

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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25 Years of Achievement

SEVENTEEN years ago, Willamette university, oldest higher educational institution in the northwest, faced a gloomy prospect. Its major debts were paid, it is true, it had some endowment, but around it were growing up great state institutions which threatened to dwarf its usefulness and to make its continuation parolous. Certain trustees of the university and some of its largest patrons were not certain the school should continue.

Back at Wesleyan in West Virginia was one Carl Gregg Doney with eight years of successful university presidency behind him. Doney was invited to take the Willamette presidency. He accepted. When he arrived in Salem some of the alumni and trustees were not in the least sure the choice had been wise; the newcomer was not eligible for membership in the Longfellow's club; if he had played football he could not have held a line position like Ex-President Hawley but would have been forced to be quarterback.

However, when the new president spoke, and counseled and planned, the trustees knew their choice had been wise. Here was a scholar and a Christian; a genial man, soul entirely in the school which he was bent on making a greater and stronger university. He could be trusted and he must be supported.

Thus with the arrival of Dr. Doney, who this year completes 25 years as a college president and 17 years at Willamette, the university here went forward into a new and greater era. Its endowment was quadrupled. Its debts were extinguished. Its faculty was augmented and better paid. Its physical plant was enlarged. Its equipment was made adequate. All the while the ideals of scholarship and character were held paramount with the students and as the years went on the record of the alumni proved the ideals of Willamette made its material investment worthy.

The job of being a college president is a risky, exacting one. It exceeds in hazards the coach's task. Any man who can serve successfully for 17 years as a university leader has arrived. He has proved superior ability.

Throughout his administration Dr. Doney has built wisely. He has insisted upon adequate endowment, ample buildings, well-equipped and paid faculty. But he has put priority upon the intangibles of a great university; its charge to make the student's needs paramount and his intellectual and character development outstanding.

Yesterday 400 men in all walks of life paid tribute to Dr. Doney and his accomplishment as a university president. The remarks filled a nicely bound book presented by R. J. Hendricks. Men of affairs and position in Oregon like E. S. Collins, R. A. Booth, Amedee Smith, C. J. Bishop added their oral appreciation for Dr. Doney's work in adding to the stability and the worth of old Willamette. And President Doney, as always, responded modestly, with fine diction and with a renewed plea for the intangibles of scholarship and character for which Willamette is noted.

Sales Taxes

THERE are a lot of questions about the sales taxes which are threatened both by the congress and the state legislature. People are concerned chiefly over who will pay the tax. Will it be like freight, paid at both ends? When a farmer has hogs to sell he gets the terminal price less freight to get them there. But the seller of pork in the city says it costs so much plus freight from the country. The sales tax will result in developing a new art, that of passing along the burden.

Will it be passed along to customer like the electric tax and the tax on admissions?

Or will practices vary by individual businesses?

It may wind up like the overcoat in the traveling man's expense account: "It's there but you don't know it."

The theory of the sales tax, as we understand it, is that it shall be added to the cost of the merchandise and thus paid by the consumer. Under present competition manufacturers and merchants are in no position to absorb the tax. Many of them, like the farmers, have been living off of capital for three years, and if they were to assume the sales tax it would be ruinous. Department store nets run only around 3 cents out of each dollar of sales even in good times. So if a sales tax of 2% comes out of their net, it will be just "too bad" for them.

The sales tax sounds good in theory because it is the only thing that hasn't been tried. But as it is agitated the mercantile interests are commencing to take alarm, and there is prospect of a referendum on it.

The state has to raise more revenue; and all will have to contribute. The difficult thing is to distribute the burden with equity.

Salem gives a hearty welcome to the horticulturists and the nut-growers. As the heart of the fruit and nut-growing districts of western Oregon Salem is vitally concerned with the progress and prosperity of these lines of enterprise. They have their problems and worries; and these annual conventions give thorough study to the problems which affect the producers. The papers which are presented are more than usually valuable, coming as they do from practical men as well as from college scientists. Those who have the time will find it interesting to drop in on the sessions at the chamber of commerce.

The state congratulates Oregon City for turning down a proposal which would have wrecked its fine city government. Political mischief-makers sought to recall the present city commission, and bungle up the administration of the city's business in spite of the fact that it has given Oregon City one of the best city governments in the west. The rest of the state applauds the display of sanity in the seat of Clackamas county.

Speaking of the "Sea Thrush" wreck the reporting done by Jack Routh of Astoria for the Oregonian was a nice bit of work. Well-written, with fine sense of the drama of the situation, the story rates as one of the good pieces of journalism in 1932.

A free lance writer was the only passenger on the ill-fated "Sea Thrush". A real shipwreck, and she the only one there to write it up in the first person. What a break!

The Oregonian comments that the people on the hunger march are hungry not for bread but for power. It might add, hungry for publicity.

That frost makes the genuine easterners yearn for buckwheat cakes and real maple syrup.

Kittyhawk Light



BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

McLoughlin's answer to spies:

(Continuing from yesterday):

"By the provisions of the joint occupation treaty British and American subjects alike were entitled to settle in the Oregon country. The fur monopoly of the Hudson's Bay company, therefore, and its legal jurisdiction extended over British subjects only by act of parliament.

"This history of the Oregon country until the treaty of 1846 revolves to a large extent around the forceful personality of Dr. McLoughlin. He ruled over the Indians and British subjects, principally trappers in the employ of the company, firmly and wisely. To his salutary influence is attributed, in no small degree, the almost utter lack of Indian wars and crimes during his tenure of office. He inspired respect by his insistence upon equal justice for red men and white. Perhaps the preservation of harmony was owing largely to his interdiction

upon the sale of liquor to the Indians.

"Great as was his influence in maintaining peace in the Oregon country during the fur regime, still greater were his services in standing for the cause of harmony when Great Britain and the United States were ready to plunge into hostilities over the disputed territory. McLoughlin early saw that Great Britain had no chance to secure territory south of the Columbia river. Nevertheless he advised the retired employees of the company to settle in the fertile Willamette valley, territory destined to be American. This shows the human side of the man. He was true to the interests of the company he served, yet when the appeal to aid distress came, he was superior to interests of profit and served universal human necessities. We refer to the American immigration from 1842 on. What should McLoughlin do in regard to these vanguards of civilization? How

should he order his agents throughout the Oregon country to treat these frontiersmen, filled with prejudice against England? One line of policy, and that pursued by the average man, would have been to set the Indians upon them, to refuse aid and succor to them at the company's posts, to place every hindrance and vexation in the way of an advance that meant the downfall of the fur domain. Such a policy also undoubtedly would have meant war between the United States and Great Britain.

"McLoughlin, however, did none of these things. He ordered the Indians to keep the peace; he everywhere aided the tattered and penniless immigrants with supplies and money and he joined the provisional government of Oregon to prevent the rabid anti-British Americans from attacking Fort Vancouver and thus precipitating hostilities. From the Hudson's Bay company McLoughlin received censure for his compromising attitude toward the Americans, while from many of the Americans whom he aided he received, as a Britisher, only slander. His personal fortune was exhausted through aiding many of the immigrants who subsequently refused repayment.

"After his resignation as chief factor and severance of his relations with the Hudson's Bay company, McLoughlin lived at Oregon City, where he possessed much property in lots. He became an American citizen and hoped to live out his life in peace in the country he had done so much to develop. Such a happy consummation was denied him. By sharp practices and propaganda on the part of his enemies he lost most of his land claims. He died in 1857 an embittered and unrequited man.

"In 1845 Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour were sent by the British government to Oregon for the purpose of examining the country with respect to the measures to be taken by England in case of war between that country and the United States over the Oregon boundary question; also to sound out opinion there among the American settlers and officials of the Hudson's Bay company. Their report was damaging to McLoughlin and was one of the reasons of his resignation as chief factor.

"The following document is McLoughlin's answer to the criticism in the Warre and Vavasour report. It is copied from the McLoughlin papers in the Bancroft Library, University of California. "Remarks by the undersigned on the following extract of the Hudson's Bay company and the Messrs. Warre and Vavasour report sent by Sir George Simpson, governor in chief Rupert's Land (area of the original grant to the Hudson's Bay company) and the council to James Douglas Esq., (successor at Fort Vancouver to McLoughlin) and by him communicated to John McLoughlin:

"In conclusion we must beg to be allowed to observe with an unbiased opinion that whatever may have been the orders or the motives of the gentlemen in charge of the Hudson's Bay company's posts their policy has tended to the introduction of the American settlers into the country. We are convinced that without their assistance not 30 families would now have been in the settlement. The first immigration in 1841 or 1842 arrived in so miserable a condition that had it not been for the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay company they must have starved or been cut off by the Indians. Through motives of humanity we are willing to believe and from the anticipation of obtaining their exports of wheat and flour to the Russian settle-

"THE BLACK SWAN" By Rafael Sabatini

SINCE 1690

In the year 1690, when piracy was rampant on the Spanish Main, Priscilla Harradine sailed from the West Indies bound for England aboard the "Centaur." She is accompanied by middle-aged Major Sands, the aide of her late father who had been Captain-General of the Leeward Isles. The Major aims to win Priscilla's hand and fortune. Monsieur Charles de Bernis, former Lieutenant of the notorious buccaneer, Henry Morgan, is aboard. The Major is hostile toward de Bernis, considering the latter a pirate, but Priscilla is fascinated by his charm and wit. Morgan now is Governor of Jamaica, and employed by his King to rid the sea of pirates. A few still elude him—among them the scoundrel Tom Leach, for whose capture Morgan has posted a reward. Leach, on his ship "The Black Swan," engages the "Centaur" in combat and captures her, killing all hands on deck. In the cabin, de Bernis catches the Major and Priscilla against denying anything he says as their lives may depend on it. He introduces Priscilla as his wife and the Major as his brother-in-law. De Bernis whets the pirate's greed with a story of a fortune to be gleaned from a Spanish plate fleet sailing shortly, adding that he left Morgan to search for Leach and enlist his aid in his capture. De Bernis and Leach sign an agreement that the former will lead the pirates to the plate fleet and receive one-fifth of the treasure. Leach begrudges de Bernis such a large share but later, the pirate's lieutenant, Wogan, infers that the promise can be broken after the spoils are in their possession. He also reminds Leach that Priscilla would also be a fair prize.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Monsieur de Bernis removed the pistol-bearing stole from about his neck, lifted over his head the baldric, to the carriages of which his long rapier was attached, and delivered one and the other to Pierre, with orders to bestow them in his cabin. They had been assumed chiefly for decorative purposes, and they had served their turn.

Next he went to open the door of the cabin into which he had ushered his fellow voyagers, and invited them to come forth again.

They came, Miss Priscilla pale and shaken, yet making a spirited attempt to conceal her feelings; the Major, also pallid, but truculent, and with no notion of dissimulation. "Perhaps you'll tell us, sir, precisely what you intend by us," he demanded aggressively.

They might have observed had they looked more closely that de Bernis, himself, wore the strained, jaded air of a man who has passed through an ordeal. But not on that account did his patience desert him. He ignored the Major, however, and addressed himself entirely to the lady, who had come to lean against the table.

"Be assured, at least, that I intend the best that I can do."

But Major Sands did not mean to be ignored. "Why should you?" he demanded. "Being what you are, why should you?"

De Bernis smiled wearily. "I see that you're being caustic. I assure you, mademoiselle, that in spite of what I am, you shall be as safe as I can contrive to make you."

Miss Priscilla looked at him with troubled eyes. "Was it true, what you told that pirate? Are you, indeed, associating yourself with those... those men?"

Monsieur de Bernis took time to answer her. "The question implies a doubt. You find it incredible. From you that is a compliment. I thank you for it. But I may not encourage it."

"Then your service to Captain Bransome, your taking command on



Captain Bransome lay, with a cloven skull, where he had fallen at the foot of the companion.

the gun-deck, was a pretence?"

"A reasonable inference," he shrugged. "It is useless to argue against facts. Remembering that it is also a fact that, for the time being at least, I have made you safe from Captain Leach and his crew. If the word of a buccaneer counts for anything with you, believe that it will be my aim to send you safely home to England. Unfortunately, this is not possible at once. Delays are unavoidable now. And there may be anxieties and discomforts. But I hope—and, indeed, I am confident—nothing worse. Meanwhile, I will beg you to keep the cabin, where I shall contrive that you are private."

Upon that he left them to go on deck.

He came out into the horrible stink of the waist, still strewn with the bodies of the fallen men who had composed the crew of the Centaur and of three or four buccaneers whom they had cut down before being, themselves, overwhelmed.

Captain Bransome lay, with a cloven skull, where he had fallen at the foot of the companion, so that to go up to the quarter-deck de Bernis had to step over the body of that good-natured burly fellow, who last night had been rejoicing in the thought that this was his last voyage. His last voyage it had proved, indeed, and it had ended sooner far than he had been expecting.

If de Bernis thought of this and bestowed an inward sigh on that honest life, so ruthlessly and wantonly extinguished in the very moment of reaching for the reward of its industry and courage, his countenance remained nevertheless set and impassive, as he went up the companion, a brave, jaunty figure in his violet and silver.

From a knot of men gathered about the main hatch, from which the coaming had been removed, came a halting cry for him in a sudden cry of:

"Topgallant! Topgallant!"

It informed him that the news of his presence and identity and of the enterprise to which he was to

lead them had already spread through the ranks of Tom Leach's followers.

The cry was taken up by others on the fore-castle. It drowned the sounds of merriment that were emerging from the galley, to tell of ruffians finding entertainment there.

De Bernis paused, midway in his ascent of the companion, and half-turned to wave a hand in acknowledgment to his acclamers. Then he went on, and stepped upon the quarter-deck, to meet the lowering glance of Leach. The Captain engaged there with Wogan and a score of hands, considering the tangle overhead which had resulted from the boarding, and dictating measures for disengaging the two vessels, which now, with yards almost bare, were drifting slowly before the breeze.

It was in the articles that Monsieur de Bernis had signed with Captain Leach that the Frenchman should take command of the captured vessel with a prize crew from the Black Swan. De Bernis had insisted upon this, claiming it as due to a leader of his distinction among buccaneers. Grudgingly Captain Leach had yielded the point. But now that de Bernis came on deck to exercise his command, he was to learn that the other had found a way to curtail it.

"Wogan stays aboard with you," he was curtly informed. "Ye'll need a lieutenant. And ye'll have Halliwell for your sailing-master."

De Bernis was under no delusion as to his real intention. These men were placed there by the pirate's suspicious nature to keep him honest. He displayed, however, no sign of resentment.

"That suits me very well, provided it is understood they take their orders from me." And he proceeded immediately to the assertion of his authority. "We'll begin at once by getting the carpenters to work on the rudder-head, and swabbers to clean up the messes you've made on these decks. I like a tidy ship."

(To Be Continued)
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Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

December 7, 1907

The friends of the State university at Eugene feel that the working for the ballots for the June election, referring to the referendum vote on the appropriation for that institution is misleading. W. C. Winslow has filed a petition with Judge Galloway for a friendly suit in equity to clear up the difficulty.

CORVALLIS—Coach Gordon B. Frost of U. of O. is to be retained to direct the football squad next year at U. of O., according to reports, as the students have decided that he does not know enough of the fine points of the game and does not make his men practice enough. Dr. C. F. Chase, second team coach, Michigan man who came west to coach Willamette, probably will succeed Frost.

Yesterday a force of men was busy on the new Court street pavement cleaning away the mud that had been carried there in considerable quantity by the vehicles coming from the unpaved streets.

December 7, 1923

A joyously received "bomb-shell" was thrown into the Willamette Forward Movement luncheon yesterday, when President Carl G. Doney announced that A. N. Bush of Salem had pledged \$25,000 to the endowment and building campaign.

EUGENE—Four small children were hurled to death three men seriously burned and four grown people received injuries from which perhaps two will die, when a quantity of gasoline that was being used to start a fire in a stove exploded at the home of Iver Johnson here last night.

Chief Justice George H. Bur-

nett of the Oregon supreme court yesterday wrote a recommendation endorsing Judge Charles H. Carey of Portland for appointment to the United States supreme court to fill a vacancy which it is understood will be made on the supreme bench in a short time.

Daily Thought

"Genius is mainly a matter of energy, and poetry is mainly an affair of genius; therefore a nation characterized by energy may well be eminent in poetry."—Matthew Arnold.

Thirteenth Chair Is Vehicle Chosen By Drama Pupils

SILVERTON, Dec. 6.—The Silvertown high school Playmakers will present its play, "The Thirteenth Chair," Friday night, December 9, at the Eugene Field auditorium under the direction of Guy Delany.

The cast includes Margaret Larson, Lynn Johnson, Pauline Henjum, Laurel Hansen, Catherine Tomlinson, Evelyn Stewart, Anna Larsen, Glenn Scott, Merle Davenport, Loyal Aydelott, George Reed, George Smith, Buss Tweed, Vera Beughl, Wayne Satchwell and Louise Latham.

Cooks' Club Formed For Rural Children

ROCKY POINT, Dec. 6.—A 4-H cooking club has been organized at the Rocky Point school. Grace Knappe is president; Vera Blocker, vice president; Evangeline Williams, secretary. The following joined, Grace Knappe, Vera Blocker, Evangeline Williams, Ruby Shatto, Mary Shamberger, Germaine Etzel, Angie Shamberger, Bernice Lambrecht, Ruth Williams, Kathryn Lambrecht, Hazel Blocher, Rhianart Smith

Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.

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

THIS IS THE time of year when "quincy sore throat" may come to plague us. It is a disease which occurs most frequently in early spring and late fall, but any time when the weather is changeable it appears to prosper.

This is an uncomfortable and sometimes painful affliction and sometimes proves serious. Quincy is quite different from the sore throat that accompanies a cold. In quincy sore throat an abscess forms. Like any other abscess, it must be opened and the pus gotten rid of before relief and cure can be obtained.

The infection that causes this ailment is usually traced to enlarged tonsils and diseased tonsils. As a rule, even though both tonsils are abnormal, quincy affects one side only. It may be a complication of tonsillitis, inflammation of the tonsil.

May Follow Tonsillitis
In tonsillitis the tonsils become swollen, enlarged and painful. Swallowing is more and more difficult and fever is present. Sometimes the acute symptoms of the attack subside, but pain in one side of the throat may continue. This may be due to abscess in the tonsil.

Not all cases of tonsillitis result in quincy sore throat, of course. But

such attacks are likely to recur unless the diseased tonsils are removed.

One attack of quincy sore throat will probably be followed by another. Though not all diseased tonsils result in quincy sore throat, I would advise their removal.

Infected tonsils are a menace to health. They lead to kidney disease, heart disease, arthritis, neuritis and other disturbances within the body.

In children, diseased tonsils frequently result in acute rheumatic fever. They render the youngster liable to various infections and hinder normal growth and development. Quincy sore throat is a dangerous condition and should not be neglected. Due to the poisons which are absorbed from the abscess in the throat, severe damage may be done to the heart and kidneys.

Do Not Delay Treatment
Let me warn you against the danger of waiting too long for the abscess to "break" of its own accord. If simple treatment does not relieve the pain and difficulty in swallowing it is probable your doctor will advise that the abscess be opened at once. For some unexplained reason it is customary to have tonsils removed during warm weather. If the tonsils are actually diseased and cause repeated attacks of tonsillitis and quincy sore throat, delay in dealing with them is dangerous. Do not wait for warm weather, but have them attended to as soon as possible.

Many persons with diseased tonsils are advised to have them removed. They delay action and postpone the necessary operation simply because they fear it. This is foolish, because removal of the tonsils is a simple measure. It need cause no undue alarm or anxiety.

Answers to Health Queries

Lucile. Q.—What would cause pain to the right of the stomach, just under the thorax?
A.—This is probably due to gas.

J. S. Q.—Is there a way for reducing the nose?
A.—I would suggest that you consult a plastic surgeon; he will advise you.

A Reader. Q.—I am 18 years old, 4 feet 11 inches tall, how much should I weigh?
A.—For your height and age you should weigh about 109 pounds as determined by examination of a number of people.

M. R. N. Q.—My heart stops beating for a little while, is this serious?

I have been examined and told my heart is all right.

A.—This may be due to indigestion, there is no cause for alarm.

Mrs. A. F. E. Q.—What do you advise for reducing?
A.—Eat very sparingly of starches and sweets. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for full particulars and repeat your question.

F. S. Q.—What causes the tongue to crack?
A.—This may be due to acid in the system caused by a faulty diet and poor elimination. Send self-addressed stamped envelope for full particulars and repeat your question.

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