

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Roads to Romance

ONE of the big oil companies has been running an advertising campaign by radio and billboard and newspaper on the theme "Roads to Romance." The idea is the romance that attends the great highways of the west coast, and each advertisement depicts a different portion of the romantic roads which link the coast country. Very good, but what else besides romance do "Jack and Ethyl" find when they set out on our pavement ribbons? Let us hope they find romance, which has the faculty of turning up at the oddest moments and in the most unlikely situations.

Alas, so much of beauty is gone from the roadsides that we wonder what possibility there may be for the flowering of tender fancy. You may think right away of the garish billboard lining the highway and shutting off views of scenes of rare beauty, a glimpse of a snow peak or the long stretch of tree-dotted valley. But the billboards are things of beauty compared with the shacks which fringe the roadside. We can think of nothing except the backyards of factories more offensive to the eye than many of the architectural hermaproditas that fit by the autoist. Combination of shed or cabin, of store and residence, of fruit stand and gas station one's esthetic sense is badly mutilated by the time he has made a half-day's journey.

Not that we would bar these essential services from the roads. They have a place, an important place, if your tire blows out between towns, or the gas tank suddenly registers a low. What we wish is that these roadside stations might be made, all of them as some are now, attractive in design and in setting. One turns instinctively in at the station which is neat, not barricaded by garish signs, with perhaps a patch of flowers to soothe the eye. Too many of these stands are like Topsy, they "just growed." Begun as a gas station, a lean-to is built for tire repair; later on the opposite side an annex for dispensing hot-dogs is added. The whole is painted with loud-speaker paint and proclaimed far down the highway with glaring signs.

Beauty costs so little, why may we not have more of it? We spend thousands of dollars to lure tourists this way to spend their money. One of the best places for an advertising dollar is in beautifying the stations along the tourist roads. The way to accomplish this is not by laws with fines and penalties. The proper way is through education—and through patronage. Prosperity and adversity may be the quickest eliminators of the unfit. If trade goes to the next station, then the owner of the shack soon senses he must "fix up" to hold his business. The associations of tourist camp people may take a strong stand for improvement of the wayside station which will go far. Clubs might find this a sensible "activity" if promoted with tact.

The United States is not alone in combatting this invasion of the countryside. We note the following in a British weekly which shows that they are having the same struggle in rural England to preserve its native charm. We feel confident that improvement will come and that in time the optic pangs that attend a ride in the country will grow less acute. Here is the comment from the English press:

"Except for the active rambler, escape from the reek of petrol and the din of engines is almost impossible even in those parts of England whose quiet used to match their beauty. The offence to the eye of rash, unsightly building which the Council for the Preservation of Rural England is doing its desperate best to stem is accompanied by assault on the ear and nerves that is equally intolerable. The motor-coach grinds its way on bottom gear over mountain passes that a few years ago heard no sound but the cry of sheep and curlew. The thoughtless picnic party strews its bottles and wrappings in copse and glen. The speculative builder follows hard on the roadmaker, screening the sight of the country from the wayfarer with his ribbon-built bungalow growths. The press is rife with complaints, but the spooling of England still overtakes the protests. Yet these are based not on sentiment but on common sense. Amenity, at its lowest, has a cash value. It is little to attract even the day tripper in an Englishman, criss-crossed with shack-lined roads that probe to its remotest and most secret places and bring to them the noise and aspect of suburbia."

Gumming the Tariff Track

IT begins to look as though Mark Sullivan's prediction of no tariff legislation in this special session would prove correct. The conference of the factional leaders on Monday produced no agreement. The western guerrillas are out to pot-shot, hamstring, hog-tie and eventually to draw and quarter the senate bill. The democrats are out to drag out the law-making so the bill will carry over into the regular session and face competition from appropriation and supply bills for consideration. The longer the bill is postponed, the nearer press the primaries and the elections. The democratic strategy is to make the bill seem as odious as possible before its enactment and then to time that passage so close to the elections that they can head a revolt against it which will sweep them into power at the 1930 elections. They point to the Payne-Allrich bill of 1909 as a precedent which was followed by democratic capture of the house in 1910.

There is nothing to that political precedent. The proposed tariff bill tries to be generous with everybody and there isn't much chance for an organized revolt against it even if it passes close to election time. At least the country has no faith that the democrats would write a better bill, no matter what it passed.

The public is not vitally interested in the proposed tariff. It will have no pronounced effect on our national prosperity. The important thing is to get it out of the way so business will not be kept on the end of the plank forever. Tariff-making is the skilled juggling of public and private interest, of national and local interests. It is an exhibition of jungle-greed:

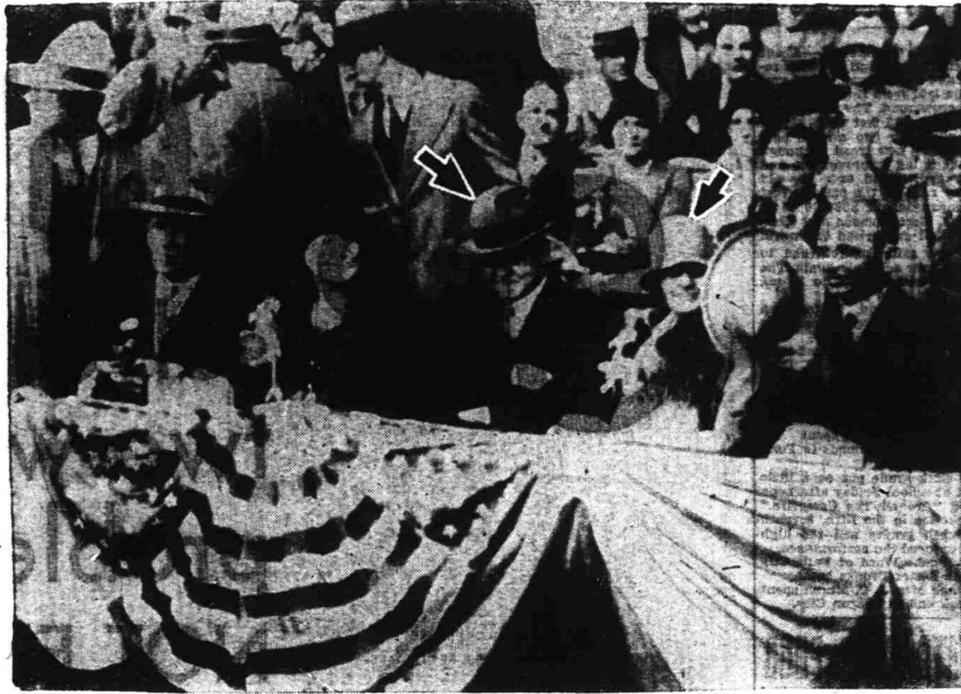
"Let him get who has the power,
And let him keep who can."

Temperance Progress in Britain

SOME progress gratifying to friends of temperance is noted in the reports of licensing statistics for England and Wales. Since 1904 the number of "public houses" or licensed liquor saloons has decreased by 20,675. The decline during 1928 was 527. The number of registered clubs where liquor is sold has grown by 6,404 since 1904 and increased by 294 in 1928. Perhaps it shows that in England as in America liquor consumption has increased among the elite club members and declined among the frequenters of old-fashioned saloons and public houses.

The convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales

President Hoover Sees Athletics Win Series



Telephoto transmitted to San Francisco by Bell system shows President Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Hoover attending the fifth and final game of the world series played in Philadelphia. They are from left to right—Mrs. Hoover, President Hoover, Mrs. Mackey and Mayor Mackey.

during 1928 were fewer than for any year since 1918. The number was 55,642, which is 9,524 smaller than in 1927. Sixty per cent of the arrests took place on week-ends.

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

A historic suggestion:

A friend of the Bits man advances this idea: "Allow me to suggest that an item of historic interest will be the finding of people now living who were born in Champcooke county, Oregon; also those living who were born, say, the first year of the life of Marion county."

The friend adds: "On September 3, 1849, the house and council passed the act changing the name of Champcooke county to that of Marion. Living near Champcooke park is Hugh Congrove, born in January, 1849, in Champcooke county, and he has lived his entire life there. Whether his sister, Mrs. D. H. Wagner the mother of 'Bar' Wagner, who lives in Salem, is older, I know not."

The friend adds: "W. B. McKay living on the old home place near Champcooke, was born in December 1849, and may be the first person born in Marion county. Champcooke was made a county July 5, 1848. I am of the opinion that F. M. Smith of Turner was born in Champcooke county, and possibly L. F. Smith of Tangent. Yet I guess that L. F. Smith was born in Linn county."

(The Bits man's friend who makes the suggestion is slightly inaccurate when he says Champcooke was made a county July 5, 1848. It was made a district on that date. There were then created (under the provisional government) four districts. First, Twality district, second Yamhill, third Clackamas, and fourth Champcooke, and Champcooke district was bounded as follows: "On the north by a line supposed to be drawn from the mouth of the Anchiyoke river running due east to the Rocky mountains, west by the Southemite or Multnomah river and a supposed line running due south from said river to the 42nd parallel, south by the northern boundary line of California, and east by the summit of the Rocky mountains." (Quite a good sized county, containing most of the territory that is now Oregon, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.) The Anchiyoke river of

that day was the Pudding river of the present. Multnomah was the early name of the Willamette river.)

However, the suggestion of the Bits man's friend is a good one. Who are the other living persons born in Champcooke district or county, and the first ones born in Marion county? (There was also a Champcooke county, for the law making body of the provisional government changed the designation of the districts to that of counties. The change of the name from Champcooke county to Marion county was by the territorial legislature on September 3, 1849. The designation of districts lasted until the session of the provisional government legislature of 1846. That year Champcooke county was born, out of Champcooke district.)

The legislature of 1844 (provisional government) consisted of the following eight members: Twality: P. H. Burnett, M. M. McCarver, David Hill and Matthew Gilmore. Clackamas: A. L. Lovejoy. Champcooke: Daniel Waldo, T. D. Kaiser and Robert Newell. Yamhill was entitled to one, but was unrepresented. That year the whole early system of laws was enacted. In that session, on the petition of Rev. J. L. Parrish, Clatsop district was added. That made five districts. Originally, in making the provisional government laws in 1843, there was an intention to have five districts, one of them to include all the territory north of the Columbia, in what is now Washington and on up to the southern line of Alaska. But the language was more or less vague, and there were other reasons for disregarding the inclusion of the fifth district—the one above the Columbia river. One of the reasons was the danger of giving offense to the Hudson's Bay company people, which might lead to war. This contention certainly would have led to war with Great Britain, had it not been for the wise leadership of Jesse Applegate.

The provisional government legislature of 1845 was as follows: Champcooke district: Robert Newell, J. M. Garrison, M. G. Folsay

and Barton Lee. Clackamas: H. A. G. Lee, William H. Gray and Hiram Straight. Twality: M. M. McCarver, Isaac W. Smith and David Hill. Yamhill: Jesse Applegate and Abijah Hendricks. Clatsop: John McClure.

There was objection by the hot-heads to the words, "or a subject of Great Britain," in the oath. But Jesse Applegate was wiser than they were. He was commissioned to negotiate with Dr. McLoughlin and other officials of the Hudson's Bay company. The result was that at a point in the negotiations, to avoid being made to support the Oregon provisional government in toto, a proposition was made by Dr. McLoughlin and his associates that their company should pay taxes only on the goods sold to the white inhabitants of the country—and so the minds of the participants in the delicate conference met—and the great company's overlords who had ruled this vast domain became, with all the British residents, parties to the political compact of Oregon. This was while joint occupancy still existed. Jesse Applegate, as was said above, thus was the man who averted war between the United States and Great Britain. There is ample proof to support this assertion.

The territorial legislature consisted of nine members of the council (senate) and 13 members of the house of representatives, and in the first session, that of 1849, the members for Champcooke county were: Samuel Parker and Wesley Shannon in the council and W. W. Chapman, W. S. Matlock and John W. Grim in the house of representatives. It was this session, meeting in July, that changed the name of Champcooke county to Marion on September 3, 1849.

Now for the suggestion of the Bits man's friend: Let's have the names of those who were born in Champcooke district, and in Marion county the first year (or several years) of its existence. What a lot of historic events might be embraced in such a collection of biographical facts!

(Probably no one can say or find just how and when and where the spelling of Champcooke was changed to Champcooke. It was likely not done by any one act, but came about gradually, which has

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VITAPHONE ACTS

ALL POWERS AGREE TO STAGE MEETING

Unofficial Acceptance Received at London Late Yesterday

TOKYO, Oct. 16—(AP)—Former Premier Reijiro Wakatsuki and his associate members of the Japanese delegation to the five-power naval conference to be held in London in January will go by way of America, it was learned tonight. They will sail on the Shinyo Maru from Yokohama on December 6, and will be due to arrive in San Francisco on December 20.

LONDON, Oct. 16—(AP)—Unofficial acceptance by all countries of the invitation issued by Great Britain for a conference looking toward naval limitation to be held in London in January had been received tonight. The fact that the initial difficulty in arranging for the conference had been thus quickly surmounted gave general satisfaction here and great hopes were expressed that some of the inevitable difficulties in reaching eventual agreement may be smoothed away before the conference actually assembles.

The reply of Italy, announced as an acceptance, was handed to the foreign office today. The text was not made public but it was understood to contain some reservations. The United States already had made public actual delivery of its acceptance.

From both Tokyo and Paris today came word that the cabinet had approved of acceptance, the Japanese reply only awaits the sanction of the emperor but that of France has yet to be elaborated. It will cause no surprise if the French reply contains some reservations which in certain respects may be similar to those understood to have been made by Italy.

In sending out the invitations the British government had said that it was prepared to elucidate any point in the Anglo-American discussions desired and invited a free exchange of opinions by the governments previous to the conference. With the prolonged conversations with America already bearing fruit, it was felt here that such preliminary discussions might smooth away many of the international difficulties remaining.

London also was interested in the report that Japanese statesmen on their way to the conference might visit Washington for an exchange of views.

been the case with many Oregon names.)

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

October 17, 1904
Cast of characters for the play, "The Huskin' Bee," to be given by local amateur players next week at the opera house, follows: Upland Hay, Paul Breat; Mrs. Upland Hay, Bertha Kay; Sunflower Hay, Jotty Watson; Flaxey Hay, Joe Wanderli; Timothy Hay, Roy Bishop; Red Top Hay, Edward Hogue; Farmer Cornhopper, Edgar Averill; Mrs. Cornhopper, Emma Miller; Shucks Cornhopper, Ethel Raymond; and Tassel Cornhopper, Clara Foster.

The following young people from Marion county are students at the Oregon Agricultural college: Harry Benjamin Auld and Bella Rebecca Bonney, Woodburn; Leon Terry Bowser, Silverton; William Cullen Bryant, Hubbard; Oliver Kenneth Cole, Turner; Harry Clay Darby, Silverton; Gustave Frederick Eilers, Aurora; Ronald Eric Esson, Gervais; Mark Dee McCallister, Pratum; George Andrew Cathey and Collie Effie Cather, Woodburn; Mabelle Bee Keady, Salem; Merrill Bruce Moores, Salem; Albert Mount and Ethel Louise Smith, Silverton; Charles Raylor Parker, Mabel Blanche Parker, Lloyd Royal Robinson, Ralph Edward Smith and Edwin Fred Wann, Salem; Karl Steiner, Jefferson; and David Alvis Wright, Woodburn.

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