

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. Member of the Associated Press

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"New" Europe

WALTER MILLIS, author of "The Road to War", a very competent study of the origins of the world war, is just back from a trip to Europe. Much of one's time, he says, is spent counting his money. When one travels from one country to another he must not only show his passports, have his luggage examined, but he must count his money when he enters and when he leaves a country. Many of the currencies are kept on an artificial basis in foreign exchange, and when one buys currency within a country he must pay at the fictitious gold rate. Strict controls are therefore needed to prevent smuggling.

In Russia Millis found that surrendering his passport was a major occupation: "They are always taking up your passport in Russia." Even when one is in the more considerate hands of Intourist, the official travel service, it is necessary to get official approval of one's movements. Russia has developed the bureaucratic ideal to perfection: when you check out of a hotel the bellhop has to get from the desk a slip of paper authorizing him to bring down a given number of pieces of luggage, then turn the slip back to the doorman when he has finished. As Millis writes, in the New York Herald-Tribune:

"In Russia you cannot do anything without getting permission, and you cannot get permission without waiting for minutes, hours or days at a window. These are always about eighteen inches square and so low in the wall you have to stoop down to see the mysterious being behind them. . . . I found no one who could tell me why, or what vast secret processes, consuming these endless hours of waiting, were applied to one's documents behind these little windows."

He concludes his article with a picture of the "new" Europe:

"A Europe afraid of its money, afraid of its goods, afraid of its thoughts, a Europe divided and fissured and strangled by the expedients of its nervous authoritarianisms, as they struggle to rebuild a tolerable continental life on the hopeless basis of fanatically particularist nationalism. The small irritations of the tourists are of no consequence in themselves. But they leave their impression, and it is an impression of a Europe unreasonably smashed in pieces of many things—but of a Europe most afraid, in the end, of war."

France Makes Gesture

THE FRENCH are making a few gestures about paying up their debt to the United States. In spite of their pinch-penny characteristics, the French do have a sense of obligation on a debt. They are perhaps the only nation which persisted in paying coupons on their dollar debt in gold dollar value after American devaluation. That's better than the great United States government has done with little Panama. The U. S. contract with Panama for rental of the canal zone was on a gold basis; but since devaluation this government has endeavored to pay in devalued currency—and little Panama has proudly returned the checks uncashed.

There is another reason why France wants to square the account with the United States: she may want to borrow again. In the short span of four years France has lost her place as a dictator on the continent. She has an alliance with soviet Russia which the French rightists themselves oppose. Her hold on Austria is gone; and on the little entente nations and Poland relaxed. Great Britain is no longer in close accord with France. Feeling this isolation France is concerned to make friends with the United States; so proposals are being offered for settling the debt, on a scale-down of course.

France owes us now a little over four billion dollars, with accrued interest. No agreement for a settlement on a reduced amount can be made without the consent of the congress, because congress attached a rider to the Hoover moratorium law of 1931, barring any scale-down. On the war debt question, as on the world court matter, the Americans are prone to emote rather than to think. The isolationists ruffle their feathers and frighten those with broader views. The war debt matter should be settled on some practical basis, as a step toward world stabilization and expansion of world trade.

Past Sixty-five

JUST before leaving for California President Roosevelt made an appeal to industry to give particular favor to the older workers. He urged that they be considered for employment when new jobs opened up. Shortly after he left Harry Hopkins, head of WPA, sent through orders summarily to drop from WPA jobs all men over 65. His action is amazingly inconsistent with the president's counsel to private business.

The Oregon Voter interprets the abrupt action as a squeeze play to bring pressure on congress to give generous appropriations for WPA security. That may be true, because the plight of the aged workmen is sure to provoke public protest. If the move was one of reduction of the rolls to reduce expenses it might seem more just to throw off the younger men who would have better chances at getting private jobs.

One effect of the order will probably be to speed the day for pensions for those of 65 and over. Under the federal law the reduction of the minimum age from 70 to 65 is not necessary until 1940. With all over 65 made ineligible for WPA employment fresh pressure will come for lowering the pension age. But the pension will not provide as much income as the WPA wage.

It seems heartless and inexcusable to make an arbitrary age the basis for discharge of workmen, without regard to need or capacity for work. Many men of 65 are able to hold up their end of a WPA job, with its limited quota of hours, quite competently. As long as WPA money is being handed out, they should have their opportunity at earning it, being retired only when they become too feeble or reach the pension age.

There really ought to be some inquiry into the right of individuals to declare a strike on a plant where labor troubles are not reported, as appears to be the case with one of the worst mills in Portland. When proper protection was provided the workers returned to their jobs, because they were satisfied with conditions. Here indeed is a wholly unwarranted invasion of popular rights, for the ones most seriously affected were the workers themselves who were kept from work by violence and intimidation. Isn't there something in the book about "human rights" being above property rights?

The government in England is cracking down on King Edward. The prime minister is said to have applied pressure to resist the blandishments of the clever Mrs. Simpson. Perhaps more irritating to the government was King Edward's remark on his recent visit to the depressed areas of Wales: "The government must do more for Wales." The king is supposed to be a figurehead in government; so when the king made such a remark the cabinet got on its ears, because the king was stepping out of his constitutional sphere. Salem girls planning on attending the coronation might postpone buying their coronation gowns.

The Oregonian, in a note appended to a correspondent's letter, remarks: "There is only one decent government, democracy." Rather a broad categorical statement, and one subject to question. For there have been many democracies in the world's history which would hardly rate as "decent"; and there have been monarchies which really have been quite "decent". The United States has gotten on very well under the republican form of democracy; and naturally thinks well of it. But it is rather sweeping to say, offhand, that no other form of government for other peoples may be "decent".

The chess club played last night under a rule of a move in thirty seconds. What could chess be like under such a rule? Like Hamlet without the gloomy Dane, probably. Wasn't the model for Rodin's statue, "The Thinker" a chess player "in action"? Oh well, perhaps chess must be streamlined too.

They say a new golf technique has developed since the election. Country clubbers are aiming their shots much farther to the left.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Pioneer women 12-1-36 In Oregon country among pioneers in the fight for women's rights:

(Continuing from Sunday.) The women with the men, when they had arrived in the Willamette valley, their land of promise, with native grasses to their tired animals' bodies and nature green and smiling, rejoiced in having reached a Garden of Eden.

And there was complaining, either over the fact that they occasionally feasted on boiled wheat washed down with a coffee substitute made from parched grain or peas.

Mrs. Bailey, first white woman to settle on French Prairie, was literary; she published "Ruth Rover," third book written in Oregon. It told of primitive conditions; when a neighbor boasted he would do no work so long as he could buy plenty of Indian wares and furs it, hinted at the scandalous tongue of Dr. Elijah White; told of the drunken carousals of her husband, who was a governor of Oregon; member of the executive committee, 1844-5; related that in one period for one and five months she had no social companionship. She was a good woman; suffered many hardships, bore much abuse. She was married to Dr. Bailey in 1839, not 1840, as historians have it.

The first book written in Oregon was "The Prairie Flower," by S. W. Moss; written on the site of a Salem suburb; the second the "Melodrama," by "Parson Billy" Adams, a political satire, on the "Salem clique," in the spring of 1842.

The fourth was "Captain Gray's Company," by Mrs. Dunway, that was in 1859. She was 25 then.

Mentioning the name of Abigail Scott Duniway is a reminder of the fact that the movement for woman suffrage and other rights of women had its greatest early help from the far west, and that her name, for her militant endeavors in that pioneering crusade, deserves a high place in that temple of world embracing fame.

One of the most remarkable advances in all history is the comparatively RECENT and the QUICK ATTAINMENT of the rights of women. Up to 30 short years ago, women in the eyes of the law were scarcely persons.

In 1847, Lucy Stone, recently graduated from Oberlin College, began speaking for the rights of women. The Quakers took notice and helped.

In June, 1848, at Seneca Falls, New York, was held the FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION IN ALL HISTORY.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright (Mrs. Mott's sister), and Mary Ann McClintock—four women—met at the latter's home.

They called a convention to be held at Seneca Falls, New York, state city on July 19-20, at the Wesleyan Methodist church, and James Mott of Philadelphia, leading Quaker, husband of Lucretia, presided. The church was filled.

THE FIRST WHEN THE MOVEMENT WAS STARTED.

The first commonwealth that gave women the right to vote was Wyoming Territory, in 1869, in a law passed by her first legislature, when she had about 9000 people, principally men, a large proportion of them cowboys and miners. And all the part of Wyoming west of the summit of the Rocky mountains had been in Oregon Territory when it was created, and proclaimed, and organized.

Utah Territory followed next, in the same manner, in 1870; but she had then been enjoying the territorial form for 20 years. Wyoming voted her state constitution under which in 1890 she was admitted as 44th in the Union's sisterhood, and Utah did the same in 1896, as she became the 45th state.

In 1927 the electors of the state of Colorado put equal suffrage into the constitution by a majority vote. In 1896 Idaho's electors amended her constitution to give women the vote.

After these four states had granted women the right of suffrage, the opposition was whipped into action to fight the movement all down the line. Various vested interests feared the results of its extension; not the least being distillers of many kinds of intoxicating beverages.

The National Woman Suffrage association was organized in 1869. This militant aggregation forced a hearing before congress over a year from that time until 1919, and it headed 100 or more great campaign battles for the ballot for women.

Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—As respects the direction events will take after congress meets in January, there are two lines of thought. Account should be taken of two centers of influence. One is congress itself; the other consists of the intellectuals, a definite and powerful group of minor radicals and progressives in the administration.

Many of the intellectuals and all the radicals still believe, in one degree or another, in taking America toward a materially changed order of society. Some of them are strongly and deliberately determined toward that end. The attitude of others is as it was once described by Dorothy Thompson: they "believe that the traditional social and economic system is doomed anyhow, and that anything done to hasten its demise and prepare for another one is a step in the right direction."

These still believe in "planned economy." They know, for they are students in this field, that, as Stalin has put it—and who could be a better authority?—harmless with the system of individual competition for profit, the so-called "capitalist" system. This group will continue their pressure toward change. But it is weakened by the departure of Professor Tugwell. It is weakened by the absence of the most powerful of the group of minds that thought along the line of planned economy. It is further weakened in a symbolic sense—the resignation of Professor Tugwell has been a sign that planned economy is no longer in so good a case.

The other center of influence is congress—and congress has not only influence but actual power. The coming congress now radiates the concept of the past two years was not radical. By 1935 congress had passed the point where it was willing to accept legislation as written by the intellectuals in the administration and enact it.

Evidence of the mental attitude of the first two Roosevelt congresses is to be found in the number of measures passed which have a definite limitation. Even NRA, enacted in the very heyday of the influence of the intellectuals in the administration, in June 1933, within four months after Mr. Roosevelt took office over NRA was given a time limit of one year.

This policy of legislating for the emergency only, putting a time limitation on the new legislation and on the new powers granted to the executive, ran through measure after measure. The usual procedure was to take the following dates from a compilation made by the Boston Herald: His power to manage the two billion dollar fund to stabilize exchange ends on the same date. The power of the Reconstruction Finance corporation to make new loans ends on February 1, 1937. The power of the electric farm and home authority to make loans for applicants ends on the same date. The power of the federal administration to make modernization loans ends April 1, 1937. The power granted to the president in the neutrality act expires May 1, 1937. The authority of the state department to make trade agreements ends June 1, 1937. The power of the federal government to prevent international shipment of oil in excess of quota adopted by states ends June 30, 1937. There are several others.

Some of these powers will be renewed, that some should be renewed, there is general agreement. The need to stabilize exchange continues and that entails continuance of the president's power over the stabilization fund and the general agreement that many feel there is need that the RFC authority to make loans be extended for a further year. And so as to several of the other emergency powers and agencies.

The point is that the last two congresses have been so busy with fifteen important measures, put a time limit on them. A congress that did that was not an unthinking one nor a careless one nor a radical one.

True, the last congress passed, without time limit, the most extreme of the new deal legislation, the potato control act, which put a penalty of imprisonment on raising, and even on buying, potatoes not authorized by government quotas or not packaged as the government sees fit. The act was not bearing a government stamp. But the vote in the house was close, 174 to 165; and immediately afterward it was felt the act would not have been passed at all had congress understood it, and had the house leaders not restricted the debate to one hour.

On the whole, the record of the past congress was not radical. The new congress that meets in January does not materially vary in personnel. The number of democrats in the house has been increased from 322 to 325. The additional ones are new. There is no reason to suppose these are necessarily radical, and their number is negligible. If the 322 democrats remaining, who compose the rest of the democratic majority, nearly all are the same

who held seats last year. The number of members of the house having avowedly radical or extreme progressive views, the farmer-labor members from Minnesota and the progressive ones from Wisconsin are less than a score in all.

In the new congress, in both senate and house, there will be a disposition to function, to be conscious of the prerogative of the legislative branch of government. In the 1937-8 congress there will be no sense of hurry or emergency, as there was in the 1935-6 one, and to some extent in the 1935-6 one. Beyond this, and to some extent causing this, the spirit of urgency has been lifted from the country and the people by the receding of depression, the progress into recovery.

Salem Y.M.C.A. is planning to hold an open house program on New Year's day, departments and classes taking part.

Captain J. K. Stacy of Salem Indian school says Indians made good American soldiers in World War in address to Kiwanis club.

December 1, 1920 Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill has recently published a bulletin on high school activities.

Luther J. Chapin, chairman of agricultural bureau of commercial club, has received many inquiries as to Marion county corn show.

Marion county potato growers will meet early next week to consider handling of exhibits for potato show, held in conjunction with county corn show.

"Sweepstakes on Love"

by May Christie

SYNOPSIS The socially elite Diana Darlington and Regina Hyde are rivals for the affections of Roger, a young man of high social position than Regina. Diana is a beautiful girl who balances the scales. Diana wants to work but her mother Genevieve will not hear of it. Mrs. Darlington secretly makes a living by sending her friends to different modistes, beauty salons, etc. Her one hope is for Diana to marry a rich man. As a possible arrangement for her daughter's debut in a suite at the Parkview Hotel furnished by her mother, Diana is to be given by the "best people" who would attend the party. Even the champagne is gratis, donated by the very "common" Alfred Fleigenschultz, former bootlegger but now a respectable liquor merchant. In return, Genevieve is forced to invite the social climbing Fleigenschultz family. Roger shows up at the party, but he is everything goes along smoothly until the champagne runs out and the spiteful Roger suggests that the party go to her house for further libations. Roger was among the last to leave. He did not know that Diana was to be given by the "best people" who would attend the party. Even the champagne is gratis, donated by the very "common" Alfred Fleigenschultz, former bootlegger but now a respectable liquor merchant. In return, Genevieve is forced to invite the social climbing Fleigenschultz family. Roger shows up at the party, but he is everything goes along smoothly until the champagne runs out and the spiteful Roger suggests that the party go to her house for further libations. Roger was among the last to leave. He did not know that Diana was to be given by the "best people" who would attend the party. Even the champagne is gratis, donated by the very "common" Alfred Fleigenschultz, former bootlegger but now a respectable liquor merchant. 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