

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe."
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China Capitulates

TORN by civil war, her resources drained by years of internal strife, China has been forced to capitulate to the demands of the Soviets. Russians will be restored to power over the China Eastern railway, the ousting of whom precipitated the struggle. The solemn engagements of the Kellogg treaty were ignored when national interest was at stake. Russia whose communist doctrine is supposed to teach the sin of war, did not hesitate to resort to war when her "vital interests" were in jeopardy.

Poor China seems hopeless. A great amorphous mass, without cohesion, without patriotism, without compelling leadership, without competent government, its "new day" which dawned so brightly under Sun Yat Sen and under the triumph of nationalist party over the old Peking government has been darkened. Rival tuchuns, rival generals have mexicanized the country. Bandits, war lords, grafting officials make government there a travesty.

With the Nanking government lacking in power, the chance for China to develop as a nation is slim. There was a time when in the first flush of triumph Nanking could extend its sway over all China from Manchuria to Canton. But disputes with Nanking officials and the separatist inclinations of South China and the interior crippled the Nanking authority. Now there is no prospect of the emergence of an authority which will rule over all China for months or years to come. In consequence foreign nations will make no further concessions to meet the demands for national independence which Chinese students and leaders are eager to assume. The powers are not likely to approve of extra-territoriality so long as there is no reliable government operating in China.

Sympathies of the United States have been with the nationalist party in China, and there is keen disappointment over its failure to extend a strong rule over that vast country.

Provide the Sinking Fund

SOUND business and apparently the requirement of the city charter combine to force the city council to revise the budget for 1930 by levying an extra half mill. It is true that the city's budget is high, that the tax levy will be higher and the extra half-mill will make it that much higher. But the situation is not the city council's fault. The levy is high because of the votes of the people who have added extra levies and voted bonds. It is the people who have authorized the levies and incurred the debt. The council can properly do no other than comply with the provisions of the charter amendments and make the levy for a sinking fund to meet the incinerator and airport bonds when they fall due. If the people don't know that when they vote indebtedness they will have to meet the debt, then they may as well learn the lesson now as any time.

Under the schedule worked out by Mr. Paulus if the sinking fund is invested, as it may be in government or municipal bonds or treasury notes or certificates and the earnings reinvested then on the half mill levy funds will be on hand to meet the bonds when they mature from 1936 to 1939. If the sinking fund is not levied then past history indicates that with no money on hand to meet the bonds they will have to be refunded, the same as past bond issues. Salem is still paying for its city hall which was built forty years ago, and will be paying for it up to 1940. That sorry record should not be duplicated on the bonds for the incinerator and airport.

Why "Unfortunate"

THE university athletic news service sends out a picture of one of its players barred from the Florida trip. The accompanying caption relates that he "was prevented along with two other Oregonians from the southeastern invasion by an unfortunate ruling of the faculty scholarship committee."

Why is the ruling "unfortunate"? The players, whose deficiency occurred some time ago were permitted to play all through the conference schedule. The jaunt to Florida is principally a pleasure trip anyway, with no vital interest here over the outcome of the game.

Or is any interference by the faculty scholarship committee even after the important games have been played, "unfortunate" in the eyes of the athletic department?

Report of the sale of downtown property in Salem for a sizeable figure is encouraging. City real estate has been quiet for some months. While values have not receded, sales have been very few. The investment made shows faith in the stability of values and faith in the future of Salem real property. While securities of one kind or another have been alluring up to recent weeks, there remains no better form of investment than properly selected and priced real estate. With a reasonable income tax hitting part of the tax load off real property it should become even more desirable for long-time investment.

Now that the merger fever seems to be subsiding in this country, it is suggested that the promoters turn their attention to merging some of the smaller countries of Europe or Central America. Some of them could be bought up at half-price, and when put together they might turn out to be worth something. Then they might sell to Americans "Shares in Europe," inc.

Now the Portland Realty Board is putting on a slogan contest. Is that new one rusty already? And by the way what has become of the new organization launched with a banquet and a slogan just a few weeks ago?

We may not have a stock exchange branch, but we do have a Breakfast club. Anyway this is one organization the wives will approve of.

The power shortage must be pretty bad as Seattle is starting praying. If they keep it up long enough their prayers are sure to be answered.

Now the males have a Dorothy Dix and Laura Jean Libby. Dan Poling tries to answer the silly questions of the silly sumps over the radio and through a newspaper column.

With everybody expressing their thankfulness so heartily yesterday, doctors are sure of a busy day today.

Salem's own ticker room has closed down. Can it be we are short on suckers, or was the job done with unusual dispatch?

That "Day After" Feeling



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Jason Lee to the rescue:

The ominous rumors coming to the terror stricken settlers about the threatened massacre of all the whites by the Indians decided Jason Lee to make a perilous trip in the dead of winter to talk with Peupemoxmox, or Yellow Serpent, powerful and rich chief of the Walla Walla, and a man of influence with the Cayuse Indians and other tribesmen.

Many influences combined to make this one of the most critical and threatening times through which the missions and the scattered settlements passed in the beginning days. Lee left his home (now 369 Broadway, Salem) with his camping outfit and blankets, at noon January 23, 1843, in a small wagon, hoping before nightfall to embark in a small canoe on the Willamette river at La Butte (near the present Butteville), with a crew of four Indians; but it was afternoon of the third day before his Indian crew were ready. With the usual incidents of a canoe voyage on a high, roaring river, with exposed camps at night on the wet ground, he found himself with his Indian crew prepared to leave the Fort Vancouver of the Hudson's Bay Company for Wascopam (The Dalles) at noon the 27th. At the Hudson's Bay company flouring mill, they increased their load with four bushels of seed wheat for the Wascopam mission, and camped for the night 10 miles above Vancouver. The next day, Saturday, January 28, had to remain in camp; that day and Sunday, on account of high winds and heavy rains, turning to snow, covering the ground an inch deep.

After a hard day in the storm, reached the Cascades on Monday, the 29th, at dusk, and with difficulty landed, and by great effort got a small fir log out of a snow bank and built an "Indian fire," and prepared supper. They were short of blankets and suffered much from the cold. On Tuesday, early, started for the upper end of the portage, a mile away, and secured six or seven Indian men and a few boys who came willingly to help in carrying the canoe. They dragged it all the way over the snow, and were paid double on account of the snow, and traded flour for salmon. Mr. Lee's journal reads: "Snow fell just before towards evening. Fearing a stormy night, my Indians asked permission to go to the (Indian) house to sleep, which I readily granted, and accordingly they left me to myself as soon as prayers were over."

Wednesday, January 31, loaded the canoe in a snowstorm and pressed on through a storm; river soon became dreadfully agitated and the brisk breeze increased to a gale, which rendered their situation perilous. Their blanket-mail served feebly, excepting when the canoe was retarded by floating ice. To land was impossible. By exerting themselves to the utmost with their paddles, they could just keep before the waves so as to prevent their breaking over the quarter, as long as they had clear sailing. But the waves began to break over their head, having encountered a dense mass of snow and ice. However, they pressed on, cleared a point of rocks by a narrow margin, and succeeded in landing near dark, with the snow a foot deep. The Indians discussed the dangers they had passed through, and concluded that had the canoe been upset they themselves might have gained the shore, but Mr. Lee would have been surely drowned, being too heavily clothed for free swimming.

Arrived at Wascopam before night the next day, February 1, and found the members of the mission well. Wrote (in his journal) Mr. Lee: "Mrs. Dr. (Narcissa) Whitman was with them; I

was glad to meet her again, as I had not seen her since I called upon them on my journey to the states, in 1835, but was sorry to find her in poor health." He had sent word to Peupemoxmox to meet him at the mission at Wascopam. The chief came with a company of warriors. He pretended to be anxious to know whether the whites wished peace or war.

"That will depend largely upon yourselves," answered Mr. Lee, as he wrote in his journal. "If you imitate our industry and adopt our habits, your poverty will soon disappear, and your people will have things as well as we. Our hands are our wealth, and you and your people have hands as well as we, and you only need to use them properly in order to gain property." Further wrote Mr. Lee: "I illustrated this by showing them that Americans who passed through their country that of the Walla Walla and Cayuses) entirely destitute would by their industry upon the Willamette in a few years have horses and cattle and houses and other property, the fruits of their own labor."

They wanted to know if Dr. White, the Indian agent who had but recently visited them at Walla Walla, intended to give them anything. Mr. Lee told them that "to be always looking for gifts was a sure sign of laziness, for the industrious would rather labor and earn a thing than to beg it." After a number of meetings, Peupemoxmox and his people departed for their own place, more than 100 miles away.

Says H. K. Hines in his history: "Without doubt this perilous winter journey of Mr. Lee had very much to do in calming the fears of the Indians at this most critical time the Americans in the country ever saw. They (the Americans) were so few that an Indian outbreak, such as was threatened at this time, would easily have swept them all from the face of the earth. No other American in the country had the influence Mr. Lee had among the Indians, and his courage and sagacity were equal to any emergency that came to him."

The trip down the Columbia was as perilous as that going up. The entire Oregon population of Americans at that time comprised only a few dozen souls. Only the first considerable party of immigrants had then arrived, those coming in 1842 with Dr. Elijah White. He gave the whole number, men, women and children, at 112. Beshford gives the number as 100. The entire Oregon population of Americans at that time comprised only a few dozen souls. Only the first considerable party of immigrants had then arrived, those coming in 1842 with Dr. Elijah White. He gave the whole number, men, women and children, at 112. Beshford gives the number at 105; Lovejoy said there were about 70 armed men; Fremont said 64, and Hastings 50 armed men.

The other American inhabitants of the country were nearly all connected with the missions, with the exception of a few mountain men who had drifted into the settlements. The whole vote on the American side on May 2, 1843, in favor of the provisional government was only 52 to 55; certainly not more than 60; including six out of the nine who came in the Peoria party in 1840, and 10 of the White party, and two or more of the French settlers. That majority vote represented a large majority of the Americans in the country then, excepting being too heavily clothed for free swimming.

The wonder is, that there were not more Indian troubles, considering the fooling and criminal acts such as the murder of the son of Peupemoxmox. But who can blame the hatred of the innocent whites who suffered at the hands

of the Indians, shown in the desecration of the dead body of the old chief of the militiamen? The amenities of civilized life cannot be expected when such forces meet one another. The precepts of the sermon on the Mount are for generations that have not yet emerged in this fabled world, in races that are still young in fact in their infancy in the progress of civilization.

2 FILM COMPANIES BEING PROSECUTED

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—(AP)—Charging violation of the Clayton anti-trust act, United States Attorney General William Mitchell today in a federal court filed two civil actions against the Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and the Fox Film corporation and their subsidiaries.

The actions seek to strip the two companies of recently acquired holdings through which it allegedly controls approximately 65 per cent of the nation's motion picture industry. In the action against the Warner interests, the Stanley company of America, which controls 25,941 shares of First National Pictures and the First National Pictures, Inc., also are named as defendants.

Through its control of the Stanley company, and the recent purchase on open market of 71,893 shares of First National stock, the suit alleges that Warner Brothers pictures now dominates First National and has eliminated it as a competitor.

The action asks that the courts set aside the purchase of the First National stock and order the Warner interests to relinquish the holdings which set up the alleged monopoly. It also seeks an order restraining Warner Brothers from exercising their stock voting rights in the First National.

HUMAN SOCIETY'S AGENT IS CRITICIZED

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 28.—(AP)—Charges that an agent of the Oregon Humane society took a license tag and collar off a dog which had died of distemper; and put them on another animal and then collected \$5 from the woman owner of the second dog for liquor were made to the city council today by J. C. Potter in the course of a hearing on the proposal of the city to renew the contract with the society for another two years.

The council renewed the contract by which the society will get 50 per cent of the dog license fees for its work. P. M. Baldwin, president of the society, said that Potter's charges would be investigated and if found true, that the agent will be discharged. Potter declared the agent pocketed the money.

Potter proposed to handle the work now done by the society for 50 per cent of the fees but City Attorney Frank S. Grant pointed out that the charter would not permit such a contract, authority being granted only for any association or corporation which has been in the business for ten years.

Read the Classified Ads.

Agricultural Expert Tells of Various Types of Red Clover Now Grown

By J. E. BECK
County Agent of Polk County
The following extract from the recently issued Yearbook of the United States department of agriculture is a discussion of the variation in red clover between the European and American type that will be of particular interest to Polk county farmers at this time when there is so much discussion of our local seed crop. A. J. Pieters, chief of the department's forage crop investigational work is the author of this material.

"The red clover grown in the United States and Canada is rough hairy and differs in this respect from the European, which is either quite smooth, like the Italian and some Russian varieties or in which the hairs are closely appressed to the stem so that the stem seems to be smooth. There is considerable variation in the degree of hairiness of American red clover, but whether the hairs are many or few they always stand out at right angles to the stem. Some American red clover plants are very hairy, some less so, and plants with all degrees of hairiness can be found in the same field. Whatever the varieties may be, however, there is seldom any uncertainty as to whether a given plant is of the American or of a European type. The characteristic hairiness is best seen on the stem just below the flower head."

"This hairy characteristic of American red clover has been known for a long time, and there has been some speculation as to its cause, for it must be borne in mind that there was no red clover in America when the white man came and that our original stock came from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The English clover in turn came from Flanders, and both of these have closely appressed hairs. The difference is, after all, one of degree and of arrangement of the hairs, but it is so striking that some explanation as to how this difference came about is in order.

The change from the European to the American type has come about so gradually that no one observed it while it was going on, and today when a solution is attempted it is possible only to bring together the pertinent facts and offer a guess as to the cause of the change.

It is necessary first to turn to the wild red clover, the original species which occurs wild in Britain and in Europe but which is a low growing plant of no great use except in pastures. The stems of this wild form may have spreading hairs, hairs appressed to the stem, or the stem may be smooth. In other words, the natural variations in the species cover the entire range round today in the various European and American clovers. The possibility of producing rough hairy plants is therefore "in the blood," but the English clover brought to America more than two centuries ago was relatively smooth, as its Flemish ancestry shows.

When this English clover was brought to America it encountered new conditions, among them a little insect not known in Europe and called the potato leaf hopper. This insect, damages red clover and is especially hard on the smooth forms. It also does most of its harm on the second,

or seed crop. When very abundant it may kill all the second growth of the European clovers grown in the United States and it always keeps down the second growth so that such plants do not seed well. The hairy American type is little affected, especially when there are smooth plants on which the leaf hopper can feed. This leaf hopper is without doubt the relatively smooth ones, and it turns promptly to the new food plant provided by the first red clover grown in America. With an abundance of food the numbers of the leaf hoppers would naturally increase, and in time they would be numerous enough to affect the seed crop seriously.

Meanwhile there were probably a few rough hairy plants in a field, as is the case today when seed from certain parts of England, such as Kent, is sown. These plants would be less affected by the leaf hopper, which also is true today and would make relatively more seed than the other plants in the field. It is not possible to estimate how many years would be required for such a process to go on before the number of rough hairy plants in a field would be a considerable proportion of the whole, but it is certain that as the numbers of leaf hoppers increased with the new food supply the effect of the leaf hopper damage would become greater with the years. As this effect became greater and the rough hairy plants each year produced relatively more seed than the relatively smooth ones, the proportion of rough hairy plants would increase, and so, gradually, under the attacks of a little green insect so small that it is seldom seen except by specialists, the type would be made over into the rough hairy form we have today.

Although it is not possible to look back 200 years and see what happened a reasonable inference may be drawn from what is known to happen today, and from the known facts the most reasonable answer to the question of why American red clover is rough hairy is that the constant attacks of the leaf hopper carried on for more than 100 years gradually eliminated the smooth form of keeping down the production of seed, while the rough hairy form produced more seed than the other, and so constantly increased in numbers.

FIERCE GALE HITS BRISTOL BAY AREA

SEATTLE, Nov. 28.—(AP)—Belated word of a terrific storm which swept the Bristol bay region in Alaska Nov. 24, wrecking salmon canneries and destroying large quantities of supplies, was received here today.

The destruction of supplies may cause suffering unless more materials are dispatched at once, George R. Gardner, government school superintendent at Unalaska reported. Horace Aldwell, government school teacher at Kanakanak, reported that two warehouses and a coal storage shed owned by the bureau of education at that point had been destroyed, leaving them virtually without supplies.

BODYGUARD TELLS ABOUT MILLIONAIRE

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 28.—(AP)—Kenneth McKillop, 61 year old brawny Scot, who described himself as the 196 pound dean of Stanley McCormick's five male aurses, testified today at the superior court hearing into medical treatment being accorded the incompetent multimillionaire that he had kept a watchful eye and a strong hand upon Stanley for 23 years.

Stanley McCormick was adjudged incompetent in 1906. Mrs. Katherine McCormick is seeking by court action to have herself appointed sole guardian and administrator of his \$50,000,000 estate, ousting Harold F. McCormick and Mrs. Anita McCormick Blaine, Stanley's brother and sister from the guardianship.

Under direct and cross examination McKillop testified he has lived continuously with Stanley since the latter became violent in 1906, and recounted intimate details of the wealthy incompetent's life from that time to the present.

QUESTION OF BRIDGE OWNERSHIP TALKED

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 28.—(AP)—The question of Multnomah county turning over that part of the Columbia highway within the county to the state was brought up again today at a meeting of the county commissioners here when Fred Brady, representative of the Warren Construction company, appeared and protested against relinquishing the highway or any other road. The matter was discussed at some length, but no action was taken.

Brady suggested that instead of such action the county should make an effort through the legislature to get a reapportionment of the state auto license fund or a share of the state gasoline tax. Commissioner German said he thought such an attempt would be unsuccessful.

RAILROADS APPEAL FROM I. C. C. ORDER

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—(AP)—Setting up the constitutional grounds that they are being deprived of property without due process of law, 23 railroads, including the Southern Pacific, the Western Pacific and Union Pacific, today filed suit in the federal court to set aside an order of the interstate commerce commission reducing rates on refrigerator car shipments.

The order, according to the complaint, limits the railroads to the collection of actual icing charges while there are many other expenses incident to the handling of refrigerator cars. The railroads estimate that under the rates established they will receive not more than \$100,000 a year on shipments of butter, eggs, cheese, and dressed poultry from California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona to other states.

Your FEET can now enjoy what your EYES approve



THEY'RE here... the new Selby by Arch Preserver Shoe models... direct from the Selby Fashion Studios in Paris and New York. See them... get a real beauty thrill. Then try them on... and get another thrill... a comfort thrill.

This is the shoe that gives comfort and foot health along with the most dashing chic. Skillfully concealed features assure freedom from strain and fatigue, prevent pinching and swelling and impart a truly joyous vitality to your step every minute of the day.

Remember, every shoe is fitted by our exclusive method of measuring from heel to ball, adding an extra note of custom-tailored smartness.

The NEW Selby ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

