

The Oregon Statesman

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

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The Tariff on Garlic

THE tariff on garlic is decreased. Thus read a line in the newspaper report of changes in the tariff. In the midst of the monotonous succession of increases, this stood out like a sore thumb.

How does this occur? Are not the garlic growers to have the benefit of the protective system? Are they not languishing in the face of foreign competition?

Surely this is a serious mistake. Marion county, particularly Aumsville (or is it Gervais?) must be the garlic center of the country. Our slogan editor will attest this fact.

The only way we can figure it out is that the garlic eaters have formed an association with a paid secretary and a press agent. It must be so. When the "Garlic Eaters Protective Association" opened headquarters in Washington, D. C., then congressmen began to sit up and take notice.

Riot at Des Moines

DES MOINES, Iowa, is the scene for a real battle of the saints. The university there, a Baptist institution, is the battleground with students and faculty on one side arrayed against the entrenched trustees on the other side.

But the executives of the board didn't like a hymn that a dean read out of the college hymnal. Evidently it was not an extract from the book of Leviticus set to music. The imported spies from Canada cast suspicion on some of the other professors until a veritable reign of terror resulted.

The Baptist Bible union is the belligerent arm of the Baptist denomination. Dr. J. Frank Norris was its active leader until he killed a man in his study and had to devote his energies to securing an acquittal. It lost the battle for control of the Northern Baptist convention when Dr. J. Whitcomb Brounger deserted the witch-burners and made a plea for tolerance.

Seeding Catfish in the Willamette

IT is good news to transplanted mid-westerners that catfish are to be planted in the Willamette. Probably some of them will be stuck in the old "Long Tom" which would be appropriate. Oregon could then advertise "Long Tomcat Fish," which could be made into a good slogan.

There is more pleasure in fishing for catfish to the immigrant from Kansas than in any of your dry-fly, wet-fly, spoon, trolling or such sort of fishing that your native Oregonian takes to. The way to catfish is to get a throwline about 50 feet long with hooks attached near the end and a weight at the end to anchor the line.

It looked for a few moments like the chamber of commerce Monday open forum might turn into an old-fashioned tariff debate. Perhaps everyone would be satisfied to have the chamber forward a blanket resolution calling for high tariff on everything we produce and a duty-free provision on everything we consume.

Judge Sawyer of Bend told the editors last winter the trouble with Oregon was the "inferiority complex". That is only half the trouble. The other half is the "superiority complex", of which pioneer worship is a major symptom.

A Good Starting Point



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

A little more history:

Referring again to the funeral oration of Col. Nesmith at the grave side of General Lane at Roseburg, April 22, 1881, the former fast friend and whilom political enemy said: "In his association with the world, he (General Lane) was always the gallant, chivalrous, polite and modest gentleman. Those were inherent qualities which the rough garb of the farmer, miner, hunter, frontier Indian fighter, gold-bidizened epaulets and uniform of the general, or the habiliments of the governor, or the senator, could never change or obscure. He always treated ladies with the greatest deference, while children rarely escaped his caresses."

"In old times we used to joke him about his fondling with children as a means of obtaining popularity, but those of us who knew him longest and best came to regard it as an evidence of the gentle kindness of his heart."

To the pioneers gathered at the tomb of General Lane, the above words had a singular significance the meaning of which must be explained to later comers. Abraham Lincoln in giving advice to public speakers admonished them to make their remarks not too long nor too broad. The violation of the precept against broadness of speech was not strictly regarded by some of the early settlers of Oregon, who had been through the drab and rough experiences of the covered wagon plains journeys and had endured the hardship of the log cabin days when they were obliged to make shifts to find food and secure the bare necessities of life, and even the clothing to cover their nakedness. So they were led to call a spade a spade, with all this expression implies.

His early political campaigns found General Lane up against the coarse jibes of some of his

opponents. In the course of one of his campaign speeches, General Lane was asked from the audience about the rumors that had been bandied about concerning his doings in Washington; especially concerning his relationship with women; asked in words more plain than elegant. General Lane's reply was something like this: "I was married to my wife at 19, and since that time I have never met a woman on any footing but that of a lady."

General Lane's ready repartee in debate on the stump and his spirit of helpfulness and sympathy, made him a popular idol and invincible in the political campaigns of the fifties—which would have no doubt continued had the division in the democratic party not come, over the issues of slavery and secession, when Oregon's popular senator acted with the south.

This turned the Douglas wing of his party against him, and Lane paid the penalty of his southern leanings in practical banishment, and he was in effect for a term of years a man without a country, on his southern Oregon farm; a recluse who would have been even more bitterly hated by many who had made him almost their idol in the days of his popularity, had not Jesse Applegate, however much he differed with Lane in his southern sympathies, shielded him by discovering through an accident his folly in bringing to Oregon arms to be used in furthering the dream of a "Pacific republic," conceived with the idea of making this coast independent of the rest of the country. It was a wild dream, and it was short lived. The fact that General Lane, on his way home from Washington at the end of his services as United States senator from this state, was in possession of the guns, etc. came out through an accident to the conveyance that was bearing General Lane home to Douglas county—the accident happening near the Yoncalla farm of Mr. Applegate, revealing the nature of the heavy baggage being conveyed by Lane. This was only one of many acts of the "sage of Yoncalla" (Applegate) in smoothing out rough places in the road of early Oregon progress.

It was Jesse Applegate who induced Dr. McLoughlin and his fellowed to accept the laws and rules of the provisional government, at a time when the other course would in all probability have led to armed conflict between the early settlers here and the forces of the Hudson's Bay company that might and likely would have led to war between the United States and Great Britain. Oregon owes more to the "sage of Yoncalla" than she has ever acknowledged or can ever pay.

He came as one of the leaders of the "Applegate train" of 1843, the first wagon train to come



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clear through to the Willamette valley with its wagons, with 1,000 people, nearly all of them prejudiced against the Hudson's Bay company, including Applegate himself. The treatment by Dr. McLoughlin of these people, arriving in a state of dejection, softened the feelings of bitterness in the breasts of such men as the Applegates, and this kind of leadership brought the settlement of the boundary question June 15, 1846, and the termination of joint occupancy.

Brought the whole Oregon country, excepting British Columbia, under the Stars and Stripes without the payment of a dollar or the firing of a shot; a historic incident unique in American history.

Many pleasant things could be said of the last few years of the life of General Lane, when he was a familiar figure on the streets of Roseburg and around the general merchandise store of J. C. Flood & Co., the wife of the elder Flood being a daughter of the general.

Here and There: Terse comments on Events, Local and Abroad, of the Past Week.

MULTNOMAH county's lawyers are going to fight back at W. F. Woodward who is opposing the ratification of the bill for two additional judges. Lawyers have consistently favored more and better paid circuit judges. It is a nice plum for a lawyer to seek; a seat on the bench. The rewards are not as high as go to the most successful of the practitioners but the fees are more certain and there is less struggle.

It is to be doubted if Multnomah county does find it imperative to have two judges. The old system of calling in circuit judges from about the state was not altogether bad. Judicial work in several districts is light and the circuit judges in such districts might just as well be in Portland as at home pretending to be busy.

ALL of a judge's time is not spent in actual court. He is d upon for decisions which take days and weeks of hard study. But circuit judges as a class are not overworked; neither are supreme court judges. In 1922 the state supreme court was laden with cases, months and years behind; now the court is virtually caught up. Work and efficient work did it.

One class of judges in the state which do need legislative assistance are the county judges. A county judge handles all the probate work in the county. He is charged with the care of the insane, the insane, the delinquent. He is head of the county commissions which decide upon all county expenditures. A county judge needs to be a combination business executive legally minded administrator and a social worker. His responsibilities are heavy; his routine duties numerous. Yet the pay is a fraction that which goes to circuit judges.

In many counties in the state the county judge gets only the amount of wages first set by the legislature when the office was filled. The result is that either old men, inexperienced men or youths seeking experience, seek the job. County judges should not be paid like janitors; theirs is a service equal to that of the circuit judges and salaries should be in line.

Up in Portland or down in Portland, depending whether you take your directions from the directions or from the river, some meanest man-in-the-world, cut his tongue from a dog. The poor dog was finally put out of his misery by the humane society, which unfortunately did not discover the whelp's plight for nearly a week. What could be the punishment for such cruelty? We are not sentimental sob-sisters about animals; we know they are not human but such barbaric cruelty makes one's blood boil. Whipping is none too drastic for such a mean man.

One of the great powers of the press is to make people apparent-

ly great through constant repetition of their names. A year ago who was Mrs. Gann? Now she will take a place in political history along with the Mrs. Eaton of Jackson's day. How much better for Mrs. Gann if her place was established by worth. Future commentators will agree with the majority of citizens today who think of her as a self-seeking woman.

True worth, in Washington as elsewhere, must be achieved on personal ability, not on social dictum. When women and men learn this there will be more striving for self-improvement instead of self-advancement; the latter is bound to accompany the former.

The indictment general made against Salem is that of self-complacency. Nature has been too lavish. Good fortune has endowed the city with wonderful climate, adequate resources, fine citizens, strong social institutions. In such a setting of beauty and of economic solidarity, a citizenry is all too apt to be self satisfied.

We believe in Salem, its beauty, its diversity, its strength. But shall we rest content? Not in a day when the accomplishments of even five years ago fade into the dimness of things out of date. Salem needs citizens who believe in the city yet are conscious of its smugness, its security, its self-satisfaction. Less worship of the pioneers who themselves, if alive today, would be cultivating the new fields now open, and more attention to the future will make Salem that great city which she surely should be.

Citizens have much to pioneer in today. There is the problem of a new water system, of improved school buildings, of enhanced industrial and agricultural development, of the new school system, of making the newcomer feel at home. An airplane factory and school which made their way in Salem have been nearly ignored by Salem business men.

The day of the better Salem will depend on how well its citizens support the community. That support must not be lip service and lip praise. It means that the bad hostess of inertia, unfriendliness, self-complacency must be abandoned. It is time for Salem, like Oregon, to show a radiant spirit to every worthy newcomer and every worthy enterprise.

Olmstead and Wheeler, law's delays at an end, are off to federal prison. If the men didn't know what they were doing, if they had no intention of theft, they should not in their position of trust have wrecked the large bank with which they were connected. Wheeler's family was a sturdy, religious one. It will hurt

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to know that J. E. is to be behind prison walls. Olmstead, high-up banker in Portland just a few years ago, will be a very different spectacle when he does the daily thirteen of prison life. Sinclair in jail, Olmstead and Wheeler on the road! Occasionally rich men can't steal and defraud and go free.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

May 15, 1904. Salem stands at the head of the state baseball league, with 7 wins and two losses. The local Raglans won 9 to 8 from the Vancouver Infants here yesterday. Eugene is in second place.

School teachers in 15 Oregon counties receive an average monthly salary of \$51.15, which minus expenses leaves a net gain of \$4.60, according to a teachers' financial survey just made by C. H. Jones of the Oregon Teachers' Monthly, E. T. Moore, county superintendent, and L. R. Traver, city superintendent of Salem.

The annual meeting of the Salem Woman's club was held, with the following officers elected: Miss Callista Moore, president; Mrs. R. J. Hendricks, vice president; Mrs. A. A. Lee, secretary; Mrs. A. W. Prescott, assistant secretary; Mrs. L. S. Lyon, treasurer; Mrs. R. B. Houston, Mrs. C. E. Wolverton and Miss Lillian Applegate, board of directors.

SALEM BONDS

Salem airport bonds were bought by Ladd & Bush bank in Salem. A bank is the only concern that can afford to buy bonds under the new intangibles tax law. The banks will get a 90 cent offset on its earnings tax, but the unfortunate individual gets an exemption of only \$200. The law is unfair, and if referred ought to be wiped out. The income from intangibles should be included in an income tax with proper property offsets and exemptions. If a fair income tax is ever offered the people of Oregon, it will not be repealed.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

Patton's Sun-Proof Paint. The cost of painting is not the cost per gallon of paint. It is the cost per square yard per year on the house. It's amazing to know that at \$1.21 lower cost per gallon cheap paint saves only \$3.87 on the average house and gives not half the service life. See the cost chart at the store that sells Sun-Proof Paint. WELLES HARDWARE AND PAINT STORE. 428 Court St. Telephone 539.

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