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"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Glaciers in Retreat

CAREY Martin calls attention to the retreat of the glaciers. He cites the shrinking of Collier glacier on the north and west sides of North Sister. Similar evidence is observed in the retreat of Nisqually glacier on Mt. Rainier, to the extent of hundreds of feet since first recordings in the 1870's. Eventually our present glacier-studded peaks may be bare in summer, just as are some of the lesser peaks now, Mt. Washington and Three Fingers Jack.

The long-term cycles of climatic change are very interesting. Homo sapiens has inhabited this planet since a brief flutter of time that the climatic deviation is not noticeable in recorded history. But the geologic evidence shows periods of greater warmth, when tropical forests flourished at the poles, at least vegetable growth so luxuriant as to lay down immense coal beds. It shows also seasons of great cold, when the polar ice cap reached down into the northern part of the present United States. The ice over Jefferson park was perhaps a thousand feet thick in the ice age. Now the glaciers cling on the high mountain sides, slowly melting away.

H. G. Wells, in his Outline of History, makes note of these great climatic changes, and accounts for them by the deviation (as we recall it) of the angle of the earth's polar diameter to the plane of its orbit. In the centuries when the northern hemisphere points more directly toward the sun, that portion is hotter and the opposite hemisphere is cooler. Other theories are the variation in the emission of heat from the sun, as indicated by the sun spots. Still another theory of changing climate is the variation in the amount of dust or water vapor in the air. The atmosphere acts as a blanket; if it is clear the sun's heat penetrates the gaseous envelope directly to warm up the earth's surface; if the air is full of volcanic dust or clouds then less heat reaches the earth. Comparatively slight changes in temperature may disturb the present balance and start the polar ice on a period of expansion.

As far as the immediate problem is concerned, the retreat of glaciers might be beneficial, if it resulted in a better division of precipitation between eastern and western Oregon. Also, water shortage could be averted by vast storage works impounding the heavy winter rains.

There have been two theories of the universe, one that it is one steadily exhausting itself, like a clock which is running down. The other is, that it is actually still a growing universe through the release of fresh energies like the cosmic rays. The scientists themselves do not agree, though the present drift seems to be toward the second theory. Man can do little to alter the great forces of nature; he must adapt his methods to nature's laws, and as much as he can, to nature's whims.

Conspiracy and Terror

THE trial of 16 Russians for conspiring a terrorist revolt against the soviet regime is not only dramatic; it has fictional qualities as well. One witness testified that a copy of the Arabian Nights was used as a secret code. The episode, particularly that of the trial, reads like one of the tales from that treasure-trove of imaginative literature. The narrative confessed by Gregory Zinovieff, a prime conspirator, has elements that tax the credulity. It sounds more like the recanting of a heretic than the confession of a political plotter.

For example, Zinovieff shouted in the courtroom: "Trotzkism, plus terrorism is the course, fascism. I went all the way from opposition to the party in power to counter-revolution and terrorism and actually fascism."

The truth is that Trotskyism plus terrorism is quite as much communism as fascism; and the reason Trotsky was exiled was because he favored promoting worldwide communist revolution while Stalin favored retreat to more conventional state socialism. Recent articles by Trotsky written from his asylum in Norway show that he keeps that faith. Terrorism is the historic tactic of the class revolutionary. It may be that Zinovieff's hatred of Stalin led him to alter his political credo; but that is doubtful.

Viewing the trial from this considerable distance the testimony sounds more like previous soviet trials: the confessions are devised to heap guilt on uncaught foes of the regime. In this case the animosity is against Trotsky and fascism; so the effort is made, through the mouths of the confessors to involve such wide extremes as Trotsky and the German nazis.

It may be true that there was this conspiracy of men in high places in the communist party and government to kill Stalin and seize the power. It would be only natural for those who used terror to seize power once, should resort to it again in counter-revolution, if they wanted to obtain control for themselves. Terror itself breeds terror; and revolutions have a way of "devouring their own children." Accepting the confessions at face value they show that only in democratically controlled states, where the popular will may find expression in the ballot box, does the given regime rest on any mandate save force, the power to suppress revolution and nip terror in the bud. Stalin lives because Zinovieff was "wishy-washy" in the language of his co-conspirator; and because the former's secretary committed suicide rather than kill Stalin. Now Stalin moves to "liquidate" the whole conspiracy; and perhaps grieves because he gave Trotsky exile instead of death.

The evening paper waxes mournful over the prospect of a London victory and says that chaos would result, because there would still be many democrats left in both houses of the congress. We have an idea that London could get on well enough with the democrats, and the democrats like Senators Byrd of Virginia and King of Utah and Copeland of New York and Burke of Nebraska could get on well enough with him. The new dealers might be unhappy; but the genuine democrats are sore at them anyway.

The Salem Statesman says that the best huckleberries are grown in Montana, or Idaho, or somewhere in that neighborhood. The Statesman knows little about huckleberries. The truth is the only huckleberries west of the Rockies and north of the Rio Grande that are worthy of mention are those that grow on Mount Adams and are picked and peddled by Susie Sidelvinder of the Yakima reservation. All others are spurious.—Yakima Republic.

Susie, at least, is genuine.

The value of alfalfa as a soil builder is shown in the reports from Polk county. One field, the second year from alfalfa, went 52 bushels to the acre for wheat; other tracts yielded 100 bushels of oats and 64 bushels of barley on alfalfa sod. Progress in alfalfa growing is largely the result of the missionary work of County Agent Beck who initiated the sowing of alfalfa a number of years ago.

At Seattle where the labor boss runs the town, a farmer can't drive his own truck loaded with his own produce down town. At the city limits he has to let a union trucker drive his car, and of course the farmer has to pay. Maybe this is the farmer-labor alliance the country has been hearing about.

One thing sure, Eleanor's diary will never be brought into court.

Homes Improved, School Painted

AURORA, Aug. 21.—Arthur Kell has recently had his service station painted. His home on Main street has also just been painted and also the home of Mrs. Beck. Mrs. J. W. Sadler is having her house refinished on the interior. The house recently purchased by Ezra Hurst and occupied by the C. S. Siefert family, is being refinished on the interior, now plumbing installed, repainted on the outside and a garage built.

The grade school has been kalsomined and painted on the inside and blackboards have been refinished.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Eyes on Portugal

Those who are apprehensively watching the course of events in Spain—and who of us is not?—will do well to pay careful attention to Portugal. For there is the crux of Britain's dilemma in the matter of a neutral ally. However neutral Britain may profess to be about Spain, she is definitely not neutral about Portugal.

Britain has treaty obligations to defend Portugal against foreign invasion, and Britain is strongly supporting the Portuguese dictator, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. It is safe to say that Britain would definitely intervene if his rule were threatened by the spread of communism. And the Portuguese government is not neutral in its feelings. It is definitely pro-rebel. A brief recapitulation of the events of recent years there will show why.

Portugal has followed a course of domestic upheaval not unlike Spain's. The Portuguese monarchy was overthrown in 1911 and a republic was established. Like the republic of Spain, its history was disorderly. In sixteen years Portugal underwent six revolutions. Finally in May, 1926, a small coterie of high officers of the army instigated a rebellion, provoked, they claimed, by the corruption and inefficiency of the republic. They deposed the President, disbanded the Cabinet of da Silva—the fourth government since the founding of the republic—and made two rebel military leaders, Commander Gomes Cabecadas, and General Gomes da Costa, Provisional Prime Minister and Secretary of War. But the two men differed with each other and eventually da Costa ousted Cabecadas. But he, in turn, disagreed with his cabinet.

It became clear that the military rebels, having brought down the republic, were incapable of ruling the country. Da Costa was deposed and exiled and was succeeded by his Foreign Minister, General Carmona. This government in turn, was confronted, in February, 1927, with a communist rising, which broke out in Oporto and spread to Lisbon. This brief but bloody revolution was also suppressed.

Carmona became President the next year, but the real power in Portugal, the man who finally established order, was the Finance Minister, Professor Salazar. He came into notice during the republic. A well known teacher and writer on finance and economics, he was picked out by the University of Coimbra by the Carmona government to pull the Portuguese state finances into shape. There were in very bad way indeed. Salazar asked for complete power and was granted it. Portugal was bankrupt and had appealed to the League of Nations for help, but the terms offered by the League were so onerous that the government could not, it thought, accept them. Without League help Salazar balanced the budget in short order, and even established a surplus. Following England, he abandoned the gold standard. In 1926 he became Prime Minister, and since then has transformed the military dictatorship into a civilian dictatorship of somewhat Fascist hue, but differing from the Italian and German in certain remarkable ways. Professor Salazar is anything but a theatrical and ambitious personality. He did not desire the power. It was thrust upon him. He believes in the authoritarian but not in the omnipotent or totalitarian state. He has said that he believes in the "natural" order of society based upon the family, the local community and the professional and national organizations. The new constitution adopted in 1933 provides for the election of a President for a seven-year term by suffrage of the heads of families, and for a one-chamber Parliament elected by universal suffrage. Alongside this chamber exists the Council of Corporations, which cooperates with the state in the regulation of production, prices and wages. The lone "brain-truster" dictator is an ardent Catholic, educated for the priesthood, and a hater of violence. In England he is often referred to as the "liberal dictator," and he has unqualified British support.

Portugal not only traditionally relies on England, but England is pledged to her protection by a treaty which dates from 1661, and which is still in force today. It was concluded when Charles II married Catharine of Braganza, of the Portuguese ruling house, who brought to Britain as her dowry Tangier and part of India. Section 15 of this treaty says: "The King of Great Britain doth profess and declare with the consent and advice of his Council that he will take the interest of Portugal and all its dominions to heart, defending the same with his utmost power by sea and land, even as England itself." And again in history—in the Spanish and in the Napoleonic wars for instance—it has been demonstrated that Portugal is for all practical purposes a British dominion. Portugal is economically almost entirely dependent upon England. In case she were aligned in a war against Britain, she would be ruined. Britain, on the other hand, wants the collaboration of Portugal as the base for the protection of her colonies in Africa and the Portuguese Azores for the protection of her route to South Africa and—should the Mediterranean ever be blocked—for the protection of her only other route to India. Since the war, Portugal has stood with Britain to block German claims to African colonies, claims which might have been settled at the expense of the Portuguese colonies.

Bonney clan's annual reunion: Dr. Truman's estate at Waconda: they found gold in California:

(Continuing from yesterday:) The petition for letters by the executor gave Hannah S. Sherwood as then living in Polk county, aged 50; George in Iowa, 48; Mary Ann Boynton in Clackamas county, 46; Bradford S. Marion, 43; Miriam Hibler, Salem, 40; Lydia Cooley, Marion, 38; Laura Ann Strong, Umatilla, 35; Chas. R. Bonney, Marion, 21.

The makes that the Chapman history, 1903, says seven daughters and six sons were born to Dr. Truman and Plecia Bonney. Wasn't it six daughters and seven sons?

I think Alva was the son who died at Fort Sutter.

S. Welch presented a bill, sworn to before L. H. Poujade, justice of the peace, for a coffin, \$8, and a box, \$3; total \$11. Nothing for grave digger, hearse and the other elements of the present day average funeral.

But people in pioneer Oregon were neighborly, and the money cost of dying was made comparatively small. Dr. Truman was born on his father's Vermont farm April 24, 1796. His father was the Jairus

Not only is the Salazar government in sympathy with the Spanish rebels, as the history of its own establishment and strong Catholicism of the dictator would lead it to be, but the rebels are occupying most of the important points along the Spanish-Portuguese border, where gun-running is easy. Portugal is, in fact, the key nation in the French non-intervention plan, as was demonstrated by the Russian demand that Portugal be included in the non-intervention agreement. Moscow made that collaboration a condition of her own agreement. It is not in the least likely that that it will be granted. It has been unofficially reported that Portugal has asked Britain to guarantee her against the Red menace, and although this is denied in London, it doubtless has some foundation in fact.

It is my own belief, that despite the entente between Britain and France, it is the hope of the British Foreign Office and the British War Office, that the rebels will win, and that they will win quickly without the necessity for active support from Italy and Germany. For a Spanish government set up by these two countries and closely bound to them would be intolerable. In the long run, for Great Britain. It would be immediately intolerable for France. But a Communist government in Spain—or the rule of the Nihilistic Syndicalists—would be equally intolerable for Britain's partner, Portugal. What they are not likely to relinquish their arms to the government they had saved. But it is most unlikely that they will win, for Germany and Italy will probably aid them. Nor will liberal public opinion in England countenance Britain intervening first, and decisively.

Meanwhile supplies and materials, frankly or thinly disguised for war are pouring into Spain for both the government and rebel forces. Not a single major European nation is really observing neutrality. British private interests are attempting to send civil airplanes to Spain, where there is no longer a civilian left. For which faction the shipment is designed is no more clear than the rest of British policy.

Daily Health Talks

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

I HAVE SEEN a most interesting paper which was read at Washington before the American Institute of Nutrition. It is the report of an extensive survey to determine the influence of the depression on the nutrition of the American people. It contains many important and vital facts about nutrition.

It is gratifying to learn that in spite of the great economic depression of recent years, the nutrition of our people has not materially suffered.

Of course, the chief reason for this happy state of affairs is that the government has been amassing liberal in its appropriations for relief. Likewise, there have been unusual administration and enforcement of proper hygienic measures. I am more than confident that if these measures of safety had not been taken, a great deal of suffering and permanent ill health would have occurred.

Children Suffered

This happened in Europe after the World War. I saw over there many children in the central and eastern parts of Europe who suffered the ill effects of lack of food. Indeed, these ill effects are still being felt in certain parts of Europe where children were born during the years of great food shortage.

A recent report concerning several hundred school children in central Europe shows that most of them are markedly underweight and victims of nutritional disorders. Many serious and chronic ailments of adult life are the result of deficient food supply during childhood.

No doubt you are familiar with the so-called "vitamin deficiency" diseases. Such disturbances as pellagra, rickets, beriberi, and scurvy are due to a lack of essential vitamins in the diet. When these vitamins are not found in the

who (with 60 or more other Bonneys) fought in the Revolution.

This seems to bring that struggle for freedom near, for Jairus was my great great grandfather, and there are present here some great great great grandchildren of that patriot: a few, too, with several father great removals.

Near like the possibility of your 21st grandfather having been present at the crucifixion of Christ. Figure it out for yourself.

Jairus Bonney, brother of Dr. Truman, took no donation claim No. 63, T. 4 S., R. 1 W. It was some three miles north of his brother's claim; east of the site of Hubbard. In the Mennonite settlement; the Dimick, Yoder, etc., neighborhood.

The writer has seen no historic record in which the name of that Jairus is properly spelled—though it is a good Bible word, same as Jair, meaning enlightened of God.

The name runs riot through the Bonney clan, as does other Bible names, and Truman, Bradford, etc. Bradford for William Bradford, governor of the Plymouth colony.

Jairus had a son Truman, and he became owner of part of his father's donation claim. That Jairus married twice; had five children by his first wife and nine by his second. He was born in the city of New York, so was his second wife, Jane Elkins; he Oct. 14, 1793, she March 11, 1809.

There was a third Bonney donation claim in this section, that of Bradford S., son of Dr. Truman and executor of his estate. It was No. 47, T. 5 S., R. 1 W. On that land a large part of Woodburn was built. The house still stands, on the Pacific highway east side a few rods from the south city limits.

Several generations of Bonneys were born in that house. The old apple house stands yet. The Peter J. Giles family now occupies the house; pronounced like Gillis. They have, since October, 1919, owned 131.2 acres of that Bonney donation land claim.

In the time of Dr. Truman Bonney, there was an Woodburn, Gertrude or Hubbard. There was Belle Passel, on the Bradford Bonney land, which was moved to Woodburn, and old Waconda, which was moved to Gertrude, and there (Continued on page 8)

Ten Years Ago

August 22, 1926

Salem public market will face Marion square if okayed by committee members.

The U. S. department of agriculture declared that the rust on flax found in Marion county this year, is only a seasonal and that the rust found on the seed is not carried.

McNary tells president that the west demands fair tariff treatment.

Twenty Years Ago

August 22, 1916

Six hundred bottles of loganberry juice were shipped to the Odd Fellows meet at Tennessee as compliments of the Oregon delegation.

The national guard will be retained on the border until it can be withdrawn without endangering American lives and property.

Gov. Withycombe proposed an investigation into affairs of the state penitentiary with a view to establishing modern methods of handling the prisoners.

Dietary Habits Good

Fortunately, the average American has good dietary habits, perhaps because during the past decade he has been educated in proper food selection. A well-nourished citizenry is possible by universal training in how to balance the diet, with knowledge of why it should include foods rich in valuable minerals and vitally-important vitamins.

As I have repeatedly pointed out, a well-balanced diet is one that includes a variety of foods, with an abundance of minerals and vitamins. It is not necessary to search for or worry about the vitamins or minerals. You can be assured of getting these substances when fresh fruit, vegetables, cereals, milk, cream, butter and eggs are included in the daily diet.

Answers to Health Queries

One of Your Readers. Q.—What will determine whether or not one has arthritis? Can this condition be determined by a blood test? What are the symptoms and what treatment is suggested?

A.—Careful examination will determine the source of the trouble and the treatment can be outlined accordingly. A blood test is often helpful. For further particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

Mrs. S. A. K. Q.—What would cause an itching scalp? I have little dandruff.

A.—This may be due to a number of irritations. For further particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

Dr. Copeland is glad to answer inquiries from readers who send no address stamped envelope with their questions. Send all letters to Dr. Copeland in care of this newspaper or to his office in this city.

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All Set!—And Smoking!



"GLITTERING GIRL"

by MAY CHRISTIE

CHAPTER XV

Hospitable Jake Tyson conducted Prince Karloff into the cosy small dining room of the apartment for a snifter. Meantime, in the pretty drawing room, Mrs. de Bray was not permitting the grass to grow under her feet with Mrs. Tyson.

A clever woman, she was a quick reader of character. In a matter of minutes she had discovered the weaknesses, the vulnerable spots, in the good woman's make-up. Vernon, first and last, was her "heel of Achilles"—or so it seemed. This exactly suited Mrs. de Bray. She had been banking on this since meeting the young girl.

Nor did it take her long to discover the strong vein of snobishness in this odd little woman's make-up. Nothing could be more fortunate! In her needy condition, she would absolutely rely on it.

"You must be related to dear, charming Sir Harrington Tyson, who died the year after I met him in Cairo? A wonderful man, with a family tree as long as your arm! He had a sweet old place in South Wales, if I remember rightly."

Stocky little Sadie Tyson from Palookah, Texas, seized and clung to that tidbit like a limpet. Mrs. de Bray followed her opportunity boldly. She declared she had access to the private libraries of several highly-placed friends, full of research volumes on the English aristocracy. There were channels through which she could pursue her investigations. . . . but it would take time, effort and influence to hunt up the Tyson family insignia.

A crest, declared Mrs. de Bray emphatically, was a most important thing to have in this drawing room. But of course it must be legally established—one must prove one's right to using it. It would give Vernon a prestige that almost nothing else could give. They must use it on the door of their car, and on their stationery. The Tyson crest which Mrs. de Bray would laboriously unearth must adorn the invitations to be sent out for Vernon's debutante party.

Tactfully she let it be known that the usual fee for so-called "professionals" at this work was exorbitant. "And in the end, very often there's not a racket," she declared. But with herself at the helm and with her unusual channels of information, it would be entirely different.

Hypnotized, Mrs. Tyson eagerly agreed to an advance of one thousand dollars for the work.

"I know practically everybody of real importance in this town," further insisted the clever Mrs. de Bray, "you must let me guide you in your invitation list for Vernon's debut."

"How kind of you! We had only Nan and her father to count on—Mrs. Tyson was pleased, and yet a little hesitant.

"Leave it to me." The party must be "done thoroughly," or not at all. On that, Mrs. de Bray was insistent.

"I have a good deal of influence with the manager of the Chateau in the Park. I consider it's THE most chic place for a coming-out party," she proceeded firmly.

Mrs. Tyson took all this as further evidence of Mrs. de Bray's kindliness.

"But the manager must have corrie blanche! A free hand. He's a perfect wizard at decorations and favors and menus. We must let him do everything just as he thinks it ought to be done."

Mrs. Tyson nodded her head like a plump, sage little Buddha. Mrs. de Bray was saying triumphantly to herself: "My commission on that alone ought to be at least three thousand dollars!"

The fascinating subject of publicity—the right publicity in the very best papers and Society magazines—was then broached boldly. To hear the newcomer talk, it would seem that in default of this, Vernon would be nothing but forgotten.

cast up by the tide on heedless New York. . . .

"She must have a good press agent. I know of just the right one. We can persuade him to accept Vernon!" Sixty dollars a week might be arranged, though indeed that was below his usual fee. Still, Mrs. de Bray surmised, he might be induced to do it, being such a good friend of her own.

"And right away she must go to the best photographer in town—and you too, dear Mrs. Tyson. You simply must not count the cost. His work is too marvellous!" (Incidentally his fee was high. There would be a ten-per-cent commission

ing Mrs. Tyson that her work in the matter must be kept a profound secret.

The "clever press agent" had not been idle, either, in the interim. Max Novich's wonderful photographs (at \$250 a dozen) had appeared in two rather shady "Society" magazines, and in one daily and two Sunday newspapers.

The night for Vernon's coming-out party had been fixed. The beautiful but flattered Mrs. Tyson learned that eight hundred invitations for the dinner-dance had been issued in the name of Jake and herself.

The Chateau in the Park was to



"Don't those two look wonderful together?" Mrs. de Bray murmured.

on that for Martina too. It mounted delightfully.

How easy Mrs. Tyson was! It was almost like taking candy from a baby!

"Don't those two look wonderful together?" Mrs. de Bray murmured, half below her breath when the maid came in to the drawing room with Vernon. "With her beauty and charm—and his blue blood and glorious title—oh, do, do forgive me for being so romantic, dear Mrs. Tyson, but my mind runs ahead of itself."

"You ain't so far wrong. They make a right smart pair," conceded Vernon's mother, forgetting diction and grammar in a thrilling dream of grandeur. She was back in Palookah, the Tyson crest upon her gorgeous motor-car, saying to her neighbors, in suitable bass tones: "My daughter, the Princess. . . ."

Nan Rushington gave a large "tea" for her cousin. Her father urged her to give it in the exclusive Colony Club, but Nan chose a better thing than that, old dear!

Since decent old Uncle Jake (prophetic name!) was going to provide the wherewithal, she knew an enchanting little speakeasy!

"You can't lure the boys into those formal teas any more, old thing! And choose for once a snifter with the best of us!" She had playfully tweaked her father's ear.

It was indeed a very jolly "tea," continuing long after the dinner hour.

Mrs. de Bray was there, beautifully dressed on the proceeds of her investigation! She had found them a gorgeous one, adju-

(To Be Continued)