

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

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Member of the Associated Press

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Portland Representative  
Gordon B. Bell, Portland, Ore.

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Bryant, Griffith & Brunson, Inc., Chicago, New York, Detroit, Boston, Atlanta

Entered at the Postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as Second-Class Matter. Published every morning except Monday. Business office, 215 S. Commercial Street.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Mail Subscription Rates, in Advance. Within Oregon: Daily and Sunday, 1 Mo. \$1.00; 3 Mo. \$2.75; 6 Mo. \$5.25; 1 Year \$10.00. Elsewhere 50 cents per Mo., or \$5.00 for 1 year in advance. By City Carrier: 46 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance. Per Copy 2 cents. On trains and News Stands 5 cents.

### Beginning,—or End?

Gov. Meier has called for the resignation of C. L. Starr from the state board of higher education. It is a belated move which would have come more appropriately at the beginning of his administration when he was flush with a "new deal". Starr hangs over as a politician from the Patterson regime. We have credited him with a sincere interest in education, combined with political dark-room methods. There should be no particular regret over his passing, provided some stronger man is named as his successor. Unfortunately the governor's record in picking new names for the state board of higher education is not reassuring. To date he has not strengthened its membership by the substitutions he has made.

Will politics adjourn in higher education with the removal of Starr? This may mark the end,—or it may mark the beginning. For interwoven with the attack on Starr is the vendetta against Chancellor Kerr. The new drive will be made to force Dr. Kerr out. Or the chancellor may quit in disgust and despair. In other words politics in higher education may now be augmented instead of adjourned.

This seems to us an excellent time to reserve judgment and hold tempers. Oregon's higher educational system is on a powder keg. If some one lights the fuse the system may be blown up. Hotheads at Eugene or Corvallis may precipitate trouble which will increase the dissension and renew the strife of a year ago. The state's nerves are still frayed over past irritations.

The audit matter was merely an incident, some "overt act" which the governor has waited for to get rid of Starr. The implications are of course more far-reaching and involve the future of the present administrative organization including the state board itself. Our word to the people is to maintain their composure and await developments.

### California Juries Strike Hard

Those who have been following the latest California sensations are familiar with the verdicts of juries in two trials,—the first, in which Claire Windsor was assessed \$75,000 for stealing a man's affections away from his wife; the second, where David Lamson was convicted of murder of his wife with the death penalty attached to the jury's verdict. These are stiff jolts, showing that the California juries are able to go the whole road when they make up their minds. In both cases, there appeared, from newspaper accounts, some lack of evidence to justify such positive verdicts. But newspaper readers cannot very well be a jury, because though they read every word of evidence, they do not get to study the manner of the witnesses or apply any tests of their own respecting their attitude on the stand.

Miss Windsor, if the verdict is upheld, will have to pay a pretty penny because she accepted attentions from a play-boy who was away from home. The man's affections seem too vagrant, because he soon tired of Miss Windsor. Perhaps she should sue someone else now; and then tell the ex-wife that she will pay as she is paid, the same as the French on war debts and reparations. The man in the case, however, would appear to be the man who should do the paying. Perhaps his former wife is sticking him for alimony, too.

Accepting as correct the jury's verdict in the Lamson case, it becomes a genuinely interesting psychological study. Granted the man had lost his affection for his wife and was enamored of another, why in this day and age, would he proceed to kill her? All he would need to do would be to walk out and get a divorce, or let her get a divorce. That wouldn't have been nearly so messy as a murder. If his crime was committed in a fit of passion, then one would expect a show of deep remorse. Students of human nature and of psychology should find a great deal of material for further study in this case, regardless of the final outcome.

### Butane for Farm Fuel

FARMERS in California are using butane which is a natural gas, for power for farm implements. The chemical formula of butane is C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>. Some of the lighter hydrocarbons are taken off of natural gas, then the butane gas with some propane is liquefied and handled thereafter in tanks. The liquid gas is carried in tanks on tractors and flows into the carburetor and thence into the cylinder, the same as gasoline or distillate.

Butane has been used for five years for industrial heating. It is now used as source of gas supply for cities like The Dalles and Cottage Grove which have no gas works. The butane is shipped there in tank cars. In recent weeks butane has come into use for tractors, stationary engines and is also used for orchard heating.

The advantage of butane, according to an article by John E. Pickett in the Pacific Rural Press, is its cheapness, as it sells for 3 1/2 cents a gallon. That is the California price, where the source of supply is close at hand. Butane is said to work well, without carbon residue and without diluting the oil in the crankcase.

A farmer at Strathmore, Cal. has fixed up a 1000-gallon tank on a truck and drives over to the Kettleman hills to fill his tank, which supplies a 50-gallon tank on his tractor. He reports he uses 3 1/2 gal. of butane per hour on his 35 tractor, as against 4 gal. of gasoline, so estimates his saving at 55 cents an hour.

Butane requires spark ignition, and so will not work in a diesel engine. The extent of its use will of course depend on the price and the facilities for distribution. Since butane is controlled by the oil companies which handle the competitive fuels,—oil, distillate and gasoline, they will control its consumption very largely by the price they put on it. It does suggest possibilities however in the direction of cheaper power fuels for farming.

### "Greater Love"

The Salem Statesman, in commenting upon the heroism of a Japanese boy of Walla Walla, who lost his life in a futile effort to save a drowning man, observes: "Greater love hath no white man, than this little Jap boy." The tribute is well intended, but it partakes of the provincial. The white race is by no means the sole inheritor of the virtues that distinguish mankind from the lower creation. Indeed, among brave peoples of every land and race the Japanese stand well to the forefront. In the democracy of heroic deeds there is neither border, nor breed, nor birth. "We like to think the white race is the superior race, even as it is yet the dominant, for there is a patriotism of color, a pride of racial consciousness. Oddly enough, so do other peoples

### "Dang it, he Promised to Behave!"



9-19-33  
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Chamberlain

## HEALTH BITS for BREAKFAST

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

MANY OF MY readers will agree with me that a corn is an annoying and sometimes really distressing affliction. It is one of the most common ailments of modern civilization. It is probable that our remote forefathers rarely, if ever, had this trouble. In spite of the misery caused by a corn and the constant reminder of its presence, I venture to say that no other disturbance of the human body is more neglected. If given any remedy it is usually some home remedy or old-fashioned procedure. The application of a corn salve, paring the corn, and other household measures are not curative, although they may give temporary relief. These methods sometimes lead to serious inflammation of the foot. Severe blood poisoning may result from the careless handling and home treatment of a corn.

Though a corn may form on any portion of the skin, it usually involves one of the toes. Frequently it is due to the wearing of improperly fitted shoes. They press upon the toes and cause irritation. A corn is really nothing more than thickened skin that has resulted from long continued irritation. At times the corn is extremely painful, tender to the touch and considerably inflamed.

Removal of Corn and Sac  
The corn is surrounded by a sac. Unless this is removed with the corn, the condition cannot be cured. It will be seen, then, why local applications are of so little value in overcoming this painful condition.

A recent article in the Journal of the American Medical Association states that too little attention is paid to this affliction. It points out that, as I have told you, complete cure is only possible by the thorough removal of the corn and sac by a simple surgical operation. The operation need cause no alarm or tenderness on the part of the sufferer. It is done under local anesthesia and can be performed in the surgeon's office. When the corn and sac are completely removed it is seldom that the affliction returns.

Answers to Health Queries  
C. R. Y. Q.—What can be done when the perspiration is unusually offensive? The patient had an attack of the grippe and the former disturbance has persisted since this attack. A—in this case it is imperative to keep the system clear of all the poisons and impurities which accumulate in the body. For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat the question.

Alabama's school system will receive \$4,003,758 from the state for maintenance during the current year.

First six ascents of Mount Jefferson retold: (Continuing from Sunday.) Next in order comes a news item, dated Detroit, Oregon, and printed in The Statesman of Sunday, July 21, 1897, following: "The party of mountain-climbers consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Eph Moores, Miss M. G. Geer, Miss Helen Hibbard, Pearl Blackerby and Chas. Roblin, of Salem, arrived in Detroit Monday evening, all covered with glory from their trip to the top of Mt. Jefferson. They succeeded in reaching the very pinnacle, some 200 feet above where the box had been left. They carried the box to the extreme summit, where they left it, and also planted a flag. They made the ascent on June 14th, and are the first persons who have ever reached the highest point of the mountain."

That was the second ascent—the third being the one so vividly described by Judge Burnett. "Eph" Moores of the second party was E. T. Moores, afterward county school superintendent, but Mr. and Mrs. Moores did not reach the pinnacle—the reason will appear further along in this series.

The fourth ascent of Mt. Jefferson (to the pinnacle) was made by Sherman Barnham on September 24, 1901. The fifth ascent (north side) was made in August, 1903 by S. S. Mohler of Oregon City, alone. The sixth ascent (north side) was made early in August, 1906, by Mr. Mohler and L. J. Hicks of Portland. The Portland Mazama of March, 1907, contained an account of the last named exploit. A copy of this magazine has been furnished to the writer by Ray L. Farmer of Salem. Brief excerpts follow: Mohler and Hicks left Oregon City toward the end of July, 1906; walked to the mountain by way of Willott Springs, Table Rock and Clackamas Hot Springs. Climbing up into Hanging valley on the north side of Mt. Jefferson, they had a wonderful view. They had passed a practically unexplored wilderness in its primeval beauty; had seen fresh tracks to the number indicating at least 1000 deer in those haunts; from a height somewhat above 5000 feet they viewed 40 lakes.

The ascent from the north proved difficult; mostly steep rock work; circling around steep cliffs; pulling themselves up with hands and feet; crawling on hands and knees; climbing around rock slides; holding one another to a rock shelf; using ropes in one place; over snow a half mile; encountering jagged rock slides; getting over a glacier and, worst of all, through crumbling rock, breaking off at a touch. At the side of a rock runway, they looked down on Pamel lake almost a sheer 8,000 feet below—more than a perpendicular mile. They surmounted further up a ridge and looked straight down on a rock-slide several hundred feet below, where, had they been struck by a possible avalanche, they would have been carried to their death.

who are not white think of themselves, and with as much of right. But courage and self-sacrifice are not exclusively the spiritual endowment of any one people. "And in the sense of this little Japanese boy who died in the swirling current of the Columbia was, as all other heroes, primarily a shining character in 'the old proud pageant of man.' We move you to strike out that adjective 'white' in the Statesman's tribute."—The Oregonian. The Oregonian misses the point of our editorial completely. We were not speaking of heroism, but of love,—the love for his scoutmaster that prompted the Japanese 12-year-old of Walla Walla to brave the swirling current of the Columbia. It was the more significant because the affection and its demonstration came from a lad of another race and color, which the whites all too often rate as "inferior."

## "THATS MY BOY" By FRANCIS WALLACE

**SYNOPSIS**  
Born of humble parents, Mom and Pop, in a tiny Middle West factory town, Tommy Randolph, "always different from other children", becomes a high school football sensation both to the delight and disdain of his hard-working family. Big universities are bidding for him with the chances favoring Thordyke, a "millionaire's college" in the East. Tommy is graduated from high school as a town hero and becomes a freshman at Thordyke. His mother is secretly alarmed over lack of news from him, though reassured by Dorothy Whitney, his girl friend and daughter of the local millionaire, that Mom should not worry about Tommy. "He's not loose; he's not while he's with himself."

**CHAPTER TWELVE**  
Mom laughed at herself later for having all those foolish fears for when Tommy came home at Christmas he was bigger and stronger and handsomer and braver than ever. He actually picked her up and hugged her and he was so big. Mom felt kind of embarrassed, as though he were a strange man. He made a big fuss over Pop and Pete and seemed awful glad to get home. Mom had worked all night to get his old room ready because Uncle Louis hadn't left until the last minute and even then he had acted as though he were being imposed upon; and he left a lot of work because he wasn't at all neat as people might think from their white shirts and ties he wore. Tommy ate just as much as ever, even more, and was full of life and of telling them about everything over east; and for once Pop and Uncle Louis, who still came in for a good many meals, kept still and let him talk although Mom knew they were just listening so they could carry it all downtown later and repeat it. Pop loafed at the garage, mainly, and Uncle Louis at the city building, so they didn't cross each other much; but Mom could see Pop was beginning to get sick of Uncle Louis, particularly when he began to take all the credit around town for Tommy going to college.

"Why, I even named the boy," Mom heard he was telling. She hoped that wouldn't get back to Pop's ears. The old hustle-bustle was about the house again and Mom was kept busy at this and that but there was something satisfied inside her again; something calm and contented. And when Mom went to the store that afternoon she always felt that Tommy said about Thordyke and things over east. He hadn't been to New York yet but he said New York would be nothing. Every day at noon, when he got up, Mom was entranced. While he was eating and reading the morning paper she would ask him about this and that and he talked very freely and told her many amazing things. And when Mom went to the store that afternoon she always told the neighbor ladies. Mrs. Farrell tried to edge in some things about her Joe at State but she didn't get very far because State was nothing new and Joe didn't do anything to talk about anyhow. "Of course," Mom said to Mrs. Farrell one day, "everybody can't play football."

"It's a good thing they can't," Mrs. Johnson said, smiling at Mom and Mrs. Farrell both. Mom wasn't sure what she meant. Mrs. Johnson was two-faced, too. But even Mrs. Farrell listened hard when Mom told them about the parties. Tommy was invited to the best homes in town and in the papers the next day, on the society page, it always said, "Thomas Randolph of Thordyke." And there were no other Thordykes men there

opening article of this series, is quoted; Mr. Pearce being the third member of the party, who halted at the base of the pinnacle, and Mr. Farmer and E. C. Cross the other two, who went all the way to the highest points.) (Mr. Farmer added that he regarded the Pearce article as the "most reliable account of this ascent.") (Continued tomorrow.)

**RALLY DAY SUNDAY**  
SILVERTON, Sept. 18.—The Methodist Sunday school at Silverton has set September 24 as Rally Day. A program is being planned for the day which will include promotions. Miss Elaine Clover is superintendent of the Sunday school. Those to attend Oregon Normal are: Laurel Busby, Blanche Johnson, Marion Fluke, Sylvia Seerington, Lewis Kelley, Ruth Cutbert, Maxine Foster, Elizabeth Baker, Mildred Mattison, Jack Berry, Jim McDowd, Olga Syverson, Morrell Goresline, To Willamette, Naomi Hewitt, Marjorie Wunder, Wesley White, Rev. E. J. Aeschbrenner, Lowell Eddy, John Dickinson, Hersel Perce, Paul Birch.

To Oregon State: Bernice Peyree, Kenneth Black, Evelyn Brant. To Linfield: George Gentemann, Georgia Jones, Maurice Hunnicutt. To University of Oregon: Evelyn Davis, Toward Taylor. Alfred Sylvester will go to the Northwestern Pharmacy school.

**Growers Report Better Crop, Price**  
WACONDA, Sept. 18.—This week will see the windup this year of hop harvest in the Waconda community, the Guy Smith and T. B. Jones yard finishing last. "A better crop than in years and a better price," is the slogan of most growers here. Recruit guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Nusom were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Furlong and Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Estelle of Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nusom and son Robert and Maybelle Aicher, all of Woodburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Nusom and son Junior of Linton, and Mr. and Mrs. Pearl Lundy of Reedsville, Ore. School will open Monday, September 25, at Waconda.

**Quiet Wedding At Independence**  
INDEPENDENCE, Sept. 18.—Florence Wright, daughter of Mrs. Smith of Salem, was united in marriage to Thurlow DeForest, son of Mr. and Mrs. George DeForest, Tuesday evening. Rev. H. G. Hanson officiated. The ceremony was performed at the home of the groom, with only immediate relatives in attendance.

**Grand Patriarch to Visit at Silverton**  
SILVERTON, Sept. 18.—The Ridgely Encampment of this community has learned that Joseph Schweitzer, Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Oregon, will pay an official call at Silverton September 19.

**Power Grows**  
German military history records few promotions in rank similar to that by which President von Hindenburg raised Prussian Premier Hermann Goering (above) from captain to general in the Reichswehr infantry. Goering, Chancellor Hitler's right hand man, now holds the portfolio of the Air Ministry, Minister of Interior, President of the Reichstag and Premier of Prussia.



Cardinal Dennis Dougherty, of Philadelphia, who, according to reports, has been threatened with the bombing of his home if he fails to pay the sum of \$50,000. The Cardinal, who denied he had been threatened with death, said the extortionist was some mentally deranged person.