

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Defeatism

ONE needs only to attend a few sessions of the legislature or sit in on some of the hearings or circulate around in the lobby to sense the defeatism which prevails. The legislature appears to be a congregation of cowardice rather than courage. The atmosphere of defeat and depondency is so overwhelming that we suspect some of the politicians are scheming on trading the state back to the Indians.

This malaria of surrender is deadly. Senators and representatives slink about as though expecting commitment to a hospital. Even those who came with some hope and faith seem to have caught the contagion.

Hearings become wailing walls for representatives of group interests. Each group seeks to outdo the other in moanings as to its own bankruptcy. Legislating develops into a race for shifting burdens of government to some other class or group.

Oregon,—"land of the empire builders" thus appears to be inhabited by pygmies. Where is the heroism with which this state presumably was founded? Our wagon train is in the desert of difficulty, and the well-nigh unanimous cry is just to sink down and perish in the sands. The blood of the founders has been diluted to an anemic fluid that pales the faces of those presumed to be leaders.

This same spirit of defeatism is observable in the glorification of mediocrity. The ways and means committee acts like a bunch of levers. If any person is rising about the crowd, presto, knock his head off; put him down to the level of the average. If any leaders have come to Oregon or arisen in Oregon who for compensation deserve and have been getting something more than a subsistence income, quick, head them. Reduce executives to the grade of clerks; put distinguished jurists on whom the security of life and property depend to the income level of nimble bail-brokers and police court lawyers.

Legislators go about their task as though government was a nuisance and taxation a crime. We heard one lobbyist say that working people did not object to a sales tax on gasoline because they could see that the gas tax was expended on roads for them to drive on. But cannot working people and everybody else see that schools are for their children, fire and police departments for their protection, and courts for the defense of their civil rights? And how can these functions be maintained without taxation? And how should they be maintained save by taxation imposed with due regard to ability to pay?

The Statesman denounces the atmosphere of defeatism that has gripped the legislature and is fast spreading out over the state. We deny that Oregon is licked. We refuse to let the Oregon legislature run up the white flag and advertise to the world that we are going to welch on our debts, going to revert to primitive peasantry, going to capitulate to hard times.

It is a time for faith and action not for surrender; a time undoubtedly for readjustment and strategic retreat but not for relinquishing the field like quitters. We listen for some clarion call, for some heroic voice lifted to give courage to the people of the state. Such a call would be a challenge to effort and renewed endeavor. That way lies our salvation.

Something to Shoot At

REPRESENTATIVE McALEAR of Washington county spoke out at a hearing Monday night in which he plead for some light over what the legislature should DO. His committee on assessment and taxation had been hearing from many quarters over what it should NOT do; but no help was vouchsafed over how its troubles could be solved. We do not know what response Rep. McAlear will get, but his appeal is timely; and the assembly of lobbyists will go into a huddle to make some constructive suggestions instead of doing target practice all the while so they can shoot full of holes every proposal that comes up.

At the risk of getting many well-aimed bullets shot our way we will venture some definite proposals for the consideration of legislative committees dealing with the tax problem.

1st. Let the state levy of three-mill property tax made in December, 1932 stand for this year.

What is the root of our financial trouble? Simply this, that no state levy was made in 1931. This made the acute shortage which is giving the state treasurer the willies. The remedy then is simple, legal and practical, apply the property levy just as the state tax commission has done.

Objections are made that taxes are now delinquent, and how will this tax be paid? Two factors are ignored, first that the delinquencies will be made up; and this year will undoubtedly see a large payment on the back taxes. In other words the delinquency will not be cumulative: the collections on back taxes will about offset the new delinquency on current taxes. And as soon as there is any revival in prices the tax revenues will roll in fast. The second factor is that all subordinate taxing units have drastically reduced their budgets this year, so that the addition of the three mill tax will not be burdensome.

We are frankly not in favor of abandoning the general property tax in toto; and this for two reasons, first, it reaches vast holdings of property owned by non-residents who otherwise would pay very little to the support of our state government. Why should we let the extensive timber holdings, the railroads and power companies escape paying a tax to the state? These corporations pay slight excise tax because of the offset feature. Another reason for retaining the property tax: it is a painful tax. When you get painless taxes you invite extravagance and easy spending. When the taxpayer can figure out on his tax receipt just where the money goes he will squawk when the tax becomes oppressive.

This paper has consistently fought for reducing the burden on real property, and so supported the income, intangible, and excise levies. But we think it only fair to continue a reasonable general property levy for state purposes. Otherwise the lesser taxing units will merely take up the slack and these other indirect taxes will have to be increased so the grand total of taxation will become more oppressive.

Finally it is advisable to continue the property levy this year because "ex post facto" legislation is of doubtful constitutionality and positive impracticality. No law could go into effect before June which comes after the regular tax-

Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

January 25, 1908

The library board has voted to decline the offer of Andrew Carnegie to donate \$14,000 for a library building in Salem. It is felt that sum is not enough to construct an adequate building and that by waiting, a larger donation may be obtained.

CHICAGO.—An attempt of the socialists to bring about a "march of the unemployed" through the downtown streets resulted in two sharp fights with the police in which the would-be marchers were routed after a number had been clubbed.

WASHINGTON.—Chairman Tamm, of the appropriations committee, warned the house yesterday that the country was confronted with a \$100,000,000 deficit unless estimates for the next fiscal year should be cut down materially. His warning was set upon by Underwood as the text for a lengthy address concerning the recent depression.

January 25, 1928

If the resolutions adopted by the Oregon Tax Reduction club committee, crystallized, the salaries of public officials will be decreased 25 per cent and no public servant will receive a salary of over \$5000. Furthermore the University of Oregon and agricultural college will be required to support themselves out of the revenues of the present millage tax entirely.

The first health clinic of the year, sponsored by the county health association, was held at the chamber of commerce yesterday with 33 babies and 15 school children examined.

BERENBREINSTEIN.—The last of the American forces which have been keeping a watch on the Rhine ever since the signing of the armistice, ending the world war, are homeward bound. The Stars and Stripes were lowered from this famous fortress at noon yesterday.

New Views

Statesman reporters yesterday queried: "Are you familiar with the acting of Helen Hayes who won first place among movie actresses in 1932? How do you like her work?"

Lucille Flannery, Willamette university senior: "No, I'm not. I wanted to see her in 'Farewell to Arms' but, you know, exams are coming up."

Mrs. K. H. Waters, home maker: "I think she's splendid."

Demonstration of Pruning is Slated For Thursday at 3

WOODBURN, Jan. 24.—The pruning demonstration that was to have been given last Thursday by Ronald E. Burnett, instructor in vocational agriculture at the local high school, has been postponed to this Thursday, January 25. The demonstration, scheduled to start at 2 p. m., will be held at the R. L. Freeburg farm two miles south of Brassell's corner, on the Salem road. Burnett will show how to prune various kinds of fruit trees and grapes. The public is invited.

After having been arrested by State Police Officer Farley Morgan, Earl Hoehler appeared before Justice of the Peace H. Overton Monday afternoon and pleaded guilty to a charge of driving a vehicle with four adults in the driver's seat. He was fined \$2.50.

paying date for the first half of 1932 taxes. Postponing the tax date two months would derange the whole financial program of the counties and cities and school districts.

The simplest, safest, and fairest way is to let the three-mill property levy stand for this year. There should be a law however which would validate a transfer of funds to meet the levy wherever such funds exist. Thus Marion county proposes to pay its state tax out of an accumulated road fund. Other counties might divert part of their motor license receipts for this purpose unless it is needed for bond purposes.

2nd. Avoid NEW taxes. Our trouble is a case of acute colic, not a chronic disease. Why then revamp our revenue structure to meet a sudden emergency? The cause of the immediate pain was the failure to make a property levy a year ago. This is cured by the levy made for this year.

Sales taxes whether general or selective lack scientific balance. In good times they pile up excessive revenues, and being "painless" it is difficult to hold down government expense. From a practical standpoint the legislature should not depend on any form of sales tax to provide this year's revenues because such a tax is sure to be referred to the people with considerable probability of defeat at the polls.

3rd. For a longer term program, it would be advisable to try to hold the state property tax to one or two mills; and to make reasonable increases in indirect taxes. An income tax such as was submitted at the last election save without the type of tax credit therein provided would provide more revenue. Consideration should be given to the elimination of taxing of capital gains and allowing deduction for capital losses. This would stabilize the revenues greatly. While the inheritance tax might be increased, too sharp an increase would induce people to do their dying elsewhere. Additional revenues may be obtained from domestic insurance companies, as is proposed.

4th. Arrange to divert balances in sundry funds (outside of highway commission, accident commission, higher education) to the general fund, making these contribute to the support of general government. Divert a portion of the increases on commercial motor vehicles from highway funds to the general fund in lieu of losses due to abandonment of branch line railroads.

If the legislature will come out of its blind staggers and give some objective study to its tax problems it will find the solution is not as difficult as it has imagined. There is no need to nail up the windows of the state house, or fly into a panic. Sane, careful thinking will show a way out. We submit this outline as at least one contribution towards the sensible balancing of the state budget.

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.

EVERY PARENT knows that the growing and active child is apt to scratch or injure himself while at play. In some instances the injury due to a fall may appear to be of no consequence, yet it may result in a serious disease, such as "osteomyelitis."

Osteomyelitis is an inflammation of bone tissue, caused by infection with pus-producing germs. Most cases of osteomyelitis are traced to a germ called the "staphylococcus."

This is an organism commonly found in infected tonsils, adenoids, nasal sinuses, teeth, and other organs of the body.

The injury received in a fall or blow prepares the way for an infection of the bone. The germs are carried by the blood stream from a diseased part of the body to the recently injured part. They are deposited at the point of injury where the resistance is low. This is a common experience, but, of course, not all cases of osteomyelitis can be traced to an injury.

Osteomyelitis may be caused by the direct entrance of the pus germs through a wound. This may happen in a child, as in the case of compound fracture, amputation or other condition where bone is exposed. It may follow a severe attack of tonsillitis or sinusitis, certain fevers such as scarlet fever, measles and influenza.

The disease comes on suddenly with marked chills and high fever. The affected bone is painful and there is acute tenderness near the joint. Children who complain of pain or discomfort in a leg or arm should be carefully examined by a physician. This is particularly important if the child has recently fallen or scratched himself.

In what I have said, I do not mean to infer that all children who fall and complain of pain will have osteomy-



Dr. Copeland

elitis. But if a child does have high fever, tells you he has had a fall, and complains of pain in a bone, he should be suspected of having osteomyelitis.

Unfortunately, this complaint is often overlooked or improperly treated, may be called "growing pains." As I have told you many times, there is no such thing as growing pains. There is always a definite cause for the symptoms.

Early recognition and proper treatment of osteomyelitis are vitally important. When overlooked, the disease becomes chronic. Then it greatly impairs the health and growth of the child. In severe cases disabling deformities may result.

Early Treatment Essential. Fortunately, by means of the X-ray, early recognition of the disease is possible. In every suspected case, an X-ray picture should be taken of the affected part. This should be attended to promptly. If the picture shows haziness and involvement of the bone, treatment for osteomyelitis must not be delayed.

In mild cases, simple rest in bed and keeping the affected limb from motion brings about a cure. In more advanced cases, a trifling operation is necessary. An opening is made over the infected bone and the pus is removed. Postponement of this operation may mean delayed recovery and the need of repeated operations.

Answers to Health Queries

R. E. Q.—What causes a young man to grind his teeth while sleeping?—This may be due to nervousness or intestinal worms. Consult your doctor for treatment.

M. M. B. Q.—Is there any special diet for a gall bladder operation?—Avoid all rich, heavy foods, excessive sugars and fats.

H. Q. Q.—What do you advise for discharging ears?—This condition requires medical attention.

Frank L. Q.—What causes a soreness around the region of the heart?—This may be due to gas, caused by indigestion. It would be wise to have an examination. (Copyright, 1932, K. F. S., Inc.)

BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Officers to enforce them appointed a committee, Jason Lee chairman. Ewing Young died Feb. 15. Jason Lee conducted the funeral at the grave site, six miles from the present Newberg. The services over, as chairman, he called those in attendance to order, to continue the work started on the 7th, and a preliminary organization was effected, officers nominated, the committee of the 7th perfected, and an adjournment taken, until the next morning, at the old mission; Jason Lee still chairman. Feb. 18, 1841, with a "full meeting of the inhabitants of the Willamette valley," quoting the secretary's official record, "at the American Mission House," a full set of officers was chosen, with Dr. Ira L. Babcock supreme judge, with probate powers, to act as judge for the first Monday of the year. A committee to frame a constitution and formulate laws was chosen, to meet Tuesday, June 1, at the "new building near the Catholic church" (St. Paul). That meeting was held, and fixed the next meeting for the first Monday of August, and another for the next, the first Tuesday in October. The last two proposed adjourned meetings were not held, and further proceedings on adoption of constitution and laws were for the time abandoned. But the provisional government that entered without break until the territory was proclaimed, and all their acts validated by the territorial government.

1841: The old Mission, Feb. 7 a meeting there to consult upon the formation of laws and election of

1841: Meeting at the Oregon Institute (on Wallace prairie) which was convened February 2 named a committee of six to call a further meeting on Monday, March 6, at the house of Joseph Gervais, two miles below the old mission.

1841: Gervais house, March 6, where a committee of 12 was appointed, to call a further meeting at Champeog, May 2, 1843, and where legislation was enacted providing bounties on scalps of predatory animals that were killing the stock of the settlers. Geo. W. LeBreton acted as secretary of this meeting. Gustavus Hines was secretary of those of Feb. 17 and 18. A treasurer was elected at the Gervais house, and a standing committee that might call other meetings and collectors to secure the bounty money. Bounties were fixed, and the manner of paying them—to white settlers; nothing to Indians. This was what became known as the "wolf meeting."

1843: May 2, pursuant to call of the committee of 12 named at the Gervais house meeting, the famous gathering assembled that has come down in history as the one authorizing the provisional government. The report of the committee of 12, in favor of organization, being up for decision, the order of the day was: "Being carried by acclamation, and a GREAT MAJORITY being found in favor of organization, the greater part of the dissenters withdrew." The words are those of Geo. W. LeBreton, secretary, called the first secretary of state of Oregon.

The last act of that meeting, in the official record of LeBreton, reads: "It was moved and carried that the OLD officers remain in office till the laws are made and accepted." The OLD officers were those of the provisional government voted at the old mission Feb. 18, 1841, and they were thus continued until July 5, 1843, as Officers for an enlarged provisional government were nominated at this meeting, but they

were to await confirmation by the July 5th meeting. A legislative committee of nine men was authorized, and the nine were chosen, to meet six days, at \$1.25 a day each, to frame a constitution, and formulate laws, and to report at an adjourned meeting July 5, 1843, also at Champeog.

1843: This legislative committee of nine met, at the old mission, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 16 to 19, and Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27 and 28, and agreed upon the constitution and laws that were reported to the July 5 meeting at Champeog; Its meetings were held in the mission granary

and the mission hospital. (July 4, 1843, was held the second notable celebration of the nation's natal day, at Champeog. Rev. Gustavus Hines being the orator. (The first of the kind was at the Methodist mission at Nisqually (now Tacoma), July 5, 1841 (the 4th falling on Sunday). (Turn to Page 6)

"The Challenge of Love" By Warwick Deeping

SYNOPSIS

Sam Perkins, Dr. Montague Thredgold's bottle boy, meets his employer's latest assistant, Dr. John Wolfe on the latter's arrival at Little Navestock in a wet winter dusk. Sam notes mentally that the new doctor's luggage is very light as he conducts the stranger to the Thredgold house, where he meets Dr. Thredgold, shabby, sleek, and "the most affable of men." Conducted to his top-story room, Wolfe swiftly recalls his seven years of work and study—how he earned his way by boxing exhibitions as a country fair "bruiser," as a tavern singer, and as a railroad laborer. And now, after all, Wolfe is almost penniless. At dinner, Wolfe impresses Dr. Thredgold's wife as a hungry, "raw hawk of a man... silent and sulky." She is talking on medical training and mentions Sir Joshua Kennedy, senior physician at Guy's Hospital, as an ideal instructor. The meal is interrupted when Sir George Griggs, profane from pain, arrives with his shoulder hurt after being thrown from his hunter. The binstery baronet is infuriated over Dr. Thredgold's dilatory diagnosis. Wolfe shows skill in stripping the coat off the hunter, a victim who turns to the young doctor and asks Wolfe to attend to him.



"I shall have to hurt you badly for about ten seconds," said Dr. Wolfe, as he grasped the dislocated shoulder of Sir George Griggs.

CHAPTER FIVE

"Look here—just take this on. I don't want to be fooled about any longer."

Wolfe glanced at Thredgold. The little man's face looked pink and suffused. His eyes were big behind his glasses. "If you care to let my assistant examine you, Sir George—"

"Yes, I do."

"Very well, sir, very well. I have nothing more to say."

Thredgold pivoted round on one check-patterned leg, struted to the hearthrug, pulled the lapels of his coat forward, and stood with chest expanded.

In five minutes Wolfe had Sir George Griggs stretched upon the sofa. The surgeon had taken off his left boot and was sitting on the edge of the sofa with his heel in the baronet's armpit.

"I shall have to hurt you badly—for about ten seconds, sir."

"Go on, I'm not a baby."

"Catch hold of Mr. Ruston's hand. Nothing like something to grip. Now, hold on to that."

There was a moment of writhing, of grim, clenched anguish as Wolfe pulled at the arm and worked at the dislocated shoulder.

"In. That's good."

"What—all over?"

"Yes."

The big man lay on the sofa and panted, while Mr. Ruston flapped his hand.

"I say, that was a twister!"

"God—you gave me a squeezing."

"Get me a 'peg,' someone; it's made me feel pretty funny."

He was sweating. Dr. Thredgold turned and rang the bell.

"Head of the bone was out, was it?"

"Yes. If you can sit up in a minute, sir, I'll just see that everything is all right."

Sir George sat up readily enough while Wolfe manipulated the left arm very gently and made sure that the head of the bone was back in its normal position.

"Yes, that's all right, sir."

"Byes, a glass of brandy and water."

Dr. Thredgold lingered at the door. "I say, sir, I am confoundedly obliged to you."

"Oh, that's all part of the campaign. I shall have to tie you up to keep that shoulder quiet. What about your forehead?"

"A little gravelling, isn't it?"

"Yes, nothing serious. I'll wash it, and patch you up with a bit of plaster. By the way, though—"

He remembered suddenly that he was in Dr. Thredgold's consulting-room, and that a hot and rather humiliated little man was fidgeting on the hearthrug.

"Dr. Thredgold will tell you what precautions you ought to take."

"Oh, all right," said the baronet, gulping brandy and water.

Half an hour later Mr. Ruston was driving Sir George Griggs homeward in his gig. It was still raining hard, and the wet streets of Navestock were deserted. The big man had so far recovered himself that he was able to see the humour of much that had passed.

"What a confounded old woman! I always knew Thredgold was a duffer. I wouldn't have come within a mile of him only I knew Odgers of Hinkley was in London."

"Well, that other chap—"

"Jove, that's the sort of man for me. Plenty of grip there. I can't stand these counter-bouncing little beasts like Thredgold. He's only fit to slosh people with treacle and water."

"Mrs. T. ought to run the practice."

"Sophia Padson—don't, my dear chap, don't! That woman's face always acts on me like an emetic. You should hear old Johnson's parrot next door shouting 'Monte, Monte,' all day in summer. A man like Thredgold ought to be shot for marrying such a woman."

And the gig, with its lamps flaring through the rain, rolled out of South Street into the wet night.

At Prospect House Wolfe sat on

the sofa in the consulting-room, smoking a clay pipe. There had been a slight scene after Sir George's departure. Dr. Montague Thredgold had got upon his dignity and spoken with some heat.

"Mr. Wolfe, sir, I regret my self with having allowed you to behave with such rashness. A swollen joint like that ought to be treated with the utmost caution."

Wolfe had a big heart and no pettiness. He was rather sorry for Dr. Thredgold.

"Well, sir, I felt convinced—"

"When you are a little older, Mr. Wolfe, you will not be convinced so easily. Experience teaches a doctor to be cautious."

Dr. Thredgold retired to the drawing-room, where his wife was sitting before the fire. The faint tinkle of a piano came from the next house, and the mellow piping of a flute. The Misses Johnson and the Rev. Charles Chipperton of St. Jude's were playing old Johnson, the wine merchant, to sleep.

Mrs. Thredgold looked up with one of her expressionless smiles. If you could ascribe any colour to smiles, Mrs. Thredgold resembled the yellowish wool in her lap.

"Everything quite successful, Montague?"

"Most successful, my dear."

"A serious accident?"

"Dislocated shoulder. Mr. Wolfe and I reduced it."

Mrs. Thredgold looked gratified. "I thought the young man ought to profit by your experience, Montague, so I sent him after you."

"Exactly, my dear, exactly."

"Rather a raw young man, and very ugly, but I have no doubt that you will polish him and improve his manners."

Dr. Thredgold poked the fire rather testily.

"Mr. Wolfe," he said, "seems to be a young man of some ability. But a little forward, a little inclined to be above himself. I shall have to modify that."

(To Be Continued)
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