

**The Oregon Statesman**  
 Founded 1851  
 "No Favor Show Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
 From First Statesman, March 28, 1851  
**THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.**  
 CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor-Manager  
 SHELDON F. SACKETT, Managing-Editor  
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**The Great Game of Politics**

By FRANK R. KENT  
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There Must Be Some  
 Washington, Feb. 23  
 POLITICAL confidence is a curious thing. A year ago the New Dealers seemed to have a corner on it. They wanted so much as a trace in the Republican party and it was hard to find anyone not ready to concede the Roosevelt re-election.

TODAY there are plenty who not only do not concede any such thing, but they will be beaten. To point out this change is a simple statement of an obvious fact. Most of the ardent New Dealers and the most profound among their journalistic pulse feelers, are still confident of the Roosevelt triumph. Perhaps they are right, but in neither quality nor quantity is their confidence the same. It exists, but it has weakened. Moreover, little things are constantly cropping up of a disturbing nature, which have a debilitating effect.

FOR EXAMPLE, there were the Literary Digest figures released last week concerning the present attitude toward Mr. Roosevelt of some 26,000 clergymen recently polled. These figures showed seventy per cent antagonistic now, whereas fifty-five per cent had been favorable a year ago. This of course, is a pretty big shift, but the reason is particularly disturbing to the strategists of the inner circle was that they had the fixed idea the general uplift flavor of the New Deal was especially appealing to the clergy. It was rather a shock to find the balance heavily hostile. The New Dealers discount the poll in typical ways. But they wish they did not have to do so.

ANOTHER point not without significance arises in connection with the proposed formation of the Roosevelt Business Men's League. New Deal politicians agree as to the necessity of some such organization. The President personally, is keen about it. The idea, as previously explained, is to break into the solidly with which the business interests are opposed to him. This is regarded as vital and the White House desire is to get it under way as quickly as possible. The first essential, however, is to find the right man to act as chairman. Otherwise the scheme is a flop. One would not suppose that, wide as is the country and many as are the business men, there would be any difficulty about making a selection. But there is—and while the significance of that sinks in the reason it is discouraging will be appreciated.

**Bits for Breakfast**

By R. J. HENDRICKS

J. Quinn Thornton 2-29-36  
 recognized as great benefactor of Oregon; grave remains unmarked:  
 (Continuing from yesterday):  
 The paragraphs that follow finished the sketch in The Statesman:

"Of this latter fact many early settlers in Oregon are aware, and although for many years he was the 'best abused' man in the state, no one ever offered him a personal indignity and escaped instant castigation."

"As an instance of his determination to defend his opinions in the freest manner at all hazards, it may be related that while publishing a paper in Missouri, at the time of the murder of Lovejoy, at Alton, Illinois, he commented rather freely in his column upon the occurrence, and in such a manner as to arouse the hostility of the pro-slavery community, and as usual on such occasions, a mob surrounded the building with the expressed purpose of demolishing the building and lynching the editor. Mr. Thornton was then a young man, but hearing of the intentions of the mob, he armed himself and barricaded his office, and when the crowd of infuriated men made its appearance in the street opposite, he stepped out on the porch in such a manner as to threaten death to the first man who should attempt to enter the office unbidden. His boldness caused the mob to hesitate, and Thornton then made a speech in which he denounced his position as a slaveholder, and urged the right of free speech so clearly and unequivocally that he mollified his hearers, and when he closed, the crowd quietly dispersed without molesting him."

"For the last sixteen years of his life Judge Thornton was a resident of Salem. Before his removal to this place, he possessed at one time a considerable amount of property, but it gradually slipped out of his hands, and his children were being reared with poverty to such a degree that he was compelled to part with his library piecemeal to obtain the means of sustentation. Kind friends, however, ministered to the wants of himself and wife, in many ways, both of whom, to their everlasting honor let it be said, in all their days had never turned the hungry and needy away from their door. Mrs. Thornton stoutly refused, in reasonable health for one of her age, although suffering from the inconceivable deafness. Both joined the Methodist church in early life, and have been consistent members of it ever since. They had no children."

"The funeral will take place

**Groping in a Fog of Argument**



**Government by Assassination**

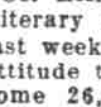
THE key to the understanding of the Japanese situation lies in the fact that the military regard themselves as independent of the civil authority, responsible only to the emperor. One further fact explains what to the occidental mind is a gory circumstance, and that is, that assassination is an honorable means of eliminating an enemy just as suicide is the honorable method of paying the price of failure or defeat. So it is that a regiment of troops with officers of no higher rank than captain, take it on themselves to eliminate the officers in civil authority by murdering them in cold blood. Revolting as that is to westerners, it is not a revolution in the usual meaning of the term, because the imperial authority is not questioned; it is just an attempt to eliminate civil authorities who had failed to acquiesce in the military program of the ardent nationalists.

Go back to 1931 when the army struck in Manchuria, acting then outside the orders of the imperial cabinet. In December of that year the Seiyukai party carried the election against the Minseito party which had been in power, and which was a party of peace, desirous of arriving at an understanding with other nations and avoiding war. In the interval of years individuals in high authority who were inclined to oppose the high-handed tactics of the militarists were picked off by assassination, the murders being committed usually by young military fanatics.

The occasional signs of a dual policy in Japan were the marks of this inner conflict between the civil and the military leaders, between the liberals and the nationalists, although the liberals in power were only a degree less imperialistic than the nationalists. Months ago General Doihara was ready to set up the north Chinese state with five provinces; but the ministers at Tokio refused to cooperate at the critical moment. Likewise there has been disagreement on the policy respecting penetration of Mongolia where border clashes have occurred lately.

On February 20 the Minseito party prevailed in the election, increasing its strength from 127 to 205 while the Seiyukai party dropped in power from 242 to 174. Only one avowed fascist was elected, and 23 proletarians won seats in the diet. This shift in power in the parliament is what alarmed the military leaders who are bent on aggression on the continent at the expense of China and of Soviet Russia. They feel that Japan's hour of destiny has struck, that Japan can establish a vast empire on the ruins of China and that control of Mongolia is necessary to stem the advance of communism through Russia. A swift coup was the solution: the assassination of all who stood in the way of restraining the military party from carrying forward its program.

Latest dispatches from the tightly censored capital of Japan are to the effect that a compromise is being attempted. The rebel band is still in possession of certain buildings. While the emperor could order his loyal troops to dislodge them, negotiation rather than force seems to be his method. Americans cannot think in terms of compromise with rebels to civil authority; but the Japanese will probably be able to effect some accommodation. If they do it means the probable victory of the militarists in the reconstruction of the cabinet, which would mean the very definite subordination of the civil authority and the defeat of the forces which prevailed in the popular elections of last week.



Frank R. Kent

**Hugh Hanna Dies Of Heart Attack**

Prominent Lumberman, Business Man in Polk County For Years

INDEPENDENCE, Feb. 23.—Hugh H Hanna, 69, passed away at his home north of Independence Thursday morning, February 27, with a heart attack. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time.

Mr. Hanna was born at Burton, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on July 14, 1866, and lived there except for a short time in Tennessee, until he came to Winlock, Wash. in 1890.

He was one of 11 children. With his brothers Sam, James and John, he came to Oregon in 1891 and they engaged in logging near Pelee and Falls City. He was married to Miss Lella Simpson of Pelee in 1896. To this union two children were born, a son, Wayne, and a daughter, Lena. The daughter passed away in 1903, and the mother in 1904.

In 1908, Mr. Hanna and his brothers came to Independence where they operated a hardware store selling this business to W. A. and C. Sloper, and W. H. Cokkie in 1913.

He married Maggie Mae Pomeroy October 22, 1912, and to this union three children were born: a daughter Lida and two sons, Hugh and Robert. Mrs. Hanna passed away Jan. 26, 1935.

Mr. Hanna purchased a farm north of Independence which he occupied for 25 years. He was a prominent hop grower and business man.

Surviving are one daughter, Lida; three sons, Wayne, Hugh and Robert; all of Independence; four sisters, Mrs. Margaret McCrady of Cle Elum, Washington; Mrs. Lester Neil of Rossiter, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Clinton Smith of Reynoldsville, Pa.; and Mrs. E. Walker Smith of Indiana, Pa. Two brothers, Dave Hanna of New Kensington, Pa.; James Hanna of Portland and John Hanna of Heppner.

Funeral services will be held from the Keeney funeral home, at the First Methodist church Saturday afternoon at 1:30 p. m., with Rev. E. E. Clark, assisted by Rev. Ben E. Davis, officiating. Interment will be in the Belcrest Memorial Park at Salem.

**"DAUGHTERS OF VENUS" By Robert Terry Shannon**

**SYNOPSIS**  
 Madame Hubert, well known beauty expert, makes Juliet Rankin manager of her institute, believing the young girl's pulchritude will prove an asset and offset her own ugliness. Tom O'Hara, former manager of the Hubert institute, objects to Juliet at first but her soul succumbs to her charm. Juliet is greatly attracted to O'Hara because of his resemblance to her dead sweetheart, Mrs. Gottlieb, a patient who had undergone a facelift operation to hold her faithless husband's love, is expected to die because of her weak heart. The reputation of the institute is at stake. Hearing Mrs. Gottlieb call for her husband, Juliet summons him. At the sight of him, Mrs. Gottlieb rallies and Madame Hubert is deeply grateful to Juliet. Dr. Von Guerdon, the beauty specialist, expresses his love for Juliet. She is surprised to learn from Gerald McSpadden, the chemist, that Madame Hubert is utterly ignorant of the ingredients in the preparation bearing her name. The chemist mentions O'Hara's popularity with the manicurists, etc. Juliet is irritated. She moves into a luxurious suite at the institute and plans to retire when she sees O'Hara standing in the doorway. Juliet is furious at his intrusion until he explains that he had had an attack of the fever and had been unconscious for several days. Dr. Von Guerdon ordered him to stay at the institute, ignorant of the fact that she was there. As O'Hara talks, she suffers a "fit" and Juliet is filled with pity.

**CHAPTER IX**  
 Under the stimulus of the brandy the cold drizzle lines in his face were relaxing. He even managed to give her a smile and it was like tearing open an old wound—Juliet remembered just such a smile on the lips of that other man of long ago. More, this time the very intonation of O'Hara's voice was the same, so also the turn of the head, the disorderly lock of black hair that fell over the heated forehead.

It was impossible for her to look upon these traits and not feel a re-creation of the old tenderness. Sympathy and memory mingled and formed some new and vibrating emotion that required an effort of will to keep Juliet from throwing her arms about him. This temptation was incredible—yet it was true—and it turned her heart into a living, throbbing danger.

"Let me—do something for you, please," she said softly.

"The whole medical profession can't do anything for me when this fits me," he told her. "It's feverish chills and then—thank God—these intermittent spells of no feeling at all. Take a tip from me—if you ever go to China don't drink unsterilized water."

Juliet felt the necessity of apologizing to him for her previous suspicions.

"I'm sorry for the mean things I said—when I first saw you. I didn't understand," she said disjointedly like a little girl.

O'Hara took another brief drink from the bottle and put it carefully on the floor beside him.

"Funny, isn't it," he said thoughtfully, "how we've been flying up at each other every time we met? For my part it has been partly because of this damnable typhoon inside me. And because—"

"Because you always seem to get each other wrong," Juliet smiled.

"No—it isn't that," O'Hara said, his eyes intent upon her. "It's the reverse action of a strong attraction. Sometimes we affect people curiously. Do you understand what I mean?"

Juliet did not answer, but she did most certainly know what he meant. Thinking all through her body were little shivering thrills of excitement—small swirling glows like infinitesimal volcanoes threatening to leap into destructive flames that would consume all prejudices and inhibitions and common sense.

It was as though something of O'Hara's fever had been transmitted unconsciously to the atmosphere of the room.

"Come here," he said in a low voice. "Come here... close to me..."

A feeble voice in the back part of her brain said "No, no, no!" but it died away and involuntarily she moved towards this man who had called her.

As Juliet in a daze went towards...



**Stakhanoffite Milkmaids**

IN this capitalist country the emphasis now is placed on reduction of output. Farmers are to be paid to conserve soil by failing to produce market crops. There is agitation for a 30-hour week, for retirement of workers from employment at the comparatively early age of 60.

But in Russia the emphasis is the other way round. There the whip and spur are applied to increase production. The people are hungry for goods and the government officials are encouraging increases of production, so the industrial expansion of Russia since 1927 has been truly phenomenal.

Just now the form of stimulus comes from what we have called in this country "industrial engineering", as developed by Taylor years ago, in which each step of the industrial process is studied and every effort made to improve both the machine and the human factor. One coal miner, Stakhanoff, developed a method or a machine which greatly increased the per man production of coal. Whereupon he was invited to Moscow given official honors and recognition, and instructed to spread the gospel of increased efficiency and production throughout the soviet republics.

On Monday there gathered in Moscow hundreds of Stakhanoffite milkmaids who received Lenin's decoration, the highest honor in the soviet category, for increasing the average yield of milk by the cows. Those honored had obtained 925 gallons or more milk from a single cow in a year. Poultrymen who got 165 eggs in a year from a single hen likewise were decorated.

If The Statesman would point a moral to the story it would be that the Russians are on the correct tract, that of stimulating production. The world still has vast needs which are not being met. Too great curtailment prevents these needs from being satisfied. While the Russian standards are far below those developed here, eventually if they keep on increasing and this country decreasing the per unit production they will surpass our records. Both NRA and AAA were economically unsound in encouraging curtailment of output. American progress is based on increases for the greater distribution among the masses.

**Wage Differentials**

THE West Coast Lumbermen's association makes public the findings of a recent survey of wages in the southern pine lumber industry as compared with the northwest fir industry. In the south the average wage for common labor is reported at 22.5c per hour, with the highest 29c and the lowest 15c. In the northwest the lowest rate is reported for the fir belt at 42.5c per hour and the average lowest hourly rate at 48.7c. The average wage for all lumber workers is given at 62.5 cents per hour. The larger operators pay 50c per hour minimum. In the south wages have declined 6 per cent since the lumber code was abandoned and in the northwest they have increased 14 per cent.

It is doubtful if the wage scales in the northwest are quite as favorable as the association reports, because small mills are said to be paying as low as 25c an hour. The larger plants are on a 42.5c to 50c basis, however. This is true, however, that wages out here are much higher than in the southern lumber industry although that is the chief competitor we have.

Higher wages are made possible by more efficient operation, use of better machinery, and probably a bigger crop per acre of lumber. But competition does set limits which cannot be ignored either by employers or employees.

Richard L. Neuberger and Kelley Loe, Portland Journalists, have an article on the Townsend plan which appears in the March Harpers Monthly. It is chiefly an historical review of the origin and growth of the Townsend plan with a discussion of the organization which has been established to carry it forward.

**Health**

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

PELLAGRA is an annoying disorder of the skin. Its prevention and cure are accomplished through the combined efforts of the medical, public health, educational and various social agencies. Indeed, this ailment presents economic as well as a medical problem.

Until recently little was known about the actual cause of pellagra. It is now established to be a vitamin-deficiency disease. It results from a diet deficient in vitamin G.

The disease is most prevalent in some of the southern states. Faulty dietary habits are responsible for it. The United States public health service workers found that persons living exclusively on a diet of corn meal, white wheat flour, white rice, bean, white meat, salt pork, sorghum or cane molasses are in danger of having pellagra. These foods do not contain enough of the dietary elements essential to the prevention of the disease.

**Preventing Factor**  
 As a result of the work of the late Doctor Goldberger and his co-workers in the United States public health service, we know a lot about the disease. It has been found that the pellagra-preventing factor is found in lean meat, eggs, milk, wheat germ, tomatoes and in a number of vegetables and fruits. It is contained in a pure culture of yeast. This was successfully used as an emergency measure after the Mississippi flood in 1927.

But do not be misled by the belief that yeast is a complete cure for pellagra. It only serves as a temporary relief measure. The disease can only be controlled completely by an adequate and varied diet.

The victim of pellagra has a reddish discoloration of the skin. As a rule the face, neck and hands are involved. Within a short time the skin peels and sheds in large quantities. It is important to keep the patient clean, to give him a diet of simple, nourishing food, to give him a sedative, and to give him a purgative. In advanced cases there may be marked melancholia, hallucinations, stupor and convulsions.

It is important to remember that a good many disorders can be prevented by attention to the diet. When fresh fruits and foods are not available, canned products may be safely substituted. For example, canned spinach, turnip, and string beans contain adequate amounts of vitamin G and serve to help in the prevention of pellagra.

**Answers to Health Queries**

Miss E. M. Q.—What would cause red blotches on the face? They seem to burn and will often appear without any provocation. I do run a temperature at times but do not cough nor am I tired. I cannot afford an examination at this time.

A.—It is important that you have an examination. Your doctor will then advise you accordingly. It is not natural to run a temperature without there is no underlying cause of disturbance.

Dr. Copeland is glad to answer inquiries from readers who send addressed stamped envelopes with their questions. Address all letters to Dr. Copeland in care of this newspaper at its main office in this city.  
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**Shermans in Accident**

DAYTON, Feb. 23.—J. L. Sherman, president of the Dayton bank, and his wife, experienced an automobile accident while in Portland Wednesday night when their car skidded on wet pavement and overturned. They were not injured but the vehicle was badly wrecked, according to telephone word here.

**Twenty Years Ago**

February 29, 1916  
 Edgar B. Piper, editor of the Oregonian, will speak before the Salem Six O'Clock club tonight.

Germany still retains possession of Kouanantun, although the French have made furious assaults to regain it.

February 29 has been designated as Bicycle Day by the Million Bicycles association.

**Ten Years Ago**

February 29, 1926  
 Since 1926 was not a Leap year, there is no February 29 represented. The 28th was on Sunday, so the other two excerpts are garnered from that issue.

The new southern Oregon Normal school will be completed May 20.

The Statesman will celebrate its 75th birthday March 28.