

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."  
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### Passing of German Leaders

DEATH has made its inroads on the figures prominent in European politics of the wartime. Soldiers and premiers, generals and cabinet ministers have relaxed their grip on mundane affairs and their spirits have taken flight supposedly to warless realms. Clemenceau and Poincare still cling to life, like oakleaves in autumn which defy wind and weather. Wilson is gone, and Foch, French and Haig have passed to the last muster. Germany too has lost her leaders. A few weeks ago Stresemann died, foreign minister of Germany, worn out after the Paris conference at which the Young plan was evolved. A week ago Prince Maximilian von Baden, the last imperial German chancellor, died at Constance. His tenure of power was short. It was but the interlude from the empire to the republic.

Two weeks ago another figure passed from life's stage, one who had been more powerful in German and European affairs than Maximilian or Stresemann. It was Prince Bernhard von Buelow, who was imperial chancellor from 1900 to 1909. Described as a second Bismarck, von Buelow held the chancellorship longer than any other man save Bismarck. So powerful was von Buelow that it was he who curbed the bumptious Kaiser in 1908 when Wilhelm II gave out an interview alleging the majority of the German people were hostile to Great Britain. The interview provoked a storm of criticism in Germany and von Buelow forced the Kaiser to observe henceforward "strict reserve, even in private conversation."

Some have said that had von Buelow been chancellor instead of von Bethmann-Hollweg, the war might have been averted. At any rate the former was a bitter critic of the war chancellor's policies. After von Buelow's death in Italy the Berliner Tageblatt printed a letter he had written in which he lists seven blunders in policy which the German government committed. His principle condemnation was the German lack of restraint on Austria in her dealing with Serbia. Von Buelow declared he would never have given Austria carte blanche to deal with Serbia as she saw fit, and would never have permitted Austria to brusquely reject the Serbian answer and declare war.

Now it is mere idle speculation to reflect on the "might have been" of July-August, 1914. Or is it idle? Do not the studies that are made of the moves of the ministers of those fateful days reveal a fatal breakdown in human relationships, in human capacities to solve what were essentially human problems. What was lacking was a von Buelow, or some one else, with great enough capacity and great enough power and great enough tact to resolve the discord of the nations into a working understanding. Judging from the appeals of armistice day for additional armaments the world will have need again for men who can do what von Buelow might have done in 1914, averted world war.

### Results in Chicago Elections

FOLK were so busy watching the election results in Virginia and New York city that they didn't pay much attention to what happened in Chicago. Chicago has long been in the grip of the Republican machine headed by William Hale Thompson, now the mayor. The rival democratic machine was long dominated by George E. Brennan, a political leader of the old Tammany type. The posts to be filled in the election this year were the city judicial offices and the democrats under the leadership of Anto J. Cermack swept all their candidates into power. Cermack made a deal with Senator Charles S. Deneen, republican, against the Big Bill Thompson crowd.

The results are being studied closely by Illinois politicians. The defeat of the republicans may mean the dethronement later on of Thompson, whose political ally Crowe was defeated by a Deneen-led revolt a year ago. It may mean the rise to power of the democrats under the Cermack leadership. Years ago under Carter Harrison as mayor the democrats ruled Chicago for years. Political prophets are studying also the effects of the Chicago elections on the senatorial race of 1930. Senator Deneen will have as his opponent Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, now congressman-at-large from Illinois. Some think the results add to the prestige of Deneen. On the other hand Edward J. Brundage, leader of the fight against the Cermack-Deneen coalition, may enter the senatorial primaries himself against Deneen, making it a three-cornered affair.

The Illinois primaries promise to be intensely interesting. Mrs. McCormick is an astute politician herself, as the daughter of Mark Hanna might well be. It was Deneen who in 1924 defeated her husband, Medill McCormick, for renomination as senator, a defeat which hastened McCormick's death. So there will be a lot of personal feeling in the contest so far as Mrs. McCormick is concerned. Illinois politics is generally quite a tangled skein between city, "down-state" and "Egypt," as the southern tip of the commonwealth is called. Next year the contest will hold nation-wide interest.

### The Age of Enlightenment—and Superstition

MALDEN isn't far from Salem, Mass., and 1929 doesn't seem to be very far removed from 1725 when the witchcraft persecutions in Salem were at their height. For we read that 150,000 persons crowded into a cemetery on reports of miraculous cures at the tomb of a priest who had been dead and buried for fifty years. It is naught but a survival of old superstitions which human beings seem unable to get out of their system. Though the priest had been dead for a half a century the miracles didn't start to happen until a few days ago. In the emotional excitement some cripples are reported to have declared themselves cured. Those cures are often reported at faith-healing preaching services, but when the emotional debauch is over the dupes are nearly always as bad off as they were before.

The sick and afflicted are easily preyed upon. So eager are those suffering from incurable disease or deformity to find cure, that they take up with any old woman's tale whether it is a new herb or a new religious quack who claims to heal. Always what are reported are the "cures"; no one ever thinks to keep record of the blind, the lame, the sick who aren't cured at all. If it isn't a Doc Abrams machine it's a Doc Price with divine healing attachments; and the latter is probably worse than the former because of the accompanying excitation of the nervous system.

The living priest at Malden of whatever church the dead

### Another Form of Farm Relief



priest espoused will do well to give his flock fatherly advice not to depend on miracles at the tomb of one who has slept peacefully for fifty years.

### BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Continuing about Grandma Brown:

Being the story told by Mrs. Jane Kinney Smith to H. S. Timman, giving recollections of her girlhood when she was in the school of Mrs. Brown out of which grew Pacific university:

"Once arrived at Salem she was entirely destitute, not having even a cent left; but one day, placing her hand in an old glove, she felt a coin. It proved to be a picayune. The glove suggested an idea. With the picayune she bought three buckskin needles, and with a dress bought deerkins of the Indians and made men's gloves. Selling these she invested the proceeds in more materials, and was soon doing a good business making and selling these articles. Becoming acquainted she was invited by some of the missionary families to their homes. She first paid a visit to W. W. Raymon's, in the spring of 1847, on Clatsop plains, and afterwards to Rev. Harvey Clark's, at West Tualatin or Forest Grove. One day, riding with Mr. Clark and noticing the fine situation where the Pacific university campus now is, she said that this was the place for a school. Mr. Clark readily fell in with the idea, but feared there would be no one to conduct the necessary boarding department. Mrs. Brown offered to do this herself, and opened a home for pupils of all ages, herself acting as teacher until others were found.

"Mr. Clark, who had come to Oregon as an independent missionary, and was one of the most benevolent and generous of men, both in sentiment and action, had already with his wife conducted a school on the East Tualatin plain, in the neighborhood of the settlement of the old American Rocky mountain men, Meek, Wilkins, Ebberhart and Walker. He now owned the present site of Forest Grove, and being assured that Mrs. Brown would and could successfully carry out the plan of an educational institution, gladly welcomed this as the opportunity. It is noteworthy that this plan was in line with a suggestion of Dr. Whitman's, that as the United States government would undoubtedly confirm the act of the provisional government of Oregon, granting a square mile of land to each family, there was a great opportunity open for Christian families to form colonies and acquire contiguous claims, and donate sufficient of their lands to establish schools. It is not improbable that Mr. Clark, as well as Mr. A. T. Smith, who were intimate friends of Whitman, and Rev. Elkanah Walker, who was an associate, were fully acquainted with this plan for schools. At all events this was the plan followed at Forest Grove; and Tualatin academy, afterwards united with Pacific university, received its first endowment in land from the donation claims of the settlers there. Mr. Clark gave one half of his donation land claim.

"While the school was not intended as a charity the terms were so reasonable that any could attend, being but a dollar per week, including board and tuition. As was natural in the case of immigrants just crossing the plains, there were men with families of children, left alone by the death of the mother. Some of these were placed in school at Mother Brown's. During her first term at school Mrs. Smith recalls the following as in attendance: Eliza Spalding, who with her parents had recently come from the scenes of the Whitman massacre, and could tell stories only too

heartrending of that sad affair; a Miss Kimsay, usually so staid, though but a girl of 12; the three boys of William Black; Emeline Stuart, later Mrs. Lee Laughlin, the banker of McMinnville, and Mrs. Brown's two granddaughters, Teresa and Caroline, the former becoming Mrs. Zachary, and the latter Mrs. Robert Porter. These two granddaughters assisted in the house work, although Mrs. Brown herself conducted all household affairs personally.

"Mrs. Brown was exceedingly quiet and cheerful in her ways and Mrs. Smith cannot recollect a single case in insubordination or discipline, so orderly and intelligent was "Grandma's" management. All the various household affairs were punctually ordered, meals being on time, and retiring and getting up in the morning promptly observed. At dusk Mrs. Brown would call the children in from their play, and arranging themselves in their seats they repeated together an evening prayer. In the morning, especially Sundays, she would waken her household by singing, and as her voice was still sweet and strong, and her singing good, this made the children feel cheerful all the week. This lady was also something of a mechanic, and contrived many little conveniences, one being a clay made oven, which was the admiration of the neighborhood; having been constructed by simply a wooden frame work, of proper size, over which was placed a sufficiency of well mixed clay, after which the wood work was burned out and other fuel added until the clay was hardened into something like brick.

"All the holidays were properly observed, and Mrs. Brown took as much interest as the children in seeing that suitable dresses were provided for the girls. The matter of cloth for gay clothes was not an easy one to arrange. The dress goods in the territory were still mostly obtained from the Hudson's Bay company stores, and their trade was still mostly calculated for native taste, so the white women often found it difficult to get what they wanted. Mrs. Smith well remembers how her new dress was spoiled for her. It was the custom of the company's clerks to lay out a large bolt of print goods, for instance, and sell only from this until it was disposed of. The only available calico for the girl's new school dress was from a piece with a strikingly large figure; but great was her disgust to find on entering the school room that her teacher, a young man, had a school coat made from the same bolt of calico, with the impressively large figure, though he came from Clatsop and she from Yamhill. This was joke enough to last the girls all the term. Mother Brown, however, circumvented the restriction of the company so far as to watch her chance and buy a whole bolt of cloth at a time, getting in that way, for one picnic occasion, enough muslin to dress the whole band of young girls in white. Who can reckon the world of happiness that these simple acts of kindness brought to the little girls, some of them 'mitherless bairns' and all of them feeling keenly the privations of a new and little improved territory? Or who can tell the good that such simple devices brought to the young community, made up of so many heterogeneous elements, and with the tendency always to sink toward the level of the surrounding barbarity? It was by such ways and acts that a refined society was established, possessing in many ways a charm that our later and

more differentiated culture has lost.

"The teachers of that early school were persons of high education, and much varied experience, although not having the specialized culture of the present day. These were Lewis Thompson, the pioneer Presbyterian missionary of the present boundaries of Oregon; Rev. Mr. Spalding, and Mr. William Geiger. Miss Mary Johnson of Oregon City was also employed at one time. Mr. Geiger was the singing teacher. He was general master of ceremonies on all occasions; training the children once for a Fourth of July temperance picnic held on the orch plain. This was a day of great remembrance to the pupils; and the songs then learned, 'Flowers, Wildwood Flowers,' and 'The Temperance Banner,' still are as fresh in Mrs. Smith's mind as on that day nearly 50 years ago.

"This is intended as but an introduction to a fuller sketch of Mrs. Brown. Mrs. Kinney, her great granddaughter, has agreed as nearly as possible her letters still in the family possession. It is hoped that these may be presented to the readers of The Quarterly at no distant date. Mrs. Brown's home grew and flourished, so that her house had to be enlarged, and so careful was she about useless expenditures that her own private funds became quite a comfortable competence, for those days, enabling her to donate, or bequeath, actual cash, or property, for further educational work."

Another day will be required to explain and elaborate upon this sketchy outline of the life of this grand old woman of pioneer Oregon who lived up to the motto of "service above self" long before it was adopted as a motto.

### Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

More than half the bids on wood for the state institutions were rejected because they were deemed too high, and as a consequence the state board may go into the open market and purchase the remainder.

Petitions filed by republicans for the city primaries show the following nominees: Frank W. Waters for mayor; Steve A. McFadden and Wylie A. Moores for recorder; T. E. Coraehus, Alonzo Gesner and S. A. Hughes for marshal. There will be no contests in the aldermen voting for the primary.

Miss Mary Delle Davenport returned to her home in Silverton after a visit, with Miss Clara Foster.

One of the most enjoyable events of the week was a hard times social held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tillson.

### WHITMAN DEFEATS PUGET SOUND 14-0

TACOMA, Nov. 12—(AP)—Whitman college football eleven swept on toward its fourth consecutive Northwest conference championship by defeating the College of Puget Sound, 14 to 0. In the Tacoma stadium Monday afternoon. The local school, rated weakest in the conference, showed unexpected power and made 13 first downs to Whitman's 14, but did not show the winning punch. The teams battled on equal terms during most of the game but the superiority of Whitman's ends, Holmgren also yanked in stellar style, Baker starred for the College of Puget Sound.

### MEXICANS PREPARE FOR BIG ELECTION

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12—(AP)—All troops of the federal district were ordered to barracks this afternoon to remain mobilized until after the national elections on Sunday.

General Eulohio Ortiz, commander of the garrison, announced that this measure was taken in order to have his entire force on immediate call to check any disorder such as occurred yesterday when 13 persons were wounded in a riot in the center of the city. Several of the wounded were in a grave condition today.

On election day detachments of troops will patrol the streets but will not guard voting booths, as such guards are contrary to the electoral regulations. However, it was announced that if "firing" should occur at the booths the troops will intervene immediately.

The attorney general today ordered prosecutors to be on duty at the courts throughout election day ready to handle at once any complaints arising.

### 4 Day Working Week Asked by California Men

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12—(AP)—The possibility of putting into effect the four day working

week throughout the state was discussed today by delegates to the 20th convention of the California State conference of bricklayers, mason, and plasterers union.

The convention opened in the civic auditorium Monday when more than 1000 delegates were registered.

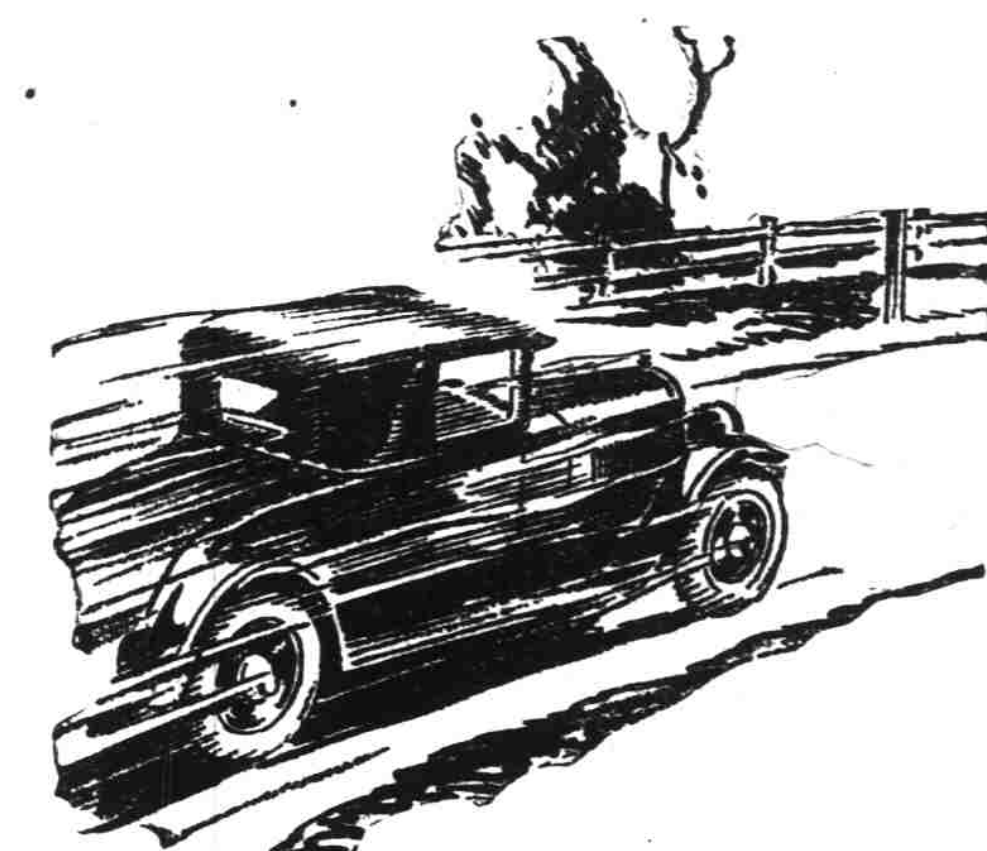
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