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"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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September Primary a Change With Merit
CHANGE of the Oregon primary election from May to September is a proposal of common-sense, one which voters should approve January 31. No candidate can afford to deluge the public with his political wares in the existing six-months' interval between the primary election and the general vote. Nor will the public be bothered over so long a period. The practical result is that the state becomes election-minded late in April, picks its candidates, then settles back into a political stupor until a few weeks prior to the general election vote in November.

This long stretch between primary and general elections did not come to Oregon with the primary system. When the latter was established in 1904 only 45 days intervened between the nominating vote and the general election. Nine years later, in an economy move, citizens merged the state general election of June with the November general election for the presidency. The primary, through the force of inertia was retained in May.

Today the state, with improved means of transportation, with instant communication by radio and a greatly enlarged daily press, is better equipped by far than in the first decade of the century to shorten the period between primary and general election votes. The short interim period worked well at its outset here; it is generally accepted by two-thirds of states who have the primary system; it will be an improvement for Oregon.

Opponents of the September primary, admit validity to the argument for shortening the present space between spring primaries and fall elections. Ray Gill and Morton Tompkins, house members in 1931, urged passage of an August primary law. They knew the long interval is too expensive for the candidate; too burdensome for the citizen. The argument that only a rich man can sustain the cost of a hurry-up election has little merit; the candidate for nomination, in a September primary as in a May vote, can start as soon as he wishes and tour the state as many times as his gasoline holds out. Once nominated, 50 days gives him ample time to present the party's platform (if there be any) and to reintroduce himself to voters of the state. Only the last weeks before the general election see the seasoned campaigner in action, anyway; he knows the futility of trying to line up November votes in May or June.

It is true that the preferential vote for presidential nominees is taken from voters by the September primary. But this is small loss. Seldom are all the candidates for national preferment by a party on the May primary. Instead an inconspicuous fellow with some enterprise gets his name listed in the May primary and gets the nomination. Hence we have the spectacle of Oregon pledged to Joseph Irwin France at the republican convention in 1932 and Milton A. Miller nominated for vice-president by a democratic delegation which was embarrassed because no other candidate for vice-president sought the Oregon primary nomination.

Under the September primary law, delegates to national conventions would be left to district and state nominating committees. These in turn would be picked through the precinct committeemen of each party in each county. The parties would be given some reason for existence; delegates to the national convention would have definite ideas on whom the parties in Oregon wanted chosen at the convention.

Two-thirds of the states in the union have the direct primary vote either in August or in September. None of these states proposes to change to the antiquated Oregon system of a May-November interim between nominating and final elections.

Oregon should modernize her election machinery. A fall primary, followed by a two months' rapid fire general election campaign will eliminate the tedious, expensive lull between our spring and fall vote. As now constituted, the Oregon election system demands almost a full year of campaigning for the candidate who wins the nomination and goes on to the finals. Voters should approve the change from May to September.

Hauptmann's Reprieve

A Trenton, New Jersey, newspaper demands that Governor Hoffman be impeached because he granted a reprieve of thirty days to condemned Bruno Hauptmann. It says the governor "has sacrificed all moral and legal right to serve as chief executive of New Jersey." If such a vengeful spirit of persecution prevails in a city close to the scene of the kidnapping, what chance is there for Hauptmann to escape? And if such a spirit marked the trial, who can say that it was fair and impartial? The Statesman criticized the conditions under which Hauptmann was tried, with its blare of publicity, its overrun of curious and of reporters and special writers and photographers. Governor Hoffman has said, "A man's life is at stake." It is; and the responsibility rests heavily on the governor's conscience.

In the January "Forum," Richard A. Knight, a lawyer, contributed an article on the Hauptmann case, entitled "Trial by Fury." The point he brings out is that Hauptmann was tried, not for kidnapping, nor for extortion, but for murder. It was not the ordinary charge of murder in the first degree, which would require proof of premeditation, but a technical charge of murder "by virtue of having while perpetrating a burglary accidentally killed the baby on the Lindbergh premises." It was the only accusation apparently which could be brought which permitted a death penalty. This charge would require proof not only of the death of the child but that the death was accidental and that it occurred "on the premises." Knight contends there was no proof in all the evidence introduced corroborating these charges. If it be alleged that this is taking advantage of a technicality to get out of the charge itself, and so should be required to establish its proof on that basis.

In the trial the state, according to Knight, advanced not one but two hypotheses as to how the murder might have occurred: first that Hauptmann fell with the child when the ladder broke; the second that he beat the child in his crib with a chisel and fractured its skull. But there was no blood on the chisel, on the bedding, or on the ladder of the wall; and no depression in the mud where man and child had fallen.

This paper has no desire to retry the Hauptmann case. His connection with the Lindbergh crime was established by his possession of a large part of the ransom money. Other evidence was introduced to connect him with the kidnapping. But it must be admitted there was no proof of just how or when or where the child was done to death. If in 30 or 90 days additional facts may be brought to light either further incriminating Bruno or reducing the degree of his guilt or connecting some other person with the crime then justice will be served; and that is all society or even the Lindberghs themselves desire.

Police chiefs are breaking into news. Friday this paper noted the 100 per cent record of Chief Talent of Ashland (his grandfather founded the town of Talent near Ashland). Now we record the 100 per cent record of Wm. Bowley, police chief of Gervais, who is retiring after 23 years of service. During that length of time he has never had to draw his gun on any one and hasn't had anyone pull a gun on him. That figures up 100 per cent too.

Russia claims it is able now to wage two wars at once, one on the east and one on the west. Japan admits they can kill both the United States and British navies combined. Such cockiness should not go unwarded. If there must be fighting, let Russia and Japan just take on each other.

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

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Need To Turn Around

Washington, Jan. 17.

IF there were a way by which the true condition of the federal finances could be brought home to the public, almost certainly there would be a strong reaction that would turn away from the brain trust we seem to be approaching—and once over which, we are in a bad way.

A BURNING boom isn't going to help in a bankrupt government. If our money becomes worthless, we will be in for a period of chaos and distress such as has not been known in this country and is comparable only to that experienced by Germany after her years of wild inflation. In such a period no class escapes. Everybody suffers. It isn't wealth which then is redistributed, but poverty. It is difficult to get people to see clearly the fiscal situation. Efforts to present it are either nullified by the dullness of the subject, obscured by the Washington drama, or met by the allegation that those who insist upon facing realities are "property rights" as against "human rights." Cassandras who wail in their gloom.

THAT property rights and human rights are inextricably and inevitably entwined is ignored by our New Deal leaders; employment of the multiplication table is regarded as old-fashioned. Yet a calm survey of the facts about the nation's finances will convince any reflective person of the danger that threatens. It is an insurmountable financial crisis, a city or state had pursued the course the nation has pursued since July, 1933, he or it would be clearly on the road to bankruptcy—and everybody would recognize the fact. There is no reason to believe that the new insistence that the country can stand a still heavier debt, that the principles which apply to individuals who live beyond their means do not apply also to a nation.

IT WAS President Roosevelt himself, who, more strongly than anyone else, in 1932, and in 1933, pointed this out, stressed the danger of borrowing to meet deficits, insisted that an accumulated deficit of five billion (which threatened in 1934) was a menace to the stability of the government and a bar to recovery. That was the situation as he saw it three years ago. At that time there was almost unanimous agreement with his remedy—rigid economy. There was no talk then of "the deficit of today being the surplus of tomorrow." Quite to the contrary—a despoiling of the federal deficits was denounced as a dreadful thing.

PRESENT fiscal facts make this 1933 attitude of the President seem wholly unreal. It is difficult to believe he really could have said what he did say. Yet, his words are on record. They make the contrast of the 1933-1936 figures startling in the extreme. One will not set the contrast from Mr. Roosevelt's recent budget message. What appears to be a reassuring showing for 1935-1937 is there made. But, it is only reassuring if the realities are ignored. The largest single item of the budget—the relief appropriation—has left out altogether. Allowing his most optimistic estimate of income, the left-out relief appropriation, which he is to send in later, will range between one and three billions. To this must be added two billion for the bonus and half a billion to meet contracts with farmers and factors AAA, and which now must come out of the treasury.

THESE are facts which do not appear in the budget message. They mean that the deficit for the next year, placing relief at one billion, and taking Mr. Roosevelt's own figures for revenue and operating expenses, will be well over three billion—very little under the record deficit of this year. What this means, as the United States News points out, is that an accumulated deficit of less than \$4,000,000,000, which Mr. Roosevelt inherited in today's 1935, 000,000,000, and in another year will be \$15,000,000,000. There is no way to get around these figures. Whatever the debt the country can carry, there is but one end of the road we have been traveling. Unless we turn around, national disaster is inevitable. Mr. Roosevelt himself has said this. Yet there is not the least indication of a change in direction. That is the overwhelmingly vital need of the day. It is appalling how blind a nation can be to the facts.

Coolidge and McClaine

Bank Holds Annual Meet

Organize Young Cooks

SILVERTON, Jan. 17.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of Coolidge & McClaine Bank Thursday, the following officers were reelected: Directors, Glenn Bredwell, Roy Morley, George Steelhammer, E. S. Porter; president, Glenn Bredwell; Roy Morley, vice-president; C. E. Anderson, cashier and Clifford Rine, assistant cashier.

Blows Down House

AUMSVILLE, Jan. 17.—The recent windstorm blew down a summer house, which G. D. Boone was building, and which had several days' work for completion.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Strange case of Salem Civil war pensioner who was dropped from the rolls because he was thought dead:

Carol H. White is a high class workman in the mechanical department of The Statesman.

He recently accidentally came into contact with a set of strange circumstances involving the experience of his pension. It was interesting and impelling that he believed something ought to be done about it.

He consulted the Bits man, who advised that the case be brought to the attention of Oregon's senator, United States senator, Charles L. McNary; that he (Mr. White) put the matter into writing.

This was done, and the case is now on its way through the proper channels—on its way to adjustment.

The reader will get a fair idea of the strange case by reading the letter of Mr. White setting it forth, which follows in full:

"In regard to the case of James W. Webber, Civil war veteran, now residing in Salem, who was dropped from the pension rolls, through a misunderstanding, on November 28, 1914, and has not been reinstated:

"His case is a peculiar one, and the circumstances are admittedly confusing, but he is certainly deserving of his pension. The facts are as follows:

"James W. Webber was enlisted as a private in Company G, 76th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry (regiment made up in Newark, Ohio), on the 4th day of December, 1861, at Hebron, Ohio, by James Stewart, and was mustered into the United States service as such for the period of three years, on the 4th day of December, 1861, at Hebron, Ohio, by James Stewart, U. S. A. mustering officer, and was discharged June 28, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio, by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability—all as related in his honorable discharge.

"The unfortunate part comes in because he was registered as JOHN Webber. He either was unaware of this, or indifferent, but it was to have far reaching consequences.

"Later, he applied for his pension, he was advised to use the name John, as on his army record, and received his pension under that name clear up until 1914. His pension certificate number is 1,105,000.

Health

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

"EPISTAXIS" is the medical term for nosebleed. Most of us have had it and everybody should know what to do about it.

In the first place, don't get excited. People do this of nosebleed. But, of course, some persons are upset at the very sight of blood. Yet excitement and alarm, which in themselves produce congestion of the blood vessels of the head, will make the bleeding worse and cause it to continue.

It is advisable to have the victim sit upright. Cold water or ice should be applied to the nose and face until the bleeding ceases. It may be necessary to pack the nose with cotton. But if this causes the blood to drop into the throat the packing must be removed.

If these simple measures do not stop the bleeding it is best to send for a physician. If the bleeding is profuse, or if it probably was caused by a delay calling the doctor, until he arrives keep the patient as quiet as possible.

Some persons have frequent nosebleeds. Perhaps there is a mild attack almost daily. The trouble may be neglected, perhaps for years, until a physician is called in for help. Yet the annoying symptom may disappear completely by a very simple application made by the doctor.

Cause Should Be Found

He will explain how to control the nosebleed. But what is equally important is to find the cause for the bleeding. It is only in this way that further attacks will be prevented.

There are many causes for nosebleed. It may be the result of some nasal deformity, or even a symptom of a thin ulcer of the interior tissues of the nose. I recall seeing a patient who had had persistent bleeding for days. A small ulcer was found and cauterized. The hemorrhage stopped immediately, the ulcer healed and there was no further trouble.

In adults, nosebleed is due usually to a catarrhal condition, or an infection of the nose. It may follow a fall or blow.

In adults, nosebleed is frequently traced to high blood pressure, or to kidney or heart disease. It may be a symptom of hardening of the arteries. In such a case it may well be that the loss of blood is Nature's safety device. The bleeding and lowered pressure helps prevent serious damage to other delicate vessels.

Epistaxis should always be regarded as a sign of some physical disturbance. The underlying cause for it should be discovered and removed.

Answers to Health Queries

A. L. McC. Q.—What would cause a tiny bright dot with a little streak of light, before the vision? This is more noticeable when gazing into space or when in a bright, glaring light. This has persisted for some time.

A.—This condition may be due to several causes. Have the eyes examined for cataracts. For further particulars, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

Dr. Copeland is glad to answer inquiries from readers who send addressed stamped envelopes with their questions. All inquiries should be addressed to him in care of this newspaper.

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More complications: James W. Webber's brother, whose name was John, served as a substitute volunteer, under the name of the man who hired him. Now, John Webber has been dead for years, and the pension of James W. Webber, paid under the name of JOHN Webber, was apparently discontinued because word of John's demise had reached the pension bureau.

"James W. Webber served in the army, was discharged because of disability, and received his pension until 1914, all under the name of JOHN Webber. His brother, the real John Webber, had no connection with this record whatever, except this unfortunate circumstance of names.

"James W. Webber is nearly 90 years of age, had been partially blind for years and totally blind for the past seven years, due to cataracts.

"He lost his right eye a few years ago after an unsuccessful operation for cataract removal, and in November of last year submitted to a second operation for removal of a cataract from the remaining eye.

"The outcome of this second operation is not certain as yet, but it is thought he will regain at least partial vision from his eye.

"He has resided at the Methodist Old People's Home in Salem for the past 15 years, for which he has paid admission.

"The operations have reduced his financial resources to practically nothing, and while he would be taken care of for the remainder of his life at the Home, the writer feels that this old gentleman, who fought, risked his life and was wounded in the service of his country, at the Battle of Shiloh, certainly deserves the pension paid the few remaining veterans of the Civil war, so am asking that investigation be made in his case, with a view to his receiving all back pension due him. Sincerely,

"Carol H. White, 1550 North 18th street, Salem, Oregon."

Oregon Now Owns 1328 Motor Cars

The state of Oregon purchased 148 new automobiles and 75 trucks during 1935, which swells the total number of motor vehicles owned by the state to 574 passenger cars and 754 trucks, a survey conducted by Dan Fry, state purchasing agent, disclosed.

The survey was urged by State Treasurer Holman at a recent meeting of the board of control. Of the new purchases 120 cars were trade-ins while 28 were bought outright. Fifty-two trucks were trade-ins and 23 originals.

The state highway department has 467 trucks and 145 automobiles. The state board of higher education owns 90 cars and 47 trucks while the state engineer has 33 cars and 33 trucks.

The report will be placed before the state board of control at its next meeting.

In Local Hospital

LIBERTY, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Charles Reigles, an infant, was in operation in the Salem hospital Tuesday. She is making favorable progress.

Editorial Comment

From Other Papers

COURT SUSTAINED

At risk of being heckled and chided for "sustaining the supreme court," we will even say that, having read the majority and minority opinions, we are of the opinion the majority opinion is the more reasonable and the more logical.

Entirely aside from legal technicalities, however, the AAA was an economic crime. It sought curtailment of food while millions of people faced starvation. Finding a disparity between production and distribution, it sought to eliminate the difficulty by curbing production to conform with distribution, rather than increasing distribution to conform with production.

In the long run it would have fallen apart by its own weight. The price of pork, for instance, was boosted out of reach of the ordinary family, with the result that very little pork was sold.

With decreasing consumption of pork, the processing plant would have had to be adjusted higher and higher if payments to the producers were maintained. Manifestly it was a vicious circle, and ultimately the plan would have collapsed.—Woodburn Independent.

Twenty Years Ago

January 18, 1916

All public spirited citizens of Salem are asked to write friends and acquaintances inviting them to vacation in Oregon.

The Secretary of War voiced an appeal to the voting public last night to support his enlarged defense program.

Editorial note: The government has been very successful in trying to enforce the criminal clause of the anti-trust law.

Ten Years Ago

January 18, 1926

An impenetrable fog settled on New York harbor today demoralizing both water and land traffic.

The national airmail has enlarged its schedule to include 75 larger cities.

WJAZ of Chicago has been charged with "air piracy" of wave lengths.

The Kibitzers

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"HIGH SCHOOL TRAGEDY"

By MAXINE CANTY

SYNOPSIS

Julie Martin, at 17, becomes an "inside" observer of the police investigation of the murder of her former French teacher, the pretty Constance "Connie" Sinclair, who had been shot dead in her apartment by a party then far unknown. Julie is on the "inside" because after school hours she is office assistant to Principal Perkins and the latter has detailed her as stenographer for Police Inspector O'Brien, who is busy examining questions and answers. Among those questioned are Julie herself and her boy friend, Dicky Ward, who was with her when she returned a pen to "Connie" a few hours before the tragedy. Mrs. Sardon, manager of the apartment house in which "Connie" was killed; Principal Perkins; Melvin Wright, the school's "problem boy"; Hym, a Filipino janitor, who had been charged for insolence to "Connie" and who was missing since her death; Bruce Lloyd, her former fiancé, who refuses to say where he was on the murder night; and George Carrington, also reported to be a former suitor, who is now married. The latter seems to have a perfect alibi for the fatal night, but he admits to the police that his wife has been missing since that evening. Julie's father has become counsel for Lloyd. The authorities are anxious to find Mrs. Carrington. Meanwhile Inspector O'Brien urges Julie to keep her eyes and ears open but her mouth shut tight. He appoints her his confidential assistant at the high school, laughingly calling himself "Shark-Hole Holman." O'Brien and Julie's "charming Miss Watson," Dicky Ward is jealous of the handsome Bruce Lloyd, who is invited to the Martin home for dinner, immediately after which all present are stirred by the news that Hym the Filipino has been found in San Francisco. Julie continues her own "inside" story.

CHAPTER IX

The newspapers made a lot of Hym's story. They almost carried him on the spot. Part of the attitude, I suppose, was due to the general prejudice against Orientals, part of it to the natural distrust of other races and people whose skins are of another color. Most of it probably was due to the fact that Hym was a Filipino, and who was missing since her death; Bruce Lloyd, her former fiancé, who refuses to say where he was on the murder night; and George Carrington, also reported to be a former suitor, who is now married. The latter seems to have a perfect alibi for the fatal night, but he admits to the police that his wife has been missing since that evening. Julie's father has become counsel for Lloyd. The authorities are anxious to find Mrs. Carrington. Meanwhile Inspector O'Brien urges Julie to keep her eyes and ears open but her mouth shut tight. He appoints her his confidential assistant at the high school, laughingly calling himself "Shark-Hole Holman." O'Brien and Julie's "charming Miss Watson," Dicky Ward is jealous of the handsome Bruce Lloyd, who is invited to the Martin home for dinner, immediately after which all present are stirred by the news that Hym the Filipino has been found in San Francisco. Julie continues her own "inside" story.

Hym never looked one in the eye; he kept his head down most of the time, or cringed in his chair. . . . denying his guilt.

found when they examined the room. The picture of Hym's black eyes peering around the half-opened door, and what he said his shocked visitor recorded.

A soft green reading lamp lighted the scene. Directly in line with his gaze was the desk on which it stood and before which Miss Sinclair was sitting when she was shot. She was wearing the jade-green pajamas as described before, and around her neck a gold-colored Mandarin coat over them. She had slumped forward over the desk, her arms spread across it, her face turned toward Hym, half-covered by her bright hair. The front of the pajamas was stained with blood, and her stare was that of death.

The Filipino boy did not move or cry; he just stood there, in the same position. Connie's murderer must have stood, while the meaning of that he saw sunk into his mind. Then he turned, slipped suddenly down the stairs, got shot, but, and went, and left for San Francisco.

"Why didn't you call Mrs. Sardon?"

"I was afraid."

"Of what?"

"White men always suspect Filipinos. I go away. I have nothing to do with it."

"Did you call us from San Francisco?"

"No."

Hours of harsh questioning could elicit nothing that night. He insisted upon his own innocence, his trust. The struggle between my conscience and my emotion grew so strong that I forgot Dad was telling us inside news. I came in to time to hear Mother say, "He seems to be such a nice young man."

"Even nice young men make telephone calls, Fredericks."

"But not to girls who are murdered the next night!"

(To Be Continued)

"Yes?"

"Still no answer. But there is a light. I know she is there."

"So what did you do?"

"Well, I am afraid that Mrs. Sardon hear me and come up. She heard everything, that woman. I fear if she see me she fire me that night."

"So what did you do?"

"I try the door. It is unlocked. I push on it a little, saying 'Miss Sinclair' as I do it."

"Did she answer?"

"No. She is dead."

From there on the police had to work hard to get more information. But they finally succeeded in establishing Hym's knowledge of some of the details they themselves had

Two bits of information were established. She was dead by 9:30. The other was that Hym was sure he had left the door half ajar. Yet it was closed when the police arrived. The question uppermost in their minds was: Who had closed that door?

The family did not have much opportunity to discuss the new angles of the case brought up by Hym's testimony because Allen was getting so upset and nervous over the whole affair that Mother forbade any talk about it. Dad and I knew she meant it, too. We had a few "utes, however, after Allen went to the library the evening fol-

lowing Bruce's visit. Dad told us then that Mr. Lloyd was still in town.

"I think he will be here for a while. The Inspector is getting rather worked up over this case because it has been so puzzling. He has determined to investigate every possibility that turns up. Right now he is hot on Lloyd's trail, and he has dug up quite a bit of information. In fact, I think he would like to keep him in jail."

"Why? Dad? They can't, can they?"

"Well, legal technicalities are flexible things. I suppose he could. But O'Brien has compromised by agreeing that I should ask Lloyd to stay with us for a few days. An officer will watch him constantly, no doubt; I think the young man realizes my invitation is virtually a command."

So that was why Mother cleaned house so vigorously all day. Needless to say I was thrilled. I considered that I was surely getting the inside news. I came in to time to hear Mother say, "He seems to be such a nice young man."

"Even nice young men make telephone calls, Fredericks."

"But not to girls who are murdered the next night!"

(To Be Continued)

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