

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Taft Redeemed His Fame

WILLIAM Howard Taft is a fine example of a man who failed in public esteem and later more than made good. He left the presidency in 1913 ruined politically, the laughing stock of the people. Now he has died after closing an eminent career as chief justice in which he gained the highest approval of the American people.

Taft went into the presidency with the praise of possessing the "judicial temperament," but this type of mind was poorly placed in the days of Rooseveltian barn-storming and grand-stand play. Amiable, indecisive, a poor judge of the popular psychology, Taft as president was really a failure.

As professor of law at Yale, Mr. Taft was a large public figure. He was called into non-official service in many lines. During the war he labored with diligence in support of the president, in Red Cross work, in constructive peace activities.

One important service which Mr. Taft rendered was in the direction of judicial reform. He did not let his official position bind his views to endorsement of things as they were. Instead he was a valiant contender for modernizing of court procedure, cutting of technical red tape, shortening of time in litigation, and making rules the tool of justice and not of thwarting of justice.

Probably the most interesting event in the Taft career was his break with Roosevelt. He was the creation of Teddy, but not his creature. What was the cause of the rupture between the two friends? Was it jealousy of T. R.? Was it Taft's treachery to Rooseveltian policies? Was it personal pique? H. H. Kohlsaat, once editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, has a chapter in his book "From McKinley to Harding," entitled "The Break Between Roosevelt and Taft."

Kohlsaat gives Roosevelt's story of how the breach came. The colonel told him that when he was leaving for Africa, Taft sent Archie Butt to see him off and to tell him that he (Taft) felt very grateful to him (T. R.) for helping him win the presidency, that he "owed his nomination and election to me (T. R.) and his brother Charley." Roosevelt took offense at the addition of "brother Charley."

Again Taft failed to return Roosevelt's friends Jimmie Garfield and Oscar Straus in the cabinet, after having promised Roosevelt he would do so. Later when Mr. Kohlsaat visited President Taft at the White House and the matter came up of the discord between T. and T. R., the cause of which Taft professed not to know, Kohlsaat asked about the Butt message and Taft replied "But I didn't send any such message," and about the Garfield-Straus appointments: "But I didn't promise to appoint them."

Mr. Taft instructed his family not to publish these letters until after his death. Needless to say, the public will read these letters with keen interest—unless their publication is postponed so long that those who were of age in those stirring years, 1910-1912, have passed from the scene.

The country genuinely mourns William Howard Taft. It had come to love him, and his conspicuous service to his country leaves us all greatly in his debt.

"M-U-M" is the Word

THE Dalles Chronicle asks why it is that the leading newspaper published in the city of Portland are so loud in their editorial silence regarding the finding of the referees in the Joseph and Mannix disbarment proceedings. Perhaps they feel, like The Statesman, that comment is improper while the issue is still pending before the supreme court. Many other papers over the state have had editorials on the subject, evidently not feeling any impropriety in discussing a case where the decision is still pending. But it must be remembered that the opinion of the referees does not represent final judgment. That must be meted out by the supreme court itself after giving the defendants further opportunity of being heard.

The Chronicle asks some rather embarrassing questions on the failure of the Portland dailies even to refer to the cases on their editorial pages. The Telegram might have some reason for silence because it aided and abetted the campaign against one of the court justices. One might think the other papers would "chortle with glee" over the discomfiture of a rival newspaper's major drive in 1927 and 1928. But they are perfect claims on the whole episode. The insinuation of the Chronicle's comment is that fear of loss of editorial writers, Mr. Joseph being reputed to be extremely close to the M. & F. Organization. If such were the case it would constitute the worst case of violation of the ethics of journalism apparent in this state in many a year. We do not believe such an inference is true; both because we haven't such a low opinion of the Oregonian and the Journal, and because we think no such penalty would be exacted if fair and frank comment were made.

Here is the Chronicle's comment on what it terms the "mysterious silence":

"What mysterious power, then, is causing the Portland press to keep silent on the topic now of greatest public interest in Oregon? Are there not boasted traditions of independence and fearlessness to be upheld? Are not subscribers entitled to know the opinions of their daily purveyors of wit and wisdom on so serious a situation? Or is it possible—and this thought is almost too sacrilegious for publication—that business office interests have something to do with it? Could it be possible that department store advertising accounts of great bulk are being used as a club to compel silence? Could it be that Mr. George W. Joseph, even though publicly found guilty of unethical conduct in the practice of his profession, is still so powerful that the Portland press dare not criticize him?"

Admiral von Tirpitz is dead. He was one of the familiar faces of the world war. His split whiskers gave him an identity which only the kaiser with his stiff mustache rivaled. Old von Tirpitz was one of those arch-demons in American eyes because he favored the policy of "frightfulness." In fact he was as much responsible for America's entry into the world war as anyone, because he favored ruthless war even on neutral shipping. Now he is gone, and the publication of his picture no longer stirs the venom that it did 13 years ago.

WHEN A NATION MOURNS



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The Dennys:

Oregon is the mother of Washington and Idaho as well as California and the rest of the territory west of the Rockies.

The name Denny is written large over Washington, and especially the wonderful city of Seattle. The Washington Dennys came to Oregon first—when, in fact, what is now Washington was a part of Oregon. The "Book of Remembrance of Marion County, Oregon, Pioneers," by Sarah Hunt Steeves, tells the story of the Dennys, as follows:

"The Dennys are a very ancient family of England, Ireland and Scotland. The present branch traces its ancestry from Ireland to America, through great-grandparents, David and Margaret Denny, who settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolutionary war. There Robert Denny, who later served in this war, was born in 1753. In early life he moved to Frederick county, Virginia, where in 1778 he married Rachel Thomas, and in 1790 moved to Mercer county, Kentucky. There John Denny was born May 4, 1793, and was married August 25, 1814, to Sarah Wilson, daughter of Basel and Ann (Scott) Wilson, who was born in the old town of Bladenburg, near Washington, D. C., February 3, 1797. Her parents came to America at an early day. Her maternal and paternal grandparents served in the Revolutionary war. The former belonged to Washington's command at the time of General Braddock's defeat.

"John Denny was a soldier in

the war of 1812, being in Colonel Richard M. Johnson's regiment of Kentucky volunteers. He was also an ensign in Captain McPeck's company, and was with General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, when Proctor was defeated and the noted Tecumseh was killed. He was a member of the Illinois legislature in 1840 and 1841, with Lincoln, Yates, Bates and others, who afterwards became renowned in national affairs. In politics he was first a Whig and later a republican. For many years he was a justice of the peace.

"About 1816 he and his family moved to Washington county, Indiana, and settled near Salem. One year later they moved to Putnam county, six miles east of Greensburg, where they remained twelve years, and from there went to Knox county, Illinois.

"On April 10, 1851, accompanied by six of his sons, several of whom now had families of their own, his wife and daughter Loretta, he started for the Pacific coast as leader of a small immigrant train, which consisted of seven wagons. The six sons who accompanied the elder Denny were: John Fletcher, Arthur Armstrong, Samuel, David T., James M. and Allen Wiley. The two eldest sons, Lewis and Alfred, remained in the east. Unlike most of those who crossed the plains in those days, they had horse teams instead of oxen, and reached the Snake river without more than minor difficulties. As they followed the narrow trail that led along this stream, however, they came upon a large number of Indians, who beckoned to them to stop, calling 'friendly'

and 'swap'. Nevertheless, the little company were afraid of them and put whip to their horses. The Indians sent a shower of arrows after them, but the distance was just sufficient to bring them to earth a few feet short of the nearest wagon.

"Then followed a terrible race for their lives. The trail must have led along the stream between the water's edge and a very steep incline or bluff at this point as we understood there was only one path of escape, and that over a treacherous road which would take them around a bend in the river quite a distance away. Whipping the travel-worn teams to their utmost speed, the little train dashed for this bend and just as the foaming and exhausted animals struggled beyond it to safety, the Indians were swimming the stream in an effort to head them off. Without further tarrying the train reached The Dalles, August 23, and arrived in Portland, August 22, 1851.

"In September David T. Denny, in company with John N. Lough and Leander Terry, went to Puget Sound on an exploring expedition and decided to locate at Alki Point. Lough went back to Portland for his family and carried a letter from David T. Denny to his brother, Arthur A. Denny, who was waiting for a report of the expedition.

"On November 5, Arthur A. Denny, together with several other families, sailed for Puget Sound on the schooner Exast, arriving at their destination on Elliott bay, November 13, 1851. In February, 1852, assisted by Carson D. Boren, his brother-in-law, and William N. Bell, he made soundings of the bay along the eastern shore to determine the character of the harbor, using for the purpose a clothes line and a bunch of horsehoes. After the survey of the harbor and a care-

Lay Sermons

THE OTHER VILLAGE

"And they went to another village." Luke IX:56. Religious intolerance drove Christ and his little band of followers away to this other town. They had come down from the mount of transfiguration, had met the multitude in the valley. Christ had driven an evil demon out from the son of a distracted and appealing father. When the group turned to go to Jerusalem, and would have sojourned for a night in a village of the Samaritans, the dwellers of the town would not receive them. "Because his face was as though he were going to Jerusalem."

So Christ went to some town farther on. The Samaritans continued to reside in their smug self-satisfaction. They had upheld their sacred traditions. Old prejudice in the name of religious orthodoxy had driven away the vivid, life-dispensing Christ-personality. "For the Samaritans had no dealings with the Jews."

Thank God, there is some "other village" which is more tolerant. There is some spot like Providence Plantations in the dead of winter with Narragansett Indians for neighbors, to welcome a Roger Williams driven out by an unyielding puritan theocracy.

We read much of church unity in these days. There is an effort among the followers of Christ to

unite for common support of his gospel. But the day of union is far distant, because, like the Jews and the Samaritans of old, different groups cling to their individual beliefs as God-inspired. If Christians are not able to agree among themselves how can they deny intolerance of other faiths? Would Christ have to seek some other village, some other church, if he came among groups of his supposed followers in this day?

We know not the name of this other village; perhaps it was as pro-Jewish as the spurned city was anti-Jewish. And there are sects like that. They condemn intolerance in other sects; but wrap robes of self-righteousness about themselves. Before we praise the "other village" we should know whether it is friendly from tolerance or from sympathy with our own ideas.

Christ's message was that of good will; his parable was that of the Good Samaritan; some of his finest teaching is embraced in his conversation with the woman of Samaria. Too many of his followers have let his teaching of brotherly love freeze into intolerant creeds and rigid faiths which are exclusive.

Yesterdays

... Of Old Oregon Town Talks From The Statesman Our Fathers Read

March 9, 1905 There will be no races at the state fair grounds this season. This is because business interests of the city would not provide a guarantee fund of \$2,000 to insure the members of the state fair board against personal loss in the venture.

The musical concert to be given tomorrow night at the Grand opera house is scheduled as the musical event of the season. Wallace Graham is the violinist; Mrs. Anna Selkirk-Norton, contralto; and Miss Helen Calbreath, pianist.

J. E. Murphy of the Salem Tile factory is doubling the capacity of his factory again, with nearly a million feet of tile to be turned out this year. He is building a new day house.

H. J. Otterheimer, the well known hop merchant, is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of the LaGrippe.

We guarantee satisfactory carrier service. If you fail to receive your copy of the Statesman by 6:30 phone 500.



Know Your Oregon!

An Interesting Game of Questions and Answers Prepared by The Research Department of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce HOW MANY CAN YOU ANSWER CORRECTLY?

- Set No. B-7 1. Name an article of knit wear made in Oregon and sold internationally. 2. Name the type of yarn made by an Oregon mill, the only one of its kind in the west. 3. How many acres of fibre flax will be planted in Oregon in 1930? 4. Name an Oregon woolen product which leads the nation in volume of output. 5. What city in Oregon has made many woolen Indian blankets? 6. What institution assisted in the development of the linen industry in Oregon. 7. Name at least four Oregon cities where woolen goods are made. 8. What is the first process in

- the treatment of wool for manufacturing purposes called? 9. Compared with the rest of the country, how do Oregon sheep rank as to wool production per animal? 10. What Oregon city is generally regarded as center of the flax and linen industry? Answers to Set No. B-6 1. Vale and Owyhee in Malheur county. 2. Tule Lake Project. 3. Pears. 4. Echo, Stanfield and Hermiston. 5. Tumalo in Deschutes county. 6. Hood River. 7. Irrigon and Boardman. 8. Wallawa. 9. Oregon Reclamation Congress. 10. Grants Pass.

Little Chats About Your Health



Waste Not—Want Not There's a trite saying to the effect that you can't eat your cake and still have it. It is the same way with your health. You can't abuse it continuously and expect some hidden reservoir of strength to keep it going indefinitely. "Waste not, want not" applies as much to health and strength as any other thing you can name. Just how we shall live is for us to decide—but when medical assistance is needed there's only one logical course to pursue. Call your doctor without delay and follow his instructions carefully. Bring us your prescriptions. We are prescription specialists.

Capital Drug Store

405 State J. H. WILLETT Only the Best

Start Baby Right!

Dr. Copeland's Health Topic Today

Habits Formed in the First Year of a Child's Life Have a Distinct Bearing on Its Future Health, Warns Authority.

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D. United States Senator from New York. Former Commissioner of Health, New York City.

CHILDREN do not just grow up of their own accord, as every parent knows. They must be nurtured and trained to good habits. It makes a lot of difference whether your baby begins life with good or with bad habits.

There are too many persons who think it doesn't matter what habits a baby has in its first year. They appear to believe it will be easy enough to change them later. That is a great mistake, as they will find out. It is most important of all that a baby have the right food. Next to this comes its eating habits. The experts will tell you that of all things which an infant needs most to start high in life is mother's milk. The child's future health may depend on its having this precious life-giving food. Bottle feeding can never take just the place of breast feeding. No small or trivial excuse can be justified in taking away the natural food of a child. Of course, there are cases where it is absolutely necessary, but a child is far better off for having its own mother's milk.

When a food formula must be used it should be given under the direction of a physician for your baby's special needs. What agrees with one child may not agree with another. Whether breast fed or bottle fed, many babies should be given when a few weeks old cod liver oil and orange juice as a preventive of rickets. Your doctor should advise you about this. Make a habit of feeding your baby at the proper time and see that it sleeps between the feedings. Make sure that elimination is correct. If a baby cries the first thought is to pick it up and make it comfortable. The very first baby knows when it is taken up it is made warm and comfortable. It is natural that the more often it is taken up the more it will cry for more of that treatment. Teach the baby the right habits in this respect. It is good and natural for a baby to cry sometimes. Of course, when a baby cries incessantly there is probably something wrong. The cause must be found and corrected. Colic and gas on the stomach are painful things, but there may be constipation, and even more serious things, which call for a doctor's care. It is well to have a baby examined by a doctor at least once a month to see if all is going right with it. It pays in the long run to know that its health and training are of the right sort. By doing this you are paving the way for a stronger and healthier childhood.

Answers to Health Queries A LOVING MOTHER. Q.—How can I gain weight? A.—Proper dieting and deep breath-

ing is the secret. You should eat nourishing foods and have plenty of sleep and rest. For full particulars send a self-addressed stamped envelope and repeat your question.

MRS. R. H. Q.—Is there any danger in having injections for varicose veins? A.—No, not if they are given properly.

MRS. E. D. A. Q.—What do you advise for superfluous hair? 1.—What causes blue spots as big as a dime on the arms and legs? 2.—What causes blisters on the tongue after eating acid foods?

A.—Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for full particulars and repeat your question. 1.—This may be due to "purpura." It would be wise to have an examination, by your doctor. 2.—This is probably due to hyperacidity, caused by faulty diet and poor elimination.

MRS. D. Q.—What causes a boy of twenty to sit and stare, and talk to himself? A.—Have him given a careful examination by the family doctor.

E. L. G. Q.—How much should a girl aged 15, 5 feet 5 inches tall weigh? 2.—Is it safe to cut down on food at this age? A.—She should weigh about 124 pounds. 2.—Yes.

Mrs. C. R. H. Q.—How can I reduce weight? A.—Eat very sparingly of starches, sugars and fats. Get regular systematic exercise. A gradual reduction in the amount of food consumed, with the regular exercise will work wonders in most cases.

H. F. S. Q.—What can be done for excessive perspiration under the arms? A.—Hot water compresses applied under the arms for half an hour are beneficial. Copyright, 1929, Newspaper Publishers' Service, Inc.

A Problem For You For Today

If a line 12 inches long is 5 inches from the center of a circle, how far from the center of the same circle is a line 10 inches long?

Answer to Saturday's Problem 87. Explanation—Multiply 30 by 14 by 14; take 1/2 of 6480; multiply 4 1/2 by 10 by 12; divide 45360 by 540; take 3 per cent of 84; add to 84.

Weather Favors Oarsmen NEW YORK—(AP)—Most of the big eastern crews got in as much as a full week's training out of doors during the late February warm spell. This puts the training program far ahead of schedule.

Advertisement for W. R. Rigdon & Son, featuring text: ORGANIZATION Where special Services are required to fulfil the wishes of fraternal organizations our long experience is valuable. W. R. Rigdon & Son When the Summons Comes