

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Prosperity by Statute

THE 18th century was the century for development of political theory. Under the leadership of men like Harrington, John Locke, Rousseau, Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson conceptions of political organization underwent profound change and the state was reconstructed from an absolute or limited monarchy to a republic. The 19th century was occupied chiefly in completing the application of the new theories of social control to the political state.

The 20th century does not now see political science as the engrossing topic for legislation and for leadership. There has been political evolution, particularly the direct primary, the initiative, the referendum and the recall, which perhaps marked the completion of the extension of democratic control to the modern state. The present shift is almost exclusively economic. Legislation is concerned with economic theories. The power of the state, once dedicated to that of impartial observer, is now sought by one side or another in the economic struggle. The theory of freedom of competition which Adam Smith extolled, and the classic economists regarded as the foundation of individualist society, has yielded to the use of political power as lever to promote the fortunes of individuals or groups.

This is apparent in national affairs. Daily the voice rises in the congress: "What will you do to relieve the farmer?" or it may be the appeal is for the workingman, for the unemployed, for the speculating lands. So we have tariffs boosted on lumber; we have taxes to shift burdens to shoulders of the wealthy; we have farm relief legislation; and loans or bounties to shipbuilders and operators.

A study of the pending measures submitted for popular vote at the November election in this state adds emphasis to the assertion that legislation is now chiefly economic rather than political in character. Of the 23 measures filed in the secretary of state's office 14 are definitely economic, four are political, five are social, and four of the five are on the one subject of prohibition. We include as economic all the tax measures although one, that which would permit laws restricting rights of persons to vote taxes, is both political and economic.

It is interesting also to see how sharply competitive some of these propositions are. The Rogue river bill is a clash between the commercial fishermen and the interests benefited by game fishing. The oleo tax is definitely for the benefit of Oregon's dairy interests. The chain store tax is designed to hobble chain stores.

Here is the list of measures on file (not all of which will get enough signatures for going on the ballot) classified to show their character:

Economic:

- Amendment to permit enactment of laws restricting voting on tax and bond questions
- Modification of 6% limitation
- Oleo tax
- Referendum on special appropriation for educational institutions
- Rogue river closing referendum
- Old age pensions
- \$2 motor license bill
- Tax on chain stores
- Change amendment for hydro-electric control by state
- Freight truck and bus bill
- Personal income tax law
- Tax and debt control amendment
- Tax supervising and conservation bill
- Moving university, etc.

Political:

- Permitting criminal trials without juries
- Requiring 25% of registered voters on recall petitions
- Revol county civil service law

Social:

- Repeal of prohibition (five measures filed)
- Anti-cigarette bill

There are those who assert we have too many laws now, that legislatures might well adjourn after passing needed supply bills. Alas for such theorists. Each session sees larger volumes of legislation enacted. A vast amount is merely amendatory of existing statutes. Much of the remainder represents the invoking of the power of the state in the economic struggle. Under popular, democratic government it is possible to legislate to the interest of one class, though constitutions are presumed to estop confiscation. The result has been that people who have observed favored groups getting under the shelter of the government umbrella if not of government subsidy seek to get under the same umbrella. That effort is manifest in the mass of legislation chiefly economic in character which comes up in all legislative bodies at the present time.

School District Finances

THE steadily mounting warrant debt of the Salem school district is cause for some concern. At the end of the school year in 1931 the floating debt was \$128,000. Now it has mounted to \$175,837. It is true there are \$95,000 unpaid taxes; but after deducting this sum the net deficiency is \$80,000. During the year the bonded debt was reduced \$47,000 and is now down to \$157,000.

The district, considering its wealth, is in fine financial condition. The bonded debt is very low. It is the floating debt which may cause embarrassment. As this debt mounts the warrant calls will come at longer intervals. Banks may decide they have enough a. d. n. 24 warrants and refuse to take them at par. That is what has happened in many cities and towns, and teachers have had to scurry around to dispose of their warrants, sometimes taking sharp discounts from the face.

The board will have to reexamine its budget before finally adopting it. It is poor business to keep this current debt mounting higher and higher. Other city districts have been reducing their current debt, until many of them were able to close the year with no warrants outstanding. That whitening down process will be difficult for Salem. It might be well to consider funding this debt into bonds drawing a lower rate of interest and payable over a term of years. Special act of the legislature is needed to permit this, however. At any event it is dangerous to let the amount increase another year by nearly \$50,000 as it has the past year.

Dallas took a swat at the school budget Monday, defeating an extra levy of \$11,000. This is the sickly season for extras of all kinds.

The humble citizen now finds himself busied with balancing the government's budget as well as his own.



Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

June 22, 1912

WAWONA, Cal.—Two of the regular stage coaches from Raymond to Wawona were held up and 16 passengers relieved of their valuables yesterday by "Black Kid," the notorious lone bandit of the section. The "Kid" stopped both stages at once by leveling a .44 Winchester rifle at the drivers.

Probably the largest cherry orchard in the Willamette valley is that of S. P. Kimball, which is located on the Oak Grove road in Polk county and consists of 87 acres. Mr. Kimball is manager of the Salem Mutual canning company.

The Vaudette, Salem's new 5-cent theatre, opened with a successful performance yesterday afternoon. Moving pictures, illustrated songs and other features were introduced.

June 22, 1922

A 70-year-old Albany farmer yesterday shot and killed C. M. Kendall, sheriff of Linn county, and Rev. Roy Healy, pastor of the First Christian church there, at his home near Plainview, where the latter had gone to look for an illicit still.

A public playground for Salem children was proposed yesterday by Fred A. Erion, chairman of

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Historic four corners:

(Continuing from yesterday.) The fifth regular session of the territorial legislature, beginning December 5, 1853, convened in two places, the house in the Nesmith building and the council in the Rector building. The state library was then also in the Rector building.

The Statesman, started in Oregon City March 28, 1851, had followed the capital to Salem, the first issue here being June 21, 1853. This newspaper was then published in the same Nesmith building, opposite the steamboat landing, at the foot of Trade street. The Nesmith building was on the lot where now stands the Fry warehouse, northeast corner of Front and Trade streets. The

the Kiwanis public affairs committee, before Rotary club. It was asked that the Rotary club appropriate \$125 while the Kiwanis club would be asked for a like amount for maintaining a playground during July and August.

WASHINGTON—Prompt construction by the federal government of a dam at Boulder Canyon for the protection of Imperial Valley, Calif., against the flood waters of the Colorado river was urged yesterday by Secretary Hoover before the house committee on irrigation of arid lands.

Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

MAN INQUIRIES have come to me recently concerning a new injection method of treating varicose veins, which has been in use for about five years. It has received national-wide approval by physicians and surgeons, and in a recent review of more than 50,000 cases the results reported were most satisfactory.

In former years the treatment for varicose veins was a surgical one. Rubber stockings and other mechanical appliances were worn with little if any relief, and in severe cases operation was advised. In this operation the veins were actually removed from the leg, and the patient remained an invalid for many weeks and required a good deal of attention. Operative scars resulted, which were unsightly, and were sources of pain, particularly on damp days.

It is not necessary to go to a hospital under the present method of treatment. It is given in the doctor's office, and the patient can return to his work. It leaves no scars or other permanent discomforts. Treatments are given at weekly intervals, and the time required for a complete cure depends upon the extent of the trouble.

In this treatment a substance called a "sclerosing agent" is in-

jected directly into one vein, and produces hardening, and collapse of the distended vein. Various substances have been used for this purpose, but glucose, sodium salicylate, guanine and urethane have given the most satisfactory results.

Varicose veins are usually large and swollen veins. The local circulation of blood is slow, because there is a loss of elasticity in the afflicted vein. This condition is most frequently found in stout persons, particularly those who stand their feet for any length of time. Some persons are much more liable to this condition than others, and it is believed by some authorities that the tendency is hereditary, for it is frequently found in several in the same family.

The disturbance is often observed in pregnancy, when marked increase in weight and the pressure placed on the veins cause them to swell, to lose their elasticity and become varicose. These veins should never be treated during the period of pregnancy, for the complication is likely to disappear after childbirth without any treatment.

In certain cases varicose veins should not receive the injection treatment. For example, it should never be given if "phlebitis," or inflammation of the veins, is present. Such cases should wait at least six months until the acute inflammation has subsided. Persons with advanced heart and kidney disease should not be subjected to this treatment. If diabetes is present, the injection method can be given, provided the patient is on a diet and receiving insulin, if necessary.

Answers to Health Queries

Mary G. Q.—I am a girl 13 years old, 4 feet 11 inches tall. How much should I weigh?

A.—You should weigh about 104 pounds. This is about the average weight for one of your age and height as determined by examination of a large number of persons.

K. S. Q.—What will reduce the ankles?

A.—It is difficult to reduce weight in any part of the body without reducing the weight in general. Exercise such as walking, dancing and skating may prove helpful.

The Murder of the Night Club Lady

By ANTHONY ABBOT

SYNOPSIS

Lola Carrawe, night club habitué, receives a death threat, New Year's Eve. Previously her dog and parrot were mysteriously killed. District Attorney Morris K. Dougherty suspects Lola of being the culprit of the jewel thief ring that has baffled the police. Although her husband, Gaylord Clifford, died practically penniless, Lola lives in luxury. Police Commissioner Thatcher Colt places a guard in Lola's penthouse apartment, warning her that she must not be alone in a room at any time. Mrs. Carrawe, Lola's mother; Chung the butler, Eunice the maid, and Vincent Rowland, an attorney, are present. In the living room, the Commissioner finds a bag belonging to Christine Quires, Lola's guest. It evidently had been used that night, yet Lola informs Colt that Christine is at the Lion's Paw, a roadhouse, where Lola was to have joined her. Colt is surprised to find Mrs. Carrawe's room in strange contrast to the surrounding wealth. Lola's own boudoir is a gaudy contradiction of the living room's elegance. Lola refuses to reveal the identity of the young man whose photograph adorns her dressing table. Against orders, she enters the guest room alone. A scream follows. Rushing in, Colt finds her on the floor, unconscious. Dr. Hugh Baldwin, a friend, diagnoses the case as a heart attack.

CHAPTER NINE

COLT, who had stood with folded arms and knitted brows, turned to the butler, and unexpectedly asked: "Chung, do you know if Miss Lola Carrawe was right-handed or left-handed?"

"Right-handed," answered Chung, with prompt and urbane assurance. "I am left-handed. That makes me observe other people's hands. Miss Lola was right-handed."

At a word of dismissal from Colt, the butler then left, closing the door after him.

"I am concerned," Colt declared, "about his bathrobe."

"What about it, Thatcher?" asked Dougherty, moving forward, with a vague glance at the garment.

"The way it is buttoned, for one thing."

"Buttoned?"

Both Dougherty and I looked again at the dressing-robe, as did the now deeply mystified and nervous Doctor Baldwin. None of us noticed anything peculiar about the way it was buttoned.

"You see for yourselves," pursued Colt. "It is a double-breasted dressing-robe buttoned on the right side. We all know when a man puts on any kind of garment, he buttons it invariably on the right side. The important thing is that women always reverse the procedure. It has been my experience that no woman ever buttons her coat, pyjamas or other apparel from left to right, unless the buttons on the left side have been torn away or if she is left-handed. Chung says that Lola was right-handed. Look at her coat."

Colt's acute observation had indeed found here a singular variation from the normal. Lola's body was sheathed in a bath-robe buttoned after the manner of a man. Dougherty gave a low gasp.

"I see what you mean. Perhaps it was put on her by someone else. And someone else made the natural mistake of reversal because he was facing his victim! But why, Thatcher, why?"

"Victim! I've heard enough of this talk!" exclaimed Doctor Baldwin. "What is going on here? It all seems very peculiar."

Thatcher Colt regarded the physician with a stern gaze.

"Doctor Baldwin," he began, "you have given it as your opinion that Lola Carrawe is suffering from a heart attack. And yet—if

tal to Corvallis. The act giving Corvallis the capital provided that every session of the legislative assembly, either general or special, should be convened at Corvallis, and a new board of commissioners to erect suitable public buildings there was appointed.

Governor Curry moved his office to Corvallis. The Statesman, doing the territorial printing, took its plant by boat up the river to the new capital, and the first issue of the newspaper there was issued April 17, 1855. Then it began to be understood that the relocation law, not having been submitted to congress as required by the organic act, was not operative, nor could the governor pay out any of the appropriation under instructions of the legislature, except under contracts already existing. Nor could the governor's office be lawfully moved from Salem before congress approved the relocation act.

The legislature opened its seventh regular session the first Monday in December, 1855, at Corvallis, according to the provisions of the act that had been declared operative by the U. S. comptroller of the currency. It organized, and L. F. Grover of Marion introduced in the house a bill relocating the capital at Salem. It became a law on the 18th, and on the 19th the body was back and moved its business in the now nearly completed territorial capital.

But on the night of Saturday, December 23, or rather the early morning of Sunday, the 24th, the capital was burned to the ground, with the furniture, territorial library, etc. The fire was no doubt incendiary. It was charged to overzealous and overwrought friends of Corvallis. However that may have been, the incident destroyed the chances of that town securing the capital, in the votes on the question that were afterward taken.

The sessions were resumed, in the Rector building. Thus, the



"Chung, do you know if Miss Lola Carrawe was right-handed or left-handed?"

you will pardon a layman's groping—in a heart attack the patient invariably feels suffocated and flushed. Am I not right, doctor?"

"Absolutely right!" agreed Baldwin, with an aggrieved glare. He had paled noticeably.

"Yet again," pursued the chief, "here we find a girl supposed to have a heart attack, but clad in a warm robe, and in an apartment that is noticeably overheated. That, I agree with you, is peculiar."

"Perhaps," admitted the physician with a grudging air.

"Further," pursued Colt, "that livid glow on the face which is visible even under this girl's make-up—is that curious coloring a symptom of heart trouble?"

"Not a common one, but—"

"It might be a suspicious factor, mightn't it?"

Baldwin's pallor deepened.

"Suspicious?"

"Is it not true," prodded Colt, "that in certain types of poisoning, this flush appears?"

The strong fingers of Doctor Baldwin's great right hand tightened around the frail wrist in his grasp.

"Mr. Commissioner, I must insist upon knowing if there is any reason for these suspicions?" he demanded.

"The color!" prodded Colt impatiently. "Isn't it possibly a symptom of poisoning?"

The physician hesitated, then barked his reply.

"It is one of the phenomena of carbon monoxide poisoning,—but wouldn't that be impossible here?"

There followed a long, ominous silence. Doctor Baldwin stood unmoving and speechless, as no one replied to his question. Then the physician heaved a deep and resigned sigh.

With an air of finality, he let Lola's wrist fall from his hand down to the bed, lifelessly.

"I arrived too late," he announced solemnly. "This lady is dead."

With sombre eyes, Thatcher Colt stared unseeing at the pale and haggard face of Doctor Hugh Baldwin. Then, with a slight frown, the Commissioner turned briskly and walked to the window. Raising it he looked out and down into the abyss of storm, darkness, and a straight drop of twenty-three stories to the sidewalk. One glance and he brought down the window hurriedly.

"Tony—get Mackenzie. He's on the terrace."

In less than a minute I was back with the detective who looked with solemn eyes at the unmoving body

seventh regular session was held in three places. The partisan law requiring viva voce votes at elections was passed at this session, after meeting in the Rector building. It aroused great antagonisms; hastened the fury in Oregon against slavery. Multnomah county was created at this session. Bliton was enabled to become the county seat of Umpqua. The act to take care of the indigent insane was passed. A lame local option law was enacted. A third party, called the Maine-law party, had arisen. The formation of the republic party was pending.

The Statesman, which had been published near the steamboat landing in Corvallis, came back with the territorial government to Salem, and its first issue was of even date with the reassembling of the legislature here, December 18, having not missed a number. But it did not go again to its former place, the Nesmith building, opposite the steamboat landing. It was located on the second floor of the Griswold block, southwest corner of State and Commercial streets. It remained there for several years, then went to the Stewart block, now 162½ North Commercial, where it remained the longest time at any location so far—until 1915, when it came to its present home, for the first time in its own building.

Later along, further explanation will be given concerning the Griswold building.

(Continued tomorrow.)

New Views

Statesman reporters asked this question yesterday: "Should the city of Salem lease the airport, run it without profit, or sell it?"

W. A. Wood, Com'l. street grocer: "I haven't given the matter much thought, although I have noticed that there is some talk about the airport. I would say the best thing would be to sell it. Yes, provided of course the city could get a good deal."

Joseph L. Smith, laborer: "Looks as though the best thing right now would be to lease it. The lease would be short; not over a year; or at least make it so the city might sell if there would be an opportunity."

Rev. P. W. Eriksen, American Lutheran church: "I believe that Salem should own the airport; all municipalities should have one because of the growing use of planes. By all means, Salem should retain the airport."

Mrs. George Lewis, home maker: "By all means Salem should retain the airport. I would like very much to see air mail service for Salem."

W. L. Kappahns, salesman: "I think they ought to sell it if they can get a good enough bid on it."

WOMEN FURNISH FLOWERS

Objection to story giving Silverton greenhouse credit for furnishing flowers for the memorial service last Thursday in connection with the state grange convention is taken by a member of the North Howell grange, who says five women of the North Howell grange Home Economics club furnished and arranged most of the flowers. The different granges in Marion county took turns decorating the auditorium.

Daily Thought

"The longer I live, the more deeply I am convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another—between the weak and the powerful, the great and the insignificant—is energy, invincible determination, a purpose once formed and then death or victory."—Powell Vinton.