

# The Oregon Statesman

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"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Reform in Government

THE new deal which has endeavored to set the industrial and agricultural world to rights makes no attempt at self-reform in the field of government. Reform is not like charity, which begins at home. Virtually the only governmental changes made by the administration have been abdication by congress of powers of legislation; and the supreme court is wisely putting a halt to that.

Politicians have been quick to scold the bankers and discipline them. They have pointed fingers of shame at industrialists for being too greedy. But the congress has never stopped graft in running its own show. Legislators load up the public payrolls with incompetents or relatives. The United States senate holds inquisitions which bore into the private business of individuals and corporations, but it keeps its own expense list an undisclosed secret.

The administrative branch of government has been no more efficient, though its expenditures are all audited and the graft is all legalized. Speaking of the experience of the country with administrative employees of the government, William B. Munro, writing in the Atlantic monthly, points out that it has chilled the public inclination to increase the powers of the government:

"Promises and performance are bound to be miles apart in the administration of an industrialized feudalism, and this is particularly true in the United States, where we have built up no corps of bureaucrats trained for the job. In the hysterical attempt to improvise such a body we have besprinkled the land with a horde of low-voltage busy-bodies, most of them progeny of the spoils system, whose ineptitude had very largely destroyed the reputation for superior administrative efficiency which the national government formerly possessed in the public imagination.

"In the early stages of the new-deal programme, when the Sir Galahads surrounding the throne were denouncing the abuses which had everywhere grown up under state regulation, or the lack of it, they found millions of willing listeners. Portraying intolerable short-comings in the banking system, the organization of industry, the public utilities, the stock exchanges, and the existing provisions for social security, they said nothing about the even more intolerable weaknesses in the mechanism of government wherewith a reform of all these things was to be undertaken. Yet in government, first among all activities, a thorough-going reform. A governmental system which complacently tolerates a long chain of abuses, including pork-barrel appropriations, patronage appointments, filibusters, gag rules, riders and printing of undelivered speeches, rubber-stamp legislation, and innumerable other abominations of the lawmaking process, is hardly the one to expect from the forty-eight states a vast endowment of additional authority."

How many senators and congressmen would be able to bear up under the light of publicity if their letter files and their private conversations were printed for public perusal?

We do not mean to condone the offenses which politicians have uncovered in any field; but to point out that the human material in business and in politics is much the same. For corrupt industrialists there are generally corrupt politicians. The elements of human weakness are not confined to any one group in our social system. If there is an organization which needs purging and deflation and reorganization it is the ponderous machine which we call the federal government; but no president has ever been able to accomplish the task. The entrenched bureaucrats are too powerful. Some day it will crash in a heap just as the inflated business structure did in 1929.

## Press and Capitol

MOST of the newspapers of the state which have expressed themselves on the legislature's decision on the capitol seem disappointed. The Oregonian approves the program as conforming to its "no splurge" advice and the Klamath Falls Herald which says the final plan "represents just about the most economical scheme possible for an adequate building," thinks the program will conform to the advice to "build conservatively but adequately."

The Astorian Budget however calls the decision a "capitol offense," feeling certain "that there would have been no protest from the taxpayers as a whole if the entire \$3,500,000 originally suggested had been used, or if a reasonable amount of additional land had been acquired." The Pendleton East Oregonian thinks the financing policy by which \$450,000 federal money was lost "inane"; and complains that the "site on which the new capitol is to be erected is not as good as the site Pendleton is using for its new community building and junior high school." Another eastern Oregon paper, the Baker Democrat-Herald regards the legislature's action as "unfortunate" and one which "apparently does not represent the best judgment of the legislature" in view of its earlier votes for a \$3,500,000 project. The Baker paper concludes "The decision... probably will meet the approval of a majority of the people at this time, but it will be regretted in future years."

The Dalles Chronicle however believes "the debate ended in a sensible solution." The La Grande Observer ratifies the verdict of the legislature and will be "thoroughly satisfied" if a skyscraper capitol is built.

The Oregon City Enterprise which took the ground that additional ground was needed because the present site is one of the smallest in the nation, does not feel "that all is lost", but that the money voted will provide "a dignified, adequate capitol, and additional land will be acquired later as the need becomes more apparent."

"It's too bad," says the Medford Mail Tribune, which regards as "a shame and a pity" the failure of the legislature to seize the opportunity made by the fire in planning properly for the future. "The special session had the opportunity and it muffed it," says the Medford paper, which sees faint chance for rectification in the next session.

We knew the Hoover speech in New York was good the way the democratic papers jumped over him. Comes the Medford Mail-Tribune which rosetwaters the new deal each evening, saying that Hoover is Parley's best friend, that instead of making votes for the republican party Hoover is losing them. All of which is bellywash. The addresses and articles of Hoover have been gaining him a tremendous personal following, and are building up the only foundation on which the republican party can either survive or succeed.

A couple of itinerant evangelists have invaded Salem and promise to relieve all worries, anxieties and discouragements. "Too bad they didn't get to town while the legislature was in session."—Corvallis Gazette-Time.

They were detained in Corvallis too long, giving the G-T town appropriate relief.

The governor of Iowa has been charged with violating the state's gambling law because he bet with the governor of Minnesota over the football game last Saturday which Minnesota won. These two governors should have kept what they said secret, what was the governor of South Carolina said to the governor of North Carolina?

Americans think of the new Philippine government as a sort of squirt-gun affair. There are, however, 14,999,000 people under the new government, which are more than Russia, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Belgium.

California schools are recommending paying \$40 a month to football players, making this a standard price. How long would it stay standard? Wouldn't the chiselers soon start bidding higher for star players?

Ethiopians may be brave warriors, but what chance do they have under the raking machine gun fire from aircraft? They are just targets like ducks to hunters, whenever they mass for an attack.

Headline: "President may be invited to visit Canada." And he should stay there, snort the lumbermen.

## The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT  
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Same Game; Same People  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20. IN NEARLY every Presidential campaign there is an organized minority of voters which exercises an extremely potent influence over the two parties. Sometimes it is strong enough to dominate the national conventions, sometimes to swing the election. More than once the Prohibitionists did exactly that.

IN THE 1936 campaign, already under way, a minority which has not figured in a national way before is now in the field. In cohesive force, effective direction and strength of purpose not many of its predecessors have surpassed it. Composed of the followers of the good Dr. Townsend, the \$200 monthly old-age pension plan, the character and power of this minority is but slightly appreciated by the politicians of this section. But west of the Mississippi river it is appreciated. The practical politicians of the West—particularly in the front of their minds, the Townsend following is a factor in every political calculation they make—with many the dominant factor.

COMPETENT observers say that there are at least eight and probably ten States where the Townsends are in practical control. This does not mean that a majority in these States advocate the Townsend plan. It means that a sufficient number of voters adhere to the compact, well led and amply financed Townsend organization, to hold the balance of power in every party primary. In other words, no candidate openly avowed to aspirants for Congressional nomination that he will oppose those not sympathetic. Clearly having the power to kill candidates who do not "come across," they are getting a lot of pledges, some openly, others "under the cover." In many districts all the Congressional aspirants are avowedly for the Plan—some of them actually members of the Townsend clubs. A minimum claim of eight million enrolled voters is made by the Townsend leaders and through the Townsend newspaper organs and publicity department. Fear of the Townsend opposition smears the whole Western political picture.

THE Townsends are making a well directed drive to put their Plan over, not in the coming session of Congress, but in the session that follows the Presidential election. To this end they are working for the nomination next year of men pledged to their cause. They stand between the two parties with a large body of voters who can be swung one way as easily as the other. They say to aspirants for Congressional nomination that they will oppose those not sympathetic. Clearly having the power to kill candidates who do not "come across," they are getting a lot of pledges, some openly, others "under the cover." In many districts all the Congressional aspirants are avowedly for the Plan—some of them actually members of the Townsend clubs. A minimum claim of eight million enrolled voters is made by the Townsend leaders and through the Townsend newspaper organs and publicity department. Fear of the Townsend opposition smears the whole Western political picture.

TO those whose recollection goes back even a few years it will not be necessary to point out that the Townsend leaders are playing the precise game in the precise way, so long, ably and successfully played by the Anti-Saloon league. Nor will it then surprise them to be told a very interesting and illuminating fact, to wit this:—The Townsend organization and following is so strongly saturated with Anti-Saloon League methods and personnel that it is impossible to mistake it. It is not only an exceedingly large portion of the Townsend following are drys, but a considerable number of the Townsend leaders were formerly Anti-Saloon League leaders.

THIS is a fact not generally known and has had practically no publicity. It is none the less true and it accounts for several things. It explains the compactness and effectiveness of the Townsend machine; it explains the determination and single-mindedness of the Townsend following; and it explains the present strategy of explaining the Plan's compactness and effectiveness to the general election. It is the Anti-Saloon League game played by the same people and it is a mistake to regard the movement as a political joke. It is far from that. In both conventions, in the campaign and in the next Congress the Townsend following will be a factor not easily to be pushed aside.

## Twenty Years Ago

November 21, 1915  
U. S. Page of the state treasurer's office will have car license No. 11 and Miss Sally Bush, No. 12, for 1916.  
Harvard defeated Yale 41 to 0 at Cambridge yesterday.  
In a sea of mud, Oregon downed the Oregon Aggies yesterday at Eugene with a 9 to 0 score.

## Ten Years Ago

November 21, 1925  
The problem of through streets is being carefully considered by the city council.  
Queen Mother Alexandra of England died yesterday afternoon.  
Salem Longfellow club No. 5 of the Tall Men's association met last night with 40 in attendance. Dr. Ansley G. Bates is the president.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Salem U. S. Indian training school at Chemawa is in a setting that is highly historical:  
(Concluding from yesterday.)  
Soon there was congenial company at the mission for Elijah. And so was started and organized, at old Chemawa, place of the gravel, the first Indian school west of the Rockies and north of the Spanish line.

The first Protestant Sunday school in the same territory was organized there—still in existence, as the Sunday school of the First Methodist church of Salem. The beginnings of the church were made at the mission when it was still at old Chemawa.

Many, many important things were started there, among them the civil commonwealth of Oregon, beginning with the provisional government, authorized and set in motion there Feb. 18, 1841.

And the Willamette university, founded there Feb. 1, 1842.

The provisional government constitution was written there, in the mission granary and hospital.

Missionary societies to the Indians were organized there, and temperance societies.

Indian slavery in the Oregon country belted the birth, and the only living ex-president of the United States.

The first white woman and child buried in Oregon country soil had interment there—later removed to Lee Mission cemetery, Salem.

But a full recital would take too much time and space. Sufficient has been said to indicate the honorable and historically high setting of Chemawa.

Who named the place of the present Indian school? Dr. H. J. Minthorn, uncle to Herbert Hoover, the greatest almoner (of the World War) history has seen, mining engineer with a clientele that belted the earth, and the only living ex-president of the United States.

The Salem U. S. Indian school is the oldest of its class. It was authorized by an act of congress, founded Carlisle. That (Carlisle) Indian school occupied the government reservation at the Pennsylvania town of that name, 18 miles west by south of Harrisburg, capital of the state. The prisoners were kept at Carlisle during the revolution. A guard house built by Hessians captured in the battle of Trenton still stands there. It became a cavalry post. It is in Cumberland county, in the rich Cumberland valley.

The bill that established the Carlisle school and the one which is now at Chemawa was passed by congress in 1879.

During the World war, the

buildings of the Carlisle Indian school were needed for hospital services. So the school was abandoned and has not been reopened—likely never will be.

That is how the Salem school at Chemawa has become the oldest of its class—anywhere; and has been and will likely again be the largest.

The Oregon school was started at Forest Grove. But it had only a small plot of ground there, and when Dr. H. J. Minthorn became superintendent, in the early nineties, he sought for a better location, with more ground, and a necessity, if the institution were to be a success.

Judge R. P. Boise owned the land on which the 70-odd buildings of the school now stand. The S. government will not build on land excepting after state authority has been withdrawn from it.

A bill was introduced in the Oregon legislature to arrange this, and Hon. E. H. Hersh, who had been state treasurer and was then in the state senate from Marion county, had to be wise and cunning to the nth degree to get the bill by the opposition of some orators, a member of the upper house, from Washington county.

The writer could (but will not) tell how Senator Hare was caught napping, and the bill became a law. He will say, however, that the bill was introduced by Alfred Holman, then reporter of the Portland Oregonian, was of assistance to Senator Hersh—all of which the writer hereof saw and part of which connivance he was.

Two men were then the only full time newspaper reporters of the Oregon legislature—Holman and the writer; and they exchanged pencil and stylus copies of the routine proceedings. It was before the day of typewriters. The routine of the bill in question was not printed until it was too late for Senator Hare to do anything about it.

Dr. Minthorn's nephew, Herbert Hoover, then about 11 and an orphan, came to Chemawa with the family, of which he had been a member and so remained until he entered Stanford university with the first class of that institution, in the uncompleted buildings, along with Senator Charles McCarry of Oregon, the east lines of whose home farm, by the way, are only a few hundred yards from the west lines of the Indian school land.

He is a neighbor; a good and helpful neighbor.

The first buildings at the present Chemawa, like the initial ones at the original Chemawa, were of logs—and the writer can say from eyewitness testimony that the graduating exercises were under what made G's first tabernacles, the primeval forest trees.

Herbert Hoover was there, and made a hand in the beginnings of the Chemawa school.

Unless someone of it launched and wisest friends are mistaken, the school at Chemawa is destined for a renewed lease of long life, as the only institution of its kind in this country, or in the world, with students running above the number in the many days of the past, when 900-odd attended.

This series draws to a close; many things remain unsaid, fearing tiresome length.

If it has been accomplished, the writer will be well content—the purpose of making all students there, and all who may come, proud of their great and interesting historical setting. If so, a purpose of usefulness will have been accomplished.

But, under another heading, a few more words will be added tomorrow.

## Health

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

WE ARE still faced with the problem of infantile paralysis. Fortunately, the recent outbreak of this dreaded disease was in mild form. Today, too, there is less serious paralysis following its attacks than used to be the case. We are heartened further by the promising results obtained by serum treatment.

Infantile paralysis, or "poliomyelitis," as the doctors call it, was recognized for several centuries. But it was not until 1840 that it was accurately described. In that year, a German physician named Jacob von Heine gave his report to the medical world.

Little was known as to its cause. As a matter of fact, it is only recently that the scientists determined that the disease subsides without serious complications or deformity. It explains a severe attack may lead to permanent disability. It is always great fear concerning it. Community anxiety is aroused at the first sign of its presence.

Mothers always ask how to protect their children from getting infected with the disease. I can only advise them, because the methods of control have not been accurately determined. Perhaps the most encouraging thing is to point to the very recent outbreak of cases in proportion to the population.

During an epidemic, or in a community where the disease is quite prevalent, certain precautions should be taken, of course. A young child should be kept out of places where large numbers of persons congregate. The child should play outdoors in the fresh air and sunshine, avoiding close contact with other children.

Recognition Difficult  
If the epidemic reaches alarming proportions, it may be wise to keep the child home from school. But the parent must trust the health officials to determine this. In any community the school authorities will close the schools if health conditions warrant such extreme action.

Early recognition of infantile paralysis is sometimes difficult. The onset of the disease may be sudden, showing symptoms like a cold, with mild fever and intestinal upset.

These signs are like those which indicate other infections. But medical advice should be had, because it is of great importance to make an early diagnosis of poliomyelitis. This should be done before paralysis develops, so that the serum may be given immediately.

If the resistance of the child is high, he will be able to throw off the disease without serious effects. But where the child is in poor health, or has little vitality, he is apt to suffer more severely. Perhaps most persons who become infected with the disease show little sign of muscular weakness.

Hyde Family Moves  
ZERNA, Nov. 20—Mr. and Mrs. Hyde and children, Virginia, Dolley, Calvin, Betty, Clayton, Loren, Viola and Robert, and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. James Branstetter and infant, have moved to the old Denzels home, recently vacated by the Huntley family, who moved to Huntleyville.

## The Boomerang Comes Back With an Added Label



## "WIFE IN CUSTODY" by BEATRICE LUBITZ

### SYNOPSIS

Luxurious to the nth degree of commercial splendor were the establishments of the Anastasia Beauty Salon, but dreary and unkempt were the locker quarters of the operators, who dressed and "made-up" for business in white-washed, barn-like rooms. In one room, as they rouged their cheeks and donned their fresh, starched white uniforms, the girls talked... talked chiefly about the Riley sisters, who managed each of the Anastasia Saloons, and about Walter Riley, their brother and the owner of the saloons. Among the operators was one who stood out from the rest—Helen Schiller, one day, before the salon opened for business, Helen was demonstrating some dance steps that she had seen on the stage the night before... and Walter Riley appeared. Her dancing was a blow to business, because he did not make his presence known. Instead he backed away, to enter a little later, banging a door. That evening, he found himself back in the shop where Helen worked. Intending to speak to her about her dancing of the morning, he found himself disarmed by her smile. When she asked him if he liked to dance, he appeared uncertain, admitting finally that he had never danced. Helen was surprised at this, and he suddenly asked her if she would teach him to dance. "I'd love to," she said honestly, and so they decided to go to one of the better hotels for dinner and dancing. As the evening wore on, Walter found himself enjoying himself despite his awkwardness. Then he drove Helen to her home in Bay Ridge, leaving her there—but not before she agreed to accompany him to the theatre the next evening. The next night, they enjoyed themselves thoroughly, although Walter was afraid, for a time, that he might be seen by one of his sisters. That did not occur, and Helen fell asleep during the long drive to Brooklyn. He awakened her with a kiss upon the cheek...

### CHAPTER VII

"I must go in," said Helen. "Where's my hat? Good night. Oh, and thanks for a lovely time."

He laughed triumphantly as he held her. "Kiss me again."

"Oh, no, I can't really. I... you mustn't."

"Why not?"

"It's not right. To kiss someone who's lovely and sweet?"

"That's just it. You see you've kissed lots of girls. It doesn't mean anything to you. But I... I don't like to kiss just 'just for instance'."

"What makes you think I've kissed lots of girls?" he asked soberly.

"Why, you're a man and rich and all that. I must go. Please let me go."

"All right, but just one more kiss."

"Please."

She leaned over and gave him a swift peck on the chin.

"Oh, no," he laughed, "like this."

And once again he pressed his lips against hers. Her breath came in little gasps. A passing automobile illuminated his face for an instant. His eyes were black pools. She felt lost in them. He released her slowly.

"You're the first girl I ever kissed," he told her soberly.

She was trembling. She gathered up her hat and bag and gloves. Silently he helped her out of the car. Her hands shook so she couldn't open her door. He took the key from her and opened it.

"Good night," she whispered faintly.

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that characterized the Forty-fourth Street shop. Everything of a utilitarian nature was designed to look like something different. Here was luxury; satin walls and hangings. The workroom was a French boudoir. The floor was covered with a thick carpet that deadened every footfall. The manicurist tables were ruffled in taffeta and the apparatuses and bottles were of sterling silver. The washbasins were of pink marble and concealed when not in use by sliding beveled mirrored doors. The lighting was all indirect and shell-pink in tone—the chairs a luxury of sensuous down. A footstool for milady's feet that

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