

The Oregon Statesman

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

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In the House of Its Friends

ONE would think the tariff bill was almost an orphan save that it still bears the names of its sires, Messrs. Hawley and Smoot. Neither can recognize it quite as his child so much as it been operated upon. It has been amputated here and spliced there until it looks both to congressmen and countrymen as a veritable scarecrow.

Just now the senators are trying to make up their minds whether to accept it and pass it with the customary arrousements or to administer chloroform and put it to sleep quietly without the tragedy of open murder.

"Dead-in-the-wool" party men are unable to agree on whether it is the best or the worst tariff in our history. The issue is to the fore in the senatorial campaign in Pennsylvania. Secretary Davis who is a member of the president's cabinet and the candidate of the Vore machine, spoke before the Philadelphia Union League club as follows on the tariff bill:

"The tariff about to be enacted is absolutely satisfactory. A few schedules might have been raised a little but upon the whole the job is mighty fine. Prosperity will come immediately after its signing by the President. Unemployment will disappear from the land. It is the ideal Republican tariff. I sat in with the Joint Conference Committee of Congress during its final stages pinching for Senator Reed who is in London, and aided in shaping the pig-iron and cement adjustments. I favor a tariff upon the products of all foreign industries competing with American industries."

Now Senator Grundy who has been credited with having a lot to do with the tariff making and who is being opposed by Secretary Davis for the senatorial nomination, replied to the Davis blessing on the tariff as follows:

"That talk by Davis is nonsense. The tariff bill we are about to pass is the worst in the history of the country. For the most part it is the work of mere theorists and half-baked economists. The expert who was the biggest factor in writing it is a Democrat and doesn't believe in the protective tariff theory."

"No Republican who is a student of industrial conditions today is satisfied with the measure so unanimously praised by Secretary Davis. Immediately after it becomes a law I will set out to wipe it off the statute books. I will embark upon a campaign to elect delegates to the next national convention who will insist upon the adoption of a platform which will denounce Republican demands for a real protective tariff and the nomination of a ticket that will square itself with that declaration."

So it isn't a Grundy bill after all. And the Fordney-McCumber bill under which we are now living isn't a real protective tariff either.

If the party leaders in rock-ribbed Pennsylvania cannot agree on the virtue or vice of the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, how can the sons of the j. a. in the wild west be expected to give it the nine raws and a tiger?

When Admirals Disagree

ADMIRALS as experts appear in no better light on the witness stand than alienists, economists or engineers. The public has long observed the testimony of experts and noted how conflicting it is. So we should not be surprised if one admiral disagrees with another as to the benefit or hazards of the London naval treaty. The only thing one might expect them to agree on is ships and more ships.

Here is Admiral Jones, one of the advisers to the American delegation at London, who says that the treaty cramps America and gives Great Britain and Japan "the edge." Here is Admiral Pratt, another expert adviser, who says that the treaty is satisfactory. Jones says that the limitation of eight-inch guns helps out the British, while Pratt says changed conditions make the six-inch guns acceptable.

What shall the mere layman do when admirals disagree? When the admirals agree then the layman is apt to conclude they are wrong; but when they disagree that gives the ordinary congressman no cue at all. It boxes the compass for him.

The encouraging thing we note in this bit of testimony from the senate's hearings was that Admiral Pratt admitted that air developments had caused him to change his mind about gun sizes. This is about the first time an admiral has admitted that air developments have made a difference. For a long time they have resisted the idea that airplanes rendered capital ships helpless, as demonstrations have pretty well proven. So it is encouraging to note that the admiral mind is not quite so rigid as we had thought.

Fern Lad's White Spot

THAT'S a cow's name. She is owned in Deep River, Washington, which is along the lower Columbia in that part of Washington which is for trading purposes part of Oregon. But Fern Lad's White Spot made a real white spot in the day's news of crime, politics, golf and prohibition.

This cow, which is one of a herd rated as the highest producing herd in southwestern Washington, has completed her first year's test. She produced on two milkings a day 593.96 pounds of butterfat and 11,124 pounds of milk in 365 days. She was about eight years old when she began the test. She's a Jersey.

Cows producing over 300 pounds of butterfat are rated as excellent producers. Here is a cow producing nearly twice that amount. She isn't a cow, she's a butter factory. Nor is she a record breaker. An eleven-year old Holstein, Amanda 10427 pounds of butterfat in a year. Another Holstein, Miss Jewel Ormsby Piebe, produced 556.16 pounds of butter in 90 days. Mass production has come to the dairy barn.

A ferry accident has claimed another victim. This time it was a close personal friend of this writer, Judge John Truax of Irville, Washington, who accidentally stepped on the accelerator instead of the brake. His car plunged through the railing into the Columbia and he was drowned. We have known of so many ferry fatalities that we have no patience with those who oppose toll bridges. Where the state or private cannot put in a bridge and private capital will, by all means let private capital go ahead. Usually the toll bridges replace toll ferries, and the saving in time and money as well as the added safety make the bridges most desirable. Give us the bridges; do away with tedious, dangerous ferries.

The Statesman desires to congratulate Mrs. Grace Blyeu of Dallas on her elevation to the presidency of the state federation of women's clubs. It is probably the highest honor among women's organizations in the state; and has been won by Mrs. Blyeu because of her long and active and successful work in club activities. Mrs. Blyeu is a leader in her home city. She is secretary of the Dallas chamber of commerce and serves as the Statesman correspondent there.

The Great Northern is out with a twenty million dollar bond issue. That is where the money comes from to build these rail extensions in Oregon. Railway building has always been a pathway to prosperity, just as other construction work is the best promoter of "good times."

HEALTH

Today's Talk
By R. S. Copeland, M. D.

Beautiful and useful are the parks of a great city. To thousands of persons they give the benefit of the outdoors, a place to play and a place to rest.

Those who have the benefits and joys of the country little realize what a little there are who cannot get out of the city. The thousands who live in the tenements of the city find in the parks a recreation and better health.

Every human being and animal must have fresh air and sunshine in order to live. The first early days of summer are times when the very thought of getting out-of-doors gives new life and impetus to the day's work. The more one has of these blessings the longer will he live.

Most of the city parks are natural beauty spots. As such every adult and every child should enjoy them to the full, but not despoil them. Do not litter them with papers and boxes. Leave them as clean as they should be.

Get out into the parks as often as you can, in the direct sunlight. The cool breezes stimulate and rest the nerves, and whatever exercise you can get is so much to the good for your health.

Every human being needs new inspiration and you can get plenty of inspiration in our beautiful city parks on the sunny days. Did you ever get up in the early morning for a good brisk walk down one of the parkways? How many of us get up in the morning and do this every morning. You are just as physically fit as you make yourself. Why not try this for exercise and inspiration in the early morning hours?

Maybe you don't have to spend all of your recreation time in the park. Perhaps you own a car. A day spent in the country can be most beneficial. You spin over hill and dale, pass seashore and countryside, seeing the beauties made by God and man as you go. Beautiful gardens, the deep, cool woods with tumbling stream, or a distant lake, all make up a beautiful kaleidoscopic picture in your mind's eye as you return to rest.

Talking of beautiful gardens, it is a beautiful and gracious custom in many places to have the gardens of large estates opened to the public on certain days of the week. More people should take advantage of these lovely spots.

There is a mental stimulus and satisfaction of the spirit which we derive only from the beauties in nature. Everyone needs it. It is almost impossible to feel well-being as fresh air and sunshine.

For those who cannot get to the seashore or countryside, the parks offer beauty rest and recreation. Take the family there often. You don't always need a Conroy Island. Get out into the quietness of the park, under the green trees. Take a picnic supper with you. These warm days are the time to make up for the long winter months indoors.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

WHO GETS THE PROFIT?

There is but one question at issue in the approaching election as regards the Salem water service, and that is, "Who gets the profit?" The citizens of Salem are not asked to enter upon a speculative venture, but to purchase at a fair price an established, certain business, dividend-paying business. Only 5 per cent dividends each year would pay outright for the entire system in 20 years. The purchaser of the "water" gets the dividend in his immediate savings. But when the water people come into our midst, they bring nothing with them. It is by the courtesy of the people of Oregon that they take Oregon water, and by the courtesy of the city of Salem that they operate under an exclusive franchise, and they do only what we are absolutely capable of doing for ourselves with our own resources—but the profits leave our midst never to return. It is not the extreme pleasure of serving us that brought them here, but the assured dividends that they saw in the going, growing business of a growing city. Is it not time for the capital of the state of Oregon to think straight and keep their money where it will do the most good to Oregon and Salem?

Be fair to the water company! Why, certainly! We feel quite certain they are not novices in this matter of municipal ownership probabilities. They have probably found it necessary to retire from many a field, for American cities are comparatively few that do not own at least their own water system. They know this risk when they bought. It was not the city who sold them the plant, but a private concern operating by the sufferance of the city. When we give the company a fair price, we discharge all obligation, moral and financial.

Political economists have always held that private monopoly is utterly indefensible. How much more when of the greatest essential of life, save only the air we breathe. One may choose his clothes, and a man may choose his food, but there is no substitute for pure water. Let us own it and get it where the best is obtainable.

Human nature takes some queer turns. America professes to believe in public ownership, but when the Panama canal—done by the government, not private capital. They tell us a city should not own its own utilities—they pay dividends—but it should have its streets, CERTAINLY! That is a bill of expense. Things that produce no revenue should be done at public expense, but when a dividend is in sight the public should keep hands off! And then, occasionally, we hear a complaint that brought them here, but the assured dividends that they saw in the going, growing business of a growing city. Is it not time for the capital of the state of Oregon to think straight and keep their money where it will do the most good to Oregon and Salem?

The writer knows a little girl who, when but 16 months of age, would plead with her parents, when she was guilty of some infraction of home rules. "Don't spank me this time. The future could care for itself if THIS time he as the little one desired. The water company argument does not require mature minds. All they now ask is that action be deferred this time. Salem has failed to keep abreast of the time at previous elections. This time let her declare her freedom and take the first steps to acquire her own water system. (Who ever heard of a city that had given a fair test to municipal ownership of her water system, selling out to private interests later? Who's word was Los Angeles for today had she depended upon private capital to go 250 miles for adequate water supply? Wisdom beckons Salem forward.

A CITIZEN.

A CRUMB FOR THE STARVING



"WHERE'S EMILY?"

by CAROLYN WELLS

CHAPTER XXX

But Sayre had a fine sense of the courtesy due a party invited to Knollwood, and he proposed that so far as it lay in his power he would keep up the dignity of the place and its traditions of hospitality.

Aunt Judy was not enough to offer to the guests, they must have every responsible member of the family available.

And a sort of "noblesse oblige" made Rodney feel that he must stand as representative of the family and the house with which he expected to be affiliated.

So he had steeled himself to this ordeal and proposed to carry it through at any cost to his own feelings or nerves.

It would be idle to say that Hilldale was not stirred to its foundations by the tragic occurrences. They might go calmly to the church, politely to call at Knollwood, sedately leave cards at The Ravenna, and then, in the quietest, but at home behind closed doors, human nature forced itself to the front and speculation was rife, while theories were plentiful as blackberries.

Opinion ran the whole gamut from the martyrdom of Emily to her blackness and guilt. From a pitched battle between the two high-tempered friends to the onslaught of a carload of bandits terrible as any army of banners.

But these speculations came not to the ears of the Knollwood people, for Hilldale was discreet before all else, and its attitude was entirely that of sympathy and condolence, with a due admixture of hope.

And so, the wedding party took place. Determination on the part of all the household made it seem a mere reception or fete, without vital significance.

At noon, as Emily had not returned, Aunt Judy took her place in the parlor.

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as receiving hostess and greeted the intruder of guests with a smile.

No explanations were needed, they all understood. Hilldale was quick to take a cue, and their murmured greetings were bettling and pleasant.

Spinks was in his element. Often he had engineered a wedding but never one like this, which, lacking bridal party entirely, was left to him to save from ignominious disaster.

And he did his part. He ordered the feast served at the psychological moment. He ordained the music of the right sort and at the right time. He planned the dancing, having removed the white stanchions with their great sheets of hills, which, incidentally, he had ordered sent to the hospital, in accordance with Hilldale traditions.

He himself conducted dowagers to the present room, and elderly gentlemen to Aunt Judy's sitting room, which had been converted into a refreshing sort of place.

And so, as Spinks, with his staff, looked after all this, Aunt Judy and Rod were free to entertain the guests, and they did themselves proud.

Rodney's grave, but politely smiling, and of such courtesy and charm that the hearts of the women went out to him and one and all sought to offer comfort.

This Sayre accepted in the most friendly way, and even the most critical of the guests finally concluded that the Knollwood people had done the best thing after all.

Aunt Judy was pathetic, yet in such a gracious, dignified way that few dared pity her.

Her attitude, like Rod's, was that Emily was mysteriously absent, and they were sorry, but nothing could be done about it at the moment.

And after all, that was the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

And so the afternoon wore on. The elder people went home, but the younger crowd, having good music and good food, stayed on, and Aunt Judy was glad they did.

Reaction would come soon enough and she wanted Emily's friends to have a good time.

Abel Collins came to talk to her.

"You're a wonderful woman," he said. "Few could have accomplished this."

Then Abel and Rodney took a walk about the place, passing beyond the lawn and on toward the footpath that led to the big ravine.

They talked for the most part on desultory topics, not avoiding the subject close to both their hearts, but feeling there was little to be said about it.

They passed the Miller house, and spoke of its beauty.

"Pennington's will be shut up too for a time," said Abel, looking at the Miller's boarded-up windows. "I say, Sayre, let's drop in on Jim for a minute. He must be pretty blue this afternoon."

"All right," Rodney agreed and they went on over the little ravine and up the hill to the house. Although a steep hill, curves and windings made the ascent easy as well as picturesque, and before they were halfway up the trestles were below them and their view of the road was cut off.

The house, as they neared it, loomed up usual, except that one or two trunks and a large suitcase were on the front veranda.

Hearing voices, Jim Pennington himself came to the open front door. He was in his shirt sleeves, but made no apology.

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BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Oregon flax in thirties:

When was flax growing in the Oregon country first thought of? Everybody knows that the first flaxseed oil was made in Salem in 1856, by the Pioneer Oil Mill, in which Joseph Holman, 1840 pioneer, was then a chief factor; he was the grandfather of Joseph H. Albert of the Ladd and Bush bank. The site was taken over by the Kay Woolen mill; donated by the people of Salem, who subscribed the price of it, \$200.00. Also that Albany had a flax mill in 1877, making threads and twines. Also, that flax growing in the Turner section of the boards against all comers, the world over, on all the nine points, at the Philadelphia centennial in 1876.

But flax growing in the Willamette valley was projected in the late thirties, also being growing. For proof of this, there is cited the following, beginning on page 174 of Bancroft's Oregon History, volume 1:

"In August 1838, at Lynn, Massachusetts, the old home of Cyrus Shepard and Miss Downing, a society called the Oregon Provisional Emigration society was organized. The intention of this association was to send to Oregon on the Oregonian, the first 200 men with their families, to be followed by other divisions at intervals, until thousands should settle in the country. The constitution debarred all persons from becoming members who were not of good moral character and believers in the Christian religion, and the general expenses of the enterprise were to be paid out of a joint stock fund, no member to be assessed more than \$3 a year. The society published a monthly paper devoted to the exposition of its objects, called the Oregonian. The officers were: President, J. C. Norris; secretary, Rev. Sanford Benton, vice president; Rev. F. E. Tracy, secretary; Rev. Amos Walton, treasurer. The committee consisted of 14 members, 10 of whom were ministers.

While Mr. Cushing was in correspondence with Jason Lee he received letters from the secretary of this organization, and in reply to inquiries as to its object, was told in a letter of the 6th of January 1839, that it was designed, first, to civilize and christianize the Indians, and secondly, to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the territory for agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

"Having reached the territory," says the secretary, "we shall seek such points of settlement as will afford the greatest facilities for intercourse with the tribes; for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; and also for defence, in case of hostilities from any quarter. For the benefit of the Indians, we propose to establish schools in which instruction in elementary sciences will be connected with labor; the males being made acquainted with farming, or some useful mechanical art, and the females with household duties and economy. . . . For our own emolument, we shall depend principally upon the flour trade, the salmon fishery, the culture of silk, flax, and hemp, the lumber trade, and perhaps a local business in furs. We shall establish a regular commercial communication with the United States, drawing supplies of men and goods from hence; and ultimately, we shall contemplate the opening of a trade with the various ports of the Pacific. A few years only will be required to fill the plains of Oregon with herds as valuable as those of the Spanish savannas, and various sources of profit will reveal themselves in elementary science will be connected with labor; the males being made acquainted with farming, or some useful mechanical art, and the females with household duties and economy. . . . For our own emolument, we shall depend principally upon the flour trade, the salmon fishery, the culture of silk, flax, and hemp, the lumber trade, and perhaps a local business in furs. We shall establish a regular commercial communication with the United States, drawing supplies of men and goods from hence; and ultimately, we shall contemplate the opening of a trade with the various ports of the Pacific. 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