

The Oregon Statesman

"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

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this paper.

Roper and the Breathing Spell

DAN ROPER, secretary of commerce, old political soft-sooper, is out spreading the apple-sauce in business circles again...

Take the bankers' national convention now on at New Orleans. A year ago Uncle Dan and his cohorts oozed among them...

Likewise Roper's advisory council of business men, formed to offset the hostility of the manufacturers' association...

This year the bankers' convention refused to be roped in. When the nominating committee picked a new dealer...

Old Dan Roper doesn't count except as a gumshoe politician. The boys who are running the show are the young chaps eager to "make America over..."

Easing the Tax Burden

THE legislature has passed and the governor has signed SB 48 introduced by Senator Hess and Representative Hockett...

SB 153 of the regular session, which was vetoed wiped out penalties and interest on taxes for years 1931 and 1932...

The measure works unfairly on the taxpayers who have been punctual in paying their dues. They may say, "what's the use?"...

Unconstitutional Legislation

THE legislature, it seems to us, hardly deals fairly with the supreme court when it enacts legislation which clearly flies in the face of the constitution...

The governor usually obtains the advice of an attorney before he signs bills. He doesn't like to sign a bill which his legal adviser holds is unconstitutional...

It is an easy matter to condemn the court, or the attorney general or the governor for holding a measure to be unconstitutional...

The total number on the federal payroll October 1 was 794,467, the highest number since war times. This was an increase of 10,434 permanent and 14,178 temporary employees during September.

The state planning board got a kick in the slats in the legislature. All its work was tossed aside. Few read its final report on the state capitol.

Multnomah county lost a deputy sheriff recently when violators of the game laws killed him. King county, Washington, had a deputy sheriff killed this week by a group of chicken thieves.

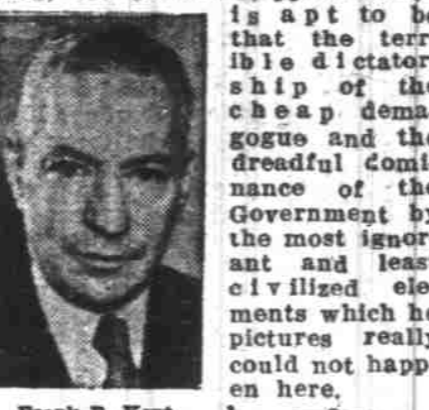
Some Salem folk are commencing to worry about how the new capitol will be built and how many buildings they will try to erect with two and one-half millions.

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

Copyright 1935, by The Baltimore Sun

Bad Medicine WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 THE first impression of those who read Mr. Sinclair Lewis' latest book, "It Cannot Happen Here," is apt to be that the terrible dictatorship of the cheap demagogue and the dreadful dominance of the Government by the most ignorant and least civilized elements which he pictures really could not happen here.



AND probably it can't. However, a full and understanding view of the kind of men at present equipped with large governmental authority, and any appreciation of the character of their writings and speech, forces the conclusion that it does not happen here it will be through no fault of theirs.

ELATED by unaccustomed power, some of these young men are calculatingly conscious of the goal toward which they are steering. Others, either congenitally abnormal or temporarily unbalanced by their elevation to high office, merely mouth the jargon of their day, under the intoxicating impression that they are great popular leaders engaged in a heroic and noble cause.

AT any rate, if something new in the United States to have inflammatory speeches of this nature come from those in control. The rule has always been that the preachers of discontent and the fomenters of class strife were to be found among the irresponsibly ambitious and the jaundiced.

YET what other view can be taken, for example, of the utterance of Mr. Aubrey W. Williams a few days ago at Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Williams is the welfare worker who has been assisting in the imitative Mr. Hopkins and is now, by appointment of Mr. Roosevelt, director of the National Youth Administration, the most confused and cloudy of all the New Deal agencies for spending money.

Professional and intellectual honesty demand that you tell your people that seventy per cent of our people must live below the standard of decency; that nearly half the national wealth is concentrated in the hands of two per cent of the people; that millions now unemployed will never find jobs again; that their chances of gaining economic freedom are stacked four to one against them."

SEVERAL thoughts will occur to those who read Mr. Williams' words. One is that this doctrine of despair is a great contrast to the belief so long and generally cherished that in this country a man who has nothing can acquire wealth if he has brains, and that every boy has a chance to become President. Another is that Mr. Williams' statement seems designed to kill hope and ambition, that such a declaration from a high Government official is well calculated to foment hate and discontent.

It is an easy matter to condemn the court, or the attorney general or the governor for holding a measure to be unconstitutional, when in fact the legislature is to blame for passing an act known by its judiciary committees to be invalid.

THE cause of the disorder remains more or less obscure. Sometimes it follows severe shock to the nervous system. It may attack more than one member of a family, and in rare cases some authorities regard it as hereditary.

Strange as it may seem, epidemics of alopecia areata have been reported in England, France, Germany and Italy. Such cases, however, are due to some contagious or infectious skin trouble, but in the majority of cases the disease is of the ordinary cases the fruit lies in some disturbance of the so-called ductless glands.

Often the disorder is associated with exophthalmic goiter and failure of ovarian function. A case of alopecia areata was reported in a young girl who had menstrual difficulty.

When given appropriate treatment there was noticeable improvement in hair growth as well as a return of menstrual regularity. When more is learned of the ductless glands, it may well be the nature of many now mysterious disorders will become known.

Some believe that alopecia may follow from a localized infection. For this reason there should be a careful examination of the teeth, nasal cavities, ears and other organs that might be diseased.

General measures should be taken, too, to improve the general resistance of the body. Likewise, it is well to correct a run-down condition due to a diet lacking in important minerals and vitamins.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Salem U. S. Indian training school at Chemawa is in a setting that is highly historical.

On a recent Sunday evening, the Bits man having been invited to talk to the students and officers of the Salem United States Indian training school at Chemawa, attempted to impress his audience with the highly historic setting of their institution.

Having been asked for a written report of the talk, two birds are killed with one stone by presenting it in this column first—by no means exactly as given, however, for the talk was from memory and very sketchy notes. The result follows.

"Curious, is it not, that each of us had a woman in his party?" Doffenbach, Idaho historian, in his book, "Red Heroines," put the quoted words in the mouth of General William Clark in a conversation with Wilson Price Hunt. Hunt to Clark?—in a foregathering between the two men in later years at St. Louis, Mo.

In after years, when Clark was United States agent over all the Indian west of the Missouri river, and Hunt was postmaster of St. Louis.

No one at all posted in American history needs to be told that Clark was a member of the Lewis and Clark exploring party of 1804-5 that made the grand journey from the father of waters to the Pacific at the Columbia's mouth, and return; and that Hunt was the man in command of the overland party of the Astors in 1811-12.

Two members of the Lewis and Clark party remained in the Oregon country and became settlers in the Willamette valley.

Baptiste DeLoar was one. He became the first settler in the vicinity of Salem—with his Indian wife. His land claim was next north of what is now the Bank farm; had been the place of the fort of the Astorians, erected in the winter of 1812-13; in 1842-3 became the claim of the Oregon Institute, that by change of name became Willamette university.

Thus the north line of the Baptist DeLoar claim came down almost to the south line of land now a part of the Indian school farm. Many important historical events transpired at the first Oregon Institute site. The first book written in Oregon was composed there, "The Prairie Flower," by S. W. Moss, while he was working as a stone mason on the Oregon Institute building, 1842-3.

Narcissa Whitman visited with the W. H. Grays there, and with Moss, while Dr. Whitman was on his famous journey of 1842-3, to the east and back. Moss had come with the 1842 immigration and had spent some time at the Whitman mission.

The first militia company in the Oregon country was drilled there, W. H. Gray being a member and being in charge of the construction of the Oregon Institute building.

The meeting that called the famous wolf meeting, that called the Champeau meeting of May 2, 1843, was held there, at the instigation of Gray. And many other highly historical events centered about that spot, on Wallace Prairie, near the present Chemawa.

Some historians give three members of the Lewis and Clark party as remaining in the Oregon country. They give Philip Degie and DeLoar as two. They were perhaps the same man. Anyway, there was Baptiste DeLoar, and he was the first settler that near to Salem's site.

The DeLoars became patriotic Americans. Three of them fought

with the citizen soldiers in the Cayuse war of 1848, and members of the family were in the Indian wars on the American side from 1851 to 1853.

The second member of the Lewis and Clark party to remain and become a settler was Francis Rivet.

(It is interesting that a descendant of his was in the audience addressed by the Bits man at Chemawa. She is a student of the Indian school, Miss Rivet, from Grand Ronde.)

Francis Rivet lived in the St. Paul district until 1852, died Sept. 15 of that year, aged 95, and was buried in the Catholic cemetery there.

The Rivets, too, fought with the Americans in the Indian wars.

At least 11 of the Astorians arriving in 1811-12 remained in the Oregon country and eventually became settlers. Among them were Louis LaBonte and Joseph Gervais, who settled at what was called by the Indians Chemawa, or place of the gravel, a strip along the Willamette river a few miles northwest of the site of the Chemawa Indian school.

Solomon Smith, who came with the Wyeth party of 1832, and who taught school at Fort Vancouver about 18 months, beginning in March, 1833, came also to Chemawa (Gervais house) after leaving Fort Vancouver, and there opened a school for the Gervais LaBonte and other part white children of the neighborhood—probably including the DeLoar children.

Thus Chemawa was the place of the first school taught in present Oregon; opening about September, 1834.

It will appear further on that Chemawa was the place of the first Indian school on this coast north of the Spanish (California) line, for the Indian manual labor school of the Jason Lee mission was established at Chemawa, "place of the gravel."

(Continued tomorrow.)

Fellow-Salesmen Give Surprise For Chapin At Cloverdale Home

The new home of Mr. and Mrs. Rawson H. Chapin in Cloverdale was the scene Saturday night of a surprise party given for the couple by a group of fellow salesmen from the Portland area of a utensil sales force.

Swegle Community Has Infant Townsend Club; Elect Temporary Heads

SWEGLE, Nov. 14.—As a result of the interest shown in this community for the Townsend plan a meeting was held at the school house Wednesday night to organize a club here.

A temporary organization was formed to recruit sufficient membership for a charter. Temporary officers elected are: J. C. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. George Kufner, secretary, and Mrs. J. C. Simpson, treasurer. There were 47 present at the meeting.

Daily Health Talks

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

PERHAPS YOU HAVE wondered about peculiar cases of baldness in which the hair had disappeared in spots. There may have been several irregular but perfectly sharp patches on the scalp. This odd disorder is given a big name—"alopecia areata."

In some cases new hair may grow into these patches. When it does it is usually white. This gives one who has dark hair an unusual and perhaps striking appearance. There may be a streak down the middle of the scalp, or perhaps an overhanging lock of perfectly white hair. Alopecia areata is not always confined to the scalp, but may involve the beard, eyebrow or mustache.

May Follow Shock The cause of the disorder remains more or less obscure. Sometimes it follows severe shock to the nervous system. It may attack more than one member of a family, and in rare cases some authorities regard it as hereditary.

Strange as it may seem, epidemics of alopecia areata have been reported in England, France, Germany and Italy. Such cases, however, are due to some contagious or infectious skin trouble, but in the majority of cases the disease is of the ordinary cases the fruit lies in some disturbance of the so-called ductless glands.

Often the disorder is associated with exophthalmic goiter and failure of ovarian function. A case of alopecia areata was reported in a young girl who had menstrual difficulty.

When given appropriate treatment there was noticeable improvement in hair growth as well as a return of menstrual regularity. When more is learned of the ductless glands, it may well be the nature of many now mysterious disorders will become known.

Some believe that alopecia may follow from a localized infection. For this reason there should be a careful examination of the teeth, nasal cavities, ears and other organs that might be diseased. All such centers of infection must be returned to normal condition.

General measures should be taken, too, to improve the general resistance of the body. Likewise, it is well to correct a run-down condition due to a diet lacking in important minerals and vitamins.

The Balancing Act



"WIFE IN CUSTODY" by BEATRICE LUBITZ

Luxurious to the nth degree of commercial splendor were the establishments of the young Beauty Salons, but dreary and unkept were the locker quarters of the operators, who dressed and "made-up" for business in white-washed, bra-like rooms.

It was a cold, dismal Monday morning in November. The girls were polite in their inquiries about her health. They never asked her again.

CHAPTER II Helen Schiller was an expert manicurist. It was her specialty in the age of specialization, which was just dawning in beauty parlors.

All her customers, almost without exception, talked about the Rileys. The Rileys were "Promoted Women." They were written up in magazine articles.

Helen liked to think her own thoughts and a silent appointment was a rare blessing. She had never worked anywhere else than for the Anastasia chain, coming right from the manicuring academy in Brooklyn.

Walter Riley stood behind her in the doorway watching. He glared at the dancing outside or about the Schiller girl himself? It wouldn't do to let discipline become lax.

"Do I hear you actually singing, Helen Schiller?" declared Selma Gully. "Oh, Selma, I saw such a grand show Saturday night that I'm still singing the song. I saw Marilyn Miller in 'Dally' at the New Amsterdam."

"How was the dancing? I like the dancing in a musical better than the singing." "Oh, marvelous. I guess Marilyn Miller is the best dancer on the stage. She does a dance, something like this. Look!"

"How was the dancing? I like the dancing in a musical better than the singing." "Oh, marvelous. I guess Marilyn Miller is the best dancer on the stage. She does a dance, something like this. Look!"

"How was the dancing? I like the dancing in a musical better than the singing." "Oh, marvelous. I guess Marilyn Miller is the best dancer on the stage. She does a dance, something like this. Look!"

"How was the dancing? I like the dancing in a musical better than the singing." "Oh, marvelous. I guess Marilyn Miller is the best dancer on the stage. She does a dance, something like this. Look!"

"How was the dancing? I like the dancing in a musical better than the singing." "Oh, marvelous. I guess Marilyn Miller is the best dancer on the stage. She does a dance, something like this. Look!"

"How was the dancing? I like the dancing in a musical better than the singing." "Oh, marvelous. I guess Marilyn Miller is the best dancer on the stage. She does a dance, something like this. Look!"

"How was the dancing? I like the dancing in a musical better than the singing." "Oh, marvelous. I guess Marilyn Miller is the best dancer on the stage. She does a dance, something like this. Look!"