

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Deserting the Gold Standard

JAPAN has deserted the gold standard, making fifteen nations in all which are off the gold basis. They have not gone to a silver basis but to a paper money basis, or really fiat currency. In effect they are still on a gold basis because their currency is at a discount with relation to gold instead of at parity.

Two countries in the world cannot go off the gold basis, —France and the United States, because they have the gold. True we might pass a law or issue a decree by which currency would not be exchangeable for gold, but until the volume of currency outstanding would be greatly increased that currency would exchange at very close to par value.

Now the United States will suffer for a time because the depreciated currencies of other countries will enable them to ship goods to this country in spite of tariff restraints. Eventually we would expect the cost of living in those countries to rise to reduce this advantage, but that process is a slow corrective.

We might say, let's raise the tariff some more to offset this discount in foreign exchange. But that would just accentuate the evil. The reason we have the gold and the reason other countries must go off the gold standard is because by our high tariffs we prevent liberal imports into this country. As a credit for nation we require balances to be paid in gold, not goods. When nations have shipped us all the gold they have increasing the tariff will not solve the problem of foreign trade.

The operation of economic laws has repudiated exorbitant tariffs. For the exchange discount has the effect of lowering domestic tariffs. A creditor nation, as we have said over and over again, cannot remain indefinitely an export surplus nation.

Eventually by the slow crunching of economic shifts and changes foreign trade will readjust itself to the prevailing discounts. Currencies will stabilize around some level and trade will go forward. The process of readjustment however is always painful.

Another thing to remember is this. We have prided ourselves on the American standard of living because it has been the highest in the world. That has been true and we hope to keep it so; but a nation cannot exist on too high a plateau and do business so as to keep all the other nations stifling in the valley below. If we can raise those nations up to higher standards that would be well; if not then it will be increasingly difficult in a highly competitive world to keep our standard of living so far above that of other lands. In two years our living standard has been forced off its peak, and we do not see yet when it will get back to former levels.

No nation liveth to itself alone; and there are limits to the political barricades it may erect for its own security. Economic law does not recognize frontiers.

Football Mortality

Forty were killed playing football the past season. These forty were young men physically fit, men of athletic skill, men too of mental strength for it takes brains as well as brawn to play football. That is a terrific toll for a so-called sport. If forty lives were lost in a theatre fire, a train wreck, or a military engagement in Nicaragua there would be a nation-wide protest and a series of investigations. Is the loss any the less serious that it comes one at a time and scattered through many schools?

Twenty-five years ago Pres. Roosevelt led a crusade of protest against the mass play of the football of that day with its flying wedges, its "center rushes". But the number of fatalities then did not equal that of the current season. Forty are dead, forty bright, healthy young chaps; and forty homes face a drear Christmas.

There is a rising revolt against football. There is criticism not so much of its casualty lists as of its commercialization. It has been refined from a friendly contest between two elevens to a battle between high-paid, professional coaches. Big money is a factor, coaches draw fabulous salaries, the whole set-up is extravagant. Magnificent stadia are built and a football game is like the ancient gladiatorial combats.

This revolt is most pronounced in the eastern schools. An editor of a student paper at Columbia university has been scathing in his criticisms, and he has found response from other schools. Now "Chick" Meehan who coached New York university for seven years and brought its team from obscurity to national prominence, is through, he says.

"I'll never coach college football on a big-time basis again. I'm through with big gates, high pressure, terrific schedules. I'm sick and tired of driving boys, whipping them into frenzies with everything but lashes, seeing them crack from nothing but exhaustion near the end of the season. That's not football. I'll never be a party to that again."

Evils football suffers from off the gridiron (where forty men sustained fatal injuries this year) are recruiting of players, subsidizing players, costly coaching staffs, commercializing of the sport, gross distortion of the game in the educational and athletic program of institutions. In our own state a large part of the strife between the university and state college is over football. Winning teams are accounted "good advertising" to attract students, so the two schools must bend every effort to win games. It would be an interesting and we feel worth-while experiment to ban football for a term of years between the university and the state college.

The remedies for the general situation lies with the college and university executives. They know and realize the evils but are conspicuously silent in voicing any protest or taking any action.

And forty men are dead from football this year.

Winter sports are growing in popularity. The mild Willamette valley in winter with the snowfields of the nearby Cascades readily accessible over good roads,—that makes a wonderful combination.

H. B. Van Duser has been picked as Portland's 1931 "first citizen." It is Charles Spaulding keeps up the next one will probably be J. C. Ainsworth.

The bridge contestants keep on the edge of quarrelling. In that respect they resemble many other "family" bridge games.

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

December 16, 1906

The shingle mills of the Pacific northwest will stop tomorrow for a two-months' shutdown to curb their output. The move was hastened by the acute car shortage.

Professor Charles H. Jones writes from Tillamook, where he is attending the annual teachers' institute, that the stage journey from Salem required 24 hours. Azle-deep mud, steep hills, and 14-inch snow combined to make the journey one of hardship. The stage broke down nine miles from Tillamook and the passengers had to walk on into the city.

NEW YORK—When his physician prescribed a porus plaster and powders for his stomach ache, Antonio Casamena, an Italian, took the doctor literally, tore the plaster in strips, powdered it, and swallowed plaster and all. He is dangerously ill as a result.

December 16, 1921

J. C. Perry last night was elected president of the Salem electoral club. Other officers elected were: George R. Arbutick, vice president; T. M. Hicks, secretary, and W. L. Needham, treasurer.

Thirty-five year old apple trees, damaged in the great freeze two years ago, are being pulled up at Wallace farm. After being sown to grain for the next two years the land probably will be set to fibertrees.

Waldo "Fat" Zellor, yesterday was reelected captain of Willamette's football team for 1922.

New Views

"Do you believe in New Year's resolutions? Will you make any this year?" These were the questions asked yesterday by Statesman reporters.

Mrs. Marie Schneider, tiny cafe manager: "I certainly do believe in making New Year's resolutions; it would hardly be New Year's without them would it? Yes, I will make some resolutions this New Year's."

Mrs. A. A. Lee, homemaker: "I think it is a good thing for all of us to make New Year's resolutions. I will think about making some—yes, it may be that I will make some."

Lynn Martin, newsboy: "Not necessarily. I'm not going to make any that I know of, except that I'm going to start the New Year out right."

Mrs. B. S. Rice, tourist cafe: "I think they are all right lots of times—if one means business when he makes them. Sure I make them some times."

William Tonn, Willamette university freshman: "Yes, Yes!"

R. R. Boardman, gymnasium instructor: "They have merits if you don't make too many. Oh, yes, I'll make a few—so I'll have some to break."

Daily Thought

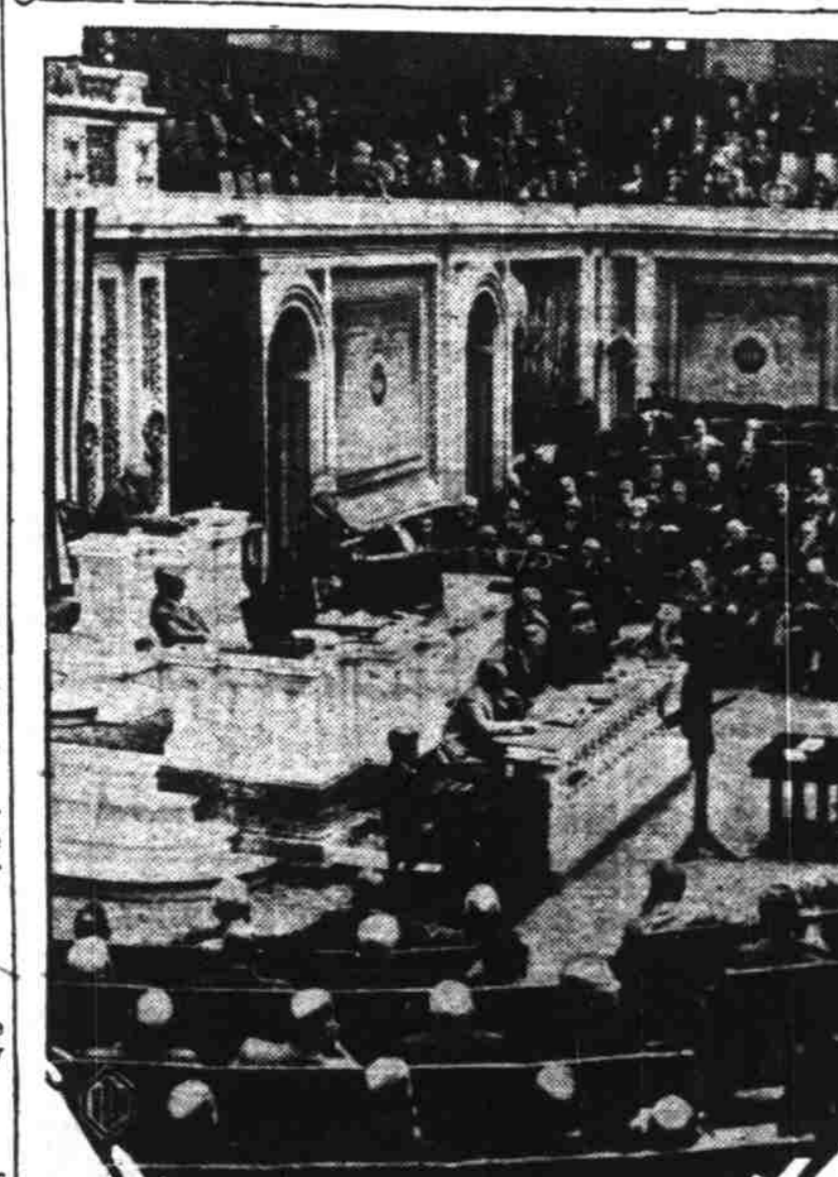
"Snobbery is the pride of those who are not sure of their position."—Berton Braley.

Canada Premier Denies Any Plan To Abandon Gold

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 15.—(AP)—R. B. Bennett, prime minister of Canada, said Monday regarding rumors that Canada would go off the gold standard: "No action has been taken in any manner, shape or form, nor has the matter been discussed since my return."

He spoke after a meeting of the cabinet council.

AS CONGRESS HEARD MESSAGE



Here is the general scene as the Chief Clerk of the House read President Hoover's long-awaited message on the economic situation to Congress. The message was chiefly an outline of a "recovery program" and recommended a temporary tax increase, improvement of banking laws and reduction in governmental expenditures. The President opposes unemployment dole, general tariff revision and any extension of veterans' bonus payments.

HERE'S HOW

By EDSON

MAIL DELIVERED AT 200 MILES PER HOUR!



THE AKRON, BIG U. S. AIRSHIP, HAS A 'RELAX-AT-AUTOMATIC' FATHER OBSERVER-USEFUL IN FOG BANKS OR CLOUDS

BREATHING EXHALED CARBON DIOXIDE CURBING NERVOUS CASES OF HICCUPS, DR. A. L. KELLEY, BOSTON, HAS FOUND

A TORPEDO-SHAPED MAIL TUBE, DRIVEN ALONG ELECTRIC CABLES BY FRONT AND REAR PROPELLERS PERFECTED BY RICHARD PLANTZ, BERLIN, WILL BEAT THE FASTEST INTER-CITY AIRMAIL



Tomorrow: "The Bigger They are the Harder They Fall"

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Across the plains in '22:

This column yesterday contained something about John Ball, first school teacher in the Oregon country.

He was a remarkable man; had a career that was unique. Born at Hebron, N. H., November 12, 1794, his childhood was spent on a farm. He graduated from Dartmouth college in 1815, teaching to pay expenses. Still teaching school, he studied law, part of the time in Georgia. He was admitted to the New York bar at Utica in 1824. Aaron Burr being present as counsel, in '27 was elected justice of the peace of Rensselaer county, in the meantime practicing. He joined the Wyeth expedition at Baltimore in 1832. John Ordway, a neighbor of his father, who was with the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-6, had filled his youthful imagination with the stories he told. On his way to Baltimore he stopped in New York and called on Ramsey Crooks, who was in Oregon with the Astor enterprise, and at Washington met General William Ashley, who carried on the first fur trade across the plains—those a member of congress from Missouri. He also visited President Jackson, of whom he was a great admirer.

He had corresponded with Capt. Wyeth; met him with his party in Baltimore March 13, 1832. The company went from Baltimore to Frederick, Md., 60 miles, over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad by horse power; that was then the longest railroad line in the country. A flat iron rail was used, riveted onto granite blocks, or stringers.

From Frederick they walked, taking a wagon for the baggage, going on the National road to Brownsville on the Monongahela river; thence by steamboat to Pittsburgh. "Then a small village of smoke and dirt." April 3 they proceeded on a steamboat, "The Freeman," down the Ohio river to St. Louis, stopping at the village of Cincinnati a day, on the 12th; arriving at St. Louis the 18th. Met Mackenzie, one of the fur traders who afterwards sold his interest to William Sublette. They found that Sublette expected to start to the Indian country from Lexington, Mo., about May 1.

The party went on the steamboat "Otto" up the Missouri river. As they steamed away from

St. Louis they passed a company of soldiers sailing up the Mississippi on their way to fight the Black Hawk Indians, where Chicago now stands.

April 29, '32, Ball wrote from Lexington: "Here we take our final outfit, which done we start forth, leaving civilization and all the comforts of social life behind us. . . . Our path launches off on a prairie south of the river that ends in the mountains. . . . Our party goes with one . . . men (that of William Sublette), to the headwaters of the Lewis river." Later he wrote: "We found that William Sublette and his men were encamped near Independence, Mo. . . . Here we bought more horses. I wish I bought a few at Lexington to carry our baggage. Here a Mr. Campbell and his party also joined Mr. Sublette's party, making in all a party of 80 men and 300 horses. . . . Wyeth's party consisted of 25 men. We took with us 15 sheep and two yoke of oxen. Each man was to have charge of three horses, two for packs and one to ride. We also took some extra horses in case some were stolen or worn out."

"We were kept in strict military order, and marched double file. Those first ready took their places next to the commander. We always camped in the form of a double square, making a river or creek the fourth side. . . . The watch changed every four hours. If found asleep, they were obliged to walk the next day for punishment. Captain Sublette's camp calls were as follows: 'Catch up; catch up,' which was his horn. Then each man brought his horse; 'Turn out; turn out,' and then horses were turned out of camp to feed, while we breakfasted. Then the horses were saddled and packed. At noon a stop was made for half an hour. The horses were unpacked to rest them; the packs were carried 180 pounds. Not being able to trot with this load, they soon forgot the habit of walking fast. . . . This was our camp routine until we reached the Rocky mountains."

Ball gave the route, thus: Left Independence, May 13, traveling west on the Santa Fe road. The 15th left Santa Fe trail, going northwest to the Kansas river. The last man they saw was a blacksmith for the Indians, having finished their camp near Lawrence, Kansas, now is. May 21 camped on the branch of the Kansas called the Big Blue, which they crossed the next day and passed Capt. Bonneville's party on a trading excursion. Reached the Platte River June 8, and May 28, and traveling up the Platte 140 miles reached the forks June 2. There saw first buffalo and ate their last meal on packed provisions. June 3 saw a vast drove of buffalo resting as far as the eye could reach. June 10 or 12 of them. Warm weather caused sickness. Dr. Jacob Wyeth, the captain's brother was quite ill.

"But for the guidance of Capt. Sublette, we must have perished for the want of subsistence in this desert," wrote Ball. They crossed the south branch of the Platte after they had gone about 50 miles from the forks, and a ride of 10 miles brought them to the North Platte; continued up that river 277 miles. Killed more buffalo June 8. June 10 came to Chimney Rock. Immense herds of buffalo in sight. June 12 arrived at the Laramie fork of the Platte. Came to the Black Hills June 15; so called because of the thick growth of cedar. Got first rain June 18. June 18 crossed the Platte. Got first view of Wind River mountains. June 23 reached the Sweetwater, came to Independence Rock, and camped near it; 27th, crossed last branch of the Sweetwater, and the next day were on the summit of the Rockies in the famous South Pass. Crossed several branches of the Colorado. July 2 the Blackfoot Indians ran off 16 of their best horses. Passed the divide of the Columbia July 4. Reached the Snake River July 7. Sublette met his trappers there. Many Indians there. Flatheads, Nez Percés and others. Had a rest of five days. William Sublette had reached his journey's end. All but 12 of Wy-

"The Gay Bandit of the Border" By TOM GILL

SYNOPSIS
In the Mexican desert, a masked rider, his gun still warm, hides in the sheltering mesquite as the cavalry ride past. They stop beside the prostrate figure of a man. "Lopes!" they exclaim, and a shiver runs through the group. A jeering laugh bursts down from above, and gazing up they see the masked rider outlined against the sky. Across the border, tall and handsome, Ted Radcliffe arrives at Verdi Junction. He is met by a pretty girl who drives him to the home of his friend, Bob Harkness. She leaves without giving her name. While waiting for Bob, Ted goes riding. He rescues a boy being beaten by two Mexicans in Paco Morales' employ. They threaten him with the vengeance of their leader, Jho. Later Ted meets his girl acquaintance of the morning at a dinner given by Major Blount of the U. S. Army. She is Adela Morales, niece of Paco Morales, the man of power in Mexico.



CHAPTER V
"What other lords of the earth do I meet tonight?" asked Radcliffe. "The rest," replied Aunt Clara, "are mostly deuces and treys, except, of course, your host, Don Bob." "Bob Harkness?" "Yes. Out here he is Don Bob. But you probably know him well."

"No. Not well at all. I couldn't have been more than six years old when I saw him last. I remember a man with black hair and eyes that were gray. Eyes that always seemed smiling, as if at some secret jest. And a soft, slow voice. I remember wondering whether he was happy or sad. He took me up once in his arms and talked to me, but I can't recall one word he said. I must have been watching those eyes, for I've never forgotten them. Where he and my father first came together I never knew. Is Don Bob raising cattle?" "Cattle and a few horses," replied the major. "In his spare time he is director of both banks here. But he comes and goes. Often absent for days out on the range. He has land and live stock on both sides of the border line."

"The voices of arriving guests called the major and his wife away, and for the first time since morning Radcliffe found himself alone with the girl. The mask of aloofness and detachment had gone. He saw in the friendly, smiling eyes that had looked into his out on the desert. "Already guests were approaching, and, leaning down, Radcliffe spoke quickly: "If I'm not allowed to sit by you at dinner, I want to warn you here and now I'm coming over to that feudal castle of your uncle's and make him let down the drawbridge some afternoon."

She laughed the same rippling laugh he had heard that morning. Raising a slender arm she pointed toward Mexico. "My friend," she replied, "there is an imaginary line about two miles south of you. You can't really see it and the country on both sides looks the same, but that imaginary line has certain effects. Over there you move into a land of old-world things, of formal things, and very strict ordering. Even big, good-looking giants over there can't just drop in, as you Americans say. They must be invited. And when they do come, they're expected to sit and discuss the weather very tearfully with all the rest of the family."

"That must be ghastly." "Oh, no. Not ghastly. One gets used to it—or pretends to. True, there are times when I think of setting fire to the place, or eloping with one of the vaqueros, but I never really do. I just want to. And that's bad, isn't it, Ted Radcliffe?"

eth's men turned back with William Sublette, returning with the winter's catch of furs. The 12 on July 16 moved westward, with Milton Sublette (brother of William), 22 of their own trappers and 16 independent trappers. Were detained there on account of a fight with the Blackfeet, in which eight whites and as many Indians were killed, and several wounded, including William Sublette, who had come with his party to their assistance. William Sublette moved east with the remainder. The Wyeth and Sublette parties moved westward on July 24. On the 26th they crossed the Lewis (Snake), at the point where Wyeth two years later built Fort Hall. July 28 killed some fat buffaloes and camped two days to fatten the meat. Reached the great herd that had roamed that section in previous times, and Jason Lee found some of these animals near there on his way east in 1828. (Continued tomorrow.)

Barr Acquitted Upon Charge of Powelson Death

CALDWELL, Idaho, Dec. 15.—(AP)—David W. Barr was acquitted last night of a charge of murdering Morgan E. Powelson, a neighbor farmer, by a district court jury which deliberated two hours and fifteen minutes. The case was given to the jury at 8 p. m. after the court had given its instructions and the jurors returned their verdict at 10:15 p. m. Barr had pleaded self defense.

Hollywood Gets Four Inches of Snow; Not Fake

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15.—(AP)—Snow, a public curiosity in the valley area of Southern California, descended Monday within the northern city limits of Los Angeles, hub of the celebrated sunshine country. Four inches of snow was measured just north of Hollywood. A

Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

MARK TWAIN used to say that everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it. We talk a lot about certain diseases, but regarding most of them we do little. Recent statistics show there is a definite increase in the number of cases of heart disease in children. Much has been said about this, yet little has been accomplished to relieve the situation.

I believe the application of an infantile, ordinary, common sense to this problem would be of great value. Many a mother has been told by the doctor that her child has a "murmur" of the heart. Immediately she is convinced that the child has a heart disease and probably won't live long.

The term "heart disease" is cruel and harsh. It frightens the mother and handicaps the child by creating the impression that hopeless condition is present. Technically speaking, the term "heart disease" should be applied only to a heart that is diseased and actually damaged. This is not the case in heart murmur. There are many many persons who have had heart murmurs since early childhood and yet have lived to ripe old age. In numerous cases the murmur has not been diagnosed. Its presence has been overlooked because there has been almost no trouble from it. Just what is the meaning of a heart murmur in a child? It means that the valves of the heart have been slightly damaged. It does not mean that the heart muscle is diseased. Usually the damage was caused by an infection of some kind. This may have been from acute rheumatic fever, St. Vitus's dance, scarlet fever or an attack of any one of the common infectious diseases of childhood. The presence of murmur does not mean that the child should be pampered and made an invalid. As the child grows older, he must be taught the facts about his condition and the importance of exercise in excessive or severe exercise. It is used to be the practice to deny the child with a heart murmur any strenuous play. Now some of the authorities on this subject go so far as to say that exercise, when done in moderation, is always a condiment. The important thing is to determine whether or not there is an infection anywhere in the body. For example, diseased tonsils are a menace of infection and possible danger to the heart. A child having heart murmur should receive proper nourishment and plenty of fresh air and outdoor sunshine. They should not be exposed to unnecessary cold or to sudden weather changes. The value of regular physical examinations for these children cannot be overstated. Children who have been observed over a period of from fifteen to twenty years, and have received proper medical supervision, have grown to sturdy and healthy adult life. During this period of observation the size and action of the heart, the pulse rate and blood pressure are recorded. Where, for any reason, the children show any changes in these findings, they are given appropriate instructions and advice. In this respect periodic health examinations are of greatest value. If you have been told your child has a heart murmur, do not become unduly alarmed. With proper care and the observance of simple hygienic rules, the child will undoubtedly live out the expectancy of any other child. In no way will he be handicapped in the problems of his later life. Treat your child as you would a normal, healthy child. Do not permit him to believe he is handicapped and has something seriously the matter with him.

Answers to Health Queries

Mrs. C. F. Q.—What causes one to talk in the sleep, to cry out and grit the teeth? This is very disturbing to others. A.—These symptoms may be due to nervousness, to some intestinal disturbance, worms, etc. Find the cause and the proper treatment will probably suggest itself. Be sure that the intestinal tract is clear. For further particulars send self-addressed, stamped envelope.

fall as deep as five feet was reported from the higher ridges of the big pines section, 100 miles northeast of here. In this section, Jackson Lake was frozen over with 16 inches of ice.