

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Resubmission

SENATOR McNARY, safely in office for another term, becomes suddenly positive in his views about the 18th amendment. Well, not positive either. The senator, being political, is never positive about anything. He isn't positive about farm relief. He isn't positive about prohibition, merely says that he would vote in favor of resubmission of the 18th amendment. What the senator proposes, if anything, in place of prohibition he does not disclose. All he adds is that "Americans have a taste for hard liquor" and wouldn't be satisfied with light wines and beer.

The prohibition law is not a complete success. It has brought many serious evils, the alky and beer rackets. It is not enough however to point out these evils. There is the memory also of evils we have escaped from: the open saloon, its notorious alliance with politics, the curse of liquor to the workingman and his family. If prohibition is to go as a matter of the constitution and the law, what form of liquor control will we have to take its place?

If liquor is to be made subject merely to congressional action, then we will have utter demoralization of legislation. Our memories go back to liquor fights in state legislatures. Multiply that tension and struggle and pressure and corruption by 48 and you have just about the situation in congress if that body attempted to deal with liquor for the country as a whole, without the constitutional imperative which it now has.

We agree that the first step for a modification of our liquor control policy should come through the repeal of the 18th amendment. Anything else such as repeal of state laws, repeal or modification of the Volstead act results in mere nullification of the constitution, which is the supreme law of the land. If through the means provided by the constitution the 18th amendment is repealed the dries as good citizens must accept that manifestation of the popular will. We feel sure they will do it, and do it far better than the wets, who have made every effort to destroy the effect of the 18th amendment, although it was adopted by orderly processes and after long-continued agitation. Prohibition was by no means a product of wartime hysteria as Sen. McNary intimates.

But the modificationists should propose some program to follow repeal. Otherwise we have instantly the establishment of saloons in the wet states like New York and Illinois. Dry states will be subject to inundation from the legalized oases, and the whole battle for control of liquor would be back where it was a generation or more ago.

This is the objection we have to resubmission: no definite program is proposed which gives promise of being any better than prohibition; and the public mind is still confused as to just what may be done to avoid the evils of prohibition without opening up the vices of legalized liquor traffic.

Senator McNary offers no solution. He merely signals to the wets that he now lines up with the wets.

Getting the Right Focus

IT IS quite important that we get the right focus on things. Just now we are all busy studying the hole in the doughnut, debating whether it is getting larger or smaller. Two years ago we were thinking only of the doughnut and had forgotten there was a hole. James Truslow Adams, pungent critic that he is, who uses the lens of history to get a right perspective of the present, recently in a magazine article described something of the distress of former panics.

Here is a summary of some of the conditions through which this country passed in years gone by. In most respects the conditions then were much worse than we are experiencing now. That may be a poor palliative, but misery does love company; and when we see what the country came through in the past we may have reason to hope we will emerge again.

"In 1837, during a panic precipitated by the passage of a low tariff bill, all banks suspended specie payments. In North Carolina farms could be sold for only 25 per cent of their value. Nine-tenths of all the eastern factories were closed. Unemployment became almost universal. In 1857, all the banks in the country suspended. Mobs paraded the streets of New York with cries of "Bread or Death." Federal troops were called out to guard banks and the treasury from mobs threatening to plunder them. In the crash of 1873 one great financial house after another fell. The stock exchange closed for eight days. Things grew steadily worse for several years. By the close of 1875 railroads had defaulted on 779 millions of bonds. Ships lay at their docks because merchants could not obtain foreign exchange. Some 50,000 commercial firms failed. The maximum of failures occurred in 1878, five years after the panic started. Bloody and destructive riots occurred in all the principal cities. In 1893, 497 banks closed in a few months. Virtually all the railroads in the country went into the hands of receivers or into bankrupt courts. Federal troops were sent to Chicago to suppress railroad strikes and there were labor riots everywhere."

Plotting Along the Calapoia

Corvallis high school coach has returned from Utah, where he took special instruction in football tactics. He will need all the help he can get after Albany high school's new coach arrives.—Albany Democrat-Herald.

Col. Robinson of the Yakima Republic says he can't recall a time "when a state of mind cost the taxpayers money." Perhaps he can't; but if he would look across the horsehaven hills to Oregon he could see a country where "state of mind" lost a hundred thousand dollars a year for Oregon in taxes that will go to California instead.

The chiropractors met at Portland and picked the girl with the best back and now the chiropractors have held a meeting at L. A. to select the girl with the prettiest feet. Now what can the chiropractors do?

The downtrodden of the first district will have no lack of champagne in 1932. Grangemaster Hulet is feeling the apostolic call and Bill Deize is feeding on locusts and wild honey and wearing a giraffe's hair so he can be Johnthebaptist of the new day.

Cancer

VERNON A. DOUGLAS, M. D.
Marion County Department of Health

Cancer causes in the neighborhood of 50,000 deaths a year in the United States. As about 65 persons die of cancer in Marion county each year — it has become one of the chief causes of death.

Cancer is on the increase. In many places the cancer death rate has risen in the last sixty years. Even when corrections are made for age, better diagnosis and other factors, there appears to be an increase. Part of the increase appears to be due to more people reaching the cancer age than formerly. It is a disease of adult life—90% of all deaths occurring after forty years of age.

More Common in Women
Cancer is more common in women than in men. About one woman in eight over forty-five dies of cancer and about one man in fourteen.

The cause of cancer is still unknown. There are several predisposing factors. Experimentally it appears that a diet deficient in Vitamins A may be a factor. It seems that chronic irritations may induce cancer in susceptible persons.

Whether the agencies be chemical, mechanical, bacterial or thermal. Thus we have lip cancer of pipe smokers, cancer of paraffin makers, chimney sweeps' cancer of England, uterine cancer from chronic discharges following childbirth, and tongue cancer from smart of teeth.

Hereditary is Factor
Hereditarily apparently is one of the underlying factors predisposing to cancerous growths. This has been repeatedly demonstrated in the laboratory, especially with rats, although not so clearly demonstrable in man.

Certain benign, innocent looking growths, such as warts, pigmented moles, pigment patches on the skin of older people sometimes develop into cancer.

The prevention of cancer is a large problem but the prevailing conception that nothing can be done is not correct. In the first place periodic health examinations should reveal the presence of precancerous conditions. Persons in whose families cancer has been common should be especially careful of chronic discharges, molds, lumps in the breast or other unusual growths. Most cancers are at first local disease and therefore curable if detected and removed in time.

The person with cancer should not decide on his own treatment. He should go to an expert and follow his advice carefully. Cancer cures and cures do not take the place of modern surgery and the skilled use of radium and X-ray. A person should be suspicious of anyone who guarantees a cure, especially if the cancer is deep seated. The lure of a quick cure without surgery has prolonged the misery and suffering of hundreds, often making death inevitable. Early and complete removal is the only satisfactory treatment for cancer.

What health problems have you? If the above article raises any question in your mind that question out and send it either to the Statesman or the Marion county department of health. The article will appear in this column. Name should be given, but will not be used in the paper.

Yesterdays

Of Old Salem
Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

August 23, 1906
New York On Oregon trade is on an exceedingly satisfactory basis, not only showing a steady expansion but running on lines that serve to strengthen our credit abroad and help settle foreign indebtedness.

Another industry in Salem which is seldom mentioned is the making of hop baskets. The seven men employed at Morley's Fence works turn out about 100 baskets a day.

Charles H. Jones wants a principal for a very desirable school in a small town. A full four years' high school course is carried.

August 23, 1921
Special deputies and state agents have been assigned to the hopyards throughout the valley as peace officers for the protection of pickers.

John M. Grant, former sheriff of Polk county, killed one of the largest black bears ever seen in this part of the state, on Laurel mountain about 15 miles west of Dallas. The animal weighed over 1000 pounds.

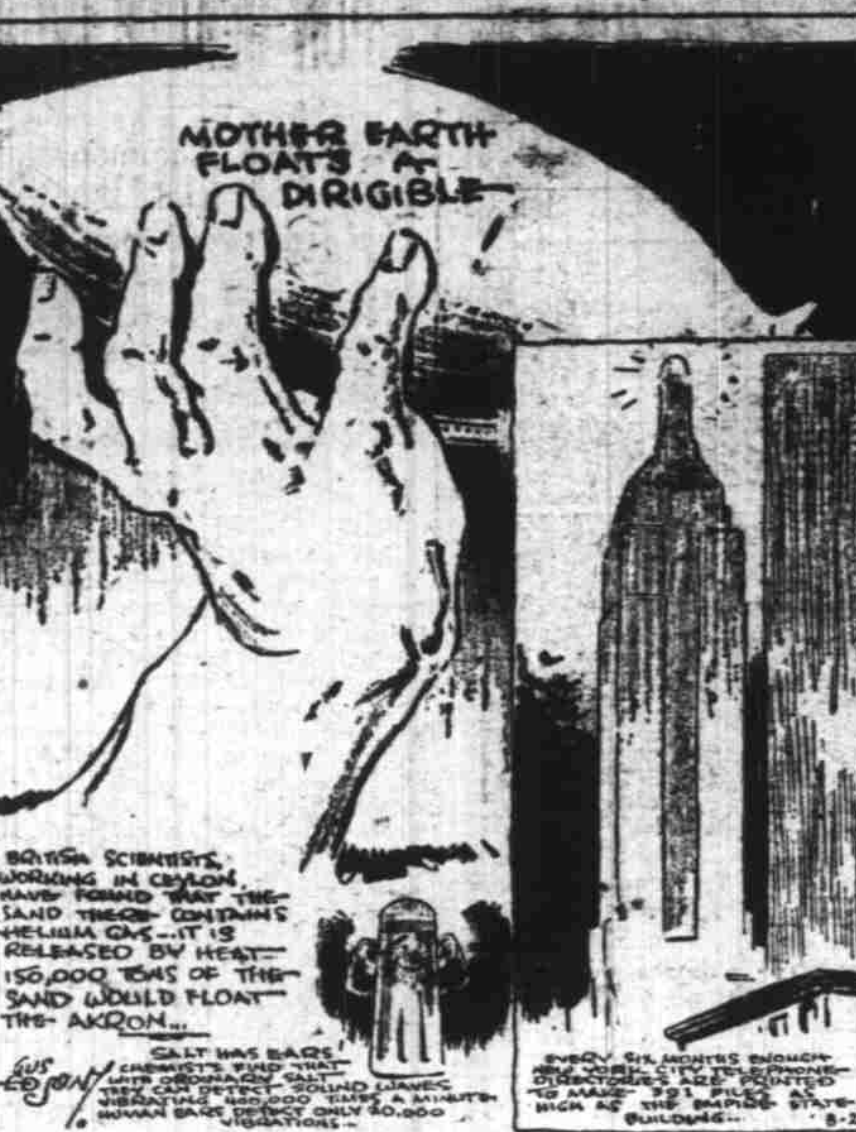
Cleveland, O., Aug. 23—Strike ballots for submission to 409,000 members of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods and the Switchmen's union of North America were being prepared at a joint conference here today of members of the executive committees, executives and grand officers.

Daily Thought

"Ignorance of the law excuses no man; not that all men know the law, but because 'as an excuse every man will plead, and no man can tell how to refute him.'"—Selden.

HERE'S HOW

By EDSON



Tuesday: Lady, how could you?

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Virtue a liberal art; struck us with admiration.

Wrote Benjamin Franklin, using the example of a humble friend to illustrate his point: "It is said that the Persians, in their ancient constitution, had public schools in which virtue was taught as a liberal art or science; and it is certainly of more consequence to a man that he has learned to govern his passions in spite of temptation, to be just in his dealings, to be temperate in his pleasures, to support himself with fortitude under misfortunes, to behave with prudence in all his affairs, and in every circumstance of life; I say, it is of much more real advantage to him, to be thus qualified, than to be a master of all the arts and sciences in the whole world beside."

"Virtue itself alone is sufficient to make man great, glorious and happy. He that is acquainted with Cato, as I am, can not help thinking, as I do now, and will acknowledge he deserves the name, without being honored by it. "Cato is a man whom fortune has placed in the most obscure part of the country. His circumstances are such as may be said to afford him many superfluities; yet who is greater than Cato? "I happened but the other day to be at a house in town, where, among other things, was one of the most noted in this place. Cato had business with some of them, and knocked at the door. The most trifling actions of a man, in my opinion, as well as the smallest features and lineaments of his face, give a nice observer some notion of his mind. "Methought he rapped in such a peculiar manner, as seemed of itself to express the man who deserved as well as desired admission. "He appeared in the plainest country garb; his great coat was coarse and lined old and threadbare; his linen was homespun; his beard, perhaps of seven days' growth; his shoes thick and heavy; and every part of his dress corresponded. "Why was this man received with such concering respect from every person in the room, even from those who had never known him or seen him before. It was not an exquisite form of person, or grandeur of dress, that

"I believe long habits of virtue have a sensible effect on the countenance. There was something in the air of his face, that manifested the true greatness of mind, which likewise appeared in all he said, and in every part of his behavior, obliging us to regard him with a sort of veneration. "His aspect is sweetened with humanity and benevolence, and at the same time emboldened with resolution, equally free from different baseness and an unbecoming assurance. The consciousness of his own innate worth and unshaken integrity renders him calm and undaunted in the presence of the most great and powerful, and upon the most extraordinary occasions. "His strict justice and known impartiality make him the arbiter and decider of all differences, that arise for many miles around him, without putting his neighbors to the charge, perplexity and uncertainty of lawsuits. "He always speaks the thing he means, which he is never afraid or ashamed to do, because he knows he always means well, and therefore is never obliged to blush, and feel the confusion of finding himself detected in the meanness of a falsehood. "He never contrives ill against his neighbors and therefore is never seen with a lowering, suspicious aspect. A mixture of innocence and wisdom makes him ever seriously cheerful. "His generous hospitality to strangers, according to his ability, his goodness, his charity, his courage in the cause of the oppressed, his fidelity in friendship, his humility, his honesty and sincerity, his moderation, and his loyalty to the government; his politeness, his magnanimity, his public spiritedness, and, a fine, his consummate virtue, make him justly deserve to be esteemed the glory of his country."

That was a splendid tribute to a man of humble station who through his virtue, was great; in real worth comparable to the greatest. And a high tribute to the homely qualities of true virtue. Benjamin Franklin, through former peculiarly intimate contacts, was the only outstanding American of his time who could have felicitated the English people over the outcome of the

"I join with you most cordially in rejoicing at the return of peace. I hope will be lasting, and that mankind will be taught, as they call themselves rational creatures, have reason enough to settle their differences without cutting throats; for, in my opinion, there never was a good war or a bad peace. What your husband does not seem so confident." Reached Dougherty. The district attorney was still entirely unimpressed by Thatcher Colt's reconstruction of the case. And in this instance Dougherty had spoken shrewdly.

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'The Mystery of Geraldine' By Anthony ABBOT

CHAPTER XLII
My suspicions were not deeply founded at this early stage of the game. Now I can tell you with definite assurance that by this elaborate and fantastic genealogical device, 'X' had obtained copies of the writing of Geraldine Foster. For what purpose? Obviously in preparation for a forgery. I do not have to tell any of you here, with the possible exception of Doctor Maskell—that forgery is by no means a generally suspected. Expert forgers need mean no more than the power to draw accurately. I know many artists who can imitate perfectly any signature at the first trial. I have since proved that the person whom I had been to suspect was 'X' studied his drawing, many years ago. I have been shown samples of 'X's work.

"Between August and December 24, 'X' had ample time to copy the handwriting of Geraldine Foster. He had to look at the plotter. I do not know to what resources 'X' would have fallen if chance had not smiled upon those dark plans. Geraldine Foster was about to be married. Therefore she was leaving the apartment on a morning in the Heights and Betty Canfield was seeking smaller quarters for herself. The apartment was for several days and 'X' was in the apartment during the day. An Important Detail

"For what purpose? On the first occasion, 'X' stole stationery and a pen—but overlooked one important detail. All purple inks are not the same. That aroused my first suspicion in the case. The note which demanded blackmail money from Dr. Maskell was a forged note. It was brought back to the apartment on Morningside Heights by 'X' who, left alone in the living room, tore it across and thrust the pieces into the desk drawer, certain that later on they would be found. If they had not been found, 'X' would have planted the fragments of a second note. Nothing was to be left to chance. But it happened that the scheme worked perfectly. That night when it was lucky that Betty Canfield saw Geraldine half-finish a note and then destroy it—which threw us all off the track, until our detectives found the fragments of both notes. It was also on the second visit to the key to the house on Peddler's Road was left in Geraldine's coat.

"We know that this was not the only note by 'X'. Another was completed and instead of being torn up was sent directly to Felise Morgan, the mother of Doris. The purpose of this was again to discover what had happened, and to notify the police himself, and thus rub off some of the sheen of suspicion which 'X' was so carefully polishing in all the contrived circumstances. Here was a real piece of evidence, a crime, I believe, yet 'X' met it with consummate skill.

Well Laid Plans
"Accordingly, the murder was committed on Christmas eve in the afternoon, exactly as scheduled. I will give you the details of this in just a minute. But let me leap ahead for a moment. A few days after Christmas, Doctor Maskell leaves town suddenly, mysteriously, without an explanation. Why? 'X' knew perfectly well—the secret had been discovered. It was this romance which hastened the crime. All of these plans, coincidental as they may seem at first glance really show why the crime was committed at just this time. 'X' seized the opportunity because it was necessary. If Felise and the doctor were married, the reason for the crime itself would cease to be.

"'X' knew that the doctor would return on January 4. In the meantime, no one would be visiting the house on Peddler's Road. Therefore, all that time the body of Geraldine Foster lay washing in the tub of tannic acid. But on the night of January 3, some one in the neighborhood is willing to testify they saw a light in the house. That was the night 'X' returned there and buried the body single handed.

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INSIDE STUFF

I'D HAVE BEEN TOO BAD YOU HOME SOONER DIDN'T STOP OFF DEAR, BUT I HAD AN ACCIDENT!

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