

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

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## Liquidation of German Culture

It is sad news that comes out of Germany these days; and the saddest of all is the suppression of freedom of thought, the liquidation of much of the German culture, the fanaticism and intolerance which prevail under the Hitler regime. The immediate fury breaks upon Jews, thousands of whom are members of families that have resided in Germany for centuries. They have contributed greatly to German music and literature and art. Mention of the names of Heine and Mendelssohn, of Ludwig and Einstein ought to be sufficient to prove the quality of work which German Jews have performed. Now they are harried from their positions in universities, in government service, and socially degraded.

Another group which suffers from the rage of the wearers of the swastika emblem are the communists. They are made subject to bitter persecution. So intense is the campaign that libraries are to be ransacked and all "alien and Marxist" books are to be burned. This is to occur in a state which even under the kaiser tolerated such literature and permitted complete freedom of thought in universities.

Every agency in Germany is to be chained to the chariot of the Nazi dictatorship. A minister of propaganda and elucidation has been appointed, who told the newspaper workers frankly that "the press should be an organ upon which the government could play". This domination of newspapers has long been characteristic of dictators and governments. Even the United States in war time had its minister of propaganda. But besides newspapers, radio, theatres, moving pictures, and cabarets are to be made vehicles of Hitler propaganda. The churches even are being reorganized in accordance with demands of the dictator.

We in American can scarcely imagine what conditions must be like in a country where thought is suppressed, and where a critic of the government is subject to arrest. Even a cartoonist was called to account because his sketch of Herr Hitler was regarded as ridiculing this new "all-highest". Mark F. Ethridge, managing editor of the Macon, Ga. Telegraph and News, writing in the magazine Editor and Publisher, says:

"There is no longer any free press in Germany; it is an organ upon which the government plays. It is more than that; it is a paid, kept claque, under compulsion, it is true, but nevertheless devoid of any claim to rank with free newspapers anywhere. That part of the press which dared to criticize has been suspended 'until further notice', which means as long as the government desires. . . . All the newspapers are in government hands, or under government thumbs. The news agencies are in government hands or under governmental control. The moving picture concerns are virtual propaganda agencies for the government. A censor reads all the cables of foreign correspondents and politely but firmly rejects a great many of them."

That is what dictatorship means; and the post-war drift has been decidedly in the direction of dictatorships. Instead of preserving the world for democratic forms of government the war has caused such disturbance and upheaval that dictators step into power and peoples are forced to goose-step to dictator music.

What a collapse is occurring in culture! When we see what has transpired in Germany in late weeks we wonder if we are entering into the second period to be denominated the "Dark Ages".

## Roosevelt's Seven Points

THERE have been so many conferences among representatives of great powers in the post-war years, that one must be conservative in reading the comments of those now participating in discussions in Washington. Naturally these men who come from Europe are our guests, and are too diplomatic to do other than profess enthusiasm over their reception at the hands of Pres. Roosevelt and to report progress in effecting adjustment of world problems. It is recalled however that there have been many such sessions in late years; and while the premiers might come to tentative agreement there were always the offices back home to tear to shreds any formula that might be worked out over the luncheon tables.

Thus far the country does not have any idea of the formulas which have been proposed in the discussions at Washington. Yesterday the following statement was given out at the White House as expressive of the objectives of the conferences:

- An increase in the general level of commodity prices.
- Re-orientation of commercial policies.
- Reduction of tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions.
- World expansion of credit.
- Capital expenditures by governments to stimulate business.
- Reestablishment of an international monetary standard.
- Improvement of the status of silver.

That is merely restating the obvious. We are still in the dark as to how prices are to be boosted; or how tariffs are to be reduced; or just how we shall get a money standard to working again. The world knows what it needs; but has long been baffled in satisfying its needs.

As was recognized by Mr. Hoover, a great share of our troubles lies in the tangles of foreign business and political relationships: war debts, restrictions on trade, etc. Abandonment of the gold standard by many countries was a consequence rather than a cause of the troubles. While it is important to restore quickly a standard of exchange that standard will not be stable unless other relations are equalized and balanced.

The sessions between Roosevelt and foreign representatives should be fruitful. They will give the participants a clearer understanding of the fresh viewpoint which Mr. Roosevelt is bringing to his own tasks. Beyond laying the groundwork for the London conference in June little could be accomplished at the Washington meetings. It now remains for the experts of the various foreign offices to work out their solutions to this seven-point problem. That is not going to be easy. We recall that another famous democratic president submitted a 14-point program to Europe at one time; and the European politicians stripped it of most of its marrow teeth. Roosevelt has only half as many points but their substance is as controversial as many of those in the Wilson catalog of fourteen. We hope a kinder fate awaits them at Laudantian Versailles.

With weather like we have had for a week this country can safely go on the golf standard.

Some of the ladies are having a hard time with these mignonette pancakes they call hats.



## Yesterdays

... Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

April 27, 1908  
A new world record for the pole vault was set at Philadelphia, Pa. yesterday when W. E. Dray of Yale university cleared the bar at 12 feet, 6 1/2 inches.

The new town of Donald on the Oregon Electric half way between Salem and Portland is the site of a real estate promotion. May 12 the Donald Town Lot & Land company will stage an excursion from Salem and Portland with band music and a program to attract a crowd for their land auction.

A boys' club with one of its activities baseball has been organized at the Y. M. C. A. Officers are Walter Kirk, president; Clifford Farmer, vice-president; Eldon King, secretary, and Clarence Shaw, treasurer.

April 27, 1923  
SILVERTON — E. S. McCormick, superintendent of the Annapolis school, has been elected to succeed B. T. Youel who has been superintendent of Silverton schools for six years.

W. H. Bailie, rural school supervisor, will leave for an extended trip throughout the county today to standardize four county schools: Belle Passi, Broadacres, White and Four Corners.

To date response to a north-west lumber workers' strike called by the I. W. W.'s has hit in

## BITS for BREAKFAST

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Pioneer liking leading to tragedy:

(Continuing from yesterday.) In a speech at the 1875 annual meeting of the Oregon Pioneer association, on the state fair grounds, former U. S. Senator J. W. Nesmith said, referring to his arrival in the fall of 1845 with the Applegate covered wagon train:

"Oregon City was then the principal town west of the Rocky mountains. . . . Salem contained three houses. . . . The present site of Portland was a solitude surrounded with a dense forest of fir trees."

The three houses Nesmith saw in the embryo town that became the city of Salem were the Lee mission home, now 949 Broadway, "the parsonage," now 1395 Perry (then where the wooten mill water tower now is), and the L. H. Judson home, in the middle of the block surrounded now by Commercial, Court, Liberty, and Chemeketa streets. Nesmith did not count the log house next to North Mill creek and south of the Lee house; nor the log shack near where Center street now crosses that stream, built to accommodate employees of the manual labor school. Dr. W. H. Willson had a house where the main building of the paper mill is now. Rev. J. L. Parrish had one near where the junior high school named for him stands. The others were much scattered. Salem was not platted, and not named, until three years later. The first church building, that of the First Methodists, which stood where the tragedy occurred (where the present one stands), was not dedicated until Jan. 25, '53.

The site of Salem was mainly forest and plain in 1847. The first store had not been opened or built. There was no postoffice. The first boom times came after the discovery of gold and the return of the first gold rushers, who went from the Willamette valley. The Dr. Willson house named above was built in the fall of 1846. It was some years later moved to the rear of the blacksmith shop that stood on the corner where the Marion hotel is now, and the former Willson home was occupied as a wagon shop. On the corner opposite, the northeast corner of Ferry and Commercial, was built in 1847-1848 the first store building, that of Thomas Cox, two stories. A former shop was later moved to the rear, and that became the famous Union House, afterward destroyed by fire.

The blacksmith shop across the street became the saloon of George Beale, who in 1865 was hanged for murder. The site of the saloon and the wagon shop is the ground on which stands the Marion hotel.

As was said above, the late Joseph A. Baker, who made a sort of census of houses in 1849, found 18 only in September of that year. He did not mention the log house on the creek south of the Lee house, nor the shack near Center street where that thoroughfare crosses that stream. They had probably been torn down by 1849. He enumerated the others listed thus far in this series, and in addition these:

Small building or shed on west side of Liberty street on the south bank of North Mill creek, then unoccupied. The James Turner Crump home, standing a little southeast of the southeast corner of the present Ladd & Bush bank building. Two story home on present site of the Wm. Brown residence, Church and State streets, occupied by David Carter, former mission teacher, and his family. Small house on northwest cor-

ner of Church and Ferry streets (where the E. M. Croisan home is now), occupied by Wiley Chapman and family. Mr. Chapman came in 1841. The first Marion county court house was built by him.

Rev. A. F. Waller residence, north side of East State street, about opposite 16th street. The Cox store. The David Leslie home, about where the Salts Bush house now stands.

And a "small house just west of where the Masonic building now stands, occupied by Mrs. Brown and family; she was a daughter of Thomas Cox and mother of J. Henry Brown, the historian. The husband and father had died on the plains."

At least three of the houses enumerated by Mr. Baker were built after 1847—the Cox store and residence, the Chapman house and that of Mr. Crump, for the owners came in the 1847 immigration, and arrived too late to get their dwellings finished that year. No doubt others of the 18 Mr. Baker saw in late 1849 were built in late 1847, and in 1848 and early 1849. Including the Holman house under construction when the boy-whipping tragedy was enacted.

So there could not have been more than 18 houses, counting all kinds, in the embryo town at that date. Probably not more than eight or nine. The Parrish house still stands—was partly destroyed by fire and rebuilt; is on North Capitol nearly opposite the Parrish junior high school building. The third house was torn down only two or three years ago, to make room for the Hoover brick on Court street, occupied by the Eoff electric plant. The original house had been moved up to Court street, on the alley, and had various pioneer occupants, including the ancient and prominent North Star saloon.

Where was the unruly Popham boy attending school in 1847 in the Oregon Institute, of course. That was the only school; besides

# "MARY FAITH" By BEATRICE BURTON



CHAPTER XXVI  
"And are you going to stay here now, Kimberley?" his mother asked him.

"No." His lips came together with a snap. "No—I'm more sure than ever that it was a mistake for Mary Faith and me to be married. I came here tonight because I wanted to talk to her about divorcing me. It's not right for us to be tied up to each other when we've stopped caring for each other. You feel that way about it yourself, don't you, Mary Faith?"

Mary Faith sat in rigid agony on the very edge of her chair, her hands clasped tightly in her lap. Her dark blue eyes were very big in her white face and there were faint shadows under them. Her lips scarcely moved as she spoke. "I don't know, Kim."

"You don't know?" He was exasperated. "What do you mean, you don't know?" "Well, I don't believe in divorce, Kim. And don't you remember what we promised each other the day we were married?—To live together all our lives."

"Look here, Mary Faith, I'm not going to sit here and argue the fine points of the marriage service with you," said Kim, dismissing his marriage vows with a wave of his hand. "I came here to ask you to divorce me. I don't care about you the way I did, and you seem to be getting along fairly well without me. You have my mother on your side . . ."

"You talk as if I were your enemy, and I'm not," Mary Faith interrupted him quietly. "I love you, Kim, and I'm not going to give you up to that Janet-woman without a struggle. Last year when you came to me and told me you couldn't live without her I gave you up—and three months later you married me. Now you want to give me up, and marry her, I suppose. But I think you ought to wait a while and find out how you really feel about her and about me. Time can settle a lot of things that nothing else on earth can settle, Kim."

He lost his temper then. "You talk like a fool," he said, furious with anger. "You talk to me as if I were a child that didn't know its own mind. Now see here, I'm going through with this thing—"

"All right," Mary Faith broke in upon him once more. "You'll have to do it, Kim. I care for you too much to give you up, and besides, I know you'll not be happy with that girl. You don't love her. . . . You just think that you do because she follows you around and it flatters you to have her do it. If you really loved her the way you think you do

the only church, court building and in '51-3 and '52-3 the place where the territorial legislature was held.

It is likely that the Bennett home, where the chickens were stoned, was the one occupied by Mrs. Brown and family later; that is in late 1849, when Mr. Baker first saw it. As before said, no part of the town was platted in 1847, though some surveys had been made and lots sold—evidently by metes and bounds; and the

(To Be Continued)

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## 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.

CHILDREN SUFFER from many ailments. Most of these are preventable. Merely to say this should put every parent on the alert to guard against unnecessary dangers.

The contagious diseases of childhood are readily transmitted from one child to another. Some of these can be avoided by proper care and in consequence many unnecessary sufferings prevented. Simple hygienic rules taught during childhood have much to do with the future health of the individual. It is believed by most students of the subject that the ideal place for such instruction is in the school.

The Spread of Disease  
I believe this an excellent plan, but certainly such teaching should not end there. It should be practical, emphasized and repeated at home. Home teaching is sometimes more convincing than the instruction received at school. Unfortunately, many of us are careless about such matters. In any event, the instruction at school is vitally essential. Children should be taught as early as the use of the handkerchief. They should be instructed how to protect the nose and mouth when coughing or sneezing. They should be given the reasons why their not doing it may spread disease.

Answers to Health Queries  
G. R. S. Q.—What is the cause of poor circulation? Is there any cure for this condition?  
A.—Poor circulation may be due to a number of causes. In most cases improvement in the general health brings about improvement in the circulation. For further particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and request your question.

Mrs. W. L. Q.—What can be done to eradicate blackheads on the chin?  
A.—For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and request your question.

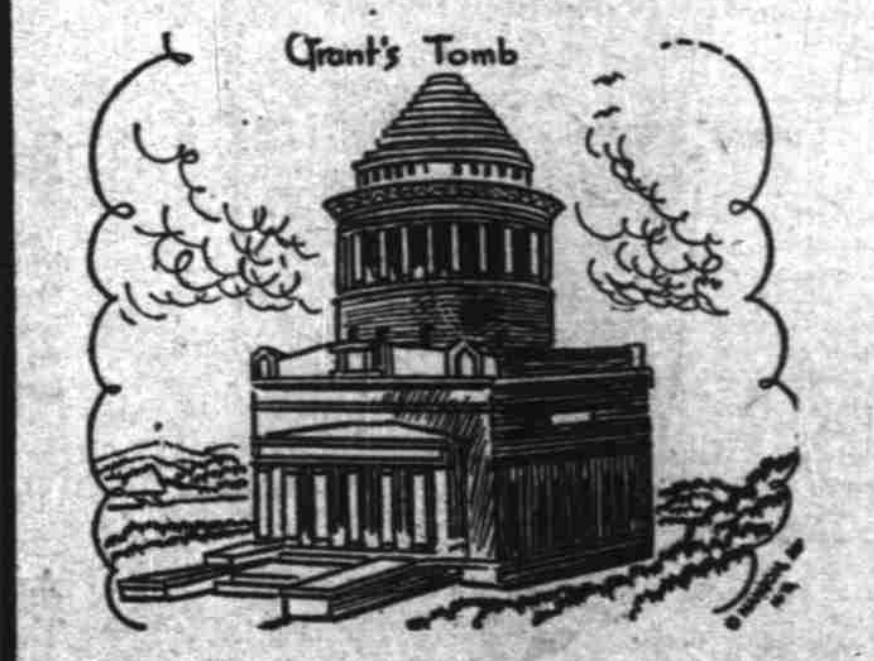
G. J. Q.—What do you advise for a clogged feeling in the head and nose? I seem to have a cold in the head.  
A.—This is probably due to nasal catarrh. Keep the nose and throat as clear as possible. For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and request your question.

Wash Hands Frequently  
Every child should be warned against the common habit of placing fingers and pencils in the mouth. Every child should be carefully in-

structed in the necessity of washing the hands with soap and water. This habit should be acquired as soon as possible. Everybody, young and old, should remember the necessity of having clean hands before eating. Brushing the teeth upon arising and retiring, should be made a part of the daily routine of every child. This responsibility should begin at as early an age as possible.

To insure health among our young, it is advisable that they be examined periodically. Strict attention must be given to posture. Ear, eye, nose, throat, dental and other possible defects, should be discovered as soon as possible. When these are corrected in early life, much undue and unnecessary suffering is escaped in later life.

## 36 Years Ago GRANT'S TOMB DEDICATED



From the Nation's News Files, New York, April 27, 1897  
Officials of the nation and city and representatives of foreign countries attended the ceremonies dedicating Grant's Tomb, overlooking the Hudson River.

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