

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

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Member of the Associated Press

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ADVERTISING

Portland Representative
Gordon B. Bell, Security Building, Portland, Ore.

Eastern Advertising Representatives
Bryant, Griffith & Brunson, Inc., Chicago, New York, Detroit, Boston, Atlanta.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, 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. \$9 cents; 3 Mo. \$25; 6 Mo. \$45; 1 year \$80. Outside Oregon: Daily and Sunday, 1 Mo. \$10; 3 Mo. \$28; 6 Mo. \$50; 1 year \$85.

By City Carrier: 45 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance. Post Copy 2 cents. On trains and News Stands 5 cents.

Truth About the Hawley Tariff

PROBABLY no tariff measure ever enacted in American history has been more lied about than the Hawley-Smoot tariff. The democratic spellbinders are now damning it from Maine to Texas and laying on it the burden of our woes. At the same time the democratic nominee as he travels from place to place assures localities that their specific tariffs will be preserved. What is the tariff but a compilation of local demands?

This editor is not a high-tariff republican. In our opinion the change in our national status from a debtor to a creditor nation called for alteration in our tariff policy. But the democratic position on the tariff is now thoroughly hypocritical. In their 1928 platform they approved the principle of the protective tariff and Al Smith campaigned with the definite assurance to Wall street that high protection would be maintained.

When individual schedules were up for adoption the democrats voted precisely as the interests of their districts dictated. Thus we had Dill voting for a tariff on lumber, Thomas of Oklahoma for a tariff on oil, Walsh of Montana for a tariff on copper, Broussard of Louisiana for a tariff on sugar. When the whole list is completed the democrats rage with fury and brand the tariff measure as one of the deadly sins.

Pres. Hoover urged a revision of the tariff in his first message to congress with particular application to agriculture. Most of the tariff upping which was done was on agricultural items. While numerous changes were made in industrial items as well, the tariff was distinctly one for the protection of agriculture.

The Hawley-Smoot tariff has been assailed as the highest in our history, which is not true. The average rates of duties for the several tariff acts, at the date of passage as applied to imports for the preceding year were:

McKinley tariff	48.49%
Dingley "	46.59%
Payne "	40.83%
Fordney "	38.85%
Hawley "	41.24%

Thus the Hawley-Smoot tariff was lower than the average rates of the republican tariffs of the last 40 years.

At the time of its enactment the tariff act of 1930 showed a net decrease, weighted average, in four schedules of 8.17%; and a net increase in 11 schedules of 7.41%; or a net increase for the act as a whole of only 2.39%.

The average on all imports, free and dutiable, is about 16%, or an increase of 3.2% over the act of 1922. Such average was 23% under the McKinley act, 20.9% under the Wilson (democratic) act, 25.8% under the Dingley act, and 19.3% under the Payne act.

Now take the matter of change of items. In the 1929 tariff there were 8300 dutiable items. Of these 890 were increased in the Hawley-Smoot act, 234 were decreased, and 2170 were left unchanged.

The percentage of imports admitted DUTY FREE under the Hawley-Smoot act is the largest with a single exception in 40 years. The percentages are as follows, of the items which come in free of duty:

McKinley tariff	52.4%
Wilson "	49.4%
Dingley "	45.2%
Payne "	52.5%
Underwood "	66.3%
Fordney "	63.8%
Hawley "	66.0%

We cite these figures, not to defend the tariff of 1930; but to refute the false assertion made by democratic spokesmen who preach low tariff and practice tariff high-jacking. For example AFTER the Hawley-Smoot tariff was adopted, those who really led the fight for MORE protection on oil, lumber and copper were DEMOCRATS. Democrat Henry B. Van Duzer of this state was lobbyist for the increase in the lumber tariff; and he was ably backed up by daily editorials in the DEMOCRATIC Portland Journal. Democrats of Arizona and Montana worked for the copper tariff. Democrats from Oklahoma and Texas worked to put across the oil tariff.

The republicans are at least honest in standing consistently for the principle of the protective tariff.

In a subsequent issue we will give the facts about how the Hawley-Smoot tariff gives protection to Oregon agricultural products adequately FOR THE FIRST TIME in post-war history.

Discounting "Panic" Propaganda

The Statesman supports Herbert Hoover for reelection as president and opposes the election of Franklin Roosevelt. But we are not waging a campaign on the assertion that the election of Roosevelt means panic. We do not believe that Roosevelt will put into effect policies which will injure business in this country. Wall street will soon put a ring in his nose the same as it did when he was governor of New York and the orgy of speculation was at its height in his own state.

A change of administrations would however create uncertainty and uncertainty often breeds fear. We think the chill that has gone through business in recent weeks reflects this uncertainty.

Our opposition to Roosevelt is not based on fear that he will damage business but conviction that he has nothing to offer which will do business or the country any good. At one time he berates Hoover for what he has done; at another time he turns around and adopts as his program major points of the Hoover policies; again he claims institutions like the R. F. C. are really patterned after the democratic war finance corporation.

The country should get over the idea that a particular party has a corner on business prosperity. The republicans cannot honestly claim that. The democrats however are devoid both of definite party principles and of able leaders to help conduct a party administration successfully. And Roosevelt, if he is elected, will quickly find himself embarrassed by his new-found friends: Norris, LaFollette, et al.

What will the klaxons do in New York where the republicans have nominated a Catholic and the Democrats a Jew for governor? Both bear good reputations so the state will not go under no matter which is elected.

The Leap From the Frying Pan



From New York Herald-Tribune

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

One Arm Brown again: Start of the Modoc war: C. B. Woodworth, 274 Fourth street, Portland, sends a second letter about the activities of this historic character who was so well known in the Oregon of pioneer days. Mr. Woodworth's letter reads:

"An article that I wrote concerning One Arm Brown has been questioned by a correspondent as to its accuracy. I stated that Brown carried his arm in a sling. Your correspondent disputes this. I asked Miss Lillian Applegate, who knew him well, and also at Croasman. They both verify my statement. As to my own memory, my father was chief clerk of the Indian department under several superintendents for many years. I was in the office almost daily and was in close contact with Brown. I also rode around the country with him many times, sometimes on horseback behind him. My memory is clear; he did carry his arm in a sling, but it is of no historical consequence.

"Your correspondent also censures Brown for his failure to warn the settlers of danger during the Modoc war. No one will question the memory or a statement of Capt. O. G. Applegate of Klamath Falls would make no the justice of his conclusions. I therefore wrote to him about the incident, knowing that he took a very prominent part in the war, and was in hopes that he was an eye witness. My hope was realized. He was there at the time. I am enclosing with this the answer in full to my inquiry. This letter contains much more matter pertaining to the Modoc war, and I am placing it in the hands of Mr. Hendricks, the editor of this column, to publish in full or excerpts therefrom concerning that which is pertinent to the subject, to the correct presentation of the subject.

"As to the morals of Brown, which were also mentioned. Those husbands who objected to their wives riding around or going around with Brown, were probably trespassing upon their neighbors' pastures and did not keep their own fences up. Even if they did, he might have crawled through the boards. If Brown had relatives whom this statement might offend, I would not make it, but if he were alive today and read the above he would laugh and say 'it is a good advertisement.' Or in the language of today, that I was a good 'press agent.' There is nothing vital in the stories that I have been writing about the old time residents of Salem. I have tried to be fair to all of them, to show up their good qualities and pass lightly over their defects. If I have erred in any statements I am open to correction. Your correspondent should have made his name known.

"All of those who knew Brown, and with whom I have talked, speak well of him. His faithfulness and his kindness and dependability and bravery. He was a Pled Piper to the children. Some parent would ask Brown to take his children to a circus and before Brown got to the circus he would have a band of children in tow and they all went to the circus, where he filled them up with pink lemonade, peanuts, and candy and other sweets. They all had such a jolly time. A man that children cotton to cannot be very bad in any way."

Mr. Woodworth says in a private note: "I enclose Uncle Oliver's. (Capt. O. C. Applegate's)

letter, which ought to be published in full, but use what you wish of it. But I would particularly like to have you publish the items that I have marked, to show that he (Brown) did not lack bravery. The conclusion is that Brown was 'officially responsible' for the failure to give warning to the settlers, but being, as Uncle Oliver says, 'out of his range,' was the reason for his not doing so. No one could possibly say it was negligence on his part. He did not realize the danger until it was too late." (The letter of Capt. Applegate will follow in this series, in full.)

Mr. Woodworth also writes: "I knew Odeneal well. I also remember a lot about the Modoc war. I recall well the day that Uncle Clarke (S. A. Clarke started for the scene of battle and how worried my Aunt Hattie (Mrs. Clarke) was." (S. A. Clarke was one of the outstanding newspaper correspondents who wrote on the ground the story of the Modoc war, for big New York, California and other newspapers.)

Mr. Woodworth says: "I also remember well hearing A. B. Meacham (General Meacham) tell the story of the peace commission that met the Modocs, at which meeting General Canby and Rev. Thomas were killed. What Meacham told the story sitting under the shade of the old maple tree which stood in our yard, it was dramatic. The scalp wound encircling his head was not yet healed and he presented a gory sight."

(Continued tomorrow.)

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

September 21, 1868

Furnished by H. C. Porter of Astoria
Copied from THE AMERICAN UNIONIST of Salem, dated Sept. 21, 1868.
MARION SQUARE—The fence around Marion Square has been down for several days. The loose stock in town has taken advantage of the condition of the same. It is presumed that this fact is not known to the proper persons or it would have been fixed up. The fence has cost the taxpayers considerable amount of money and should be cared for.

A Little Unpleasantness—Some parties attempted last night to disturb the Hurdy-Gurdy saloon at a late hour, by arresting a culprit whom it was supposed had perpetrated the recent burglary at Independence. Sundry shots of pistols and shot-guns were exchanged, but the parties being not much accustomed to the use of that kind of weapons, nobody was hurt.

The public will regard it as a calamity, first, that such a row occurred in the eminently quiet town of Salem, and second, that the parties thereto were not all killed. That Hurdy-Gurdy saloon is an abomination which ought to be suppressed. It invades young men and boys, who are not depraved, into vice, and it ponders the vicious indulgence of older men. IF LAW cannot reach it, what could a MOB do?

Citizens, we have no use for such an institution. Cannot we shate it? In the name of God and morality let us try.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

Salem, Or., Oct. 14, 1932

To The Editor: It is impossible and impracticable to make a country dry. Since the impracticable cause more immorality than others, they are the most immoral. Look at the results. Results don't lie. The drys mess well. So does a baby. Hell is paved with good intentions and heaven lacks many good bricks in its pavement. One in a thousand thinks close up to the truth. One in a hundred thinks half way up to the truth. After we study and experiment a century on a question we turn around near correct upon it.

Experience has taught us it is a great wrong to put a license or tax upon liquor because such creates a monopoly for the rich, falls for the poor, taxes for the profit and crime for all. All profit should be taken from all liquor. There are about four good ways to control liquor:

1st. Let the state, county or city, under strict regulation, make and sell pure liquor at cost.
2d. Let the people make and sell light liquor free from all license and tax, but let the government make and sell strong liquors at cost and limit the supply per person.

3rd. Allow all people to make all kinds of liquor and make a severe penalty for its sale.
4th. Allow all people to make and sell any kind of liquor.

It is likely the first plan is the best and the fourth next best. Gottemburg city tried the first, with the best results. The consumption of liquor decreased 99 per cent and crime 85! Can you beat it? We do not want the privately owned taxed saloon, but the rich do. Today the only ones wanting a dry law are the moonshiners and impracticable drys—the one who purposely make moonshine and the other to unwittingly make crime. The worst kind of liquor condition is a dry law! Results don't lie.
(Signed) F. VAN CAMP.

OPEN FORUM

According to the Union Signal, official organ of the W. O. T. U., there is a shortage of vodka in Moscow due to its use in the manufacture of synthetic rubber, much of which is used in the manufacture of tires and tubes for autos. Here's hoping that synthetic rubber will consume the full output of alcohol.

Our warts might take the hint and start synthetic rubber factories to use up their alcohol, thus saving us from drunken drivers.
L. V. R.

New Views

Yesterday reporters asked this question: "What do you think of the political situation in Oregon, and who will carry this state?" The following answers were received:
R. E. Davidson, machanic: "I haven't time to bother with that. I'm not interested."
J. Sharpe, gas station assistant: "Well, some people seem to think Hoover is making a greater bit all the time."
Leo N. Childs, local realtor: "I think the election will be very close here but that Mr. Hoover will carry this state as well as most of the others."

A Football "HUDDLE" By FRANCIS WALLACE

Shortly after making his prediction, Barney returned to New Dominion and started winter practice in the gym in order to prevent his prophecy from coming true.

The key to his system was his off-tackle play, most of his formations starting that way, as all sky-rocketers shoot into the sky, but breaking into whatever design the quarterback had called for to suit the particular situation. Barney stressed speed, deception, nifty handling of the ball—and all this required detail. He got the detail by practicing in the winter and spring. There was nothing mysterious about his system—that was why he could give it away at coaching schools—but it was tedious and intricate; that was why he taught it better than any of his pupils spread throughout the country.

Barney Mack probably knew a little more football than other great coaches; but he excelled principally because he was teaching something a step ahead of them and because he was a great teacher. Having the freshmen eligible for varsity the next season out in track suits in the gym during the winter was one of Barney's trumps. They worked easily, without strain; learned the plays and signals, the backfield shifts; and when it was time for spring training outdoors they were ready to start the rough stuff.

Hard Times Dance. Fidge was active for days before the annual hobo pageant. "Lemme take them shoes. Have you got a hat that looks worse than this? How about those old pants with the seat out?" Where it came from nobody knew—suddenly the Hard Times Dance had adopted New Dominion like a vagabond pup and became a part of tradition. Fidge, Ted, Pat Moynon and Brute Foreman had chartered an ash wagon, driven by two mules and decorated with tinnabulating cans. Dressed in the worst clothing to be found even at New Dominion, they drove in state to the scene of their ladies and picked up their glum princesses.

Ted was dragging Betsy, who when she saw the equipage, squealed and flustered. Fidge had discovered a new one in the west end. Pat and the Brute had located a pair on Garter Heights. Only regulars made the Hard Times. Down the main drag, Fidge standing up in the front, cracking his heels over mules which, but couldn't be bothered; Pat, partly lubricated, standing in the rear, saluting amused spectators.

Four hours of noise; a continuous vaudeville—an individual got hot, left his partner and did his interpretation of Jack Donohue or Bill Robinson; a group gathered about—urged him on—others joined. Collegiate versions of the Virginia Reel... Ed Fidge was a spring dance-football man, limiting chorus boys... Dervish dancing... Two orchestras banging continuous pandemonium. Eleven o'clock... Barney on the stage announcing prize winners... Everybody on the floor like Indians at a powwow... Barney trying to talk: "Ladies and bums!"

Two minutes applause. "Allow me to tell you—" "Louder." "Much louder." Sustained applause... Barney talking against the mob... (To Be Continued)

Daily Health Talks

COMMUNITY HEALTH

From a paper read by Mrs. Dr. W. W. Baum before a recent meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Medical society.

Periodic Health Examination. One of the most important subjects which is before us today is the matter of the periodic health examination. The periodic health examination is a check-up on the anti-tuberculosis campaign, and the child health and well-baby work. As you probably know, the death rate from tuberculosis has been lowered greatly in the past 25 years and this has been accomplished entirely by early examination and treatment.

It has not been any great change in the method of treatment. That work began to be done on infants and school children and health departments established in our cities and in our schools. As a result of these campaigns, the death rate among infants, children and youths was markedly lowered and this resulted in an increase in the average span of life—brought about, you understand, by saving the lives of infants and children who would have otherwise died and not by increasing the length of life of persons who lived to be 50 or so. As we lowered the death rate from tuberculosis and other diseases of childhood and youth; the death rate from heart disease, cancer and such maladies of middle life and old age became correspondingly higher and brought more to our attention.

This emphasizes the necessity of the practice health examination. We must do as much for our middle-aged as we have for our youth. These diseases which carry us off at 40, 45, 50 or 60 are largely of the so-called degenerative type, gradual and insidious in onset, not due to acute infections which can only be cured and controlled if discovered and treated early. And they can only be discovered and treated early if the person is examined regularly by the family physician.

A periodic health examination is best done by one's family physician and should consist of a careful history, not only personal history but family history for the evaluation of hereditary tendencies. The examination is complete and thorough and is of quite a different type from that made by the doctor when looking for a specific disease. The physician should keep complete record of each examination and should supply the patient with a card in the form of advice as to proper methods of living for his particular case. You can see how much better equipped the doctor would be to combat disease if called to your bedside if he already knew your body and its condition thoroughly.

Editorial Comment

From Other Papers

WE'LL GET THROUGH WINTER NOW

Oregon is a fine state, but this time of year we yearn for a jug of good old Missouri Sorghum molasses.—Salem Statesman. In that sort! Well, a fellow just phoned into this office saying he had sent to Missouri for a barrel of it and wanted to know if we could use a gallon on subscription. So, we are telling him to save a gallon for you too. Yes, we like it. We used to help make it when we were a kid. Ever feed the juicy stalks thru a sorghum mill and watch the "sap" drip into the vat? Ever lick the sorghum "spoon" when it was resting from stirring the simmering juice? Remember the "foam"? U-m-m, U-m-m! Fall sorghum days! Their only equal for kids are spring "sugar bush" days with the saples dripping into bright tin pails. It was all fine, all but the sap yoke. Guess we are talking a language Oregon kids know nothing about. But, anyhow, Charlie, you will get your jug of sorghum.—Corvallis Gazette Times.

Daily Thought

The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just.—Dana.

Coming Sunday

HOLLYWOOD

NOVARO

thrills in a real American drama

HUDDLE

Now Running Serial Story in Statesman