The Oregon Statesman

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

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The Two Indias

AMERICANS are quite apt to think of India both as a geographical and political unity. We know of course that it is sharply divided both socially in castes and religiously in separate faiths. We do not know or at least do not realize that India is not unified politically. Britain does not rule all of India. British sway extends over an area of 900,000 square miles containing 250,000,000 people. Besides British India there are the native states, over 100 of them, governed by their native princes, who however, acknowledge the protection of the king of England. The differences between the unified British India and the numerous native states are pointed out by L. F. Rushbrook-Williams, a Britisher now serving as foreign minister in one of the states of India, writing in "Current History" for August.

It is in British India that most of the contention over political authority has been taking place. The Indians who went to Europe for their education and then returned to India have been eager to get into positions of authority. The British accommodated them, turning over steadily more and more of Indian administration to these western-educated Indians. These agitated steadily for Indian nationalism, which has become one of the great political issues that Britain has to face in India. Many of the educated native Indians feel that those of their race educated in Europe really represent an alien culture, so they oppose such a perverted nationalism. There are those like Ghandi who insist on preserving primitive Indian culture, which of course is absurd.

But the native states have made no such progress toward democratic government. They occupy 700,000 square miles of territory with a population of 70,000,000. These states have been loyal to Great Britain from the days of the Sepoy rebellion in 1857, when the armies from the native states probably saved British might from being swept into the sea. Again in the world war these states furnished thousands of troops for the allies. They are more warlike than most of the other Indians and their form of government under a maharajah or prince encourages their martial spirit.

With British India yielding more rapidly to western culture and development and with the natives there taking over more of the political power, the welfare of these native states which it was Britain's duty to safguard, was neglected. The old treaty forced them to remain separate from each other. With changing conditions however, after the war the native states were permitted to form a loosely federated organization under the Chamber of Princes which meets each year at Delhi and gives a chance to form common policies.

The British act as a sort of control agency in India. In British India their authority is needed to protect the minority religion from the majority religion. Their guiding hand is needed by the native states to safeguard them in their foreign relations. Without the control afforded by Britain, internal strife would quickly make the country the easy prey of some outside conquering power.

A New Leader in Europe

A NEW leader has emerged in Europe. He is Phillip Snowden, crippled chancellor of the exchequer for Great Britain in the labor government. Single-handed he has won a notable victory for Britain at The Hague. He forced France, Italy and Belgium to revise the terms of the Young plan of settlement with Germany over reparations, so that the British share is enlarged. The controversy was over the division of the German payments among the allies. All along it had been so easy to make Great Britain the victim of the paring down process. Britain manfully funded her debt with the United States, and at the same time greatly reduced France's obligation to her. She had been the treasury for the allies in the time before the United States entered the war. Her losses were heavy. Now she was asked to stand the brunt of the reduction of the amounts to come from Germany.

English opinion reacted against the shabby treatment. Phillip Snowden went over and fought a long, lone fight. He pointedly refused to approve the Young settlement unless the ratios were advised. He let the conference go on the rocks rather than acquiesce. That it did not go to pieces came from the capitulation of the allies, not from concessions by Mr. Snowden. Britain asked for an increase of 48 million marks. She was finally allotted 40 million.

Snowden is recognized as one of the powers in English politics. His personal history has been singular. A fall from a bicycle left him doomed to the use of canes. His sympathies have been radical, yet his administration of the exchequer has been as correct as the most conservative banker could ask for. He has fought in recent years for better treatment for Germany and for revision of the war debts. His efforts are being crowned with success.

Twenty-five years ago an English journalist made the following estimate of Snowden, which the succeeding years have proven accurate:

"He is the stuff of which revolutions are made. He is doctrinaire and academic in the extreme. Constancy is a rare virtue in politics. There are few men of whom it would be safe to forecast their intellectual and political point of view 10 years hence. But whatever happens Philip Snowden will be where he stands today. He will neither ask quarter nor yield it. He will fight his battle out on these lines if it takes all his life. He must be taken on his terms, if taken at all. Compromise is not in him. He is one of those rare men who live for an idea and who have neither aim nor ambition outside it. If you want to realize the purpose and passion of Socialism he is the man to watch * * * For if Socialism ever came to power—and that depends largely on whether Liberalism is a sufficiently effective instrument of reform to keep it at bay—it will be Philip Snowden who will be the architect of the new social structure."

Study the Proposal

THERE is too much involved in the proposal of President Hoover to turn the unappropriated and unreserved public lands over to the states, for a ready yes-or-no answer. The total area of these lands in 1927 was 193,737,588 acres. Oregon had 13,176,034 acres. Washington had over 26 million acres and Nevada over 53 million. These lands are largely not adapted to agriculture. They are desert, rough or mountainous, valuable chiefly for grazing unless water could be obtained for irrigation. What would the state do with the lands? How expensive would their administration be? What protection would there be against exploitation of the domain as happened with the previous school land heritage of Oregon? At present the reclamation fund receives the money from the sale of public lands. How would this fund be sustained in the future?

The commission which will be named to consider the Hoover program will have a real job to search out the best solution to the problem of these public lands. On the one hand they will hear from those who already clamor for turning over of forest reserves and rights to underlying minerals which the Hoover proposal withholds. On the other hand some will urge leaving the lands in federal control believing they will be administered better or at less expense. The suggestion for a change in the homestead law to permit outright sale is sound. The homstead law served its day. The lands remaining are ill-adapted to individual farming. They should be made available for large scale ownership or leasing as cattle and sheep ranches.

The president is clearly making more than a gesture. He is genuinely concerned with the relationship of the states to the federal government over these vast land areas; and desires to make these lands inure to the benefit of the states rather than to their detriment. The public is vitally concerned because the public is the land owner. We shall watch with keen interest the appointment of the commission and the progress of its studies.

Summer Vacationists

All those who bet in July that Portland would win the pennant please raise their eyebrows.

All's quiet on the Manchurian front while the rival battalions change their typewriter ribbons.

Salem has burned its bridge engineers behind it.

BITS for BREAKFAST

—By R. J. HENDRICKS—

John P. Gaines—

Governor of Oregon territory after the first governor, Jo Lane, the main part of the house where he (Gaines) lived still standing seven miles south of Salem, was one of the first Indian commissioners, at the same time being governor—the duties of the commissioners being to extinguish the Indian titles.

Congress appropriated $20,000 for these purposes, $15,000 of it being put at the disposal of Governor Gaines. The other $5,000 was invested in Indian goods and trinkets and sent around "the horn." There were two other commissioners. They were to have 10 cents a mile for traveling and $3 a day while on duty. In April, 1851, they entered upon their duties "with a pomp and circumstance in no wise in keeping with the simple habits of the Oregon pioneers," writes one historian; "with interpreters, clerks, commissioners, and a retinue of servants they established themselves at Champoeg, to which place agents brought the so-called chiefs of the wretched tribes of the Willamette."

For a few trinkets, with some uncertain annuities from the Santiam band of the Calapooias, they purchased a portion of the Willamette valley 80 miles by 20, and from the Tualatin branch of the same "nation" a tract 50 by 30 miles. Quite a real estate transaction.

"In May," says Bancroft, "four other treaties were concluded with the Luckiamutes, Calapooias and Molallas, the territory thus secured to civilization comprising about half the Willamette valley."

There were many scandals about these deals. The Indians got little that was worth anything to them for all their lands, but the whites engaged in bargaining with them got good pay for their services.

But that was largely the way all through, in dealing with the Indians of America, from the beginning. Even the big money some of them are getting for oil leases for their lands, like those of Oklahoma, is doing most of them more harm than good. It is a pity, perhaps, that there could not have been such foresight as is now being developed in the Indian school system of the United States—though even in that system there is a great deal of improvement in thee minds of the upstanding leaders, like Superintendent Lipps of Chemawa; of the Salem Indian training school, that is hard to get through. There is a vast amount of unwinding of red tape to get a little direct action on a common sense basis.

In the article of yesterday, the resignation of Governor Davis of the territory of Oregon was mentioned; to make room for the appointment of an Oregonian. There had grown up in the beginning of the territorial days an intense prejudice against the habit of the powers at Washington sending carpet baggers to hold all the good offices. In preparing to run the second time for delegate in congress, in 1853, Jo Lane brought with him his wife, children and relatives, to the number of 29, so that it might not be said of him that he was a non-resident of the territory. He had taken pains to have all the United States officers in Oregon, from the secretary, George L. Curry, to the surveyors of the ports, appointed from the residents of the territory. In his first campaign for delegate he was opposed by Dr. W. H. Willson, who laid out Sale,m whom he easily defeated. The second time Indian Agent A. A. Skinner opposed him, and he was an able man and well fitted. But no one could beat Jo Lane in those days, for he was a great campaigner.

He distinguished himself as an Indian fighter, protecting the settlers. He had his brilliant record in the Mexican war to recommend him. And he kissed more babies in Oregon, and won his way by his courtly manners to the hearts of more mothers, than any man with like opportunities—that is in proportion to numbers of babies and their mothers—than any man who ever ran for office in rOegon.

Though he had been in disgrace and long in retirement, owing to his unfortunate acts of disloyalty at the end of his term as United States senator, in 1861, in his last days in Roseburg, in the latter part of the seventies, and in 1880 and 1881, he was most popular, and the bitterness of the dayy of the sixties having largely subsided, he passed those years as pleasantly as he might have wished, even recollecting the great events in which he had participated as a young and middle aged man.

After his election the second time as delegate in congress, in 1853, General Lane repaired to his donation land claim near Roseburg and began building a residence for his family; but before he had made much progress he was called to take part in subduing the outbreak among the natives in the Rogue river valley and vicinity. George L. Curry, acting governor, had commissioned his brigadier-general, on appeal from the settlers, and had sent the commission by J. W. Nesmith, who had been requested to raise a company in Salem, which he did; taking 75 men. The fighting had already resulted in many killings on both sides, including the shooting through the heart of Captain Pleasant Armstrong, an old and respected citizen of Yamhill county, who had gone to the relief of the southern Oregon settlers with a small force of men.

With the Salem men under Nesmith, and others gathered on the way up the valley, and at Roseburg and other points, Lane gave hot pursuit to the red raiders, and his namesake, chief Jo, and Jo's brothers Sam and Jim, called to General Lane that they were sick of war and wanted peace. They asked for a parley. The story of the meeting at Table Rock has been told before in this column. General Lane and a small body of white men went into the Indian camp, Nesmith was one of them, and he wrote afterwards that he argued against the move as foolhardy. He did not expect to get away with his scalp. But General Lane, by sheer bracery and bluff, carried his arguments for peace and a treaty.

That short war with the Rogues lasting little more than a month, cost the lives of more than 100 white persons and several hundred Indians, and it was all over and settled in time for General Lane to go back and finish his house on his land near Roseburg, and get ready to go to Washington for the meeting of congress the first Monday in December. The date of the treaty was September 10, 1853. The cost of that short war was $258,000, besides the property losses of the settlers, computed by a commission consisting of L. F. Grover, A. C. Gibbs and G. H. Ambrose to be little less than $46,000. The treaty amounted to a deed of the whole Rogue river valley by the Indians for $60,000, from which was deducted $15,000 towards the losses of the settlers; $5000 to be expended for agricultural implements for the Indians; the $40,000 remaining to be paid in 16 annual installments of $2500, not in money, but in blankets, farming utensile, stock, etc. Asperkahar (Jo), Toquahear (Sam), Anachaharah (Jim), and Limpy and John were the chiefs of the tribes who signed the treaty, and among the witnesses were Lane and Nesmith. The names of the settlers who received payments of $17,800 in all for their property destroyed would make a good start for a history of southern Oregon. There were over 100 of them.

Nesmith said that when it was all over, General Lane directed that his salary warrant as an officer of the government as brigadier general, serving in that war, be cashed and the money divided among some needy sufferers from the depredations of the Indians—and Lane borrowed money from a friend to pay his expenses on his trip back to Washington.

CHURCHES

JASON LEE MEMORIAL
N. Winter at Jefferson. Harry E. Gardner, pastor. Missionary session of the church school by departments, beginning at 9:45. H. B. Carpenter, superintendent. Morning worship at 11 a. m. The theme being: "World Vision Through Labor's Efforts." Special music. Church Forum, Young People, High School and Intermediate Leagues meeting at 7 p. m. Themes of interest for every age. Evening worship at 8 p. m. and being a memorial to those who have died the past year "At Labor" in line of duty and part of the price of comfort and physical well being. Choir practice and devotional hour Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

CHRIST LUTHERAN
18th and State streets. German services 9:45 a. m. Sermon: "Were Three Not Ten?" English services 11 a. m. Sermon: "Lying by God's Name." Sunday school 9:40 a. m. Martha Batterman, supt. Clara Siebens, Kindergarten department. Erna Batterman, primary department. Mrs. Carrodi, junior department. Martha Batterman, intermediate department. Rev. Fred Theper, Bible class. We are as American as any church, although we also seek to serve those who receive more benefit from a German sermon. Amos E. Minneman.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST
Corner Hazel and Academy. Come and hear the pure gospel preached. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. The Lord's Supper will be observed at the close of the morning service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:45.

FIRST EVANGELICAL
Corner Liberty and Center streets. A. P. Layton, minister. Bible school at 9:45. L. L. Thornton, supt. Worship at 11:00. Subject, "Meeting Perplexities." Christian Endeavor at 7:00 p. m. Subject: "Loyalty." Worship at 8 p. m. Rev. E. A. Fogg will preach. Prayer meeting on Thursday night at 8:00 p. m. G. E. Erskine, leader. You are invited to attend all of these services.

LESLIE MEMORIAL M. E.
At South Commercial and Myers streets. S. Darlow Johnson, pastor, 348 E. Myers street. Phone 2704. Sunday school at 9:45. E. D. Roseman, supt. Morning worship at 11 o'clock. Epworth leagues meet at 6:30. Happy Evening Hour at 7:30 o'clock. At the morning service the pastor will speak on "Our Covenant." Anthem: "The Everlasting Hills" (Wilson). At the 7:30 hour the pastor has chosen as his subject: "Pests." Midweek service Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AMERICAN LUTHERAN
Church street between Chemeketa and Center. Rev. P. W. Eriksen, pastor. Morning worship at 10:30 at which time William McGilchrist, Sr., will speak on "Church in Scotland," and also sing some of the old Scottish religious songs. Solo by Mrs. R. A. Hooper. Fred Reinwald devotional leader of Luther League Sunday evening at 7:30.

EVANGTLISTIC TABERNACLE
Corner 13th and Ferry streets. Two blocks south-east supreme court bldg. The Tabernacle is this week. Sunday and Monday, the host for the Crusaders Ambassadors Rally, a convention of the Full Gospel Young People's organizations of the Northwest.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
Corner of North Winter and Chemeketa streets. Rev. Norman K. Tully, D. D., pastor. Church school 9:30 a. m. Graded instruction for all ages. Morning worship 11 o'clock. Dr. Warrington, of Oregon State college, will be the speaker. Miss Arbutus Rudie will sing, "How Beautiful Upon the Mountains," (Harker.) Christian Endeavor societies meet at 6:30 p. m. Evening worship 7:30 o'clock. Dr. Warrington will again speak, and William Wright will sing. Midweek meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m. You are always welcome to any of the services.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE
One block south of Center on 19th st. L. D. Smith, pastor. Church phone 2940. Res. 530 N. 21st st. Phone 2110-W. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Frank Litwiller, supt. Classes for all and the best of teachers. Morning worship at 11:00. Sermon subject: "Overcoming by the Blood." Mrs. W. S. Burgoyne will sing a solo. This will be Communion Sunday and the Lord's Supper will be served at the close of the service. Young People's meeting in the evening at 7:00. Miss Thea Sampson in charge. This will be missionary Sunday for our young people. Mrs. C. M. Litwiller, leader. The junior young people will meet with Mrs. Alma Smith, the supervisor, at 7 p. m. This also will be a missionary service. Evening evangelistic service at 8 o'clock. Happy song service and special music. Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Hoffer will sing. Sermon subject: "God and Native Land." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening and young people's prayer meeting Friday evening.

MILL STREET M. E.
Fifteenth and Mill Streets. Alta M. Gentry, acting pastor, 395 S. 15th street. Morning worship 11 o'clock: "My Father Works." Church school 9:45 a. m. Miss Esther Erickson, supt. Miss Svea Okerberg, elementary supt. Evening service at 7:30. All are invited. Wednesday evening the mid-week service will be held at 8 p. m. Saturday afternoon the story hour will be held for the younger children.

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE
Church of the Fourfold Gospel.
655 Ferry street. Louise Pinnell, acting pastor. Res. 2302 N. 5th st. Phone 1947J. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Mrs. Gilbert White, supt. Classes for all ages. Sermon at 11 o'clock. Subject: "Divine Healing." Duet by Miss LaVerne Olson and Miss Viola Griebenow. Junior Y. P. S. 3 p. m. Senior Y. P. S. 6:30. Monthly missionary service led by Henry Rochelle. Evening Evangelistic service at 7:30. Sermon subject: "Building Upon Sand." Singing by mixed quartet. Church fellowship meeting Tuesday 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. cottage meeting at the Griebenow home on Hoyt and South Cottage sts. Special service at Corvallis Friday night in charge of Y. P. S. Gospel team. The public is invited to all these services.

FORD MEMORIAL, WEST SALEM
Rev. Meredith A. Graves, pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:45 a. m. Mrs. J. L. Austin, acting supt. Morning service at 11. The pastor will preach on the subject, "The Baptism of the Holy Spirit." Doris Hanby and Violet Wallace will sing. Young People's and Young Married People's Epworth leagues will meet at 7 p. m. Evening service at 8 p. m. Subject of sermon: "Second Mile Religion. Waldo Baker will sing. Midweek prayer meeting Thursday 8 o'clock p. m.

CALVARY BAPTIST
W. Earl Cochran, pastor. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Preaching services 10:50 a.m. and 7:45 p. m. B. Y. P. U's 6:45 (senior and intermediate) Zelda Harlan's group will have charge of the senior meeting. Wednesday evening 7:45 prayer meeting. Thursday evenin 7:45 choir rehearsal. Sunday morning sermon topic: "Christ and the Crowd." Observance of the Lord's Supper and reception for new members. Sunday evening sermon topic: "The Church and Labor." Special music at both services by the Chorus Choir. Popular gospel song service. You are welcome.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL
Corner State and Church streets. Pastor: F. C. Taylor. Res. 636 State. Phone 974. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics: The Rev. J. M. Canse, Pres. of Kimball School of Theology will give the morning message. The Rev. T. H. Temple, supt. of Salem district, will speak in the evening on "The Joy of the Lord." Special music: Organ preludes by Prof. T. S. Roberts: "Morning Serenade," Diggle, and "Romance," by Lieurance. Solo, "Thanks be Unto God," Dickson, sung by Mrs. E. W. Nelson. Church school: 9:45 a. m. Classes for all ages. Epworth league: First church Chapter at 6:30 in the Annex. Leader, Fred Blatchford. Topic: "What it Means to be a Christian."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
Corner Liberty and Chemeketa. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Same services in the evening. Testimonies of healing Wednesday at 8 p. m. Sunday school classes for pupils up to the age of 20 years at 9:45 and 11 o'clock. Reading room at 406 Masonic Temple. Open from 11 to 5:30, except Sundays and holidays.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
Center and Liberty streets. 9:45 a. m. Sunday School, F. E. Neer, supt. 11:00 o'clock morning worship. "Divinie Partnership," a Labor day sermon. The September Missionary meeting will be held Wednesday, September 11, at the home of Mrs. W. E. Hanson, 820 North Church street. Charles F. Ward, minister.

FIRST BAPTIST
Corner of Marion and Liberty street. Robert L. Payne, pastor. Fred Broer, Sunday school supt. Sunday school 9:45 with five deparements. Morning preaching service 11 o'clock. Sermon topic: "Scriptural Baptism." Three Baptist young people's meetings at 6:30 p. m. Evening preaching service 7:30. Sermon topic: "The Gospel on the Resurrection." The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at the evening service. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

GLAD TIDINGS MISSION
343½ Court street. C. S. Johnson, pastor. Res. 343½ Court. Assistant pastor, Mrs. C. S. Johnson. Services 8 and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Rev. A. D. Guth, Editor of the Pentecostal Testimony will speak Sunday afternoon and evening and for a time will conduct services in the Mission. Come and hear the truth. Evening meetings begin at 8:00 o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL
Corner Church and Chemeketa streets. Rev. Geo. H. Swift, Rector. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Holy communion and sermon, 11 a. m. Sunday school will not begin this week. Notice in regard to opening of Sunday school will be in church notice next week.

CASTLE UNITED BRETHREN
North 17th and Nebraska avenue. The church school will meet at 10 a. m. Lesson subject: "Prayer and Providence." Scripture: Ezra 7 and 8. Graded work for the children's division. Morning worship 11 a. m. Sermon subject: "Some of Heaven's Wonders." Evening song and worship service at 8 p. m. The Ladies' aid will meet on Wednesday both morning and afternoon. Mid-week prayer service at 8 p. m. Thursday. The Sunday school council will meet at the close of the prayer service. The services of the conference year will close with Sunday, September 8. L. W. Biddle, pastor.

FIRST CHRISTIAN
High and Center streets. D. J. Howe, Pastor, residence 1026 N. Winter. 9:45 a. m. Bible school. 11:00 a. m. Communion and Preaching. Sermon by the pastor, "The Church's Message for the Working Man." (Labor Day Sermon). 7:00 p. m. Young People's hour. 8:00 p. m. Praise service. Sermon, "The Victories of Christianity." Special music at each service. Midweek service of prayer and Bible study Thursday 8 p. m. All are invited.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN
North 16th and A streets. Block north of Old People's Home. H. W. Gross, Pastor. English service at 9:45. German at 11. Regular congregational meeting will be postponed until September 8.

OPEN AIR MEETING
Sunday 3:30 p. m. Marion Square on North Commercial street.

COURT STREET OF CHRIST
Court and 17th streets. B. F. Shoemaker, minister. 344 N. 18th. Phone 1576J. Bible school. Mrs. Frank Marshall, supt. 9:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor and Junior 7 p. m. Song service and sermon 8 p. m. Midweek meeting Wednesday 8 p. m. A welcome to all meetings.

SOUTH SALEM FRIENDS
Corner S. Commercial and Washington streets. Sunday services 10 a. m. Sunday school, Mrs. Marguerite P. Elliott, supt. 11 a. m. morning worship, sermon by Robert H. Dann. Thursday 8 p. m. prayer meeting. A welcome to all. Charles C. Haworth, pastor, 1635 South Liberty.

REFORMED CHURCH
Corner Capitol and Marion streets. W. G. Lienkaemper, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45. F. E. Kruse, superintendent. English services at 10:30. Subject: "The Sacred Name." German services at 11:15. Subject: "Christian Liberty." Special music by the choir.

Editors Say:

OUR PUBLIC LANDS

The most promising item in the proposal of President Hoover to the western governors' conference is the one for appointment of a commission to study the whole subject of federal control of lands and natural resources. There is much division of opinion on divers topics coming under this general heading. Is federal control just to the states and beneficial to them, or the opposite? If there is to be relinquishment of that control, where and to what extent ought it to be applied. A well constituted and studious commission undoubtedly will be able to throw important light on these questions.

Enthusiasm may well be restrained regarding the single proposal to turn back to the states their unentered public lands for the benefit of school funds. That would be a gift of comparatively small value if, indeed, it did not turn out to be one of the opposite of valuable. Outside of forest and mineral reserves, which would not be included in the gift, there is little land of value left for settlement. Homesteading has almost ceased because almost no adaptable lands are left open to entry. Aside from the sale of small parcels here and there sales of unreserved timber in the few places where it stands and the letting of grazing privileges it is hard to see how revenue could be obtained by the states and it is unlikely that the school funds would be greatly enhanced from them. Added to that there is the further fact that the states would have to administer and protect he recovered public lands and the expense would be heavy.

There is not much in Oregon's record to justify faith that this state would give a better administration of its lands, or one more beneficial to the public than the federal government is giving. Our school lands, once a rich heritage have been largely frittered away by state officials. Some of our neighbor states were wiser. In Washington, for instance, there is a perpetual income from the school lands which goes far towards supporting the state's educational program. In Oregon the largest item in the state tax dollar is the item for education because we let our school lands slip away.

The chief complaint in regard to the burden of the federal lands in Oregon always has been that they have produced no tax revenues. This condition would not be improved if they should become state lands. They would still remain off the tax rolls. As for the reserve lands, particularly forests, it is extremely unlikely that the federal government will listen to any proposals that they be relinquished to the states. The settled policy of the government is to add to, not dispose of its timbered holdings. For years past the government has been buying forest lands in the Appalachians, the Alleghanies and the White mountains. The states there affected do not oppose this activity, but welcome it. The forest reserve policy is permanent.

The foregoing views are cursory. There may be greater potential benefits to the states in the Hoover offer of the unentered public lands than appear at first look. That is why the prospect for investigation of the whole subject is so well worth while.—Eugene Register.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

August 31, 1904

Project of building a road via the Minto Pass to tap the Santiam mining district and across the Cascades, the expense of which was to have been borne by Marion and Linn counties, has been indefinitely abandoned.

The 11 o'clock train was an hour behind schedule owing to the many hop pickers coming from Portland. The train was held at one place 20 minutes for loading of pickers' baggage.

Dr. F. E. Smith has moved to the new Breyman building.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
Cor. Court and High Sts. Grand Theater

Sunday School 9:45 a. m., W. T. Jenks, Supt.
Preaching service 10:50 a. m.—7:45 p. m. (note change in time in evening service for month of September.)

A. M.—"CHRIST AND THE CROWD"
Observance of the Lord's Supper and reception for new members.

P. M.—"THE CHURCH AND LABOR"
Special music at both services—Popular Gospel Song Service.

W. EARL COCHRAN, Pastor

"Our Invitation"

To all who mourn and need comfort—To all who are weary and need rest—To all who are friendless and want friendship—To all who are homeless and want sheltering love—To all who pray and to all who do not, but ought—To all who sin and need a Saviour, and to whomsoever will—This church opens wide the door and makes free a place, and in the name of Jesus, the Lord says:

"WELCOME"

Christian and Missionary Alliance Tabernacle
655 Ferry St. (Down Town)
LOUISE PINNELL, Acting Pastor

Hear Him Twice Sunday

Grandson of the late General Booth of the Salvation Army and a brother of

Mrs. Victoria Booth-Clibborn Demarest at
Willson Park Band Stand, 2:30 p. m.

Wm. E. B. Booth-Clibborn

Well known in both Europe and America

Also in the Evening—7:45 at the

Evangelistic Tabernacle

Cor. 13th and Ferry Sts.

(If weather is adverse both services will be held in Tabernacle

A large orchestra and chorus choir will be augmented by out-of-town talent here for the

Crusaders Ambassadors Rally
of the Northwest

in Salem, Sunday and Monday