"No Favor Sways Us: No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - - - Editor-Manager SHELDON F. SACKETT - - - - Managing Editor

Member of the Associated Press e Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publica-of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in

ADVERTISING

Portland Representative Gordon B. Bell, Security Building, Portland, Ore. Eastern Advertising Representatives Bryant, Griffith & Brunson, Inc., Chiesgo, New York, Detroit, Boston, Atlanta.

Entered at the 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. 50 cents; 3 Mo. \$1.25; 6 Mo. \$2.25; 1 year \$4.00 Elsewhere 50 cents per Mo., or \$5.00 for 1 year in advance. By City Carrier: 45 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance. Per Copy 2 cents. On trains and News Stands 5 cents.

Evacuation of the Picket Army

CALEM'S miniature of the Washington "bonus army" came to a peaceful though not unexciting end yesterday afternoon when the "unemployed army" which had been picketing the court house lawn evacuated on order of the county court backed with threat of force. This was not accomplished until O. H. Goss, late arrival, and principal agitator, was placed under arrest. The alleged purpose of the demonstration was to obtain a public hearing in protest against inadequate relief provision of food, clothing and shelter for unemployed men and their families. The actual purpose, so far as the leadership was concerned, was principally agitation, the fomenting of trouble among men out of work. It was part of the general agitation stirred up all over the state, to take advantage of the period of unrest. It had its start here months ago when S. E. Purvine was assaulted in the relief headquarters after he had devoted months of faithful and uncompensated service on behalf of destitute families. Fortunately in the present instance the authorities finally acted to clear the grounds of the manifest nuisance, and to suppress the disorder and nuisance at the court house steps.

One could not mingle with the people who made up the picket brigade without sympathy for them and their lot. The plight of women and children in impoverished circumstances is always touching. But their gesture was a wholly unnecessary action, because the relief work of this county has been well organized and complete. In fact the unwarranted protest and abuse of those in responsible position will react against the "cause" of those who staged the performance. From kindly sympathy public sentiment may change to a frigid attitude, which would withhold aid from those whose only answer to relief extended is to "bite the hand that feeds them". The picketing demonstration, led stones. During his convalescence he by recent imports with radical propensities, may serve to was told that forty-two stones had make the authorities more hard-boiled, not so much against those who are in distress, as against the leadership which is interested primarily in social revolution.

There is no need for the general public to get excited over the disturbance. With some 4000 families which have been helped by the relief agencies, the mustering of such a small number of malcontents is a tribute to the success of the organization in charge of the work. No family is permitted to go hungry, if they make their wants known. The \$1.50 compensation allowed is in no sense a wage, but subsistence money for which some return in the way of road work is required. Every effort is being made to get men off the relief rolls and onto the payrolls where they will be earning wages. But some are so hostile to work they just want the county to keep on feeding them.

Marion county has been tolerant even of outside radicals. We want no violence here; and have put up with a sall-bladder. This sets up a muscle good deal to avoid violence. But the authorities and the public are not ready to be bull-dozed and overrun by professional trouble-makers, stirring up discord on false assertions for objects far different from those announced in the pronunciamentos.

The Retreat at London

THE London economic conference, called to solve vexing international problems in order to permit the resumption of world trade, has been and still is, on the verge of failure; and the failure is in large measure attributable to the Rooseveltian policy and leadership. After summoning the leaders of the world for personal conferences in order to work out adjustments so the London meeting would be a great success Pres. Roosevelt has retreated to an intransigeant nationalism which bodes ill for the conference.

First, this country refused to discuss war debts at the conference, although this has been one of the great stumbling blocks in international economic affairs.

Second, though Secretary Hull has eloquently endorsed reciprocal tariffs and tariff reductions, our delegation renegged on a proposal of a 10% cut all round, made by some of its own members.

Third, in spite of the fact that Pres. Roosevelt stated a specific object of the conference was the stabilization of currencies, the United States has resisted any move toward such stabilization, demanding that the dollar be permitted to "take its own course".

Now what is behind all this retreat of the administration? The answer is plainly INFLATION. To stabilize the dollar might mean the end of the speculative frenzy which has been going forward in anticipation of devaluation of the dollar. When it was proposed chills were felt and reported in Washington. Committed as the administration is to price | tion is a simple one and need not hoisting, and to the use of debasing the currency in order to hoist prices, it was afraid to take a stand for sound money, stabilized currencies and resumption of normal trade on that lived long and comfortable lives

How do we know this? Follow not the political dispatches but the reports of the speculative markets. The wild horses of inflation are getting the bit in the teeth. Wheat jumps to over a dollar a bushel, although in this commodity crop prospects justify the advance. Cotton and all other commodities have been forging ahead since the proposals for dollar stabilization were resisted by Americans at London. The virus of inflation is working. The country now feels the first stimulating effects. The grave danger is that the stimulant will produce intoxication and the country be plunged in an orgy of inflation, paper money, currency steadily growing more valueless, and eventual disaster and repudiation.

London offered the way toward healthy restoration of values; economic nationalism offers the prospects of painful and costly readjustment covered up temporarily by the

drug of inflation.

Back to Standard Time

ONE by one the Washington towns which lost their heads and went daylight saving time are rescinding the orders and going back to standard time. Walla Walla, principal city in southeastern Washington, is back again on the regulation of the solar orbit. Concerning the change-back the Union of that city declares:

"It was another noble experiment which went sour-this daylight plan. The idea is good, providing it is used universally. but when one group stays on standard time and the other on daylight time, it is something else again.

"Community after community, giving the plan a trial,

"I Met That Dame SOMEWHERE Before -- "



'v Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

A FRIEND of mine recently had an operation for the removal of gallbeen found. The patient was amazed and could not believe it possible. To convince him, the surgeon showed him the specimen jar containing the stones. Then and only then was my friend fully convinced of the truth of the story.

Gallstones may vary in number from one to fifty, or even more, in rare instances a hundred. When many galistones are present they are usually small, smooth and round. When few are found they are likely to be large, rough and irregular in shape. The latter cause more pain and may cause frequent attacks of gall-bladder colic.

Symptoms of Gallstones Not all cases of gallstones are painful. The pain is caused when the stone moves, trying to leave the

reflex, leading to severe pain over the lower borders of the right ribs. The pain may be referred to the right shoulder and back. It is often confused with rheumatic and neuralgic Sufferers from galistones complain

of indigestion, nausea, loss of appetite and constipation. The symptoms are more marked when the stones interfere with the passage of bile. When this happens the skin of the patient becomes yellow. Normally the bile leaves the gall-

bladder and enters the first part of the small intestine. A stone may enter the bile duct and prevent the passage of bile. When this happens the bile overflows and is poured into the blood stream. This leads to "jaundice" or discoloration of the skin. Neglect of gallstones leads to in-

flammation of the gall-bladder. This is known medically as "cholecystitis". "Cholelithiasis" is the technical name for gallstones.

Use of Patent Medicines

I am often asked whether gallstones can be cured by operation alone. This is the only method of getting rid of the offending substances. Do not be misled by statements concerning the value of certain patent medicines recommended for the cure of gallstones. They are not approved by the medical profession. As yet we have no medicine that will prevent gallstones, or dis-

If you are a sufferer from gallstones and operation has been advised, do not delay. It is a dangerous affliction to neglect. In the hands of a competent surgeon, the opera-

be feared. It will comfort you to know that millions of men and women have without knowing they had gallstones It is only when they cause definite trouble that they need attention.

Answers to Health Queries

M. M. W. Q.-What causes burning feeling in the stomach? 2: What causes a growling sound in the stomach at all times? A .- This is probably due to acidity,

caused by a faulty diet and poor elimination. 2: This is probably due to gas. Correct your diet.

M. K. Q.-What causes bad breath? 2: What do you advise for dandruff? 3: Is it bad for the health to eat too much candy? A .- This may be due to diseased tonsils, decayed teeth, nasal carrh, indigestion and constipation. Try to ocate the cause and remove if possible. 2: Daily brushing, frequent shampooing and the use of a good

tonic should prove helpful. 3: Ex-

cessive use of any food is harmful.

(Copyright, 1938, K. F. S., Inc.)

### HEALTH BITS for BREAKFAST

Richest early immigrant

mulatto, George W. Bush: George H. Himes, curator of the Oregon Historical society, attended the meeting so often mentioned in recent days in this column, the one of July 5, 1906, the 65th an-Nisqually, on the site

Mr. Himes at the time wrote about the commemorative meeting. It was like a homecoming to him. His boyhood was spent in that vicinity. Of his trip to attend the celebration he said in part: 'We halted at my father's donation land claim, now owned by David Fleetwood, the next place east of the Lacey postoffice, upon which he settled Nov. 9, 1853. . . One reflection, at least, of pleasure was awakened by this brief visit to the old home.

"That was of satisfaction that in the year 1863 I planted a row of maple trees along the road in front of the new house built that year-all of which are now more than two feet in diameter, and afford a most grateful shade to all who pass that way.

\* \* \* "From this place to old Fort Nisqually, a distance of nine miles but little change is noticeable in the Nisqually bottom. "When I first knew that region

#### Y esterdays . . . Of Old Salem

Town Talks from The Statesman of Earlier Days

June 27, 1908 Salem to be city of lights; board of trade committee appropriates over \$300 to purchase 3000 feet of electric streamers for Fourth of July celebration.

Mrs. C. L. Bristol Kelliher, Salem library board president, run down by reckless young bicyclist; suffers multiple fracture of leg; baker boy rider in bed nursing bruises from accident.

Chinatown agitated over excavations for D'Arcy building on Liberty street, saying "Heap muchee money! Heap muchee gold buried long time ago;" ru-

June 27, 1923 Thirteen Salem men and women receive degrees at University of Oregon: Margery Gilbert, John William Sutherland, Ford E. Wilson, master of arts; Carl W. Emmons, doctor of medicine; Victor D. Bradeson, doctor of jurisprudence; Josephine Baumgartner, Leah H. Greenbaum, Bernice M. Rice, George W. King, Mary Margaret Goodin, Maxine Buren, Leon Culbertson, George R. Gochnour, Victor D. Bradeson, undergradu-

Salem Senators defeat Western Lumber company team of Portland 7 to 3; Zosel pitches for Salem, Gill catches.

ate degrees.

SILVERTON-Dr. C. W. Keene elected school board chairman; H. R. Irish and W. Cunningham seated as new directors.

abandoned it. Walla Walla stubbornly stuck about as long as any of them, but now gives in. Time will now fit that of the postoffice, the railroads and others. Twelve o'clock will mean just that and not something else."

The London conference was evidently opened with that version of the Lord's prayer which runs: "Forgive us our debts as we for-

it was an almost impenetrable to Oregon country was a wilderness (where Tacoma is

now), abounding in wild beasts, and the Indians were numerous, of whom Leschi was the principal chief, and the leader of the outbreak known as the 'Yakima war,' which occurred in eastern Oregon and Washington in 1848, and niversary of the 4th of July cele- which came to pass as the result of the massacre of Dr. Whitman his wife and 12 others, on Novemthereof, in the suburbs of Tacoma. ber 29-30, 1847, at Waiilatpu, six miles west of the present city of Walla Walla,

> "The first settler to hew his way into the Nisqually bottom was James McAllister, in the fall of 1845, with his wife and five children. These were among the first American settlers north of the Columbia river. The complete list of these settlers is as follows so far as I ever knew them, which list was recently submitted to Mr W. O. Bush, of Bush prairie, and he pronounced it correct. I give the names in full, and I believe this is the first time they were ever printed:

> 'Simmons: Michael Thomas. Mrs. Elizabeth Kindred, George Washington, David Crockett, Francis Marion DeKalb, McDonald, Christopher Columbus (the last named born on the north bank of the Columbia river near the present town of Washougal April 10, 1845.)

"McAllister, James, Mrs. Mar tha Smith, George, America (afterward the wife of Thomas Chambers, an uncle of A. H. Chambers of Tacoma,) Martha (afterward the wife of Joseph Bunton), John, James, born on the Washougal on Sept. 23, 1845. "Kindred: David, Mrs. Talitha,

John Karrick. "Jones: Gabriel, Mrs. Keziah Price, Lewis, Morris, Elizabeth who married Joseph Broshears in '52 and died about 10 or 12 years

"Bush: George W., Mrs. Isabella James, William Owen, Joseph Talbot, Riley Bailey, Henry Sanford, Jackson January. "Crockett, Samuel.

"Ferguson, Jesse. "Making a total of 31 persons 21 of whom came across the plains in 1844, but never went south of the Columbia river.

5 5 5 "It is a matter of interest in this connection, and perhaps not the sales tax is to relieve the one-half millions represent what

"IN 1814 HE JOINED A TRAP-PING PARTY AND MADE A TRIP TO THE PACIFIC COAST. traveling most of the way on foot. The BEST PART OF TWO YEARS was spent in this expedition, and the country was pretty well covered from Mexico to the south of the Columbia river.

"In 1816 Mr. Bush removed from Illinois to Missouri with his stock settling in Boone county. lions. He built the first house in what is now Boonville, Mo. He was married on July 4, 1831. "It is believed that IT WAS

THIS EARLY EXPERIENCE in coming to the coast which led him to become one of the leading spirits in assisting to organize THE EMIGRATION of 1844, as it is a well established fact that he freely gave great assistance to at least 20 families who came west that year. (Hon. John Minto, and many others of that immigration, testified to this fact in their writings and their verbal accounts.) "It may be confidently asserted Commission, replacthat HE WAS THE WEALTH-ing 5-10ths mill HEST MAN THAT CAME OREGON OR WASHINGTON dur-

with 1859." 5 5 5 Bancroft wrote of him; "Bush (Turn to page 8)

## STOLEN LOVE" BY HAZEL

The worn front steps of the old Van Pleet house sagged under Mrs. Barstow's slight weight. The door bell jangled complainingly. After a long time there came the sound of shuffling steps, the door swung open grudgingly.

An old woman with a long yellow face, and a red checked shawl tied around her head and in a little knot under her chin, stared at her through the crack.

"You can wait in the parlor," she said when she understood it was a caller for the Misses Van Fleet. How cold it was in the long, highreilinged room. How damp and musty! Mrs. Barstow fingered the carved mahogany davenport, with its faded red tapestry covering. Really very handsome. The heavy Persian rugs, soft as silk, glowing even in that darkened room, with the strong, vital colors of the East. But the stained wall paper, the mildew spots in the big engravings in their heavy gold frames . . . didn't they ever have a fire? And such a slatternly, crazy looking old serv-

Tick tock, tick tock, tick tock, the bronze clock on the white marble mantle ticked off the seconds sadly. Doors slammed shut, there came the sound of slippered feet drag-ging through the hallway. Then silence again.

Once she stood up to go. It wa silly to wait so long in the cold, musty room. And still, to come all

the way for nothing. . . .

Finally, the door opened, the eld woman with the red shawl was back. "Miss Evvie is out," she said, "and Miss Babe is lying down."

"But I've come from San Fran-"But I've come from San Fran-eisco. Couldn't I—"
"You could come back," the old

woman said, "some other time." She stalked ahead into the hall, opened the big front door. "Good day, madam!" Lyla Barstow was being dismissed like a book agent. Bang! That was the door closing

The chill of the old house had struck into her very bones. She sat twenty minutes in front of the blazing fire at the Gray's just the other side of the hill, before she began to

"And rude . . . Lottie, are the always so rude?" Plump little Mrs. Gray laughed comfortably. "Always. Poor as church mice, and much too haughty to associate with any of us. So Curtis is interested in the girl . . . dear, dear. What's she like? I haven't seen her in years. Rather

a beauty, isn't she?"
Mrs. Barstow nodded. "Yes, strikingly so. And I'm afraid Curtis is, well—serious. That's why I called

her play with the other children. Of course, I know how you feel about Curtis . . . still, some of the flappers are terrible . . . simply terrible. Did you hear about the Hammond girl? The I calls Hammond's Courtis, good, loyal The Leslie Hammond's Constance, "They were on some one's order. Curtis, loving her, and she loving you know. I had it from Carrie Pier- I made them give them to me. Old him . . . or did she?

hot tea . . . the Hammond girl, who had been Curtis' partner at his first, ers . . .

lonely with Maisie bustling back and forth every few minutes,

rather young and sheepish standing there in the doorway with his cheeks

"Can't I come int" he asked.
laughing, and stepping into the hall at the same time.

"Joan kind of wanted to be quiet today," she began doubtfully, but Curtis always over-awed her, and he was already pulling off his big coat.

"Wool of his sleeve. This was peace ... thin was rest... everything she needed ... "Curtis, don't ever let mego!"

"My dear, of course I won't ... Joan, you've never kissed me ... will you?"

She gave him her lips, crying still.

an' I think she's getting to see it, if only she gets over her queer notions...I'll just go and get dinner for three ... maybe he'll stay ..."

"Why, Curtis Barstow! Didn't you do love me, Johnnie ... You do, Weight and the stay of the Maisie tell you to stay away from me and my cold!" But Joan held out both hands to him gladly, and her eyes, the color of the sea-green ki-

mono, were fleeked with happy light. truly. And a box-what's in the

"There's a man for you," Maisie exulted when he waived aside her feeble objections and sought Joan out for himself. "One in a million, out for himself. "One in a million, or I think the state of the s She was quivering in his arms

"Don't you love me?" he was ask-"Curtis . . . I am glad you came . . . ing. "Don't you?"
truly. And a box—what's in the And how could she tell? What answer was there to give him? Once



With a little sob she went into his arms. "Curtis, don't ever let me go!"

well—serious. That's why I called —she has been so mysterious about them . . . what sort of girl was she, Lottie?"

"Oh, quiet little thing. Not like the girls nowadays. They never let har play with the other children. Of

son, you know what a gossip she is fashioned, aren't they? One doesn't don't let it go any further, see them often. So I lugged them up whispered. "How do you tell? I don't know—I don't know really!" Mrs. Barstow listened, sipping her ot tea . . . the Hammond girl, who . . . funny little girl, loving her flow-

up before her. She couldn't read. scross the bay. Of love and laugh-She wanted . . . what did she want? ter, and another spring. Of prom-She didn't know. Impossible to be ises that would never be fulfilled . . . "Dear, you're crying!"
"No, I'm not!" She tried to laugh,

she was lonely . . . as lonely as Robinson Crusoe on his desert isle.

"Again!" Maisie scolded, "All come. All the years of loneliness. that doorbell does is ring, ring, Growing older and older, like Hogan "Why don't you let it ring and not answer it?" Joan grinned, stretchn the shop. "Getting ahead," as ing a long, slender foot in its yellow Chinese slipper.

"Well, I don't know . . . habit I guess," and she padded to the door, still grumbling.

"Oh!" It was Curtis, looking rather your and she padded to the door, still grumbling.

And through the loneliness, through the forebodings that chilled red from the wind, and a long flor- her, through the sweet, heavy scent ist's box under one arm. Such a big of the roses, she saw Curtis reachbox, with a hole cut in one end, and ing out his arms to her.

'Open it and see." He smiled | she had thought she knew what love

"How does anyone know?" she But she clung to him, pressed her wet face against his hot cheek, had been Curtis' partner at his nirst cotillion . . . what was the world coming to? At least, Joan was good . . . that was something . . .

Joan lay on the couch near the window, with a magazine propped window, with a magazine propped window, with a magazine propped window. again, her red lips parted, her wet eyes closed . . . "Don't ever let me go, Curtis, don't ever forget me . . .

ever . . . promise me you won't . . . ' She kissed him then, and where she kissed him his face was wet, so that he knew she was crying still, crying, when he was telling her, trying to tell her of his love .

"Forget you, Joan? Don't you un-derstand? I love you. I'm asking

him with haunted, swimming eyes. "I don't want to be married, not for a long time anyway. Please don't ask me. You won't ask me, will you? Please don't, Curtis-"

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

#### The Safety Valve - -

Letters from Statesman Readers

In a recent issue of The Statesman under date appeared an item under the caption "Fisher Discusses Sales Tax Policy" from 015.00, and of which amount 831 goods and personal property and quoted:

generally known, that George W. burden on real property." Earl we are paying for our estimated relieved. Bush, born in Pennysivania on L. Fisher of the State Tax com- \$518,000.00 for the year 1933. March 15, 1778, went to Tennes- mission told the audience at the The real property tax, 2.2 mills some of the above. If so, we see in 1788, and to Illinois in Women's Greater Oregon associa- and the bonus loan, .5 of 1 mill would like to hear it. mor is that treasure buried there 1796, and engaged in the stock tion meeting at the chamber of and the school tax, which will commerce last night. "Local de- go off from property in . 1934, pendence on property taxes is 2 mills, or a total of 4.7 mills, headed for collapse," he declares.

Mr. Fisher states that 40 millions per year will be required for local government in the state during the next biennium and he points out the baneful condition of the tax situation as the same relates to payments. Mr. Fisher also states that the sales tax law will raise an estimated 6 mil-

On the basis of 3 millions for the last half of 1933, the sales tax law provides for the distributions as follows: 1. Administration

expenses estimated at 5% .....\$ 150,000,00 2. The second half of the taxes for pusoses for the year 3. Sinking fund

4. For the relief ing the early pioneer days, closing of the unemployed 250,000.00 Total of ....\$2,496,815.19

Balance left .. 503,184.81

\$3,000,000,00

Veterans State Aid

uation of taxable property. The amount to be returned to 36 counties is \$296,592,40. What are the counties and the

state going to lose to get the farm properties.

sum of \$593,184.81? Section 24 of the act exempts all personal than 3 million dollars of which

One-half of what is left shall but this applies only in 1934. be apportioned to the counties For 1933 the reduction on the according to their respective val- real property taxes and the bonus loan is less than 11/2 mills, or about 1-15th of the taxes paid in the city of Salem and other cities of this county and approximately %th of the taxes paid on

The rest of our whistle will cost us 2.3% on our groceries. property taxes for the year 1933. clothing, farm utensils, water, This amount is estimated at more electric light and telephone bills. etc. Who will be the savers? Multnomah county pays \$1,467,- The owners of large stocks of persons or corporations pay \$1,- the utilities in stepping out from 100,204.00 and 20 of that num- under a half million taxes and "The one and only purpose of ber pay \$354,426.00. One and passing it on to their customers. Real estate will be wonderfully

Respectfully submitted. O. W. EMMONS Attorney

# **DOLLAR DAY** TRIPS OVER THE 4TH!

Tickets good on all trains leaving

JUNE 30, JULY 1, 2, 3, 4
Be back by midnight, July 11

For the first time we offer our famous "Cent-a-mile" fares over the 4th of July holidays. Pick the place you want to go, then see year S. P. agent before you choose a way to get there. Ten to one, the train will save you time and

ROUNDTRIP EXAMPLES

Los Angeles . \$23.40 Portland San Francisco ...... 15.05 Medford