The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - - Editor-Manager
SHELDON F. SACKETT - - - Managing-Editor

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Safeguarding the Highway Program

THE surf of highway excitement runs high along the coast shoreline from Astoria to Marshfield. Outriders of alarm hasten from headland to sand dune. Winged messages fly from village to county seat and to Salem and Portland organizing the dwellers by the sea to "demand" the immediate completion of the Roosevelt highway. The culmination is to be the caravan tour from Astoria to Marshfield and back to Salem and the great white building where sit the governor and the highway board. Oregon's "crime of the century" is about to be exploited by way of advertising the fact that the coast highway is not finished from end to end.

All this fanfare is commencing to arouse opposition. The opposition is not to the highway nor to its early completion. The opposition is to letting the Roosevelt highway suck up all the road money and to issuing bonds to build what is distinctly a tourist, scenic highway. The Albany Democrat-Herald states the case very plainly in the following editorial:

"The Roosevelt highway humdingers, who have associated themselves in the adventure of advancing their pet project by controlling the politics of Oregon, will find, before they get through with it, that they have tackled a herculean task. They will fail, as they ought to fail, because their movement lacks merit and their failure will jeopardize the success of their enterprise.

"It is the plan of these boosters to support a candidate for governor who will pledge himself, if elected, to appoint a state highway commissioner, who will promise to use his position to complete the Roosevelt highway. But these ardent promoters will find that their support of a candidate for governor will defeat him because the voters of the state will resent this sectional bid for political control; and they will discover, after they have seen their favorite counted out, that they will have few friends at court to help them promote their enterprise.

"Roosevelt highway influence in state politics will be confined to a fringe of counties along the Pacific coast. The voting strength of this area is relatively insignificant. With opposition assured elsewhere in the state, it could not hope to win in a battle of ballots.

"Another reason why the humdingers will fail is the fact that they are unreasonable in their demands for immediate completion of the highway. The state highway commission in past years has been generous in providing funds for the project. It has already invested over $7,000,000 in it. It has practically completed the project from Astoria to Newport and from the California line to Reedsport. The only big gap is a comparatively short stretch from Cape Perpetua and Florence but this link will be of a highly expensive construction type, some of it requiring $100,000 a mile. The state highway commission has been kindly disposed to the project and it will continue to be so, we are certain, unless the boosters destroy its sympathy and interest by trying to force it to do something it ought not to do—namely devote all of the state highway income to the Roosevelt highway. This is what the Roosevelt highway crowd is attempting to put over, when it organizes itself to control highway construction through political influence.

"But there are highway needs in Oregon other than the Roosevelt highway. Plainly it is the duty of the highway commission to hold all of them in mind, as it has beendoing in the past, and further each one of them as rapidly as its means will allow. This policy has worked out well in the past. It will continue to work as well in the future.

"It is well to remember in this connection that a highway commissioner is a state official, not a district's champion; and that any man who takes a place on the board committed to serve one locality and one alone is not fit for the position.

"Thus far, Oregon's highway system has been singularly free from politics. Highway commissioners, all of them men of high calibre, have been given free rein to develop the highway system. The result has been freedom from highway squabbles that have marked the history of other states. It would be unfortunate, indeed, if the Roosevelt highway humdingers, should succeed in overturning this policy. There is no likelihood that they will; but even the attempt to do so will meet with the earnest opposition of every citizen who desires to see our highway system completed on the basis of justice and reason rather than political control."

Pupils and He-Men

PROFESSOR Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute Technology who advised college graduates last spring to be "snobs" and "to marry the boss' daughter," has emitted some rather startling statements this fall. Speaking recently at the annual national business conference at Wellesley Hills, Mass., Prof. Rogers said:

"For a half century now the larger part of our young people have been trained exclusively by women teachers. Fifty years of this has produced a public incompetent to think politically and philosophically.

"Our American thinking is feminine thinking, inculcated by women teachers, highly competent in detail rigidly idealistic regardless of the facts, and weak in critical examination."

We do not know that this training of boys and girls under women teachers almost conclusively has had just the effect Prof. Rogers claims or not. It is pretty hard to prove that the present generation cannot think politically or philosophically; and even harder to prove that such a condition is due to the feminine influence in the schoolroom.

But it does seem a pity that our boys and girls get so large a proportion of their instruction from females and from effeminate men. There are many fine, upstanding men in the teaching profession; but they are altogether too few in number compared with the horde of women. The excuse is that the schools can't afford the salaries to attract men. Which may be true. Perhaps it is partly because of this that the public has to go down in its pocket and finance counterweighing activities like boy scouts, Y. M. C. A.'s, etc., so the boys will really come in contact with men other than their dads. It might be better to raise enough money to hire real he-men in the schools than to carry on all the outside "activities."

There is a genuine field for men in the teaching profession. Given proper equipment the salaries are fairly compensatory. If we would only raise our social evaluation of teaching as a profession for men perhaps we would get more of them to remain in the work, and to remain as teachers, not executives. The loss of men from the profession gives a one-sided influence to youth in highly impressionable years.

The state forester said the drafting of W. C. Winslow, Salem attorney, and Frank Minto, chief of police in Salem, was "no joking matter." Indeed it is not. It is a singular reflection upon the good judgment of the state authorities. There is no reason why these men should be singled out, along with Charles Vick who was in their party, and made to do forest patrol duty in fighting fires. It is an unwarranted exercise of an arbitrary power.

If one only could sell display space on barelegs what a money-making cinch he would have.

Closing the deer season will save the lives of several dears, or give them a respite at any rate.

When the bishops get to playing the stock market the danger is they become more interested in convertible bonds than converting humans.

The End of the Picnic Season

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Concluding the Modoc war:

The women who attempted to kill Black Jim and his fellow murderers had been sent for by General Davis, with the hope of identifying them as the murderers of their families. Col. Thompson says, after telling of the slighting remarks of a young lieutenant about the conduct of the women:

"Instantly General Davis pushed back from the table and rose to his feet, fire flashing from his eyes, and if ever a young upstart received a lecture that young officer received one. I was sitting to the left of General Davis, while Jesse Applegate, one of the 'makers of Oregon,' sat at his right. The general spoke of the women as the wife and daughter of a frontiersman, and before whom stood the bloody handed butcher of husbands and sons. It was one of the most eloquent, at the same time one of the most withering addresses that it has ever been my fortune to hear. Resuming his seat the general continued his conversation, but there were no more remarks, you may be assured, upon this incident."

When Col. Thompson arrived at 10 o'clock in the forenoon Jim and his band at headquarters, he went to the tent of General Wheaton. He says: "General Wheaton took us up to the tent of General Davis and introduced us. I presented to General Davis my papers and told him that the officers of the law (Oregon state officers) were there. The general replied, as nearly as I can remember, 'Colonel, I will deliver them to you at any time after 2 o'clock, at least, I will deliver to you their bodies.' I simply replied, 'that is entirely satisfactory, both to the officers present, the governor of Oregon and to your humble servant.' He then told me that he had the timbers all framed and ready to put together and intended to hang all the murders promptly at 2 o'clock. While we were talking a courier arrived with dispatches from the secretary of war instructing him to hold the murderers until further orders. All were astounded, but a soldier has no choice but to obey orders. General Davis was angry, and remarked to me that if he had any way of making a living for his family outside of the army he would resign today.'"

The white women present in the camp as witnesses, whose families had been wiped out, hoped they might have restored some of their pictures, keepsakes, jewelry, etc., including about $4000 in money, which the Modocs had taken from their homes. It is not recorded that their wishes were rewarded.

The captured Indians were all removed to Fort Klamath. Col. Thompson says five of them, Captain Jack, Sconchin, Black Jim, Hooker Jim and Boston Charley, were all executed on the same gallows. One of the murderers of the peace commission, "Curley Headed Doctor," he says, committed suicide on the road to Fort Klamath. Harvey W. Scott's History of the Oregon Country, page 334, volume 2, says: "Captain Jack and five other leaders were hanged at Fort Klamath." Bancroft says four, Captain Jack, Sconchin, Black Jim and Boston Charley. He was right. Ray L. Farmer of Salem knows there were only four. He counted them. He was there. (But that is another story, for one day next week.) The hanging was not till October 3, 1873. There was a long military trial. Jack tried to show that other Indians were more guilty than he was, and ought to die in his stead. In his last speech he denied killing General Canby, saying it was Schacknasty Jim who killed him. The remnant of the Modocs were removed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and subsequently to Fort McPherson in Nebraska, and lastly to Quapaw agency, Indian territory—"but," says Bancroft, "the lava beds, which can never be removed or changed, will ever be inseparably connected in men's minds with Captain Jack and the Modocs in their brave and stubborn fight for their native land and liberty—war in some respects the most remarkable that ever occurred in the history of aboriginal extermination."

L. S. Dyar, Klamath Indian agent and one of the peace commissioners, who escaped from the massacre by being a tall man and a swift runner and having a pistol which he kept firing at his Indian pursuer, Hooker Jim, and who was an important witness for the government in the trial of the Modoc murderers, was an early day resident of Salem. In partnership with Everett A. Thatcher, one of the oldest employees of the state hospital, and still very much on his job as commissary there, he had a drug store where the Patton block now is, on State street. Dyar was also postmaster of Salem in the 60's, when the office was a block east, about where the George C. Will music store now is. He was succeeded as postmaster in 1869, by T. B. (Tom) Rickey. Dyar was one of the lieutenants of the local militia company (the Marion Rifles), at the hanging of Beale and Baker, May 17, 1865. Bancroft says Dyar owed his appointment as Indian agent to the Methodists, being a leading member of that church.

The home of A. B. Meachem, who was left for dead at the massacre, and who never entirely recovered from his shock and his wounds, at that time had his home with his family, at the corner of High and Chemeketa streets, diagonally opposite the present city hall, in the house that was afterward owned by M. L. Chamberlain. Mrs. Meachem and daughters subsequently kept a boarding house in Salem, at another location. Col. J. W. Redington, once employed on The Statesman and who was a famous newspaper publisher of Oregon and Washington, married Nellie Meachem, a talented woman, and some of the talented daughters of the Redingtons are occasional visitors at prominent Salem homes.

General E. R. S. Canby was a West Point man from Kentucky; performed brilliant service in the Florida Indian war, in the Mexican war, where he was at the assault and capture of the city of Mexico; in the Indian frontier troubles, and in the Civil war, and in other high stations. He was a great and good man. He had very little money saved at the time of his death, and a few citizens of Portland gave $5000 to his widow. His brother was stricken with insanity on hearing of his horrible fate, according to a Santa Barbara, Cal., newspaper.

So ends a brief outline of the Modoc war, about which a number of books have been printed, and newspaper matter enough to make five times a five foot shelf of books.

The Bits man has been scolded lately by a Salem friend, who says he wants the writing of these historic sketches stopped—because after he reads about a historic house or spot, he wants to go and see it; and he has not time enough. The Bits man feels much the same way. He would surely like to see the lava beds.

Says Col. Thompson: "I have often been asked to describe the lava beds. That is beyond the power of language. In a letter to the Army and Navy Journal, written at the suggestion of General Wheaton, I compared the Indians in the lava beds to 'ants in a sponge.' In the language of another it is a 'black ocean tumbled into a thousand fantastic shapes, a wild chaos of ruin, desolation, barrenness—a wilderness of billowy upheavals, of furious whirlpools, of miniature mountains rent asunder, of gnarled and knotted, wrinkled and twisted masses of blackness, and all these weird shapes, all this turbulent panorma, all this far-stretching waste of blackness, with its thrilling suggestiveness of life, of action, of boiling, surging, furious motion was petrified—all stricken dead and cold in the instant of its maddest rioting—fettered, paralyzed and left to glower at heaven in impotent rage forevermore.'"

Describing the fight of January 17, 1873, in the lava beds, Col. Thompson says: "My legs wanted to run, but pride held them in check. And right here I want to say, that bravery is only pride and a good control over your legs." After that fight, he says General Wheaton told him: "I have seen something of war and know something of fortifications. I commanded 19,000 men at the battle of the Wilderness and saw many of the great engineering works of the Civil war, but I do not believe 100,000 men in 100,000 years could construct such fortifications."

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

Sept. 14, 1904

First regular librarian for the Salem librarian has been appointed and will be at the desk after October 1. She is Miss Florella Phillips. A number of new books have just been placed on the shelves.

Old timers' day was observed at the state fair. Today will be Portland day.

Lady Usk, here for the state fair races, furnished some excitement to race track fans when she ran away on the track. Yesterday's races were exceptionally slow, which may account for the reason that everybody's horses and everybody's money got mixed up.

Paul Stahl, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Stahl of the state reform school, has gone east for a visit with relatives in Chicago and Streator, Ill., where he will spend the summer.

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MART PAUSES; THEN ADVANCES

Trading Hits Fast Pace as Bullish Activities Are Renewed

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—(AP)—The stock market, staggering under the weight of a top-heavy speculative position, tripped over the unexpected increase in brokers loans today and floundered about wildly for a moment, only to regain its footing and rush forward with renewed bullish fury. Early losses of 3 to 15 points were regained, and prices were irregularly higher at the close.

Trading was at a feverish pace, the day's turnover once more crossing the 5,000,000 share mark, and control of the market shifted between the bears and bulls with confusing swiftness. During the first hour of trading, the market appeared to ignore the brokerage loan figures, but when selling appeared in increasing volume pool operators withdrew support and let prices sink until early afternoon, when a drop from 8 to 7 per cent in the call loan rate prompted short covering, and bulls seized the occasion to renew their operations with violence.

The morning break carried such representative issues as American Telephone, General Electric and Westinghouse Electric down 8 to 6 points, but these losses were practically wiped out later. American Machine and Foundry dropped ten points, practically all of which was regained and Midland Steel Products Preferred dropped 15 and rallied 10. American Can and U. S. Steel sagged about 3 and 2 points respectively but rallied the latter closing fractionally higher.

Bullish operations during the afternoon centered in the merchandising, railroad equipment, radio and some of the utility issues. May Department Stores was hurled up more than 24 points in what appeared to be a driving in of ports. R. H. Macy jumped 9 points but closed only 5 higher. In the equipments Pullman was a conspicuous performer, rising 9 points to a new peak at 95. Grigsby Brunow rose nearly 4 points to a new high for the present stock and radio closed moderately higher.

A few of the rails were in fair demand, Chesapeake and Ohio selling up more than 5 points. In the oils Royal Dutch was again strong and Sun penetrated further into new high ground but standard of New Jersey closed barely steady. Worthington Pump and Otis Elevator were buoyant, rising 19 and 14 points, respectively.

JUDGE TRIES CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—(AP)—Federal Judge Harold Loudeback today was summoned from the United States district court here to sit with the circuit court of appeals at Seattle Monday. He will sit in place of Judge Frank H. Rudkin, who has been called to Washington to attend the annual conference of senior court judges.

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Vigorous Attacks Made on Tariff Measures by Demo Members of U. S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 —(AP)—Vituperation was heaped upon the tariff bill in the senate today by two of its most fiery speakers, Harrison of Mississippi and Brookhart of Iowa.

The southern democrat and the republican independent from the mid-west agreed that the measure was designed for special privilege. The opposite view was taken tonight, however, by Senator Watson, the republican leader, in a radio address which marked his first public statement since the house bill was revised by the senate finance committee majority.

Facing the silent republicans, Harrison termed the measure a masterpiece of discrimination with deception abounding, and shouting: "The forked tongue of hypocrisy hisses through every paragraph."

Farmer Denied Relief

Brookhart Asserts

The major Brookhart objection was that "the bill fails to give the farmer the home market pledged to him in the republican platform and in the recent campaign."

Speaking over a nation-wide hook-up of the National Broadcasting company, Watson called for passage of the bill to carry out the program of President Hoover recommended to congress in a message to the special session.

The Indiana veteran asserted it was "easy to rail against these duties, to say that they are 'outrageous' and 'infamous' and that this is a tariff of 'monstrosities' but the members of the finance committee spent months in the formation of this bill and to that end brought together the most skilled experts of the country, and that is the only intelligent way in which a tariff bill can be formulated.

Harrison Has Different Title For Measure

Four hours before the republican leaders had heard Senator Harrison contend the bill should be entitled an act to "destroy revenue, stifle commerce, discourage industries, flimflam American labor, and fleece the American farmer."

Shaking his finger at the republican framers of the bill, he attacked with vigor the allocating of sub-committee chairmanships to deal with revision of particular schedules.

"It was the worst conspiracy that was ever concocted in the legislative annals of this government," the Mississippian raged. "It was a case of trading and trafficking among themselves in the interest of the already bloated favored ones of their particular states."

He painted a hypothetical word-picture of how the sub-committee members were selected. He portrayed Chairman Smoot as stepping in and saying "Now boys, I know all there is to know about sugar," and complimenting him for devising the sliding scale "which not a single witness before the committee indorsed."

Senator Bingham of Connecticut, was portrayed as "pleading" for hte chairmanship of the textiles sub-committees.

VERNONIA YOUTH IS MAKING FINE SCORE

The accurate marksmanship of an Oregon youth who is firing in the national matches in progress at Camp Perry, Ohio, is attracting the attention of army officers and other officials in charge of the big meet.

The young Oregon man, Leroy E. Malmsten, Vernonia, has competed in some of the most important and difficult events of the matches in competition with older and more experienced marksmen.

In the National Rifle association members match Malmsten finished well among the leaders, his score being 48 of a possible 50. He received a share of the $16,000 prize money which is being distributed to competitors in the national matches.

Malmsten is a member of the R. O. T. C. team which is representing Oregon and the other states of the 9th corps area at the national rifle and pistol matches.

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