

The Oregon Statesman
 "No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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FAITH
 "Faith in reason is the trust that the ultimate natures of things lie together in a harmony which excludes mere arbitrariness. It is the faith that at the base of things we shall not find mere arbitrary mystery. The faith in the order of nature which has made possible the growth of science is a particular example of a deeper faith."
 —WHITEHEAD.

Mushroom Theories

THIS newspaper has been an uncompromising critic of many of the mushroom theories of economics which have sprung up in recent years. Most of them are variants of old, old ideas which arose in previous times of business crisis, but which have new appeal, especially when dressed up in colorful raiment. Our attack was based chiefly on our interpretation of fundamentals in economics rather than from any accumulation of statistical data. Now there is being assembled by competent scholars statistical evidence which goes far to explode these theories. Unfortunately this material comes too late to prevent some unwise experiments, but it is in time to guide future national policies if only it will be heeded.

Outstanding among these myths is: First, that we have entered the "age of plenty" and that we are now in an "economy of abundance." Stuart Chase is the most eloquent and ardent disciple of this school. With great cleverness he tosses phrases and catches figures and in a sweep of language carries the country into the lap of plenty. We see the outgrowth of this theory in ideas that we are now entering on periods of much leisure time, that great numbers of our people can retire and be supported in luxury by the workers, that such a program would result in great and universal prosperity.

Another related theory is that of technocracy, that our evils are due to the machine which displaces workers; that we have enough machine capacity to produce vast volumes of goods in excess of what has ever been produced or consumed.

Application of these theories has been seen to a degree in the NRA with a shorter work week, although the moving idea of this was to supply more jobs. It is also seen in current agitation for a 30-hour week. Production curtailment both in industry and in agriculture is in part a product of this theory.

The Brookings institution in Washington, a fact-finding body of scholars, independent of any affiliation with outside agencies, has been completed two studies which are published in book form. The first volume is "America's Capacity to Produce" and the second, "America's Capacity to Consume". The latter has just been printed and is now passing into the hands of reviewers. Not having obtained copies our reference must be to reviews which have appeared, one in the Review of Reviews and the other in The Nation.

So far as our productive capacity is concerned the studies show that in 1929 the United States might have produced with the plant and labor available at most only 20% more than was actually produced. As one reviewer says: "Tentative though the results must necessarily be, they stand in complete contradiction to the technocratic thesis."

As to our consumption capacity the evidence discloses great voids of unsatisfied demand. To quote: "The investigation discloses, for example, that approximately three-fourths of the families outside strictly rural districts do not have sufficient income in 1929 to provide an adequate diet at moderate cost; . . . Even if no family with an income of more than \$100 a year were to obtain more than it now has, the production of food in the United States would have to be increased by approximately 40 per cent, the value of shelter and home maintenance . . . would have to be very nearly doubled, while the output of clothing and other consumer goods would have to be more than doubled."

As far as distribution of income was concerned great disparities were found, facts which are familiar to every one. 219,000 families or one-tenth of one per cent of the population, received incomes in 1929 of 9.8 billion dollars; while at the other end of the scale 11,653,000 families received approximately the same amount, 10 billion dollars. The authors state that the disparity appeared to be increasing in the latter years of the 1920's. However their figures show that while in 1900 the share to workers in wages, salaries and pensions was 53.2 per cent of the national income, this had risen in 1929 to 65.1 per cent. "During the first three decades of the 20th century output per worker and real income per worker both increased a little less than 40 per cent."

To say we are in an "age of plenty" is absurd when the per capita farm income of \$273 in 1929 is compared with an urban income of \$908; and when we find 12 states in the south with a per capita income averaging \$162.

It is obvious there is need for a more equitable distribution of the national income; and that if that is accomplished there will be no general over-production. The authors point out that a further reduction of the working week must necessarily lead to a lowering of productive capacity and of living standards. To quote from the review in The Nation: "The ultimate test of national welfare is to be found in the magnitude of production which is available for the satisfaction of human wants. This does not mean that our distributive system is not sadly out of gear. That is self-evident. But it does indicate that recovery is not to be obtained through limitation of production, the juggling of the value of money, the increasing of wages, the limitation of speculation, or any of the other devices of the New Deal. True prosperity, as distinct from the 1929 variety, would appear to depend on honest toil, the expansion of production, and an equitable distribution of the fruits of our common labor."

This is a very blunt statement that the policies of the administration to date have been aimed in the wrong direction so far as the solution of our domestic problems is concerned. Fortunately there are signs of rapid retreat from the formulas of the first eighteen months of the Roosevelt administration.

Elbert Bode says there is a great deal of complaint during the present campaign because of a lack of outstanding candidates for the various positions. Elbert has nobody but himself to blame for this because there was still room on the ballot for one more independent candidate.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Just looking them over we'd say that Joe Dunne was "out"-standing and Elbert Bode "up"-standing.

There is general agreement that the political campaign in Oregon has been much too long. The most of the year the people have been listening to or reading about candidates. Gen. Merritt has made a good suggestion that the primaries be moved back to August or September. The prolonged campaign is wearing on the candidates, fearfully expensive to them, and wearying to the public as well. In fact after the election the state could profitably declare a moratorium on political discussion.

Manna!

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

10-23
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Health Bits for Breakfast

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D. By R. J. HENDRICKS

AMONG FAMILIAR terms we hear the name "shingles". But only the sufferer can truly appreciate the discomfort and real annoyance of this skin inflammation.

"Herpes zoster" is the medical name for this distressing eruption. Though it is rarely dangerous to life, a severe attack may confine the sufferer to bed for many days. A friend of shingles they have slight pain or no pain at all. For all of us there is some consolation in knowing that an attack of shingles is likely to confer protection against further attacks.

Some attacks are extremely mild. This is usually the case with children. When they are afflicted with shingles they have slight pain or no pain at all. For all of us there is some consolation in knowing that an attack of shingles is likely to confer protection against further attacks.

Confused With Neuritis, Neuralgia
 Some attacks are extremely mild. This is usually the case with children. When they are afflicted with shingles they have slight pain or no pain at all. For all of us there is some consolation in knowing that an attack of shingles is likely to confer protection against further attacks.

Do not confuse shingles with neuritis and other disorders of the nerves. In shingles there is always a skin eruption and the pain is dull and constant. When pain is present, it only disappears after the rash clears up. This aids in distinguishing shingles from neuritis, rheumatism or neuralgia.

The disturbance is especially prevalent among adults who are in run-down condition. Though the actual cause of this disturbance is not known, exposure to cold, overwork and centers of infection, such as diseased teeth and tonsils, are underlying causes that must not be overlooked. The sturdy and healthy individual rarely suffers from shingles.

Mild cases of shingles quickly respond to treatment. Applications of dressings saturated with a soothing and mild antiseptic solution are often sufficient to give relief. In the more severe cases it may be necessary to resort to internal medication. This should only be prescribed by the physician.

In those instances where the pain is so severe as seriously to interfere with sleep, it is often necessary to apply paraffin to the affected area. Usually this gives complete relief, with freedom from pain for at least twenty-four hours. It allows the patient to receive a night's rest. If necessary, it may be repeated for several days until the severity of the disturbance has subsided.

Of course, the paraffin can only be applied by one experienced in this work. The treatment is similar to a method used for the cure of a severe skin burn. Fortunately, shingles is not a common skin inflammation, but when it occurs prompt and reliable medical attention should be sought.

Answers to Health Queries
 Jimmie. Q.—What can I do to overcome perspiring feet and hands?
 A.—For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and request your question.
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CURIOUS ACCIDENT
 RICKREALL, Oct. 26.—George Fuller, while hunting, had a curious accident. He put his loaded gun in the back of the car, also the dog, and while driving, the dog in some manner caused the trigger to release, blowing a hole through the ear door.

HEALTH
 J. L. Parrish and other first owners of townsite: Something was said in the recent article on the life of Lizzie Smith in this column about the house at 745 North Capitol street that was erected by Rev. J. L. Parrish in the late forties or early fifties and still stands on its original site. It is one of the very oldest buildings of which this may be truthfully said: perhaps the second oldest.

The Jason Lee house, 360 Broadway, is the oldest, and "the parsonage," 1325 Ferry, and the second oldest; but "the parsonage" stands a few rods north of its original location.

The Portland Oregonian of Oct. 19, under its "In Other Days" heading, quoting from the issue of that newspaper dated Oct. 19, 1864, 70 years before, reprinted: "Elegant three-story brick structure of J. L. Parrish at Front and Washington streets now nearly completed and is a monument of our progress."

It was indeed a monument of Portland's progress, and the business center of that city was then at Front and Washington.

But Portland was not a large town then. The census of 1860 gave it only 2874 population, and it was no town at all, but a dense forest, for some years after Salem had become quite a thriving village.

The item furnishes a sort of text on the material fortunes of the men who owned the original townsite of Salem. They were four men, members of the Jason Lee Methodist mission—J. L. Parrish, L. B. Judson, W. H. Wilson and David Leslie. They took four donation land claims of 640 acres (amounting to a mile square) each; Parrish the northeast portion, Judson the northwest, Wilson the center, and Leslie the south section.

Each one was to contribute a fourth of his land to the Oregon Institute (that by change of name became Willamette university), because the original claimant, the Methodist mission, having been dissolved, was not entitled to prove up and perfect its title to the central mile square. The university got only part of its 640 acres—but that is another story, with many chapters.

None of the original owners profited greatly in a material way from his original holding of the townsite property, with the exception of Parrish, and he made out investments, some of which were profitable.

The Judson claim went to J. B. McClane, son-in-law of Judson, and it was "jumped," starting a long contest in the courts, and at the end of the litigation none of the parties to it had a great deal left. In the mean time, 16 children were born to the McClanes, he was Salem postmaster twice, county treasurer one term, justice of the peace, merchant, miller, miner, territorial librarian, Indian agent, etc., etc.

There was litigation over the Wilson claim, too, a part of the story of the university land, and Wilson did not accumulate much up to the time of his death. Mrs. Wilson, his widow, however, had a comfortable competence.

Leslie made little more than he gave away to Willamette university and other worthy causes, and after his death his widow, a sister of Judson, treated what was left, which was considerable, more as a trust for good works than for personal gain and enjoyment.

It was much the same with Parrish. He helped many worthy

GIRL IN THE FAMILY By BEATRICE BURTON

CHAPTER XXVII
 John came back into the room dragging his old steamer trunk with him, whistling "By the Waters of Minnetonka" very softly.

"John," Susan said, helping him dust it off, "I'm going to tell you something that I hadn't planned to tell anyone for a while. I'm not going to marry Wallace."

"By the Waters of Minnetonka" broke off in the middle of one rippling measure. John dropped the old steamer, with which he had been dusting the trunk, on the bed and took a package of cigarettes from his pocket.

"Yeah!" he asked, waiting for her to go on.

"That's where I've been for the last two or three hours—with Wallace. Trying to explain things to him. Susan. John do you remember telling me that you didn't think I was so very crazy about him?—You were right. I thought I liked Wallace a lot, but now that I know Allen Shoes—She showed out both her hands in a little helpless movement as if she were trying to show him just how hopeless her case was. "I'm just wild about him, John."

"Does he know it?"
 "Of course he knows it. We're going to marry each other as soon as I've got away from Wallace and Allen has finished his course at law school and a few other minor details are out of the way."
 "Allen Shoes," said John slowly. "Have you told Wallie about him?"
 "No. But I've told him I'm in love with someone," said Susan. "The only thing that worries me about him is that I can't seem to convince him of it, and I'm afraid that he'll go to the folks about it next time he comes here to see me."
 "To see you?" Blank astonishment came into John's face. "Good lord, what's he coming out here to see you for if you've broken your engagement to him—what's he come to see you?"
 He stopped, cocked an eyebrow at her. "I'll bet you haven't broken it at all," he said. "If you had he wouldn't be making dates with you."
 "Oh, he didn't make a date with me! He simply said that he's coming out some night soon to talk all this over with me," Susan said in a wail. "I've given him back his ring and his watch but he hasn't told him how I feel about him—I've made him terribly unhappy, and it just kills me—"

Yes, I know you. You've done everything but come right out and tell him that you're off him for good," said John in his downright way. "Listen, Susan, if you're really through with that guy, why don't you go down to the telephone now and call him up—and tell him you never want to see him again? Tell him you're fed up! Be hard-boiled, but get it over to him!"
 Susan wrung the neckties between her hands in an agony of indecision. "Oh, I couldn't do that, John," she decided after a long pause. "I've got to let him down easily. I could see that today. He was just about crazy to come along and see me. Eleanor Kendall was engaged to him once and she dropped him."
 "Well, you'd better do it, too, if you feel like this about him," John interrupted her. "And you'd better do it today and tell the family about it. I'm here to back you up. If you don't you'll weaken as soon as they find out about it and start working on you . . . and first thing you'll know you'll be dragging me back up to the aisle to Wallace Steffen . . . I'll call him and tell the family what you're doing, too, if you want me to. I'd enjoy it."

Susan's gray eyes widened with alarm. "Oh, no, John! Please don't do anything!" she begged. "If the family got it into their heads that I was turning Wallace down they'd think it was because of Allen. And they'd probably put him out."
 "What if it?" John wanted to know. "He could go over to Cullens' and make the room that he's leaving empty, couldn't he? And he'd be treated like a human being there instead of as a thug."
 He was born Jan. 14, 1866, and died May 20, 1895. So he would have reached the age of 90 at his next birthday.

His birthplace was Onondaga county, New York, and he passed away in Salem. "At the time of his death," he was the oldest living pioneer," wrote the reporter recording the event. (Not correctly, but near the truth.) The Bitts man believes he was the last of the Jason Lee missionaries.

Some excerpts from the Chapman history, "Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley," published in 1903, follow:
 "For God and humanity" was the watchword of Joseph L. Parrish. He was born the son of Benjamin and Sally (Lamberson) Parrish, natives respectively of Connecticut and New Jersey. His father was born in 1777, of a Puritan family of English ancestry, while the mother inherited the trustworthy blood of Dutch forefathers. He was the oldest son of 10 children. His father being a blacksmith, he early learned that trade, working at it when he was so small that he had to stand on a stool to blow and strike. The family removed to Monroe and later to Allegheny county. For a number of years he was employed at Brockway on the Erie canal."

He was 33 when he sailed from New York City Oct. 9, 1829, on the Lausanne, Mayflower of the Pacific, with the largest missionary party that up to the time had left an American for a foreign port—for Oregon was then a foreign land.

The Lausanne arrived at Fort Vancouver June 1, 1830, and Rev. Parrish, with his wife and three children were provided a home at the Lee mission, 10 miles below the site of Salem. Besides blacksmithing, he worked at harness, wagon and tool making, and for three years was very busy, as during that time the foundations of Salem were laid, with the saw and grist mills, the machinery for which was brought on the Lausanne, as the beginning. As soon as the saw mill machinery was in place, and thus lumber available, work went forward on the Lee house, first residence in Salem, the Indian manual training school, that became Willamette university, "the parsonage," second residence here, and on other work required in the expanding mis-

sonary efforts, including the completion of the large hospital building on the original mission site.

The oldest son and first child of Rev. and Mrs. Parrish, Lambertson W. Lamberson for the family name of his grandmother, died at the Lee mission and was buried there in September, 1840. The body was later moved to the family plot in Lee Mission cemetery. Some years ago, the statement was made in this column that the body was never removed. The contrary has but lately been definitely found to be the fact. (Continued tomorrow.)

The Safety Valve
 Letters from Statesman Readers

ZIMMERMAN AND SYNDICALISM LAW
 To the Editor:
 One of the major gubernatorial candidates says he favors repeal of the criminal syndicalist law. The Oregon Official Voter's Pamphlet page 36 under: "This platform,"

You would naturally infer that the candidate must be the aspirant of the communist party. However it is none other than Peter Zimmerman of Yamhill County speaking. It seems unbelievable, impossible, yet it is in the report, read it for yourselves.

Just what is criminal syndicalism? According to the official 1930 edition of the Oregon Code, Volume I, page 1305: "Criminal syndicalism is hereby defined to be the doctrine which advocates crime, physical violence, arson, destruction of property, sabotage

or other unlawful acts or methods, as a means of accomplishing or affecting industrial or political ends, or as a means of affecting industrial or political revolution, or for profit."

Immediately following the definition of criminal syndicalism we find: "sabotage is hereby defined to be malicious, seditious, injurious or unlawful damage, injury or destruction of real or personal property of any employer or owner, by his or her employe or employees, or by any person or persons, at their own instance, or at the instance, request or instigation of such employe, employes or of any other person."

Long before the Voters' pamphlet came out, we were troubled by reliable citizens that Peter Zimmerman favored repeal of our criminal syndicalism law. We couldn't believe it; so we wrote and asked Senator Zimmerman to either deny or affirm it. He did neither. After the elapse of a reasonable time we again wrote Candidate Zimmerman. To date I haven't received a reply from you. Would appreciate a reply from you stating:

1. Your stand on criminal syndicalism today.
 2. Whether you introduced the bill in the Oregon legislature to repeal the criminal syndicalism law?
 3. Whether you used your influence to repeal the criminal syndicalism law, both in and out of the legislature?
 4. Your justification of your stand on criminal syndicalism.

I feel that these are fair and pertinent questions. Senator Zimmerman—questions that the thinking people of Oregon are vitally interested in. Awaiting your reply, I am

Most cordially yours,
 C. Beecher Scott,
 McMinnville, Ore.
 Route 3

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