

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Vote!

VOTE today!
This advice applies to every duly registered voter in the city of Salem. Great issues are at stake today. Do not let them be decided by just a handful of votes.

Vote today.
Polls are open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. at polling places designated elsewhere in this paper. If you do not know where to vote call the Chamber of Commerce, tell where you live and they will tell you where your polling place is.
Vote today.

Barriers to Recovery

FROM our study of affairs we conclude that there are only two major obstacles toward a definite stemming of the tide of deflation and the setting in of business acceleration. These are the railroad situations in the United States, and the adjustment of the European debt situation which centers about German obligations.

The first, relating to railroads, is one of acute importance in this country. Railroad investments in the form of bonds and stocks have long been the backbone of conservative investment in this country. The bonds, chiefly the mortgage bonds, have been in highest favor with insurance companies and banks. The stocks of the old, well-managed and conservatively financed roads have been in favor with estates, endowment funds and individuals. But the decline in net earnings of railroads has impaired the structure of their credit so their bonds and stocks are selling at heavy discount. This affects adversely the whole business scene and is directly accountable for the general sloughing of quotations on all classes of securities in late weeks.

The importance is not merely that of a railroad or two passing into receivership; that happens from time to time anyway. It is the weakening of the whole investment structure which is actually taking place.

The interstate commerce commission has granted a modicum of "relief" in a privilege for limited surcharges in freight rates, the fund to be administered first as a source of loans to roads not earning their fixed charges. This in itself is inadequate to restore healthy margin of earnings and the railroad executives are seeking a reduction in rates of pay. Conferences this week will probably settle this question, and the indication is that the union heads will finally yield to the demands for a 10% reduction in wage scales. With these, unless tonnage should continue to decline, the roads should be able to make a fair showing of earnings which will act as a tonic. Their revival might quickly be followed by a general revival of trade.

The second impediment to business reconstruction is the complex problem of war debts, reparations and Germany's short term obligations. It will be recalled that Pres. Hoover recommended a moratorium of one year on payments on debts between governments. In August holders of short term notes issued by German banks and business houses agreed to a "Stillhaltung,"—"standstill" by which the notes were extended six months to next February.

Now conferences are in progress, one dealing with Germany's capacity to pay the reparations assumed under the Young plan; the other in Berlin dealing with the commercial debts of the Germans and particularly the short term notes. Germany contends she cannot pay both the reparations and the post-war commercial and public debts. The question is complicated further because the allied powers which are the ones receiving the reparations, are heavily in debt to the United States. France sounds the note of no cut in reparations without equivalent cut in war debt to the United States. In this country opposition is cropping up against any concessions, although congress is expected to ratify the moratorium.

The world at large has never felt that Germany could pay the mass of reparations piled on her,—or that she should pay them. They were the penalty of defeat. It must likewise be admitted that the war debts of the allies to this country are by no means sacred. They were loans made by Sec. McAdoo after we got into the war; and so were in effect loans to our partners to help them carry on the business until we could get on the ground. While with Yankee shrewdness we dislike making any cuts to our debtors we can't get away from the fact that these McAdoo loans were made in wartime to our own associates fighting in a cause common to them and to us. We have already in effect reduced these debts through we have done it in the face-saving way of postponing payment for 62 years at insignificant rates of interest.

With so many nationalistic prejudices to placate it is going to be a difficult thing to write a formula agreeable to the parties involved, which will give Germany the relief which she manifestly requires. In this country irreconcilable senators and congressmen are already gesticulating wildly against any cuts in the debts. It is perhaps too much to expect that in this time of crisis our small bore congressional leaders will cease to play politics with the travail of the globe. Unless there is more of an attitude of compromise and cooperation on both in Washington and in Paris then the solution of this problem will be extremely difficult.

We cannot but have faith however that adjustments will be made. The problems are not insoluble; the methods of procedure are apparent and have been outlined by the Nasie committee of last August, which called for readjustment of debts and reparations and the easing of the prohibitive tariffs which have helped to paralyze trade between nations. Surely intelligence has not been exhausted, nor courage. Using them remedies swift and sure may certainly be found by the conferences now in session.

Co-eds are rebelling over the "depression." Some are protesting against a new 16-50 Dutch treat proposal which started in some of the western universities and a leading co-ed at Washington told the college boys they had better snap out of it. The women were weary of depression talk. A girl is like a dog, she ought to have "her day".

Attendance at college is reported to show a slight increase this year. "In spite of hard times." Or it might be stated, because of hard times. Jobs are so few and wages so low that if young people can possibly do it they are going to college to complete their education.

Systems have about ruined bridge, basketball and football. It is hard to enjoy a football game any more because it takes an expert sports writer to follow the "system".

No, Transamerica is not a country, even though it acts like South America.

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

December 15, 1906
The valuation of taxable property in Salem, as announced by the county clerk yesterday, is \$2,255,013 for 1906, in contrast with \$2,629,399 for 1905. The increase is partially due to the new system of assessing at full value.

SCIO — Three men have been arrested here, the first three violators of the city's new ordinance forbidding drunkenness within the city limits. Although the county is dry, liquor is shipped in by express.

The antiquated, electrified horse cars which have done duty here for so many years will soon be replaced with modern street cars.

December 15, 1901
As all merchantable timber has been cut, the Black Rock camp of the Spaulding Logging company, in operation for the past 16 years, is about to be closed down permanently.

Will Irwin lectured at the armory last night. He painted a horrible picture of what the next war might be. "The Next War" doesn't really mean that there will be any next," he said, however.

WASHINGTON — It is believed that Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, attending the arms conference here, contemplates cancellation of all war debts owed to Great Britain by Italy, France, Belgium and Russia.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

Rodlands, California, December 10th, 1931.
To The Editor of the Oregon Statesman, Salem, Oregon.

Dear Sir:
I have read your Editorials and general comments on the proposed Bond issue to purchase the Water Co's plant, with great interest.

Having lived in our beautiful city for more than fifty years and for most of that time a taxpayer, I am naturally greatly interested in the welfare of Salem. We all have views and theories of what should be done—and I have mine—how to get better water at a reasonable cost—that is not the question before the voters at the present time—the question is: Shall we pay 2 1/2 million dollars in Bonds during these hard times. I say NO—and emphatically NO. Regardless of assertions to the contrary, the passage of this Bond issue means a substantial additional tax for years to come, as well as an impairment of our City credit.

The present Water Co. if given a chance will give us better water and at a reasonable price. Why not let them do it?

Yours very truly,
Wm. Brown
590 State St. Salem.

Perrydale Wins Two Tilts From Monmouth

PERRYDALE, Dec. 14 — The Perrydale quintets won a decisive victory over the Monmouth girls' and boys' teams when they met in a league game here Friday.

The girls' game was fast with Perrydale in the lead all the time; final score 33 to 10. The boys' final score was 25 to 14. Christensen was referee.

Immediate Attention to Burns Highly Important

Even the Most Common Household Accidents May Leave Permanent Deformities or Disfiguring Scars if Not Given Prompt and Skilled Attention.

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

BURNS are the most common of all household accidents. An astonishing number of burns is recorded every day by all the hospitals of the large cities.

Burns are a danger to health and life. They are usually due to carelessness and negligence. Failure to see that electrical hot coffee or water, the spattering of boiling fat, short circuits from iron, toasters and percolators, are responsible for many burns. Most burns are preventable.

The immediate treatment of every burn is of the greatest importance. Many a burn which has been severe has been carried to the grave because of neglect. This is unfortunate, because early treatment would have prevented the scar.

There are many causes of burns. Moist or dry heat, electricity and chemicals are among the most common. The spilling of hot coffee or water, the spattering of boiling fat, short circuits from iron, toasters and percolators, are responsible for many burns. Most burns are preventable.

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Answers to Health Queries
V. M. F. Q.—Is bad breath curable?
A.—First remove the cause, which may be due to nasal catarrh, decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, indigestion or constipation.

T. D. Q.—What can be done for itching between the toes and under-

neath? It is very irritating, especially during the night.
A.—This is probably due to ringworm or eczema; excessive perspiration is also a factor in some instances. For further particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

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HERE'S HOW

By EDSON

YOU EAT LESS THAN YOU DID!

FOOD CONSUMED IN U.S. IS LESS PER CAPITA THAN IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS' SURVEY MADE BY GOVERNMENT STATISTICIANS. SAVES DUE TO LABOR-SAVING MACHINES AND WARMER HOMES.



Tomorrow! Mail Delivered at 200 Miles per Hour!

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The first teachers: There are contradictory statements in most if not all histories about the first schools and the first teachers in Oregon.

There is no doubt that the first school teacher in all Oregon was John Ball, who came with the first Wyeth party in 1832, arriving at Port Vancouver Oct. 28. In a letter dated September 18, 1832, at his farm on the Willamette, Ball wrote to his parents at Hebron, New Hampshire: "After dissolving connection with N. J. Wyeth on the 17th of last November, I was invited by Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor of the fort... to take charge as a pedagogue of his own son and a few other boys at the fort for the winter... Here I passed the time, not disagreeably, until March."

This indicates that John Ball opened the first school in the Oregon country immediately after Nov. 17, 1832, and taught there until the first of March, 1833, when he went to the Willamette, just below the present Champeau Park, and became the first American farmer in the Oregon country.

After Ball quit teaching, Dr. McLoughlin employed Solomon Howard Smith, who also came with Wyeth in 1832, to continue the school, and thus he became the second teacher in the Oregon country. There is a statement, or an intimation, by at least one Oregon history writer that Smith taught the school at old Port Vancouver for about 18 months. That is no doubt approximately correct. The son of Dr. McLoughlin taught Ball taught was David, who afterwards went to England to finish his education. The other pupils were other children of the chief employees of the Hudson's Bay company.

Jason Lee wrote in his diary Monday, September 22, 1834: "Gave a lecture on the Willamette river or a little distance from it about 15 miles to Mr. Gervais."

At least one writer of Oregon history, Prof. J. B. Horner, gives the credit to Narcissa Whitman of being the first woman teacher in the Oregon country, which is correct. But she had no all white children to teach before 1842. In May, 1837, there were five white women and five children, and in September of that year seven white women and eight white children at the Methodist mission below what became Salem, and the children were in school.

John Ball, the first teacher, wrote in one of his letters to his parents that, having March 1, 1832, moved up the Willamette, he took "a farm that butted half a mile on the river—and extended back to California." He was not accurate in that statement. His farm did not extend back to California. Joseph Gervais had taken his place, 15 miles above, five years before, and Louis Labonte, had been doing farming on the Gervais land for several years. The wives of Gervais, Labonte and Solomon H. Smith were all daughters of Kobaway, chief of the Clatsop Indians.

John Ball wrote in the same letter: "I came to this place and commenced farming under many disadvantages. I boarded the first three months at J. B. Desportes, a half-breed, whose family consisted of two wives, besides one absent, by all seven children, four or five slaves and two or three hired Indians, besides cats and dogs without number. All inhabited one room in common."

Ball wrote: "I made horse harness, hoe handles, plows, with-out help, except what I could get from a wild Indian, about six weeks in the spring. I built the house aforesaid (the walls of which are the cylindrical fir and yew) sloping within its walls from the top it was commenced and soon after built a little barn. He wrote further: "By July 10 my companion, Mr. Sinclair, was taken with fever and ague." This was J. Sinclair, who came in the Wyeth party with Ball. Bashford calls him St. Clair. Bashford also calls the man Ball who boarded with Jean Baptiste Desportes McKay.

Ball left his farm Sept. 29, 1832; abandoned it, traded his harvested crops for passage on the Hudson's Bay company's ship Dryad, and left old Port Vancouver Sept. 29, 1832, never to re-

"The Gay Bandit of the Border" By TOM GILL

By TOM GILL

change so swiftly. At times she's as you saw her this morning—at times the quiet, aloof little Mexican princess. Never really gay. Well—there are reasons for that, too. Meanwhile, look behind you."

It had grown dark outside and across the room, outlined against the lamplight, Radcliffe saw again the girl of the morning. That coppery wealth of hair curved now in a thick braid about her head, and the white ivory of her skin gleamed against a black low-cut evening dress. She was the same but somehow subtly different.

Their eyes met as he rose, and a little smile played about her lips. She took the older woman's extended hand.

"It's been so long," she said. "Ages," agreed Aunt Clara. "And all your fault. If you would leave that feudal dungeon once in a while, you'd learn what's happening in the world of Verdi. Here, for example, is something very important. Here is Mr. Ted Radcliffe, who rides out of the East. He's been boring me with tales of some impossibly lovely lady who met him at the junction."

The girl smiled and seated herself beside Aunt Clara. Yes, she had changed—the same frank eyes, the same quiet, friendly smile, and yet he found himself regretting that their comradeship of the morning had disappeared.

"And I suppose," the girl was saying gravely over her cigarette, "that like all lovely ladies she left him and will never come back."

"Never," Radcliffe agreed. "I'm beginning to believe she never existed. She was just a mirage of the desert."

The girl turned to Aunt Clara. "Tell me more about your mysterious guest."

"Here's what Don Bob reports: It appears that this Mr. Radcliffe who stands smoking before us was first brought into prominence by his ability to carry an inflated pigskin through eleven opposing young gentlemen. For this naive gift he was twice made captain of Yale's football team. He also took great interest in contests whereby two opposing youths attempt to unravel each other's limbs and dislocate various joints for the somewhat obscure purpose of forcing their opponent's shoulders on a dusty mat. Mr. Radcliffe was so successful in this pursuit that he was later amateur heavyweight wrestler of the East."

Ted Radcliffe nodded. "I also played on the freshman chess team." Aunt Clara ignored the interruption. "Later this burly gentleman graduated with some such silly title as Bachelor of Arts and spent a year in Europe and another in Africa, hunting the kind of things one hunts there. In his spare moments he probably slew lions and rebars and posed with one foot poised on their Adam's apple."

The girl shook her head. "This amazing shock, then, is of the very rich?"

"He is, I am sorry to admit, one of the dirty rich. I mean that he has been reared in luxury."

"That," Radcliffe countered, "shows how even reasonably intelligent women can be misled."

Aunt Clara turned toward him. "Rumor says you have entirely too much money for your own good."

"Rumor is probably right. But I don't believe rumor ever said I've reared in luxury. I wasn't. I've sold papers and shined shoes. One of my first memories is of my father holding me in his arms while we waited in a long bread line, because the holes in my shoes let snow in. That was what your border country did to father. No, I certainly wasn't reared in luxury."

He stopped, looked down at the two listening women, then went on. "How terribly strapped we were, remember once in Denver a woman gave me a dollar for clearing the

turn. With him was J. Sinclair, and in San Francisco they took an American whaler, the Helvetius, bound for the Sandwich Islands, thence home to New Hampshire. With Ball and Sinclair were two other men of the Wyeth party of 1832.

John Ball was relative of George Washington, whose mother was a Ball. He became a Michigan pioneer, from 1836 on; was instrumental in developing the school system of Grand Rapids in that state, where he was a leading resident for 43 years; accumulated competency and became a world traveler, spending several years with his family in Europe.

An interesting part of the very early records of the whites who came to Oregon is the fact that they reveal the general existence of slavery here; Indian slavery, and of course, polygamy. Old Chief Kobaway had a bevy of wives. As the Bits man has said, the trail of the Indian slaves of Joseph Gervais, over which they carried water to the house from the wonderful spring at the foot of the hill, is still plainly marked—after the flight of over 100 years since the tramping of their bare or moccasined feet. If there is any honest doubter, the Bits man can show him the ancient trail.

Later a bucket hung over a wire rope and operated with a string performed the work of conveying the water. This was one of the primitive beginnings of the substitution of mechanical devices for manual labor, making the use of even of slave labor unnecessary and unprofitable.

CLUB TO MEET
MACLEAY, Dec. 14—Members of the Home Economics club will meet at the hall Thursday afternoon to work on a quilt. Mrs. W. Welch and Mrs. Louise Meeks will have charge of the program and Mrs. J. Amort and Mrs. J. F. C. Tekenburg of the refreshments.

The 1931 convention of the Circus Fans' association of America will be held at San Antonio, Tex.

NEW VIEWS
The question asked yesterday by Statesman reporters was: "Do you think the country's equalization league should attempt to push further reductions in the county budget this year? Will it get any place?"

R. E. Tripp, real estate dealer: "That's a sudden question. But I think the league should do it. The court should meet again and reduce that budget some more."

J. B. Smith, clerk: "I doubt the wisdom of it."

W. L. McKenney, grain farmer and prize grower: "Yes, I think they should."

William E. Ryan, garage owner: "I think they should. No, I don't think they will get any place."

OH DOCTOR!
The feature play, "Mr. Bob," was well received. In the cast were: Katherine Shampir, Leone Cook, Helen Witzel, Marjorie Pickard, Alvin Garner, Harold Fowler, Jack Schilling.

In the closing skit, "Henry's Mail Order Wife," the characters were Clem Gentry, LeRoy Warner, Delmar Barber, Ruth Gilstrap, Hildreth Bones, Fillmore Hastings.

Mrs. Jean Pearcy directed the octet and plays, while Mrs. Mae Hadley was director of the musical numbers and Wilfred Harrison handled staging.

Personnel of the octet: Soprano, Leone Cook, Josephine Gilstrap, Margaret Robertson, Ruth Gilstrap, also, Anna Johnson, Helen and Hildreth Wetzels, Margaret Gilstrap. Director of the octet and plays, Mrs. Jean Pearcy. Members of the orchestra, Hildreth Bones, Fillmore Hastings, Harold Fowler, Ralph Alvin Garner, Helen Wetzels, Rachel Garner, Albert Jensen, Marjorie Pickard, Jean Snyder, Donald Standley, Jean Wilson, Marjory Fowler.

CHARITY BAIL
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A song that enjoyed a measure of popularity some years ago would be an ideal tune for a patient under the care of Dr. Maria Ehrenstern (above). Dr. Ehrenstern, said to be the most beautiful physician in the world, is in practice in Vienna, and has a large clientele among Austrian aristocracy.

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