

The Oregon Statesman "No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 23, 1851. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor and Publisher. THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. Charles A. Sprague, Pres. Sheldon F. Sackett, Secy.

Child Marriages THE marriage of a strapping hillbilly of 22 in Tennessee to a girl of nine has been widely publicized by news accounts and press pictures. Even the picture of the preacher who performed the ceremony and called down the blessing of God on this piece of cradle snatching has been published; also the day-after picture of the child-wife playing with a doll. The scandal of such a marriage has roused the country, and has brought to light some appalling facts. One is that the number of child marriages in this country has been increasing. A 1920 report showed over 300,000 women had married when under 15 years of age. Subsequent statistics show increases in this number. Considering the finger of shame that was pointed at "Mother India" this country may very well be embarrassed by such disclosures.

There are seven states in the union which permit girls of 12 to marry. In ten states the old common law limit of age 12 for females and 14 for males prevails. Tennessee apparently had no limit, but its legislature has taken steps to reform its laws. Child marriages are almost uniformly failures. Often they are shotgun affairs to throw a cloak of legality around youthful sex indulgence, with the expectation of prompt annulment. In 1928 the Russell Sage foundation found that in 250 cases where the ages ranged from 11 to 17, out of 90 cases where follow-up history was learned, 11 couples had separated after a few days, seven in a few weeks, eight in a few months, and 16 never set up any kind of home. Only 16 couples were still living together when the report was compiled. In half of the 250 cases the licenses had been issued illegally.

The institution of marriage is an ancient one which has been invested with religious and social convention. It is difficult to write laws in a field so affected by tradition and dominated by the most primitive instincts of the race. It may be thought that the joining in holy (?) wedlock of Charles Johns, 22, and Eunice Winstead, 9, at Sneedville, Tennessee, may stir up public sentiment to a point where no marriage may be performed unless the principals are of marriageable age. India, Japan, China and Turkey have introduced statutes to fix the age limit at 15 or 16. The United States ought to be equally progressive.

Seventh Source

To suggest to the legislature that part of the support for higher education be derived from licensing pinball machines or by slicing off some of the liquor revenues must have been as repulsive to Chancellor Hunter as they should be to the average citizen. Try as one may to discount the idea of "tainted money" it is impossible to stomach the thought of using revenues directly from these sources for financing education. The Eugene News correctly describes the six proposals offered as "obviously inspired by desperation."

The needs of the state system are genuine. Faculty salaries are among the very lowest of any state university system. Enrollments are at the peak; the income has been drastically reduced. The shrinking base of the state's assessed valuation offers the gloomy outlook of further shrinkage in income.

The best proposal offered is to stabilize the base by fixing the 1930 valuation as the minimum. That will provide a substantial increase.

There remains a seventh source, which while explored by the executives of the state system and rejected, might be studied further for additions to income. That is the increase in fees to students. Private institutions have tuition charges far in excess of state schools, yet they maintain good and growing enrollments. If the state cannot or will not provide sufficient money, then the state board should not hesitate to increase the tuition. Unless the schools get proper support the student bears the burden in impairment of quality in the education he gets through classes too large or through professors of lower grade because underpaid or overworked. The student could well afford to pay five or ten dollars more a term in tuition if that insured him instruction of a higher quality.

The legislature is sympathetic with the cause of higher education. It will do everything it can do within the limits of resources and in the exercise of good judgment. If then a deficiency remains the board should increase the student fees to supplement its income.

Cuba Libre

A LETTER signed by Major Jaime Marine, aide to Col. Fulgencio Batista, has been handed to every employer of prominence in Cuba. It calls for a confidential report of all employees, giving their names, race, religion, and "if possible, photographs of workers who have shown themselves to be agitators." The explanation is that the material is necessary for forming a "bureau of social labor preparation". It is part of the plan by which the army is moving in on labor to prevent any disturbance of the existing army regime. Just over the signature of the major to the letter are the words: "For the liberty of Cuba".

Liberty seems to have as many crimes committed in its name as has religion. In Cuba the labor organizations will be directly under the authority of an army-controlled bureau, which means that liberty there will be destroyed.

The United States fought one war for "Cuba Libre". That was in 1898, and the blowing of the Maine, which precipitated the war, occurred just 39 years ago tomorrow. But, if the dictatorship of Batista, the ex-sergeant who now runs affairs in the "pearl of the Antilles", follows the pattern of European despots, his rule may prove as tyrannical and bloody as that of General Weyler, the last Spanish governor of Cuba.

Up to Public Opinion

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's plan to increase the membership of the supreme court so it will comply with his will is a grave threat against the independence of the judiciary. It is as grave a threat against the independence of the legislative branch of the government. It seems to be a safe conclusion that, left to their own judgment the congress would defeat the president's proposal. The chilly reception given the proposal, the wry face the democratic senators for the most part made, even if they did swallow the dose, is pretty good proof that they at heart opposed it. The only way it will be enacted is for congress to function as a rubber stamp body, suppliant to the will of the master.

With the party machinery in his hands the president will be able to force the legislation through congress unless there is a stirring of the people in protest. The only pressure that the congress will yield to other than that of the president, is the pressure of public opinion. Newspapers may state the issue. It is the rising up of plain citizens all over the land who will stop his program, if it is to be stopped.

In years past folk used to spend a considerable portion of their time in railway stations waiting on trains. Now they kill just as much time in doctors' offices waiting their turn.

Bits for Breakfast By R. J. HENDRICKS

Two mill tax and 50c poll tax in Marion county: Trafalgar. "That day that Nelson died," 1805:

In the September term, 1850, of the commissioners' court for Marion county, according to records that have lately come to light, a passage reads: "The court now proceeded to fix the percentage for county income at the rate of two mills on the dollar and 50 cents poll tax."

That was that. No other direct taxes for county purposes, and not many indirect taxes, the latter being confined almost if not entirely to ferry and "grocery" licenses, the latter one way in which the harsher name of saloon was sometimes disguised.

Marion county had not yet even her first court house, and there is a question whether just then she had a jail.

One finds a \$5 warrant having been drawn in favor of Riley & Kendall at the April, 1851, term, for rent for the court.

The room was perhaps in a building used partly for other purposes, like a hotel or boarding house. The writer does not yet recognize Riley or Kendall. It may have been Riley or Kelly, and some other variation in the manner of spelling the second man's name.

Some of our early pioneers were careless about spelling, and others were meticulous above the average among us now. The average intelligence was as high as now here in Oregon, or almost anywhere else.

Present at the September, 1850, term were Madison Keen, surveyor; Wm. J. Herren, sheriff; I. N. Gilbert, clerk, and J. W. Grim, Jacob Conser and J. M. Garrison, commissioners.

The commissioners drew \$13.12 1/2 each for the term, salary and expenses, the sheriff \$7.87 for attendance on the court, and the clerk the same amount as the sheriff. Besides, the clerk got a warrant for \$2.16 for fees.

Do you know how many kinds of tax you pay now? "Lloyd's of London," a great scene production recently presented at a Salem theater, would be better understood by some who say and admire it, with these words: "Trafalgar," describing the great picture of the battle scene by Stanfield, the English artist:

"In 1805, Napoleon planned to invade England and collected a huge force on the coast of France. He had to cross the Channel. The English fleet must be destroyed or drawn away from the English coast. The latter plan was tried first. The French and Spanish fleet sailed for the West Indies—led by Lord Nelson, the English admiral in the pursuit; but before Nelson could cross the Channel (and Spanish) fleet doubled back and was overtaken by Nelson at Trafalgar.

"Under Lord Nelson were 27 men-of-war. The combined fleets of France and Spain numbered 33 vessels.

"Nelson led the battle line in his flagship, the Victory, flying the famous signal, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' "When the British ships of the French and Spanish ships were captured, the naval power of France was broken, and all danger of an invasion of England was at an end. But the victory cost England the life of her greatest seaman, for Nelson was struck down in the midst of the battle."

The six last of the 14 verses of "Trafalgar," Wm. C. Bennett's celebrated poem, follow, with only the original quotation marks: "Was where they clustered thickest— That through their line we broke, And to their Bucentaure first. Our thundering broadside spoke: We shaved her;—as our shots, boys, Crashed through her shattered side. She could feel how to keel, That day that Nelson died.

Into the Don's four-decker Our larboard broadsides pour, Though all we well could spare her Went to the Bucentaure. Locked to another Frenchman, Our starboard line we piled, Gun to gun, till we won, That day that Nelson died.

"They've done for me at last, friend!" 'Twas thus they heard him say, "But I die as I would die, boys, Upon this glorious day: I've done my duty, Hardy!" He cried, and still he cried,— As below, sad and slow, We bore him as he died.

On wounded and on dying, The cockpit's lark was dim; But many a groan we heard, lads, Less for themselves than for him. And many a one among them Had given, and scarcely sighed, A limb to save him. Who there in glory died.

As slowly life ebbed from him His thoughts were still the same: "How many have we now, boys?" Still faint and fainter came, As ship on ship struck to us, As if a glowing point of pride, As it seemed, flashed and gleamed, As he knew he conquering died.

We beat them—how, you know, boys, Yet many an eye was dim; And when we talked of triumph, He only thought of him. And still, though fifty years, boys, Have gone, who, without pride, Names his name,—tells his fame, Who at Trafalgar died!

"LUXURY MODEL" by MAY CHRISTIE

CHAPTER XVII "Don't let's talk of me. I want to hear all about yourself. Where are you living?" Mrs. Vandaveer asked Jimmy.

"On Elizabeth street. Down in Greenwich Village," Elizabeth street used to be a fashionable residential street several decades ago. It's shabby now.

"But full of atmosphere," she supplemented. "I suppose you have a studio?" "Of sorts. More of an attic with a good-sized skylight. But it suffices."

Mrs. Vandaveer clasped her hands dramatically together. He noticed she had beautiful, slim hands, extraordinarily white. An effect produced by hand cream carefully applied after every washing, and by sleeping in rubber gloves nightly that were fairly lined with tissue cream—but he was not to know that.

"I would adore seeing your studio. Would you think it a bother if I dropped in some afternoon to look at your work?" "What could he say but that he would be glad to see her, although he was afraid she would not think much of his work."

"But I'm mad about artists. I mean," she corrected herself quickly—"I'm enormously interested in creative work. Over in Paris I've loads of friends who are painters and writers and sculptors, and some of them live in the Latin Quarter. A delightful memory came back to her. "I've had a studio once in Montparnasse where I hoped I'd do things. But I afraid I didn't accomplish much."

Which was an understatement. Unknown to her husband Joel, who was residing with her in Park Street, she had a studio in the Rue de Valenciennes. Lorraine had a studio in her Latin Quarter studio, on the Sly.

There had been the young painter, Raoul Destouches... Then Anton Karisloff, the Russian sculptor... How fierce but how wonderfully had Anton made love to her. "I may be going over to Paris very shortly," said Jimmy Randolph eagerly, "because the School of Architectural Design in New York often makes an exchange of students on a short summer course. Three or four French students come over here, you know, and New York ones take their place."

"But how wonderful! I may be going over shortly!" Lorraine gave him the full benefit of her beautiful jade eyes. "I usually go over to Paris for the late Spring race-meetings. Paris is romantic as a dream in the merry month of May. It would be fun to see Paris together, wouldn't it?" She smiled at him under her long thick lashes, and he had the curious, breathless sensation of drowning in shining green pools of light.

Luana Waters quickly gained the reputation of being New York's loveliest model. Her success was amazing for an unknown girl. Needless to say, it aroused plenty of jealousy among the other mannequins in the House of Quackenbush.

Success brings envy and backbiting, and all the more so where beauty is involved. "The pick of the big social functions in the well-known 'little season' fell to Luana. Mr. Quackenbush was shrewd. He wished his loveliest and most talked-of model to appear at all the newest and smartest haunts and night-clubs where the rich foregathered, dressed in his most exquisite creations.

She must appear, too at the big charity balls, and at the smart race meetings. Indeed, everywhere that she is monde qui s'amuse is found. Luana soon grew accustomed to it, and lost some of her shyness, as was natural. What 19-year-old girl would fail to enjoy making a stir in expensive and exclusive places, secure in the knowledge that she was groomed and coiffured and dressed and shod exquisitely, and that the eyes of innumerable women—and men too—attractive, important men-about town—were turned on her admiringly? It was dazzling to a girl who had been kept short of money all her nineteen years, and whose existence had been almost that of the convent in its seclusion.

Arrayed in a dazzling gown, Luana would appear at the side of Adolphe Quackenbush on the opening night of plays—or perhaps her new friend, Jimmy Randolph, would be her escort. Though Jimmy enjoyed the theater, he did not enjoy having his expensive suit donated by Luana—or rather, by the House of Quackenbush. He resented that.

Which was foolish of him, as Luana often told him, but she was up against the well-known pride of a Southerner. "I simply have to have an escort, Jimmy," she would tell him. "Mr. Quackenbush is busy, and if you won't come with me, I'll have to go to the show with that detestable, oily little Armand!"

Luana heartily disliked the right-hand man of Mr. Quackenbush, and she would tell him so. "The other girls might be jealous of her, but not so Yvonne. Or so Luana imagined. That Yvonne, for reasons of politics, was capable of hiding her real feelings under a gushing appearance of affection for the girl who paid half the rent of her apartment, and who obliged her by absenting herself on Armand's calling nights, was something Luana had not reckoned with.

Nor was Luana aware that Yvonne in her heart resented the fact that she was in the position of recipient of the crumbs that figuratively fell from Luana's table, in the way of theater tickets, invitations to balls and parties, and smart functions, and fetes for charity. Behind her back, Yvonne seldom lost a chance of belittling Luana to Armand, and even lying about her.

"She is so deep one. Ze steel waters run deep. It she is so good, so good, wouldn't she pick up a young man on zo roof-tops? Ze nights I go out, he come in and is alone with her for hours and hours. Armand, it is my belief zees young Jeemy Randolph is her lo-ai-re!"

Armand fully believed it. Nothing would give him greater pleasure than to see Jimmy out. He believed, too, that Luana was merely coquetting with him when she repulsed him. Not that he had ever had a chance to put her to the test, since Yvonne had eyes like the proverbial hawk, and was jealous as a she-devil! "The pick of the big social functions in the well-known 'little season' fell to Luana. Mr. Quackenbush was shrewd. He wished his loveliest and most talked-of model to appear at all the newest and smartest haunts and night-clubs where the rich foregathered, dressed in his most exquisite creations.

"SAFETY VALVE" by FRANK E. JUDD

Promote Temperance Education To the Editor: I want to most heartily commend you on your fine editorial on the Carney Bill (SB17).

Referring to your editorial of Oct. 11th relative to the statement made that "what is needed is temperance education" the National Women's Christian Temperance Union is carrying on an intensive educational program at the present time. In order to help the National in its temperance education campaign Oregon is launching beginning Sunday, February 14th, and including February 20th, a financial drive to raise our share of the \$1,000,000.00 National Temperance Education Fund.

The following committee head the drive in Marion county: Mrs. Fred J. Toose, Jr., chairman; D. J. Gillanders, Rev. L. Wesley Johnson, Mrs. Mason Bishop and Mrs. Lydia Lehman. Every member of the W.C.T.U. in Marion county, Oregon, is asked to give something herself and get five others to give. Thanking you for your help in this, I am, Sincerely yours, RUTH E. TOOZE.

Large, Spiny Word Salem, Oregon. To the Editor: Do I misunderstand you when I assume that you refer to the present habit of the Supreme Court in nullifying acts of Congress by declaring them unconstitutional as "one of the fundamentals of our government structure"?

If I do not misunderstand you, then in the language of the street—"How do you get that way, and what do you mean fundamental?" The power of the Supreme Court to nullify legislation is not granted specifically in the constitution. It was assumed by Marshall, as I believe you have pointed out in a former editorial. It may be implied or it may not, but to call it fundamental is surely assuming too much. That it is not fundamental is surely implied by the constitution itself when it gives Congress the power to limit the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by making it subject to "such regulations and such exceptions as the Congress shall make."

This clearly gives Congress the power to pass a law forbidding the Court to exercise its appellate jurisdiction over any laws it may pass. This seems to be generally known, but there is no doubt that the members of the Court know it and would recognize such a law as within the power of Congress.

If, when speaking of "government structure" you had omitted the word fundamental, I should not have objected, but I always felt that fundamental was a large, spiny, dangerous word and should be handled with care. Yours truly, FRANK E. JUDD.

(Editor's Note: The power of the court to pass on the validity of laws enacted by congress is a matter of dispute; but the journal of the constitutional convention and the writings of the Federalist clearly indicate the power is not an "assumed" power but one implied in the section which says "The judicial power shall extend to cases in law and equity, arising under this constitution," etc.)

Salem, Oregon. To the Editor: The constitution of the State of Oregon is still under the threatening clouds of dictatorship, notwithstanding the unanimous decision of the United States Supreme Court to the contrary. The only thing criminal about this law is that it was ever enacted, and it will remain a disgrace and a crime until it is repealed.

Its humiliating to have to apologize or excuse a legislature for enacting such legislation; even during times of hysteria, for little did they realize this law was conceived for a criminal purpose. And obviously that purpose was to coerce and suppress those honorable and studious workers who conscientiously labor for the greatest good to the greatest number of fellow citizens. And not one real criminal has been prosecuted by this act: And furthermore Herbert Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt, Al Smith, James Reed, Alf Landon, Father Coughlin and a host of others all have said time and time again, and said truthfully, things about this government that a wage worker can be locked in the pen for saying. This is criminal! Lincoln has said "The man who will not investigate both sides of a subject is dishonest." By what authority is the "Bill of Rights" to be denied the people; or what reason can be given for denying them the opportunity to gain all possible knowledge of every issue; And to freely discuss these issues with their fellow men?

This is well named, "Criminal Syndicalism." This is dictatorship. Yet those hypocrites who pass this law over and are still defending it, talk Jeffersonian democracy and the republicanism of Abraham Lincoln while they assassinate liberty by promoting force and violence. "They dare not meet with logic, dare not trust the orderly processes of democracy, for they know they 'can not fool all the people all the time,' so they would resort to bullets when they fail by ballots; and go to gross principles of fascism by making a strawman they dress in red.

Mussolini and Hitler boast that they have divided the world into two factions and they despise democracy and are at war with Christian principles and fascists wherever they approve of this despotic law. And all who believe truly in 'Government of the people by the people and for the people' demand that this be repealed.

Yours for the truth that sets men free. T. J. Shipley 1315 Plaza St.

How to Improve Liquor Law Mounmouth, Ore.

To the Editor: Reading the accounts of the doings of the Oregon legislature which is now in session is both amusing and disgusting and not at all encouraging. Some of us, citizens of Oregon, have been especially noticing the bills proposed to improve the State Liquor laws and so far they are as much of a farce as the law, known as the Knox Liquor law, which they claim to be trying to improve.

Well, maybe there are citizens who are too dumb to see through them but we are not all that dumb. As a thinking and law-abiding citizen of Oregon, I am suggesting that the beer taverns in Salem's leading hotel be closed and that those "Beer-toting" bellhops who deliver their wares all night be dismissed and that our legislators sober up and spend their nights sleeping so that they will be clear-headed and efficient enough to draft some bills that will be of benefit to the people of the state. Then, make our general senator from the Folk county can figure how the needy old people of Oregon can be cared for without wrecking the finances of the state and without making more hundreds of boys and girls into rum hounds in order to pay their parents and grandparents a starvation pension. Possibly if the legislators and representatives all get down to business at will be possible to get the idea across to them that they are paid by us, the people of Oregon, to do something besides drink beer and raise their own salaries. Possibly also the people would be willing to increase their salaries if they would once show that they are even worth the present \$3.00 per day.

To help these legislators, I am making a few suggestions as to how to improve the liquor law: 1. Place a penalty on the liquor dealer who breaks the law in any respect. 2. Enforce the interdiction law, placing the penalty where it belongs, on the retailer seller. 3. Make it a felony with a real penalty, for a liquor seller to sell liquor to an individual till drunk, then accept counter checks, then collect the money by means of threats of arrest when the person becomes sober. 4. Stop the delivery of booze into dry towns and communities. 5. Enforce the law which allows hotels to serve beer after 1 a.m. by its delivery to rooms by the bellhops. 6. Take the booze out of restaurants, drug stores, grocery stores, hotels, service stations, etc., so that the non-drinking citizens can buy the necessities of life without buying them in saloons. 7. Establish a hospital where the victims of the liquor appetite can be cured at state expense.

Then as soon as Oregon citizens wake up and face facts, we will take the state of Oregon out of the liquor business so that the children of the state of Oregon can have food and care instead of the money going for beer, wine and whiskey. ENID L. JOHNSON.

Thinks Stalin "Democratic" Dictator West Statyon, Ore. To the Editor: Editors have the opportunity to publish the political and economic events that transpire. When they are confused in their own mind as to the significance of those events, they can and do confuse their readers. Such is the situation in your editorial of Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, 1937, titled "Retreat from Socialism." No matter how skilled a writer may use his words, if he does not write fine himself to facts he soon writes into error in his published articles and conclusions. 1st Max Eastman is not a communist and has never been in sympathy with their program. He belongs to the international group that prepared the way for Hitler to acquire power and it is a matter of regret to attack and belittle him for not accomplishing in Russia or U.S.S.R. He can not see the difference between a dictator that rules by edicts as Hitler does and the democratic decisions arrived at through discussion under the communist program of action. Stalin being the secretary of the communist party in Russia, occupies the same position in the state as Earl Browder does in this country and nothing he proposes can be made into law until it has been accepted by the law making assemblies of the land. There is no straight road to socialism. It zig-zags like a stroke of lightning or bends like a river and may to the unthinking appear to retreat or turn back, but only to gather strength for the next turn. No matter what Max Eastman may think, historians are recording facts that have been accomplished. These facts show the U.S.S.R. has made the most rapid advance economically, politically and socially that has ever taken place. These facts also show that events which have taken place such as sabotage in industry causing enormous loss of both life and property; that individual murder of officials had been planned and taken place, in an effort to destroy those who had directed the reconstruction of the country. We in America have only had a small enemy to overcome in comparison, when Benedict Arnold turned traitor and when President Lincoln was shot by an assassin. Also in the unions and farm organizations there are individuals and groups of officials who sell out to the employers but these traitors are not communists. They are the graduates of the economic teaching of capitalism of "grab you get it, no matter how you get it." A study of the constitution of the U.S.S.R. shows that the government provides facilities for any person to criticize any proposed action or to publish any idea he may develop. These facilities are free of cost of printing press, issuing of leaflets. (Continued on page 6)

On the Record By DOROTHY THOMPSON

To My Valentines THE HABIT of giving presents should always be encouraged and all holidays perpetuated and all holidays perpetuated and all holidays perpetuated.

For Leon Blum: "The Last Civilian." For the Duke of Windsor: An anthology of the plays of Shakespeare, containing the following: "As You Like It," "Comedy of Errors," "The Tempest," "Much Ado About Nothing," "Love's Labor Lost," "All's Well That Ends Well" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

For Mrs. Simpson: "Death Comes for the Archbishop." For Stanley Baldwin: "The Last Puritan."

For Carter Glass: "The Goldbug." For Walter Runciman: "The Twelve Pound Look."

For Samuel Untermyer: "Nathan the Wise." For Norman Davis: "Look Homeward, Angell!" For Halle Selassie: "A Passage to India."

For John L. Lewis: "The Green Murder Case." For Alfred E. Sloan: "A man of God Stand Up" and "Some Do Not."

For Governor Murphy: "Between Two Worlds." For General Hugh Johnson: "The Sound and the Fury." For Walter Winchell: "Private Lives."

For Clifford Odets: "Return I Dare Not." For Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling: "Elizabeth and Her German Garden."

For Mae West: "Gray's Anatomy." For Peggy Hopkins Joyce: "Nice Old Men."

For John Barrymore: "What Every Woman Knows." For Shirley Temple: "My Life in Art." For Leon Trotsky: "Condemned to Live."

For Dr. Townsend: "Over the Hills to the Poor House." For Upton Sinclair: "This Believing World."

For the Dionne Quintuplets: "If I Had Four Apples." For John D. Rockefeller, Sr.: "No Quarter Given."

For Franklin Delano Roosevelt: "Quo Vadis." For Henry Morgenthau, Jr.: "Never Ask the End."

For Harry Hopkins: "Mutiny on the Bounty." For James A. Farley: "The Big Money."

For Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt: "The 'An' Also James Roosevelt." For Eleanor Roosevelt: "Around the World in Eleven Years."

For the United States Congress: "In the Steps of the Master." For the Supreme Court: "One More Spring."

For the Democratic party: "A Backward Glance O'er Travelled Roads." For the Republican party: "Wake Up and Live."

For Alfred Mossman Landon: "Live Alone and Like It." For John Hamilton: "The Sound of Running Feet."

For Herbert Hoover: "My Life and Hart Times." For William Lemke: "Gone With the Wind."

For Earl Browder: "The World's Hiss." For Father Coughlin: "Why Not Try God?"

For Joseph Stalin: "Dead Men Tell No Tales." For Adolph Hitler: "How to Win Friends and Influence People."

For General Goering: "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." For Benito Mussolini: "This Expanding Universe."

Ten Years Ago

February 14, 1927 No classes were held at Parish yesterday for the reason that water became mixed with the oil used in heating plant, making it impossible to heat building.

E. A. Rhoten was called to Yakima, Wn., today to arrange for a dispersal sale of herd of Jersey cattle owned by Erickson brothers of Yakima.

Salem now has an official flag pole located on corner of Chemeketa and High; before national emblem floated from small staff extending from building.

Twenty Years Ago

February 14, 1917 Large audience heard Williamette Women's Glee club make initial appearance in chapel last night.

Dr. B. L. Steeves elected president of board of trustees of Willamette university at meeting in Portland. Willamette's share of late A. E. Eaton will not be less than \$100,000 instead of \$33,000 previously estimated.

Mammoth interstate bridge between Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., across the Columbia river will be officially opened today. Two huge American flags high upon the draw span will be unfurled.

Delegates Elected

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—J. F. Stillwell was selected as delegate from the Albany Township club and Mrs. Maude Pratt Lewis as alternate, to attend the district convention to be held in Eugene. At the convention the election of a congressional district manager is to be selected.

Safety Valve

To the Editor: Reading the accounts of the doings of the Oregon legislature which is now in session is both amusing and disgusting and not at all encouraging. Some of us, citizens of Oregon, have been especially noticing the bills proposed to improve the State Liquor laws and so far they are as much of a farce as the law, known as the Knox Liquor law, which they claim to be trying to improve.

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To help these legislators, I am making a few suggestions as to how to improve the liquor law: 1. Place a penalty on the liquor dealer who breaks the law in any respect. 2. Enforce the interdiction law, placing the penalty where it belongs, on the retailer seller. 3. Make it a felony with a real penalty, for a liquor seller to sell liquor to an individual till drunk, then accept counter checks, then collect the money by means of threats of arrest when the person becomes sober. 4. Stop the delivery of booze into dry towns and communities. 5. Enforce the law which allows hotels to serve beer after 1 a.m. by its delivery to rooms by the bellhops. 6. Take the booze out of restaurants, drug stores, grocery stores, hotels, service stations, etc., so that the non-drinking citizens can buy the necessities of life without buying them in saloons. 7. Establish a hospital where the victims of the liquor appetite can be cured at state expense.

Then as soon as Oregon citizens wake up and face facts, we will take the state of Oregon out of the liquor business so that the children of the state of Oregon can have food and care instead of the money going for beer, wine and whiskey. ENID L. JOHNSON.

Thinks Stalin "Democratic" Dictator West Statyon, Ore. To the Editor: Editors have the opportunity to publish the political and economic events that transpire. When they are confused in their own mind as to the significance of those events, they can and do confuse their readers. Such is the situation in your editorial of Wednesday, Feb. 3rd, 1937, titled "Retreat from Socialism." No matter how skilled a writer may use his words, if he does not write fine himself to facts he soon writes into error in his published articles and conclusions. 1st Max Eastman is not a communist and has never been in sympathy with their program. He belongs to the international group that prepared the way for Hitler to acquire power and it is a matter of regret to attack and belittle him for not accomplishing in Russia or U.S.S.R. He can not see the difference between a dictator that rules by edicts as Hitler does and the democratic decisions arrived at through discussion under the communist program of action. Stalin being the secretary of the communist party in Russia, occupies the same position in the state as Earl Browder does in this country and nothing he proposes can be made into law until it has been accepted by the law making assemblies of the land. There is no straight road to socialism. It zig-zags like a stroke of lightning or bends like a river and may to the unthinking appear to retreat or turn back, but only to gather strength for the next turn. No matter what Max Eastman may think, historians are recording facts that have been accomplished. These facts show the U.S.S.R. has made the most rapid advance economically, politically and socially that has ever taken place. These facts also show that events which have taken place such as sabotage in industry causing enormous loss of both life and property; that individual murder of officials had been planned and taken place, in an effort to destroy those who had directed the reconstruction of the country. We in America have only had a small enemy to overcome in comparison, when Benedict Arnold turned traitor and when President Lincoln was shot by an assassin. Also in the unions and farm organizations there are individuals and groups of officials who sell out to the employers but these traitors are not communists. They are the graduates of the economic teaching of capitalism of "grab you get it, no matter how you get it." A study of the constitution of the U.S.S.R. shows that the government provides facilities for any person to criticize any proposed action or to publish any idea he may develop. These facilities are free of cost of printing press, issuing of leaflets. (Continued on page 6)

Safety Valve

To the Editor: Reading the accounts of the doings of the Oregon legislature which is now in session is both amusing and disgusting and not at all encouraging. Some of us, citizens of Oregon, have been especially noticing the bills proposed to improve the State Liquor laws and so far they are as much of a farce as the law, known as the Knox Liquor law, which they claim to be trying to improve.