The Oregon In Statesman

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

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Roper and the Breathing Spell

AN ROPER, secretary of commerce, old political softsoaper, is out spreading the apple-sauce in business circles again, trying to convince big biz that Roosevelt is "nice doggie" after all, who won't bite. Uncle Dan now represents that the breathing spell the president promised is really the end of governmental regimentation. Perhaps Uncle Dan is right,-at least until the collection plate is passed for the democratic campaign fund for 1936; but many big business men who still have their hands painted with mercurochrome where the doggie did bite, are a bit doubtful.

Take the bankers' national convention now on at New Orleans. A year ago Uncle Dan and his cohorts oozed among a full and understanding view of quoted words in the mouth of them and told them everything was fine, that they would be the kind of men at present equipp- General William Clark in a conlet alone. He did such a good job that Jackson Reynolds, of ed with large governmental authorthe First National Bank of New York, advised the bankers at character of their writings and Hunt to Clark?—in a foregaththe 1934 convention that they should endeavor to work with speech, forces the conclusion that ering between the two men in afthe new dealers. Then came Eccles and the federal reserve if it does not happen here it will act amendments, and the bank crowd saw they had been let on the contrary it seems clear that down for a hard fall.

Likewise Roper's advisory council of business men, bring about exactly the condition and Hunt was postmaster of St. formed to offset the hostility of the manufacturers' association, wrote out memos of suggestions on pending bills, which the Big Chief promptly pigeon-holed. Then the advisers one- er, some of these young men are by-one resigned, finding they were just window dressing for calculatingly conclous of the Uncle Bill.

This year the bankers' convention refused to be roped in. When the nominating committee picked a new dealer anced by their elevation to high for second vice-president (in line for the presidency), the office, merely mouth the jargon of opposition grew so strong, another candidate came out and the former withdrew before the vote was called.

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," to borrow a phrase of Rex Tugwell's. With billions to spend they are undertaking more than ever previously was attempted since the original six-day construction job reported in the first chapter of Gen-

Easing the Tax Burden

THE legislature has passed and the governor has signed SB 48 introduced by Senator Hess and Representative Hockett, which eases the load on debtors of taxes. Taxes due and payable in 1934 and prior years may have penalty and interest erased if the persons owing the taxes pay up current taxes and one-quarter of the oldest delinquent tax.

SB 153 of the regular session, which was vetoed wiped out penalties and interest on taxes for years 1931 and 1932, those of prior years having previously been expunged. The new act, which will become a law unless it is referred, makes enjoyment of escape from penalties and interest contingent on keeping up current taxes. The hope is that in this manner | Heretofore the Administration, re- Institute building, 1842-3. real progress will be made in reducing the total of outstand- gardless of the party coloration. ing taxes. The practice has been for the taxpayer to pay has deplored and denounced such the oldest tax and let current taxes pile up. Now he has an inducement to pay his current taxes and part of his back

The measure works unfairly on the taxpayers who have been punctual in paying their dues. They may say, "what's the use?" and refuse to pay their taxes, in expectation that future legislatures will make it easy for them. But the tide. is turning the other way. This probably will be the last bill to fund delinquent taxes over a term of years. If by means of it owners of property are enabled to keep possession of their property and so continue to pay taxes, then the whole body of taxpayers benefits. For, if the land goes off the taxrolls the burdens of government become that much heavier on the property which remains on the rolls.

Instead of viewing the paying of taxes as an intolerable exaction, citizens should come forward with gratitude that they can contribute to the support of the government. It is when the tax load runs out of all reason and the functions of government are spread all over creation that the taxpayers are justified in rebelling.

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 which it is the duty of the supreme court to uphold. It is not an honest way of enacting laws to "pass the buck" to the court; or to put the court in a "hot spot." The legislators are sworn to uphold the constitution by an oath similar to court justices. They should be equally faithful in making the laws square with the constitution. Some latitude may be given the legislature because not all its members are lawyers, and because attorneys frequently disagree over questions of constitutionality. But where the issues are clear, then it is a mistake to pass bills which the courts must forthwith proceed to hold invalid.

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, in the light of supreme court decisions; although he may do so if he sees fit. The attorney general's office of course does not write either the legislative act or the opinion of the supreme court. It merely endeavors to inform the executive or the legislature whether pending bills do comply with the constitution as interpreted by the court. It would be incompetent and dishonest if it failed to supply this opinion in accordance with its best judg-

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. What the ultimate fate of pending bills may be we do not know; but in the case of some of them if they are ruled out, the responsibility rests squarely with the proponents who pushed them through the legislature knowing they were skating on thin ice.

The total number on the federal payroll October 1 was 794.467. the highest number since wartimes. This was in increase of 10,434 permanent and 14.178 temporary employes during September. The monthly payroll for the executive branch was \$116.094.004. The only figures which keep going up in the same ratio are those on the national debt. "On our way"-to another big smash,

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. While its recommendations for more land were impressive they were ignored in the wind-up. Few had a kind word for the brain trust. It is not surprising. Democracies want to make their own mistakes without expert advice.

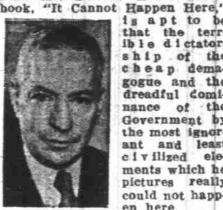
Multnomah county lost a deputy sheriff recently when violators of the game laws killed him. King county, Washington, had a deputy sheriff killed this week by a group of chicken thieves. Deputy sheriffs will just have to learn to stick with process-serving, where they encounter nothing more violent than a woman's cusswords.

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. Since Salem was kicked rather unceremoniously down the stairs the wise counsel would be to let the commission-to-be decide the buildings-to-be. Then we can kick on their taste for fifty years, if need be,

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT Copyright 1935, by The Baltimers Sus

Bad Medicine WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 THE first impression of those who



ship of the cheap demagogue and the dreadful comi-Government by ant and least civilized elements which he pictures really could not happen here.

Frank R. Kent AND probably it can't . However, be through no fault of theirs. they are doing their level best to of which Mr. Sinclair writes.

ELATED by unaccustomed pow goal toward which they are steering. Others, either congenitally abnormal or temporarily unbaltheir day, under the intoxicating impression that they are great popular leaders engaged in a heroic and noble cause. Fortunately, few of them are really effective. Most of their output is as futile as it is foolish. However, to those who think efforts to array class against class and stir up hatred of the unsuccessful toward the successful are not good, the articulate activity of certain of these new rulers who are spending large gobs of our money is somewhat painful.

AT any rate, it is 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 most to the south line of land now be found among the irresponsible a part of the Indian school farm. power trying to move the people his famous journey of 1842-3, to in this direction.

YET what other view can be taken, for example, of the uter- man mission. ance of Mr. Aubrey W. Williams a few days ago at Charleston, W. Va. Mr. Williams is the welfare worker who has been assistant to the impulsive 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. In his Charleston speech made to West Virginia school teachers Mr. Williams let himself go. His discourse was largely devoted to depicting the dreadful oppression of the poor by the rich, and he wound up with this decla-

ration to the teachers: "Professional and intellectual pupils that seventy per cent of our and DeLoar as two. They were people must live below the standard of decency; that nearly half the national wealth is concen- he was the first settler that near trated in the hands of two per to Salem's site. 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

SEVERAL thoughts will occur to those who read Mr. Williams' woeful 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. A third is that it is not a proper function of the Government or any Government official to tell school teachers what they must tell their pupils; that it lends color to the charge that the National Youth Administration is the first step in a move toward Federal supervision and control of education, than which few things could be worse in a free country

Twenty Years Ago

November 15, 1915 Hermosillo, capital of the state of Sonora in Mexico, was the objective of both Villa and Carranza forces in Sonora today.

London - Winston Spencer Churchill who has been the most severely criticised member of the government defended himself in the house of commons today after resigning from the cabinet,

Ten Years Ago

November 15, 1925 Amos Burg, jr., had a dramaic escape from death trying to shoot the Cascade Rapids yesterday. His canoe capsized.

Twenty - two thousand people saw Oregon State college defeat the University of Oregon 24 to at Eugene yesterday.

Seven students at Grant high school in Portland have been suspended for affiliations with secret societies.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

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

On a recent Sunday evening, the Bits man having been invited to read Mr. Sinclair Lewis' latest talk to the students and officers of the Salem United States Indian is apt to be training school at Chemawa, atthat the territempted to impress his audience ible dictator. 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?" Deffenbach, Idaho historian, in his book, "Red Heroines," put the versation with Wilson Price Hunt ity, and any appreciation of the -or is it the other way around, ter years at St. Louis, Mo.

In after years, when Clark was United States agent over all the

No one at all posted in Amer-Pacific at the Columbia's mouth, cluding the DeLoar children. and return; and that Hunt was the party of the Astors in 1811-12.

members of the Lewis and Clark party remained in the Oregon country and became sett-

Baptiste DeLoar was one. became the first settler in the viwife. His land claim was next north of what is now the Bush 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 Baptiste DeLoar claim came down al-

suffers from political jaundice. It Many important historical has been generally recognized as events transpired at the first Oresoap-box stuff. This is the first gon Institute site. The first book time in our history the attempt written in Oregon was composed to inflame the people against the there, "The Prairie Flower," by existing American system has S. W. Moss, while he was working come from the Government itself. as a stone mason on the Oregon

> Narcissa Whitman visited with the W. H. Grays there, and with the east and back. Moss had come with the 1842 immigration and had spent some time at the Whit-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 build-The meeting that called the fa-

mous wolf meeting, that called the Champoeg 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. 5 5 5

Some historians give three nembers of the Lewis and Clark party as remaining in the Oregon honesty demand that you tell your country. They give Philip Degie perhaps the same man. Anyway, there was Baptiste DeLoar, and

The DeLoars became patriotic Americans. Three of them fought 47 present at the meeting.

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

(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 10 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 Chemaican history needs to be told that wa (Gervais house) after leaving Clark was a member of the Lewis Fort Vancouver, and there opened and Clark exploring party of 1804- a school for the Gervais, LaBonte 5-6 that made the great journey and other part white children of from the father of waters to the neighborhood — probably in-

Thus Chemawa was the place man in command of the overland 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 cinity of Salem-with his Indian 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 is Cloverdale was the scene Saturday night of a surprise party given for the couple by a group of fellow salesmen of the Portland area of a utensil sales force. An enjoyable evening was spent in visiting, playing games and unwrapping

Refreshments were served the group. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Bassett, Mr. ience to find those vested with Moss, while Dr. Whitman was on and Mrs. E. M. Eldridge, Mrs. W. F. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Oppenlander, Miss New, J. Scott. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sorensen and H. F. Pinkerton, all of Portland, and Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Casey and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Cochrane of Newport.

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. Mr. Nelson outlined the plans and purpose of the club

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

Daily Health Talks

United States senator from New York Former Commissioner of Health, New York City

PERHAPS YOU have wondered about peculiar cases of baldness-in irregular but perfectly have patches on the scalp. This edd 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 for this reason some authorities regard it as hereditary.

Strange as it may seem, epidemics of alopecia areata have been report- tained by x-ray treatment. Whether ed, in England, France, Germany and Italy. Such cases, however, are due cided by your physician. to some contagious or infectious skin trouble. It is probable, too, that in many of the ordinary cases the fault lies in some disturbance of the socalled ductless glands.

Odd Cases of It

Often the disorder is associated girl who had menstrual difficulty. a stamped, self-addressed envelope. When given appropriate treatment there was noticeable improvement in learned of the ductiess glands, it may to be troubled during the daytime.

this reason there should be a care- question. ful examination of the teeth, nasal (Copyright, 1988, E. F. S., Inc.)

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D. | sinuses, 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 which the hair had disappeared in correct a run-down condition due to spots. There may have been several a diet lacking in important minerals and vitamins. Does alopecia areata mean perma-

nent disfigurement?

Recovery Chances

The chances for complete recovery are good if hair growth begins within two years after onset of the disorder. The outlook is not so favorable if after this period of time no hair has appeared. But cases have been known to recover which have existed for twenty or thirty

the scalp and hair unless it has been ecommended by your physician. The trouble may be made worse by the unwise application of certain chemicals. Ne application to the scalp should be used if there is danger of it's causing britation of the remaining hair roots.

In persistent cases of alopecia beneficial results are sometimes obit is wise to employ it will be de-

Answers to Health Queries

T. M. Q .- What can I do to overcome enlarged pores and avoid black-

beads? A .- Hot and cold water applica tions, applied alternately to the face with exophthaimic goiter and failure for 15 minutes night and morning of ovarian function. A case of alo- will prove helpful. For full particupecia areata was reported in a young lars restate your question and send

Bee M. Q.-What would cause hair growth as well as a return of clogged nose, especially at night? I menstrual regularity. When more is do not have a cold. I do not seem well be the nature of many now | A .- Have your nose and throat ex-Bome believe that alopecia may particulars send a self-addressed, follow from a localized infection. For stamped envelope and repeat your

The Balancing Act



"WIFE IN CUSTODY" by BEATRICE LUBITZ

Luxurious to the nth degree of commercial splendor were the establishments of the Anastasia Salons, and about Walter Riley sizes, who managed each of the Anastasia Salons, and about Walter Riley sizes on the salons. Among the operators was one who stood out from the was one who stood out from the It was a cold, dismal Monday the salon was quiet, the girls busy rest—Helen Schiller. She was morning in November. The girls at their cubicles. He looked neither pretty, smart and very personable and took little part in the gossip of

the others. CHAPTER II

Helen Schiller was an expert manicurist. It was her specialty in the age of specialization, which was just dawning in beauty parlors. As many as fourteen pairs of hands passed under her skillful fingers daily. She had regulars, of course, who were, for the half hour they sat with her over the manicuring table intimate friends. She was a sympathetic and warm listener and many of them poured their woes and triumphs into her ears in weekly instalments.

All her customers, almost without exception, talked about the Rileys. The Rileys were "Prominent Women." They were written up in magazine articles. (Miss Ginsberg, the publicity writer, not one hunthe publicity writer, got one hundred and fifty dollars a week.) They gave beauty interviews and syndi-cated a daily beauty guide article in the newspapers. They acted as judges in the beauty contests that were beginning to sweep the country and, of course, their fortune was magnified with each telling. 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 Brook-lyn. She had had only one more year to graduate from high school, but the war had brought her education to an abrupt close. Her father had been an "enemy alien." He was German poetic German so German in tradition that after twenty years in America he had still been an unnaturalized "foreigner." Crossquestioned by the Registration
Board during the war, the little man
saw red. He burst out into a torrent
of indignation and outraged pride.
He would undoubtedly have been
clamped off to jail for it, but in his
rage he burst a blood wessel

rage he burst-a blood vessel. Mrs. Schiller, an apple-face little hausfrau, was stunned by her husband's death. The two girls, Helen and Belle, were in high school. Helen and Belle, were in high school. Helen had only a year more to graduate. It had been Adolph's ambition to make school teachers of them. Mrs. Schiller had only one talent that she could turn into money, her cooking. She cooked for private parties and catered at small weddings and engagement receptions,

pathetic. The Rileys, too, had had their war troubles.

Helen became the highest paid beautician outside of the Fifty-seventh Street girls, hitting the fifty mark practically every week. She dressed well and had a reasonable number of dates. She didn't go around with the girls in the shop outside of hours, but there were her cousins in Brooklyn, and now that Belle was grown up they were inseparable friends. They saw all the best shows from the top of the house and went to frat dances and to the best shows from the top of the house and went to frat dances and to the interpretation of the general moral loosening up which was the result of the peace without victory had completely emancipated most girls. It was the era of the flapper and the dawn of

Walter Riley stood behind her in the doorway watching.

cooking. She cooked for private parties and catered at small weddings and engagement receptions, but five took her down in one week and the two girls, orphaned in a month, found themselves bewildered and penniless. A cousin, Tante Freda Havemayer, took them in. Helen, of course, had to leave high school, but Belle, who was only thirteen, was in the first year and she stayed on. The quickest trade Helen could learn to enable her to support therself and Belle, it turned out, was manicuring.

After a black month of job hunting, Helen came to the Thirtyfourth Street Anastasia, then in charge of Irene Riley. The Anastasia salons never took beginners, but Irene was attracted by Helen's beauty and when Helen burst out that she couldn't get a job because she was German, Irene was sympathetic. The Rileys, too, had had their war troubles.

Hair and darker long lashes were beaded with raindrops.

She sang softly as she pulled her above varied one-piece dress over her head and stood shivering in her chemise.

"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 singing the song. I saw Marilyn mine.

He sat down uneasily on the edge of Stella's desk. Ought he tell Stella about the dancing outside or should he talk to the Schiller girl himself? It wouldn't do to let discipline become lax. Still, the salon wasn't officially opened. The girls could really do what they liked these few minutes that they were free. But dencing in a musical better than the singing."

Helen became the highest paid down the dancing? I like the salon wasn't from the took to the schiller in the course of the salout the dancing was out of order. He dencing in a musical better than the singing."

"How was the dencing? I like the salon wasn't found the singing."

"Helen became the highest better than the outside of the Fifty-woll and the salout the dancing of the salout the dancing of the salout the dancing was out of order. He frowned t