

The Oregon Statesman

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TO THE LEGISLATURE: A CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM FOR OREGON

The Statesman greets the new legislature which opened its 1923 session yesterday with an ardent wish and hope that its deliberations will redound to the permanent good of the state of Oregon.

We believe that the individuals composing both houses are by a large majority honest, upright and worthy of confidence and with such a make-up there is every reason to anticipate that the result of their deliberations will reflect those qualities.

The Statesman has no pet measure to advocate. It has no selfish advice to offer, but with the ambition common to all good citizens it hopes to see the path of economy, safety, and state progress faithfully followed and the energies of the members devoted exclusively to the big things in which the future of the state is wrapped.

Its broad acres of fertile lands have been scarcely scratched. Its potential possibilities are beyond present calculation. We must have people, industrious, honest workers, and also people with capital to make the homes and encourage the factories and promote the industry and commerce which must come if our dream of greatness for our state is to be realized.

If we wish for this greatness we must not set up gates of oppression and intolerance against groups or classes. We must follow the letter and the spirit of our national and state constitutions and invite the worthy and industrious of every creed and class, with a surety that their civil, social, industrial and political rights will be unassailed and their opportunities unhampered.

The legislature has before it large problems of tax reduction and equalization, to the end that the burdens to be borne by farming and kindred industry may be lightened and that rural development, with increased home building and land cultivation may be encouraged.

handicap of unfriendly legislation; with taxation reduced to the lowest possible necessity; with an open, hospitable welcome; with all working together to let the world know the splendid opportunities for prosperous and pleasant existence that are offered here, then this state will secure her full share of the immigrant and tourist influx that has been flowing through it to populate and enrich our neighboring states.

Gentlemen, reduce taxation wherever possible; provide a system of industry for the state institutions that will make them as nearly self-sustaining as possible.

And by all means make flax growing and its manufacture a prominent item in your scheme of employment; make such provision for the continued good roads program as the state can stand without burdening the people; see that proper safeguards against destruction of our permanent highways are set up; cut away all unnecessary tentacles from the governmental octopus; create no new offices; pass no laws that your successors or the people of the state will be later ashamed of or that will give the state a bad name away from home; let your course make for good will and unity among all our people—and with such a record the legislature of 1923 will go down in history as the best and most useful Oregon has had this century.

The Statesman hopes for such a record.

OREGON'S GOVERNORS

(By Fred Lockley, in the Portland Sunday Journal.)

Walter Pierce will be inaugurated governor of Oregon tomorrow. I have known Walter Pierce for many years, as we were fellow townsmen in Pendleton 20 years or so ago. Walter Pierce will make a good governor. He has been a teacher, a county official, a lawyer, a wheat raiser, a stock-raiser and a legislator and he has owned and run the Hot Lake sanitarium, which job is one that tests a man's tact and patience. He is a good forgetter, and is anxious to make a record that will bring credit to himself, his party and his state.

Talking about taking one's place in history, did you ever look up the history of Governor Pierce's predecessors in the gubernatorial office? When the provisional government was organized we managed to get along without a governor for the first four years. We selected an executive committee of three, whose duty it was to recommend suitable laws to be passed, see that the laws on the statute books were

FUTURE DATES

January 8, Monday—Inauguration of Governor-elect Walter M. Pierce. January 9, Monday—Legislature meets.

enforced, grant pardons, repel invasion and call out the military forces to suppress Indian outbreaks or insurrection. David Hill, founder of Hillsboro; Alanson Beers, whose son Oliver lives in Salem, and Joseph Gale, who built the first brick house in Oregon, were the executive committee having gubernatorial powers. The following year, 1844, Peter G. Stewart, Osborn Russell and W. J. Bailey were selected to act as a committee of three to govern Oregon. In 1845, through a change in the organic law, a governor was provided for and George Abernethy was elected. Two years later he was re-elected. He was born in Scotland and came to Oregon with the Methodist "reinforcement" in 1840.

The first territorial governor of Oregon was General Joseph Lane, a courageous and lovable character. He proved his bravery in the Mexican war and also in our Indian wars here in Oregon. He represented Oregon Territory eight years in congress, as delegate, and was later our United States senator. He resigned as governor June 18, 1850, and was succeeded by Kintzing Prichette, secretary of Oregon Territory, who acted as governor until August, when John P. Gaines arrived from the Atlantic seaboard to take the gubernatorial chair. When Governor Gaines declared that Oregon City was and should continue to be the capital city of Oregon Territory, he got in bad not only with the residents of Salem, but also with those of Corvallis, both of which cities claimed to be the logical site for the capital. In 1853 General Joseph Lane was reappointed governor

of Oregon, but after a brief incumbency resigned and Secretary of State George L. Curry became governor and acted as such until the arrival of John W. Davis, who arrived in Salem from his eastern home in December, 1853. Governor Davis didn't think much of Salem, of Oregon, or of the people of Oregon, and he found the feeling was mutual, so he resigned in the summer of 1854 and went home, where he would be more appreciated. He was succeeded by George L. Curry, who had come to Oregon in 1846 and who not only liked Oregon, but was well liked by the people. He continued as governor until Oregon was admitted to statehood, February 14, 1859. Governor Curry was succeeded by John Whiteaker, who came to Oregon in 1852 from California. In 1876 and 1878 Whiteaker was a member of the Oregon legislature and was speaker of the house. In 1878 he was elected to congress, and some years later served as collector of internal revenue. Governor Whiteaker was followed in 1862 by Addison Gibbs, who in 1850 had settled at the flourishing town of Gardiner, near the mouth of the Umpqua river, where he served as collector of customs. He served in the legislature of 1860 as a member from Multnomah county. In 1866 George L. Woods, a pioneer of 1847, became governor. Later he was appointed governor of Utah Territory and served four years.

Lafayette Grover was elected governor in 1870. He served Oregon ably from 1850 until his death. He was territorial auditor and served three terms in the territorial legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention and after serving as congressman from Oregon, was elected United States senator. On his election to the United States senate he resigned as governor and Stephen F. Chadwick, secretary of state, became governor. Governor Chadwick was an Oregon pioneer of 1851 and a member of the constitutional convention. He made an excellent governor, and had been an excellent secretary of state. In 1878 William Wallace Thayer became governor. Shortly after his term as governor expired he was elected a justice of the Oregon supreme court, where he served six years as an able, efficient and just judge.

Z. F. Moody, a pioneer of 1850, became governor in 1882, and he decided that one term was all he cared for. He administered the affairs of the state safely and well and was succeeded by Sylvester Pennoyer, who had taught school in Portland in 1855. Prior to becoming governor he was an editor, a lawyer and a lumber mill owner. He was a forceful character and was frequently in the limelight through his independent way of doing things, as, for example, when he answered President Cleveland's telegram about the proper way of handling Coxe's army, with his laconic message: "Grover Cleveland, I'll attend to your business. I'll attend to mine." In 1900 he was elected mayor of Portland. In 1894 Judge W. P. Lord became governor, serving until 1899. Governor Lord served in the army as a major during the Civil war. Resigning in 1868, he came to Salem. In 1878 he served a term in the Oregon legislature and in 1880 was elected to the supreme bench, where he served 14 years. In 1898 we elected for the first time as governor a native son of Oregon, T. T. Geer. Governor Geer was a farmer and author and is a forceful speaker.

In 1902 George E. Chamberlain of Mississippi became governor and was re-elected in 1906. George E. Chamberlain is one of the most popular men that ever held office in Oregon. He started his career in Oregon as a teacher near Albany. He then became deputy county clerk at Albany. In 1880 he was elected to the legislature. In 1884 he was district attorney. In 1891 he was appointed attorney general and was elected to the same office in 1892. In 1900 he was elected district attorney of Multnomah county. In 1902 he became governor, was re-elected in 1906 and in 1909 went to Washington as our United States senator. Upon his resignation as governor to take the office of United States senator he was succeeded by Secretary of State Frank W. Benson, who, on account of sickness, resigned, and was succeeded as governor by Jay Bowerman, president of the senate.

Oswald West became governor in 1910 and there was something doing every minute that he was in office. He did his own thinking and upset the plans of the smooth gentlemen who tried to use him as a catspaw to rake

their chestnuts out of the fire. He was a thorn in the flesh to the crooks and grafters and they rejoiced when he was no longer in a position to expose their plausible schemes.

James Withycombe succeeded Governor West, and upon his death Secretary of State Ben W. Olcott would rather be right than governor, and to the best of his knowledge and ability he gave Oregon a clean and efficient government.

BITS FOR BREAKFAST

Morning, Gov. Pierce! Now for constructive work—

By a legislature that is made up largely of men of constructive minds and with records of accomplishment in various lines.

If there can be a sort of bloc of the men of vision, all pulling together in harmony, big things will be accomplished; and great relief and help given.

Looks like we may expect extremely high water in the Willamette about every 30 years.

In 1890 the Willamette was up to 33 to 36 feet; estimated—and old timers then thought that was about the same as the high water of 1861; the "flood of the winter of sixty-one," as they called it. The river got up to 30.5 feet on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 25, 1909. It got up to over 32 feet for a half hour last evening, from 6 to 6:30. The showing at the Spaulding mill was 32.5 feet for that half hour. Other estimates were generally a few inches lower than this.

The high water of both 1861 and 1890 came with the melting of deep snow on the level, with hard, warm rains. This time, there was no snow on the level; but a lot of it must have melted in the foothills and mountains.

It will be some consolation to those who suffered losses from this high water of 1923 to know that the Willamette may not be

as high again for 30 years. That will be soon enough for some of them.

The Bits for Breakfast man arises to a question of privilege to remark that the legislature is a fine looking bunch—including the two ladies. They look good in their newspaper pictures; and most of them are better looking than their pictures.

SEVERE COUGH AFTER INFLUENZA

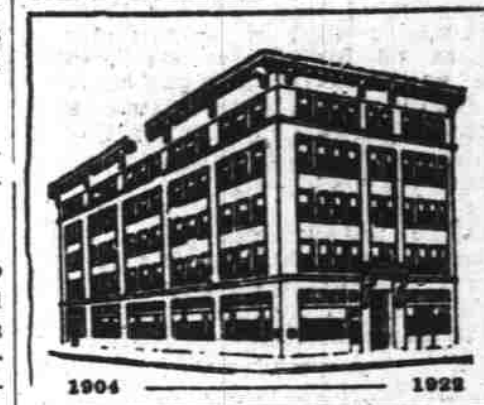
"After an attack of the 'Flu' which left me with a severe cough nothing seemed to relieve me until I used Foley's Honey and Tar," writes Mrs. K. D. Drake, Childs, Maryland. Coughs resulting from Influenza, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, La Grippe and Bronchitis are quickly relieved with Foley's Honey and Tar. Containing no opiates—ingredients printed on the wrapper. Largest selling cough medicine in the world. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Flood Fails to Worry Representative Bailey

Representative Bailey of Junction City is not going to let a little thing like a record breaking flood keep him away from his sworn duty as a legislator for Lane county, in witness whereof was his arrival here late yesterday afternoon.

Bailey, who played football in his U. of O. days and tips the beam at around 230, frightened the ticket agent at Albany who had visions of a wrecked trolley or two if Bailey was carried over the company's lines during the flood.

The result was that Bailey rode in an automobile to near the Santiam river, rode part way in a boat, walked on ties held up by S. P. rails where a fill along the Santiam had been washed out and drove the rest of the way to Salem in the car of the state highway engineer's who was working trying to keep traffic moving.



Under U. S. Government Supervision

A Thrifty Man

Has been defined as— "One who knows how to clip the wings of the dollars he gets." The "thrifty" man improves his financial condition each month—he saves regularly. The "spend thrift" never advances his present position—he usually slips backwards—he spends all. Decide which one you want to be, then— OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT TODAY! United States National Bank "The Bank That Service Built" Member Federal Reserve System

The Junior Statesman

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Boy Adventurers. Nelson and His Bear Hunt. Lord Nelson, who ranks among England's greatest naval heroes, became midshipman during his boyhood. Early in life he showed the great skill and daring which were to make him famous in after years.

Humor Play Work. The stairs, looking very guilty, for he knew what was coming. "I should think you would be ashamed!" Dramatically she pointed first to Phil's trousers lying in the middle of the floor, then at his muddy shoes beside them, at his school books tossed carelessly on the bed, and at his cap sticking out from under the bed. Phil had the grace to blush.

oned the bear, which turned and ran swiftly away. Upon the return to the ship, Nelson, when asked why he had undertaken a hunt single-handed, replied coolly that he wanted the bear's skin to take home to his father. Following this experience, he sailed on many voyages and distinguished himself by his skill as a sailor and also his great courage. He steadily rose from the ranks. At the time Napoleon was planning to invade England he met a French fleet off Cape Trafalgar in 1805 and gained a great victory. It was during this battle, that he signaled from his flagship the words which have become so celebrated: "England expects every man to do his duty." The saddest part, however, was that Nelson was killed in this battle but he lived long enough to learn of the complete defeat of the enemy. Who knows what the history of Great Britain would have been if the bear had not been frightened away by the gun from the ship? THE SHORT STORY, JR. PHIL'S TIME SAVING PLAN "Philip, come here and just look at this room," Mrs. Cook's voice was heavy with displeasure. Her son slowly climbed up

"Mother, where are my trousers?" Phil called down to her. Mrs. Cook smiled to herself, but called back sweetly, "The last time I wore them, I hung them in the closet." "Well," Phil complained, "you're always putting my things away and I thought—" but she remembered that she was no longer straightening his room. "Why, Phil what are you wearing your good hat for?" she greeted him. "I couldn't find my cap," he explained. "Go look under the bed," she suggested, "back of your basketball suit, your skates, your good coat, and your old trousers." That evening when she went to bed she noticed that Phil's room was in perfect order. But Mrs. Cook was a wise mother and said nothing.

PICTURE PUZZLE. THE WORDS PICTURED HERE FORM A WORD-SQUARE. Answer to last puzzle: Robe, open, bend, ends.

January Clearance Sale

Now is the time to refurnish your home or add a new piece to sweeten up one of your rooms while you can buy at greatly reduced prices. Listed below are a few of the many values we have to offer: Extra Special on Reed Furniture

- \$85 Reed Davenport, for only \$52.50
\$40 Reed Chair, for only \$23.00
\$40 Reed Rockers, for only \$23.00
\$50 Reed Rocker, for only \$37.50
\$23 Reed Rocker, for only \$14.75
\$23 Reed Chair, for only \$14.75
\$16 Reed Rockers, for only \$11.85
\$22.50 Reed Rockers, for only \$16.50
\$45.00 Reed Velour Covered Chair, now \$36.00
\$95 Reed Velour Covered Davenport, now \$68.50
\$45.00 Reed Velour Covered Rocker, now \$36.00
\$18.50 Reed Rocker, special \$13.50

Ranges & Heaters

- Regular \$68.00 18-in. oven, full white enamel, front nickel trimmed range, now \$50.00
Regular \$85.00 range, a beauty for \$65.00
Regular \$168.00 South Bend Mal-leable range, a splendid range for the farmer's home, now \$115.00
Regular \$22.00 heater, now \$16.95
Regular \$27.50 wood and coal heater, now \$21.50
Regular \$27.00 all cast heater, now \$20.00
Regular \$24.00 heater, large size, now \$18.75
Other heaters from \$2.95 and up.

Floor Coverings

- Regular \$1.00 Gold Seal Congoleum in 6 and 9 ft. widths \$74c
Regular \$1.00 Print Linoleum, 6 ft. wide, now \$79c
Regular \$1.25 Print Linoleum, 6 ft. wide, now \$99c
Regular \$1.35 Print Linoleum, 12 ft. wide, now \$1.08
Regular \$1.40 Inlaid linoleum 12 ft. wide, now \$1.18
Regular \$1.65 Inlaid linoleum, 12 ft. wide, now \$1.45
Regular \$1.85 Inlaid linoleum, 12 ft. wide, now \$1.60
Regular \$2.25 Inlaid Linoleum, 12 ft. wide, now \$1.95

Rugs in All Grades

- Regular \$135.00 9x12 Wilton rugs, now \$115.00
Regular \$125.00 9x12 Wilton rugs, now \$112.50
Regular \$85.00 9x12 Wilton rugs, now \$72.50
Regular \$65.00 9x12 Axminster rugs, now \$54.00
Regular \$50.00 9x12 Axminster rugs, now \$42.50
Regular \$45 9x12 Axminster rugs, now \$39.50
Regular \$35.00 9x12 Axminster rugs \$26.50
Regular \$30.00 9x12 Tapestry rugs \$23.50
Regular \$25.00 9x12 Tapestry rugs, now \$19.50
All other rugs reduced

C. S. HAMILTON Good Furniture