# of Oregon tatesman

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

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#### Retreat From Socialism

AFFLING to everyone except the apologists of Stalin, dictator of Russia, is the new purge of the party by which more of the "old bolsheviks" have been rubbed out, either condemned to execution or imprisonment or destroyed politically. Stalin's claim is that Trotsky has conspired with Germany and Japan to overthrow his rule in Russia and dismember that vast country or portions of it, among "capitalist" powers. There is scarcely anyone outside of the Stalinists who credits such a fantastic tale.

Max Eastman, a distinguished American author, as well as a staunch believer in communistic theories attributes the purge to Stalin's retreat from socialism and his erection of a new party bureaucracy in Russia, with restoration of many of the features, cultural and economic and political of the "bourgeois" state which Lenin denounced. In a sweeping survey of Stalin's decrees and changes, in the current Har-per's magazine Eastman concludes that "the experiment in socialism in Russia is at an end."

"To my mind there is not a hope left for the classless so-clety in present-day Russia. Inside of ten years, barring revolutionary changes, the Soviet Union bids fair to be as reactionary as any country which has emerged from feudalism."

Stalin's retreat from Leninism has been on many fronts.

First in culture. Education has lost the freedom which won praise for Russian schools and by decree has reverted to regimentation in method and purpose, and even in uniform. The position of womanhood has been reduced, so now the Russian woman is regarded primarily as a breeder of children. Divorce and alimony are made too costly for the poor; abortion is once more a crime. The attitude toward peace and war has changed; national patriotism is being extolled on typical chauvinistic lines; the idea of international solidarity of workers has been abandoned in favor of compromise with imperialistic governments.

In politics Eastman finds the new constitution a clever- ther in 1884-5, in 1895, on Dely designed instrumentality for preserving the power of the cember 8, 1919, in February, bureaucrats. There is only one party, only one list of candidates. The upper house, of the so-called parliament is fully controlled by the party executive. So far as the communist said the present snow is (or was) party is concerned it has been purged of every element ques- deeper than the one in 1919, tioning the ruling clique.

Stalin's retreat is apparent also in the economic field. Wages are now unequal, decidedly unequal. Eastman notes the range between low-paid workers in Russia and works executives is about the same as between corporation chiefs in this country and their low-paid employes. The bureau chiefs, executives of manufacturing trusts get good salaries plus perquisites; and are able to invest their savings in government securities or savings banks at seven and eight per cent interest, such investments being free from all taxes, including inheritance taxes. Even the collective farms have in many cases where lands are rich been turned "into a reservoir of special privilege by granting the land in perpetuity never had a so-called "silver to the collectives."

It is clear that Stalin's course is driving a wedge in the communist partisans over the world. Those loyal to the party organization remain faithful to Stalin, and are ready with his books that shortly after his plausible explanations to justify each new decree he makes, each fresh victim of his vengeance he orders to the firing squad. Others who are soaked in the doctrines but perhaps not active in the party organization have come to doubt Stalin, though Eastman is one of the first to repudiate him. Human nature being what it is, and the craving for power as natural as it is, there should be little surprise that the rulers of Russia seek to entrench themselves in power by decreeing rules of orthodoxy and executing dissidents as heretics. As a rule revolutions burn themselves out, and new deals become frozen into old deals when the initial passions subside.

### Labor Relations

DILLS have been introduced in the legislature, like HB 56 and 57 whose purpose is to require labor organizations to register, and to forbid general and sympathetic the period when coal oil lamps strikes. Sponsors of the bills are the shipping public who have suffered because of recent transportation tie-ups. Other bills in the senate define labor disputes and restrict privileges of picketing to actual disputes between employers and employes, and require a 30-day waiting period for negotiation and conciliation. All of these bills labor unions regard as in opposition to their interests.

Perhaps as foil to this pending legislation is a bill to set up a labor relations board designed to enforce collective bargaining, and by barring company unions, in effect to compel obedience to organized labor unions. Unfair labor practices on the part of employers would be forbidden, and these unfair practices are clearly defined, severely restricting the employer from exercising influence over his employes in labor relations. This bill very clearly is on the side of union labor.

The Statesman has a feeling that the bills have been prepared, not so much for a solution of the labor problem, as to advance or restrict the cause of union labor. If ever there was a field which calls for exhaustive study by persons of well-balanced minds and sympathies it is the question of labor relations. What Oregon needs is a general labor code, not a collection of patchwork legislation. To get it some public commission might well be constituted to revise and propose laws setting forth the rights of employers and employes, and protecting the interest of the public. There is no doubt that conceptions of the relations of master and servant are undergoing changes which will need to be reflected in laws. This paper would like to see the legislature authorize a commission to study labor relations with the responsibility of proposing to the next assembly a labor code, rather than to pass piecemeal legislation such as is now proposed.

Prof. Lee of Stanford university is authority for the statement that venereal disease causes ten per cent of the insanity, 75 per cent of the sterility and 50 per cent of the blindness in this country. In addition is its heavy toll of suffering and distress, often borne by innocent victims of the infection. Under the leadership of the United States surgeon general a vigorous campaign for fighting the dis ease has been launched. The first requirement is to abolish the "shush, shush" of being secret about the disease. Modern science has perfected cures and reliable treatments. Social pressures should force sufferers to obtain competent medical attention promptly.

According to the old jingle, for want of a horseshoe nail the kingdom was lost, which illustrates how small causes may produce large results. There was the painter Whistler for example who failed chemistry at West Point, left the school, became a very famous artist. Afterwards Whistler said: "Had silicon been a gas I would have been a major general." Fortunate it was for the world that ilicon was not a gas, because what an indifferent major general Whistler would have made.

One of the colonists in Matanuska, Alaska, has been ordered to vacate and turn back the property to the government, being charged with "failure to cooperate and making unreasonable demands." The government, it seems can do business on a different plane than it permits employers in running their business. If an employer would fire a man for "making unreasonable demands" he'd have the labor relations board citing him for law violation.

The Minneapolis Star uses for a three-column heading: "Emergency Peace Council will Launch Program in City". Alongside the story and under the headings is a two-column cut "Twelve Planes fly That meant the last days of 1861. to Hawaii . . . One of 12 Naval Giant Bombers". The juxtaposition reveals the confusion in our thinking. We praise peace in the head-lines,—and build "giant bombers" to be ready for the "next war."

washed away, and when a steam-bont ran clear up to the Marion That was the time when the whole large town of old Cham-street.

### Bits for Breakfast By R. J. HENDRICKS

Forty-seven years ago tomorrow, first bridge across the Willamette went out with high water of 1890:

(Concluding from yesterday:) This article was begun yesterday. So this, the 3rd, is the 47th an-niversary of the destruction of the first wagon bridge built across the Willamette.

Something was said yesterday in this column about the depth on the level of the snow that was a contributing cause in its quick melting to the flood of 1861-2, which brought the highest water ever officially recorded at Salem; that there had been a foot of snow on the level.

But two feet of snow, which has not been usual on the level in the Willamette valley, has fallen several times in the past 132 years since the first white men arrived here who became settlers, the two members of the Lewis and Clark expedition who remained here. Not three, as most authorities have it. Two: Baptiste DeLoar and Francis Rivet. (Next to remain were 12 of the Astor party arriving, one in 1811 and 11 in 1812.)

The Lee missionaries, beginning in 1834, reported deep snows here and high water in the Willamette, in the thirties and for-

Rev. Gustavus Hines, one of the chiefs of that earliest Protestant mission west of the Rockies on the American mainland, told of such winter weather and high water in 1842.

\* \* \* Other members of that mission spoke about the hard winter of 1837-8. The Portland Oregonian of yesterday spoke of severe wea-1887, the same month of 1893,

and in November, 1921. The Salem Journal on Monday which was perhaps 26 inches, her in Salem.

The present one has been reported from 24 to 27 inches, and on up. On higher elevations, it has been much deeper here; and in places where there was drifting of the first fleecy fall.

That's the way of it. All kinds of memories and many present measurements that differ. And the difference between Portland and Salem snowfall and weather has often been wide. We have thaw" of any severity. Portland has had many.

Joaquin Miller wrote in one of people arrived in the Willamette valley, stopping near the site of what became Jefferson, Marion county, there were many weeks on end with two and more feet of snow on the level. That was in the winter of 1852-3.

But several of the winters immediately preceding that one had winters that seemed like spring (almost like heaven) to the covered wagon immigrants fresh from off the plains. This writer heard some of their descriptions. They were like that.

In the 1890 flood, electric lights were out in Salem, and the water system was inoperative. People then were not far from

had served, and a little further back candles and torches; and wells were numerous, to they "got along." It would not be as easy

In the eighties and nineties, when the Salem system furnished Willamette river water straight, without any treatment, and liked it, and bragged on its purity, a doubting Thomas, or rather his her dry throat. wife, got drinking water from a neighbor who had a well. It was so cold and pure!

Later it was discovered that the county jail sewage drained into that well! After that Mrs. D. Thomas took her "Willamette" straight.

The official gauge at low water on the Salem side of the Willamette shows 113.59 feet above sea level. The Oregon highway department shows a higher elevation for Salem, or 164 feet. The Southern Pacific shows still higher. They are of course all correct; for their different points.

What would we do for boats on the upper Willamette now, in case of a big flood? We would miss them, and many lives would be lost for lack of them.

Many buildings were in 1890 washed away; homes, warehouses, etc. Including both Salem river docks.

The bridge went out at 20 minutes to 2, afternoon, 47 years ago today. By 3 the water was at a standstill. From 5 to 10 it fell three inches.

Robert Bybee, Portland, had \$20,0000 worth of fine racing horses on his farm in Katser bottom, five miles below Salem He wired his alarm, and Ben Taylor and C. W. Pugh took the latter's boat and went down to attend to the animals. They were found safe; on about the only high ground in an island sea of several thousand acres

Ben Taylor is still extant, and he told the writer by 'phone yes-terday afternoon that the water was coming into the first floor of the barn, so, for greater safety, they put the horses on the second

. . . One might go on to great lengths retelling the stories of the two most destructive floods-that of 1890 and the one of 1861-2. Goin' to Town!



# LUXURY MODEL

MAY CHRISTIE

Enroute to her home in Los Angeles from college, beautiful Elizabeth Harmon meets Gerald Bruton, a stock broker. Her step-father, Colonel James McCarthy, disapproves of Geraid, but after a whirlwind courtship, the young couple elope to Arizona and are married. That same day, in the lobby of a hotel at San Diego. a woman approaches Gerald and exclaims, "Why, Gerald, I'd-no idea you were in California. Have you brought your wife along? Or is Mrs, Bruton in Chicago?" Elizabeth is stunned but Gerald assures her he was divorced, adding that he refrained from telling her for fear of losing her love, Geraid leaves Elizabeth while she taxes a nap. In the meantime, detectives arrive with a warmeantime, detectives arrive with a war-rant for his arrest on a charge of de-CHAPTER VII

In that terrible moment of realization, the despised warming of her stepfather came back to her clearly, and his ultimatum that she had defied. "There's to be no going out with this Gerald Bruton. There's never been a scandal in our family . . . I owe it to your dead mother to see there never will be one!"

Insane susceptibility and mad ranity and recklessness had car-

She was married to a jail-bird! He had planned to get across the border into Mexico, beyond the grip of the law, taking her with him, dragging her to his own lev-

They would arrest him-and her, too, for complicity. Her life

Suddenly her heart stood still, then seemed to turn right over in her chest. For she had heard the quick step of Gerald in the passage outside. She had an instinct to scream, to warn him of the presence of these men and of his danger, but not a sound escaped

He flung the door open. For one second he stood in the aperture, staring at the four of them. Then he stepped back, slamming the door and locking it from the outside. She could hear his footsteps flying down the corri-

"McGraw, use your pass-key! Jones, telephone the desk!" In a flash they were out in the passage, running like hounds after the quarry. Doors were opened and heads popped out. Elizabeth, shaken to the core of her being, felt she could have died of the shame of it.

They brought him back in handcuffs to her. She felt sick. She thought she would faint. "Gerald," she whispered, "say it isn't true. Please say it isn't true!" Her wet eyes beseeched

His lips twisted in the same wry, hard smile she remembered on the train, when she had exclaimed: "How terrible to be shut away from the world!" and he

had agreed with her. "I guess we're out of luck, thanks to your overwhelming wish for repose! But we have to yield to the ladies, don't we?" he said sarcastically. He bowed to Elizabeth. "Looks as if our honeymoon will have to be postponed." She was staring at a stranger!

It seemed as though she were

sleep-walking. This thing could-

n't have happened! The brusque voice of the senior detective crashed into the appalling silence. "It'll be postponed for a matter of ten to fifteen years, buddy. Sorry, sister, but you'll have to come along too."

Colonel James McCarthy, late of the United States Cavalry. awoke on the morning of the day following Elizabeth's elopement in a very bad temper. That Yuma, Arizona, was celebrated principally for its runaway

poeg, with 200 to 300 buildings, washed away, and when a steam-



They brought him back in handcuffs to her. She thought she would faint

marriages he knew. But he had no definite proof that Elizabeth was married. Nor, in his anger with her, had he tried to find out anything further about her doings. She was ungrateful and disobedient and he was through with her, he told himself. But he couldn't shut out wor-

ry. Worry had nagged him all day yesterday. He had slept badly for two nights in succession. He knew he would go right on sleeping badly, and feeling liverish in the morning, until he had further definite news of his step-daugh-

As for old Martha, she walked bout the house as though there had been a funeral, the old fool! "Where's the morning paper? Don't stand there staring!" he barked at her from the breakfast table. He was annoyed that his hands shook as he opened it, for he would have been the last person to admit that he was seeking news of Elizabeth in its pages. Only old Martha knew.

She had made kedgeree for him this morning—a peppery concoction of fish and rice and hardboiled egg that is a favorite in the Orient. He was attacking it halfheartedly.

Elizabeth was head strong. Doubtless she was angry that he had spoken to her highhandedly. He understood that this going off with a party of friends was not uncommon nowadays among rebellious "modern" girls, though it was deplorable.

day, with some kind of an explanation. Not that any explanation would be adequate, nor would he condone what she had done. The fork with which he had

been manipulating the kedgeree slipped from his fingers to his lines above a news-item on page as he had stared insolently at her one. The blood drained from his cheeks, leaving only red blotches. His breath came gustily. He seemed on the verge of a stroke. The horrifying head lines scream-

ELOPING COUPLE JAILED: HONEYMOON INTERRUPTED

Self-Styled Broker Arrested

Elizabeth Harmon, His Bride an Member of Distinguished California Family, Held As Accomplice

The terrible item came from San Diego. She had married her crook! Here was his record! His appaling record! The detectives and arrested them. The district attorney had complimented the detectives on their smart work. Good heavens, "smart work!" With his stepdaughter's reputation ruined, and she herself in prison!

The Colonel tried to get to the elephone, but the loud drumming ing the power question and the in his ears confused him. He waited. Calmer now! Calm! He nust get all his forces together. Fifteen minutes later he was out on the open road, at the wheel of his car, headed for San Diego, like a good soldier.

Elizabeth had spent the night with the police matron, sharing her room. The police captain had suggested this as being better than a cell. Her beauty and refinement and distress had touched him. She had slept fitfully, with ter-

rifying dreams. They were no more terrifying than reality. The man whose name she bore had a police record! She was married in name only! Her own name hopeessly besmirched! And what of Gerald's attitude?

Her pity had got the better of her horror, until she realized that in his cool brazenness, he had no use was deplorable. for her pity—or for her either. She would probably be home to— He had told her she had been a selfish little fool to insist on stop-ping off in San Diego, that is was all her fault that this thing had happened.

Neither remorse, nor pity for her plight, nor even shame seem ed to have touched him. There late as he stared at the head- had been cold dislike on his face after his arrest. They had photographs of Ger-

ald at the court-house, in what was called "the rogues' gallery." Also his finger-prints tallied with those they had taken yesterday. To her undying shame, her own photograph and her finger-prints had been put on record, too, in the files of the prison.

It was noon the next day when (Continued on page 7).

It was noon the next day when expressed in Senator Norris' oth-

# On the Record

tively with representatives of

the Automobile

Union, and while his Secretary of

Labor seeks in-

creased govern-

ment powers to

enforce a confer-

ence, should himself arbitrar-

fly assault the

principle of col-

ective bargain-

Derethy Thompson lective bargain-ing in another field? I am refer-

ring, of course, to the power fight.

There is a curious parallel be-tween the attitude of the Presi-dent and the attitude of Mr.

Sloan. Mr. Sloan says he won't

confer as long as the strikers are illegally occupying com-pany territory. The President interrupted negotiations with the

utility companies because the util-ity companies affected in the T.

V. A. area will not withdraw in-

function suits, although these

same suits have been pending since last May, and although the President called his power conference last September in the full consciousness that the suits were

pending, and the full knowledge

that they would be withdrawn on-

ly if the government, on its part, suspended further building of

transmission lines until an agree-

ment was reached. In the one

case, General Motors refuses to

negotiate. In the other the gov-

There is an issue involved of

profound importance for the

American people. It is, in the es-

timation of this column, the is-

sue. We are, like all the rest of

the world, going through a per-iod of profound social readjust-

ment. And the question is not on-

ly what readjustments must be

made, but it is also: In what spirit and by what method shall we ap-

proach a solution of our prob-

lems? Are we to seek solutions

by fundamental democratic meth-

ods of investigation, reasonabil-

ity, and knowledge, seeking ev-

erywhere the greatest possible

measure of consent, or are we to

engage in naked contests of pow-

er with the decisions determined

by force and maintained by coer-

cion? The whole philosophical

basis of democracy rests upon a

belief in human reason and the

possibility of obtaining collabor-

ation for specific ends between

divergent groups. If that basis is

ism and democracy, concentrating

upon the attainment of objective

ends. Those ends were "assurance

of good service and low rates to

the population" . . . the establish-

ment of "the undeniable right" of

any community "to set up its own

governmentally owned and oper-

ated service"; the conservation of

private utility operation and in-

vestment wherever fair rates are

charged and only reasonable pro-

fits made. "When state-owned or

Federal-owned power sites are so

developed private capital should

be given the first opportunity to

transmit and distribute power on

the basis of the best service and

The calling of the power con-

ference to discuss a pool; the ap-

pointment of a Power Policy com-

mittee to work out a solution be-

tween private and public inter-

ests, were all along the line of a

liberal approach. The Power Pol-

icy committee contained repre-

sentatives of the interested par-

ties-T.V.A. and the private util-

ities in the field-Mr. Ickes, rep-

resentatives of the Federal Power

commission; Mr. Cooke, of Rural

Electrification; two representa-

tives from the S.E.C., and some of

the most enlightened industrial-

ists and technical advisers on fi-

nance of this country: Mr. Rus-

sell Leffingwell, one of the few

men amongst bankers or bank-

ers' advisers who have defended

the major parts of the President's

financial program; Mr. Alexander

Sachs, who has spent years study-

co-ordinations which have been

made elsewhere in the world, and

Mr. Louis Brandeis Wehle, a

nephew of the Supreme Court

Justice, as another independent

adviser. It was a sympathetic

committee, and if any group of

men in the country were capable

of working out a program along the lines of the Portland speech

and bringing to it the prestige of

knewledge, this group was. It

was charged on October 1 to work

out plans for realizing an admin-

istration program, outlined on broad lines, and it was approach-

ing a reasonable compromise

when it was wrecked by the ex-

tremists of the T.V.A. and the

Senate. The wreckage was ac-

companied by extremely mislead-

ing public statements and the sort of headlines that Mr. Roosevelt

deplored when, in another case, they were used by John Lewis.

Senator Norris, on January 14,

stated that the utilities have not

in good faith lived up to their

agreement at the White House

conference; that at that confer-

ence there was an agreement to

extend until February the con-

tract between the T. V. A. and the

Commonwealth & Southern cor-poration, and that in violation of

ris' statement was not in har-

the lowest rates to give reason-

able profit only."

abandoned democracy is lost.

ernment refuses.

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Collective Bargaining and the Pressure Power Question oil and water." ident, while rebuking Mr. Sloan for refusing to bargain collec-

That is a statement of opinion, rather than fact, and the opinion has little to support in all the democratic counties public and private enterprise in the utility field is very happily mixed - in Great Britain and in Sweden, for instance, and obviously it was to find a way of mixing them that the President called a conference in the first place.

The reaction of a large part of the liberal press indicates that it has forgotten the essence of liberalism and prefers to join the fanatics, who are accustomed to redouble their efforts when they lose sight of their aim. Mr. Jay Franklin, for instance, joined the ranks of the demonologists when he attacked Dr. Arthur Morgan's public statement on T.V.A. policy. For Mr. Franklin's whole attack on Dr. Morgan was centered around the argument that Dr. Morgan agreed with Mr. Willkie. "For a concededly honest man," he said, "Dr. Morgan could have done little more for the private utilities had he been on the payroll of the Commonwealth and Southern." It seems utterly out of the question to Mr. Franklin that Dr. Morgan and Mr. Willkie actually might come to agreement honestly at any point, For Mr. Franklin, and for Senator Nor-ris, and Mr. Lilenthal this is plainly not a question of finding the best method for giving the people cheap power and protecting their interests, but is a fight between the forces of good and the forces of evil. Such a fight, being completely subjective, is never compromisable.

One might answer the devilchasers in Washington with another statement of Dr. Morgan's which has nothing to do with the power issue, but is a statement of faith. I quote from the notes of Antioch college: "The foundation of civilized society is reliance on intelligent and sympathetic fairness and reasonableness rather than on arbitrary power. Only to the extent that men have confidence that issues will be decided by efforts to reach the most reasonable conclusions can men disarm, physically, economically and socially."

That is a liberal statement, and whether the liberal spirit will prevail or not in the next four years will determine whether we are to move forward into new social and economic forms with a maximum The President's Portland we are to settle down to bitter speech, one of the finest of his warfare. And war-the liberals campaign, indicated that he in- have always said—never really tended to approach the power settles anything, but merely sows question in the spirit of liberal- the seeds for new wars.

# Mrs. F. Dahl, 75, Dies at Woodburn

WOODBURN, Feb. 2. - Mrs. Frederikke-Dahl, 75, died at her home at Molalla Sunday morning. She was born July 3, 1861, at Logsteor, Denmark, and came to the United States 43 years ago. She had lived in Molalla 15 years. Surviving are her widower, Christen Dahl; two daughters, Mrs. Anna Reimer of Santa Rosa.

Francisco; sons, Henry of Hubbard and Soren of Round Mountain, Calif.; sister at Brush, Colo. Private funeral services will be held at the Boechler-O'Hair chapel Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment will be in Belle Passi cemetery.

Calif., Mrs. C. A. Faurie of San

#### Conference of Dairy Plant Operators Will Be Feature State Meet

CORVALLIS, Feb. 2. - E. H. Christensen, president of the Oregon Butter and Ice Cream Makers association, recently announced that a new feature, a conference of dairy plant operators, has been added to the program of the five day session of the OBICA, scheduled on the Oregon State

campus February 15 to 20. Additional practical and technical information will be given to delegates by H. S. Baird, manager of the Golden States Milk Products company of Santa Barbara, Calif.

## Ten Years Ago

February 8, 1927 At a joint meeting of senate and house or representatives, Governor I. L. Patterson recommended adoption of an income tax.

Senator Al Norblad, former state governor, will introduce a bill in senate providing for an additional gasoline tax levy of

Charles Hudkins and Rex Sanford have opened an office handling farm and city loans.

### I wenty Years Ago

Greenbaum, Salem merchant, has received news from Congressman W. C. Hawley of his nomination the terms of that extension and as for midshipman, representative of soon as the extension was made, 1st congressional district of Ore-

the utilities got out an injunction hamstringing the T.V.A. in everythin. Mr. Wendell Willkie was able to produce evidence in the form of a correspondence with the President that Senator Northwest Fruit Producers, railroads raising prices so that manufacturers can't pay Frank Schmidt, manager of Northwest Fruit Producers, says railroads raising prices so high that manufacturers can't pay for shipment of juices.