

The Oregon Statesman

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"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Candidates and Charges

THESE came through the mails the other day an envelope with a Spokane datemark, containing folders purporting to give the lowdown on Willis Mahoney, one-time mayor and city clerk of Tekoa, Wash., now mayor of Klamath Falls and candidate on the democrat-Townsend ticket for United States senator. One of the folders was signed "A Spokane democrat", which is authentic, because there are several up there.

Now we note that State Chairman Prialoux of the republicans has issued a disclaimer, both general and specific against being party to any such form of campaigning in order to elect the republican candidate, Charles H. McNary. The disclaimer ought not to be needed, because responsible party heads as a rule do not mess up in such peddling of personal charges.

There seems to be a sort of noblesse oblige by which party organizations abstain from uncovering the lid on the opposition candidate's past. It is like the protection which armies in the world war are charged with extending to enemy munition works. The theory of not calling the other candidate a liar and a crook may be the fear that he will do the same to your own candidate. That is the only plausible explanation. In the 1930 campaign Os West rented the Portland armory to tell "the truth" about Julius Meier, but at the eleventh hour some hand (his wife's, Os said) restrained him; so the "truth" was never told. It wouldn't have made any difference anyway. The people were hell-bent for Meier as inheritor of the Joseph mantle, and no blackening of his character would stop them.

This use of personalities in a campaign is something whose effect is difficult to judge. A candidate may be a man of almost impeccable virtue, but some critic will find a tiny bit of fault with him, use it skillfully, and presto, he is defeated. Again, some candidate may be notorious as a scoundrel and a crook, and the people will not hold it against him, electing him in spite of his personal reputation. There is no explanation for this blind spot on the part of the voters. It is just one of those things in social psychology which makes politics intensely interesting.

These yarns about Mahoney may be all true. They were used against him two years ago when he ran for governor. But those who support him will pay no attention to what they dig up on him over in Washington. They will even concede the truth of the charges, and still be loyal. Fortunately a sufficient number of people know he is just a political mountebank, crazy for a good-paying job. Even the democrats are deserting him for McNary.

Declining Salmon Industry

THE report from Astoria covering the 1936 fishing season is that the pack was 17 per cent under 1935 and 30 per cent under 1934. It is also reported that the shortage occurred despite the fact that the season was uninterrupted by labor troubles, which last year cut the season 15 days short. Also, the report says that the payroll fell under one million dollars for the first time in the history of the industry there.

What is the explanation? One is due. Some years ago the state of Oregon, in response to pleas of fishermen at the river mouth, barred certain types of fishing gear on the upper river. It was urged that such action was necessary to prevent depletion of the fish run; and it was further predicted that by stopping the taking of salmon in the narrows, as they were bound for spawning grounds, the annual runs would be increased or at least preserved.

This prohibition of traps and seines on the upper river has been in effect for some years and the state should be able to see the results of the closure. Since Astoria promoted the initiative to close the upper river for gear, it should be called on to explain why the results are not coming up to expectations now. Like many other people, we voted for the initiative with virtually no knowledge of the fishing business, in the hope that it would preserve and build up the industry. Now, we wonder, what the answer will be. We are sure the very competent Astorian-Budget will have one; and we would like to hear it.

Bishop Gallagher's Interview

BISHOP Gallagher of the Detroit diocese has just returned from a trip to Rome. In his interview on arrival he made it clear that he stands right behind his famous radio priest, Father Coughlin. While criticizing the priest for calling the president a liar, the bishop not only defends his liberty to speak but seemingly puts the power of holy church behind Coughlin's program. After praising the priest's attack on communism and his interpreting the papal encyclicals on social questions, the Detroit bishop said:

"It is the voice of God speaking through the holy father and reaching you through the orator of Royal Oak."
"I hope you never lose courage and continue to rally behind him until victory rests on the banners of the National Union for Social Justice."
This appears to mean that the Catholic church is endorsing the political program of Father Coughlin. We do not believe the church has any such purpose and that Bishop Gallagher has either been misquoted or has spoken too freely. It is one thing to extend tolerance to a priest in his non-clerical activities; it is quite another thing to endorse the specific program he advocates. If the latter is true then the conclusion would be that the Catholic church is behind the candidacy of Lemke, which is quite preposterous, as Catholics are supporting various candidates.

There really should be a more definite statement, if necessary from the Vatican itself, to clear up the confusion which Bishop Gallagher's statement creates.

What Is the Plan Now?

DR. Townsend proposes to amend his pension plan so as to make the transaction tax universal, no exemptions; also to pay pensions of \$200 a month to all persons, including those now earning \$2400 a year or over. But just what is the Townsend plan now? The McGroarty bill is "out", and its author has broken with Dr. Townsend. Is there any definite statement of the plan or is the immediate program the adoption of the constitutional amendment proposed at Cleveland?

We raise this question because so many people talk "Townsend plan" that we wonder if they are all talking about the same thing,—particularly the political candidates.

The Spaniards drove the Moors out of Spain and rescued the peninsula for Christianity some 500 years ago. Now the fascist church party is bringing them back to defeat the republican-socialist government. From reports the Moors have lost none of their tricks as cruel fighters.

As Prince of Wales Edward VIII had numerous experiences in being thrown from a horse. Now it is reported from Greece that he was thrown from a bucking boat. Edward seems to have trouble with his mounts.

Pictures of the Brites, parents and sons, hardly make them Mrs. A. to their eyes.

Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Governor Landon, in his address on education, condemned the so-called "teachers' oaths" which some 23 state legislatures have required teachers to take. He said:

"Why should we make teaching into a suspect profession, by making our teachers take a special oath? . . . I believe that a teacher has a right to the same freedom of speech in expressing his political, social or religious convictions as any other citizen."

This declaration Governor Landon qualified by adding: "This does not mean that a teacher should use a classroom to put forward his own pet views and theories. If he does, he is no longer a teacher; he is a propagandist. . . . The facts underlying this incident are fairly well known. The charge has been widely made that some teachers in some schools teach communism—teach it, that is, in the sense of advocating it, causing pupils to believe it is better form of society for America than the one we have. To meet this, some states have required teachers to take an oath, differently worded in different jurisdictions, in which the teacher promises that he will not advocate communism in his classroom."

These "teachers' oaths," Governor Landon condemns. In that, most persons familiar with history will agree. The "teachers' oath" has two vices. It imposed on all a requirement which is properly applicable only to some. The spirit of American and British law and government is that crime, or fault or responsibility of any kind, is personal and individual; that if an individual is under blame, the individual should be treated as an individual. Requiring the whole group to submit to discipline for something which only some of the group are doing is like the practice of military governors of conquered territories, who often require whole villages to be responsible for the acts of any of their inhabitants. It proceeds on the principle of collective responsibility; and it has no place in a country in which individualism is the basis of society. A great majority of our public school teachers do not inculcate communism. To subject all to an oath in order to check a few is not an American way.

Besides, oaths of this kind are rarely effective. The history of religious controversy is dotted with them. When one religion had control, it prescribed oaths designed to compel acquiescence by adherents of the other. It is doubtful if the device ever succeeded in stamping out the religion against which it was directed. Once he was on the walls of Trinity College, Dublin, the oath by which a Protestant government during the eighteenth century tried to insure that no member of parliament should be a Catholic. The member was required to swear that he was not a Catholic, that he would not become a Catholic, that he took this oath without mental reservation, that he regarded perjury as a sin for which he should be punished in the next world, and that in taking this oath he was relying on the expectation that the priests of his church would grant him forgiveness for perjury. And so on and so on, the stolid Anglo-Saxon mind trying to devise a form of words which would pin down the mercurial cent and hold him fast. A century and a half later the Irish parliament is made up of men almost all Catholic.

No, neither in religious thought nor in economic can an oath be used to prescribe an undesired belief.
What, then, is the answer? Governor Landon did not meet the real question. He merely said that a teacher "should not" use a classroom to put forward his personal theory. But suppose a teacher does. Suppose a teacher is not deterred by Governor Landon's gentle admonition.

That some teachers do advocate communism or socialism in classrooms, there can be no doubt. If the price did not exist, teachers' oaths would hardly have been adopted by 23 states. The practice is not sporadic, it is widespread and appears to be to some degree organized. A proposed program for education recently put forward by the National Education Association has been described as "an educational program for a socialist America." The program is called socialism by one who believes it, one who is himself a strong socialist, Professor Harold Laski. If such an educational program is carried out, a few successive graduating classes from the schools, becoming new voters, would make America a socialist country.

That teachers ought not to be engaged in propagating a social system alien to the country, goes without saying. No one will have any difficulty in realizing that a teacher ought not to advocate in his classroom a religion alien to the country. With the Christian religion prevailing in America, a teacher would be grossly out of order who in his classroom would advocate the Buddhist religion. And in the field of government and social organization, communism is as alien to America as Buddhism in religion.

But we come back to the concrete fact. Some teachers do advocate communism in the classroom. Apparently some are zealous about it, insist upon doing it, defy disapproval of their doing it. In this situation, what is to be done? Is the country at the mercy of the teachers? Do teachers have a license to impose a new social system on America? If the "teachers' oath" is wrong, what is the right remedy?

The answer, I suspect, is to be

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The flax and linen industry seems now on a basis pointing to big things in Oregon's future.

(Continuing from yesterday:) Mrs. Lord had from almost her arrival in Oregon, in 1880, been active in promoting the flax industry.

She gave of her time and means to this work, and, being an able woman, she enlisted others in the cause.

Dr. Delmel spoke in his letter to Mrs. Lord, mentioned yesterday, of the interest E. H. Harriman had exhibited during the last few years of his life.

It was Mrs. Lord who called the attention of Mr. Harriman to the matter.

That great railroad magnate and financial wizard had, through personal investigations, become convinced of the soundness of the development of a great flax and linen industry in the Willamette valley.

And he had decided to undertake that very thing, not alone for the profits that would accrue to himself and associates from the industry itself, of which he was thoroughly convinced.

But he saw that development would add enormously to the business and values of the railroad lines which he controlled, including the Union and Southern Pacific systems.

It would create freight and passenger business, directly and indirectly.

Harriman died September 9th, 1909. Had he lived a few years longer, this valley would by now have realized Mrs. Lord's dreams.

We would have had a \$100,000,000 annual flax and linen industry here—perhaps one of double that size.

This industry, as certain to be developed in time as that the sun shines, grass grows and water seeks its level, will, directly and indirectly support, in the Willamette valley above Portland, a population of 10,000,000 people, and in a high average of comfort and well being.

The flax industry reaches back to the dawn of civilization; it is as old as history.

But as we see it here it is essentially new.

With two exceptions, every process of it has been made over within the last 25 years.

These are bleaching and drying. And artificial bleaching is comparatively young, a German invention of some 40 years ago.

Drying only is as old as the industry; it must now as always be done in the sun; to retain its spinnability.

Many systems of artificial drying have been tried. Each one leaves the fiber harsh, harsh. Any day, some one may find the correct formula.

We harvest fiber flax with a puller that enables two men to

promises to be a rapid expansion in this valley, is that secured by United States Senator Chas. L. McNary; that is, a bonus of \$5 a ton to the grower for his 1936 crop.

And the senator, at the banquet tendered to him by the Mt. Angel Business Men's club on Saturday, August 23, promised that a large bonus shall be continued for 1937 and thereafter, until the plants at Canby, Mt. Angel and Springfield shall have been paid for, and a larger bonus if he can secure it; up to \$7.50 or \$10 a ton.

This is nothing more than fair. Why? Because it is in line with a long established policy of the United States government to encourage practically new industries on the land. Surely none is more important than the flax industry.

And this is especially deserved, because the present tariff law gives no protection worth while to the flax grower, nor to the processing of the straw below the "yarn" stage.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Health

By Royal S. Copeland, M.D.

LEPROSY HAS afflicted mankind for many centuries. It always was regarded as an incurable disease. During the Middle Ages, in some countries, the leper was treated as one dead. In fact, the victim was given solemn mass at the church.

Before the unfortunate one was conducted to the lepers' home, he was led to the cemetery where dirt was thrown over him. He became a social outcast.

Today, the leper is treated in a different manner. In fact, leprosy is no longer considered a hopeless disease; in many instances it has been entirely cured.

For years and years the actual cause of the disease was not known. In 1871 the micro-organism responsible for leprosy was discovered and named the "cellulium leprosum." This germ attacks the skin and nerves. The skin undergoes marked changes and the face assumes a distorted appearance. Advanced cases of leprosy are indeed hideous, unpleasant to view.

Changes in Treatment I am glad to say that these extreme cases are not as frequently met as they used to be. This happy advance is due to the marked changes in the treatment and care of those who have this dreaded disease.

It is true that for many years sanitariums have been established for the care of lepers. But it has only been within recent years that well-equipped hospitals have been built for the comfort and relief of these sufferers. In contrast to former years, every leper now can be thoroughly and combat it.

There is no doubt that the greatest contribution to the successful treatment of leprosy was the discovery and application of chaulmoogra oil. The chaulmoogra is an East Indian tree of the plum family. It contains the oil to which I have referred as useful in the treatment of leprosy. This oil is extracted and subjected to certain processes in its preparation so that it can be injected under the skin of the sufferer.

Answers to Health Queries Mrs. M. S. Q.—I am very nervous, dizzy, easily excited and my feet feel like bricks. What would relieve these symptoms? We could discuss this at length, but I will give you a few suggestions.

A.—Have a complete medical examination. Overcome any underlying infection. Make every effort to improve your general health and resistance. For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

O. M. Q.—What do you advise for a red and shiny nose? My hands, too, are always red and cold.

A.—For full particulars send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and repeat your question.

Dr. Copeland is glad to answer inquiries from readers who send an addressed, stamped envelope with their name and address to Dr. Copeland in care of this newspaper at its main office in this city. (Copyright, 1936, K. F. S., Inc.)

Brother Against Brother



"Glittering Girl"

by MAY CHRISTIE

CHAPTER XXV
At the detective's meaning words, blood flamed to Vernon's cheeks. "Are you accusing me of stealing the diamonds?"
"We're not accusing you of anything yet. But untruths won't get you anywhere."
The junior detective interrogated her. "Since it's clear you didn't sleep here last night, what were your movements?"
"I tell you I was at the Gypsy Pavilion," cried Vernon desperately.
"You were there all night?" She nodded, caught. "Yes, practically."
"I'll use your telephone." The senior detective got "information" on the best of my ability, my purpose in them.
"To my last breath."
She wept a little on his shoulder, his big arms were so comforting, and she was so exhausted.
Her eyes had a bright hope, a purpose in them.
"Darling, will you trust me? Will you do something for me?"
"I'll never fail you yet, have I?"
"Never, Daddy dear. I only want that you'll get that necklace back. Don't breathe a word to those detectives, but I'm sure I know who took it!"
"Tell me, my pet. We'll put the law on—her. The law'll move quickly."
"Listen. I haven't the evidence yet—not nearly enough to convict the person. But if you'll give me just one week—one little short week—leave it to me—I'll clear up everything."
He stroked her head as though she were a child who had to be humored. "But what could a little thing like you do against a thief? The affair's beyond us. It's in the hands of the law now."
"It won't be—yet—not if you do as I say—if you'll agree to my plan, darling! Oh, you must—you must—she pleaded frantically—
"if you want this thing kept out of the papers—if you want justice at all—you've got to agree to my scheme!"
"Out with it then," said Jake dubiously. "Certainly they were in the diamond of a mess. If a scandal leaked out in the papers, it would kill Sadie!"
Vernon seized on this. "You know what all this means to Mother? You know how she depends on the opinion of people?"
He groaned. Sadie's absurd social ambitions were his very old friend.
"I want just one little week to work in, and no questions asked. I tell you I've a shrewd idea of what has happened to the necklace. But if suspicion were thrown on the person NOW, nothing would come of it. But I'll find ways and means, Dad—it will never go through the bank. But I want you right now to write a check for \$50,000, please!"
"Jumping Jehosophat! That's a tremendous sum, Maggie!"
"I know. But it's the amount the necklace is insured for. The check'll never go through—will never be cashed—it's just to be written as a sign of good faith, to Drouet's. We'll get them to promise to hold it for one week—against the loss of the diamond. They'll promise us to return our check the minute I get back the real necklace."
"But—"
"No buts. You'll have to pay in any case, if you don't let me go ahead with my plan, darling. I've signed a paper making me responsible for the necklace when I look it from the jeweler. Now I've lost it, they claim. I won't account for all my movements, so that makes me the criminal, in their eyes. If I tell

and battery and police intervention to halt tampering with a truck preparing to load merchandise marked the first day of the teamsters' and warehousemen's strike at the Blumauer-Frank wholesale drug company today.

Al Rosser, secretary of the teamsters' local, said employees were demanding a closed shop higher wages and a 44-hour week.

Henry Frank, president of the drug firm, said "We have been asked to sign an agreement for a closed shop which we refused to do. We shall continue to operate on a business basis based on our right to employ whomsoever we please."

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 3.—(AP)—One arrest on a charge of assault

(To Be Continued)