

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Slump in South American Trade

SOUTH AMERICA has gotten altogether more adverse publicity than she is entitled to because many of the countries there turned yellow on their bonds. There was a lot of graft in some of the loans to those countries, and in many places the money was wasted. Yet even in our own country we have had similar experiences. Oregon's record on irrigation districts is little better than that of Brazil and Bolivia. Perhaps even more of our own units of government will welch on their debts before times get back to normal.

South America is a great and rich continent. Her people have been endeavoring to develop their resources and to trade with other nations. Her products however are almost entirely raw materials—copper, nitrates, coffee, petroleum, wheat, beef. They have no manufacturing to speak of. The greatest losses have been suffered by the raw commodity markets, so the South American countries have suffered most severely.

Here is a comparison of our own trade with Latin America for nine months:

	Exports to Latin America 9 months	Imports from Latin America 9 months
1931	\$250,773,000.	\$381,902,000.
1930	492,791,000.	538,785,000.
1913	252,509,000.	338,923,000.

Our business has slumped to 1913 levels. Our exports are only about a half what they were in 1930 and imports from Latin America are down 27%. These countries derive much of their revenues from taxes on exports and imports. It is plain to see why they cannot pay their debts when the trade volume skids down to such low levels.

Some senators seem to take the attitude that it was a national offense to negotiate loans to South American countries. The fact is that during the years just after the war South America was exceedingly prosperous. Her credit seemed much safer than Europe's. When the pinch came South America lacked the liquid resources of other countries, and the people of this country became panicky and withheld all credit to that continent. It will take a good many years now to work out these problems. The natural resources are there in nearly all the Latin American countries. But it will take patience and skill to get the countries back in condition where they can resume their debt services to borrowers in this country. That date will be hastened with a revival of trade which now languishes.

Operation of State Cars

STATE TREASURER HOLMAN is endeavoring to get the advice of department heads on the best methods of regulation the use of state-owned automobiles. The move is wise, though belated. It would have been better to get this counsel before laying down such a drastic and ill-considered rule as that promulgated last week, which limited closely the hours of travel for state employes using state automobiles. Immediately department heads denounced the rule, the state game commission for example pointing out that the tying up of state cars for week-ends would paralyze enforcement of fish and game laws.

The state treasurer has a sound objective in mind: eliminating waste and doing away with cheap graft in use of state cars for personal travel. Employes of the state with privilege to drive state cars have used them for non-state purposes. Week-end trips with members of the family to resorts have been reported.

But the best way to curb the evil is through the department heads keeping close check on the cars in their own departments. The majority of state officials and employes are honest and scrupulous in the use of state property in their care. Instead of putting all under suspicion, it would be better to start a campaign of team-work not only for doing away with all abuse of car privileges, but for doing away with much unnecessary travel at state expense.

The recent ruling made on motion of the state treasurer should be rescinded. No new position of official car snapper should be created. Department heads however should be required to formulate and enforce careful regulations for the use of state-owned transportation equipment.

The Oregonian labors to show that the Hoover plan of two billions of inflation money is better than LaFollette's five billions of public works jobs. The Oregonian is right by three millions. But one thing which has gotten us into the mess is government pap. Every time it fails to work Hoover, who wrote a book on the necessity of relying on sturdy individualism, doubles the dose of draughts on the U. S. treasury. Maybe this Reconstruction Finance corporation may work like a hurry-up pulmotor to alling business; but it may work like farm relief—hiding money in quicksands.

There is one incorrigible optimist in this state, Frank Jenkins of Eugene, Roseburg and points south. He writes: "This writer, who is a Republican and expects to vote for Hoover because he believes Hoover has done a good job under difficult conditions, makes this cheerful confession: "The world won't come to an end, nor will the return of prosperity be indefinitely delayed, if the Democrats win the election next fall."

Most all classes of securities have been enjoying the usual New Year's rise, except U. S. government bonds. With the prospect of the government running its presses overtime to print bonds to make good deficits and take care of vast appropriations investors are unloading what they have instead of increasing their holdings. At the same time, we wish we had a few even at the discount.

Senator Woodward, Portland's pro bono publico de luxe, told the city council there that the new streetcar franchise was not understood by the people and would be defeated. He might have said the people wouldn't try to understand it if they could. Whether it is defeated or not depends on which side the ballyhoo politicians get.

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talk from The Statesman of Earlier Days

January 12, 1907
Willamette university is about to institute a new educational department in the northwest—a summer school and marine biological laboratory at Newport, to be under the direction of Professor Coghill.

The proprietor of the "Bureau" saloon on State street was the first to be arrested under the new midnight closing ordinance. The windows of his saloon are held not to permit a view of the interior, as required during the closing hours.

The railway system of the General Electric company in this city is to undergo extensive improvements, including extensions, new grades, new rails and additional cars.

January 12, 1908
Hal Patton yesterday reached his half-century mark in years and invited in 150 friends to talk it over at a banquet at the Shrine mosque.

At the open forum of the Commercial club last night, the members went on record unanimously in favor of a 1925 Oregon exposition.

For the guidance of Oregon settlers, the state land settlement commission now has three working model farm units established.

New Views

Statesman reporters yesterday asked this question: "Are you for or against more armament and a larger navy for the United States?"

Dr. Henry E. Morris, optician: "No, I'm not for it. My opinion is that we should have enough for adequate defense, should keep up by what is allowed by the last peace conference in Japan, France and the others do it. I am for disarmament in the proportion that any other country will. I don't believe in total disarmament any more than taking the police forces out of Salem and Portland."

Bert A. Victor, auto salesman: "Personally, I think that it isn't necessary providing we'll all cooperate in this peace conference."

Jack Miller, laborer: "Against both. They mean more taxes don't they?"

Prof. E. C. Richards, Willamette university: "No! Ruskin's essay concerning shotguns in a garden is illustrative of my opinion."

Victor Jones, Salem Collection Agency: "That is hard to answer. I debated that question several times in college, but when every argument is summed up I really am against any more armaments."

Daily Thought

"Equality causes no war."—Salem.

First Fall of Snow Brings Variety Hope

MACLEAY, Jan. 12.—The first snow of the season fell Monday night with a great flurry covering the ground with a light blanket. Both the young and the old are living in hope.

The youngsters are singing "It ain't Going to Rain no Moe," and hoping there will be three inches of snow while the "old folks" are thinking about the crows, pigs and chickens and hoping that there will be no "big snow" this winter.

RADIO FOR STUDENTS

FALS CITY, Jan. 12.—High school students here are now able to enjoy radio educational features as part of classroom work, a radio having been installed over the holidays.

NAVY GAVE HIM GOOD START



THOMAS A. MORGAN

That there is more to joining the United States Navy than "soaking through a port-hole" is the conviction of Thomas A. Morgan, recently elected president of the Curtis-Wright Corporation, who ought to know whereof he speaks; for he credits his nautical success to the training he received while an ordinary "Coke" in the service of Uncle Sam. Born in Graniteville, North Carolina, of parents impoverished by the Civil War, Tom Morgan started work at an early age to support his family. He was 16 when he had a total of only nine months' attendance at school.

But didn't succeed in finding a job; so he joined the navy and immediately enrolled in its electrical school. It is to the technical training to the Navy as his "Alma Mater."

HERE'S HOW

By EDSON

JESS WILLARD WINS NEW CHAMPIONSHIP



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LIMITS OF LOS ANGELES

Tomorrow: "Gunpowder From Popocatepetl"

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Apples, \$3 a pound:
How many Salem school children know that our famous Bing cherry was named for a faithful Chinaman?

In the March, 1906, number of the Oregon Historical Society Quarterly there was begun a history of early horticulture in Oregon, by Dr. J. R. Cardwell of Portland, outstanding among the pioneer fruit growers of this state. Excerpts follow:

"The first settlers found here in the indigenous fruits a promise of the abundant yield of the cultivated varieties which they were not long in introducing with most gratifying results. There were here the apple—pyrus rivularis; the plum—prunus subcordata; the grape—vitis californica; and other berries—sambucus glauca and sambucus pubescens; the blackberry—rubus ursinus; four raspberries—rubus utahensis, rubus leucodermis, rubus pedatus, and rubus spectabilis; the strawberry—Fragaria chilensis; several wild currants—Ribes aureum, and other berries: three gooseberries, edible; Ribes Menziesii; four or more cranberries—vaccinium parviflorum, vaccinium ovaliflorum, vaccinium macrophyllum; the barberry—Berberis aquifolium, known as the Oregon grape, our state flower; salal—Gaultheria myrsinifolia; Juneberry or service berry; black haw—Crataegus Douglasii; filbert—Corylus rostrata; chinquapin chestnut—Castanopsis chrysophylla, and others perhaps not enumerated.

"The introduction of the first cultivated fruits in the country in 1824 by employes of the Hudson's Bay company is a pretty story with a touch of romance. At a dinner given in London, in 1824, to several young men in the employ of the Hudson's Bay company bound for the far distant Pacific coast, a young lady at a table beside one of the young gentlemen, ate an apple, carefully wrapped the seeds in a paper and placed them in the vest pocket of the young gentleman, with the request that when he arrived in the Oregon country he should plant them and grow apple trees. The act was noticed and in a spirit of merriment other ladies present from the fruits of the table put seeds of apples, pears, peaches and grapes into the vest pockets of all the gentlemen. On their arrival at Vancouver the young gentlemen gave the seeds to the company's gardener.

"The apple and pear trees, and the grapevines from these seeds, are yet annually bearing fruits on the grounds of the government barracks at Vancouver. Not long ago I visited these seedling trees, now 80 years old, hoary chroniclers of time, yet showing a vigorous growth. Mrs. G. Haydon of Vancouver informed me she had eaten fruit from these trees for 44 years. The fruit is not large, but of fair quality. Fortunately the government does not allow a tree to be removed or destroyed without an order from the department."

Dr. Cardwell here mentioned the story of Capt. Nathaniel Wyeth in which he credits his nautical success to the training he received while an ordinary "Coke" in the service of Uncle Sam.

Continuing from Dr. Cardwell's article: "The Hudson's Bay company introduced the first cultivated rose, as early as 1820, a pink rose WITH THE ATTAR OF ROSE ALBA. An occasional Hudson's Bay rose may yet be seen in the old yards in Oregon City and at Vancouver. It is sometimes called the MISSION ROSE. Miss Ella Talbot, on Talbot Hill, just south of Portland Heights, has one more than 40 years old. The Biddle rose was the Chinese Daily—1852, probably the second importation. The Gillette rose, 1853, the third and most valuable, is now widely distributed."

(There is a pretty story of the Mission rose. Briefly, it runs: Mrs. Alanson Beers, with the first missionary reinforcement, 1837, found, when she unpacked her trunks, a withered flower, a parting gift from her Connecticut home. She nursed it into life and it became known as the MISSION ROSE. Another authority says the Mission rose came from the Spanish missions of California, by a Hudson's Bay company brigades from Yerba Buena (San Francisco). Taking no sides as to historical authenticity, the Mrs. Beers story is the prettier; though she may have secured her help at Fort Vancouver when her party landed there on the way to the old mission—and the parent slip may have come from Spain to one of the California missions.)

Resuming, quoting Dr. Cardwell: "The cut-leaved Evergreen blackberry came from the Sandwich Islands. I first saw it early

"The Gay Bandit of the Border" By TOM GILL

SYNOPSIS

Under the leadership of "El Coyote," the masked bandit, the Mexican ranchers plan to overthrow the wealthy Poco Morales, who has confiscated their property for years. All search for "El Coyote" has been in vain. Ted Radcliffe, a young American whose father Morales ruined, loves the Spaniard's beautiful niece, Adela. Bob Hartman, a friend of Ted's, urges Ted not to quarrel with Morales, as he has other plans. Following a raid on the village by Jito's vaqueros, one of his men is killed by Anton, an Indian. Morales, fearing the vengeance of the tribe, releases Anton. Out riding, Adela tells Ted she disapproves of her uncle's treatment of the peons. Ted considers Adela's wealth a barrier between them, but she tells him to let nothing interfere when he falls in love. Ted is forced to shoot his horse after a fall. He and Adela get lost and spend the night in the desert. Next morning, Adela tells Ted the bond between them must hold, come what may. They meet Anton, who lends Ted his horse. Morales is furious. Adela resents his insinuations.

CHAPTER XXIX

"Stop. I forbid you to speak."
"I stop, I am sick for all time of these excursions. I don't know how long I can stay here, there are two sexes in the world, I know how babies come, so let us keep to realities and frank truth, or we will be strangers always. If ever I love and wish to give myself to a man, no fear of you will stop me. But I will never lie to you. I want to be first with you always. I want you to love me and to be a comrade, just as you have been a parent, but don't you see we never can be more than friends? I tell you you are living in an age that's past, and it is today that we have got to face. I'm not something too irresponsible to be left by myself. I am a girl of this century, and you are of past centuries. Even now you sit there with doubt and anger and suspicion written across your face. Can't you even trust me?"

In cold fury he hurled at her, "You are the daughter of your mother, and as the daughter of a half-caste you have acted."

She rose, trembling with anger. "Have I? Perhaps because I am a half-caste. Perhaps it is my mother's Mexican blood that makes me wayward, so that I have spent a night with this man out on the desert. Bueno, my list isn't standing, and you will not listen. I have talked no longer. From now on I will never say one single word of what happened out there last night. And whether I stay another hour in this house of suspicion and vile thinking, I myself shall decide. Now, you can sit and nourish your own thoughts, whatever they are. Yes, and for your further peace of mind, I do this."

With one step the girl was at Ted's side, and now she reached up and, drawing down his face, kissed his lips.

"Remember that, my uncle, when you are thinking of last night."
With a little sob she turned and ran from the room.

For a long time after Adela had gone, the old man sat with head sunk forward. Then, with something that sounded like a sigh, he looked up at the tall man still standing before him. For a long time he looked. He seemed to be weighing some thought. At last he rose.

"Señor Radcliffe, forget all that you have heard and seen here. Those who have youth can never understand the tragedy of outliving one's time. Perhaps some day will be a language in which one may speak across the generations, but it is not yet. Of your own count, I have nothing to reproach you. And now, if you will excuse me—"

To Ted came again the feeling that this coolly speaking, courteous Spaniard was acting a carefully chosen part. Those eyes seemed to veil a cold malevolence that the calm

words could not quite conceal. He answered quietly: "I am the one to go."

The old man nodded and put out his hand. "Perhaps it is best not to anger. Let us part saying, as my forefathers said, 'May you go with God.'"

He seemed very old and very lonely as he turned and walked with short, uneven steps across the patio and up the stairs.

In the guest room Don Bob was standing by the window knocking the ash from his pipe. He looked up and the girl entered.

"Well? Harsh words?"
Ted shook his head. "None. But there's no doubt the old fellow hated me. I think I'd better go. There was a scene between Adela and Morales that wasn't pretty, and if chance throws Jito and me together today it's likely to end in some broken furniture. Tell me what happened last night when we didn't come."

Don Bob reached for a cigar and a thunderstorm. By dusk Jito had driven Adela's roadster three times down to the end of the road. Morales remained calm, but he got more sullen as the hours passed. By nightfall both of them had forgotten they ever knew English, and we all did what little talking there was in Spanish. It must be easier to say pleasant things in Spanish while you're thinking murder in your heart. Before dawn I heard Jito saddle up and ride off. An hour ago he came back, looking like a soul let loose from hell. He called to Morales that Adela and you were found. Then I heard some whispered sentences, and once Morales raised his voice to say, 'Remember, no violence.' The rest of their talk behind closed doors. It's all easy enough to understand. You happen to be the first American who has ever taken Adela anywhere. Always she has been guarded by the rigid conventions of this place. Only for you she has let down the bars. And Jito, of course, would sell his soul and all the universe for Adela.

"But what isn't so easy for me to understand is why Morales has been so civil to you. It would be more like him to order you thrown out the door—there'd be absolutely nothing to prevent that. Whatever it is, remember this: you've made two enemies today, and one of them is the most powerful in the border

at the convention shared the common friendly feeling with each other and reported that many Chinese and Japanese Christians correspond with each other and are doing what they can to aid the peace movement in Manchuria.

Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

ONE of the most common and oldest diseases of mankind is arthritis. According to historical records primitive man, and even animals that roamed this earth before man arrived, were afflicted with this disease.

Although the disease has been known for many centuries, its treatment was not very satisfactory. In fact, until recent years the disease was considered a practically hopeless one.

Within recent years has arisen the belief that arthritis is caused by an infection. This infection may come from the teeth, tonsils, sinuses, gall-bladder, pelvic organs, or any infected organ of the body. Infection may also follow such acute infectious diseases as scarlet fever, pneumonia, meningitis and smallpox.

The germs of the infection enter the blood stream and are carried to different joints of the body, where they produce their harmful effects. The first attack of arthritis is painful. Fever may be present. The affected joint is inflamed, swollen, tender to touch and painful on motion. Often actual body changes occur in the joint, causing it to become stiff and difficult to move. If neglected the joint in time becomes immovable.

Arthritis is curable. Former methods of treatment failed to relieve because the real seat of the trouble was not known, but modern X-ray and laboratory tests enable us to get at the root of the trouble.

If you suffer from a painful joint and have been told you have arthritis, you must not be satisfied to apply ointments to the afflicted joint. The only successful treatment is to remove all points of infection, such as infected teeth and sinuses, and troubles of the other organs I have mentioned.

If the teeth are decayed and infected they must be extracted. Infected tonsils are a frequent cause of arthritis. Age is no factor, and it is just as important for an elderly individual to have infected tonsils removed as it is for a child.

It is now possible to have infected tonsils removed by an electrical instrument. It is regarded by its advocates as an ideal method for elderly persons who have infected tonsils and are suffering from arthritis.

In addition to the removal of all possible centers of infection, diet and personal hygiene must not be neglected. An excess of meat and sugar, fried foods and spiced foods should be avoided. Water should be taken freely. A daily bowel evacuation is imperative.

Do not accept medicines that claim to cure arthritis. They may deaden the pain but do not cure. Please remember that arthritis can only be cured by a general survey of the body to determine the cause of the infection. Relief can only be obtained when the cause is removed.

Answers to Health Queries

D. V. Q.—Although careful of my diet the pores of my face seem to clog with a white substance. This is especially noticeable on the nose. What would you advise?

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