

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor-Manager SHELDON F. SACKETT Managing-Editor Member of the Associated Press

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Japan and China Again

AS the Italo-Ethiopian crisis resolves itself into the slow penetration of Ethiopia by the conquering Italian armies and the shadow-boxing of the sanction-invoking league members, Japan and China emerge from a season of repose into one of renewed friction. Japan has sent ships and landed troops at Shanghai because of "incidents". The first was the shooting of a Japanese marine. The second was the stoning of a Japanese girl. Both incidents are charged to political purposes by the Japanese. Japan claims that in China there are political organizations seeking to offset Japanese influence by terrorist methods. One of these is said to be the "blue shirts", a fascist anti-Japan body.

In Eastern Asia there is a three-fold rivalry. China seeks to maintain her integrity under the national government at Nanking. But encroaching on that independence are Japan and the communist bands from the soviet border. The latter are composed of the bandit groups and directed often by the students educated in Russia or elsewhere, who are full of revolutionary ideas. The Nanking government in its zeal to suppress communist revolution, is charged with leaning toward Japan for aid in the crisis. Recently a Chinese minister was shot because of alleged pro-Japanese inclination.

M. G. Griebenow, who is spending the winter here after 13 years missionary work in the far interior of China, sees Japan's thrusts aimed more at Russia than at China. Japan, he says, seeks to hold Russia communist at bay on the Mongolian frontier to prevent its sweeping through China and into Japan. He sees in the family, the old Chinese social unit, the hope for defeat of Russian communism.

The world is witnessing the vulcanism of civilization in the far east. Japan has already remodeled its economy on western line and China is revamping its ancient culture. Thrusting itself into this confused situation is the infection of communism out of Russia. So the industrial west and communist Russia find a new battleground for their conceptions in the cracking cultures of the orient. The stage is set, and world drama on a vast scale is being enacted before our eyes.

Future of Willamette

SOME friends of Willamette university hoped that the state would take over its campus so the university could relocate in Bush pasture in a new set of buildings. They will be disappointed over the failure of the deal to go through.

For our own part we indulge in few regrets. The loss of the historic campus, strategically located, would have been serious. It was said in the senate debate that the state would always have the beautiful campus for a background. The geography works both ways. If the capitol has Willamette for a background, then the university will have the magnificent new capitol and the beautiful Willson park for a foreground,—and where is the university with a better outlook?

It is something to set up new and modern buildings in a new and spacious setting. But the heart of Willamette lies in the molding of youth along conservative lines, linking the present with the past; and blending with the fruit of advanced study the traditions of the missionary fathers who founded the institution. Unless that spirit could be carried into the new quarters the successful mission of the school would have been seriously impaired.

The present location has this advantage also: proximity to the capitol, to the libraries, to the law library for law students; and to the business district where many students find employment. The thousands who visit the capitol see the Willamette campus; and its location thus gives it wide advertising.

The university does need some new buildings, particularly a library. The friendly interest of Salem people who worked to consummate the trade with Willamette is surely appreciated by the university organization. The need of course remains; and those of means who are generously disposed can find no better place for their money than in helping equip the university with buildings on its present campus. The university's progress will continue; and perhaps in the long range view, on healthier lines, than if it had "sold out" and gone off to the new location.

Eastern Oregon Legislators

A new senator who moved swiftly into recognition was J. G. Barratt from Umatilla, Union and Morrow counties, residing in Heppner. He is comparatively a young man, by occupation a sheep-grower. He kept his seat during the early part of the session; but before the 20-day period was over he stood up and showed he was a vigorous and effective debater. His final speech was on the closing night, a strong plea for a state AAA, and he put into it a punch that forced attention. Immediately afterwards he was put on the final conference committee on the state capitol, marked recognition for a new senator.

In the special session Robert M. Duncan of Burns developed as one of the real leaders. He carried a heavier load of work than any other member, serving on the important capitol committee and, after the death of Goss, as chairman of the judiciary committee, which handled social security legislation. His rugged honesty, his capacity for lucid statement, his conservative temper made him a key man in the session.

Duncan is closing his first term as senator; and is not decided whether to seek reelection or not. Among his colleagues there was considerable demand that he return and seek the post of president of the senate. Another senator of distinguished ability is N. G. Wallace of Bend.

Eastern Oregon, by the way, furnished the legislature with many of its ablest members. They seem to be broad-minded from the country of wide open spaces. Western Oregon counties, some of them, had the poorest and weakest representation in the house and senate. Some of them were pitifully impotent, especially in the house.

The county budget committee fixed the allowance for privately owned cars in county service at four and one-half cents per mile. It is true that all a county employe is entitled to is actual expense when traveling on county business. But the county employe is not required by law to furnish the means of transportation. The county either must provide the cars or else pay the officials a proper amount for furnishing the cars. Four and a half cents a mile may be enough under present road conditions. But even at six cents a mile we incline to agree with Commissioner Meison that the county gets off cheaper than where it buys the cars, unless it maintained a fleet of them with regular garage service.

It would be poor economy in times like the present to curtail the support for the county health department. If epidemics spread as they are apt to unless strict control is maintained, the number of indigent sick who would fall back on the county for care might easily cost the county far more than it would save by reducing the health department budget. The battle for the health service was won years ago; and Commissioner Hewlett is behind times if he thinks the county could or would get along without it.

At a height of 13 miles in the air the pilot of the plane exploring the stratosphere could note the curvature of the earth. This is proven from visual observation the theory of Columbus that the earth is round, a theory which was proven long ago by other means, notably the voyage of Magellan around the world. It's surface has been a unique experience to see the details of the earth's surface from view,—farms and towns all in a blur, or dimly defined.

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

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Politics Is Out? Yes?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12. ON April 28, just after he had received from Congress a blank check for five billions of dollars,

Mr. Roosevelt assured the people that in the WPA expenditures "politics, so far as we are concerned, is out." There would be no sectional or political distinctions at all. "Feel free," he graciously said. "I will not let you tell me of instances where work can be done better or improved practices prevailed."

NO one accuses Mr. Roosevelt personally of conniving in the political use of money designed "to relieve human misery." It is possible to lay upon him personal responsibility for the confusion and inefficiency of the WPA as a whole, but it would be a dreadful thing to say he acquiesced in the use of WPA power to promote his political fortunes. And the charge is not made. Nevertheless, since the recent elections, allegations that both the power and the dough were so used have been numerous, specific, and accompanied by so much evidence that they are difficult to ignore or refute. If what happened in this relatively unimportant and limited campaign is a foretaste, it is not pleasant to think of the character of the Presidential campaign next year.

WHAT makes these accusations significant is that they do not come from Republicans who have made the charge in the past, but from independent observers and indignant citizens. The fact is the report comes from widely separated sections that Administration agencies played in with the local politicians to capitalize not only the WPA and PWA money by judicious and timely allotment of funds, but that political pressure actually is put upon both men on relief and those on WPA jobs. For example, Mr. Paul Mallon, writing of the election in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., says: "Just a few weeks ago Messrs. Ickes and Hopkins found the Poughkeepsie election in Washington turned it on. The result is about \$454,000 of Federal funds has lately come into this city, which cast 16,703 votes in the last election. Roughly, this is about \$27 per vote."

MR. Theodore Wallen in the New York Herald Tribune asserts that 42,000,000, or about \$40 for every voter, of PWA and WPA funds, was allotted to Kentucky. From the Democratic point of view, himself the issue ten days before election. And the Baltimore Sun states that Kentucky voters on relief rolls were circulated by an unsigned letter mailed from Washington in which said "President Roosevelt, friend of the poor, provided relief so that those in need would not suffer. Won't you help President Roosevelt and yourself by voting for Chandler on the Democratic ticket?" This is a genuine appeal, well calculated to drive a taxpayer wild.

FROM Erie, Pa., however, comes a documentary story of the effort to get money for party purposes on WPA workers, which is more shocking. The Erie Dispatch Herald on October 31 printed an advertisement by a group of citizens, reproducing the following letter on Democratic campaign headquarters stationery:

"Dear Friend—We understand you are at present employed under WPA. This employment, we believe, was only made possible through the Democratic party. We are therefore, asking you to assist us with a financial contribution. Please call on Ken. Thompson, treasurer of the finance committee Commerce Building, no later than Wednesday of this week. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Very truly yours, 'DEMOCRATIC FINANCE COMMITTEE'."

The advertisement goes on to say: "Above is a genuine reproduction of the blue-inking letter that tells its own story. It is one of many sent to Erie county citizens taken off relief rolls and given jobs on projects of the WPA."

In Pittsburgh, the Post-Gazette declares that the day before the election "1,300 colored voters were put to work on WPA jobs despite the fact there was no work to do. And on election day, a lesser holiday, they were given another full day's pay as WPA workers, despite the fact their only activity was to go out and vote."

OTHER evidence comes from other sections. No matter how earnestly the President, Mr. Ickes and Mr. Hopkins condemn these things, the fact remains that they are being done; that they are unable to control the politicians and candidates whom they support; that there are men in the Administration itself not above doing them. The temptation is irresistible, when Mr. Hopkins turned over to Missouri over to the unscrupulous and unsavory Pengergast machine, who could doubt that the last possible ounce of political advantage could be squeezed out of it? Certainly no one who ever heard of the Pengergast machine.

'Grandma' Murray is Critically Ill, Report

SILVERTON HILLS, Nov. 12.—Mrs. Algenora Murray, known to Silverton Hills residents as "Grandma" Murray, was critically ill during the past week and has been unable to be up. She was reported better early this week. She is being cared for by Mrs. W. E. Hadley, her daughter.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Old time doctors in Salem leaders in society. Active in civic affairs, and served their patients very well:

(Concluding from yesterday.) "Taken as a group," concluded the "Cy" Woodworth letter, "what a fine lot of men!"

"For the lack of public entertainments, which were few, 'parties' were in vogue. They were dressy affairs, and the doctors prided themselves in their attire. They all had their own mansions and appearance that would grace any drawing room, educated, well mannered, genial, merry, they were always invited. They also took an active part in civic affairs. Some were orators, some were fortunate in having so many fine doctors. They left an impression that has been handed down and is still prevalent. No one could come in contact with them without having the feeling of being improved."

The memory of "Cy" Woodworth has served him well. The daughters of Dr. Adams were Gertrude, Maud and Josephine. One of the grandchildren was married to a man bearing a title, a count, is the recollection of a Salem old timer.

Two of Maud's daughters married Klamath brothers of Portland, grandsons of W. H. Gray, early missionary, provisional governor, legislative officer, author, etc.

Dr. Belt was A. H. Belt, the early pioneer physician. He went with the gold rush to California, and both mined for gold and practiced his profession among the other miners. He had a donation claim south of Salem, toward the present Skyline orchard, next to the claim of Governor John P. Gaines, territorial chief executive in the 1850-53 period. The governor's mansion was on the Gaines claim, and he was the only governor of Oregon who ever took it over. They worked the land around the governor's mansion. Died and was buried there.

Dr. H. Carpenter was the first superintendent of the Oregon asylum for the insane after the state took it over, in 1833—now called the state hospital, Salem. Dr. Carpenter was a good man as well as a good doctor.

Dr. C. H. Hall married Mary Waller, daughter of F. Waller, "Father" Waller, for whom Waller hall of Willamette university was named. Their daughter, Esther, was the wife of U. S. Judge John H. McNary.

Health

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

I RECEIVE AN occasional letter asking questions about "plastic surgery." Many are interested to learn if it is safe to undergo a plastic operation. Plastic surgery has been used for many years, but it is to correct a defect which may have been there since birth, or was caused by some early accident. Perhaps burns are the most common cause of disfiguring and disabling scars.

Plastic surgery offers relief to the victim of nasal deformity, bony defects, disfiguring scars and congenital defects. It is the aim of the surgeon to remove all physical handicaps, as well as to improve the appearance of the sufferer.

It is wise to consult with your family doctor about the need of plastic surgery. He will tell you whether an operation is necessary and will direct you to one who specializes in this work.

Bear in mind that the use of plastic surgery if it is to be successful, requires great skill and careful training. Do not confuse the plastic surgeon with the "beauty specialist," or the "facial" operator of the sort, this expert is a trained surgeon who specializes in work of physical reconstruction. Indeed, he must be an artist. He may resort to clay modeling or plaster modeling before attempting the actual operation. There must be careful study of many things.

Sometimes it may become necessary to graft a large area of skin from the arm or leg. This requires the utmost skill and care. Grafting skin is a procedure often resorted to in the removal of disfiguring scars which have resulted from severe burns and injuries of the face. The cosmetic improvement is usually quite remarkable. It is indeed gratifying to the sufferer who is usually self-conscious of his unsightly scar. Plastic surgery has enabled many deformed children to overcome their handicaps and grow up to be healthy and useful adults. In many instances deformities are so skillfully corrected that the original defects are difficult to detect.

Answers to Health Queries S. R. Q.—How much should a boy, 14 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches tall weigh? A.—Considering your height and age, you should weigh about 119 pounds, as determined by examination of a number of people of your age.

Montserrat Isle Hard Hit by Sunday Tremor PLYMOUTH, Montserrat, B. W. I., Nov. 12.—(AP)—This "Emerald" Isle" of the Caribbean counted heavy property damage today from a Sunday earthquake which damaged buildings, cut off Plymouth's water supply and disrupted telephone communication. None of the island's 13,000 inhabitants was injured.

Twenty Years Ago November 13, 1915 Lord Kitchener died in the British parliament for his war leadership in the Dardanelles. Salem is having some heavy rain.

Refusal to endorse President Wilson's proposal for a continental army of 400,000 men marked the closing session of the National Guard convention in San Francisco.

Ten Years Ago November 13, 1925 The inner coffin of Tut-Ankh-Amen has been unearthed in Egypt and is of solid gold, embossed with intricate designs. Contracts have been awarded for the construction of a two-story state normal school at Ashland. Three Eugene high students were incarcerated in the city bas-

Baby Kissing Time!



"LOVE DENIED" by LOUISE LONG and ETHEL DOHERTY

CHAPTER XIII There was a tremendous bustle of business about the Damerell offices that morning. When Julie sauntered in, she refused to be deterred by the flustered secretary and walked into Kent's private office. He was deeply involved with accumulated correspondence, and glanced up irritably as the door opened. Seeing the anxious face of his secretary behind Julie, he shouted: "Miss Hughes, wire my brother in New York to come down off his high horse and get out here as quick as he can. There's work here for the loofer!" "Yes, sir." The girl retired quickly. Kent paid no attention to Julie, but sat down on the edge of his desk and inspected her lips in her vanity mirror. "I guess you didn't find any happy home waiting for you out in Beverly last night," she observed sweetly. "She wrote me she'd sold it and gone East," he said shortly. "I went to the hotel where my clothes were sent." "Oh! So she said she was going East?" "Yes. Why not?" Kent looked up at her keenly from his letters. "Oh, nothing. Only I saw her this morning." Julie snapped her vanity case shut and walked away airily toward the door. "Kent followed her. 'Wait a minute. Where did you see her?' 'Up at Stuart's. She's gone back to living with her first husband! I hadn't heard she'd divorced you yet, had you?' "She went out laughing. Kent's face darkened with anger. "She can't do that to me!" he muttered. His secretary stopped him in the outer office. "Oh, Mr. Damerell, you're not going away? I've made a dozen appointments for you—" "I've got to go. Find Stuart Pennington's address for me. Get that chauffeur in I hired this morning. Has the new car been sent over from the agency yet?" "Yes, sir. The new chauffeur is outside with it now. He came in hoping to get you to go out and see it." "Give me that address. I'll be back as soon as possible." He was gone in a rush, with the implacable air of a man who will brook no opposition to his wishes. And it was in such a mood that he faced Sharlene across Stuart Pennington's threshold. She backed away from the door silently as Kent strode into the studio. "Pennington here?" he asked after a swift glance around. "No." "What are you doing here, Sharlene, in his house?" "What right have you to ask?" Her voice was very low, very controlled. "I believe I'm still your husband." She shook her head. "You ceased to be that one rainy night last November. We can attend to the legal separation now that you're back in this country." He laid his hat down on the table carefully, and when he turned his manner had changed from its first belligerence to one almost of apology. "Look here, Sharlene. Of course I didn't know your mother was dead that night. I wrote you all about that." She was silent, remaining standing so that he could neither sit down nor feel at ease. He had to flounder on presently. "Of course that made me seem a brute. Naturally, if I'd known about your mother I wouldn't have acted—just as I did." "Her death had nothing to do with it!" Sharlene said quietly. She was watching him intently, never taking her eyes from him. It had been Sharlene since he had first confronted her at Stuart's front door. It embarrassed him but the embarrassment was apparently with intricate designs. state normal school at Ashland. Three Eugene high students were incarcerated in the city bas-