

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Typing in the Rain

EDITORS as well as farmers are rejoicing in the return of the rain. For the old themes had been worn threadbare. Not another line could be written about the mellow autumn, about golden October or languid November. Editors had glowingly described the last leaf on the tree for many weeks and finally seen it leave its moorings. Still no rain came to offer change of subject for the oppressed editor seeking to indulge his fancy for poetry.

"Then it came on to rain." So it did. The heavens opened and the flood descended. The parched brains of the editors received new inspiration even as the thirsty earth drank up with eagerness the first drops from the long selfish sky. Grass began to grow, creeks to rise, car skids to increase, and editorials on the rain fell in showers.

In every newspaper office from Blaine to Medford nimble typewriters kept time to the rhythmic beat of the raindrops on the paving outside while eager editors paid tribute to the coming of the rain. "Singing in the rain" was the theme, and with joyous hearts the editors rejoiced that the dearth of moisture was over, that the normal season had returned. "Tis well: for do not editors follow with keen interest the cycles of nature? Though they pen themselves up for days without end do not their souls seek release via the typewriter to wooded glens, to snowy slopes, to long stretches of beach sand, and to the great outdoors when the rains are falling? And do they not bear on their minds the sorrows and the longings of the multitude—pasture to help the dairy-men, water to help the hydro plants, sunshine for the hay-makers, snow for the irrigations, cold weather for the fuel dealer, warmth for the poor householder? So they do, these editors, they are veritable burden bearers for the communities, and their plaints and their rejoicings, their petitions and their paeans but reflect their impression of how the common good shall be served.

"Then it came on to rain." And five hundred typewriters cleared for action.

Grundy Named Senator

THE appointment of Joseph Grundy as senator from Pennsylvania is an open affront to the people of the west, an indication of the absolute subservience of the governor of the state to the Mellon machine, and a challenge to public decency not only in Pennsylvania but in the country at large. At the same time Mr. Grundy is entitled to his seat. Just because he represents a vicious influence in politics and because he has been the paid lobbyist of predatory interests, he should not be denied his seat in the senate, a fit successor he it said to men of the Penrose and Quay type, though coarser.

The naming of Grundy is an illustration of what the contest over the tariff has become, the snarl of greedy swine for extra privilege. There is no effort to look on the welfare of the public as a whole. The interest of the consumer is utterly ignored. Concentrated greed converges on the national congress and by every possible artifice seeks either to raise duties or to lower them. The one influence may be as wicked and pernicious as the other. Here we see an officer of the Cuba company, seeking a lower rate on sugar, conniving to stir up international discord with the Latin countries over the question of our sugar tariff. We see other sugar interests hiring the president's personal lawyer as special attorney hoping thereby to sway the president himself.

To return to Grundy; his appointment may be regarded as retaliation because the senate refused to seat Mr. Vare. Even so, it is ill-advised, a reckless jeopardizing of even a semblance of unity in the republican party. We shall have something to say about the Vare unseating, having waited for the congressional record with its report of the debate. Meantime, we denounce the propriety of the appointment of Grundy as senator, the while we say that he is fully entitled to a seat. One thing is true, now Bingham will not have to hire a tariff lobbyist as clerk in the tariff committee.

Scraps of Paper

PORTLAND has been treated to another fuss about some cards used for political purposes. It is odd what a great stir may be kicked up over some small physical thing like a few cards or a yellow ticket. Office holders may spend two-thirds of their time electioneering and playing politics. They may pull all the deals they can think of and nothing will be said about it so long as there is no physical thing to hold up for the gaze of the multitude. But a "yellow ticket," that is something concrete, something real. It is physical evidence; so were the cards which employes in the county clerk's office toyed with.

Politics is politics and to the astute it will always be a game to be played; but dull-witted is he who violates the rules and in doing so uses some physical substance, a card, a piece of paper, a ticket. For it snaps back with a bitter sting.

Charity Begins at Home

Poor Tacoma and Seattle will now be able to turn on their street lights, and save their candles for another dry period. Industries which have been partially shut down in the Puget Sound country will now be able to start up again. We trust that before another dry spell comes on our friends to the North will be able to store up enough water to retain their reputation as "wet" districts.—Oregon City Enterprise.

What about starting up the pulp mills at Oregon City, too?

600 MINERS PLAN TO MARCH TO WORK

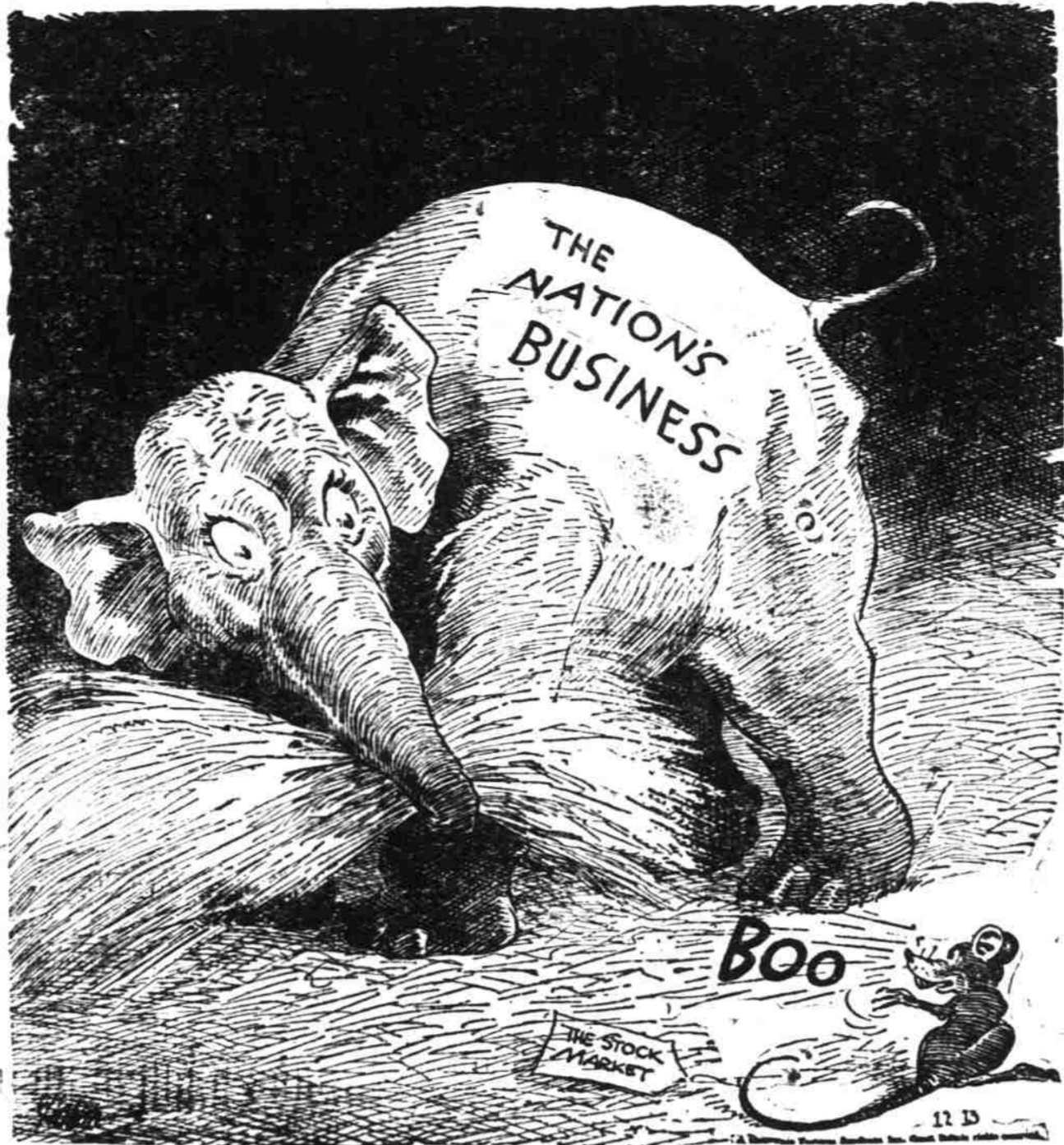
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 12.—(AP)—More than 600 miners, members of the United Mine Workers of America, late today resolved to march in a body to work tomorrow at the Auburn mine of the Panther Creek Coal company, taking "any steps necessary to get through the picket line" which was formed there by members of the National Miners

union. Their action was taken at a meeting held here.

Meanwhile state and county officials said they were taking steps to prevent serious trouble. Officials of the state highway department issued orders for motorcycle patrolmen and their outriders to clear the roads of all cars in the vicinity of the mine mouth, and to prevent as far as possible the gatherings of large groups about the entrance.

The situation resulted from a strike called by the national miners union in an effort to obtain a \$35 a week minimum wage, and changed working conditions. It was also aimed at the officials of the United Mine Workers, who opposed the strike.

Doesn't Scare a Bit



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The Davenport story—

On the beginnings of the republican party in Oregon and perhaps in the whole of the old Oregon country, concludes "Upon getting the news of Fremont's defeat, a party of the earnest friends of freedom held an impromptu meeting at the doctor's house to recruit their blasted hopes by an interchange of views. Besides the doctor there were present the Rev. Thomas H. Small from east Tennessee, James Wilbur, a Quaker from central New York, Paul Crandall from Wisconsin, O. Jacobs from Michigan, Rice Dunbar, and T. W. Davenport.

"As usual after a defeat, pessimism was in the ascendant, and the future of the territory seemed dark to those members who had braved the terrors and the trials of the overland journey to establish a free commonwealth upon the Pacific coast. All of them had been whigs, and they had feared that as the democratic politicians here had tried to suppress any discussion of the slavery question, for fear of making trouble in their own ranks, the recent republican defeat might increase the pro-slavery vote to a majority. And such a result was to be dreaded, for there was no resource left to the pioneers but to remain and endure what they could not cure. One gentleman, the youngest of the company, predicted the adoption of slavery in Oregon and declared the defeat of Fremont was the Waterloo of the republican party. The elder persons, if not more hopeful, were more resolute, and upon the strength of their convictions of the righteousness of their cause had faith that Oregon would be free, and the republican party would ultimately triumph.

"The doctor had been for six months polling the immigrants from Missouri and the other slave states, and had ascertained that 75 per cent of them would vote against slavery. Even some of them who had owned slaves cast were opposed to introducing the system in Oregon. He felt no fears of the vote to be taken, and none as to the future of the republican party, and predicted that the next news from the states would be of an increased determination to wage a relentless war against the spread of slavery. The doctor was intemperate or farseeing; his predictions became facts, but he did not live to see either, for he died at his home on the 10th day of February, 1857." (Thus ends the Davenport story.)

The reader who has followed this reliable story of the founding of the republican party in Oregon, from the pen of one of the actors in the epochal drama of which it was a part, will perhaps need to refresh his memory of the setting. If he has not recently studied that period of American history, the following will give at least a cue to this memory refreshment, or lead him to a perusal of that record in any standard history. Timothy W. Davenport, the writer, called the "sage of the Waldo hills," was a clear thinker and an able writer, and in his time contributed a number of articles that were highly commended by such excellent judges as Harvey W. Scott as furnishing important historical facts that would have escaped but for his telling of them.

John C. Fremont, first candidate of the republican party for president, had a strange and varied career. He was nominated at the first national convention of that party at Philadelphia on the first ballot, June 17, 1846. The national American party convention at New York also nominated him. Fremont's letter of acceptance of July 3, 1846, denounced slavery and declared for free labor. James Buchanan was elected with 174 electoral votes, with 111

for Fremont. Maryland gave her eight electoral votes to Millard Fillmore. The six New England states and New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin went for Fremont. His popular vote for Fremont was 1,341,000, for Buchanan 1,838,000, and for Fillmore 874,000.

Fremont was a son-in-law of Senator Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. In the beginning of the career of the young explorer (Fremont), while in Washington on business connected with one of his first expeditions, he fell in love with Jesse Benton, which was reciprocated, and they planned a wedding. But Jesse was only 15, and the parents objected, and soon thereafter the young man was given a government commission to explore beyond the Mississippi—manifestly at the instigation of Senator Benton. He was back within a year, and there was a secret marriage. Jesse Benton Fremont became a leading writer of historical articles and books. She wrote the prefix to the monumental Memoirs of her father, in 17 volumes.

Fremont explored the south pass of the Rockies in 1842, and came back and explored further west in 1843. He followed the Applegate trail, came to Oregon and went to California. His name is spread all over the pages of the early history of that state. He was the first American governor there, elected after having saved the American settlers from assassination by the Mexican governor. He had charge of the affairs of the government there for a time during the Mexican war. He was elected one of the United States senators from that state when it "broke into" the union, and took his seat in Washington, September 10, 1850, the day after the gold-rush state was admitted to the union. He drew the short term, however, and in 1851, when the California legislature came to elect his successor, there was opposition on the part of the faction in favor of slavery, and he was defeated after 142 ballots.

He went to Europe and was acclaimed by the elite of the cultured world there as the Pathfinder, on account of his discoveries on his various exploring expeditions in the United States, especially west of the Mississippi. At the breaking out of the Civil war he took charge of the affairs of the state of Missouri, under martial law, and he proclaimed among other things, the freedom of the slaves in that state. President Lincoln upheld most of his official acts, but revoked the emancipation proclamation of Fremont for Missouri. A strange freak of fortune, Lincoln was not yet ready. He had not come to believe that, under the constitution of the United States, it was lawful to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it was established.

The whole story of the life of John C. Fremont, a pathfinder in politics as well as in marking the new trails of unexplored districts of this country, reads like a romance; it adds authority to the truism that often truth is stranger than fiction.

Stayton Church Has Devotional

STAYTON, Dec. 12.—Rev. F. Scherbing, assisted by his brother, Rev. Jos. Scherbing of Silverton, has been holding 40-hour devotion at the Catholic church here. The church was crowded at both morning and evening services to listen to the inspiring sermons and to meditate in prayer at the holy Christmas time.

Sweets Have a Place in Diet of Children

In Moderate Amounts They Are Valuable, Says Authority, Warning Against Excess.

By R. S. COPELAND, M. D. U. S. Senator from New York. Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

CHILDREN should be taught to form good food habits. The time to undertake such teaching is when they are very young. They should be given the combinations of food that will provide the best nutrition possible for their growing years.

What we might call the many-sided foods—breadstuffs, meat, milk, fruits and vegetables. These contain the life-giving food elements and when properly they form the ideal diet for the child, as well as for the adult.

One-sided foods, such as sweets, have their place in the diet, but they must be kept in their proper place, and supplied in proper quantity. Then they will not detract from the good effect derived from other and, perhaps, more nourishing foods.

Most children crave sweets. This is a natural craving, and should be considered in the diet of a child. However the sweets must be taken in moderation. If eaten to excess, candy and any other concentrated sweet is exceedingly harmful.

There are several food substances which must be included in the diet in proper combination if we are to maintain good health. They are the proteins, carbohydrates, including sugar and starches, the important mineral elements, and the vitamins.

In breadstuffs we find our chief source of calories. But such foods lack two other needed elements—the minerals and vitamins. Meats are just about as deficient in the two elements, minerals and vitamins. For this reason, breadstuffs and meat are not well combined for nutrition's sake, unless they are added to by using fruits and vegetables, thereby making up this deficiency.

Fruits and vegetables do contain much of the important minerals and vitamins which make them ideally suited to combine with either meat or breadstuffs. Dr. McCollum, the eminent nutritionist, has given fruits and vegetables the name of "protective foods." They serve to protect us from the deficiencies in the staple foods, such as bread and meats.

Milk is probably the most efficient food. It is also the most economical. It is ideal for the growing child. We might say the perfect food for a child is bread and milk, built around by fruits and vegetables.

Sugar, that is, white sugar, must be classed as a one-sided food. It is deficient in proteins, mineral and vitamin content, so that when used in concentrated form, and to excess, it becomes an unwholesome food.

But children will continue to crave sweets, and this need can be met by combining some sweet such as jam or sweet desserts, in the meal. The serving of such sweets as jam and desserts will make a meal attractive for the child who will not usually eat the necessary foods without some sweet. In moderate amounts sweets can serve a useful purpose, but taken to excess they are distinctly harmful for the growing child, who needs all the nourishment he can get at this time of his life.

THRILLING MYSTERY PLAY TO BE GIVEN

Mystery, pistol shots, murder, ghosts, a crazed old hermit—they are all just an inkling of the packed action that runs through the three-act mystery play, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," which 15 members of the Snikpops dramatic club are putting on tonight, Friday, December 13, at the high school auditorium.

Bill Dyer, in the lead as William Magee, the author, who—but that can't be given away; Liston Parrish, as the small-town policeman; and Norman Winslow as Peters, the Hermit, all showed up exceptionally well in the rehearsal last night, and with a few rough spots ironed out between now and Friday night, the play ought to go over big. Eleanor Wright has the leading feminine role, but in this play it's mostly the boys who get to "strut their stuff."

Five members of the cast are new to high school dramatics: Howard Cross; Bill Dyer, Norman Winslow, Carl Collins and Richard Devers.

Miss Leila Johnson, advisor to the Snikpops, is coach of the play. The characters in the order in which they appear in the play and the parts they take are: Elijah Quimby, Howard Cross; Mrs. Quimby, Jean Eastridge; William Magee, Bill Dyer; John Bland, Victor Williams; Mrs. Norton, Eleanor Wright; Mrs. Rhodes, Evelyn Cummings; Peters, Norman Winslow; Myra Thornhill, Yvonne Smith; Lou Mas, Lawrence Brown; Jim Hayden, Carl Collins; Thomas Hayden, Darlow Johnson; Jiggs Kennedy, Liston Parrish; and owner of Baldpate, Richard Devers.

Vare Plans to Enter Campaign Against Grundy

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 12.—(AP)—Appointment of Joseph R. Grundy as junior senator from Pennsylvania, and the announcement that he would seek the republican nomination for the office at the May primaries will not alter the plans of William S. Vare, to "fight to the finish."

Mr. Vare, who was denied the seat by the senate, so stated tonight when informed that Mr. Grundy had been named by Governor Fisher. He declined to comment on the appointment.

"Will you oppose Mr. Grundy in the spring primaries?" the Philadelphia leader was asked.

"Why, unquestionably," Mr. Vare said with emphasis.

HUGE MARKET FORMED

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 12.—(AP)—Approval for establishment of the largest cooperative marketing organization in the world was received today by the Federal Farm board from 150 representatives of cotton cooperatives and leaders of the cotton business.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 12.—(AP)—Conditions throughout Haiti were unchanged today with no report of any conflict anywhere in the interior.

Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks from The Statesman Our Fathers Read

December 13, 1904
John Elliott, a sophomore at the university, received some painful burns about the face when a combination of gases with which he was working exploded.

The Oregon Good Roads association is holding a convention in Salem. Among the speakers are Governor Chamberlain, Senator M. A. Miller of Linn county and Mayor F. W. Waters of Salem.

A. C. Ruby of the firm of Ruby and company, horse importers at Pendleton, was in the city and reports making some good sales of blooded horses to Marion county farmers.

Plymale and Armstrong have opened up a new blacksmith shop at the old Grover and Pugh stand on State street between Commercial and Front. Plymale recently moved to Independence.

SISSON PARTS WITH CHRISTMAS CIGARS

Anxiety of one tiny youngster, who said he was four years old and that his name was Raymond Cheese, to "see Santa Claus," caused considerable excitement, culminating in a visit by the entire force and equipment of the city fire department, at Miller's store Wednesday forenoon.

The little fellow had been making himself at home in the store for several hours when the attention of Manager B. E. Sisson was called to the lad, who was not accompanied by any older person.

Failing to elicit from the child any useful information as to his home address, Mr. Sisson called the police, and as they were slow in responding, attempted to put through a second call.

But he called the fire department number, which is similar to that of the police, and the firemen, immediately upon learning the call came from Miller's store and without asking any questions, responded in a hurry with all available men and apparatus.

"It cost me my entire stock of Christmas cigars, but we got the little fellow home," Mr. Sisson observed later in the day.

Murder Charge Dropped Against Rich Sportsman

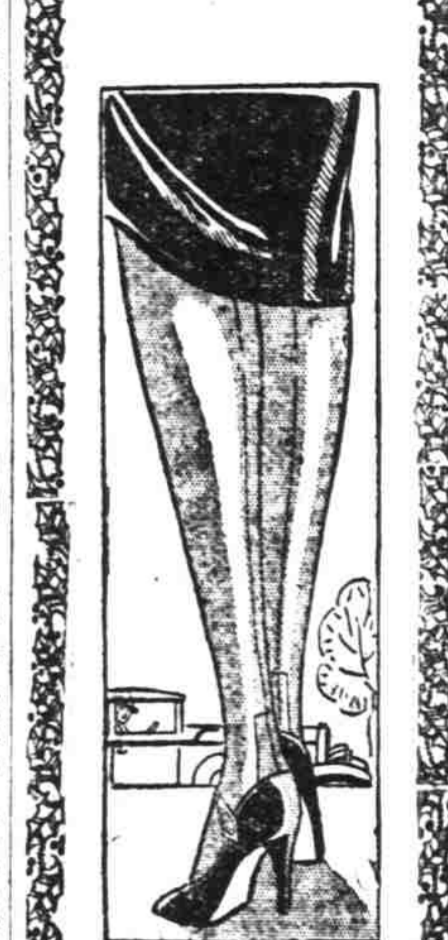
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12.—(AP)—Murder charges against Major Owen R. Bird, accused of shooting Percival G. Watson, his friend, were dismissed in municipal court today, and Bird, wealthy Los Angeles sports patron, was bound over to superior court for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

Watson was shot by Bird in the Bird home on November 26, when he attempted to interfere in an altercation between Mr. and Mrs.

Bird. Bird admitted the shooting, but said he was intoxicated, and had believed the gun he used to be loaded only with blanks. Watson, before he died, told police he did not believe Bird intended to shoot him, and that if he lived he would not prefer charges.

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