

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Laying the Russian Wheat Bogey

THE sickle may be one of the emblems of the rule of the Workers in Russia, but state control of agriculture there wants the very latest machinery to do its farm work. The grief comes in the fact that the Russian factories cannot manufacture the machinery properly and the mechanics cannot operate it successfully and keep it running. This is the testimony of many observers of the collective farms in the land of the soviets, among them Hickman Price, jr. of Texas, son of a big wheat-grower, who made a trip through the Russian wheat country last summer and has reported his observations in the "Country Gentleman".

Take the modern combine-harvester which has replaced sickle and binder in the wheat harvest. The director of one state farm in the Caucasus, where they had seeded 180,000 acres, said he had ordered 100 combines for the harvest. Price figured a bit and realized the job would require 200 machines. But of the 100 ordered, only 50 arrived. "They were so poorly constructed that even the visible parts on the outside of the machines were not closely fitted together, but were overlapping in places, while elsewhere great gaps exposed the interior mechanism." Thirty of the combines could not be started. Of the 20 taken to the field only three were in operation at the end of the first day. In the end they got between seven and ten thousand acres cut out of the 180,000.

Price says again that I saw American tractors, of a type which are good for at least five years' service, fit only for junk after six to eight months' service. The attitude of the workers apparently was that the property belonged to the government, that they had no personal interest in it, that they were getting little or nothing for their work, and after all, why should they bother?"

He tells an incident of a state poultry farm which bought an American incubator with 50,000 egg capacity. The salesman guaranteed hatching 48,000 chicks from the 50,000 eggs. When his machine did the trick he asked the director where he was going to feed the chicks. The latter replied he hadn't thought about that, but anyway that was a job for some one else. Whereupon the chicks died. Later the Russian director said the incubator should be "speeded up" in the soviet manner. So he doubled the heat, and of course got 50,000 hard boiled eggs.

Price evidently doesn't fear from the future competition of the soviet wheat growers in spite of their threats to put the rest of the wheat growers of the world out of business. He analyzes the Russian failure in operating vast areas as follows:

"I believe the causes of the failure of the Russian plan for the industrialization and operation of large areas are due to: "First, those who run the state grain trust and the collective farms are not farmers, but they are largely ignorant of farming. They are largely interested in advancing themselves in the Soviet, political scale. They are politicians first, and theorists second.

"Second, the directors of these farms are not farmers. They hold political jobs and are politicians.

"Third, with the exception of the 'shock troops,' which really do more damage than good, the workers are for the most part indifferent, largely because there is no real knowledge of farming. They are largely interested in advancing themselves in the Soviet, political scale. They are politicians first, and theorists second.

"Fourth, the government has taken the best theories of American large-scale operators, but because of their own lack of knowledge of the subject, and because of the lassitude of the peasants and workers, they are unable to carry out the benefits of giant farming.

"Fifth, even if, in the future, Russia succeeds in manufacturing its own agricultural equipment—although to date this has been generally acknowledged to be a deplorable failure—there is still one great obstacle in the path of successful operation of their wheat factories. This is the fact that there is no boss. As long as Russia is Communist, there can be no 'straw-bosses,' but only 'comradely cooperation.' Until the government modifies its socialist doctrines of all men being equal as far as constructive thinking and industrial work are concerned, I do not believe the complicated phases of field operation can be successfully accomplished."

## Wisconsin Orders Employment Insurance

WISCONSIN has enacted a compulsory statute for unemployment compensation. The provisions of the act are simple: it applies to all concerns employing 10 or more persons. Companies have until June 1, 1933 to work out their own system for reserves for unemployment. On that date if they have not adopted some private method, they will have to participate in the state-controlled plan.

Under the state plan employers would have to set up and maintain their own funds for unemployment reserves. The rate is 2% of the payroll. When the reserves amount to \$55.00 per employee the rate is cut to 1%. When the reserves reach \$75 per employee contributions are suspended.

The benefits are distributed at the rate of 50% of the average weekly wage, with a maximum of \$10 per week. The compensation will not begin until after two weeks of lay-off nor continue longer than 10 weeks in a year.

This plan is not greatly different from that proposed by Sen. Hebert who was sent to Europe to study employment insurance schemes there. Hebert suggests creation of reserves compulsory on employers with employees permitted to contribute in order to increase their insurance coverage. He would have the funds administered and invested by a federal government to avoid their loss, though still subject to the call of the private concern.

Industry is slow to work out insurance and pension schemes, though they are practical, just like accident insurance. While plans such as Wisconsin has adopted will by no means solve the problem of unemployment, they will cushion the shock of enforced lay-offs just like accident compensation comes as a boon to many a worker.

Compulsory reserves such as these, unsupported by state taxes are in no sense doles. If properly worked out they would be an effective stabilizer in industry. Business concerns will have to devote more attention to regularity of employment and provision for old age than they have in the past. Immediate high wages as to steady jobs and some protection against old age.

Now comes a dentist and testifies before the senate committee that beer and light wines are just the thing for expectant mothers. The dentist asserted that the alcohol was good for the mother and also cultivate a taste for beer before a child is born. Well, would the most rapacious saloonkeepers in the old days never went so far as this dentist. Methods the advocates of beer now do protest too much.

An enraged logger who lost his savings in the Guardian failure in Portland, threatened Jay Molzner, convicted manager of the con-life, and demanding the old gag of the hold-ups: "Your money or your life, and I mean my money or your life." Poor logger, and poorer, poorer Molzner.

## HEALTH

**PSORIASIS** is a disagreeable disease of the skin. No one but its victim really appreciates the misery it causes. There is no pain, but the appearance of the skin is greatly embarrassing. Psoriasis is often confused with eczema, but it is important to distinguish between the two. In psoriasis there are circular patches of inflamed skin, and inflammation is not contagious, and cannot be transmitted from one person to another. If you have psoriasis it is important to make every effort to improve your general health. Avoid the excessive use of alcohol, tobacco, tea and coffee. Protein foods, such as lean meats, milk and eggs, should be eaten in moderation. When the scaly patches of diseased skin in eczema are larger, they are moist, itchy and have no covering of silvery white scales. Most persons who have psoriasis worry for fear they may pass the disease on to other members of the family. There is no such danger. Psoriasis is not contagious, and cannot be transmitted from one person to another. To assure the worried mother that eczema is not contagious. Children are often shunned because of this condition. They need no such treatment. If you have psoriasis it is important to make every effort to improve your general health. Avoid the excessive use of alcohol, tobacco, tea and coffee. Protein foods, such as lean meats, milk and eggs, should be eaten in moderation. When the scaly patches of diseased skin in eczema are larger, they are moist, itchy and have no covering of silvery white scales.



Sunday: "New Stockings Must be Thirty Inches Long"

## BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Douglas, the "grass man" (Continuing from yesterday.) The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society for March, 1905, contained much more from the journals of David Douglas, including notes on his trip up the Willamette valley and to the lower reaches of the Aguljar (Umpqua) river. Douglas hoped to be accompanied by Capt. Thomas McKay with the cavalcade to the south, but McKay had set out before Douglas was ready, so A. R. McLeod of the Hudson's Bay Company was the guide. McLeod set off Friday, Sept. 15, 1826, from Vancouver, to go first by land to McKay's abandoned establishment on the Multnomah. (This was Jean Baptiste Deportes McKay's place, often referred to by early historians. It is not to be confused with Capt. Tom McKay's farm near where Scappoose is now. Multnomah was the name by which the Willamette river was called then. The McKay place on the Willamette was about where Champoux Park is now.)

A note in the journal of Douglas dated Saturday, Sept. 16, 1826, says that on the 19th, at Fort Vancouver, reads: "Employed making preparations for my march. As my gun has quite failed me, I am under the necessity of purchasing another, which only costs 2 pounds (less than \$10). The country whither we are bound being unexplored, and totally unknown south of the Umpqua or Aguljar river, each individual is obliged to restrict himself to the least possible quantity of incumbrances, especially as land conveyances increase the difficulty. I packed up six quires of paper (for specimens) and a few other small articles, requisite for what I call MY BUSINESS, and provided myself with a small copper kettle, and a few trifles, with a little tobacco for presents, and to pay my way on my return. All the personal property I shall carry, except what is on my back, consists of a strong linen shirt and a flannel one; but as heavy rains may be expected near the coast, I indulge myself with two blankets and a tent. Dr. McLoughlin has most generously and considerately sent forward, to wait for me on the Multnomah (Willamette), one of his finest and most powerful horses. It will serve for either riding or carrying my baggage, as may be required."

"20th, Wednesday: Left Fort Vancouver with Mr. Manson (Donald Manson) and a party of 12 men, in a boat containing hunting implements, and arrived on the third day (Friday) at McLeod's encampment. I spent my time in botanizing, and found a new variety of rose (roses), a new ribes (currant or gooseberry), and some other things. We took our course due west, towards the coast, passing over a pleasant undulating country, with rich soil, and beautiful solitary oaks and pines scattered here and there.

"The ground, however, being burned up; not a single blade of grass, except on the margins of rivulets, is to be seen. Deer were scarce, and the custom of burning the soil is highly unfavorable to botanizing. This plan prevails everywhere, though the natives vary in their accounts of the reason for which it is done, some saying that it is in order to compel the deer to feed in the burned spots, where they are easily detected and killed; others, that the object is to enable them to find wild honey and grasshoppers, both of which serve for their winter food."

Douglas noted the fact that McLeod "brought an Indian guide from the coast, south of the country inhabited by the Killemeucks." (The Tillamooks.) information by getting it direct rather than having to receive it through letters."

## New Views

Do you favor the governor's trip to Washington in the interest of the Columbia river power development? This was the question asked by Statesman reporters Friday.

C. J. Kidwell, telephone company: "It is unusual and perhaps he thinks there is value in doing the unusual as long as it is done correctly."

C. E. Roush, retired: "I think Governor Meier can handle his business the way he has done. I'm an admirer of his."

Mrs. G. G. Looney, farmer's wife: "I really haven't stopped to think whether I approve of it or not. It hadn't entered my mind to decide such."

Mrs. C. C. Geer, music teacher: "It is an interesting thing to do. He ought to be able to get better

## "The Gay Bandit of the Border" By TOM GILL

Bob Markness, a respected rancher in the Mexican border town of Verdi, is "El Coyote," the masked bandit and bitter enemy of Paco Morales, self-appointed ruler of the border country. "El Coyote's" identity is known only to Ann Reed, an entertainer at a notorious resort. She is in love with him and acts as his spy. "El Coyote" wreaks vengeance on Morales for his unjust treatment of the ranchers. There is a high price on "El Coyote's" head, but all search has proved futile. Bob's foreman and friend, Ted Radcliffe, is in love with Adele, the Spaniard's beautiful niece. Jito, Morales' ward, is jealous of Ted. Major Blount of the U. S. Cavalry summons Bob and Ted to his headquarters to hear one of "El Coyote's" lieutenants reveal his identity. Bob retreats and, shortly after, the informant is carried off mortally wounded. He dies without a word. On the way home, Bob collapses from a wound in his side. Ted realizes the truth. Bob sends for Ann. Against Bob's wishes, Ted calls in Dr. Price, who challenges Ted with the question, "Suppose I talk?"

### CHAPTER XXXVIII

Ted's mouth was a straight line. "That man inside," he answered grimly, "is my friend. He was my father's friend, and when the whole world was pulled from beneath my feet he gave me a hand. He stood between me and—I'm not sure what he was the only friend I had in life. He still is." For second Ted's face trembled. "Well, the time has come when I can pay back a little of this friendship. For one thing, I can see him through now, and I can see that nobody learns from you or from anyone else who El Coyote is."

"Just that best like a threat, Ted." "It isn't meant to be if you're the man that you are. When I decided to bring you out I had to decide that no matter what you learned you wouldn't talk. And I told myself that unless I had your promise of silence I'd hold you here, by force if I had to, until Bob gets better—or dies. I'll hold you until he is safe, one way or another. There aren't many things I won't do to keep his secret."

For a long minute the doctor looked into the man's eyes. There was no mistaking the message. At last he rose and laid his hand on Ted's shoulder. "It was a lucky day for Bob when you came along, boy. Without you he'd be done already. As for me, you needn't lose a wink. The man inside is my friend, too. So, in the meantime, we'd better both tell the world Bob's out on the range until he gets better, or—"

Silence. A long uncertain silence followed the words, while a heavy hand seemed lifted from the man's heart. The leaves of the eucalyptus trees rustled and the hot desert wind played in upon them. From the open door came the sound of a girl's muffled weeping.

Price looked up. "She's safe, I suppose?" "Bob told me to get her before he passed out." The doctor nodded and rose. His understanding eyes were for the moment troubled at the strangeness of it all. He shook his head.

"How little we know anyone—even ourselves. For fifteen years I've known Bob. I've hunted with him, ridden with him. He smiled a reminiscent, wistful smile. "Once in a desert but he even helped me bring a baby into the world. I thought I knew that quiet man, but I only knew one side of him, and probably the least important side. He might have been a great patriot or a great martyr in other times or lands. He had the supreme gift of sacrifice—"

included. Cooperating with the 4-H club department in outlining the new project have been Lynn Cronmiller, state forester; Maj. John D. Guthrie, region I forester; Albert Wiesendanger, senior forest ranger; Walter L. Dutton, regional forest inspector; T. H. Rainwater of the state forestry office; and George A. Peck, dean of the school of forestry at Oregon State college.

## EDUCATIONAL FILMS TO BE MADE HERE

Oregon is to be the home of a new motion picture company which will start production in the near future of educational and industrial films, some of them produced in collaboration with scientists at Oregon State college. The company, known as Oregon State Visual Arts, Inc., will build studios at Corvallis where E. S. Burt, now extending his studies in visual education, is president of the new concern.

Those sponsoring the plan say the company is a closed corporation with no stock for sale and is made up of Portland men experienced in the business. Mr. Burt says the company plans to establish relations with the state college similar to those maintained by private picture producers with Yale and Harvard. He says construction of studios will start at once as a number of subjects have been contracted for already. National distribution is planned through both sale and rental of the educational, industrial and teaching films.

## FORESTRY ADDED TO 4-H SUBJECTS

Forestry has now been officially added to the already varied list of subjects in which training is available to Oregon boys and girls through the 4-H club department at Oregon State college, according to L. J. Allen, assistant state club leader.

The new project is designed "to interest and instruct boys and girls, both rural and urban, in the identification, planting, preserving and uses of trees and shrubs, and to help them to appreciate the value or importance of forests," Mr. Allen says. In addition, work with farm wood lots, wind breaks, roadside and public ground plantings will be

## SENATE VOTES DRY UPON REFERENDUM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(AP)—In its first vote on prohibition at this session, the senate here rejected, 55 to 15 a resolution which would have been passed on record as welcoming state referendum on prohibition repeal and modification.

Senators did not regard the vote as a test on the prohibition issue. Its opponents contended the resolution was meaningless and "an attempt to pass the buck." Some of those who voted against it are listed by the association against the prohibition amendment as being for repeal of reestablishment of the 18th amendment.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the democratic leader, led the opposition. He described the proposal as a "patent attempt to pass the buck to the states" and reflected no decisive stand by the senate.

## Honolulu Crime Wave Not Over; Attack is Made

HONOLULU, Jan. 22.—(AP)—A new attack upon a woman, goading the police into an extreme effort to run down a desperate criminal, reddened the crime picture in Honolulu Thursday.

## KELSEY SERVICES WILL BE MONDAY

WOODBURN, Jan. 22.—Funeral arrangements of Jesse W. Kelsey of Woodburn, 56, who died in the veterans' hospital in Portland at 8:30 a. m. Thursday morning of heart trouble, have been made. It will be held in chapel of Hall's mortuary early Monday afternoon.

Rev. J. Merlin Hill, of the Woodburn Christian church, will officiate. Interment will be at the Belle Place cemetery. Spanish American war veterans will act as pallbearers.

Survivors are Mrs. Jennie B. Corey of Seattle; Mrs. Mary Corey of Bowbell, N. D.; Mrs. Ada I. Hoberg of Portland; Milo H. Kelsey of Woodburn; R. C. Kelsey of Detroit, Mich.; and Mills Kelsey of McKenna, Wash. R. C. Kelsey had been living with his brothers here about four months.

Jesse W. Kelsey was born in Beaver Falls, Michigan, Dec. 15, 1875. He was a sailor a great part of his life. During the Spanish American war he served six months as a member of company H, 14th Minnesota volunteers, with his brother, Roy, Kelsey had lived here for 15 years. Probably through his mother, who was a great lover of flowers, Jesse Kelsey became interested in conducting experiments with plants and also raising plants just to see their beauty during their growth. He has conducted many experiments in pollenization and other methods of cross-breeding. His home is a place of unusual beauty because of the many rare and beautiful plants in his collection. He had over 4,000 lily plants in two beds. Jesse Kelsey had been ill nearly ten months before his death. He was taken to the Portland hospital Monday.

tacked and robbed her in the outskirts of town Thursday night. Mrs. Okasaki identified a photograph of Daniel Leman, escaped murderer, as her attacker.