

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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The High School Tuition Law

THE case of Weinacht vs. Bower promises to be history-making for Oregon as regards both taxation and education. This is the case testing the constitutionality of the law which imposes on non-high school districts the cost of educating children from those districts attending high schools, including the transportation cost. The case is important to many farmers because this law imposes on them a tax which this year is 6.5 mills, or more than the average for running the district schools in the country districts. It is responsible for a considerable portion of the increase which has come in farm taxation.

The case is important to the town districts because if the law is declared unconstitutional they will lose revenue, the outgo on which is now being incurred through educating young people from the country districts. So these districts have an important stake in the controversy.

We do not care to enter into a discussion of the legal aspects of the issue which is now joined in formal suit. But we do want to raise the question as to the educational problem which is involved. Suppose the law is declared unconstitutional; or if it is upheld suppose the next legislature repeals the law; what provision shall be made for educating youth from the country?

Most states are committed to the belief that young people, unless they are dullards, are entitled to a high school education. Those living on farms are quite as zealous on this point as those in towns. Farmers want their children to have a fair education so they will not be handicapped in the struggle of life. So there are many farmers who support this high school tuition law. In fact it was farmer opposition as much as anything which defeated the bill for repealing the bus law at the last legislature.

True, districts could go back to the old basis in which the individual pupil paid his tuition and provided his own transportation. But that virtually excludes from high school many deserving young people, limiting them to the schooling provided in a small country district. Or it would encourage the establishment of more small, expensive, poorly equipped high schools in the effort to provide this education close to the homes.

Taking the longer view it seems to us that we could start with two facts, first that farm taxation is too high in terms of farm incomes both present and probable during the next decade; second that country youth deserve a high school education. To reduce farm taxes this heavy high school tuition tax must be reduced. That can be accomplished only by spreading the cost over a wider base.

Instead of levying the tax only on the non-high school territory would it be unjust to spread it over the whole of the county? Instantly the city district would reply, why should we provide education for these pupils from the country? There are two answers to this query, first the fact that the city draws from the country for much of its wealth; and second, while these children do come from the country, a large number of them are going to live in the cities and towns.

The issue is not going to be settled by this lawsuit, no matter how it is decided. The side which loses will bring the subject before the legislature. The state ought to begin to study the fundamentals of the problem which the test case does not touch.

Getting and Facing the Facts

CHAIRMAN SCOTT of the highway commission knows the truth of the old adage to look a gift horse in the mouth. He is busy now counting the teeth of the Fourth street right-of-way which the Southern Pacific gave to Portland and which Portland proposed to make over into an arterial highway. When Charles K. Spaulding was on the commission he opposed the state's taking over this project. He was subjected to the most severe form of pressure to acquiesce in the deal. Finally an agreement was made, but Spaulding now insists that he did not consent. Since a unanimous vote is required to put a new road on the map, there is a fine question as to whether this route is on the map or not.

Mr. Scott looks at the proposition from the matter of cost. He asserts the Fourth street route would be unduly expensive and would merely duplicate the Terwilliger boulevard. He suggests using the Canyon road for an exit from the city, with a road around the foot of the ridge on the southwest to Tigard where it would connect with the west side highway.

We commend Mr. Scott's deliberation in the matter. The chief pressure for the Fourth street route was from the group in Portland who sought to "make work" for unemployed. Commendable as was their zeal, other matters were involved—cost, utility, convenience, etc. The new commission is taking time to assemble all the facts before it proceeds to spend state money. It is following the same course with reference to the short-cut routes to the sea. Instead of "horseback surveys" and commercial club resolutions, the commission is actually tramping over the ground along with the chief engineer and others.

Mr. Scott and his colleagues are demonstrating in a fine way an interest and a capacity in the work to which they have been appointed.

John J. Raskob is threatened with being called for questioning by the senate snooping committee. The senate seems afflicted with a morbid curiosity to find out how much people of prominence lost in the stock smash. They lost a plenty, even the big fellows. But what business is it of the rest of the country that individuals should be forced to expose their private business before senatorial inquisitors?

The case of Oswald Jacoby shows what happens when a man gets out of his own alley. Jacoby is a contract bridge expert, and when he went out to play tennis met a pretty maid, lost his heart to her and so they were married. It was a "love set" for Jacoby and a "contract" for the girl.

Al Smith picked up another delegate in Connecticut. He is a delegate himself so that makes two for Al.
Today will tell whether Al's cat and vest threat frightens the Democrats in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He may have to take his pants off yet to make a race.
Doggonn, we forgot to wind the clock Sunday night.

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem
News Taken from The Statesman of Earlier Days

April 26, 1907
The Salem board of trade will attempt today to take definite action in settling the dust on Salem's busy thoroughfares. Water sprinkling is the temporary measure proposed, and oil-laying, the permanent one.

In a closely contested election, Austin Price yesterday was elected president of the Willamette university student body. Others elected were: Roy McDowell, vice-president; Harry K. Spaulding, athletic manager; Mabel Glover, secretary; Murray D. Shanks, editor of Collegian; Chester Galloway, paper manager.

FINANCIAL LETTER, New York.—There has been a very decided change in the attitude amongst bankers towards their customers. Funds are readily obtainable for the conduct of regular business operations, but new enterprises and enlargements are turned aside with a uniformity and emphasis that is in striking contrast with six months ago.

April 26, 1923
Work was begun yesterday on the new Old People's home at Center and Statesman streets. The structure is to cost \$50,000.

Organization of the Salem George A. White-for-governor club was completed last night with the election of Mayor George E. Halvorsen as president, Mrs. A. Marcus, vice-president, Mark McAllister, executive secretary and Dr. B. F. Pound, treasurer.

DALLAS.—The big building of the La Creole Canning company has been completed by Oscar Holmes, local contractor.

New Views

The question asked yesterday by Statesman reporters was "What, in your opinion, is the greatest hindrance, if any, to wise legislation?"

F. Sheldon, mechanic: "I suppose political ins and outs bother the most."

J. R. Moen, laborer: "I couldn't make any statement about the matter."

Mrs. S. Silver, homemaker: "Human nature is no wiser among lawmakers than in any other group of humans and people as a whole are none too wise. That should explain the lack of wise legislation."

Daily Thought

"Little by little the good in man blossoms to beauty, for human ken;
Little by little the angels see Prophecies better of good to be;
Little by little the God of all Lifts the world nearer the pleading call."
—Unknown.

DRAWING LESSONS ATTRACTS BRUSH COLLEGE, April 25.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sherwood of Salem gave an interesting and instructive drawing lesson at Brush College school recently. Each pupil demonstrated his ability by drawing a picture while Mrs. Sherwood was present to instruct them.

PRISON BREAKER MAY GET PARDON



Survivors of shipwreck were usually made slaves by neighboring Indians. A Japanese junk was wrecked near Cape Flattery in March, 1833, and three Japanese, two men and a boy, the sole survivors of a crew of 17, were made slaves. Dr. McLoughlin learned of them and sent 30 men under Tom McKay to get the slaves. After considerable trouble the Indians gave up the Japanese and they were taken to Fort Vancouver. They were taken home later by way of England and China. There is a story of their conversion under the preaching of Jason Lee and the teaching of Cyrus Shepard—and, the tradition runs, the Christian religion was thus introduced in Japan.



Palmer, writing in his journal from Oregon City in 1845, told of the fact that the Indians of the Oregon country were great gamblers. He said of one of their devices: "So desperately attached to this game are these savages that they will gamble away every species of clothing or property they may possess; after this their wives, and they have been known to stake their own services for a young number of moons, and sometimes even to become the slaves for life of the more fortunate gamblers."
After the death of her husband, the widow frequently became a slave. Widows in the country around Frazer river became slaves. A heavy punishment was given to such a widow if she disobeyed. Illegitimate children became the slaves of the male relatives of their mothers in some tribes, and such a slave could never marry a free person.
Dr. Elijah White, while agent for the Indians of the Oregon country, beginning with 1842, bought a slave boy from the Hudson's Bay company, and gave him freedom. He had been captured from the Shastas by the Umpquas, and traded to the fur company. The young man was later of great assistance to Dr. White. The greatest indictment of the Hudson's Bay company as slave holders was made by Slacum in his official report to the U. S. secretary of state. He said:
"As long as the Hudson's Bay company permit their servants to hold slaves, the institution of slavery will be perpetuated..."

HERE'S HOW By EDSON



ALL THE DAMAGE DONE BY THE WINDS, VOLCANOS, AND EARTHQUAKES AMOUNT TO NOTHING, AS SCIENTISTS FIND, COMPARED TO THE DAMAGE DONE BY RAIN!
NEW YORK CITY'S ANNUAL TRASH FILE—19,723,000 POUNDS
LIGHT FROM THE SUN REACHES US 41 LIGHT YEARS AWAY, WILL BE FOCUSED ON AN ELECTRIC EYE AT CHICAGO

Tomorrow: "Lapel 'Mike' Makes Poor Speakers Good"

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Indian slaves here: The Columbia river and east of the Willamette, originally MEANT SLAVE.

"An interesting explanation of the origin of the word Oregon is that it was made up of two Indian words: o-wah, the Chippeway word meaning river, and waken, the word for slave. Oregon became, then Orah-waken, river of the slaves. Since the Indians in the territory in which carver traveled had slaves who came from the west, and as they had no word to designate the river, or the country about it, some amount of credence is given to certain people to this theory. Its significance is of importance to us here only in regard to its proof of the existence of slavery."

Father De Smet wrote: "The year 1845 was a sad and memorable one for the Blackfeet. In two skirmishes with the Flat-heads and Kallispells, they lost 41 warriors. The Creeks carried off a large number of horses, and 21 scalps. They massacred 50 families, and led 150 women and children into captivity. Some of the latter were sacrificed to their fallen warriors; the rest they condemned to slavery."
John Work in 1839 found slaves among the Cayuses, and he wrote: "The Walla Walla tribe are descended from slaves formerly owned and liberated by the Nes Perce Indians... They are now a respected tribe." (It seems that the Nes Perces thought it not right to "hold in slavery their own descendants," coming from intermarriage, and so liberated them all.)

Among the Sioux of the plains, all captives were regarded as slaves. But their own warriors were seldom taken alive, preferring death to slavery. Wrote Miss Dennis:
"It is interesting to note that most Indian languages contain a word meaning slave. In the Chinook jargon were two words, el-tah and el-at-ai. The name Calapooia, which was given to the 17 tribes of Indians living south of

Franchere said beads and furs were used as purchase money; James Douglas, beaver skins; Simpson, skins; Henry, a gun; while Vancouver said several young children about six and seven years of age were offered him for muskets and sheets of copper. Meas, a girl, at New Archangel (Sitka), brought him a young woman and offered her for sale, and that she was bought for an ax and a small quantity of glass beads. Slacum found many Indians in which a man had sold his own child. Covered wagon immigrants took as present instances where Indians attempted to buy white children, especially girls. Many stories were told of the persistence in this respect of Five Crows, the rich Cayuse chief.

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"EMBERS OF LOVE" By HAZEL LIVINGSTON

Lily Lou Lansing, pretty, young, tallish, married, lives with her sister in moderate circumstances. She is torn between desire for an exciting career and love for wealthy Ken Howard. Following a party at Ken's home, Lily Lou realizes they are unattached socially and decides to give him up. Ken overrules her objections and she accepts his proposal of marriage.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN
Ken came for her before 10:30.
"What did you tell your father?"
"Now listen, Lily Lou. We want 'Nothing,'" he grinned.

"But, Ken—"
"How would you like to drive over to some other county to be married? If they get my name, here in Oakland—well, it will be in all the papers, and by Monday we'll be surrounded by reporters and what not—"

"Where could we go?"
"How about Lake county? Would you like that?"
"Today?"
"Why not?"
"It seems mad, and romantic. All those miles..."

She left a note for May—"Won't be back until late tonight. Gone for a drive. Love, Lily Lou."
Looking back at it afterward, it seemed the happiest day of her life. Not even her wedding day was happier. The top of the car was down. They drove, bareheaded, letting the wind whip through their hair, turning to each other, to laugh, just out of sheer joy.

"We ought to make time," Ken said, but he stopped at every orange juice stand, every little sandwich place along the way. They drank the frothy orange juice, nibbled on hot, juicy sandwiches. They stopped in fields of wild flowers, to gather orchid tined mariposa lilies... exotic, lovely things, swaying on their slender stems like butterflies.

"But they'll die unless we have some water to put them in!"
"Ken wouldn't go down to the river bed without her. He said he wouldn't trust her out of his sight until they had the license. She might change her mind. So they ran down the hill together, Lily Lou slipping and sliding, screaming with helpless laughter.

They soaked the newspapers they had brought in the shallow water, wrapped the lilies carefully. They sat on a boulder, in the shade of a stunted oak tree, and watched two great gold and green dragonflies whirring over the water.

They ought to hurry... But it was too perfect. Lily Lou looked up at the cloudless azure sky, back to the sprawling California hills, already faintly golden under the summer sun. Her eyes met Ken's.

"Let's not get married. Let's sign here forever," she smiled.
"Wonderful idea!"
But presently he was afraid the license bureau would close before they could get there. He kept looking at his watch, fidgeting about it.

Lily Lou was a little nervous, but Ken said they gave their names, and again they hadn't been married before.
"So you're a year older than I am," she said, when they came out.

The chief factor at Vancouver says the slaves are the property of the women with whom their workmen live, and do not belong to the men in their employ, although I have known cases to the contrary. We shall see how this reasoning applies. These women, Ken said, to be the owners of the slaves are frequently bought themselves by the men with whom they live, when they are mere children. Of course they have no means of purchase until their husbands or their men make the purchase from the proceeds of their labor; and then these women are considered the ostensible owners, which neither lessens the traffic nor ameliorates the condition of the slave, whilst the Hudson's Bay company find it to their interest to encourage their servants to intermarry or live with the native women, as it attaches the men to the soil, and their offspring (half-breeds) become in their turn useful hunters and workmen at the various depots of the company. The slaves are usually employed to cut wood, hunt and fish for the families of the men employed by the Hudson's Bay company, and are ready for any extra work. Each man of the trapping parties has from two to three slaves, who assist to hunt and take care of the horses and camps; they thereby save the expense of employing at least double the number of men that would otherwise be employed on these excursions.

(Continued and concluded tomorrow.)

Liberty Proud of Her Contestants

LIBERTY, April 25.—Liberty is very proud of the public speaking ability of its school pupils. All entries in the elimination contest here showed ability, and the representatives for the county contest chosen with great difficulty.

In the Silverton contest Wilma Sargent, a fifth grade girl, won the gold medal in the intermediate division with her colored daffodil impersonation. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil



There was a flat tire on the mountain at Calistoga and Ken discovered there was no jack in the car.
"To tell you the truth, not quite."
"You said twenty-one!"
"Sure, a fellow has to be twenty-one, and I will be in two months."
"Oh—"
"Are you going to worry?"
"Heavens, no!"

They drove over to the lake, to look at it. "Let's go over to our cottage, and get a boat and some bathing suits," Ken suggested.
"And let's get some things, and cook—"

They had a gorgeous time. They put on their bathing suits and chugged in the motor boat. Ken operating the engine, Lily Lou dragging her heels over the side of the boat.
Then they tied it to a little broken-down wharf on an island, all overgrown with willows and tall green brush. The water was deep and clear there. They stood on the wharf and dived into the water, swimming lazily, treading water, climbing back on the boat to lie in the sun. Then back into the water...

"Like Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Crusoe," Ken laughed.
"The sun dropped, lower and lower in the sky."
"Heavens, it's nearly 6. We've got a long way to get you back home tonight."

Sixty Lily Lou had thought it was about four. Such a long trip ahead... still, what of it? They laughed, climbed back into the boat, steered for the Sargents' camp.
Lily Lou was dressed before Ken was, had a fire going, was busy frying potatoes, broiling steak, when he appeared.

Ken made a salad, mixing the dressing expertly. Together they watched the coffee pot, improvised a strawberry shortcake out of a bakery cake from which Ken prodigally cut the icing, and Lily Lou filled on mashed strawberries and thick, whipped cream.
Fun! They sat back in their chairs, on the porch, watched the sun, a glamorous, golden ball now...

"Oh, darn the California gin law... why couldn't we have been married today, and then we wouldn't have to go back—"
"So we could have all this fun over again on Monday? Coming up again, and all... Oh Ken, aren't you happy?"
"So you're a year older than I am," she said, when they came out.

Hummel, teacher of the third and fourth grades here, has had charge of the training of the children.
Sargent, Roland Cleveland, primary entry, was one of three rising for honorable mention. Miss Lens

Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

LACK of elimination is the most common disorder of mankind. It is estimated that 35 per cent of Americans are affected by it. The increase in this condition has been attributed to our modern methods of living.

The disorder is more serious than is commonly believed. Extreme patience and training of the bowels are necessary to cure this undesirable condition. Pills and home-made remedies may give temporary relief, but they do not cure.

Constipation is not a disease, but a symptom of an abnormal condition. It may be a factor in serious diseases such as appendicitis, gall bladder and kidney infections, lack of exercise, high pressure living, eating highly concentrated foods and faulty posture are a few of the causes of constipation. I believe that the most important cause is laziness or negligence of the daily practice of elimination. This soon develops into a habit which if neglected is difficult to correct.

Most authorities agree that the habit is usually started in early childhood. It is advised that proper training in this matter should begin in infancy. In earliest infancy the function is performed automatically but as the child grows older he learns that it is possible to ignore or postpone the call of nature.

M. G. M. Q.—What will increase the appetite of a nursing mother?
A.—Get out in the fresh air and sunlight as much as possible, have regular exercise and keep the system in proper condition. For further particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
R. O. S. Q.—What causes the small intestine to contract and spasm and how to treat it?
A.—This may be due to arthritis. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for further particulars and request your question.
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