

The Oregon Statesman

Founded 1851

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
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Bearing Arms

It is interesting to note the evolution of thought with respect to bearing arms. The organization of this government was due to the exercise of the right of the citizens to bear (and use) arms. The minute-men who fought at Lexington and Concord were men who took their trusty rifles off the wall and pointed them at redcoats instead of deer and wild turkeys. So when the constitution was up for adoption the people nurtured in rebellion wanted to reserve the right of carrying arms. They wanted no autocratic government to interfere and confiscate their weapons. The second amendment to the constitution, one of the group of ten called the bill of rights which were agreed on as conditional to the adoption of the original document, reads as follows:

"A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

This set the pattern for bills of rights in state constitutions so we find the Oregon constitution contains the following, Section 27, Article 1:

"The people shall have the right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the state, but the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power."

Such are the constitutional guarantees; and the purpose was to give the people quick access to the means of revolution. Jefferson thought that frequent revolutions were good things; and this view was doubtless quite general when the American attempt proved successful.

Nowadays there is a different angle to this arms-bearing. The tools of personal defense become the weapons for criminal aggression; and legislation now is directed against free carrying of arms. Laws against carrying concealed weapons have long been standard. Now restraints are being imposed in an effort to keep weapons out of the hands of criminals or to circumscribe their movements. Thus Oregon has a law which requires a person to get a permit from the sheriff to carry weapons which may readily be concealed on the person; and aliens are required to register all firearms they possess. A new law in Washington state forbids a person carrying short firearms in any vehicle or concealed on or about his person, except in his residence or fixed place of business, without a license for the same.

Thus it is that changing conditions make necessary changes in the laws. A century and a half ago guns were as essential to the equipment of the male citizen as his axe; and the right to bear arms was guaranteed by the constitution. When guns became the main tools of criminals then restraints were in order; and laws such as the new Washington statute are the answer to the current need.

Money for the Capitol

SOME discussion has arisen over the method of meeting the state's cost of a new capitol building. The government makes a tentative offer of \$1,675,000 grant and a loan of \$1,825,000 to make up the total of \$3,500,000 which is the estimated cost. Since the state constitution forbids issuance of bonds in that amount and for that purpose except by vote of the people, the suggestion is made in some quarters that the building be financed on a rental plan as was the state office building. In that instance the state industrial accident commission furnished the money from its investment fund and is being repaid by rentals charged various departments. In a comparatively short period of time the obligation will be satisfied and the rental charges will cease.

There is a question however if the PWA would accept a rental deal with the state; and it is not certain that such a procedure would meet the approval of the supreme court. A simpler method would be just a direct appropriation of the amount required. Such an appropriation would increase the deficit which promises to be extinguished this year; but at that the deficit would be much less than it has been during most of the past decade. The money is lying in the treasury and it is doubtful if registry of warrants would be necessary. Under a recent law other state funds may be used to take up temporary warrants on the general fund.

With increased receipts from the income and excise taxes and continued levy of the property tax plus possible available receipts from the liquor commission the state's income over the next few years may be adequate to take care of the capitol cost (which will be spread over a lengthy construction period) without much increase in the deficit.

At least this method is the simplest; and has the sanction of prolonged usage. It would save the state a great deal in bond interest; and the money could be provided at any legislative session.

Vandenberg on Taxation

SENATOR VANDENBERG of Michigan may or may not be a candidate for the republican nomination for president, but he gave out rather a sensible statement with respect to the president's spread-the-poverty tax program. Sen. Vandenberg implemented his criticism by proposing a very definite program in lieu of the one the president advanced. Here it is:

"First—That national economy must again dedicate itself to the pursuit of a balanced budget. It will do no good to 'refill the barrel' if the budget remains wide open.

"Second—The new tax program should raise the money to do the job and not merely fight with it. The income tax base must be broadened.

"Third—The tax program must be practical. I do not believe in using income taxes for social objectives. But I do believe in using inheritance taxes for social objectives. We must be sure we do not destroy wealth in our efforts to redistribute it.

"Fourth—Corporation taxes are business taxes. At the moment it may be better to emphasize taxation upon the individual after the earnings of business have been distributed to him.

"Finally, any such program must include the elimination of tax-exempt bond privileges.

The city of Eugene is launching a move under the auspices of the American legion post to obtain a first aid car for that community. Here all organizations are being invited to participate in the effort; and the firemen will render the first aid service with the car when it is obtained. No one should hesitate in contributing to this cause when invited to do so.

The Oregon Methodists did get round to urging the "service" motive as against the profit motive. But that isn't anything new. How many of them have failed to preach from the text: "What shall it profit a man..." But the secret of the modern profit system is obtaining a profit by rendering a service.

There seems to be an unmistakable determination to be and remain utterly dumb, in both the legislative and administrative branches of the government—an egotism so all-prevailing that it would rather be wrong in the exercise of its powers than wear the laurel crown for humanitarian wisdom.

There is no use in arguing with a huffy title—the only way to remove him is to build a fire under him—"burn on the heat".
G. R. EDGAR
Slyton, Oregon

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

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"Soaking the Rich"

Washington, July 1. THE satisfaction with which the Roosevelt political strategists viewed his "soak the rich" tax program as a clever political stroke by which the Supreme Court reverse is obscured. The Huey Longs baffled, the La Follettes thrilled, and a new and popular issue raised, has been much diminished by developments.

AS so often happens in politics, the things that are considered to be smart and planned as smart turn out not to be smart at all. It may be that way with this tax program. Regardless of its merits, it is beyond dispute that there was a distinct political purpose back of the President's message. The timing, the character and the effort to drive it through at high speed all make this plain. The President's friends were no less prompt in pointing it out than his critics. In fact, they took an immediate pride in the fact that the timing of this Presidential surprise. Again he was described as the master politician. The stroke, it was held, meant millions of votes. It would restore all the strength lost the last few months.

THERE are various reasons they do not feel so confident about all this at the moment. One is that the politics in the proposal is just a bit too clear—so clear, in fact, that it can be missed even by the usually unscrupulous cynic. There is no argument about the necessity for new and heavy taxes. If the country is to be kept away from repudiation, these are essential. They should have come long ago. They should be accompanied each emergency appropriation and, if they had, these would have been much smaller, vastly less money would have been wasted, the deficit nothing like so deep. The inevitability, and even desirability, of taxes to keep us from a financial smash-up are conceded by all practical men. If Mr. Roosevelt had put himself behind a sound tax program, while it would be natural to hold him responsible for the reckless expenditures that made it necessary, the opposition would have had to start with him. The good interests would have demanded it. While there would be justification for anger at an administration whose futile policies had imposed so great a burden, there would be nothing to do except shoulder it.

BUT the Roosevelt proposals do not seem of this character. Party they appear punitive, aimed against so-called "Big Business," whose hostility to his policies he resents, and partly political, designed to take the heat off the Longs and Coughlins, and spike any radical third party movement. This was the interpretation put upon the message by nearly all the friendly commentators and newspapers as well as the other members of the cabinet. Many of the President are now deeply shocked at two things—first, the demagogic attempt to convince the little fellow that he is going to have a free ride and that the "Fat Cats" will pay the whole bill. They point out, in the first place, this is not possible, in the second place, it would be bad for the country if it were. The second thing is the "indecent haste" of the attempt to put such a vast proposal through in a week, without real debate and hearings. For they see neither excuse nor defense.

IT is interesting that the radical leaders, who burst into cheers when the message appeared, are now disappointed. They rail at the rates that are being levied on the estate committee. These altogether will produce not more than \$350,000,000, which is trivial so far as administration expenditures are concerned and will not, of course, balance the budget or hurt the rich. From the radical standpoint the rates are inadequate and the enactment of a "share-the-wealth" bill based on that piece of false pretense. When to the discontent among these two widely separated classes is added the concealed resentment of regular Democratic leaders at having to espouse a proposal for which they were not prepared and in which they do not believe, it is easy to understand the shaken confidence of the inner circle.

MOST detached observers agree on four points—one, that while the country could and would stand the taxes made necessary by the New Deal, it will not easily accept any tax plan tinged with politics; second, that any plan which limits increased taxation to the rich is not only political but inadequate, in that it cannot produce the revenue; third, that Mr. Roosevelt's proposal more certainly makes the 1935 campaign one between radicals and conservatives; fourth, that the voters to whom his proposals especially appeal are largely those he had with him anyhow.

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Portland, Ore.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as Second-Class Matter. Published every morning except Sunday. Business office, 215 South Commercial Street.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Mail Subscription Rates, in Advance:
One Year, \$3.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.
Foreign, \$5.00 per year in advance. Postage paid at Salem, Oregon.
By City Carrier, 45 cents a month; \$5.00 a year in advance.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Mary Hauxhurst is still living, in Portland: Several months ago, the column of the Portland Journal written by Fred Lockley was filled with the words that follow:

"I was born near Salem, Or., on November 12, 1845," said Mrs. John D. Day when interviewed recently at her home on Ross avenue near the Broadway bridge. Her maiden name was Mary L. Hauxhurst. Her father, Webley Hauxhurst, was appointed one of the trustees of Willamette university on January 10, 1855. Among other trustees were George Abernethy, who had served as provisional governor of Oregon; Calvin S. Kingsley, Lafayette F. Grover, who served as United States senator and as governor of Oregon; John D. Ryan, territorial treasurer of Oregon; Alvin F. Waller, Asahel Bush, the banker, and some others.

Lieutenant William A. Slacum of the United States navy came from the Sandwich islands in the brig Loriot late in December, 1837, and went to work here, investigating the Oregon country, he agreed to Joan Jackson Lee \$500, to which Dr. John McLoughlin added about \$900, and the settlers also contributed what they could afford, and Lieutenant Slacum took a number of the settlers in the brig Loriot to California. These men were members of the Willamette Cattle company. Ewing Young was the head of it, and P. L. Edwards was the treasurer. The other members of the company who went to California to get the cattle were Webley Hauxhurst, George Gay, W. J. Bailey, John Turner, Calvin Tibbets, Jim O'Neill, Lawrence Carmichael and two Canadians. They went out over the bar early in February, 1837, and returned to Fort Ross. Ewing Young and Mr. Edwards went on to San Francisco, while Mr. Hauxhurst and the others got jobs at Cooper's mills, at Fort Ross. Mr. Young and Mr. Edwards finally secured permission from the Mexican governor of California to take a number of the settlers to Oregon. They bought 800 head of cattle at \$3 a head, and 40 horses at \$12 a head. After all sorts of difficulties—fording streams and fighting Indians—the cattle were finally driven on to the Willamette valley. Ewing Young settled on the Chehalis and built a mill there. When he died they organized a provisional government in 1841 to settle his estate.

In the spring of 1845 Joel Turham tried to kill Webley Hauxhurst. Turham was a constable, so a man named John Edmonds was authorized to arrest Turham. Turham attacked Edmonds, so Edmonds fired at him and killed him.

Webley Hauxhurst came to Oregon with Professor Hall J. Kelley. This was in 1834. Kelley planned to build a railroad from San Francisco bay across the mountains to the eastern states. In the party with Kelley were Webley Hauxhurst, John Howard, Lawrence Ewing Young, John Howard, Galt, Ewing Young, John Howard, Galt, Elisha Ezekiel, John McCarty, Elisha Ezekiel, a man named George Winslow. Kelley came to Oregon to start a town where the Willamette river crosses the Columbia.

"When Lieutenant Slacum was visiting in Oregon, Jason Lee gave him a list of all the white settlers in the valley. Jason Lee also wrote up a petition, to be presented to congress, asking for the establishment of a territorial organization for the Oregon country. Many of the settlers—among them, Webley Hauxhurst—signed this petition, and Lieutenant Slacum presented it to congress in 1837.

"When the wolf meeting was held at Chehalis, Oregon, Oregon provisional government, my father was there and voted to establish the provisional government," said Mrs. Day.

"Men may come, and men may go"



"WHOSE WIFE?" By Gladys Erskine and Ivan Firth

CHAPTER XXXV
The morning after the talk in the District Attorney's office was a cheerful and busy one for Cyrus K. Mantel.

With his breakfast he had received the answer to his telegram sent to San Francisco the evening before. He had studied the list of feminine names many times with a keen eye. Then he had opened the locked book, made a brief entry—closed and locked it again. Next he had telephoned to the Tombs and arranged to see Vane.

Betty had arrived, and they had had one of their periodic quarrels because he had seemed so cheerful and active to her, and had refused to tell her what he knew and what he'd get even some way—ethical.

Cyrus K. had chuckled to himself for some time after this encounter—then had called for the classified directory of New York, and turned to the pages headed Radio Stations.

"When are you on?"
"Is the sponsor here?"
"It's a shame, they put the announcement in right where the best part of the program should have been."

"All this belly-ache commercial stuff—it gives me a pain!"
"Sure the script's the thing—but try and make a client see the light—just try, boy!"

"You're a short talk with Lawrence Vane—told him to be of good cheer, that although things certainly looked pretty serious for him, still, as the old trinity had it, 'It was always darkest just before dawn.'"

They are guests at the C. B. Surry home while at Lyons. Mr. and Mrs. George Clifflin had as guests last week Mr. Farroll Clifflin of Minnesota and a Miles Ireland also from the East.

Daily Health Talks

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

APPOXY, OR "stroke," is due to the rupture of a tiny blood vessel in the brain. This affliction occurs usually in elderly persons whose blood vessels are brittle and easily broken. It is one of the dangers of old age, and is established in those of middle age who are careless about health.

When the vessel ruptures blood escapes into the brain tissues. This causes pressure on vital parts and is likely to produce unconsciousness. Mild and even severe paralysis may result.

How It Affects Victim
If the hemorrhage is on the right side of the brain, the left half of the body becomes paralyzed. This is explained by the crossing of the nerve fibers at the base of the skull. The paralysis may involve all one side of the body or only the upper half. Sometimes both sides are paralyzed because of excessive bleeding from the rupture of a large vessel.

I am often asked whether the effects of apoplexy are incurable. It all depends. It is difficult to say because cases differ, depending upon what part of the brain the hemorrhage takes place and the amount of blood which oozes into the tissues. When the bleeding is limited, the clot is usually absorbed and complete recovery follows. Under such favorable conditions, the paralysis is slight and gradually disappears.

Answers to Health Queries

R. K. Q.—What precautions should be taken by a patient suffering from high blood pressure? In all other respects the health seems normal. The patient is a woman in her fifties and very active.

K. A. Q.—Is it possible to diagnose tuberculosis by the use of the X-ray? I have none of the usual symptoms, no fever, cough, loss of appetite, very little loss of weight and no night sweats. I have had none of the routine laboratory tests, other than X-ray.

A Constant Reader. Q.—What do you advise for acne?
A.—Diet and elimination are important in the correction of this disorder. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for further particulars and request your question.

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The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

"TURN ON HEAT"
To the Editor:
Contemplating the long succession of failures, from the closing of the banks immediately upon the president's entry into the executive offices down to today, we see little hope of getting anywhere during this administration, with the Townsend Plan of Recovery.

There seems to be an unmistakable determination to be and remain utterly dumb, in both the legislative and administrative branches of the government—an egotism so all-prevailing that it would rather be wrong in the exercise of its powers than wear the laurel crown for humanitarian wisdom.

There is no use in arguing with a huffy title—the only way to remove him is to build a fire under him—"burn on the heat".
G. R. EDGAR
Slyton, Oregon

HOME FROM BIG SHOW
AMITY, July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor Nixon and daughter Joyce have returned to San Diego where they are attending the exposition.