

# The Oregon Statesman

Founded 1851

"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Accept the Verdict

THE reports of rumblings against the council's decision to use North Santiam as a water source are greatly exaggerated. Two groups are opposed to the decision. One is the Taxpayers' league; the other the Gregory "leftwingers" who wanted Little North Fork. Neither group will go into court because to knock out the decision would leave the way open for final acceptance of the alternative which each group objects to. Thus the Taxpayers' league will acquiesce because it fears the chance of a much greater expenditure in going on up the creek. And the Gregory crowd will acquiesce because of fears that if the North Santiam is ruled against the council might retreat to the Willamette. Thus the practical politics of the situation as well as the law will save the city council's decision. This is just a prediction, not a guarantee.

After all, aren't the people happy to get the matter settled? Ever since 1928 the water question has been a matter of local agitation. It has been in politics since 1930. Now there is the prospect of peace, and from expressions of public opinion that have come to us the people are happy over the prospect; and for the most part satisfied with the decision of the council.

If such is the case, why not quit our internal blood-spilling over the water question? This paper got licked in the choice it has had; but it takes the defeat in good grace; and is anxious to have the city get the dispute behind it, to gird itself for constructive work for the general good.

The suggestion of the Capital Journal to use Mill creek because its water is taken from the North Santiam just below the proposed intake is not plausible. The creek flows through a muddy flat with very low banks, through many barnyards, past many houses. By the time it reaches Salem it is heavy with soil and contamination. It is worse than the Willamette, would require filtration and heavy chlorination, and the pumping cost would remain practically the same.

The pipeline from the North Santiam will deliver the water into the reservoir so the only pumping charge will be to lift water into the standpipe to serve the upper portion of Fairmount hill. The quality of the water is not quite so good as the Little North Fork, but the supply is greater and more certain. Baer and Cunningham contemplated a supplemental supply from the same source when they considered the Little North Fork.

Going to the North Santiam will cost about a half-million more. The savings in pumping costs will go far toward carrying the interest load, and the expected increase of consumption in the coming years will help to pay off the debt. The fact remains that the citizens have voted decisively against use of the Willamette river; that they are willing to bear the extra burden in order to get what they call mountain water. If the matter goes to a referendum we have no doubt the verdict of the city council will be overwhelmingly sustained.

The Statesman urges the community to regard the matter as settled, to stop agitation over might-have-beens, quit talking about "lawing" and referendums. Instead of nagging at the city authorities for what they have done, people should rejoice that the water question has been settled. They should proceed promptly to inform the world that within a few months "Salem water" will no longer be the cause of ill repute for the city but of good repute. If going to the river as it emerges from the mountains is to cost us a half-million dollars extra, then let us advertise that to the world, and exploit our extravagance to provide the capital city of the state with fine "mountain" water.

It's time to look ahead, not behind.

## European Realignment

TUCKED in the news is the report of conferences looking to the revival of the old triple alliance: Italy-Austria-Germany. Formed originally in 1882 and counterbalanced by the triple entente of Great Britain, France and Russia formed in 1907, the triple alliance did not hold when the world war broke out, Italy finally falling in with the allies. Disgruntled with France and Great Britain over being deprived of some of the spoils of the war, Italy held off lining up with Germany out of jealousy over Austria. Italy wanted to hold Austria in pawn, and used the heimwehr to repulse the Nazi influence, winning complete control with the abortive Nazi putsch when Premier Dollfus was assassinated.

For a long time Italy clung to France as support against the objections of Great Britain to the Ethiopian adventure, but with Laval replaced by the socialist Sarroult, Mussolini has evidently given up hope of breach in the league sanctioning countries and so is courting the principal non-league nation of Europe, Germany.

Italy and Germany have some common ground. Both are ruled on the fascist model, with a dictator at the top. Both have armed to the teeth, though Germany is not through with her task of rearming. Italy is trying to solve its internal political and economic problem by colonial expansion. The prophecy is that Germany will make the same attempt, or that Germany will find itself forced into war within two years because the artificial prosperity due to rearmament cannot go on forever. Guglielmo Ferrero, Italian historian, writes from Geneva (his hostility to Mussolini forces him into exile):

"I should not be at all surprised if in a few years the Nazi Government finds itself faced by this alarming contradiction: to be forced into war by the enormous quantity of armaments it has made, and not daring to embark on, or shrinking from the responsibilities and risks of, a war in Europe."

Dictators whip their followers into nationalist frenzy; they cultivate the war fever. Finally a point comes when they must provide an outlet for the emotionalism and for the military machine they have created. Mussolini is busy pouring Italy into Ethiopia with limited success so far. What will be the escape mechanism for Hitler? The apparent alternatives are war or internal collapse; and no dictator succumbs to internal collapse without an effort at diversion. The gravity of the European situation is not just the threat of war, but the threat of internal collapse, war or no war. Communists pose as the residuary legatees of fascism.

## Statistician's View of the Townsend Plan

ON this page appears a study of the Townsend plan made by a professional statistician, the acting chairman of the United States Central Statistical Board. It is published for the information of the general public and particularly for those who are affiliated with the Townsend organization, as a cold statistical analysis of the distribution of the national income had the Townsend plan been in effect in recent years. It shows that for 1934 while the persons aged 60 or over would receive \$2400 each, the non-pensioners would have received only \$197 per annum; and that to provide the \$200 a month by a transaction tax on the transactions probably subject to the tax would call for a sales tax of 26 per cent on the 1934 basis.

The answer of the Townsend group is that the enforced spending of the pension money would start an orgy of buying. Perhaps; it is equally plausible that the application of a two per cent transaction tax would freeze up buying, — the public would go on a buyers' strike as they have many times in the past.

At any rate, there are Mr. Rice's figures, — believe them or not.

## The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT  
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### A Teacher of History

Washington, Feb. 20. ONE thing must be set down to the credit of Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps unintentionally but none the less effectively, through the plans, performance, philosophy and proclamations incident to the New Deal, he has promoted the study of American political history and the use of knowledge of the basic law of the land to a far greater extent than any of his predecessors perhaps than all of them together.

CERTAINLY, the President's famous press conference, which General Johnson asserts was part of the "Frankfurter strategy" to put the Constitution "on the spot," did more to re-popularize that instrument than a hundred years of political and educational oratory. Instead of responding to the Roosevelt "horse and buggy" phrase as expected by his professional advisers, the public generally reacted quite violently in the other direction. The net result was to create a vibrant sentiment for both court and constitution such as no one can remember existing before.

IT DID more than that. It started a discussion which was led to the printing and distribution in cheap pamphlet form of hundreds of thousands of copies of the constitution and the publication of many illuminating and interesting articles on the subject. Recently interest has been stimulated by violent assaults upon the supreme court by Mr. Wallace, the Roosevelt secretary of agriculture, Senator Norris of Nebraska, one of his chief senatorial supporters; Senator Robinson, the senate leader, and others.

NATURALLY, these assaults upon the constitution have given the other side their chance to make the most of such an issue. Accordingly, the republicans and anti-New Deal democrats have clutched the constitution to their bosoms and become its staunch and exceedingly articulate defenders. Now, while it is true before the campaign is over — or perhaps even now — a great many people will become bored with the constitution, it is also true that a great many will acquire information about it which otherwise they would lack. And that is a beneficial thing for the country as a whole for which Mr. Roosevelt is directly responsible.

HOWEVER, it is not only concerning the constitution that the New Deal has spread information. The various experiments involved in the great Tugwellian effort to "Make America Over" have caused those who believe this effort to dig into history an drostruck the words of distinguished but long dead American statesmen. These have been quoted against Mr. Roosevelt almost as much as he has been quoted against himself. Extracts from the messages, speeches, and writings of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson, Madison, Cleveland, Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, have been used to show the new deal fallacies and warn of the direction in which we are headed.

IN NO other administration of our times have the great characters of American history figured to such an extent. No other administration has presented to the people the easy opportunity to become familiar with the doctrines espoused and the beliefs cherished by these great men of the past. That the dissemination of these facts has been of value hardly anyone will dispute. Few could fall to be impressed with how strikingly their forgotten words apply to the present situation. For example, in the light of the present class appeals upon which the new deal campaign will be made, these words of Daniel Webster, uttered in the senate one hundred and three years ago, are little short of amazing.

"THERE ARE," said Mr. Webster in 1833, "persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation and the pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations and all means by which small capitalists become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the fountain of industry and dry all streams. In a country of unbounded liberty, they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality, they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else, they rend the air with their demands for agrarian doctrines. In a country where wages of labor are high beyond parallel, they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave."

## Lions' Annual Party Is Planned, St. Patrick's

Plans for the Salem Lions club's largest annual party, honoring its president, are being shaped up by a special committee consisting of Roy Stewart, chairman; B. A. Newman, George Brandon, Lloyd Lee, Kenneth O. Rhoton, president, and Ralph H. Kietzine, secretary. The affair, to be a dinner and dance, will be held St. Patrick's day.

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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## Is the Townsend Plan Practical?

(By Stuart A. Rice, acting chairman of the United States Central Statistical Board, presiding at a joint meeting of the American Statistical Association and the American Association for Labor Legislation, at Commodore hotel, New York city, December 28, 1935.)

Townsend's demand for a revision of the science of arithmetic by law gives special timeliness to this discussion. Behind him is a long line of illustrious precedents. There have always been men who demanded that human will be elevated above fact, above reality, or above natural law. Sometimes the effort has succeeded. We are told that the seas parted for the children of Israel at the command of Moses. More often the attempt has failed. King Canossa, possibly through lack of votes or the right statistical control, did not persuade the tides to obey his command. More recently there have been proposals to abolish history, but history has not yet disappeared. I anticipated the same with respect to the multiplication table which the Townsend plan, with the most commendable of motives would supplant.

Nevertheless it may be necessary to give some thought to this question. In the Townsend plan, with the topic we are discussing today, whether old-age pensions are "worth their cost" requires some initial definition. What old-age pensions do we mean? The Townsend old-age bonanzas, or the carefully devised schedules of benefits and annuities permitted under the Social Security act? And what kind of costs are we talking about? Fiscal only? Or in addition, the human costs of a scheme so cruelly mischievous, so crassly unworkable, so filled with possibilities of wreckage as the good Dr. Townsend and his assisting high-pressure promoters are seeking to foist on this country?

The possibilities of the Townsend plan will be more apparent if we try to estimate its effect had it been in operation since 1929. Let us assume for this purpose that it had not disrupted the economic order, as many think it would do. With equal fairness, let us assume that it had not produced the \$200,000,000 of new debt by its devotees in their peyote-like visions. In other words, let us assume that the national income had remained the same. On this basis, what redistributions of national income would the Townsend plan have effected? How much would have gone for pensions? What would have been the incomes of non-pensioners, after the pensioners had taken their allotted portions?

## Health

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

IN FORMER YEARS, an attack of boils was believed to be caused by impoverished blood. We do not hold to that view now, but by right living the blood can be kept pure and abundant. This is important. Many skin infections, including boils and carbuncles, are caused by a lowered resistance of the body due to the lack of fresh air, sunshine, nourishing food, a state of affairs sure to impoverish the blood.

The infection which produces the boil is due to a germ, usually "staphylococcus aureus," which is a pretty big name, but the ailment it produces is much worse.

This evil germ is ever in our midst. It may be found in any public place where crowds gather. It enters the body through a scratch or other injury of the skin. Usually it is "rubbed into the skin" by a tight collar. Soiled clothes and dirty hands are responsible for many boils. Uncleanliness predisposes to such skin disturbances because the germ finds a localized infection, often found in diseased teeth and tonsils, or nasal sinuses, gives rise to a boil, which is a deep-seated inflammation of the skin with pus formation.

Boils are apt to occur when there exists what the scientists call "faulity carbohydrate metabolism." By this is meant that the body is unable to burn or properly dispose of the consumed sugar. When this happens, excessive quantities of sugar are stored in the blood and tissues. Persons who are afflicted with this defect are very often susceptible to recurring attacks of boils.

One who is afflicted this way should have the urine examined to determine the possible presence of sugar. As a rule he is overweight, leads a sedentary life, and gets too little exercise and fresh air. Common sense dictates what to do under these circumstances.

Recurrent boils are especially common in young persons who indulge freely in rich foods, sweets, fried foods, salt, peppers and spices. Lack of body hygiene is a contributing factor.

The favorite places of attack for boils are the back of the neck, the armpits, buttocks, thighs and groin. A boil may be so painful as to incapacitate a person and actually to require prolonged rest in bed. When the trouble is as bad as this, usually it can be traced to negligence or improper care of the boil when it first appeared.

Let me warn you against the danger of squeezing a boil or relying upon home remedies. If you squeeze it, there is danger of forcing the germs into the deeper tissues of the body.

To prevent repeated boils it is best to report to your doctor and have him make a complete check of your physical condition.

In persistent cases, good results may be obtained by the use of a special vaccine. Speak to your doctor about this.

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According to the Fifteenth Census, the United States in 1930 contained a total of 19,355,028 persons 60 years of age and over. The numbers for 1929 and for 1931-34, inclusive, must be estimated.

I. Estimated number of persons 60 years of age and over:	
1929	19,120,000
1930	19,355,028
1931	19,650,000
1932	19,915,000
1933	20,180,000
1934	20,445,000

Each of these persons is to receive \$200 per month, or \$2400 per annum. The amounts required for the years 1929-34 would be as follows:

II. Total pensions, at \$2400 per person:	
1929	\$24,288,000,000
1930	24,240,000,000
1931	24,190,000,000
1932	24,140,000,000
1933	24,090,000,000
1934	24,040,000,000

Each and every year it would be necessary to raise sums of this magnitude by some form of taxation. Presumably these taxes would come from annual income, since borrowings or accumulated capital could not long suffice. The following estimates of national income paid out were originally prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in cooperation with the National Bureau of Economic Research, and as later revised are taken from the November, 1935, issue of the Survey of Current Business:

III. Estimated national income paid out:	
1929	\$78,623,000,000
1930	78,332,000,000
1931	61,704,000,000
1932	48,362,000,000
1933	44,940,000,000
1934	50,189,000,000

The amount of the national income left over for the remainder of the non-pensioned population under 60 years of age will be the remainder of the items in III less the corresponding items in II:

IV. Estimated national income remaining for the non-pensioned population:	
1929	\$54,344,000,000
1930	48,082,000,000
1931	36,144,000,000
1932	22,166,000,000
1933	18,108,000,000
1934	22,721,000,000

The actual or estimated numbers of the non-pensioned persons under 60 years of age among whom this remainder of the national income is in each year to be distributed have been obtained in the same way as for the older population shown in I:

V. Estimated number of persons under 60 years of age:	
1929	19,008,000
1930	112,390,020
1931	118,200,000
1932	113,719,000
1933	114,295,000
1934	114,797,000

From IV and V, therefore, we may derive the per cent of national income for the population under 60 as compared with the \$2400 per annum for those of ages 60 and above:

VI. Per capita incomes	
Non-pensioners	
1929	\$2400
1930	2400
1931	2400
1932	2400
1933	2400
1934	2400

In other words, to employ 1934 phraseology of Dr. W. S. Woytinsky, the Townsend plan would create a new privileged class, receiving government pensions in excess of 15 times higher than the average income of the remainder of the population. And these pensions are in addition to any income that they may receive from other sources. To the extent that such supplemental income is in addition to its pension, the amounts of the national income available for non-pensioners, as shown in VI above, would be correspondingly reduced.

Attention has been called by other critics to the pyramiding of the total income of the proposed 2 to 3 per cent tax on transactions, upon which Dr. Townsend depends for funds to pay the pensions. The possible yield from such a tax has not been so extensively considered. Careful estimates by Dr. Woytinsky indicate that the total volume of transactions subject to the proposed tax would probably not be far from the following figures:

VII. Transactions subject to tax:	
1929	\$200,000,000,000
1930	170,000,000,000
1931	135,000,000,000
1932	100,000,000,000
1933	85,000,000,000
1934	105,000,000,000

It is difficult to estimate realistically the rate of tax upon these transactions that would have been necessary to provide the \$200 pension for aged persons. Each successive tax would actually have raised the price involved in the next transaction, with the effect of compounding tax upon tax. The higher prices forced by successive taxes would increase the total money volume of transactions and, hence, lower the tax rate upon them.

If we stick to our assumptions, however, the physical volume of transactions and prices would have remained the same, and the rate of tax upon transactions would have been not 2 per cent but in the neighborhood of the following:

VIII. Transactions tax necessary to pay pensions:	Per cent
1929	12
1930	12
1931	19
1932	26
1933	28
1934	26

To reasonable men and women the preceding figures will be plain. I shall not attempt to weaken their damning implications for the Townsend plan by further exposition or moralizing. Mankind will always confront difficult and delicate problems

## Sam the Snow Man!



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## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Kipling's poem and 2-21-36 Davenport's cartoon changed the nation's ideas of Admiral Dewey:

(Concluding from yesterday.) Miss Geer in her letter said the woman Admiral Dewey married was the "widow of one of the prominent Washington McLeans."

She was a prominent Washington widow, but at the time she was not a McLean. Only a nee McLean; presumably of the prominent Ohio family of that name.

Regular readers of the Bits column will recall that, in the issue of Oct. 4 last, in the series on General Sheridan after the Civil war, something was said of the first husband of the bride (the second bride) of Admiral Dewey. That part of the story ran like this:

When Second Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan was detailed to have charge of old Fort Yamhill, Oregon, not far northwest of the site of the present Sheridan, Oregon, he at once set out from Fort Vancouver for that point; and, on arriving there, he found Lieutenant Wm. B. Hazen in charge.

The date of his arrival was April 25, 1856, and the place was then called "Hazen's camp." It had not received its final name, was new, and the first buildings were still in course of construction.

Little did the second lieutenant, Sheridan, when he relieved the first lieutenant, Hazen, in a remote section of the then far away territory of Oregon, under what different circumstances of high command and after what glories on battle fields of a great war, their paths were to cross not so very long after that April day.

Sheridan became the greatest cavalry leader of the Civil war, which meant the foremost for all time up to that period, being one of the most successful major generals of that struggle, comparable with Grant and Sherman.

Hazen became an outstanding military leader in that struggle, and held the signal service of the United States army; all but the creator of that service.

In 1867, General Sheridan having been sent to clean up the Indian troubles of the plains, taking over the command at Fort Leavenworth from General A. J. Smith, with whom he as second lieutenant and Smith as captain had served in Oregon, especially in the final days of the so-called Rogue River war, he (Sheridan) soon removed his headquarters to Fort Hays, Kansas. From that point he operated until his Indian troubles over a wide field, and with various warring tribes, were settled — almost finished for all time.

There, at Fort Hays, the paths of the two men, Sheridan and Hazen, again crossed. General Hazen had been sent thither as a representative of the Indian peace commission, and had his headquarters at Fort Hays.

J. H. Jennison, Salem citizen, 1165 Marion street, was then living near Fort Hays, and he recalls an ultra fashionable military wedding, at which General Hazen was the groom, and the bride was the woman (then a widow) whom Admiral Dewey took in Washington after his triumphs of the Spanish-American war.

In the standard biographical sketch of General William B. Hazen one finds that he was born September 27, 1830, and died Jan.

associated with advancing age. The elderly must adjust themselves to an unwelcome but unavoidable dependency, physical and often financial. Within the intimate family group these adjustments deserve the tender patience and the ungrudging self-sacrifice of those who retain their vigor and their earning capacity. Within the broader structure of organized society the problems of age deserve the devoted solicitude and the generous provision of aid by the state itself.

But to take advantage of the emotions evoked by these desperately human problems to perpetrate a fraud upon old and young alike — what shall I say of it? — leave you to supply the appropriate epithets.

## Penitent Violator Turns in Her Loot

Unusual requests are not at all new to Harry Smart, silver-haired veteran Salem policeman, but one he received from a comely young woman while he was serving as a sergeant yesterday afternoon was a new one to him.

"I've broken the law, officer, and I'm here to confess," she told Smart, with an embarrassed smile. "I have the evidence here and want you to keep it and give me a receipt."

She handed a woman's battered, red felt hat across the counter and waited for Smart, whose face bore a puzzled look, to write out the receipt.

After the receipt formalities were ended, the young woman admitted she really wasn't a hardened criminal — only a Willamette university sophomore carrying out Delta Phi sorority initiation orders, which included wearing her hat backwards and scuffling along in a pair-of size ten man's oxfords.

## Governor's Pay Issue Before Court March 4

Whether Oregon's governor is entitled to draw \$7500 a year salary will come before the state supreme court March 4 in the suit of Ed Jory against the secretary of state, in which the plaintiff-appellant sought to restrain the payment of salary at the legal rate to the governor. Jory lost before Judge L. G. Lowelling and is appealing the case. He contends the state constitution, which sets the governor's salary at \$1500 annually, has never been altered and is the guide the state should follow in fixing the salary.

## Twenty Years Ago

February 21, 1916 Dodge, Saxon, Studebaker, Maxwell and Ford are all advertised on the automobile page.

Elizabeth Cornelius is a candidate for county school superintendent.

An aged member of the Bing Kung tong was shot down by three members of the Hop Sing tong in Portland today.

## Ten Years Ago

February 21, 1926 The Seattle board of theatre censors has resigned in a body declaring the present city ordinance to be a "joke."

Albert Hedrick and Lucille Wilson were married in a jail at Dallas, Tex., with the sanction of the district court of appeals.

Razing of the Central Congregational church is contemplated and a new edifice planned by the congregation.

## Three More Precinct Aspirants Hurl Hats

Three more candidates for precinct committeeman in party organizations in the county filed yesterday with the county clerk. They were George R. Rhoton, 465 South 23rd street, who seeks election as a republican in the fifth precinct in Salem; Marvin Hendrick, 2055 South Cottage street, who seeks election as a democrat in precinct 24; M. M. Magee, who seeks election as a republican for the East Salem precinct.

## Walter Toose Seeks to Be Republican Delegate

Walter Toose of Portland filed in the state department here Thursday for delegate to the national republican convention. His slogan reads: "Republican victory assures return to constitutional government. Will vote for Oregon's presidential choice."

## Girls' Golf Team For Salem High Proposed

Call for girls interested in forming a golf team has been issued at Salem high school and applicants for team positions have been asked to meet after school today. Eleanor Perry is team captain. Four girls have signed up for this sport. Anita and Shirley Davis, Barbara Compton and Ruth Anusson.

## Serial Story on Page 15