

The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, SHELDON F. SACKETT, Publishers
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor-Manager
SHELDON F. SACKETT Managing Editor

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

Pacific Coast Advertising Representatives:
Arthur W. Sippes, Inc., Portland, Security Bldg.
San Francisco, Sharon Bldg.; Los Angeles, W. Pac. Bldg.
Eastern Advertising Representatives:
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Matrimony in Russia

AMONG other experiments Russia is "carrying forward an experiment in laws governing matrimony. Extreme liberality has marked this legislation. A divorce was as easy as signing a receipt. For a time the children of broken homes were so numerous as to be a real problem. But in this "new day" stuff we read about Russia's marriage laws rank ahead of the most advanced. In some respects they out-Lindsey Lindsey; in other respects they are an untrammelled attempt to solve some of the perplexing problems of modern matrimony.

A Danish visitor to Russia, one Ankor Kirkeby, writes his "Random Impressions" of the soviet for the "Living Age," and his article contains the following very interesting summary of conditions surrounding the Russian marriage laws.

"The new Russian marriage laws are characteristic of the new trends of thought. The reasoning on which they are based runs something as follows: Law must set up rules showing how life may be lived happily and ethically, but it must not be so far removed from actuality that life becomes one thing and law, an entirely different thing. The love relations of men and women is one of the spheres where a harmony between law and life has not yet been discovered, hence the need for constant experiment in the endeavor to find laws that will in the best possible way help mankind in its search for happiness.

"The Russian marriage laws are therefore subject to constant revision, just as they are in other countries, Denmark, for example; but in Russia the revisions are undeniably more frequent.

"Marriage may be contracted in two ways: by registration and by free consent. Both have binding legal validity. Registration calls for the following procedure: The parties concerned appear before a magistrate (no previous notice is necessary) and make a declaration of their desire to be married. The only question asked by the authorities is, 'Do you know if your prospective husband (or wife) is sound in health?' The answer being satisfactory, the marriage is registered and ipso facto an accomplished fact. 'Free' marriages are entered into without official registration; the parties simply declare themselves married. But both the man and the woman have the same legal responsibilities as in the case of a registered marriage. Proof of their union can always be secured; it can be shown that they have lived together as man and wife, or a third party can be found to whom they have represented themselves as being married.

"Formerly it was quite general for young people to marry legally at a very young age of consent. In the country this was permitted to girls when fifteen years old. The bearing of children and long hours of work in the fields left these undeveloped young peasant girls utter physical wrecks after a few years of marriage. Now, no woman may marry until she has completed her eighteenth year.

"A marriage may be dissolved whenever one of the parties wishes it; no cause or reason need be given. But the man is obliged to provide for the support of the woman for six months following the separation; if she is in poor health or otherwise unable to support herself, he must continue to provide for her for a full year. Every woman over forty-five years of age is included in this latter category. When the woman is the one who earns the most, or if the man is in and unfit for work, it is she who must pay for his support during the prescribed period following a divorce.

"No difference is recognized between the children of registered marriages and those of a free marriage. There are no 'illegitimate' children in Russia—all are equally legitimate. No shame or penalty attaches to any woman who gives birth to a child in Soviet Russia. As a result child murder and the abandonment of newborn infants have been enormously reduced. Under the Tsar, the number of children abandoned by unfortunate mothers numbered twenty thousand annually in Moscow alone; last year the number was only six hundred.

"Both the man and the woman are obliged to pay for the maintenance of their children. The law makes the safety and welfare of the children its chief concern. If the parents are unable to provide the means for the support of the children, the uncles and aunts, even the grandparents, are legally obligated to make the necessary financial contribution. However easily the changing moods of love may be gratified by adults, its oscillations must never affect the rights and welfare of the innocent children.

"Two years ago the government appointed a committee of physicians and scientists to investigate the most hygienic and effective methods of birth control. When the committee finished its work and submitted its findings as to the methods approved by the highest scientific authorities, the government published and distributed the report throughout Russia. Free contraceptives may now be obtained at all drug stores and sanitary depots. For the first three months abortions incur no penalty. As I write this I read in the newspaper that in Italy Malthus' book on the theory of population is being removed from the booksellers' windows by the police, in spite of the fact that it is one hundred and thirty years old.

"It is not my province to pass judgment on Russian marriage experiments. But the easy entrance upon the married state in which two people become one, and the still easier escape from it, which only one party may wish for, has brought it about that those who love each other find it easy to unite, and those who find themselves unsuited to one another can readily break their claims. The new Russian laws favor marriage and the result is an unexpected raising of the country's moral standard. Frank and happy love is the worst enemy of surreptitious, unlawful love."

Stimson Calls a Halt

WHAT the secretary of the treasury failed to do Secretary Stimson of the department of state has done in telling the federal reserve bank to "stay home" and not affiliate with the proposed international bank which is being planned by the reparations experts in Paris.

The federal reserve heads have drawn considerable criticism in banking circles for their efforts to underwrite international finance. The present credit stringency is in part attributed to the mistaken policy of the federal reserve in holding interest rates low through 1927 in order to facilitate the financing of European countries. The federal reserve even went so far as to set up reserves for the Bank of Poland at a time when its future was quite uncertain.

The world is one big ball and the nations on it are locked together in trade and commerce. There must be international co-operation in finance as in politics and commerce; but the federal reserve system was not created to nurse the ailing fiscal systems of other powers.

Secretary Stimson does well in calling a sharp halt and holding the federal bank to its domestic duties.

Astoria is surely badly bitten with an anti-Portland bug. The red rash shows most every issue of the Astoria papers. If it isn't the Roosevelt highway, or the Columbia river bridge, it's something else. Just now it is the assessed valuation on the Astoria hotel which the Portland bondholders want lowered.

The Eugene Register scolds Salem and Albany for scrapping over the Santiam highway; says the towns should get together and get the road built. Good advice; but we're afraid if we left it to Eugene for arbitration the route chosen would be up the middle fork of the Willamette.

When we read about the row at Des Moines university we wonder what it is in the gospel of brotherly love that makes Christians such bitter fighters of each other. Verily there is little love so long as "truth" is thought to be private property, something that can be marked off and staked down.

"Bennett asserts governor is afraid on namng bureau," says front page headline in Oregon Journal. Governor Patterson can now call the senate into extra session to have Senator Bennett impeached on charges of malicious slander.

No More Selected Bouquets



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS.

Continuing the peace parley—

At Table Rock, a record of which was started in this column yesterday, The eleven white men, including General Lane, after riding in the early morning of Sept. 10, 1853, from their camp across the level valley, came to the foot of the mountain where it was too steep for their horses to ascend. Hitting their horses, they scrambled up on foot for half a mile and then found themselves in a narrow Indian stronghold, just under the perpendicular cliff of Table Rock, surrounded by 700 hostile savages arrayed in all their gorgeous war paint and feathers.

The parley opened at once. Long speeches were made by General Lane and Superintendent Palmer; they had to be translated twice. When an Indian spoke the Rogue River tongue, it was translated by an Indian interpreter in Chinook or jargon to Col. Nesmith, when he translated it into English. When Lane or Palmer spoke, the process was reversed.

In the mean time an episode occurred which came near terminating the parley and ending in a massacre of the white men. About the middle of the afternoon a young Indian came running into camp stark naked, with perspiration streaming from every pore. He made a brief harangue and threw himself on the ground apparently exhausted. His speech had made a great tumult among the tribe. General Lane learned through the interpreters that the company of white men down on Applegate creek had that morning captured an Indian known as Jim Taylor and tied him up to a tree and shot him to death.

The hubbub among the Indians became intense. The Indian interpreter told Col. Nesmith that the Indians were threatening to tie the white men of the parley up to trees and shoot them. The killing of the Indian Jim Taylor was by men under command of Capt. Owen. The hostiles were making movements as if to carry out the vengeance that was in their faces. Col. Nesmith used English words not likely to be understood by the Indian interpreter, instructing the white men to keep close to the savages, and separate from one another. He believed his time had come, and thought of wife and children, but there was only one chance among the white men. General Lane sat on a log with his arm in a sling, the lines about his mouth rigidly compressing his lips, while his eyes flashed fire. He asked brief questions and gave sentences in answer to what the Indians said. Col. Nesmith sat on a log close to old chief Joe, and, having a sharp hunting knife under his hunting shirt, he kept one hand near his handle, determined that one Indian would be made "good" about the time the expected onslaught began.

In a few moments, General Lane stood up and began to speak slowly but very distinctly. He said, among many other things: "Owens, who has violated the armistice and killed Jim Taylor, is a bad man. He is not one of my soldiers. When I catch him he shall be punished. I promised your good faith to come into your camp with 10 other unarmed men to secure peace. Myself and men are placed in your power; I do not believe that you are such cowardly dogs as to take advantage of our unarmed condition. I know that you have the power to murder us, and can do so as quickly as you please, but what good will our blood do you? Our murder will exasperate our friends, and your tribe will be hunted from the face of the earth. Let us proceed with the treaty, and in place of war have a lasting peace."

Much more was said in this strain by the general, all rather

defiant, and nothing of a begging character. The excitement gradually subsided after General Lane promised to give a fair compensation for the defunct Jim Taylor in shirts and blankets.

So the treaty was completed and signed. The members of the party scrambled down through the rocks to where their horses were tied, and mounted. Said Col. Nesmith long afterward: "As General Lane and party rode back across the valley, we looked up and saw the summit of Table Rock. It is the rays of the setting sun gliding drew a long breath and remarked to the old general that the next time he wanted to go unarmed into some one besides myself to act to a hostile camp, he must hunt as an interpreter. With a benign smile he responded, 'God bless you, luck is better than science.'"

But Nesmith said, many times in after years, that he never heard the fate of General Canby at the Modoc camp referred to, that he did not think of the narrow escape at Table Rock of the peace party.

There is something more to tell, in a later issue, of the recollections of that scene by United States Judge Matthew P. Deady, who was a chance witness of the historic events of that September day.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

May 17, 1904

The Louisiana purchase commemoration stamp series have been received by Postmaster Edward Hirsch and are on sale here.

Santa Cruz, Calif.—Congressman W. R. Hearst lost the preliminary skirmish when the California state Democratic convention failed to support his candidacy. California is Hearst's home state.

Salem lost the last game of a series of baseball games with the Vancouver Infants, score 7 to 2. The locals still lead the state league, however.

George L. Hawkins of Dallas was a Salem visitor. He was a member of the last legislature and is a prominent political leader in his county.

Mrs. Matt Savage and daughter, Miss Vienna of Clearfield, Pa., are visiting in Salem, guests at the home of Mrs. Savage's sister, Mrs. W. S. Mott.

10 ERRORS PAVE WAY FOR WOODBURN WIN

Independence Bobbles Ball to Let Home Nine Take 15 to 6 Victory

WOODBURN, May 16.—Taking advantage of Independence ten errors, the local high school team handed the Polk county nine its second defeat, 15 to 6, here Friday afternoon. After letting the losers take a 5 to 1 lead early in the game, the locals steadied behind the pitching of Hastie, who relieved Owings in the third, and gathered in their 15 runs on 10 hits off Stapleton, Independence twirler.

Woodburn 15 10 5
Independence 6 5 10
(Owings, Hastie and Gribble; Stapleton and Harp.
Umpire, Hauser.

They Say ...

Expressions of Opinion from Statesman Readers are Welcomed for Use in this column. All Letters Must Bear Writer's Name, Though This Need Not be Printed.

Salem, Ore., May 15, 1929

Editor, The Statesman:
My interest was aroused by the diatribe of "One Who Wasn't Caught," in your columns this morning, re the attempts of our Salem Police Department to enforce reasonable parking rules.

This No Caught party wonders if the penalty imposed on overtime parking is for the purpose of enforcing the law; and caustically suggests that Salem needs the money, and that it would be better to send by mail for merchandise, to Portland, supposedly, and leave the No Caught car in the Turner home garage. Well, if this slick no-caught car owner would use his or her head for something else besides a hat rack they would at once see the answer and aim, of and to some of the foolish questions and suggestions. For instance—

They ought to rush at once to Portland by mail for all their purchases—bearing in mind that this last fall and winter has seen the most stringent enforcement of traffic rules in that city ever before known, and which netted the city treasury many thousands of dollars. So, by the intricate mental processes of this no-caught car party, Portland must sadly need the money, just because she attempts to make the auto hog have some regard for the rights and privileges of others.

Some one has said that if you toss a brick into a group of dogs, the only dog found howling will be the one hit by the tossed brick. Since the very inception of traffic rules and regulations, and their enforcement, or attempted enforcement, we have heard the jeremiads of those who know no limits as to where their rights leave off and the rights of the other fellows begin.

Folks who use their brains for proper purposes will at once see that Salem is trying to do but one thing and that is to make it possible for visitors to our city to find a parking space for a reasonable length of time. It heartens me considerably to learn that city police are taking proper measures to check on the practice of auto hogs, who roll into a parking space and deliberately set themselves to watch officers of the law so they may stay to the last limit, and either move their car just a bit or else drive it around the block and back into the same space again, meanwhile keeping folks with real business down town out of a place to park while they attend to some legitimate business.

"Clandestine" marks on rear tires are just exactly the medicine for in or out-of-town "slickers" who are apparently not interested in seeing laws obeyed—just interested in being slick enough to violate the law and be able to catalog themselves as "ONE WHO WASN'T CAUGHT."

ONE WHO LEAVES HIS CAR AT HOME.

Free circus tickets for boy or girl under 16 just secure one new three month subscription to The Oregon Statesman.

To Stop a Cough Quickly
Start at once taking Foley's Home and Tan Compound. Carefully made, it combines the curative virtues of pure pine tar with other valuable cough and tissue-healing ingredients, and the mollifying demulcent effect of fresh, clear honey. It contains no opiates to constipate, no chloroform to dry up natural secretions. It is bland to a tender throat, and quickly effective in stopping stubborn, bothersome coughs. Ask for it. For sale Capitol Drugs.—adv.

Here and There:

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

TODAY is the birthday of the man who added many years of life to the span of millions of people. That man is Edward Jenner, English physician and discoverer of vaccination. Jenner it was who worked for 16 years to perfect a vaccine to stamp out smallpox only to have his efforts violently opposed until after a year had passed, seventy leading surgeons in London approved Jenner's discovery.

Who appreciates today the scourge which smallpox was in Jenner's day? Very few people. One hundred and fifty years ago ten of every hundred deaths were caused by smallpox. More than half the people living were scarred by the pits which the disease left behind.

Jenner and his followers have virtually stamped out this plague. Count the people you know who have had smallpox. You can name them on the fingers of one hand. Moreover, vaccination is more safe than ever before. Thanks to Jenner and his kind, the world is a better place to live in. Who says

it is a world constantly growing worse? Rather it is a safer, happier, better place to dwell in.

SALEM'S yards and gardens never looked nicer than this spring despite the late season. Ride down any of the streets of the city and home after home will greet you and make you smile. Flowers, lawns, trees, pleasant residences, these are the niceties which make Salem the delight of its townspeople and the marvel of the visitor.

WE have become a nation of stockholders. After the war 2,000,000 people in the United States owned stock in some business enterprise. Today that number has gone to 17,000,000, almost a stockholder for every person in five, man, woman or child. Stock sales for 1928 were five times as great as in 1921 on the New York stock market. The United States steel corporation has replaced its bonds with common stock. It is a mad pace and some day the bull will die. Investors cannot forever see prices ad-

vance on common stocks netting only three per cent. But people are nearly all alike. As long as the trend is upward, what matters the return? Some day the reaction must set in and there will be wallings from many of the 17,000,000. Good bonds will regain their lost popularity; nowadays they are humble wallflowers and only staid old men look at them.

Where is the highest homicide rate in the United States? You'll answer instantly, "in Chicago." But hold on, Memphis, Tenn. has the highest ratio with 60.5 deaths per 100,000 population. Birmingham, Alabama, comes next and then Jacksonville, Fla. The ten largest cities of the south all have far higher death rates due to murder than have the six largest cities of the United States.

Detroit, the auto city, has more deaths by murder in ratio than Chicago, according to 1928 figures. Detroit had 228 homicidal deaths to Chicago's 448 but the ratio was 16.5 for Detroit per 100,000 to 15.8 for Chicago. Los Angeles, the sixth largest city of the nation, had only 70 homicides or 4.7 per 100,000 population.

Chicago is power in publicity. Chicago is bad enough, for sure, but she has a black eye which is rivalled by Cleveland, Ohio and excelled by Detroit. In the south, the ratio is far larger, due probably to the black population.

Here are Things for Vacation Days



The Newest SUMMER FROCKS Are Frilly and Feminine \$14.75 SILK CREPES GEORGETTES PRINTS Sheer flattering fabrics, dipping hemlines, many sleeveless models are found in this charming, low priced group.

Silk Ensembles \$8.95 - \$19.75 Printed and plain silks fashion the smartest of ensembles.



Gold Crest Hosiery 98c

Chiffon hose that is flawlessly sheer and yet long wearing. Silk to the plumed top.

Tawny - Lido Sand Nutan - Breeze Beach Tan

Summer Fabrics

Fashion, decrease, gay prints, in both silk and cotton, for dainty summer dresses. Note these unusual prices.

CREPE DE CHINE Lovely printed patterns, flattering in color. Yard \$1.49

RAYON FLAT CREPE Plain and pastel shades, washable Lustrous quality. Yard 69c

SILK and COLOR PRINTS Ideal for dresses or fine house frocks. Yard 69c

COTTON PRINTS Pretty designs in fast colors. Soft finish. Yard 25c

TISSUE GINGHAM Amazing variety of patterns. Fine quality. Yard 30c



New Sandals

Suntan Kid out on design (Top) Pair \$3.98

"Biviera" Hand woven, for sport or dress. (Bottom) Pair \$3.50



3-Piece Suite of Lloyd Loom Woven Fibre

Porch Furniture \$66.45

Exquisite color finishes of waterproof enamels and an extraordinary manufacturing process assure long service and permanent loveliness for your summer porch when you buy Lloyd Loom woven fiber furniture.

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