

Issue of Dart License Faced

Poll of Aldermen Shows Most Are Opposed to Letting Game Go

(Continued from Page 1)

but would not oppose the council's doing so.

"Psychologically, I think, the public is of a gambling frame of mind today due to the depression and other conditions," the mayor said, "but I feel we should consider this problem very seriously before taking any definite and final action. If we are to permit marble boards, punchboards and various other recreations of that type to exist, they should be regulated very strictly and all regulations enforced. If the council does not see fit to do so, it will be perfectly all right with me. But that is my honest opinion."

Counter-Proposals

Are Backed, Claimed

Forces which have been working to rescind at least the dart game outer section of the resolution passed at the last council session revoking licenses of that amusement and of marble boards alike claimed to have mustered power among the aldermen, too, and continued working yesterday to counter-propose to the Perrine bill. There were hints but no definite statements that a substitute ordinance imposing heavy license fees might be introduced.

The various councilmen yesterday had the following comments to make on the gaming situation: Carl B. Armstrong—"I don't know. I can't say that I am in favor of the Perrine ordinance. I didn't vote for the (license revoking) resolution. In the first place I don't think it's right to license a place and allow them to spend a lot of money, then take their license away."

R. E. Boardman—"I have not made up my mind as I haven't seen the Perrine ordinance. I am not against gambling but I am against these games where the player doesn't have a show."

E. A. Dune—"Put me down as non-committal. I have a definite stand but I'd sure hate to reveal my hand." Dune voted for the anti-license resolution.

W. D. Evans—"Unless something better is offered, I'll probably support Perrine's ordinance to do away with all."

Walter Fuhrer—"I'm not ready to say anything because I don't know what's coming up." Fuhrer is chairman of the police committee and sponsor of ordinances strengthening the enforcement of the licensing of marble boards and taring punchboards.

Ross Goodman—"As far as I'm concerned, the dart game is going out. I have my mind made up but not for public statement." Goodman added he felt the Perrine ordinance "too drastic" particularly as to banning merchandise punchboards.

Paul R. Hendricks—"It seems to me they (dart games) are illegal the same as all the other open gambling. I'll probably vote that way."

John D. "Jack" Minto—"My attitude has not changed since the last council meeting. I voted to revoke the license."

David O'Hara—"I haven't any reason to change my mind on the stand I took at the last meeting. I voted for the (license revoking) resolution."

Merrill D. Ohling—"I'm going to vote to run them all out."

Dr. H. H. Olinger—"As far as I'm concerned there won't be anything different. I seconded Williams' motion to pass the license resolution on condition he'd include dart games."

E. B. Furrer—"I'm against any of these gambling games, first, last and always."

Van Wierder, new alderman—"I don't know how I'll stand. It all depends on what comes up."

Fred A. Williams—"I know that towns smaller and larger than Salem have them (marble boards and dart games). I'll let you know when I'm going to vote. Williams in official circles is said to have been talking a reversal of this motion to rescind licenses."

Hoover Condemns Orgy of Spending

(Continued from Page 1)

was disposing of \$8,000,000.00 annually and would disburse \$14,000,000.00 to \$15,000,000.00 more than his own regime.

Mr. Hoover warned that the economic middle class and the poor would not be able to escape paying for this even though the "dangerous" method of credit inflation be resorted to.

Mark Requa, friend of Hoover and republican national committee man for California, charged new deal policies had undermined business. He said his program, unless halted, would cause "dangerously near to the destruction not only of our fiscal system but also of the fundamentals on which the government was founded."

Governor Frank E. Merriam, the object of a favorite son movement among young California republicans, welcomed the delegates by saying the party men would champion a cause "regardless of its popular appeal if the good of the common people demanded such leadership."

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Willamette U. Important Factor In Preserving Oregon for U. S.

EDITOR'S NOTE

In this section a second one to be published by The Oregon Statesman, Dr. Robert Moulton Gatte, professor of political science at Willamette University, continues his discussion of the very important role Willamette University and its founders played in the early history of this area. Before Oregon became a state—before the provisional or territorial government, Jason Lee and his associates laid the foundation for the present school. The article is pertinent in view of the current discussions about the advisability of acquiring the Willamette University campus as added ground for the state capital site.

By ROBERT MOULTON GATTE, Ph. D.

Professor of Political Science, Willamette University

The American interests in the Oregon country centered around the mission house built by Jason Lee in 1834 about ten miles from the present site of Salem. Here American homes were established, a church and school organized, and the first steps taken to establish a civil government. When the pioneer cattleman, Ewing Young, died in 1841 leaving large herds of cattle, the missionaries took the lead in the establishment of a government which could care for the essential civil needs of the infant commonwealth. A judge and other officers were elected, and their first task was to administer Young's estate.

With the increasing number of settlers coming to the Willamette valley there was a feeling that the new government needed to be strengthened. This feeling was held by many others, among them William H. Gray who then in the employ of the Oregon Institute (as the mission school for white children was known before the name was changed to Willamette University in 1853). Under his leadership the "Wolf meeting" was held at the still unfinished school building and it was decided that the settlers needed greater protection both for their cattle and themselves. This led to the famous Champoe meeting of May 2, 1843, at which the provisional government was adopted.

Oregon Was Claimed As British Territory

As much as one thinking about old Oregon is apt to assume that it was American territory by divine right and forget that Oregon is a part of the great empire once claimed by Great Britain. It is, incidentally, about the only fair portion of the earth once claimed by that country and relinquished without war. In fact, the surrender of territory has never been characteristic of Great Britain. Until 1846 the question of the ownership of the Pacific Northwest was a vital one. To a remarkable degree British and American claims matched and neutralized one another. The American gray discovered the Columbia river but a British naval officer explored it. Astor established an American fur trading post at the mouth of the Columbia in 1811; but the British quickly secured control during the war of 1812, and extended this control through scattered posts from the mouth of the river to what is now British Columbia.

So claim met claim, and the weight went heavily to the British side except for the single factor of settlement. Although many British fur traders came very few became settlers. Few British were in position to pioneer on the far coast of America at that time. On the other hand, the Americans began to come to the Oregon country in large numbers with every determination of making it their home. Knowledge of this influx of American settlers was known to the British government and made it willing to accept the compromise line which is our present northern boundary.

Missionaries Helped Interest New Settlers

The many factors which sent the pioneers to Oregon are complex. The desire to locate on rich lands where there was water transportation to carry their grain to distant markets, and the restless desire of the American to push on to distant places played an important part. A careful searching of the newspapers of that day and the reading of many old letters has brought out the fact that the widespread interest in Oregon came to a remarkable degree from Jason Lee and his associates in the Oregon Mission.

Their great enthusiasm for the Oregon country coupled with an eager desire to interest people in their mission caused them to write many letters, which frequently were printed in religious journals of national circulation as well as in local "home town" papers. Lee's memorable visit to the east coast on which he made an extensive lecture tour to secure funds for his mission interested many people in Oregon.

The greatest single factor in settling the Oregon boundary question so as to give Washington and Oregon to the United States was the British knowledge of American settlement, and the desire to interest people in making the country known in a way to bring settlers was the Oregon mission.

In all of the steps from the

first appointment of a justice of the peace by Jason Lee to care for the first simple civil needs of the pioneer community, through the Champoe meeting the leadership for government was largely furnished from within the mission group. Lee and his associates felt that a pioneer community must have a government to join school and church in making a worthy commonwealth.

The repeated memorials directed to the American government from the group manifested their great desire that the new commonwealth should become a part of the federal union. That was a day of very intense national feeling, and the anxiety of the mission leaders to bring about American control was a very natural one.

Influence Seen In Infant Government

The interest of the mission group continued to be manifested in the infant government. The mission building at Oregon City was offered and used for the first meeting of the legislative committee of the new government, while individual members of the mission "chipped in" to furnish free board for the legislative members. Later, when the executive committee was replaced by a single member, the business agent of the mission, George Abernethy, was elected governor and continued in that office until the United States set up the territorial government.

The men who were so interested in creating a government for Oregon, and seeking United States control of the country, were at the same time busy in building the community in other ways. Their primary interest as a religious mission to the Indians was forced into the background by the rapid decrease of the Indian population of western Oregon. A new interest was taken in building pioneer schools and churches.

The primary interest of the group centered in The Oregon Institute (renamed Willamette University in 1853). The new school succeeded to many of the mission interests including a part of its claim. It was upon this claim that the city of Salem was laid out under direction of the trustees of the school, who among many wise provisions, provided for public squares, including the ones on which the Marion county court house and the postoffice stand, and Wilson park. The block on which the capitol stood was reserved in hope that Salem might become the state capital. When the capitol was located at Salem the land was deeded free of charge to the state; thus the university trustees as city founders made their contribution to the establishment of the capital in Salem.

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Kennell-Ellis Photo
ROBERT M. GATTE

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