

The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, SHELDON F. SACKETT, Publishers
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor-Manager
SHELDON F. SACKETT, Managing-Editor

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

Pacific Coast Advertising Representatives:
Arthur W. Stripes, Inc., Portland, Security Bldg.
San Francisco, Sharon Bldg.; Los Angeles, W. Pac. Bldg.
Eastern Advertising Representatives:
Ford-Parsons-Steecher, Inc., New York, 271 Madison Ave.;
Chicago, 340 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. \$1.00; 3 Mo. \$2.50; 6 Mo. \$4.50; 1 Year \$8.00. Elsewhere 50 cents per Mo. or \$5.00 for 1 year in advance.
By City Carrier: 50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance. Per Copy 2 cents. On trains and News Stands 5 cents.

Eventually, Why Not Now?

THERE will be no final settlement of Salem's water problem until the city owns and operates this vital utility. For decade after decade the city has postponed taking over the privately owned works and operating them by itself. Each decade has seen the price go up and up. Meantime the city pays and pays and pays.

We are for municipal ownership of the water plant from principal and not because of any particular complaint against the present company. Rather extended observation has convinced us that the city itself should manage its own water system which is as vital to communal life as the air we breathe. Supplying water to a community is so important that it is not a fit enterprise to entrust to a company whose dominating interest must be private profit.

President Elliott of the company thinks private ownership is better because the private company can supply the funds necessary for plant extension. Our observation here in the northwest has been that the delinquents have been the private water companies. The private concerns will not move until they have to, they will not invest until they either are forced to or until they see a profit in sight from the investment. Just as often as not private concerns have been unable to finance the improvements which were really necessary. The comparison of municipally-owned plants in the northwest with privately owned plants is all to the advantage of the former in the matter of rates, character of water supplied, and service.

We have no quarrel with the Oregon-Wash. Water Service company. If we are to have private operation this company is as well-connected and as responsible as any. But Salem must look to the future and not alone to the present. We are endeavoring to build here a city of size and importance to the state and the Pacific slope. We want to locate here many new industries and enlarge those already here. We want to build hundreds of new homes in the next decade. For the security of the city we now have and for the speeding of the city that will be, Salem should own and control and operate its water system. It must be able to assure industries of ample quantities of water at reasonable rates; it must be able to assure householders of ample quantities of pure water at reasonable rates. There is such a thing as competition among cities as well as among businesses; and the city which does not control its water system is at a disadvantage compared with other cities that do. Our canneries for instance, large users of water, must compete with canneries in Portland, Yakima and Eugene where the cities have taken decisive steps to solve their water problems.

So far as finance is concerned the problem is simple. Through our water rates we are paying the interest on the bonds of the private company and dividends on the stock. The same rates would pay the interest on the city's bonds to acquire the plant. We are paying for the plant now, but the addition of values that comes through the increase of population accrues to the company, not to the public. That is precisely why the private owners wish to retain control. It is not for present but prospective profits. This is entirely legitimate so far as the company is concerned but stupid business so far as Salem is concerned. The history of municipal water plants shows that they are uniformly successful. A city never turns its water plant over to a private company, but steadily cities are taking over the privately owned water plants.

So far as mountain water is concerned—forget it for an indefinite time. Years hence the city may want to go to the mountains for water. But the first step is to take over the plant we now have and when we get it paid for and when the city has grown considerably then it may be time to talk mountain water. For the present the Willamette water under proper filtration is entirely safe. We repeat, forget mountain water for a number of years. The first task is to acquire the plant. Then the city has command of the situation and can go to the mountains when it gets ready.

There is no need for delay. It will be November before a vote can be taken any way. The company will proceed with its filter and the city will simply have to reimburse them for the outlay. But the filter plant is essential under either form of ownership. The city should confer with the public service commission to see that its rights are protected in the matter of filter costs and capitalization for the improvement.

The council committee has the responsibility of drafting the necessary ordinance for submission to the people. Much will depend on the phrasing of the propositions submitted. If the council is disposed to play horse with the proposition they can kill it; but if they do the public will hold it responsible. If Mayor Livesley, whose administration has been marked by many constructive enterprises, wishes to complete that program of forward-looking, constructive building for Salem, he should take the lead in accomplishing municipal ownership of our water system.

A Hoover Breakfast

"A Hoover breakfast," according to Representative Hawley, consists of grapefruit, omelet and butter cakes, followed by cigars.

Such is the news report of the breakfast given by President Hoover on his return from Florida to a group of representatives and senators who are supposed to have something to do with legislation on the tariff. Representative Hawley, who is chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, was among those present. While it is custom not to reveal what was discussed at the breakfast, the representative from Oregon was willing to reveal the menu of the breakfast. Perhaps that was what he was most interested in.

Senator Watson, famous old stalwart, later admitted on the floor of the senate that the high tariff house bill "no longer exists" as in truth it does not. The senate coalition has torn the bill to shreds, but the bill was widely condemned before the senate got hold of it. The Hawley measure marked the high tide of protective tariff rates. The schedules could not be justified in the light of the changed conditions of our economic position, and if they had been enacted bitter political reprisals might have followed on the party.

It is refreshing to know that in spite of the stress and strain of tariff making and occupancy of the most important chairmanship in the house, the congressman from this district was able to enjoy the Hoover grape-fruit and hot cakes. This will give him a new lecture topic for touring the district next summer.

By the time the government decides whether to permit building a tramway up Mount Hood or not the mountain will probably have struck to a mole-hill.

A SLIGHT CORRECTION

WHEN I WAS ABROAD LAST SUMMER I DID A LOT OF FLYIN'! THEY'RE WAY AHEAD OF US WHEN IT COMES TO AVIATION.



WHY DON'T YOU LOOK UP FACTS BEFORE MAKING RASH STATEMENTS!



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The Looney family:

Jesse Looney, the pioneer of that name, was born near Knoxville, Tenn. He was a first cousin of Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. He was one of the leaders of the immigration of 1843, in a division of the Applegate covered wagon train; the other leaders in his particular division in Marion county about the same time a sailor named Cook was shot by William Keene, a gambler, in a dispute about a game of ten-pins. Keene was also tried before Judge Strong, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. As the jury had decided that he ought not to be hung and he could not be confined in an imaginary penitentiary, he was pardoned by the governor.

Upon his arrival in the Oregon country Mr. Looney became interested in community affairs and was prominent in forward looking matters up to the time of his death, on his land in the Looney neighborhood in the southern end of Marion county, March 25, 1869, at the age of 83 years. He was a member of the house of representatives from Champeog (afterwards Marion) county in the legislature of the provisional government in 1846; an important session in the affairs of the struggling colony.

Jesse Looney had inherited broad acres and numerous slaves, but early in life he espoused the ideas of human freedom and decided to leave the land of his birth and its archaic traditions and seek a home where he could rear his family under influences more like those of his own time and six children on his long and arduous journey across the trackless plains, roadless mountains and bridgeless streams.

They prepared well, with three wagons loaded with supplies; one of the wagons built like a boat, with light bottom, so as to get their goods over the streams where their oxen had to swim. So well supplied were they that they had provisions left upon the arrival in the Oregon country; enough to share with their needy neighbors. Mrs. Looney was heard to remark often in after years that she was so well provided with supplies and help that she had an easy time crossing the plains. That was an unusual boast to her liking, for she had suffered much of the trip, and so many lost their lives.

The Looneys spent the winter at the Whitman mission near where Walla Walla now stands, arriving late in the fall, and in the spring, taking their donation claim about 12 miles south of where Salem is now. The overland stage station was on this land, called Looney's Station and the Looney family provided the buildings and station up to the time when the railroad was built.

The first Looney dwelling was, of course, of logs. It stood where the home of N. H. ("Nod") Looney now is, on the Pacific highway. There were Indian scares in the early days, and one time the natives ran off some of the Looney horses, giving rise to the skirmish at Battle creek, where one of the Indians was killed, supposed to be David Looney who had been kept in hiding at the Looney home for a time thereafter, to prevent the enraged tribesmen from killing him, which they threatened to do.

Mr. Looney helped to build churches and schools and assisted materially in establishing the Jefferson Institute at the then village of Jefferson a few miles north of his farm. He developed one of the finest orchards in the country and there were large shipments of apples to California in the gold rush days. An apple of enormous size was put into a box by itself and sold for \$5 in the California market.

The first sewing machine in the Oregon country was the Looney home. Says Bancroft's history: "On the 7th of January,

1861, William Hamilton was shot and killed near Salem by William Kendall on whose land claim he was living. A special term of court was held on the 25th of March to try Kendall, who was defended by W. G. T'Vault and B. F. Harding, convicted, sentenced by Judge Strong, and executed on the 18th of April, there being at the time no jail in which to confine criminals in Marion county. About the same time a sailor named Cook was shot by William Keene, a gambler, in a dispute about a game of ten-pins. Keene was also tried before Judge Strong, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. As the jury had decided that he ought not to be hung and he could not be confined in an imaginary penitentiary, he was pardoned by the governor.

Kendall was arrested at the Looney home, where he had sought shelter.

Mrs. Looney was Ruby Bond before her marriage. Her grandfather, John Crain, fought in the Revolution. He was a direct descendant of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and also of the articles of federation on behalf of Georgia. He became the first governor of Georgia.

Mrs. Looney used to tell of the first wedding ceremony she attended after arriving in Marion county, according to the book of Mrs. Stevens. This is her record: "The Waldos were of their party in crossing the plains and the families were always good friends. Daniel Waldo was the justice of the peace and a man given to much strong talk, interspersed with profanity. One day, when Mrs. Looney was in the kitchen home and busy in the kitchen with Mrs. Waldo, a couple rode up on horseback and asked Mr. Waldo to tie the marriage knot. He ushered them into his living room and began the ceremony. He tried to think of some fitting remarks to make, but being a plain man he was just saying 'I pronounce you man and wife' when the door opened and in came the 'wimmen folk' and he ended the 'ritual' by saying, 'By G—! The appeal is to the women just at this time sort of flustered Mr. Waldo and since he was proficient in profanity that seemed the handiest word to say. The author does not know, but hopes the couple 'lived happy ever afterward.'"

Mrs. Looney was blessed with great love with an ever remarkable memory and at 91, when her birthday was celebrated, she was declared the youngest one present.

The children of the Looneys of the pioneer days were: Marion and Pauntleroy, two sons who died soon after arriving in Oregon; Susan, who married Fred Steiner; John B., who married first, Jane Cox; second, Frances Mallory; Mary Ellen, who married Abner Gaines, son of Governor Gaines of Oregon; Jesse W., who married Mary H. Gunsaulus; Benjamin F., who married, first, Martha Terhune; second, Josephine Deendorf; Pauline, unmarried; William, died in young manhood; David H., who married, first, Katie Thompson; second, Lena George; Norris E., who married Hattie Clarke, daughter of Samuel Clarke; Frances, who married Wilbur F. Cornell; Addie B., who married J. W. Banks.

Members of the Looney family have held, and hold, high positions of trust in their county and the states of Oregon and Washington. Susan was the youngest hand that sewed on the Oregon country flag that floated over the soldiers in the Oregon militia, under Captain Bennett,

organized as the "Oregon Rangers" in 1846. Capt. Bennett was the co-discoverer of gold in California. Captain Looney became the grandfather of Frederick Steiwer, now junior United States senator from Oregon.

The Child's Right to Health

Thousands of Children Are Still Being Exploited and Robbed of Their Birthright, Says Authority

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

EVERY child has the right to good health, education and happiness. More and more we are coming to recognize this.

In the past twenty-five years much has been done to promote child welfare and health. This might be called "the children's age." Never were so many forces at work for the betterment of the child as now. Efforts are made to study his intricate problems, to better his environment, to improve his education and physical health. Public health officials, together with various welfare institutions, have labored for better living conditions for the child. Public-spirited citizens have given unstintingly of time and money in his behalf. And yet we have child labor with us.

In America today 2,000,000 children are gainfully employed. Strange to say, there are just that many adults, too, who are out of control. In short, so many children work that adults are on the street. The American public must awaken to a realization that thousands, no millions, of little children, and children of adolescent age, are being exploited for money and society now and hereafter must suffer in consequence.

Now, we know—all the medical men will tell you—that child labor brings with it a vast deal of misery, poor health, and death. In the last analysis it is uneconomic. The National Child Labor Committee recently made a report of the health hazards among children in industry. Things which make us pause and think. I quote from this report:

"In a study of the causes of death among children, we find that if we compare the mortality between those from 10 to 15 years with those from 15 to 20 years, there is a sudden jump of tuberculosis from fourth place to first. This is particularly true in the case of girls, in which, in the age period of 15 to 20, tuberculosis accounts for nearly one-third of the deaths. But our figures reveal still more. In the age period between 10 and 15 years, disease of the heart and the circulatory system head the causes of death and even in the next five-year period, from 15 to 20, they rank second only to very poor health, and death. In tuberculosis. These figures reflect the infections in early life, and they indicate the great importance of supervising the health of children and adolescents leaving school to enter gainful employment."

Doctors all agree that a child needs a certain amount of outdoor recreation and rest every day. At least five hours are devoted to school work, and then very often more work is demanded. These are the hours when the child is growing and building his body for later years. It is a period of growth when the foundation of future health is laid.

USE OF BUTTER IS ARGUED OUT

Question of Selling Substitutes Comes Up at Silverton Meeting

(Continued from Page 1.)
this was "one of the biggest steps that Silverton had ever taken to bring the farmer and the city together."

The meeting opened at 6:30 with a dinner served by the women of the Methodist church at the army with an exceptionally large crowd present. During the dinner hour, musical numbers were furnished by the high school choruses with Miss Fay Sparks at the piano.

Immediately following the dinner the business meeting was opened with the Methodist church at the army with an exceptionally large crowd present. During the dinner hour, musical numbers were furnished by the high school choruses with Miss Fay Sparks at the piano.

All O. Nelson of the Boy Scout movement committee, began the evening's committee reports. Mr. Goetz also reported for this committee functioning there were two third would like to be organized before summer. He also reported that the Silverton Teachers' association had subscribed \$300 toward Silverton's quota of \$300 for the scout work. The subscription was brought up to \$181 at the Wednesday night meeting of the chamber of commerce.

Mr. Goetz at the same time reported that the committee in charge of the investigation was opposed to holding a chaunauqua at Silverton this year.

The question of butter substitute was first brought into the evening's discussion by A. W. Simmons, reporting for the dairy committee. Mr. Simmons said the committee urged "the curtailment of butter substitutes," adding that "an actual canvass of our own city showed that a majority of Silverton farmers sell their dairy product and buy oleomargarine in its place. We must educate the farmer to use his own production."

Mr. Ames then called upon the agricultural club representatives present. Lawson Hadley spoke for the Silverton Hills community, and expressed his desire to see a cooperative creamery established at Silverton. Oscar Johnson next spoke for the Evans Valley group, expressing appreciation for the spirit of cooperation shown by the local business men. Mr. Johnson suggested that the merchants should stop selling butter substitute, or at least stop advertising such in their windows. Mr. Johnson's suggestions.

Frank Bowers represented the Waldo Hills community club and expressed his opinion of butter substitute with the remark that "I wouldn't grease my wagon with it." Anton Dahl of Bethany was then called upon, but said that he would confine his remarks "to check and double check" what had already been said. Mr. Dahl did urge the expansion of the canning industry.

Mr. Ames at this time appointed the following visitation committee: Bethany Dr. A. J. McCannell, M. C. Storvick, Brush Creek, H. B. Latham, T. Lukens, Silverton Hills, Elmer Olsen, E. Banks; Evans Valley, Martin Peel, E. R. Adams; Waldo Hills, James Campbell, E. R. Ekman.

Mr. Goetz for the publicity committee made motion that the chamber of commerce appoint a special committee to issue cards to worthwhile solicitors, and further recommend merchants not to respond to solicitors without these cards.

Oscar Lee reporting on the nut industry remarked that this was in a very thrifty condition about Silverton, but that there was room for further development along this line because of the excellent soil and climatic conditions for nut culture here.

M. C. Storvick of the small fruit and vegetable committee agreed that Silverton, and also encouraged that of grapes because he was of the opinion that the latter gives promise of a very good market. Mr. Storvick recommended a bigger and more up to date cannery to care for the fruit that "passes through Silverton to other markets."

Following the report of the committee the meeting was thrown open to general discussion. The Rev. J. Scherbring, who was present, spoke briefly, expressing himself in favor of a cooperative creamery. Rev. Mr.

Injunction Suit Questions Constitutionality of Tax On Intangibles in Oregon

The constitutionality of the intangibles tax law enacted by the 1920 legislative assembly was attacked in a suit filed in the Marion county circuit court here Thursday by Scott Redfield & Wood, Roy Johnson, A. D. Wakemah and Hugh B. McGuire. Members of the state tax commission, Governor Norblad and Attorney General Van Winkle were named as defendants in the action.

Plaintiffs allege that the intangibles tax law is unconstitutional and void because of being in conflict with section 32 of Article IX of the constitution of the state of Oregon which requires that all taxation shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limitations of the authority levying the tax. It also was pointed out in the complaint that Section I of Article IX of the state constitution requires the legislative assembly to provide by law uniform rules of assessment and taxation.

"The intangibles tax is imposed upon natural persons and fiduciaries only, with respect to their gross income by way of interest or dividends, and not upon corporations," read the complaint, and therefore, whether based upon a classification of persons or of property, the act constitutes an arbitrary and unreasonable classification.

"The tax, being measured by gross income without regard to whether the taxpayer in fact realized any net income or even sustained a loss for the taxable period, is not a tax upon income as such, but upon gross receipts and for that reason affords no uniform rule of assessment and taxation even within the class of natural persons receiving income from intangibles. The basis of classification has no relation to the taxpayer's ability to pay and the tax is therefore not uniform upon the same class of subjects. The tax imposed by the act is not in lieu of the ad valorem tax upon intangible personal property, despite the provision of Chapter 317, Oregon laws of 1927, and therefore is an unequal and burdensome tax, indeed double taxation, with respect to their intangible property upon persons domiciled in Oregon as distinguished from corporations and other taxpayers.

"As between natural persons or fiduciaries subject to the intangibles tax act and corporations subject to the excise tax law, the tax upon intangibles is measured by the gross income without offset for personal taxes paid and without deductions for expenses, other taxes, interest and other carrying charges or losses by such natural person or fiduciary, whereas the income from identically the same intangibles, if owned by a corporation, when used as a basis for imposing an excise tax upon a corporation, is reduced by allowing an offset up to 90 per centum of the total excise tax on account of personal property taxes paid to the state, as well as by deductions for interest, other taxes, losses and ordinary and usual business expenses.

"Such intangibles tax law is therefore discriminatory as against natural persons and fiduciaries.

"Said act is not uniform either in terms or in operation upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limitations of the authority levying the tax, in that in the case of individuals domiciled in the state of Oregon and engaged in the business of buying, selling and dealing in and with notes, bonds and shares of the capital stock of private corporations, they are taxable with respect to the aggregate gross income received by way of interest or dividends thereon, while individuals engaged in the identical business within the state of Oregon, but not domiciled therein, are not subject to the provisions or said statute nor are they in fact otherwise taxed with respect to such intangible property, even though such intangible property, even though such intangible property be used and boosted within the state of Oregon.

"Under Section 4 of the bank and corporation franchise tax act of the state of California, every financial, mercantile, manufacturing and business corporation doing business within the state, is required to pay annually to the state for the privilege of exercising its corporate franchise, a tax according to, or measured by its net income, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

"By sub-paragraph (c) of Section 8 of the California statute, any corporation subject to the tax is allowed, in computing its net income, to deduct taxes or licenses paid or accrued during the taxable year, other than taxes paid the state of California under the act and other than taxes on income or profits paid or accrued within the taxable year, imposed by the authority of any foreign country, any state territory, coun-

Scherbring also asked if the soil around Silverton were not suitable for the production of pickling vegetables.

Mr. Ames reported that a spring opening and a dollar day were in the offing at Silverton. C. Schlador suggested the considering of placing new welcome signs at the city limits of Silverton. The president appointed Rosecoe Jenkins and Cal Schlador in charge of the entertainment for the March meeting.

POSSIBLE MEMBERS OF BOARD HANDED IN

The names of approximately 40 prominent Oregon business men have been submitted to Governor Norblad, in connection with the appointment of a so-called Oregon economic advisory board, which was authorized at a conference of industrial leaders held in Portland three weeks ago. Governor Norblad announced that the committee would be appointed later in the week. The board will include 20 members. The purpose of the board is to conduct a survey of the economic conditions of the state with a view of stimulating building activity and providing employment during all times of the year. Special attention will be given to public improvements and utility expansion which can be undertaken during the dull seasons of the year.

Plane License Is Not Costly Says Hal Hoss

If one is dissatisfied with the high cost of auto licenses the remedy is the purchase of an airplane. Only ten dollars will provide a license for an entire year, according to Hal E. Hoss, secretary of state.

Paper Mill Is Running at Its Full Capacity

Despite a rather low market price and demand that is intermittent at the present season of the year, production is going on at full capacity at the Salem paper mill, according to K. W. Heinlein, manager.

Extradition of Forger Ordered

Governor Norblad Thursday authorized the extradition of Worthington LaBelle, alias H. LaBelle, who is under arrest in Portland, charged with forging at Oakland, Calif. Officers left for California with the prisoner today.

LOS ANGELES

Hotel Savoy
Sixth & Grand

Convenience
Comfort & Hospitality

You will appreciate the excellent service and moderate rates. The city's most centrally located hotel. One block from Park Street Square—convenient to all leading shops, theaters, financial institutions and electric depots for all routes. Garage adjoining.

All Outside Rooms—Each With Bath
Newly Furnished
New System: 11:30 P.M. to 1:30 P.M.
Unexcelled Food—Friendly Prices
Phone 526000, J. Dorey

A Problem For You For Today

A PROBLEM A DAY
A man bought a 5c cigar and handed the clerk a \$1 bill. The clerk could not change it. The man then gave the clerk a \$5 bill which he changed. Explain.
Answer to Yesterday's Problem: 40.857 inches. Explanation—The diagonal of the rectangle is the diameter of the circle. Square 12; square 5; add; take square root; multiply by 3.1416.

MUSIC SHOP
Popular Music Special
5 Copies for \$1.00