

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 15, 1851

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Fighting for Peace

Great Britain and France are determined to avert a general European war. They will go to any length to stop it—even to fighting Germany, Italy and Russia.

Germany is much more aggressive than Italy. Mussolini lately initiated a memorandum of agreement with Great Britain on Mediterranean questions; and a week ago advised Hitler to withdraw from Spain.

The policy of France and Great Britain has been to insulate Spain's civil war to prevent its touching off general war. Other powers have sent aid to the fighters, until Spain is now the seat of a "little world war" in which much of the equipment and even many of the fighters are supplied by foreigners.

Should the matter come to issue the lineup would be Great Britain and France against Germany and Italy. Russia would speedily come to the side of France and Great Britain; so we would have the world war all over again save for the shift of Italy.

It is yet too early to predict the outbreak of a war with certainty. The powers have come close to it on many occasions in the past, without crossing any borders. It is still doubtful if Hitler will challenge western Europe.

The Governor Speaks

Governor Martin's message to the Oregon legislature was brief, but it was full of good news: Bonded debt of the state is the lowest in 15 years; for the first time since 1925 the state deficit has been eliminated; no property tax for state purposes is required save for that portion of the levy outside the six per cent limitation.

"Oregon has weathered the depression and now is in the most favored position in the Pacific coast area. Unlike neighboring states Oregon has no deficit and no warrant indebtedness."

He urges a continuation of conservative financial policies: "It would be the part of wisdom not to rock the boat now and thereby risk losing the preferential and favored position we hold and can enjoy."

The governor interprets the "no" vote on measures at the last election as a mandate against "unnecessary legislation" of a classless nation "except as to individual ability to serve the community and our fellow men."

The message is a very simple statement of the Martin policy: conservative finance, no freak legislation, and a clearing of the track for state development which Bonneville and other projects will usher in.

Three Strikes, Not Out

LUMBER production in the Douglas fir belt amounted in 1936 to 6,840,000,000 board feet, an increase of 34 per cent over 1935. In 1929 the cut was 10,400,000,000, so the industry has a long way to go to pass previous production totals.

The outlook for lumber consumption in 1937 is excellent, unless strikes interfere too much. The settlement of the shipping strike will turn loose millions of feet of lumber by cargo mills. Total production this year is expected to reach two-thirds of the totals of 1928 and 1929.

Lumber in the northwest has been plagued with strikes for three years, losing 83 days in 1934 from the longshore strike 40 days in 1935 from the lumber workers' strike; and two months in 1936 from the maritime strike. Three strikes, but the industry is not out.

Two years ago a hard fight was made against the county unit plan for school administration, and the bill was defeated. Three counties, at least, in Oregon, continue under the county unit: Lincoln, Klamath and Hood River.

One of the finest institutions in Oregon is the Doernbecher hospital for children in Portland. It is maintained as a unit of the university medical school, which is supported out of the revenues for higher education.

Death came for two distinguished citizens of Oregon last week: Prof. Frederick Dupp of the University of Oregon, one of the oldest members of the faculty and intimately acquainted with its early history; and W. B. Dennis of Carlton, member of the republican state committee from Yamhill county, ardent advocate of highway building in the early days of the good roads movement, and later interested in developing the state's mining industry.

The shocking accident of last Saturday which claimed for its toll the lives of a splendid young couple of Salem shows how narrow the margin of life is in these days of rapid transport. The icy condition of the paving made futile the ordinary efforts at precaution.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The golden wedding of the Frank W. Durbin recalls pioneer incidents and blissful days together:

On the local news page of the Statesman of January 13, 1887, appeared these brief words: "Married—Frank W. Durbin, of Olex, Gilliam county, formerly of Salem, was married to Clemma M. Sheldahl, at that place, recently."

That meant the home of the bride, at the ranch house on Rock creek, a pioneer settlement of stockmen south of The Dalles.

The 50th anniversary of that wedding came on last Wednesday, January 13, and for a happy occasion the couple held open house at their beautiful home, 1728 Fairmount avenue, Salem.

How did a Durbin, scion of an early Marion county pioneer family—in fact, three or more such families—happen to stray off into the wide open spaces of the sage brush, bunch grass, rye and country to find a bride, with western Oregon, according to Joaquin Miller, having on the average the fairest daughters of Eve under the misting skies of any land bordering the seven seas?

Well, if Joaquin, famous judge of beauty though he was, had seen Clemma Sheldahl then, or could even see Clemma Durbin now, he would have justified or would not justify the choice, even though the journey was 20 times as long. It all came about in something like this way:

November 28, 1886, Frank W. Durbin was born to Daniel Durbin and wife on his father's donation land claim, in the old house still known as the Howland house, farm, just south of the famous "penitentiary four corners," on the highway running to the Santiam country and the Waldo Hills.

Frank's people kept house for him the first year of his life, but when he was 30, the third year, he got tired of his own cooking, and he fell for the charms of the girl his sophisticated aunt warned him against. And Frank has never had reason to regret it.

Charles Schultz, her stepfather, was in partnership on their Rock creek stock ranch with John Sheldahl, Conrad Schott and Joseph Martin, well known men in their line in that section when it was first settled by white men after the Indian wars in 1855.

This writer remembers well the campaign of 1898, for he was chairman of the republican club in house of representatives called "The Acheson Club" by Speaker Carlin and Rev. Acheson of the Methodist church opened with prayer.

Major W. P. Simpson of World War veterans state aid committee was relieved of his duties today at first meeting of organization under Patterson administration.

Prayer limit in senate has been set for 6 minutes; Rev. H. J. Talmon of Kimball Theology school was reminded by sergeant-at-arms yesterday to quit after he had gone 6 minutes.

Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—From the flood of bills in congress proposing amendments to the constitution of curtailment of the powers of the courts, it might be inferred that much commotion is getting up steam—

True, there is still an apparent obstacle in the way. The supreme court last spring declared unconstitutional a law of New York state fixing a minimum wage. But there are several things to say about that decision. First, it was a 5 to 4 decision—very slight change of mind by one justice would reverse it.

To the lay reader, what is told here may seem technical and legal. And to the lawyer reader it may seem incomplete, even inexact because there is no space to include the qualifications. But if the tendency here described were put into a few simple sentences, the statement might run something like this:

Apparently Mr. Roosevelt's objective would be satisfied by two things—by state laws forbidding sale of goods made under disapproved conditions, supplemented by federal laws forbidding interstate transportation of such articles into states that don't want them.

In short, the broad tendency toward regulating industry to prevent undesirable practices is still present, everything, it is thought, Roosevelt seems likely to be won. But within this broad tendency, the movement seems toward regulation by state laws supplemented by federal ones.

The surprise here made may turn out to be wrong. But there are arguments supporting it additional to the evidence here mentioned. Congress is made up over about half by southern democrats, with southern democrats in many places of power. And these democrats would much prefer to have regulation by the states rather than federal. Indeed, it is almost like a law, political, or Mr. Roosevelt's, for the South to preserve states' rights. Hardly anything would make these democrats so happy as the outcome here suggested.

Now this present position of Mr. Roosevelt is the same position to which the supreme court is moving. Last Monday the court handed down a decision which holds that federal laws supplementing state laws are needed.

So, in Mr. Roosevelt's present position, what is needed is "federal laws supplementing state laws." The case decided by the court last Monday had to do with goods made by convict labor. Some states forbid the sale of such goods. To enable such states to enforce their ban Congress passed a law forbidding the shipment of convict-made articles into the states that don't want them. This the law the supreme court unanimously upheld.

True, the court said the law is valid only when the articles banished are, so to speak, deleterious articles, harmful in their selves or court is willing to enlarge the definition of "deleterious" in this connection. The court has been enlarging its definition for more than a century. If a state says an article is deleterious, apparently the court will be disposed to accept that description. Mr. Chief Justice Hughes read a list of articles as to which congress has already forbidden interstate transportation. They include: Diseased livestock, ticks, adulterated and misbranded articles, kid-

napped persons, women transported for immoral purposes, intoxicating liquors, diseased plants, stolen automobiles—and now convict-made goods.

Now it seems as if the only thing necessary is to add to this category articles made by child labor, or with wages below a certain standard, or with hours longer than a certain standard. And it seems as if this decision of the supreme court opens the way for what Mr. Roosevelt wants. Let a state pass reasonable and carefully drawn laws forbidding the sale of articles made under the conditions mentioned. Then let congress a federal law forbidding transportation of such articles into states that don't want them. With that combination Mr. Roosevelt's new formula is satisfied—federal laws supplementing state laws.

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"He shows promise—but you never can tell"



"Love's Litany" by Hazel Livingston

CHAPATER XXIV
The dinner was almost gay. Eve was laughing, charming. She pressed everything, let Donald see her about her new found appetite.
But Christine couldn't relax, and laugh with him. She kept thinking about what Eve had said, and of her own thoughts—her disloyal thoughts.
Throughout the dinner that was a success, and the evening that was spent with Donald and his mother chatting companionably before the fireplace, she was quiet and dumb, weighted down with a sense of her own unworthiness.
Tactfully Eve Latham sought to draw her into the conversation.
"Of course, you don't know any of these people we're talking about! I just had to tell Donald the gossip. But all the while I've been talking I've been looking at the curtains. Such lovely soft stuff, where did you find it?"
"Oh, it's just cotton sheeting—dried rust color."
"Tell Eve how you did it, honey."
"O! There's nothing to tell. I just mixed some dye, and put it in a wash boiler."
"You did it yourself?"
"Tell me she did! Tell about the braided rug, top her on, Christine! It's a grand story! She cut up everything in the house but the clothes I had on my back, to make the darn things. I just saved my big flannel bathrobe."
"I just needed a little more blue, and it was really a very old bathrobe," she explained, smiling a little, but she couldn't go on with it, and make a story of it. She hadn't the heart.
So they gave up trying to draw her into it, and talked happily, and she turned the same thoughts over and over in her mind.
Just before they were to go to bed she was alone for a moment with Eve.
She blurted it out, her cheeks flushed darkly.
"Did you mean that you wanted me to help Donald get back the fashionable practice, and give up the research work?"
Eve's quiet, delicately modulated voice cut in. "Go on, Christine! You know better than I do."
"Yea, I thought we understood each other, Christine."
"That's it. We did, in a way. But I've just got to tell you that I can't take sides with you. Mrs. Latham!"
"You can't take sides with me! My poor child, did I ask you to? It's merely that all who love Donald, and want him to go on with the future that was begun so brilliantly, must be agreed. Christine, dear, I know that you love my boy, as I do. Surely we can work together to show him that he mustn't give up all that he worked hard for. We'll leave out my sacrifices, but—"
"O! I know all you did. Donald has told me, and he does appreciate it, truly he does. But he believes that the important thing is science, and if he wants to devote his life to it, why then I think—"
"Noneless! You're a child, you don't know anything about it. You don't even know what he's trying to do, do you? Answer me!"
"No, I don't. But he does!"
"He thinks he does—he's just carried away with some silly notion. He'll laugh at it himself, in a year or two!"
"Will it be a year or two?" Christine asked, doubtfully. In her heart of hearts she was afraid that he wouldn't, but she couldn't help hoping that he would.
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Ten Years Ago

January 12, 1927
Second day of legislature in house of representatives called "The Acheson Club" by Speaker Carlin and Rev. Acheson of the Methodist church opened with prayer.

Twenty Years Ago

January 12, 1917
Prayer limit in senate has been set for 6 minutes; Rev. H. J. Talmon of Kimball Theology school was reminded by sergeant-at-arms yesterday to quit after he had gone 6 minutes.

Cecil Ballie Takes Bride; Will Reside at San Diego

SILVERTON, Jan. 11.—Cecil Ballie, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Ballie of this community, and Miss Gladys Shepherd of San Diego, were married December 28 at the First Christian church at San Diego, according to word reaching Silvertown. Ballie has been in the navy for the past three years. He has been stationed at San Diego, where the young couple will make their home. He is studying motion picture production and radio work.

Woodburn Postoffice Has Marked Increase in Business For 1936

WOODBURN, Jan. 11.—H. F. Butcher, postmaster, has announced that the Woodburn postoffice showed marked increase in business during 1936. An increase of \$415.65 over the previous year is shown in the sale of stamps alone. The other departments including the money order and savings departments, also showed a large increase over previous years.

Move to Vancouver

SILVERTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. George Jenkins have moved to Vancouver, Wash., from Lebanon where Mr. Jenkins was employed until recently. Mr. Jenkins is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Jenkins of Silvertown, and Mrs. Jenkins is the former Esther Larson, daughter of Louis Larson also of Silvertown.