# che Oregon Satatesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851 CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - Editor and Publisher

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#### Administrative Re-organization

THE 1935 legislature had before it some bills for adminis trative consolidation, written by the state planning board, Meeting with opposition the subject was referred to a special committee. Preliminary reports indicate that recommendations may be made in the fields studied: finance, busimendations may be made in the fields studied: finance, busi-loup Fork on a ferry; followed ness regulation, conservation of natural resources and public up the Platte to the Sweetwater; welfare. No comprehensive plan for general reorganization will be submitted.

The history of attempts at consolidation has been reviewed in a recent issue of the Commonwealth Review, a pub-

viewed in a recent issue of the Commonwealth Review, a publication of the state university. Herman Kehrli and Morris S. Isseks trace the various proposals, which are numerous, for combining boards, commissions and departments. The catalog Lander cut-off to the Rockies summit. They had spent July 4 at law. Superficially, it is a comparative of the compar

1903: People's power league circulated petitions for submission of a constitutional amendment, drafted by W. S. U'ren, which called for abolishing 40 of the 47 boards and commissions then functioning, and establishing seven departments. This failed to get the required number of signatures.

1911: People's Power league revived its plan, slightly modified but it didn't get on the ballot.

(An accompanying amendment called for a unicameral legislature elected by proportional representation was defeated at the 1912 election. This is interesting in view of Nebraska's present

aunching of a single house for its legislature.)

1914: Voters rejected several initiated measures for con-

1915 and 1917: Legislative sessions considered various bills and resolutions on the subject. So many bills were introduced that finally senate bill 292 provided in section one to abolish offices of governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, the senate, the supreme court and sergeant at arms of the house and transfer the duties to the public utilities commission; and section two proposed to abolish the public utilities commission.

1919: An interim committee authorized by the 1917 session made a report, based on a survey, recommending consolidating of divisions into ten executive departments. All bills on the subject were defeated. John H. Carkin, now tax commissioner, was member of this committee,

1923: Gov. Pierce in his first message urged "the time has come" to consolidate departments. He renewed his plea in 1925. 1927: Hector Macpherson, representative from Lane county, introduced bills to consolidate work in ten departments. Another nterim committee was named.

1929: The committee recommended a constitutional amendment, which passed the house but was defeated by the voters in 1930. This was the Macpherson cabinet form of government. In the 1929 session however, Macpherson did put through a bill for consolidating boards of regents of higher educational institutions

1931: Gov. Meier recommended consolidation of various divisions into a department of agriculture, and of various policing units into a state police department. Both proposals were adopted.

1933: Proposal made for consolidating departments of banking, insurance and corporations; failed.

1935: Pianning board proposed and Gov. Martin recommended a consolidation bill with five departments, in addition to the department of state. Subject referred to interim commission, which the planning board has been studying.

on which the planning board has been studying.

The consolidation needs remain, although the value is sometimes exaggerated. At present there seems to be little public demand for the cabinet form of government, or for further concentration of power in the hands of the governor. The recent partial report of the committee generated little etimes exaggerated. At present there seems to be little enthusiasm. Its policy is expedient, however, in centering ef- burg to Portland; slept in barns fort on a few divisions rather than proposing a general reorganization.

#### Street Names

SUGGESTION is heard to change the names of some of the streets in Salem, substituting for present names those of historical characters: Jason Lee, Dr. McLoughlin, Dr. Willson. It implies no disrespect to these worthies to recomend that the suggestion receive extreme unction at its birth. The present names: Cottage, Winter, Summer were written on the original plat of Salem by Dr. Willson, whose foresight in planning receives the never-ending praise of those who have succeeded him in residence in Salem. Moreover they have a distinctive flavor and character all their own. Their very quaintness and simplicity are refreshing.

As for the men whose names it is proposed to perpetuate it may be said that naming a Salem street for them will add little to their prestige and much to the cumbersomeness of local nomenclature. These names are already woven into the common tradition of the commonwealth. Their place is al-\* ready secure. There is already Lee street, as there is Waller and Parrish. For Dr. McLoughlin who had no direct connection with Salem, a wide boulevard between Oregon City and Portland has been named. Dr. Willson's name goes with the park of the civic center. Some of these will probably be de-picted in the murals of the new capitol.

Let the old names stand.

### The President's Message

S one reads the very tame address of Pres. Roosevelt to the congress one wonders if Gov. Landon didn't win the election after all. Unless the president is saving the atrics and pyrotechnics for his inaugural, the "revolution" which The Statesman talked about after Nov. 3, has fizzled out. There is nothing particularly challenging in the address; and the heroic "We have just begun to fight" on Franklin omes a schoolmasterly scolding of the supreme court

Evidently the president feels the time is now ripe to consolidate his reforms and past recovery. With respect to NRA he approved its broad objectives, but admitted it tried to do too much and recommended federal laws to supplement state laws to solve the problems where business operates with scant regard to state lines, a recommendation which, properly applied, should meet with very general approval. Diversion from domestic issues may be seen in request for broader powers of enforcing neutrality.

This briefly summarizes the president's message, his full-length declaration of intent after the November

The anvil chorus now forms on the left,

# Seal Sale Grafters

DUBLIC health authorities are greatly stirred up over what they believe is an attempt to operate as a money-making scheme organizations which sell seals under representation that the money goes to aid in the fight against cancer or uberculosis. The only seal sale authorized by responsible public health bodies is the Christmas seal sale sponsored by the National Tuberculosis association and subordinate bodies. This sale closed with Christmas, and no seal selling campaign is now under way for this cause

However women are said to be going about calling on offices and selling these cancer seals. In some cases they go ng towns, and report has come that one salesman boasts of what she makes on the day's business. Reounding by-laws, and these corporations are said to be the them for 62 cents—and he was

If the work is being carried on just as a graft for the benefit of the promoters the district attorney's office should act promptly. Meantime the general public should know that no responsible public organization is now carrying on any seal selling campaign to raise funds for fighting any disease.

James Brown, grandfather of A. F. Brown, was comissary general during the Revolution. His widow lived until 1836. They rode on horseback to their wedding the bride, 16, behind.

# Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Greetings to
A. F. Brown, Oregon
ploneer, in his 101et
year, healthy and happy:

(Concluding from yesterday:)
By this time, the A. F. Browns
had two children, and their party contained, mostly Browns and
in-laws, some 25, going in wagons.
They crossed the Mississippi
river from Council Bluffs to Omsha, the latter then a straggling
town of 300 to 400 people; went
south to the Platte river; crossed
Loup Fork on a ferry; followed

Chimney Rock.
Passed Col. Lander and his party near the west end of the cut-off, thence toward Port Hall.

Passed near where an immi-grant party had all been mur-dered by Snake Indians, except a baby, and its legs were broken. Several other parties had joined with the Brown caravan, for safety from threatening savages.

ened and attacked by Indians, and suffered from hunger the last several days, and finally reached the pioneer settlements in the Shasta valley, northern California.

The several act is a good groundwork and beginning (though, as a member of the Federal Social Security board, Mr. Vincent M.

Thence they followed the newly finished military road, built under the direction of "Fighting Joe" Hooker, his headquarters in the Holman building, Salem, still standing, next corner south of The Statesman building—the road should be—with one exception.

qua river.

He rented a livery stable in He rented a livery stable in objectionable. The objection is Roseburg; afterward rented the not alone the compulsion that land on which West Roseburg now takes money from the worker stands. Did well at the last named whather he wants to give it or

along the way, even in Portland. the rest of us. Hence, the rest

They bought and packed bacon and other supplies from Walla Walla. Bought a pack train; bought another one for \$7000 on time, including the goods it had brought in. They escaped many

Brown put in three and a half years in the Idaho mines; made and lost several fortunes; finally brought out 40 pounds of gold dust; on his way back to Douglas county thought of buying a farm in Marion county; just missed becoming a Marion county resident, near Aurora or Fairfield.

Later he drove live stock back o Idaho from southern Oregon and made good money. Accident ally, in 1871, the man looking for a right af way through the vicinity of Oakland met Brown. He was not having good luck getting the right of way. He confided in Brown, and Brown bought 264 acres of land, then 40 more and then an additional 240 - and GAVE Holladay the right of way, and six acres for depot and warehouse grounds.

In the spring of 1872, he laid out the town of Oakland (then "new" Oakland), and offered in ments to the merchants, etc., old" Oakland to move. Most

of them did, soon, all later.

The railroad depot was ready
August 8, 1872. Brown was the first agent, holding the place two years. W. W. Skinner was telegraph operator, Skinner came to Salem, was depot agent for years, and mayor here. He died in Sa-

Oakland was railroad headquar

Brown became the principal nerchant at Oakland, as he was chief real property owner. Every-body in southern Oregon knew him. He has property there yet, or did have until a short time ago. He suffered a great property the '90's. The ashes had not cooled until rebuilding operations were on foot—and the new structures were far better than the old

His first wife died May 3, 1888. On Dec. 19, 1889, he marrie Miss Addie Smith, of a promit pioneer Douglas county family and she has made him a good They live at 1101 Brent avenue

South Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Brown is the last one of his father's family, and all his many

ousins are gone. Nearly all our modern impro ments have been invented life time. He remembers when his mother cooked for a large family y an open fireplace, and who when matches were unknown, and he went many times when a boy to a nieghbor's to borrow live c Reapers and mowers were avented, and the mother

spun and wove the cloth for I family. His first pair of par when he went to Boston was ms from cloth he bought for 75 cen and Mrs. Hadley cut and mathematical control of the control of t

# Interpreting the News By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—In a wedge" argument; but if we now spach some time ago dealing submit to taking an insurance the the social security act, I we do want, our submission may dispach some time ago dealing with the social security act, I become a precedent from which later we may find ourselves required to take a religion we do not want, a form of education we do not want, a peace-time milsaid that the individual states anges in the we do not want, a peace-time military service we do not want, a surrender of habeas corpus, of freedom of speech of all the guarantees of the bill of rights in the constitution.

If this seems fantastic, if it seems to look too far ahead and too far afield, recall something that happened in America in the

> provided whether he preferred another form of education or not. He would go to jail if he sent his children to the parochial

> schools of the Catholic or Lutheran or Episcopal church, all of which had schools in Oregon. He

would go to jail if he sent his children to any non-secretarian school of the familiar type, of

which there were some in Ore-

ernment in every area of life in which government chooses to as-sert authogratic power. It both

fascism and communism the fun-

damental rule is that the individ-

ual has no freedom of choice, no rights which the government need respect. The dim is the "authoritarian state" and the

"totalftarian state." The idea is

uniformity — uniformity and, therefore, conformity.

The most solemn duty of Americans is to be safeguard our

own country from infection by this rapidly spreading conception of society and government. This infection, like these of disease, gets its foothold insidiously and

becomes a contagion before the victims are aware. The time to

stop is at the first invasion. That "the price of liberty is eternal

Social Security board, Mr. Miles, says the law will need change

and that "we approach the prob-lem with an open mind. Our sole

Social Security law already per-

mits many exemptions; it ex-

empts farm workers, domestic

workers, employees of colleges, employees of the national gov-

ernment, employees of state and city governments. Why not ex-

tend the exemptions of all who can show that their own old age

insurance is arranged for in any satisfactory way. That would take

from the law most of the sin-

may be that only one man in ten

thousand would want the exemp-

tion. But to exempt that one man is to save an important Am-

erican principle.

New York Herald-Tribune Syndicate

Present Comedy

WEST SALEM, Jan. 6-Thurs-

day the Townsend club will hold

its annual election. A three-act

comedy, put on by talent from

Salem, will be presented. Every-one is invited to attend.

Building permits for the past

month were issued to Emil Seif-

fert, a house on Sixth street, cost

\$500; Emmeth Dickson, garage

on McNary avenue, cost \$35.

Following a luncheon at the

Quelle, a group of Miss Muriel

Kaster's dance pupils presented a line dance at the Zollie's Gang

natines. Those participating in

the lineup were Dormalee Mitch-

ell, who also sang; Pauline For-

rest, Ruth Hoffman, Ada Tur-

pin, Virginia Scheaffer, Dorothy and Doris Pyeatt, Connie Coon and Norma Jean Newgent. A

**Hot Lunches Are** 

Served at Valsetz

VALSETZ, Jan. 6-With the

starting of school after the hol-

idays the P. T. A. has started serving hot lunches at the school. The work is under the direction

H. W. Bryson has moved his family to McMinnville

show in the basin is interfer-ring to some extent with log-ging operations so that the mill is not able to run full time. The Reading club of the 3-L met at the home of Mrs. Paul

Workman Monday afternoon with eight members present. Refresh-ments were served.

Off High Honors When

Ernest Dozlers Carry

Snow in the basin is interfer-

of Mrs. Henry Friesen.

Miss Trula Grant.

Salem Talent to

element of compulsion. It

cial Socurity correct. The states can vary part of the law

Mark Sullivas but not the old age pension part. The old age pension part stands as written by congress, and is changeable only by congress.

The mistake was not material, but I am glad to correct it because it gives me an opportunity to repeat the fundamental point. I made before I report the law to far afield, recall something that happened in America in the very recent past. In 1923, about the time the Ku Klux Klan was at its height, the state of Oregon passed a law compelling every citizen, under penalty of imprisonment, to send his children to state public schools. He had to take the education the state atively important aspect. But if this detail is kept as it now stands, and if it is not declared invalid by the supreme court, then America will have lost some-thing which I think hardly any American would lose knowingly

and willingly. Let us admit, as nearly every-body does admit, that old age insurance is desirable, either by They took the Applegate route: a government system or by pri-organized for protection; all men stood night guard; were threat-ened and attacked by Indians, and

leading from Scottsburg up the Umpqua to Bunton's gap (Wilbur), thence south over the California line.

They followed that road to Roseburg, and A. F. Brown did his first work in Oregon helping his brother thresh grain below where brother thresh grain below where out of every dollar of his pay Elkton stood—on the lower Ump-check (rising later to three

It is this compulsion that place; went into dairying extensively. The 1861-2 flood wiped him out; he was twice within an ment insurance. It is likely there ment insurance. It is likely there of us have some right to insist that each individual be insured, for the good of all, as well as Since many persons are prone to neglect insurance unless it is pressed upon them, there is much public good in making the pres-

sure strong. Yet the pressure ought to stop short of absolute and universal compulsion. There are many who have long had insurance through pension systems set up by private employers, or benevolent or trade associations. There are many who have means and do not need the insurance. For these there should

be immunity from compulsion. But the argument against compulsion goes deeper than mere justice or convenience to the in-dividuals who do not happen to need that which they are comone of principle.

To compel a man to take and pay for insurance whether he wants to or not and whether he needs it or not is a violation of the very basis of the American conception of society. It is a new extension of the power of government to put compulsion upon the individual. And every American tradition calls out to us to resist such extension. Every sound American instinct tells us such extension is dangerous. How far America has gone in toler-ance of compulsion is illustrated by recalling the war time law setting up insurance for soldiers That was not compulsory. Though in accord with military tradition the soldier was compelled to bear arms, he was not compelled to accept insurance.
I hesitate to use the "entering

## Ten Years Ago

is provided for all county school superintendents, except three ac-

George H. Alden of Willamsite university is on committee ion in place of state text

Mrs. Eva L. Porter has sold Porter Paint store to H. R. Presnall, local man, will take pos-

### Twenty Years Ago

Ninety legislators with families, prospective clerks, stenographers and other would-be retainers should appear at state house tomorrow for opening of 39th legislative assmbly.

C. O. Constable, county fruit inspector, leaves Salem today on the Shasta Limited for a 19-day vacation to Pomona, California.

In report to legislature Sup-erintendent of Public Instruction J. A. Churchill highly commends law making every Oregon school-

Turning Down a New Year's Treat



Just why poor Adele, with her much shopping, worried that so Donald said lightly, but with a d-rimmed eyes, and her late love much money was being spent on touch of bitterness he couldn't Just why poor Adele, with her red-rimmed eyes, and her late love-ligilance" is an American axium. One member of the Federal ocial Security board, Mr. Miles, should be benefited by another girl's being married in white satin was something Christie found it that "we approach the probant that was what it seemed that if they were just married suddenly, without any fuss, that people would think Adele had been jilted that was what it meant).

Will America be a better place if the totalitarian conception of the totalitarian conception of the totalitarian conception of society gets a foothold here? The

if the totalitarian conception of that was what it meant). that it was Adele who would be

the bride. he had to talk Donald into it. But as he had to make a trip down to Pasadena, who lived there with his married sister, and as Aunt Nettle made appointments and beauty specialists for nearly every hour of the day and night. there wasn't much time to be with him, anyway.

After the date was set, and the innouncements were out, and Aunt Nottle had decided on a silver and white wedding, with Adele in silver, and Christine in white, Adele came out of her apathy, and began to take an interest in her costume and everything that went with it. The wedding dress proved easy enough to buy, for all the best shops carry white satin gowns, and as Aunt Nettle reminded everyone

at intervals, price was no object. But the silver bridesmaid's dress proved more difficult. No one seemed to have just the thing, and so San Francisco's most exclusive shop had to telegraph for a copy of the only gown that suited, in silver lame, and what with the wor-ry that something would happen to the air mail bringing it from New York, the whole house was upset for days before the wedding.

"Just remember that you're not the bride, dear," Isabelle drawled acidly. "If worst comes to worst acidly. "If worst comes to worst was mad as the deuce! She hates you can wear that new pink net you already. Doesn't that make or whatever it is, and no one will everything cosy? But she had to be the winer.

group of Miss Muriel Kaster's dance pupils and friends enjoyed a watch party at the home of

gusted with her sister, amused at gars Falls in winter."
her mother, but coldly inimical to She laughed, but her eyes were

not without point. Christie was go-away!" initely Aunt Nettie's wedding, and if the cateror's men and the florist's men and the decorator's men had their way, the staid First Christian church would be as beribboned and spangled as any circus.

Of course taey didn't run away. They wanted to. But how could they?

"Aunt Nettie would be too disappointed." Christie admitted, wiping her eyes and laughing a little, as she thought of the cloth of allowed cus.

Pinochle Club Gathers STAYTON, Jan. 6—The Pino-the club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Wourms on New Year's eve. Dr. and Mrs. A M. Dozler had high score and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Dozler held the

low score. A supper was served by Mrs. Wourms at a late hour. house a civic center.

by Mrs. Wourms at a late hour.

Present were Mr. and Mrs.

The Bits man wishes his old nest Dozler, Mr. and Mrs. Late a dozen times a day, but even the girls that sold them the linguistic file of life, with health and ton, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Dozler happiness.

Christie in word and look and gestude and gestude and miss at a late hour.

Present were Mr. and Mrs.

Mrs. Aliya Nutable.

The last minute Eve Latham, Marion Housing. Mr. and Mrs. Pertriend in sunny California many Fery, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dozler and been delayed and might arrive only in time for the wedding.

That means it's just an armed Mr. and Mrs. Ward Lundy.

Adele the maid of honor, it would ber, please, that this cancels my ook like a long pre-arranged plan, responsibility. The day that you go look like a long pre-arranged plan, responsibility. The day that you go and folks would just think they out of my house, Donald's Lathbeen mistaken in thinking am's wife, my duty to you is finit was Adele who would be ished. Do you understand? Do you understand me, Christine? Ans-

So, in the end, it was Christie | wer!" "Yes, I understand," Christine He didn't like the idea at all, and answered slowly.

said so, in no uncertain terms.

After that, the natural femin ine pleasure she had in the lovely things that were piling up in her room was gone.
Donald sensed it when he came to see her, the first night after his

"What's wrong, darling?" "Nothing—nothing at all, now that you're back. Oh, Donald, I've missed you so. What did your mo-ther say? Was she very mad? Oh, I do hope she likes me a little. Tell me! What did she say?"

He reached in his pocket, brought out a ring, in which a single large blue-white diamond blazed brilliantly.

"Like it?" "Yes, it's lovely—but—Donald, we did decide we wouldn't have anything like that! It's awfully sweet of you, but just the same

mother, you know, gave it to me. Took it off her own finger. Insist-ed on it. So I had to bring it to you. Let's see if it fits."

"Oh! I'd much rather not! Unless she . . . Did she think she'd like me? Was she really pleased?"

be noble, so she gave me the ring, And Adele who had looked happy and excited, wilted like a pricked balloon, so that Christic tried to be tactful and said:

"Oh, no, Isabelle! I'm depending on the silver to carry out the color scheme!"

be noble, so she gave me the ring, and she's going to give us a lot—think of it, the more she did.

Toward evening a girl from Aunt Nettie's favorite beauty shop came to set her hair and put fresh polish on her already perfectly manicured nails. In the girl's frank keeping something from me!"
"I haven't any. No, really, I

"Oh, the color scheme?" Adele snapped back. "That's what I am, am I? Thanks!"

But Isabelle just looked scornfully at them both, and went back to the book she was reading.

Of the three, she was the hardest to get along with. To all Christie's overtures of friendliness she turned a colder shoulder. She was disparated with her rister amused at the snaps with cabbages to be a colder shoulder. She was disparated with her rister amused at the snaps with cabbages to be a colder shoulder. She was disparated with her rister amused at the snaps with cabbages to be a colder shoulder. She was disparated with her rister amused at the snaps with cabbages to be a colder shoulder. She was disparated with her rister amused at the snaps with cabbages to be a colder shoulder. She was disparated with her rister amused at the snaps with cabbages to be a colder shoulder. She was disparated with the snaps with cabbages the snaps with cabbages to be a colder shoulder. She was disparated with the snaps with cabbages with the snaps with cabbages the snaps with cabbages with the snaps with t

Christie. From her drooping, carelessly reddened lips dropped ugly innuendos.

"Holy matrimony"... "Perfect love"... "cur child bride"—and "mother's little circus."

It did seem that this last was oh, Donald, Donald—let's run

Of course they didn't run away.

champagne that had been ordered. And so the vision of just herself

happy—colors flying.

"I'm doing all this let you, liting quietly away together without and B. J. Miller. Others in the that you deserve it," she told any fum, melted away, and they group were Mrs. Stafford, Albert Christie in word and look and recommendations.

Hazel Livingston

"Never mind. I'm glad, darling!"
The though of that sustained her the whole nerve-wracking day of the wedding, and well she needed something to sustain her, for Adele collapsed from nervous excitement about noon, and a doctor (not Donald, as of old) had to be sent for.

Without saying so in so many words, Aunt Nettie managed to convey the idea that it was all Christie's fault, and when Adele Christie's fault, and when Adele had been given sedatives, and was finally resting quietly, with the doctor's assurance that she would be quite herself by evening, in plenty of time for the ceremony. Nettie, too, took to her bed, complaining of weakness and head-

All day long Christie answere the telephone. Photographers at newspapers and strange people offering congratulations. And she tried not to be hurt that no one asked about the wedding of Mrs. Cooper's niece, but "Mrs. Cooper's ward."

"Even that is just putting it nicely." she thought, with that feeling of desertion that she had never grown quite used to, "for I'm really nothing to any of them. I haven't really the right to the name Cooper that I signed on the book for the marriage license. No wonder Donald's mother doesn' like it. She couldn't be expected

Then she thought about Ge Wondered where he was, and what he'd think if he read of her marriage.

bing up. The more she tried not to think of it, the more she did.

olish on her already perfecti-canicured nails. In the girl's fran envy and excitement she lost some of the dull apprehension that had hung over her all day, and when good-natured Rose brought up a tray and a complete little dinner for Christie and the girl from the beauty shop, her spirits began to

They are creamed chicken and fruit saled, laughing and chattering like two school girls at a party. It was so nice to have a girl to talk to. It had been so lonely.

But of course everything would be different now!

(To Be Continued)

Ward Lundy's Birthday inspiration For Party Staged by Mrs. Lundy

PAIRPIELD, Jan. 6—The birth-day anniversary of Ward Lundy was the inspiration for an en-joyable evening of cards Satur-day when Mrs. Lundy entertained a group from the Eldriedge and Gervais communities.

Prizes for high score in "500" went to Mrs. B. J. Miller and Henry C. Stafford; low scoress were held by Mrs. Albert Girod and B. J. Miller. Others in the