

# The Oregon Statesman

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

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - Editor and Publisher

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.  
Charles A. Sprague, Pres. - Sheldon F. Sackett, Secy.  
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## New Profession

A field appears to be opening up which will give employment to a great many young men and women, it is that of labor organizer. When the CIO or AF of L undertakes to organize an industry it has to send in skilled men and women to enlist recruits. In the past it has called for a man thoroughly steeped in unionism, who was tough and "could take it," able to stand up against company police, deputy sheriffs and town vigilantes. The type required is changing, especially with the favor of government going to labor organization. The new type needs to be a person of intelligence able to speak conveniently, one saturated with the new philosophy of labor. Homer Martin, for instance, who heads the UAW, is a young man who left the Baptist ministry to go into the labor movement. Many college men and women who are now active in college "radical" groups will probably find jobs in labor organization work. With unionism growing the incomes of the organizations will increase, so the organizers will be fairly well paid. The new type organizer, more intelligent, less dependent on brute force, ought to be able to direct the labor movement away from the violence which has attended its history. This type also should be more reliable, less apt to be "reached" by ulterior influences because affiliation with the movement is something of a religion. Also, they will increase the demands on employers and on government, because they are apt to aim not so much at sharing profits as completely socializing them.

Along the same lines employers and employing organizations will have to dress up their staff engaged in labor relations. Instead of hiring bruisers and beat-up men and spies, they will need to employ men skilled in negotiation, men who have a better understanding of labor's demands and rights. Employers are going to have to rely more on intelligence and less on brute force either of their own guards or of complacent deputy sheriffs. So on the employer side there is going to open up a new profession, calling for men and women of talent to handle difficult problems of labor relations.

The fact of the change is indicated in the non-violent character of the two big strikes of the last 12 months, the coast shipping strike and the GMC strike. Lasting for weeks, with great tension on both sides, and plenty of temptations to resort to force, physical combat was reduced to a minimum. The sitdowns used force of course in physically occupying property; but because the company and the government did not undertake forcibly to expel them no deaths or injuries occurred though there were clashes outside the factories. Disputes waged without violence call for different leadership than those with beat-ups and intimidation.

So here is the beginning of a new profession, that undoubtedly will attract young people as a permanent work, where the pay is good and the job fairly steady. The labor relations of the future may be controlled largely by those who enter this profession both for labor unions and employing corporations.

## The Flood at Memphis

MRS. J. M. DEVERS has received a clipping from the Indianapolis Star which contains a graphic description of the recent flood in the midwest, written by her sister, Mrs. Helen Barnaby, who has been passing the winter in Memphis. Her article is worth reprinting here:

"We have had a week of glorious sunshine at Memphis. The turbulent waters of the Mississippi lose their gruesome aspect when viewed from this 'bluff city,' so named by the Indians. In the days of King Amasis of Egypt, Memphis on the Nile meant 'city of good abode' and 'mem' means mother of waters, which we cannot deny at the present time.

"Watching the fleet of twenty airplanes, amphibians and blimps, circling over the swollen waters, seeking to rescue isolated persons, studying the course of the levees and rivers, one marvels at the greatness of the huge undertaking.

"Crossing Harahan bridge at Memphis only the tops of houses can be viewed on the Arkansas side, with steamers plowing their way to remove persons, repair wires, or help strengthen the levees.

"A real exodus is taking place, both on highways and waters. Herds of cattle and mud-covered mules are halted in the long procession by ambulances bearing both negroes and whites, and loads of furniture and supplies are intermingled with trucks of supplies for reconstruction headed the opposite way.

"Constantly the shrill sirens are heard taking the disabled to hospitals. Children are ordered off main highways so that the livestock can proceed to their destination. The abandoned 'Noah's Ark' at the fairgrounds is coming into life as the refugees, whites, negroes, Indians and Mexicans are quartered there. Everything is under martial law, but many human elements arise. One man could not name his eleven children but said he knew them when he saw them. One little girl was undressed and put carefully to bed, but they had to remove her from the floor under the bed three times where she was fast asleep, as that was her customary sleeping place at home.

"The emotional life of our entire nation has become awakened. Again we are pioneers, but of the air as well as the water and land. The elements are perhaps beyond our control, but man has been given the wisdom and understanding heart to work in unison for this great cause. Every emergency is cared for through co-operation and goodwill and intelligence. One gets a cross-section of the nation at such a crisis."

## Youth Delinquency

THE Oregon City Enterprise tells the story of how three youths, two only 16 years old, one 21, who had been twice in the reform school, slugged and robbed a proprietor of a second-hand store, and left him unconscious on the floor. It tells also of a girl of 16 whose feet seem to be set in the downward path. The Enterprise says these four may all become institutional cases, and urges as a preventive of juvenile delinquency provision of a full-time recreation director for the county.

Why the continuous harvest of criminals from the ranks of youth? Every social agency we have warns against the life of crime. Yet the crop comes along each year as surely as a crop of grass, and the annual harvest fills to overflowing the training schools, reformatories and penitentiaries.

The banishment of child labor gives boys and girls plenty of idle time. Without jobs and without spending money except what they may wheedle from their parents, active young people find it easy to indulge in thievery, usually the first step in wrong-doing. They get in with a gang, they get a bad record with the police, from then on the downward way is greased, with little to offer resistance.

Child labor in mills and mines and factories was cruel and vicious. But in the abolishment of it there has been a vast amount of gush about the evils of child labor. To this excess sentimentalism is due part of the idleness which furnishes hands for the devil's work, according to the old adage. In city homes there is "nothing to do" for the growing boy or girl, for the hours out of school. The state cannot stop with abolishing child labor. It will have to go farther and provide wholesome ways for boys and girls to pass their leisure time. And homes need to do much more than they do both in providing "chores" for young people to perform each day, and stricter discipline to keep them from becoming recruits for the army of delinquents.

Most of the new deal theories kept T. Jefferson and A. Jackson turning over in their graves. This Judiciary proposal might make them sit up, but it is old J. Marshall whose corpse will do the spinning now for a while.

Mary Astor has eloped with a Mexican. Now what color will the baby be?

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Christianity and...  
relationship; Kagawa's book, "Brotherhood Economics."

"Christian doctrines are true, and I believe them myself with all my heart... The distinctive feature of Christianity is that it is a religion of love. As a doctrine the obligation to love is attractive; but it is love in action which might enable us Japanese to sacrifice all our Oriental background for this pearl of great price."

Thus read some words near the beginning of the first chapter of the new book, published in the United States last year, of Kagawa, the leading Japanese Christian philosopher and statesman. In English, the name of this book is "Brotherhood Economics."

Last Tuesday, this column had excerpts from another late book of Kagawa, published in 1934, entitled "Christ and Japan," in which he as much as said Japan might help powerfully in bringing permanent peace to the world if she would produce on her mountain sides edible nut trees and further develop her great sources of food from the sea, from which she already gets some 1200 varieties of fishes.

In his "Brotherhood Economics," Kagawa reverts again to the importance of Japan developing readily greater available sustenance supplies, including the production of nuts for feed for domestic animals and food for man. Quoting 18 of his paragraphs:

"Japan is often described as very much overpopulated. In one sense it is; in another it is not."

"Japan is very mountainous. Eighty-five per cent of our territory is unsuited for agriculture."

"If the entire population of Japan were located on the arable areas, the density would be 2751 people to the square mile."

"When the density of population is given according to actual area it is only 204 people to the square mile. England is more densely populated than that, for in that country there are 345 individuals to the square mile."

"The problem of food supply must be met in Japan according to the peculiar situation."

"For instance, if we were to plant trees on the mountain slopes, which would bear acorns and nuts, it would make a better situation."

"Acorns can be utilized to feed poultry, especially if they are mixed with soy beans. This would make an inexpensive feed for the production of eggs and poultry."

"The people themselves could be taught to make a greater use of edible nuts as their food."

"Furthermore, Japan could follow the example of Switzerland and breed milk goats on the mountain slopes. Goats will thrive on fodder which is 90 per cent weeds, while cows cannot feed on stuff that is more than 40 per cent weeds."

"In Denmark they have more than 73 breeding stations for milk goats, while in Japan we have none."

"A great increase in the food supply for Japan could be secured, if the people could be taught to breed goats and to use their milk as an item of their food supply."

"Up to this time, however, Japan has been ignoring these new plans of agriculture and dairy products."

"If we could only put into such undertakings the money which we are now using for armaments!"

"Japanese soldiers are not familiar with such matters of economics. They know only to rattle swords. This is really a serious situation in the Orient."

"In America also you vote for increase in armaments. The very next day cablegrams reach Japan and in turn we plan larger armaments. Foolish!"

"The only solution is to spend more money on economic enterprises and less for armament."

"The sea, too, can supply an unlimited amount of food. This is what we are utilizing in Japan, for there are more than 1,500,000 fishermen in our country. We catch sardines, and we catch whales. We go to the Arctic and secure more than 100 whales each year. One whale yields as much as the 1000 pigs. We go to the south as far as the equator to catch other kinds of sea foods."

"It is a misconception that the human race needs to suffer from lack of food. If we live as we should, there is no threat of a shortage of food. Greed is the cause of the want of luxuries and delicacies; he thirsts for money. That is what causes strife and dissension. Greed is a main cause of war far more threatening than the peril of overpopulation or the failure of natural resources."

"The above 18 paragraphs are from the closing chapter of 'Brotherhood Economics,' late Kagawa book. The next chapter is entitled 'World Peace Built on Brotherhood Love.'"

The paragraphs that precede the quoted ones above read:

"Causes of war are economic. Throughout the world today Christians are eager to find solution for the international situation which will guarantee world peace."

"There are many conscientious objectors, and I regard them as the finest people in the world. There are many nations, however, which do not understand such a philosophy as that."

(Continued on Tuesday.)

## "You've got 30 days to reform!"



## "LUXURY MODEL" by CHRISTIE

CHAPTER XXIII  
Tiresome Wallace Briscoe would probably hang on here for hours. There could be no getting rid of him unless she pleaded an appointment elsewhere for the remainder of the evening. She told her husband not to overdrive himself at his business conference and, when he had hung up at the other end, she put the receiver on the little shelf of the telephone container, and instructed Simes to go out on the terrace and tell Mr. Randolph that her husband and she wished to speak with him.

The mystified Jimmy arrived. From the fall of her eye she could see Simes busy on the terrace, removing the coffee cups and liqueur glasses, so there could be no chance of his spying on them.

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## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Debate Begins  
Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, has introduced into the senate a version of the Madison amendment, so named because something like it was once sponsored by James Madison, said to be the actual author of the Constitution. The issue which Senator Wheeler's amendment raises was warmly debated in the senate in congress in 1932, when exactly the same objections to the supreme court's final control over legislation were raised that have been made during the last four years, and the same defense was urged. Senator Wheeler's amendment provides that a congressional election must ensue, before congress can override the measure by a two-thirds vote, is evidence of the senator's scrupulous belief in the will of the people.

The objection which will be raised against it by possibly a majority in the present congress will be that it is too slow, and will repeatedly slow up legislative action. This column has no great objection to slowness, being convinced, in the first place, that the possibility of legislation as a real aid to the economic well-being of the people are very limited indeed, and that one arrangement, voluntarily arrived at by negotiation between workers and employers in a given industry, is a part of the solution. However, is a personal opinion. Politically speaking, anything which will accelerate speed will alleviate tension, and the alleviation of tension is desirable. It will be the sheers and most criminal blindness on the part of the opposition to the president's program to refuse to admit any constitutional crisis at all! This nation is unquestionably moving toward national consolidation, and the very forces which are being most violently opposing national political consolidation have been those which have contributed most to its necessity, namely the great industrial and banking interests. There is justice in the charge that they champion states rights only because the application of that doctrine puts them outside the operations of regulatory law. That was demonstrated with startling clarity when the New York state minimum wage law for women was nullified by constitutional by the United States supreme court. This column regrets the whole tendency toward the control and regulation of economic life by the state, but is clearly aware that working men and women are taking refuge in the state only because they prefer control by an instrument in which, at least, they have votes.

What form of alleviation of the crisis is most desirable is a question for the most careful thought. Mr. Lippmann has presented, in the last days, the arguments against allowing congress under any circumstances to override judicial decisions. He thus presents in advance the arguments against Senator Wheeler's proposed way out. One argument for Senator Wheeler's proposal rests in the theory—which is, indeed, Mr. Lippmann's own—that it will be almost impossible to frame a constitutional amendment which will cover the case.

But I believe that a satisfactory amendment could be framed. Certainly it is defeatism to admit that anything of the kind is beyond the capacity of human intelligence and good will, if the objective is kept clearly in mind. I, certainly, should like to hear expert opinions on the merits or demerits of the proposals advanced by Dean Clark, the liberal dean of the Yale Law School, who has proposed that the dilemma could be solved by a group of three amendments: One which would define commerce to include the manufacture, production and distribution of articles designed for interstate commerce; another, which would amend the Process of Law clause to mean what it certainly originally was.

(Continued on page 6)

## Safety Valve

Dollars Do Talk  
There are thousands of needy, worthy aged men and women going to bed hungry. Without enough food; not enough clothing to keep them warm. Not enough to keep the house properly heated. It is astounding to know and to think that the above conditions do exist, when we boast of having and living in a great land of plenty, and having the greatest law making body on earth, our United States congress. And to think and to know that the greatest law making body on earth could change the above picture over night but do not. And again to know that the democratic party as a party have had and do now have the most united and greatest power in the history of the democratic party, or ever will have again. Why don't they take advantage of the above situation and do something in the right direction, instead of veering to the left or continue indefinitely on the wrong track? (President Roosevelt and our congressmen are living in comfort and ease and do not have any concern as to where their next meal is coming from and because of this they think that all others should be in the same circumstances.)

We people elect the congressmen from the various states to go to Washington to make our laws for the whole country, for the farmer, the laborer, as well as the wealthy. The farmer, the agriculturist is the backbone of the country. Do they, the farmers, get the proper attention or protection? No. Why? Because the mighty dollar whispers and talks into our congressmen's ears, and the wealthy or big interests steal the show and get all of the attention.

If one thousand farmers who's farms are to be sold for delinquent taxes, are to go to congress to make an appeal for help, would they get recognition? No. And on the other hand if a few of the big interests would make appeal to the same body on the same issue, would they get recognition? Certainly. Why? Because here again is the mighty dollar talks. Why all of this unfairness? This is the answer. Our U. S. congress does not make the laws. Why don't they? For two reasons they do not. First, congress stamps what the president tells them; the second is because congress is under their thumbs, daily dallies about a bill no matter how important it would be to the backbone of the country. The farmer, to such a bill congress would invariably take, from three, six or twelve months in the passing. Why? Apparently the results are as the rank and file so often states (is that congress is just waiting to hear from and see what the effect will be to the wealthy or big interests) and the influence of these lobbyists

Small Taxpayer  
Your editorial called "Seventh Source" in Sunday's Statesman particularly drew our attention. The high salaries of congressmen it repulsive to derive money from pin-ball games, or liquor revenue. Certainly that's a little too obvious, his pretty close to the conscience, but how about the hard pressed small home owners who have to pay high taxes on their automobiles? The pin-ball game takes from young thoughtless players who have jobs and would squander their money elsewhere but the man or woman who probably has had no work since the canny work in the summer, must buy also and walk the streets in the cold looking for an odd job. He could meet his small home taxes which have been increased especially on taxicabs, by taking off the tax on his automobile. Usually these small home owners having been industrious enough to save for a home, are not asking to be free from all responsibility, but taxed only a small amount. What good is all the money spent for higher education to train the little Johnnies or Betties if they have no school for school and grow up with the bitter belief that high salaries have confiscated their birth right?

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