

# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, SHEDDEN F. SACKETT, Publishers  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - Editor-Manager  
SHEDDEN F. SACKETT - Managing-Editor

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Chicago, 360 N. Michigan Ave.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as Second-Class Matter, published every morning except Monday. Business office 215 S. Commercial Street.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Mail Subscription Rates, in Advance. Within Oregon:  
Daily and Sunday, 1 Mo. 50 cents; 3 Mo. \$1.25; 6 Mo. 2.25;  
1 Year \$4.00. Elsewhere 50 cents per Mo. or \$5.00 for 1 year in advance.

By City Carrier: 50 cents a month; \$5.50 a year in advance. Per Copy 2 cents. On trains, and News Stands 5 cents.

## Friction Over Farm Relief

It is not surprising that the aggressive plans of the farm relief board have run into opposition from the old-line grain trade of the country. Private concerns engaged in the warehousing, storing, shipping, buying and selling of grain and other agricultural commodities take offense at what they think is the attempt of the farm board to put them out of business. Not that the board is aiming at them directly, but its extension of favor to co-operative marketing concerns has the effect, so the dealers fear, of starving them out. Chairman Legge thinks the one who will be hurt is the speculator, "the fellow whose facilities for handling wheat consists of a shiny top desk." Julius Barnes, grain exporter of Duluth, and head of the war-time grain commission of the government, has endeavored to bring the elevator men into contact with the farm board. The grain men disclaim any desire to scuttle the ship of farm relief, but it is plain they are worried. That is only natural because they have much at stake. Mr. Barnes seems to think the push of the farm board will over-stimulate the growing of wheat.

As we see it, the government has launched a politico-economic scheme without knowing just what it would do or should do or could do. In zeal to prosper the farmers of the country and to appease the demands of politicians the farm relief adventure was begun. The board itself is losing no time getting into action. Chairman Legge is aggressive and at least there will be great activity. But nobody seems to know just how far the program is going nor where it will stop. If it succeeds we can see no other situation than a complete reorganization of agricultural marketing. There will be vast co-operatives with farmers herded into them under some pressure; independent marketing agencies will be tolerated but probably starved. Commodities will be marketed somewhat after the manner of Brazil in marketing its coffee.

Farm relief is an experiment, frankly regarded so by its sponsors. They hope it will be beneficial, they think this is the right course to follow. The country as a whole is looking on in rather friendly manner. The private interests affected and those who cling to notions of individual responsibility and oppose governmental interference with business are either hostile or skeptical. Thus far the farm board's work has been largely preliminary. It is just now making the moves which are drawing out opposition. From now on its proposals will probably face severe criticism from interest adversely affected. The speculator of course has always been the "fall guy" but the real critics will be the grain merchants and elevator men and all the "middlemen" of agricultural marketing.

## Salvage of Youth

WARDEN Laws of Sing Sing prison recently looked up figures on the youthfulness of many of the inmates of his institution. He found that in 17 months 200 minors had been admitted and at the end of the period 194 of them remained. Of the number two were just 16, sixteen were 17 years old, 37 were 18, 57 were 19 and 82 were 20. The warden stated that the average age of "stick-up" convicts is 19 years.

So here we have the acute problem of crime. It is the problem of youth essentially. There is that fatal gap between school and settled employment which allows restless youth to go to the bad. Formal education is not enough, a youth may resist the offerings and the teachings of education; or he may nominally accept them but pass easily into an altogether opposite world, the world of crime.

Somehow crime seems so easy. A boy is mal-adjusted in school or at home, he falls down in his studies, he drops out of school, he gets with a gang, he runs out of spending money. Then the evil suggestion enters—stick-up a service station, hold up a neighborhood grocer, make a quick getaway by auto (likewise stolen) and then have easy money for easy spending. That is the short and easy pathway to trouble and many are the young men and women too who follow it.

Vocational guidance, training in definite trades, scrapping a lot of ideas about formal education in order to reach the boy; all these may be of service. Then what about human salvage after a boy gets in trouble? Our reformatory is working out a parole system with boys who have been sent to the Woodburn school and results so far have been commendable. Now the governor wants to make a junior penitentiary or reformatory out of the old boys' training school southwest of the city. The proposal is sound. Young men and minor offenders may better be housed apart from the penitentiary with hardened convicts. A more flexible schedule may be adopted and the system of "another chance" given better trial.

Building bigger and better prisons is not solving the crime problem. Some men are congenitally criminal and they can't live down that heredity. The majority of men, we all believe, are not naturally criminal. They may be saved to society as useful citizens. How? Well, not by some new and unique discovery, not by some miraculous formula or anti-crime toxin. But by a variety of ways based on scientific studies, with the single devotion to preventing crime and to human salvage after an initial offense.

## Importance of the Japanese Visit

THE remark has been made that the success of the London Naval parity depends on the outcome of present conferences in Washington between the Japanese delegation and American officials. The Japanese envoys stress their allegiance to the Kellogg pact, their hope for reduction in armaments rather than limitation but at the same time they voice Japan's desire for a higher ratio in naval power. The Washington conference resulted in a 5-5-3 agreement, with Japan accepting a 60% portion of British or American armament. Now Japan seeks a 10-10-7 or a 70% ratio.

That Japan holds a vital place in the success or failure of the conference is fully recognized by President Hoover and Secretary Stimson. They are sending William R. Castle, assistant secretary of state in charge of the European division, to Japan to serve as ambassador during the London conference. The post has been vacant since the resignation of Charles MacVeagh, and the administration is choosing one of its ablest diplomats to represent this country in the delicate period of the naval negotiations.

Our constantly growing commerce with Japan and our own special responsibilities in the Orient make the retention

## Another Bump



of Japanese goodwill highly desirable. And if the Japanese may be won to cordial agreement on the vexing questions of naval ratios, of cruiser types, and of armament reduction, then a long stride will be made toward solving the difficulties which the London conference is sure to meet.

## BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

### The republican party:

The first meeting to organize it was held in the old Hunt school house," as told by T. W. Davenport, in a manuscript left by him, now in the possession of Judge L. H. McMahon, the whole of which was copied recently in this column. Mr. Davenport said the historic school house was located six miles south of Silverton. (Baneroff in his history said the meeting was held at Silverton.) Mrs. Sarah Hunt Steeves is attempting to definitely locate the exact spot where the old school house stood, in order that it may be appropriately marked. John S. Hunt, upon whose farm the school house was located, was her grandfather. In her book, "Book of Remembrance of Marion County, Oregon, Pioneers," published in 1927, Mrs. Steeves gives a chapter to John S. Hunt, which will be copied in this column, beginning as follows:

"The name of Hunt, originated at the time of William the Conqueror (see 'Family of Hunt,' by Sarah Hunt Steeves.) The Hunt line of which John S. was a descendant dates back to about 1588, to Thomas Hunt, who was a colonel in Cromwell's army in 1645. He was born in England. Ralph Hunt, the Long Island colonist, was born in 1613, and died on Long Island in 1677. He came to America in 1635 at the age of 22 and married Elizabeth Ann Jessup of West Chester, New York. Ralph Hunt, with several other Englishmen, settled on Long Island in the year 1652 and founded the town of Newton, now Elmhurst. He was one of the seven patentees to whom a grant of land was given by Governor General Richard Nichols. Ralph Hunt was for many years one of the first magistrates of Newton. L. I. Lieutenant Ralph Hunt was known as 'London' Ralph, to distinguish him from another by the same name. He was one of a party who purchased Middleburg, Long Island, his share of this purchase being one pound. He was admitted as a freeman of the colony of Connecticut December 4, 1666, and made a free holder of Newton, L. I., January 4, 1667. He was one of 11 landholders who agreed to endorse their land in a single field for cultivation. April 2, 1667, he was chosen constable. About 1668 his house, barns and all his goods and effects were destroyed by fire, together with the corn he had collected for rates."

"The first church edifice in Newton, Long Island, was erected upon a gore (small triangular piece) of land appropriated by Ralph Hunt. The site of this old church is at the corner of Main street and Jamaica road, Elmhurst. L. I. The Hunt line is unbroken from Lieutenant Ralph Hunt, through Samuel and John to Colonel Jonathan Hunt, the Revolutionary war patriot, who served his time so faithfully as a member of the committee on public safety for Rowan county, North Carolina, and who also gave 13 years of service as captain in the Cherokee Indian wars of North Carolina (see 'Family of Hunt' by Sarah Hunt Steeves.) Charles, the son of Colonel Jonathan, was the next western immigrant. He was married to Fanchia Seagraves and they came to the Northwest Territory, now Ohio, in 1806. Charles was born near Hopewell, New Jersey, in 1871 and died at Liberty, Indiana, in 1818. He was a merchant of

Salisbury, N. C., before he moved to Ohio. Some of their family had preceded them and settled on the Whitewater in Indiana. Jonathan, son of Charles, was born in North Carolina and was married, first, to Mary Shotwell and, second, to Miss Abrams. He lies buried beside his first wife and his parents in Elkhorn cemetery, near Liberty, Indiana."

Now comes the Oregon pioneer family; the chapter proceeds: "John Shotwell, eldest son of Jonathan Hunt and wife, Mary Shotwell, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 11, 1803, and married Temperance Estep (or Esteb), May 8, 1823. She was born in Indiana, near Liberty, January 10, 1804, and died in Oregon October 29, 1850. She was a daughter of Abraham and Hannah Humphreys Estep of Wayne county, Indiana. Abraham and Hannah Estep are buried in the little Elkhorn cemetery on Elkhorn creek, near Liberty, Indiana, not far from Richmond, Indiana."

"Temperance Estep Hunt, wife of John Shotwell Hunt, the subject of this sketch, was a woman of deep piety and blessed with a strong personality that stamped itself upon the lives and the memory of her children. It was said of her, at the time of her death, that her passing was unusually victorious—a fitting end for the beautiful life she led. It was said that her face fairly shone with hope of immortality. John Shotwell Hunt was a deacon of the Baptist church. He came from a long line of deacons of the same church, each in turn following the footsteps of his parent. He was a gunsmith and wagon maker by trade. His home was at Liberty, Indiana."

"About the year 1845 he became financially embarrassed because of the depreciation of the 'wildcat banks' of the times. He had traded largely and had placed about \$50,000 in these banks. After the crash, he found himself a virtually poor man, with a large family and a delicate wife. About this time he received letters from the Hon. Thomas Benton and Henry Clay, encouraging him to go to the new Oregon country. He also had received encouragement from General Joel Palmer and from his uncle, James Hunt, who had been in Oregon previously, so rather than begin again life in Indiana, surrounded by his well to do relatives and friends, he, with his wife and children, all but Hannah, who had married Samuel Goodwin, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1847."

"Before John Shotwell Hunt moved out to Oregon his brothers, James, Harrison H. and William Hunt, had hauled a sawmill across the plains in 1843 and set up operation on the Columbia river at a place called Cathlamet bay, or Clifton, as it was later called, where he built ships and traded with the Sandwich Islands, later called Hawaii. Upon the arrival in Oregon of the John Shotwell Hunt family, they first settled in the Waldo hills, about 12 miles east from Salem, Oregon. After the death of Temperance, his wife, in 1850, he married, the second time, Mrs. Nancy Scott Wisdom, widow of Doctor Smith, who had died at the crossing of Green river, Wyoming, in 1847, en route to Oregon as captain of the train of 200 wagons."

(The Hunt story will be continued tomorrow.)

Why did 70 men, most of them prominent and outstanding citizens and property holders of the Salem of 1858, sign the petition for a called meeting of the taxpayers of the school district to rescind the action of a former meeting voting \$1200 for public school purposes? Were they not in favor of public schools?

They were, generally. But under the original name of the Oregon Institute, Willamette university up to that time, and for a considerable period thereafter, maintained a "preparatory department," in which instruction was given in the primary branches. Those old residents were fearful that the competition of the public schools might hamper the progress of the Oregon Institute and Willamette university, and take much from its revenues, which were all sorely needed in those days. This explains especially the signatures of such men as Rev. Thomas H. Pearne and Rev. Gustavus Hines.

Anyway, it would not cost more, or much more, to send children to "the institute" than to the public schools. Tuition was then charged for in the public schools. And a number of private schools also were in competition with the public schools. Things have changed in this respect since those days. Long since the preparatory department of Willamette university was abandoned, and a good while before that the instruction of primary pupils was discontinued.

## Editorial Comment From Other Papers

### THE "BEWILDERED" OREGONIAN

From the sapient Medford Mail-Tribune we call this bit of political information:

"Most of the newspapers of the state, including the Hotchkiss, public opinion was behind him—(as far as political opinion exists between elections)—but this made no difference to the powers that be."

And a little farther along in the same article:

"But who really cares outside of his immediate family and a few intimates? No one."

Being told that public opinion is behind a man but that nobody cares, we confess to bewilderment—Oregonian.

We admit that to understand this statement, requires a more penetrating intelligence than the Oregonian usually displays.

Nor do we accuse the Gargantuan apostle of machine politics of purposely trying to misrepresent this paper by resorting to the old Spanish game of taking a few extracts from the context and thus creating an ambiguity, which the editorial, in its entirety, did not possess.

No, the humor of the thing is the Oregonian really didn't understand the argument—as it was presented, and is quite sincere in its profession of bewilderment. Nor would we try to elucidate, were it not for the fact that there are some trusting people who who still mistake the pontifical manner of our great metropolitan daily, for an omniscience that necessitates swallowing its utterances whole, without careful examination, like an Eastern oyster.

political considerations, should determine a matter of this sort. But we were careful to point out, public opinion between elections from the nature of things, quiescent, and instead of rising in its wrath, when its favorites are not appointed, is inclined to accept the dictation of the machine without remonstrance. This, we said, was partly due to general public inertia, but principally due to our form of government, which renders the popular will only effective at election time.

Therefore, when Mr. Day was appointed and Hotchkiss shelved, only the latter's immediate family and friends cared enough to protest; the people as a whole didn't like it, but they weren't sufficiently organized or aroused to make a noise about it—particularly when they realized a noise is all they could make until the next and far distant election.

Ergo: while the people rule theoretically, as a practical matter, they only rule spasmodically, while the party machines continue to hit on all six cylinders, 365 days in the year, and dictate appointments between elections regardless of public opinion.

Naturally the dear old Oregonian can't understand this, for it not only believes in the sovereignty of the machine, but is an important part of it. However, this explanation may impart a little light, and at least demonstrate to its readers that to say public opinion is passive rather than active, and because of our political scheme, ineffective rather than effective between elections is NOT equivalent to saying public opinion does not exist.—Medford Mail-Tribune.

## Old Oregon's Yesterdays

Town Talks From The Statesman Our Fathers Read

December 19, 1904

W. M. Ayers of Portland is in the city to attend a meeting of the state board of agriculture.

Question of how to maintain fair roads in a passable condition the year round was one of the important matters discussed in the meeting of the Oregon Good Roads association here, and every opinion pointed to good drainage as a prime requisite. Many Salem streets turn into water ponds after a day of good rain, but with the good natural drainage afforded here, the matter of draining should call for only a proportionately small expenditure.

The election case of Charles Livesley vs. G. P. Litchfield and David Steiner, judges of the city election in ward three, was tried before Judge Turner yesterday. The election judges refused to accept Livesley's vote on the ground that he had not complied with the law in paying his poll tax before voting, and the plaintiff seeks to have this law declared unconstitutional. A decision will be given December 29.

## Guests and Parties Many in Homes At Spring Valley

SPRING VALLEY, Dec. 18. — Mr. and Mrs. Douglas McKenzie and their two sons, Jackie and Lloyd of Salem spent Sunday with Mrs. McKenzie's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Schubert.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Ray and two children, Elma and Johnnie of Dallas, were Saturday night

# Noise—Its Effect On Your Health

Fatigue, Frayed Nerves, Deafness and Disturbed Brains Traceable to the Terrific Twenty-four Hour Din of City Life, Says Authority.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

United States Senator from New York. Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

IN GREATER NEW YORK the problem of noise is a serious one. The time has come when something must be done to mitigate the nuisance. Sixteen civic associations of New York City have decided to carry on a vigorous campaign against unnecessary noise. The Health Commissioner has appointed a committee to do away with the din.

Noise has a decided detrimental effect on the nervous system. Of particular importance is its effect on infants and young children. It is almost impossible to raise children in the city in the quiet that is so necessary for their normal development.

There is no doubt that a great deal of delinquency and crime among the young is traceable to fatigue, frayed nerves and disturbed brains. It is impossible to say what evil effects noise of every kind may have upon the nervous system.

Every person needs on an average of seven hours of sleep in order to build up vitality and the proper resistance to disease. Of course, some adults seem not to need quite so much sleep as others, but in the case of children, sleep, as others, is needful for good health, both physical and mental.

Lack of sleep results in lowered vitality. Many cases of illness of one sort or another can be traced to this cause. Nervous ailments of every kind are aggravated by loss of sleep, due to excessive noises in the city.

Dr. Bernard Sachs, neurologist and chairman of the Public Health Committee of the New York Academy of Medicine, says that an epidemic of deafness has appeared among chauffeurs, caused by the ceaseless din in which they work. Typists are afflicted in this way. We know all about "boiler makers' deafness," but the endless din of city life and modern conditions is bringing deafness to many others.

Automobile noise and noise from radio loud speakers in the sleeping hours is a serious matter and should be speedily checked. It should be possible to control the hours between 11 at night and 6 in the morning, so that all unnecessary noise is done away with during that time. Not only will the support of the outstanding business and trade organizations be necessary in promoting this movement, but also the cooperation of every citizen will be needed. This is a most laudable work to safeguard the health and it is a matter which should be considered everywhere.

Answers to Health Queries

A READER. Q.—What can be done for biting and swelling of the abdomen after eating? I am middle-aged.

Q.—What should a girl of twenty-two five feet four inches tall weigh? Q.—What will bleach the skin?

A.—The trouble is probably due to indigestion and hyperacidity. Correct your diet and keep the bowels active.

A.—No. B.—No. C.—I would advise you to discipline this child. Make the child drink the milk slowly.

E. A. S. Q.—Do all children between the ages of two and four years gulp their milk while drinking? Q.—Is this good for them to do? Q.—What remedy can you suggest.

A.—No. B.—No. C.—I would advise you to discipline this child. Make the child drink the milk slowly.

and Sunday visitors at the Mrs. Belle Simkins home. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Chenoweth have moved from their farm here to the Frank ranch in the Brush County district. John Holland has rented their farm.

Vivian Stratton gave a party to friends and neighbors Saturday evening. Dancing was enjoyed and later a delicious lunch was served. Mr. Stratton then treated all his friends to candy and cigars. The party was in the form of a reception for Mrs. Stratton, who made her home in Portland, previous to their marriage in Seattle on Thanksgiving day. Over a hundred persons were invited for the evening.

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