

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Using the Half-Billion

IT might be well if the people know just what this \$500,000,000 fund which the government is providing in its farm relief program is available for. The law says the fund may be loaned for the following purposes:

- (1) The effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;
- (2) the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;
- (3) the formation of clearing house associations;
- (4) extending membership of the co-operative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing of that commodity; and
- (5) enabling the co-operative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

The fourth provision surely carries the government a long way into the field of private business and marks a radical step in the direction of interference with private independence and initiative in business. The phraseology of the provision commits the government to a proposition which hitherto has been regarded as highly debatable. It finances drives for membership in co-operatives, not simply by the spreading of accurate information, but "by educating the producers . . . in the advantages of co-operative marketing."

We have embarked on a journey we know not where it will end. One member of the farm board asserts that the enterprise is temporary, that as soon as economic parity is restored the board will be dissolved. That we very much doubt. The great army of farmers may be depended upon to call for bigger and bigger doses all the while of government-relief-stimulant. The appetite grows by what it feeds upon, whether it is an industry calling for ever higher protection, or farm organizations whose stock in trade is farm woe.

Getting Off to a Right Start

WHATEVER opinion we have seen expressed in editorial columns of state newspapers has been in harmony with the position taken by this paper in holding out for an executive secretary of the new state board of higher education who would be chiefly a clerical functionary, by no means an executive with authority over the heads of the several institutions which the new board is to govern. There will be, as time goes on, a large amount of detail work which this officer can perform. Keeping records of the proceedings of the board, keeping statistical material both Oregon and national, available for the instant demand of the board, carrying forward such studies of method or procedure as the board may call for. This calls for an individual of capacity, yet distinctly for one who has sense enough to know the limitations of his office. The right type of man can perform great service to the board and to the institutions and to the state; the wrong kind of man can keep a pretty kettle a-boiling.

The Oregon Voter emphasizes the same ideas which The Statesman has entertained, in its comment in the last issue: "As was brought out in discussions in the first meeting of the board, the function of the secretary ought not to be that of a superintendent to whom and through whom, the presidents of our five higher educational institutions would report, and from whom they would take orders as to how they should operate their respective institutions. Aside from the fact that all five of the presidents probably would resign rather than become yes-men under a dominating executive who would be held responsible for their obedience, it is against sound administrative practice to subject heads of institutions to government by one man. Their relations should be direct with a governing board, which would hold each institutional head responsible, and would not interfere in administrative details beyond requiring compliance with general policies. The presidents should remain the real heads in fact, the responsible executives. No intermediary should come between any president and his governing board, except as the secretary or auditor through whom reports were made and who would transmit the necessary records between the governing boards and the separate institutions. As a clearance for records, an examiner to verify reports and ascertain facts, a board secretary has his function, and it is an exceedingly important one."

Lawn Irrigation

NOT satisfied with growing stubble on the faces of all the males past the hobbledehoy age, the city of Eugene is starting a drive to grow grass on the lawns throughout the summer. They are bent on making the "Sunset Trail" wind through green pastures instead of along streets bordered by burned out grass. They have even gotten the water board to reduce the price of water so there will be no excuse for any householder neglecting his lawn.

Why should there be any drive needed to have residents of these valley cities keep up their lawns through the summer season? Even here in Salem which takes special pride in the appearance of its homes, there are lawns now turning brown from lack of water. Half of it is laziness, the other half false economy.

When the writer first moved to the Willamette valley from the semi-desert country of eastern Washington, it was amazing to note the neglect of lawns in the summer time. Summers here are uniformly dry, as a home, yet many people regularly failed to keep up their lawns in the dry season, depending on fall rains to bring the grass again.

Summer is our "vacation" season. What matters it if grass is green in January with no visitors here to enjoy it? Eugene has a fixed very low water rates with a rate of five cents per cubic foot for all over 1000 cu. ft. But the cost of water is small at any of the prevailing rates to preserve the beauty of the lawn and the appearance of the city.

Well, say a man rather than a woman, but we can only hope that Eugene is dressing up their door-yards.

Salem is indeed distinguished as the permanent home and the present residence of two whose names are attached to the most important measures coming before the present session of congress. Senator McNary favored the farm relief bill and Congressman Hawley piloted the tariff bill through the lower house. After a season of strenuous labor they have come home to rest. And they have selected a "choice spot, both because it is home, and because it is located in a "charmed land." Their many friends rejoice at their return and hope for them a season of rest and refreshment.

Clara Bow's mother wants a divorce and offers as a ground for complaint, the charge that Pa Bow keeps her awake at night talking to himself. That is painful indeed. Ma Bow can't go to sleep because she thinks she might hear something. The worst of it is she can't talk back.

They never learn. Here is Secretary Hyde advising farmers to hold their wheat. "They will get more for it later," he predicts. That was what Secretary J. Dix said last fall, and the farmers who held paid dearly for the advice.

Getting An Early Start For 1932



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Saturday, August 12, 1848—
That was a day fateful in the history of Oregon and of the United States, and world civilization in general. On that day the United States had before it the matter of agreement to the house amendments to the bill to establish the Oregon territory. J. Quinn Thornton, unofficial representative of the Oregon provisional government, was present and a witness to the proceedings.

There was set up a sort of filibuster to prevent the final passage of the Oregon bill; for 12 o'clock noon of Monday, the 14th, had been fixed as the day time of adjournment sine die. Butler of South Carolina, colleague of Calhoun, made a motion to go into executive session for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of Senator Benton of Missouri, who he alleged had communicated to Dr. Wallace, reporter of the New York Herald, some things that had been done in secret session. There was a passage between Senators Butler and Benton, both of them with hair as white as wool, in which the lie was bandied back and forth and the old warriors of forensic battle were kept from victory by General Dix of New York, Senator Mason of Virginia, and others—and there was a challenge to mortal combat by Senator Butler, accepted in hot rage by Benton. Order being restored, the motion was lost.

Senator Foote, colleague of Jefferson, Davis, then began a speech against the motion to accept the house amendments of the Oregon bill. The Mississippi senator said little about the Oregon bill; but he repeated the story of the cosmogony of the world, the creation of man, the taking of the rib from Adam's side from which Eve was made, her conversation with the "snake," the fall of man, etc. The galleries were soon deserted. At intervals of about an hour, the president would yield the floor to a motion for adjournment. This would bring the members from the retiring room to their places inside the bar, called by a sentinel, and they would vote NO with thundering emphasis. Other speakers relieved General Foote; so that Calhoun and his southern cohorts had their own way until Sunday morning at about 8 o'clock when there was a conference of the opponents of the bill, and Senator Butler announced that there would be no further opposition to taking a vote. The roll was called, and the senate agreed to the house amendments. The bill was a law, lacking only the signature of the president, which was affixed the next day, Monday, August 14, 1848. Oregon was made a territory.

Senator Benton was the outstanding friend of Oregon in the United States senate at that time. His colleague, Senator Linn of Missouri, had been as intense in his interest, and was the author of former bills to make the Oregon Country a territory, with or without the consent of the British government. His idea of giving each family setting in this region 640 acres was embodied in the donation land law that was finally passed by congress in 1850. But he did not live to see Oregon made a territory. He was alive, however, to witness the starting of the Applegate covered wagon train in the spring of 1845, which turned the course of history and decided the extension of American territory to the Pacific ocean. He died October 3, 1842.

The importance of Senator Benton's place in American history is measured partly by the 15 volumes it took to embrace his congressional debates, and two large ones to hold his "Thirty Years in the United States Senate."

Editors Say:

THE DOCTOR AND HIS CODE

The code of ethics of the medical profession has come in for no little attention at the convention of the American Medical Association in Portland. A considerable part of the address of the president of that association was devoted to what one newspaper calls a defense of that code, though strictly speaking a code of ethics should require no defense, since its tenets of moral and professional conduct should be so fundamentally right that they admit of no dispute.

One of the principal provisions of the medical code proscribes advertising as a means of securing a practice by a reputable doctor, and, even though the institution of advertising is recognized in almost every field of human endeavor, we have no quarrel with the physicians for denying it to themselves, since their services are personal and have to do with health and life. It would be difficult, indeed, for a doctor to put forth claims for his own knowledge and skill in the treatment of disease without violating the ethics of advertising as well as of his own profession.

Yet, it seems to us, that the medical profession is leaning over backward when it ousts such an eminent physician as Dr. Louis E. Schmidt of Chicago from its societies because he is employed by the Public Health Institute of his home city, which does some advertising. Such advertising as it employs does not savor of the quackery which is so obnoxious to reputable medical men, and, since Dr. Schmidt is paid only to treat charity patients, it is a little difficult to see wherein he is offending the spirit of the anti-advertising rule. One wonders whether the medical societies are not actuated by opposition to such institutions as this public health institute which, supported by philanthropy, become competitors of the individual physician and surgeon.

If such institutions are founded and maintained principally to put competent medical services in the reach of those with limited funds, an ethical code which recognizes the public welfare cannot well frown upon them.

A NEW PUBLIC LANDS POLICY

Secretary of the Interior Wilbur proposed a radical right-about-face national lands policy for the government when he advocated before the conference of western states governors at Boise the transferring to states willing to accept the responsibility of the control of surface rights to all public lands not included in national parks, monuments and forests and suggested that eventually wisdom may dictate that the states control the present national forests.

The secretary was talking to the chief executives of the states that hold within their borders the greater share of government-owned lands. There was, for instance, the governor of Oregon, one-half of whose area is owned by the federal government. Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico are other states that realize the handicap resulting from the withdrawal of vast areas from the state and county tax-rolls.

We assert that the suggestion of Mr. Wilbur as to national forests will come true some day, if the government does not adopt a more liberal policy of recompensing the public land states for the cost of conserving the natural resources for the public welfare. At present there is grave injustice in a system that requires the public land states to surrender large areas to the government, deprive themselves of tax revenues and hold them for the good of all the nation. Why should the states that have no public lands but which benefit from the conserva-

Baseball Battle Staged by Youths

Fourteenth Street and Yew Park playground boys will tangle on the two diamonds Friday afternoon. The small boys will play at Fourteenth street and the bigger fellows at Yew Park. The Lincoln high boys and the Fourteenth Street small boys lead the playground league.

tion of timber, minerals and oil, pay a part of the carrying charge? And why should not the federal government cooperate fully with the commonwealth and its political subdivisions in the development work, but putting up its money in just proportion?

We do not agree with Secretary Wilbur that transfer of the national forests to the state might be wise. We doubt it. We feel that the federal government can discharge the responsibility far better. But we believe that this transfer will result some day when the commonwealths of the west and middle west and south realize the hardships which withdrawals of vast areas to the national government are working on the far western states, unless the present injustices are removed.—Albany Democrat Herald.

MRS. WILSON PLANS FAR EASTERN JAUNT

PARIS, July 11—(AP)—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who arrived in Paris today, has decided to make a tour of the far East in order to continue her study of international economics and political problems.

This will enable her to extend to Japan and China the work she has been doing quietly in Geneva in recent years, studying the operations of the League of Nations and attending lectures on interna-

tional subjects with other students of international life.

Mrs. Wilson, who plans to sail for Tokyo on the Haruna Maru from Marseilles on the 20th of this month, will be accompanied by her cousin, Dr. Rudolph Boling Teusler of St. Luke's international hospital, Tokyo, and by Mrs. Teusler.

Although Mrs. Wilson desires to travel unostentatiously, she will undoubtedly be received with high honors in Japan.

Mexicans Won't Accept American Small Currency

LAREDO, Tex., July 11—(AP)—Thirty Americans who sought the bars of Nubia Laredo, Mexico across the line from here today with the new small size American currency returned home just as thrifty as they went.

Barkeepers refused the money in payment of drinks, believing it was counterfeit. Many cafes also turned down the new paper.

Later in the day the bartenders and restaurant men were much chagrined upon learning they had ruined one of the best day's business of the year when the Yankees were willing to spend by "showing off" their new money.

TICK BITE FATAL
LANDER, Wyo., July 11—(AP)—The fourth fatality from tick bite infection in Fremont county this year and the seventh in Wyoming was reported today.

INSURANCE HOAX IS BELIEVED POSSIBLE

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 11—(AP)—Officials today sought Allen C. Yeager, 33, prominent business man and boy's worker here, supposed to have drowned in the Ohio river Saturday night, on the theory that the "drowning" was a hoax in an attempt to collect insurance.

Carl Cowles, 17, friend of Yeager, yesterday said that he had aided Yeager in carrying out the plot. He told of driving Yeager's automobile to the river to the scene of the discovery Sunday of a capsized motor boat in which Yeager and Russell Morris, 13, another boy friend, went riding on Saturday night. The two were presumed to have drowned.

Pennington said Yeager had worried recently over some \$3,000 he owed and that insurance he carried was sufficient to cover these obligations.

LEES HAVE BABY
Mr. and Mrs. Clare A. Lee were receiving the congratulations of friends late Wednesday afternoon on the birth of a daughter to Mrs. Lee at the Salem General hospital.

AMBASSADOR SAILS
LIMA, Peru, July 11—(AP)—Alexander P. Moore, American ambassador, sailed for New York today on the steamship Santa Maria.

BARGAINS - BARGAINS

Friday & Saturday Specials

250 Pairs Women's Pumps and Oxfords for Dress and Street Wear.

See these Bargains. \$2.98 Values to \$7.85

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