

The Oregon Statesman

Founded 1881

"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1881

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
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Come and Get It

SECRETARY WALLACE is busy getting the table for the new distribution of government money to farmers; and is about ready to call "Come and get it." The invalidation of AAA forced congress to devise a new formula for aiding the farmers; and that selected is called soil conservation. The administrative machinery will be the same as AAA: farmer-committees in each county, with the county agent as the executive, the agricultural college staff heading up the state under the federal department of agriculture.

The principal points of the new program are as follows:

"1. A quota of 270,000,000 acres to be devoted to major crops in 1936, with 30,000,000 acres retired to soil-building production in grasses and legumes.

"2. Distribution of payments to individual farmers in two classifications—one with a national average amounting to about \$11 an acre for land retired from major crop production; another suggested at 75 cents to \$1 an acre for land already used for grasses and legumes.

"3. Total cost would be limited in 1936 to \$470,000,000, with administration in principle through county A. A. groups and a state board.

"4. The maximum acreage of major crops would be set for each farmer seeking a benefit payment.

"5. The whole program would trend toward the development of state plans to replace it completely by 1938."

In an address as a regional meeting in Chicago (a similar one is meeting at Salt Lake City) Wallace defined the objectives of the new legislation as: conservation of the soil; re-establishment and maintenance of farm income to preserve recent gains; and protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food and fiber.

The 1936 program would increase the acreage of soil-conserving crops (grasses and legumes) from the 1930 level of 100,000,000 acres to 130,000,000 acres. It would reduce the acreage of soil-depleting crops (grains, cotton, etc.) from 300,000,000 to 270,000,000.

The classification of crops into the two groups, soil-conserving and soil-depleting is now in progress. Next the rule will have to be made by which the farmer can determine the normal percentage of division of his acreage between the two classes. The premium is to be paid on the farmer's increasing acreage of soil-conserving crops and decrease of acreage of soil-depleting crops. The 1935 acreages will be the principal guides. Farmers will need to supply information on the normal acreages of each class on their own farms, the normal yield per acre of the soil-depleting crops and the acreage for each planned for 1936.

The payments are to be made probably on this basis: (1) a payment of 75c or \$1.00 an acre for each acre, up to a maximum, planted to soil-conserving crops or devoted to approved soil-conservation practices (like summer-fallowing, perhaps); a larger payment per acre for each acre shifted from the depleting crop to the improving crop, up to a certain limit in percentage of area. The amount of this benefit would vary with the productivity of the land.

Minimum performance required of farmers would include:

(1) having in 1936 an acreage of soil-conserving crops equal to not less than a given per cent of the total acreage devoted to soil-depleting crops or a given per cent of the base acreage of soil-conserving crops, or as possible alternatives in lieu of this minimum acreage the adoption of designated practices with respect to soil conservation or erosion control; (2) having in 1936 an acreage of soil-depleting crops not in excess of the soil-depleting base acreage determined for the farm; and (3) maintaining in 1936 the acreage formerly devoted to food and feed crops for home consumption.

The time is short to get the farmers informed on the conditions of the new benefit program. In a few weeks the agents will have all the regulations. This information, based on Secretary Wallace's statement, is published now to acquaint the farmers with the general requirements of the new program. Each farmer must decide for himself whether or not to conform to the plan.

Discount or Discrimination?

THE federal trade commission last week issued an order to the Goodyear Tire & Rubber company to cancel its contractual deal on tires with Sears, Roebuck & company on the ground that it makes for a gross discrimination against their retail tire dealers of from 52 to 53 per cent. The commission reasons that the arrangement drives the independent retailers out of business and this in turn puts the smaller manufacturer out of business for lack of outlets. The Goodyear president on the other hand says the decision if it is allowed to stand "would wipe out a widely used trade practice under which a substantial proportion of the country's total retail business is done." The tire manufacturing company says it will appeal to the courts to keep the order from going into effect.

Quantity discounts have long been recognized as economically warranted. The individual buyer expects to get a better price for a dozen than for a single article. The difficult question is, where does the legitimate quantity discount end and an unfair price discrimination begin? The commission itself called the case one of the most important it has ever tried. When the case gets into the courts the judges will find it a study not only in business practices but in the economics of manufacture and distribution. Before they get through they may wish for Solomon's wisdom.

The rolls of the unemployed resemble Banquo's ghost. They refuse to down. When Roosevelt took office the number reported out of work were about 13,000,000. The last report of the AF of L shows 12,626,000 on the unemployed list. These figures seem phony; but there they are. Three years of recovery apparently have relieved fewer than 400,000. Cut the figures in two, and the number is still appalling. How are these workers to get jobs? They must either be reabsorbed in private enterprise or else sustained at public expense. It would seem the wisest course of government policy would be to encourage resumption of private enterprise and its expansion, under reasonable safeguards for labor, and with the government in its tax collections sharing in the prosperity of industry and agriculture.

Donald Rieberg, late head of the late NRA, is quoted as saying former president Hoover is the best qualified man the republicans can nominate this year. While we do not take Rieberg as a wholly dependable authority in this case he speaks truly. Mr. Hoover is the best qualified man in the country, not only for the nomination but for the presidency. In his Colorado Springs speech Saturday night he laid out a skillful analysis of present day politics with constructive proposals for American progress. Unfortunately for Hoover and for the country the party leaders seem to have a defeatist complex so far as Hoover is concerned. They forget he polled about 16 million votes in 1928, a nucleus he should hold besides gaining many more from repentant republicans and independents.

Yachtsmen are experiencing the same troubles as Mill City did from the reactions of transients to the "abundant life" supplied at federal expense. Not content with comfortable lodgings, good food and a little spending money, plus a modest requirement of labor the pampered hoboes reverted to type when payday came and with synthetic spirits went on press that terrorized the countryside. Not all were so degraded; but the conditions illustrate the sad human material which even federal bounty cannot save. There needs to be a moral build-up before economic independence may be regained.

Chester Davis, head of the AAA, has been sent to Europe to study economic conditions. In the 1934 campaign it was Rex Tugwell who was thus "exiled to the provinces" of Europe to study economic conditions. Now Rex is busy on resettlement work, but he has made no more speeches since in Los Angeles when he painted a lurid picture of class war. This administration has imported many ideas from Europe and seems to be sending over for more.

"Firm stand taken" is the report from allied capitals. That optimism the situation. All the powers are biding their time still while Japan, Italy and Germany proceed to re-assert by standing action. The firmer the stand, the more stationary the policy.

The Great Game of Politics

By FRANK R. KENT

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A Chance to Protest

Washington, March 12. IT WOULD SEEM that the decision of Col. Henry Breckinridge to enter the democratic presidential primaries against Mr. Roosevelt in many states is a practical

would be a good thing for the cause of democracy, for a variety of reasons, dislike Mr. Roosevelt, detest his policies and believe his reelection would be a national disaster.

EVEN those who are anti-new deal but cannot bring themselves to accept the republican alternatives should rejoice. Because it is clear Colonel Breckinridge offers them the only chance they are going to have to express their feelings within their party. Quite plainly they are not going to be given an opportunity by their local politicians. Even those who are at heart strongly anti-Roosevelt, for purely practical reasons of politics, patronage and personal interests, have jumped for the administration bandwagon.

THE MEN in political office and those who cherish political ambitions are going to be "regular." A defendable case can be made out for them on this score. However, it is not so easy to defend the anti-new dealers among them. They are not going to be given an opportunity by their local politicians. Even those who are at heart strongly anti-Roosevelt, for purely practical reasons of politics, patronage and personal interests, have jumped for the administration bandwagon.

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Nadie Strayer to Seek Demo Choice

Nadie E. Strayer, daughter of Senator W. H. Strayer of Baker, filed her candidacy with the secretary of state Thursday for democratic national committee woman.

Miss Strayer has been active in the young democratic circles the past few years.

Her slogan, which will appear on the ballot is: "Recognition of local democrats means stronger support for Roosevelt."

Other things included Kenneth E. Proctor, republican, for district attorney of Clackamas county.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Woman who had been governor's wife wrote Ruth Rover, 34 Oregon book:

(Concluding from yesterday.) As was said yesterday, the man appointed by Judge Peebles to appraise the Dr. Bailey estate was John B. Plette, Charles O. Feland and Andrew Murphy.

The bondmen in the sum of \$7000 of Julia M. Bailey as executrix of the estate were Matthew K. Murphy and B. DeLorne. This was Father Delorme, pioneer pastor of St. Paul and St. Louis church; the pastor who at St. Louis Sept. 4, 1859, wrote the record in the parish book that he on that day had buried the body of Madame Dorion in the church there—a record that stood nearly 85 years unrevealed to the world, because it was written in French, and historians gave little attention through lack of knowledge to the possible burial place of the woman, Sacagawea of the Astor overland party.

The appraisers made a thorough job of their assignment. They found \$3951 worth of property. They put a value of \$19 on 63 acres of land, \$620. They valued 10 lots in the town of Champeong at \$25. They had been worth much more—but no buildings were on the site of the old town then; they had all been washed away by the flood.

As high as 350 houses, one estimate said. The writer thinks 200 would be nearer the number.

The appraisers listed the dwelling house at \$250, the stable at \$25; surgery and furnishings, \$20; three horses, \$30; cow and calf, \$12.50; buggy and harness, \$75; saddle, \$7.50. Rather low for the average saddle of that day.

They listed the doctor's double barreled shotgun at \$25, and his two pistols, powder and shot pouch at \$20. Low enough, no doubt. They listed his saddle bags at \$2, and his gold watch at \$50. That seems low for the saddle bags.

They listed his "medicines and surgical books at \$75, and his miscellaneous books at \$50. They put one carpet at \$20, two safes at \$40, two tables at \$12, and two chairs at \$12.

A rocking chair they listed at \$3, and 7 window shades at \$2, and 4 curtains at \$2. They put a mirror in at \$15, a book case at \$7.50, and 20 pictures at \$50.

"Mantelpiece ornaments" were listed at \$10 and fender and fire

Twenty Years Ago

March 13, 1916
American forces are being mobilized on the border under the command of Brigadier-General John J. Pershing to pursue Villa into Mexico.

O. M. Elliott was reelected for the third term as Salem city school superintendent.

Rev. James Elvin will be installed tonight as permanent pastor of the First Congregational church.

Ten Years Ago

March 13, 1926
Salem High School will battle out the state hoop championship tonight in the Willamette gymnasium.

Congress plans to adjourn in May.

Next week has been proclaimed "Loganberry Week" by the mayor.

Daily Health Talks

By ROYAL S. COPELAND, M. D.
United States Senator from New York
Former Commissioner of Health, New York City

SOUND and restful sleep is essential to good health. When it is broken for any reason, or failure to sleep becomes a habit, irritability and all sorts of nervous disorders may be expected.

Sleep is one of the most important factors in a baby's life. A new-born, healthy baby should sleep all the time except when it is being fed and bathed. At the third month it should sleep from 18 to 20 hours. From the sixth to the twelfth month not quite so much time is spent in sleep, but the baby should have 12 hours of sleep, with a two-hour nap in the morning and the afternoon. Sleep is essential to the child's welfare.

Growth Threatened
During the first 18 months of life the brain grows to about two and one-half times its size at birth. During the same period the body undergoes tremendous development. Growth and development are retarded if baby is deprived of sleep.

I am often asked whether a baby should use the same bedroom as its parents. Providing there is adequate ventilation there is no harm, but it should be in a separate bed, a basket or crib. This independence permits the baby to stretch, yawn and roll around freely. The child is less likely to be exposed to germs which are frequently harbored by the unsuspecting adult.

A sense, sleeping is a habit. It is possible to change bad habits and develop a good one. Train the baby to sleep at the same period of the day and throughout the night. If the infant sleeps fitfully there must be some cause for it. Every effort should be made to discover and remove that cause.

Hours of Sleep
I cannot overstate the very great importance of proper sleeping habits for the growing child. Bear in mind that the youngster who has just started school should get at least a dozen hours of sleep. The delicate and highly-strung child or one who has recently recuperated from a serious illness or operation may need even more.

Growing older it can get along with less sleep.

Answers to Health Queries
M. C. C. Q.—What do you advise for "gas"? I have tried restricting my diet without success.

A writing desk was put in at \$2.50 and three bedsteads and bedding at \$50.

A bureau and wash towel stands were listed at \$15, two tables and trunks at \$10. A clock was put in at \$15, and dining room furniture at \$20, and a bathing tub and wash tubs were lumped together at \$12.50. Some other miscellaneous household articles were listed, such as a "secretary and safe" at \$12.50. (Probably a kitchen or dining room "safe.")

Then there came \$1500 in gold coin, \$110 in notes, and \$350 in book accounts—all making a total, as above stated, of \$3951.

The final account of the executrix showed that she had paid \$480 for funeral expenses, \$150 for "mourning outfit," and \$600 for current living expenses; that she had paid \$66 on the debts of the deceased, \$12.75 for the fees of the county clerk (which he was then entitled to put into his pocket); \$4 for the notice of appointment of the executrix and \$5 for that of the final settlement, both to The Statesman.

Joseph Thompson was sworn as foreman of The Statesman to the fact of the publication notices, and the bills were receipted by J. M. Waters, manager.

There is nothing to show who was the attorney, if any. County Judge Peebles may have directed Julia M. Bailey in the matter. One looking through the old papers is likely to get that impression.

It would be interesting to know who Julia M. Bailey had been before her marriage to Dr. Gov. Bailey, and what became of her after his death.

Also, what became of Margaret J. Smith-Bailey after she had made up her mind to get rid of the bonds of marriage with her talented but dissipated husband. One cannot look over her book without coming to the conclusion that she endured more than any decent woman ought to be called upon to suffer.

Something of the other four of the first five Oregon literary books will be found in this column soon, perhaps tomorrow.

Englewood Group To Give Program

The Englewood United Brethren church will present a special program of music and sermon Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock. In the absence of the pastor, Rev. R. C. Mann, who is conducting a series of evangelistic services at Philomath, Dr. N. V. Lowery will preach.

The new church orchestra under the direction of F. I. Sanford will make its first public appearance. The intermediate choir under the direction of Mrs. N. V. Lowery will sing several numbers. Lola Rae will play as a piano solo "The Haven of Rest," and Rev. C. F. Walther of the Evangelical church will preach.

One week later, Sunday, March 22, the church will begin a series of special evangelistic services with Bishop I. D. Warner of Portland as the evangelist. Bishop Warner is a noted traveler, lecturer and preacher, and the church is fortunate in being able to secure his services for this series of meetings.

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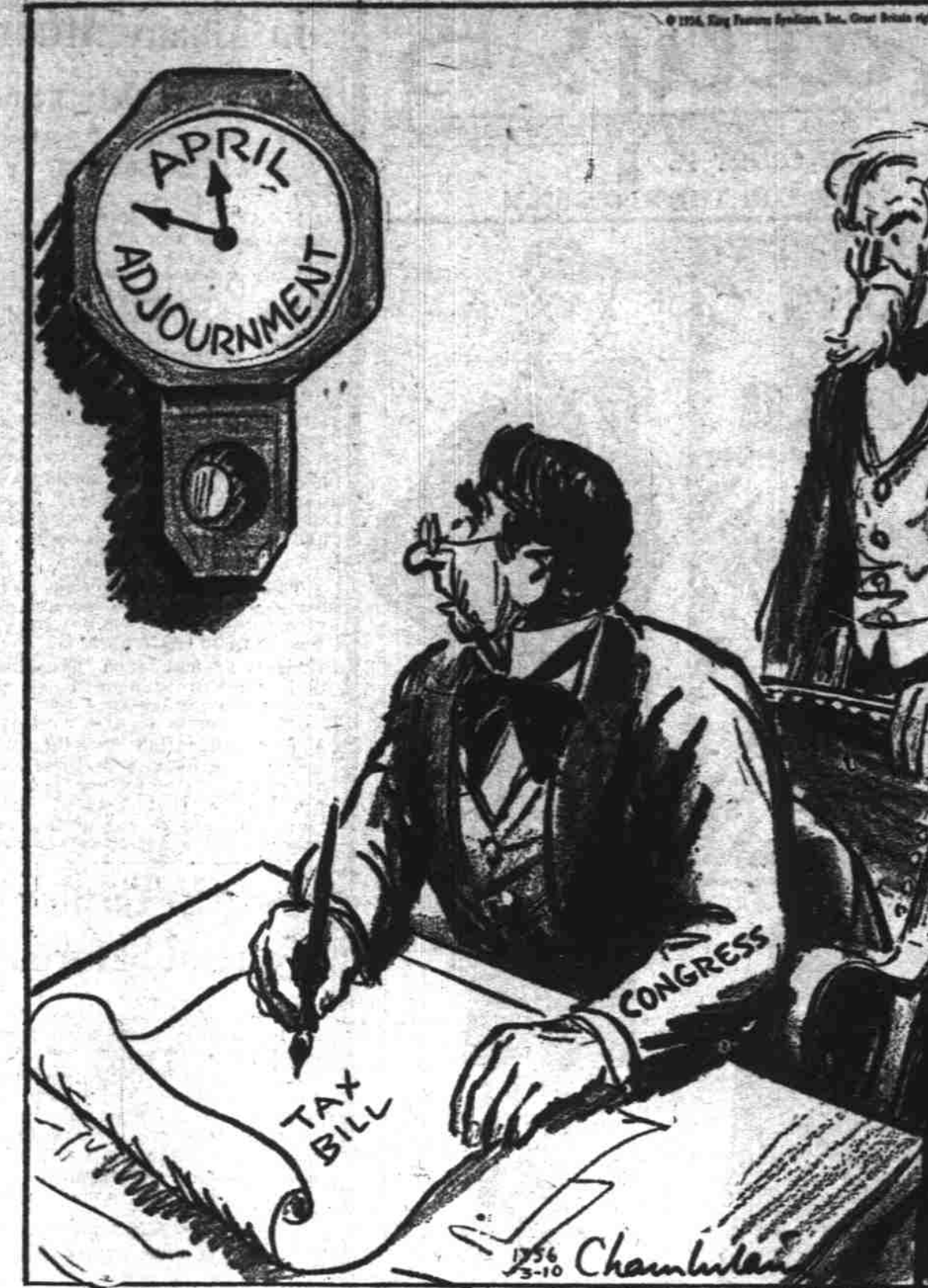
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M. C. C. Q.—What do you advise for "gas"? I have tried restricting my diet without success.

Uncle Sam:—"Another Clock-Watcher, Eh?"

© 1936, King Features Syndicate, Inc. Clock Watcher after model.



"DAUGHTERS OF VENUS" By Robert Terry Shannon

CHAPTER XX
The last letter of the pile was evidently from a woman for it was in a pink envelope and addressed with a fateful handwriting. The only thing that gave it distinction was the word "Personal" written diagonally across the envelope and underlined three times.

"Dear Madame—" it began innocently enough, but Juliet's eyes were attracted immediately, as if by some malignant influence, to the signature. "Sincerely yours, Mrs. Gerald McSpadden."

The very words had a plump and florid look as though they were uncomfortably stuffed with spite and vituperation.

Juliet folded the sheet. "No use bothering with this one," she said, her cheeks flushing. "It belongs in my department."

"What is it?" inquired Madame Hubert sharply. "Oh, nothing, just a woman wants to know the cost of a permanent wave."

It was a simple little letter and ordinarily would have fooled anyone. But Juliet was habituated to telling the truth and unfortunately her color had changed, a trifling flush yet Madame Hubert caught it. Possibly the sharp-minded old woman thought the letter was a complaint that Juliet was trying to stifle.

"Juliet, really nothing, Madame," she said, folding the letter and restoring it to its envelope. "No, really we mustn't tire you any more."

"And me that letter!" Juliet felt the color leaving her face. The moment she had sought to avoid had arrived. For an instant she thought of tearing the letter to shreds and letting them flutter out the window.

She threw an imploring glance to Von Guerdon but he was thoughtlessly examining his well-manicured fingernails. O'Hara was sunk in a brooding meditation, was watching Madame Hubert with nothing more helpful than a dog-like devotion in his gaze.

"This letter," said Juliet in a strange voice, "concerns me personally, Madame, and I must ask you to excuse me from reading it. I've no intention of excusing you," returned Madame Hubert, in a voice like a knell. "It's addressed to me and I must know the contents."

The white enameled room, all at once, filled with a tense stillness. Juliet's brain worked feverishly in these seconds. She might have risen and walked from the room, yet something went unconsciously against the grain at the thought of flight. No—the thing to do, she decided abruptly, was to accept her humiliation and get on over with it.

"Very well, Madame, since you insist. This is a letter addressed to you from Mr. McSpadden's wife." McSpadden sprang to his feet, his face deeply white all at once. "If that's from my wife, I forbid you to read it!" His voice was like the crumpling sound of stiff paper.

"Here! What's this?" said O'Hara, arousing. Von Guerdon, at last sharpened with awareness. Now, only too well, did he realize the contents of the letter.

"Here, stop it!" he snapped. "You're exciting Madame Hubert. Clear out—all of you at once!" "Nobody is going to clear out and she is going to read that letter!" The Madame's voice vibrated electrically. "You're all in a conspiracy against me! For once, stop! Don't be a fool—Juliet—read it!"

Juliet got up and her chair made a small rattle on the glazed floor of the very empty room. For once the Madame's face felt as if she should be standing. Her cheeks were burning but her voice had a refrigerated accent.

"Very well," she said. "This is a letter from Mrs. Gerald McSpadden. Dear Madame Hubert: My

(To Be Continued)