

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. Stuype, Inc., Portland, Security Bldg.
San Francisco, Shanon Bldg.; Los Angeles, W. Pac. Bldg.
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By Air to Chicago! By Snail to Portland!

ALL the merited backslapping of federal postoffice officials, for a direct air mail service from Portland to Chicago and New York is offset by the abominable mail service which prevails from Willamette valley towns to the terminal city.

While mail planes are speeding at a 100-mile an hour rate, east and west, Paul Revere might be given a contract to take the mail from Salem to Portland by horseback and render as fast service as now prevails. Even the Oregon Journal hikers could cover the 52 miles to Portland and pack the mail as expeditiously as the present service.

Here are the facts: Any mail placed in the local post-office after 5:20 a. m. will not leave for the east from the Vancouver air terminal until 6:15 a. m. the next morning! The reason is that after the 5:29 a. m. train goes north, there is no mail to Portland leaving Salem before 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. This does not reach Portland in time to catch the 5:20 p. m. air mail east.

The irony of the situation is best pictured when one considers that mail going east by air mail leaving Salem at 6:00 o'clock in the morning would lose 24 hours before leaving the Portland terminus, a distance of 52 miles, and yet only 36 hours from then would take it to Chicago, a distance of 2000 miles, or 48 hours to New York City, a distance of nearly 3000 miles!

Nor does the abominable mail service apply alone to air mail. No Salem person, mailing a letter after 5:20 a. m. in the morning, can have it delivered the same day in Portland unless a special delivery stamp is used. Any mail posted after that time in the morning, does not leave Salem until 3:30 p. m.

Obviously, the vastly curtailed Southern Pacific service to Portland should be augmented by mail service on the Oregon Electric, where there are trains available at 7:05 a. m., 9:02 a. m. and 12:30 p. m. daily or better still, by the busses each hour on regular service to and from the metropolis.

"Something should be done," at once, although "no law can be passed." The chamber of commerce should make its voice felt and individual citizens should join in a letter to the chief clerk of the mails in Portland or to the superintendent railroad mail service in Seattle.

There is no justice in air service to Chicago from Portland but snail service from Salem to Portland. Postoffice authorities will correct the situation, provided there is sufficient expression of public disapproval of existing conditions.

Winslow Goes After Bigger Game

Governor Patterson acted in good faith in holding up the deer hunting season while fire menaced the forest; Walter Winslow, needlessly chagrined that he must wait when he would prefer to hunt, nevertheless acted within his rights and hiked off for his cabin. But the state forester, whether for a joke or to punish Winslow for speaking up in meeting, drafted him to fight fires and now Walter says the draft was needless and unfair and vows vengeance through a damage suit.

The questions raised are whether the governor is justified in postponing the hunting season through a supposed menace from fire, and whether the drafting power of the state forester is to be used without restraint or to be employed only for a real emergency and then upon the most convenient and available sources of help.

Were it not for the vigorous, positive temperament of Winslow the entire matter might never have arisen. Now that the questions are squarely raised, we welcome them. It seems a matter of expert judgment whether or not hunters in the woods constitute a menace. If experience has proved it so, Mr. Patterson acted wisely; we would welcome facts on the matter. As to the state forester's authority it was not granted to embarrass or harass sportsmen and to wear blisters on legal hands. It was given him solely to face a real emergency which does not seem to have occurred.

Anyways Mr. Winslow will get some hunting this fall with a \$5,000 bag from the state officials as his game and the public may profit from a full airing of the case of the hunters versus the woodsman.

Anent the Bus Franchise

APPARENTLY the Southern Pacific bus franchise is as harmless and as fair as the city could wish. With the measure automatically referred to the voters at a special election May 16, 1930, no hue and cry can be raised that the bus interests have foisted any monopolistic control on the city. Bus fares under the franchise cannot be increased, service must be maintained. The monopoly under the franchise can be maintained only as long as these conditions are met.

However, the public is entitled to all the facts regarding the bus lines operations. Mr. Billingsley, the superintendent, has often asserted that the company has not been operating with any degree of profit. No doubt his statements are correct. It would strengthen his case with the public and convince doubting Thomases to exhibit the balance sheet of the company over a period of five years, show its capital investment, its income and outgo and the small revenue available from the investment. Such information could be obtained from the public service commission but not a citizen in a thousand will seek it. Full and frank statement of the facts about the bus lines prior to the May election should reveal to the public that running a bus line in Salem is not like operating a gold mine and when the public has these facts, the passing of the franchise will be assured.

Anyone who laments the passing of baseball grieves without cause. September 16 the management of the Athletics announced that mail reservations would be received. In one day all tickets had been sold. Thirty-five clerks were needed to handle the mail rush. Out in Chicago, 200,000 applications for seats have come by mail along with \$1,200,000 in money, part of which must be refunded.

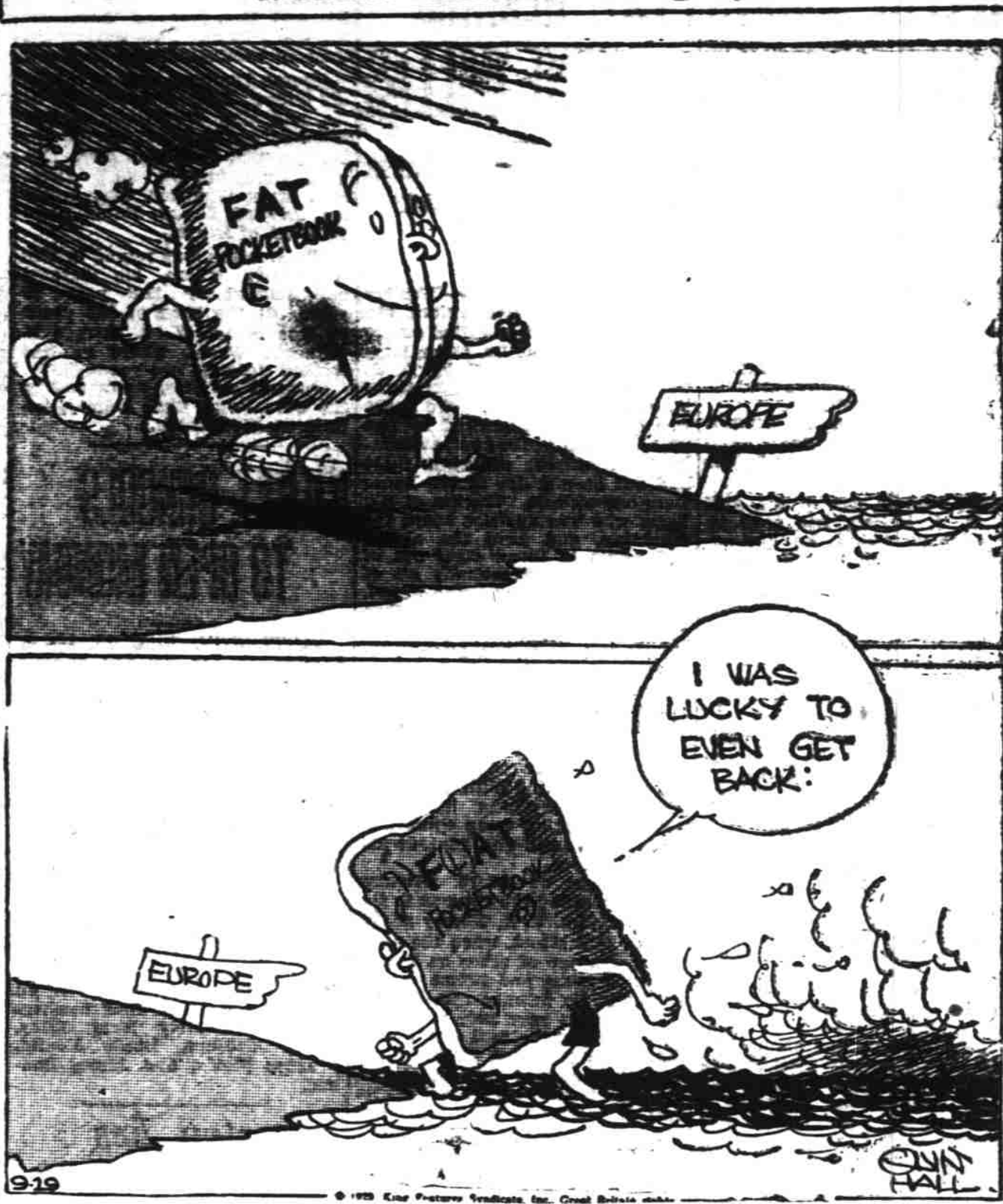
Salem has been slighted on state fair flags. Portland has a generous supply and small towns such as Aurora sport the banners of the fair. Salem should be allotted part of the supply and business men might well cooperate with some added decorations for the event.

Fight the Coos Bay Times: "Salem lawyer was drafted recently to fight fire—this is only a taste of eternity to any member of the legal profession."

Abolition of the green cap for freshmen at Willamette is surety for the neophyte that folks will not find him out.

Fall opening tonight! Styles are up and down, especially on those varied length evening gowns.

Another Summer Tragedy?



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Warm Spring Johnny—
That was the name of an Oregon Indian who was not an Indian at all, by birth, but a white man. Col. William Thompson, when he was called to do scouting duty in the Bannock and Snake war of 1877, was gathering a company of 15 men to go out with him on the hot trail of the marauders. He was to work in connection with the Linn county company under Capt. Humphrey, the general charge of the campaign for the protection of the settlers being under General M. V. Brown, sent by Governor S. F. Chadwick of Oregon. Col. Thompson says in his book: "In Humphrey's company there was a character known as 'Warm Spring Johnny,' whom I shall have occasion to mention further on. He was transferred to my contingent by order of General Brown, as it was believed he would be of service to me. The start was made from Prineville the next day, our course leading toward the head of Crooked river and the South John Day."

Further on in his book, Colonel Thompson says: "On the evening of the second day we arrived at Watson Springs where we camped for the night. Guards had been placed around the camp and I laid down on my saddle blanket to rest, when Warm Spring Johnny came and sat beside me. He then told me that at this place he saw his first white man. Going into the history of his life—he was then a man about 28 years of age—he told me that the Snake Indians had captured him when he was a mere child—so far back that he had no recollection of his parents or of the circumstances of his capture. He was raised by the Snakes, and always supposed he was an Indian like the rest of them, only that his skin was white. He did not attempt to account for this difference—he was an Indian and that was all he knew."

"In the spring of 1868, Lieut. Watson arrived and camped at the spring that was to forever bear his name. Here the first rock circles around the head of the spring in the form of a half wheel. Willows had grown up along the edge of the stream that flowed out into the dun sage brush plain. Into this trap Lieut. Watson marched his men and camped. Evidently he felt secure, as no Indians had been seen, besides the Warm Spring scouts were out scouting the country. Probably not a guard or picket was placed about the camp. They had been in camp an hour, and were busily engaged in cooking their meal when from the rim of the bluff on three sides a host of tufted warriors poured a shower of arrows and bullets upon them. Lieut. Watson was killed with several of his men at the first fire, while a number were wounded. The soldiers for protection took to the willows and defended themselves as best they could. But the Snakes had overlooked the Warm Spring scouts, who, hearing the firing, rushed to the rescue and attacking the Snakes in the rear, which was open ground, routed them with the loss of several warriors killed and half a dozen captured."

"Among the latter was Warm Spring Johnny. He was taken to the officer who had succeeded Watson in command. Great surprise was expressed at seeing a white man with the Snakes and the soldiers were for making short work with the 'white renegade.' But it soon became evident that he was as much a wild Indian as any of them, and his youth, about 15, making in his favor he was turned over to the Warm Spring captors to guard,

along with the other captives. They were all taken down the little branch a few hundred yards and securely bound and tied to a stunted juniper tree. During the night the Warm Springs indulged in a war dance each lucky warrior flourishing the scalp he had taken. Along past midnight all the captives excepting Johnny were securely bound to the juniper with green rawhide, a mass of sage brush collected and the captives roasted alive. Johnny told me that every moment he expected to be served in the same manner, and could not understand why his comrades were burned while he was saved. He said he supposed that his skin being white they had reserved him for some particular occasion. I asked him if the soldiers knew that the captives were burned. He replied that he learned afterwards that the Indians told the soldiers they had all escaped except the white one. The probabilities were that the soldiers were too busy with their own troubles to pay any attention to what was going on in the camp of their allies."

"Johnny could speak fairly good English, but to all intents and purposes he was as much an Indian as any of his copper colored friends. He was adopted into the Warm Spring tribe and remained with them for a number of years, but marrying a squaw from another tribe moved to the Willamette valley, where he lived and died an Indian. He was almost invaluable to me because of his knowledge of the ways and signs of the Snakes. But aside from this he was absolutely useless as he was an ardent coward and could not be depended on when danger threatened."

Editors Say:

THE SALEM SPORTSMEN WHO WERE DRAFTED TO FIGHT FIRES

Attorney Winslow of Salem, who with Chief of Police Frank Minto and Charles Vick, went into Douglas county to hunt in defiance of the governor's order postponing the opening of the season and were instead drafted to help fight forest fires, is threatening to sue somebody (he had not decided who the victim would be yesterday) for damages to his outraged sense of dignity. From this distance it looks like poor sportsmanship, not what one would expect from a man of Winslow's standing.

In the first place, it was the duty of every sportsman to accept the law of nature in a good faith. It was intended for the benefit of the state. People may differ as to its wisdom, but there is no questioning the sincerity of the executive. Nearly every sportsman in Oregon did so take it. Mr. Winslow and party were among the few who did not.

They ventured into Douglas county, which happened to be the scene of a terrific forest fire, the very thing that led the governor to bar hunting. The fire was on duty there, under authority conferred upon him by law, drafted to be hunters and not to be them fight fires for a day or so. The Salem men sulked and did not do much fire fighting. As soon as they could get to a telephone they appealed to their friend the governor for the release of them from their duty. They were privately over their discomfort. Now Mr. Winslow is threatening to sue somebody, though what injury he suffered is not apparent.

It is quite possible that legally Mr. Winslow is right in questioning the governor's authority to postpone the hunting season. It is quite possible that the fire was entirely wrong in drafting the Salem party. But if we concede both of these points there still remains the curious spectacle of a party of sportsmen, Oregon, governor's order to stay out of the forest and then sulking like spanked children when a fire warred with a keen, even if overdeveloped sense of humor, forced them to fight a fire they should have been glad to volunteer to fight. It is not surprising that every legal point involved and yet be wrong in the spirit of what they did.—Baker Herald.

HELPING SILVERTON
The Bulletin has just received a copy of a photograph of a folder, on which it wishes to congratulate the authors and compilers, as well as the printers. The folder—nothing at all elaborate, you understand; on the contrary, quite a simple bit of literature—is nevertheless almost unbelievably comprehensive.

They Say...

Representatives 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.

To The Editor:
To hasten the growth of the young walnut orchards there are many kinds of fertilizer that can be used for making a vigorous growth of young trees. In planting use a small amount of commercial fertilizer after trees are planted use any kind of manure from barn yard, chicken house or sheep pen. The second year use two to three pounds bone meal to tree. Scatter it tree. Should by this time have applied at least two ton of ground limestone to the acre. If there has been well done and the cover crops properly looked after the grower will never regret having planted a walnut orchard.

Why Use Lime?
The writer will say that the soil of the Willamette valley is deficient in lime. That being the case it is very important to restore the depletion with burnt or ground limestone, the latter being cheaper it would be better to use it. The origin of lime has been one of the great studies of the geologists for the present and preceding centuries. They all practically agree that lime was a substance generally diffused throughout the earth and that it has been carried by water in solution to all parts of the earth including all large bodies of water, providing the necessary substances that are acquired by the law of nature for the support of all plant and animal life both in and out of the water as both require certain quantities of lime, whereby they may exist as Nature's law desired from the beginning which will be noted later. But the general diffusing of lime throughout the earth by many causes has changed nature's designs so that we find many sections of country with lime in great abundance and in other sections of the same country almost or entirely no lime at all. It has been generally con-

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT FOR THE COST OF IMPROVING COLUMBIA STREET FROM THE WEST LINE OF COMMERCIAL STREET TO THE EAST LINE OF FRONT STREET
Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, will at or about 7:30 p. m., on the 7th day of October, 1929, or at any subsequent meeting of the said council thereafter, in the council chamber of the city hall of Salem, Oregon, proceed to assess upon and against each lot or part thereof or parcel of land liable therefor in its proportionate share of the cost of improving Columbia Street from the west line of Commercial Street to the east line of Front street, in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

EXECUTOR'S FINAL NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executor has filed his final account of the estate of Julia H. Tibbitts, deceased, with the Clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Marion, and an order has been made and entered by said Court fixing the 20th day of September, 1929, at ten o'clock in the forenoon as the time for hearing objections to said final account, if any, and the settlement thereof, and that any creditor, heir or other person interested in said estate may, on or before said time, show cause why said final account should not be approved and settled as rendered.

NOTICE OF BOND SALE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed bids will be received by the undersigned until the hour of 3:00 p. m. on the 23rd day of September 1929, and immediately thereafter publicly opened by the Common Council of the City of West Salem, Oregon, at the City Hall of the said City of West Salem, Oregon, for an issue of bonds of said City of West Salem, Oregon, in the amount of \$5,000.00, said bonds to be dated September 1, 1929, and to mature serially in numerical order at the rate of \$250.00 on September 1st, in each of the years 1930 to 1949 A. D., inclusive; said bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer of West Salem, Oregon; also for an issue of bonds of the said City of West Salem, Oregon, in the amount of \$15,000.00, said bonds to be dated September 1, 1929, and to mature serially in numerical order at the rate of \$750.00 on September 1st in each of the years 1930 to 1949 A. D., inclusive; said bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer of West Salem, Oregon.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

September 19, 1904
Through action of the city council, arrangements were made for repair and painting of the city hall roof.
The largest mortgage covering growing crops was for record in the county court here, the principal being for \$150,000.
L. B. French, promoter and manager of the Portland Southern railway that proposes to build an electric line from Salem to Portland, is now in running before the opening of the Lewis and Clark fair next year, was a Salem visitor. He says that everything is going all right and that there is no question of construction of the road.
A cement sidewalk 16 feet wide will be constructed on the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18. (AP)—A warning to potential witnesses who flee the country and refuse to answer subpoenas was issued today by Justice Suddens, of the District of Columbia supreme court in assessing a fine of \$60,000 on Harry M. Blackmer, retired Colorado oil man now in Paris, who was sought in the Teapot Dome oil trials.
Dismissing the attack on George Gordon Battle, Blackmer's counsel, in the validity of the Walsh act which the Oregon man was summoned, and \$100,000 of his bonds seized, the justice said it was "perfectly clear" Blackmer had been served in compliance with the statutes.
Battle immediately noted an appeal and bond of \$1,000 was deposited. Meanwhile, the \$100,000 in Liberty bonds seized from Blackmer's deposit in a local bank will remain in custody of the United States marshal. If unsuccessful in high courts—and Battle announced he would carry the case to the supreme court if necessary—the fine and costs will be deducted from the sum seized and the balance remitted.
Blackmer had been summoned to appear in the joint trial of former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, on charges of conspiracy in the leasing of Teapot Dome. After a mistrial was declared and Sinclair tried singly, Blackmer was again served with a subpoena by the American consul in France and again ignored the summons.

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATRIX
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, as Administratrix of the estate of Helen M. Hubbard, deceased, and that she has duly qualified as such Administratrix; all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to me at the office of Ronald C. Glover, my attorney, 203 Oregon Building, Salem, Marion County, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.
Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 12th day of September, 1929.
DOLLIE H. GRABER, Administratrix of the Estate of Helen M. Hubbard, Deceased.
RONALD C. GLOVER, Attorney for Administratrix, Salem, Oregon.
8-12-19-26Oct-3-10

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATRIX
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Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 5th day of September, 1929.
STELLA MILLER, Administratrix of the estate of W. J. Culver, deceased.
RONALD C. GLOVER, Attorney for Administratrix, Salem, Oregon.
8-5-12-19-26Oct-3

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Dated at Salem, Oregon, this 5th day of September, 1929.
OLGA M. GATH, Administratrix of the Estate of Hans Frederick Gath, Deceased.
RONALD C. GLOVER, Attorney for Administratrix, Salem, Oregon.
8-5-12-19-26Oct-3

OIL MAN FINED FOR FLEEING COUNTRY

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