

The Break-up of the White Party

TWO years ago Pierre Crabites, a Louisiana Democrat and a Catholic, wrote a magazine article vigorously opposing the candidacy of Al Smith for the presidency. He opposed him both as a Democrat and a Catholic, particularly the latter, feeling that the stirring of religious controversy would injure the cause of his church. The result turned out just what he predicted. Now Mr. Crabites, who is active as a judge of the international tribunal at Cairo, writes another article "A White South, or Black?" for the North American Review.

He writes as a southerner, a southerner of the old school whose major concern is white domination, and whose engrossing fear is negro domination. He sees in the split of the Solid South a great danger. Hitherto the whites have formed one political party in the southern states. The last election showed a division in the ranks of the white party—republican and democratic. He fears for this situation: "This condition carries in its wake the imminent peril of bloodshed or of negro rule."

The Mississippi scheme for disfranchising the blacks is in danger of being terminated through the education of the negroes and their growing thrift in accumulating property. Many negroes can now qualify as voters who do not vote because of their fear of white control of elections. With the southern whites divided, each fraction will be apt to encourage negro voting—the entering wedge toward negro domination. The judge writes:

"I fear that southern whites will create or revive the conditions that existed during reconstruction days because I think that I know something of human nature. Once the Caucasian element of the south divides on presidential issues—and it is so divided on November 4, 1928—the threat for office and order of conflict will cause politicians to cast eyes at those unregistered black voters. * * * This means that this select Black Brigade, whether it be large or small, will sooner or later hold the balance of power in the ten solid Confederate states. This result will be inevitable as the Call of Doom, and will bring an awakening which will spell bloodshed."

He proposes the effective recognition of the White Party of the southern states, which could be either republican or democratic in the individual states. Elections would be determined by the party primaries, with only the whites eligible to vote. National or presidential questions could be settled simply by submitting the rival electoral tickets to the vote of the primary, the vote of the electors being in accordance not with the party label of the one party, but with their personal pledges.

The article is suggestive not only as a study in the changes which the last election may effect in the south, but as a reflection of the unchanged attitude of the old southerner. With bitter memories of carpet-bag days, he cannot see why any negro should be permitted to vote. His program is a counsel of despair, dooming the negro no matter how good and competent a citizen he may be, to permanent disfranchisement. We would regard that policy unsound in political theory and dangerous to social security in the long run. But the southerner always claims the northerner can't get his viewpoint, which is probably quite true.

New Views on the Borah Proposal

THE Borah amendment to the naval construction bill, has focused the attention of publicists both at home and abroad to the long-vexing question of the "freedom of the seas." This is the spear-point which impinges on Anglo-American accord. Handed down from the Napoleonic wars to the present day, the law of the sea remains the law of force. The right of the neutral now must yield to the exigency of war, unless it is backed by might. Naval "parity" is one answer to this century old question—the answer of preparedness.

Senator Borah hopes for another answer—the answer of law through treaty: "The right to carry everything in legitimate commerce except actual munitions of war—that is the only definition of the freedom of the seas that will ever be satisfactory."

Comes now John W. Davis, former ambassador to the court of St. James, who realizes the growing tension between England and America due, in part, to the breakdown of the Geneva conference on disarmament and in part to the separate Anglo-French naval compromise. Mr. Davis, who can't get away from the use of force as contemplated in the covenant of the league of nations, in his article in the April issue of "Foreign Affairs" comes out plainly for an agreement that we should not insist on our neutral rights at sea when other nations are engaged in coercing a covenant-breaking state; and that in return Great Britain should fully accept our interpretation of neutral rights in a regular "private" war, that is a war where no party was branded as "covenant-breaking."

In other words Mr. Davis wants the United States to insist on no neutrality where other countries are "coercing" a covenant-breaking power. It is singular that friends of the league of nations are continually trying to tie up the United States with recognition of its sanctions and with co-operation in "enforcing peace." The implications of the Kellogg treaties are for peace based on the force of public opinion, actuated by interpretations of international law by the world court, and not through "coercion."

Probably the most interesting contribution to the current discussion is contained in a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian, leading British liberal weekly. We do not expect to find the opinions of the Guardian reflected in the British admiralty, but the facts stick out that the old British weapon of blockade now becomes a threat through the use of submarines and airplanes in war. So important to the thoughtful consideration of the question of "freedom of the seas" is the Guardian's comment that we print it at some length, in an adjoining column.

A detective inspector of New South Wales, William J. Mackay, has been visiting this country. He reports that in his country last year all but eight of the automobiles stolen during the year were recovered. This is one of the provinces of Australia, with an area of over 300,000 square miles and a population of over two million. That's a great record. Where do the heredity fans come in on this score? We know that Australia was colonized quite largely by British convicts. The secret is, of course, the more efficient police methods. Police work there is a life employment under very good conditions, instead of a brief spurt of political enterprise we have so much of in this country.

Harry Daugherty rises from obscurity long enough to say that he never knew anything about the "little green house on K street." He's been a long time protesting his ignorance. The most interesting reading we can imagine will be the "letters and diaries" to be published some 25 or 50 years hence, of the members of the Ohio gang. That is, if they leave any letters or diaries. It would almost be worth while sitting on the world that long to get to read the "inside dope" on Jesse Smith, Gaston Means and the other members of the plunderbund.

We supposed that women were eligible for jury service in most all the states, now that women have the right to vote. That is not true. Only 22 states have added that to women's rights—or duties. Women ought to do all the jury work, now that they don't raise big families, and do all their work by electricity. That would leave the men on the jobs to earn enough to meet the installments as they fall due.

Congressman DePriest, who succeeds the late Martin B. Madden in the house of representatives, is a negro. He comes from a strong negro district in Chicago and is said to be representative of the worst elements of the negro wards. Wives of congressmen are all a-flutter over how to take care of Mrs. DePriest. Some of them will want to apply Jim Crow regulations all right.

The Corvallis G-T quotes a college "professor" as saying "the good germs are to be numbered by the thrillions." Those must be the collegiate varieties.

Can't Use Horse Power If We Don't Use Horse Sense



Lay Sermons

No. 6: "A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION."

"I commend unto you Phoebe our sister, who is a servant of the church that is at Corinth: that ye receive her in the Lord, worthily of the saints and that ye assist her in whatsoever matter she may have need of you; or herself also hath been a helper of many, and of mine own self." Romans 16: 1-2

This is nothing but an old letter of recommendation about Phoebe. Paul tells something about her in commending her to the followers of the faith in the city of Rome. She was a member of the church in the old Greek city of Cenchreae. That was the town where Paul had a haircut before he sailed to Ephesus. Phoebe wasn't just a church member, she worked at the job. She was a helper of many including Paul himself. Whether she cooked some rice for Paul or patched his clothes while he was working as tent-maker at the nearby town of Corinth he doesn't say. But Phoebe was a member of the female "service club" of her town, so she got a good recommendation.

We wonder why she went to Rome. There was a lot of travel in those days to be sure. Life was restless. They had an outburst of road building which wasn't repeated until the days of the Columbia River highway. Sailing vessels were leaving frequently from Corinth to Italy and were quite safe from pirates, thanks to the Roman navy. Maybe Phoebe's husband got a transfer to the imperial city. Maybe she wanted to locate there herself.

At any rate she got this letter of recommendation from Paul. Was it not the first "church letter"? Phoebe was planning to affiliate with the church at Rome and this served as her certificate. From now till Easter the Salem pastors will be trying to locate people who have moved here from other towns who didn't do like Phoebe probably did and get right into church work. It is a good time to look up church letters, whether old or new. They won't be sneezed by Paul. Like Phoebe's; but the good pastor in the old home town will probably give you a good send-off, whether you deserve as good a one as Phoebe got or not.

Bits for Breakfast

Speaking of great cows— developments, and note what is done with the tariff law that is being framed. If ample protective rates are allowed, the time will be here for the Salem district to get after beet sugar factories, and go there.

It is noted that the people of the Salt creek district in Polk county are asking for a new road. They want to make it easier for defeated politicians to go "up Salt creek."

It is to be hoped that our guests of the past few days, attending the basket ball tournament, have found Salem living up to her ambition to be the city of welcome; the outstanding convention city. We can afford to capitalize more and prepare better along these lines.

Salem small boys, answering the question of his teacher about how iron was discovered, said his father told him it smelt it.

Medford youth fell asleep while watching the basket ball finals, and the rosters from the nearby city threatened to have him arrested for kid napping.

From 1810 when Hidalgo led his patriotic band against the armies of Spain, till the present day, when Calles is in charge again to restore peace, Mexico has had a long series of revolutions. The great trouble is the 12,000,000 ignorant and poor, the mass of the population, and the few ambitious leaders, anxious for power and graft. This revolution will be put down by the strong hand of Calles, Mexico's greatest leader. But there will be other revolutions, till the mass of Mexico's millions is raised from dense ignorance and dire poverty.

AT BOUNDARY MEETING
STATON, March 16.—Mayor George Keesch, Prof. H. E. Tobbe and the members of the school board, Grant Murphy, Dr. Beauchamp and J. W. Mayo, were in Salem Friday to meet with the district boundary board to discuss new transportation legislation, etc. Representatives from Turner and Aumsville were also present.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

March 17, 1904
Some excitement was occasioned about town when the word was circulated that all the city ordinances passed prior to 1895 had been destroyed—or at least were missing.

W. H. Downing of this county was elected president of the state board of agriculture to succeed George Chandler of Pendleton.

INDEPENDENCE—The following officers were elected for the Independence Improvement club for the ensuing year: Dr. O. D. Butler, president; Dr. E. L. Ketchum, vice-president; G. A. Hurley, secretary; and U. L. Frazer, treasurer.

William Wechter, president of the Golden Rule and Annex mining companies, has gone to the mines at Bohemia, near Cottage Grove.

JEFFERSON AUTO IS IN HIGHWAY CRASH

JEFFERSON, Mar. 16.—(Special)—Friday forenoon as Forest Miller was returning home from Jefferson, a car driven by a Salem man collided with Miller's car, about a mile north of Jefferson. Both cars were badly damaged. No one was injured.

Miss Virginia Mason of Jefferson who has been teaching in the Woodburn high school since January, has been re-elected for next year.

Mrs. Jennie Parker of Eugene was the guest of her sister Mrs. J. R. McKee Friday.

Mrs. Mary Lamb and Miss Frances Byram motored over from Tillamook Wednesday evening and visited schools in Albany Thursday. They spent Friday at the Silverton schools, returning to Jefferson in the evening.

Mrs. Allie Cain Going to Canada
STATON, March 16.—Mrs. Allie Cain, who has resided here the past 20 years or more, expects to leave soon for Canada where she will make her home with a nephew. She has been in poor health for some time and has been living alone, her husband having passed away several years ago. She will sell her household goods and home here.

Wednesday Club Given Bridge
DALLAS, Mar. 16.—The Wednesday evening club was entertained this week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Kem. Two tables of bridge were played. Attending were Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Eakin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kresson and the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Kem.

COFFEE RETURNS
W. N. Coffee, pastor of the Free Methodist church, has returned from a trip to Seattle, where he attended the Northwest Bible Educational convention and a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Seattle Pacific college, and will

They Say...

Expressions of Opinion from Statesman Readers are Welcomed for Use in this Column. All Letters Must Be Signed. We cannot print them unless they need not be.

Editor of the Statesman,
Salem, Oregon.

My Dear Sir:
A prominent citizen of your city has sent me a copy of the article entitled, "Nelson Unable to Fix Blame," which appeared in the March 14 issue of the Statesman. Since the article involves my name in gross misrepresentation it has been suggested that I make reply through your columns.

In the first place, let me say, I had no conversation with anyone following the Chemawa-Salem game, except with Coach Sparks and Roy Keene. To the former I expressed the thought that I had expected Salem to win. To the latter I expressed regret that Salem had not won, in order that the state tournament should be a financial success. I know no one from Chemawa and I spoke to no one from Chemawa. Any statement to the contrary by Mr. Nelson is an outrageous falsehood. As well the language as quoted by Mr. Nelson is not my style.

The remarks of the two fraternal mothers were directed to Mr. Kirk. No reply was made to these mothers by either Mr. Kirk or myself here at Dallas, and I smiled. Mr. Keene and Mr. Sparks were also present; the incident occurred in Mr. Keene's office.

Mr. Nelson's investigation to learn who was responsible for the riot apparently was entered into an endeavor to shift the odium and responsibility that attaches to himself in the affair, as well as to whitewash the managers of his team who were the leaders in the demonstration.

Bob Kelly, George Beecher, Don Slegmund, Joe King were among the boys who were prominent in the demonstration at the Willamette gym and who persuaded me to Dallas. They were recognized by any number of people here at Dallas when they stopped in the confectionery here to learn the location of my residence. As well, they were identified by the sheriff when ordered to leave town. King, Slegmund, and Beecher admitted in my office when they came to apologize that they were in the crowd. Kelly did not come to apologize; he probably did not wish to be identified as the one who had been particularly abusive and threatening to me at the door of the Willamette gym.

This attempt now by Salem school authorities to shift their responsibility in the affair is cowardly and contemptible.

Very respectfully,
R. R. Turner.

March 16.

To the Editor of the Statesman:
Labor, of course, is divided on the prohibition question. Organized labor passes wet resolutions with considerable regularity and unanimity, but the man who wishes to be informed should never forget that the transportation unions, which are biggest labor unions in the United States, are and long have been dry. Nor should it be forgotten that there are many dries among the leaders of organized labor.

John Mitchell was one of the greatest and most loved and trusted leaders of organized labor who had at heart the real interests of the laboring man. While he was the head of the Mine Workers of America, he gave out this statement:

"I believe that liquor has contributed more to the moral, intellectual and material deterioration of the people and has brought more misery to defenseless women and children than any other agency in the history of mankind."

The same thing holds in England, where Ramsey MacDonald, late Premier of the labor government, strongly dry, and John Morley stated that "England must put a stop to the liquor traffic or it will put a stop to England." Liquor is certainly the foe of labor. Intelligent labor is therefore a foe of liquor.

J. D. McCormick,
Salem, Oregon, March 16, 1929.

300 Attend Big Woodmen Party; Greatly Enjoyed
LAKE LABISH, Mar. 16.—(Special)—Modern Woodmen and Royal Neighbors numbering over 300 were merry at the Chamber of Commerce hall Tuesday night.

The Matthes orchestra, the Hawaiian banjo trio and the Salem orchestra all provided music. A short and spicy program interspersed with charming songs, a humorous skit worth coming miles to see, and refreshments were among the features of the get-together meeting.

Frank Matthes won the handsome "monkey wrench" quilt.

Home Exchange Made This Week
A real estate deal whereby the J. J. Ackerman modern residence at 1625 North Capitol street comes into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. George Siefarth in exchange for the Siefarth six-acre tract on the Silverton road was completed this week by the J. F. Ulrich company. Both parties moved immediately to their new homes.

Hundreds of pleased townspeople thronged the new Kafoury store Saturday when the Liberty street location of the firm was formally opened for business.

Visitors found a store modern in every degree with the latest facilities for display of goods. A large basement running the full length of the building houses the "Thrifty store" which offers exceptionally low prices to the purchaser.

Until May the Kafoury store on State street will be continued, the firm operating this business in conjunction with that on North Liberty street.

Freedom of the Seas

Blockade, Great Britain's traditional weapon in war, has become more dangerous to herself than to others in this day of submarine and airplane; to abolish this weapon in favor of freedom of the seas would be to her advantage, thinks British weekly, which strongly favors an Anglo-American entente as a guarantee of world peace.

The most powerful weapon used in the Great War was the stranglehold of blockade. Without it the total defeat of the Germans in November, 1918, would have been impossible. But it also came very near to achieving the total defeat of Great Britain, and, with her, of all the Allied Powers, in April, 1917. The blockade against Germany was carried out by the British fleet—at that time the most formidable ever known—aided by the powerful French, Italian, Japanese, and, later on, American fleets, as well as by the circumstance that Germany, being surrounded by her Continental enemies, was blockaded by land as well as by sea.

But the blockade against Great Britain was carried out by a few German submarines with bases a long way off and with no access to the English channel because of the narrowness and consequent inviolability of the Straits. How was it that these few submarines (of a now old-fashioned and relatively ineffectual type) could be almost as formidable to this country as the tremendous combined armadas and armies of the Allied powers? The reason is that this country is hypersensitive to blockades, and much more so now than during the war. Except in special circumstances such as existed then and will surely never exist again, none of the great continental powers can be blockaded as effectively as Germany was in the war. But to blockade Great Britain and inflict on her a defeat far more catastrophic than even the defeat that came upon Germany, nothing would have been needed, save a few more German submarines.

Today a Continental naval power with suitable bases could swiftly defeat this country, all the more so as aeroplanes (against which there is no adequate defense) would complete the work of the hostile submarines. Indeed, it is possible that merchant shipping in the English channel would be destroyed more rapidly by attack from the air above than from the water below. Total blockade could come without the landing of one enemy or the bursting of one shell on British soil, or the loss of one British soldier, because Great Britain can feed herself for no more than seven weeks. Blockade, our traditional weapon in war, has become far more dangerous to ourselves than to others.

It follows that to abolish this weapon altogether would only be an advantage to Great Britain. Indeed, more than this—it might be said to be a guarantee of world peace. And more even than this, the peculiar part which the right of capture at sea has played and still plays in Anglo-American relations makes it seem reasonable to hope that if maritime law were modified so as to end both sides' needs and modern ideals the only possible cause of an armed conflict between this country and the United States would be removed, the two countries could at last begin to cooperate effectively in world affairs. The consequences of the Kellogg pact could work themselves out.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that world affairs reveal no problem of greater importance than the problem commonly known as the "freedom of the seas." Indeed—and this again is

FIRE DEPARTMENT HAS FIRST DRILL
MONMOUTH, Mar. 16.—(Special)—Monmouth's fire department members held their first out of door practice Tuesday evening and went through considerable drill formulae. The water was turned on to enable hose manipulation at full pressure. At the business meeting a membership committee was named to include George Cooper, acting fire chief; Fred Hill and J. C. Wilson, officers of the hose company; Nick Nelson and Kenneth Wilson, officers of the hook and ladder company; Ed Westcott and Don Bingman, officers of the chemical company; and Dr. E. G. Stem and Dr. F. R. Bowersox.

Ed Westcott was named chairman of the finance committee and was empowered to appoint two others to assist him in duties pertaining to that office.

NEW KAFOURY STORE PLEASES VISITORS
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hardly an exaggeration—if Great Britain and the United States come to an agreement in which maritime law will have been revised so that the principle of the freedom of the seas will be carried out for the cause of universal peace will have been won whereas if they do not come to such an agreement this cause will have been lost. We publish an important letter from an authority who states the essence of the problem in the words: "The truth is that for the two powers inheriting a common civilization and to a large extent common ideals the freedom of the seas rightly understood in the light of the new conditions is a common objective, not a matter of dispute. We both want freedom and we both want peace." That is undoubtedly so.

Anglo-American relations have been badly disturbed by the abortive "naval compromise" and by our new entente with France, by our failure to accept the Kellogg pact without reservations, by the anti-Americanism of our reactionaries, who have helped the cruiser bill to pass the senate and have given the American admirals all the encouragement they need. But in the last few weeks there has been an improvement. The immense interest taken in the king's illness throughout the United States, where it received as much publicity as it did here, has been a revelation on both sides of the Atlantic.

There is in this country a growing recognition that friendship with the United States should be the supreme object of our foreign policy, and that the only permissible entente is one with America. The new entente with France still stands, but the movement against it has developed on a broad front—a movement inspired by dislike of any British commitments on the European continent, by a real uneasiness over the danger to our relations with the United States, and, ultimately, by the resolve, deeply felt by the people of this country, that there shall never be another war, and a strong and very sound suspicion that a lasting Anglo-French entente means another war as surely as an Anglo-American entente means no more war.

In the United States, who have made that magnificent and original contribution to the world's peace, the Kellogg pact, there is absolute readiness, indeed eagerness, to discuss a revision of maritime law with a view to establishing the freedom of the seas. In this country there is still a certain reluctance to give the American lead, for the admiralty is strong, and we do not easily break with old and deeply ingrained traditions. Nevertheless, the desire to compete with the United States in naval armaments is not felt over here. Total blockade can never exist amongst the British people—there have been no American "naval scares" as there once were German "naval scares," and the passage of the cruiser bill has been accepted without the slightest ill-will by the British public.

The time is therefore ripening for an Anglo-American conference on the freedom of the seas. The very idea that such a conference should fail is altogether intolerable.

INCOME TAXES POUR IN FAST
Treasury Officials Unable to Guess Total Amount for This Year

WASHINGTON, March 16.—(AP)—Cash was pouring into the treasury today at a rate that made it impossible for officials even to guess as to the total which the March 15 income tax payment, the first in 1929, will reach.

Collections offices throughout the country were not attempting to make a tabulation of the current totals, but in response to Washington instructions, were rushing their receipts into banks, since the treasury technically is very nearly up to its bank balances with expenditures, and needs the money.

By the latest available figures, which showed the foundation of receipts at the close of business March 15, income tax payments for the month were running about \$5,400,000 ahead of receipts to the same date last year. If this rate of increase is maintained the government may receive \$50,000,000 more in March this year than it recovered last year.

Though this possibility was seen by some officials others were doubtful that it would be realized.

Total Receipts Expected Exceeding Budget

Considering all these factors the treasury would not attempt even a guess today at what total receipts would be and it was considered unlikely that any definite knowledge would be available before March 23.

Last year the government took in \$518,000,000 from its March income tax sources and if the indicated increase is maintained this year the figure might be raised to \$560,000,000. There are some grounds for expecting an advance but until it is actually in hand Secretary Mellon and his aides will refrain from indicating it.