

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statement, March 22, 1931

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - Editor and Publisher

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
Charles A. Sprague, Pres. - S. J. F. Sackett, Secy.
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Industrial Deficiency

ONE source of Oregon's weakness economically is that it is a primary producer, that is, it ships out a large proportion of its export products either as raw materials or in semi-processed state. Lumber, for example, is just one step removed from logs—the bark has been cut off and the log cut into convenient-sized sections. A great deal of lumber is used in just this state; but the amount of labor consumed is low, and the value of the product is relatively low, as compared with other fabricated products.

Washington sells more of its timber in the form of pulp and paper products. This gives far greater employment, the product brings in a great deal more money, so Washington has a balance on exports while Oregon appears to have a deficiency.

These are the tentative conclusions of the regional planning commission, as reported in Business Survey of Portland. Oregon's forest products account for 87 per cent in volume of exports, while agriculture is only seven per cent, animals and animal products one per cent, manufactured products other than forest products three per cent.

In dollar value the disproportion is partly erased because the relative importance of agriculture doubles and of manufactured products is multiplied five times. These figures emphasize the need for more manufacturing in Oregon in order to obtain the highest values from our resources.

At the present time Oregon is denuding its lands of virgin timber shipping it out chiefly in rough lumber. For its greatest natural resources it is getting only modest returns. And when the forests are gone what economic base will there be for large sections of the state? Anyone who has visited cutover lands with their whitened stumps and ghost-like snags knows what an economic desert they form. Reforestation will come; but it will take a long time; and what will the intermediate generation do for employment?

It becomes a matter of great public necessity to revise our economy in the light of these facts. We need a slower rate of cutting (except for mature timber), more "selective logging" with young stuff left to continue growing. We need to turn a larger proportion of forests into specialty products: paper of various kinds, pulp for rayon, plyboards and other items for particular uses. Power development should be used to encourage these manufacturing plants, for cheap power is an inducement where other factors balance. There should be less public hostility to industrial development because without it the state will languish and its standard of living decline.

It is unfortunate that the Bonneville project with its quantities of power has become so much the subject of backbiting and political clash. Most of the issues could be settled without controversy if the problems could be studied objectively on the basis of what is best for the state. Distribution, for example, should not call for a separate and competing system, but should employ existing facilities either by acquisition or by bargaining with private companies as carriers. It is foolish to apply postage stamp rates for Bonneville power all over the state, unless there is a network of low-cost generating plants scattered over the state. Otherwise the excessive cost of transmitting energy would wipe out Bonneville's advantage as a low-cost producer. There should be no quarrel between rural electrification and industries because there is an abundance of power for both at least for a considerable period of time; and the demands of a growing industrial population will afford a larger market for farm-grown products.

There need be little fear of industrial slums in the northwest. Industry is fast getting away from those conditions. Visit Twin Linn or Camas if you want to see clean, prosperous industrial cities. Salem's paper mill is surely an asset to the community, farmers as well as laboring people.

Shall Oregon be a backward state retarded in its development and soon stripped of its greatest natural resource by prodigal methods? Or shall the state be alert to its opportunities and to its responsibilities, and push intelligent utilization of its resources of land, of forests, of water power to build up a well-balanced economy, with a population not congested but one maintaining a high standard of living? The answers lie with the leaders, and with the plain citizens who select the leaders.

"Overalls, 45c a Pair"

WORKMEN were tearing down the Ed Croisan house on South Church street and came across a copy of the Weekly Statesman of May 26, 1899. That was just after the Spanish war, but the Philippine war was in progress. Eggs were 15c a dozen; potatoes scarce at 80c per cwt.; chickens were 10c a pound. Of special interest were the advertisements. Croisan had a half page ad as "Salem's leading implement house"; maybe that was why the issue was preserved. Jos. Meyers & Son ran a good-sized ad. This store was predecessor to Millers of today. E. T. Barnes had as the name of his store the "New York Racket". That was a very common designation of a store in the old days, a "racket store". No merchant would dare use the term now, after Al Capone gave it a peculiar twist of meaning.

There was another racket store advertised, "Friedman's New Racket." His ad was mostly editorializing about strikes and labor. It has rather a modern ring. For instance he observes there are:

"Too many strikes nowadays, too many accidents (think of that automobile!), too much cold weather, too much rain, too much capital driven out by foolish strikers, too much liberty allowed to foolish agitators by the organized labor, there could be nothing better for the country at large than organized labor, the federation of labor, if managed by level-headed men would be a blessing to the country were the men to act uprightly before the laws of their country and their fellowmen."

After further discussion of labor and strikes, approving some strikes but condemning the strike at Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines in north Idaho, Friedman concludes, neatly wrapping his ad in the closing paragraph:

"Just think of men quitting a job where they are getting \$3.50 a day, and only half pay, look what Friedman has to do at that New Racket, and glad to hold his job from early morning until late at night, sells overalls for 40c a pair that cost \$5 a doz., sells spool cotton for 2c a spool that cost 25c a dozen. . . . But the only show for profit at Friedman's New Racket is that we buy on credit and sell for cash."

History has a way of repeating itself. The experiences of today seem new and fresh, but usually there is a parallel in the record of the past. Forty-five cents a pair seems cheap for overalls; but labor troubles were subject of talk back in 1899, and before.

This generation ought to acquire the strip of land between the highway and river in West Salem for a public park. Present improvements are of slight value compared with what they may be ten years hence. Eastern cities woke up, years late, to acquire river frontage for park purposes. Salem may wake up, years late too. How much better to rouse ourselves now and acquire the property, transforming it into a place of beauty.

It never does to mention exceptional products in fruits or flowers, because someone in Salem or in this valley will report one even more exceptional. We saw overalls for 40c a pair the other day. Mrs. S. E. Hardesty, 375 19th st. reports she has several 46 in. tall, and two which measure 56 inches. She has the real flagstaff for her "flags."

The Russians ought to use a dirigible to fly around in the Arctic. Then they could use the north pole for mooring mast.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Something more about the ill fated 1846 immigration; Lorenzo Byrd was with Rev. Cornwall:

(Continuing from Sunday:) Many events in the life of Lorenzo A. Byrd, 1846 pioneer, were overlooked by the person who wrote the sketch in the Chapman book. They include the parts he took in relieving the suffering travelers in the Umpqua country in the winter of 1846-7.

They are not likely to ever be told in full, for, though a friend took notes from him on them, they were lost.

Mrs. McMahan heard enough from her father's lips to know he crossed and recrossed the swollen stream in the South Umpqua canyon many times, wading in water up to his waist and more, carrying what he could of food supplies on his back, and often returning in stretches of the way, to get what he was not able to stand up under the first times.

Thus, when Rev. Cornwall halted to spend the rest of the winter on Cabin creek, with the stragglers he could succeed on his way to the settlements in the Willamette valley, the total board of food saved, while it was not large, amounted to life saving relief for a lot of starving people, by skimping.

In building the cabin on Cabin creek, it was necessary to assemble the logs by main strength of human hands, in which, as already indicated, Mr. Byrd had a large part.

Mr. Byrd and a member of the party called "Uncle Jimmy" went on over the Calapooia mountain that divides the Umpqua from the Willamette valley, looking for food supplies. They found a man named Simpson not far from the site of Eugene who had thrifflily hoarded some food supplies. They made a bargain with Simpson that for a share of his hoarded supplies they would return in the spring and pay in full with work in splitting rails for fencing Simpson's land.

They did return, on their way to the central Willamette valley, and paid in full as agreed with work in making rails.

How well did Mr. Byrd, 1846 pioneer, do in his gold mining in California? He did very well, brought back good sized pouches of the precious yellow dust.

William Byrd, another member of the 1846 covered wagon immigration, had settled at what has since been known as Parkersville, which became a lively town, with postoffice, stores, grist mill, fine hotel, shops, etc., etc.

Parkersville, long since one of the ghost towns of Oregon, was located east of what was then old Waconda, long since moved to Gervais, and about three miles from what became Mt. Angel. One of the principal cross roads of Marion county in those days ran east and west through old Waconda, leading east to Parkersville and west to Fairfield. That pioneer road still joins the two ghost towns and runs through what was one of the main streets of the third—but it is now a comparatively minor thoroughfare, not paved or oiled.

Readers of this column know old Waconda was the Oregon city that was God. The name was changed by some one or more of the Wilsons, or Hunt or Gervais, or the Astor party, 1811-12, and he or they got it from Rocky mountain tribe of Indians, whose Great Spirit—whose God—was called by them Waconda.

The 1871 Salem directory listed two telegraph offices in Marion county, in of course the two principal cities. They were in Waconda and Salem. But the blow even then had been dealt to old Waconda. It had been the child of the overland stage days, with an important station there, and the Ben Holladay railroad had already come through and left Waconda to one side. The depot was established at Gervais, and the buildings of old Waconda were on wheels.

The brewery peristed at Waconda for a considerable time—10 to 12 years or more, but it finally folded up for lack of business and even all traces of the old building were obliterated. It stood across the main street (now Pacific highway) from the Checkerboard auto camp, where now may be seen a nice residence. There is another Waconda, a few miles away on the Oregon Electric, but even this newer one is taking on the characteristics of a ghost town. In due course, it will be a Salem suburb. Will its residents then remember that they are in a neighborhood whose name once meant God?

The reader will say that is a long preface to lead up to the fact that Lorenzo A. Byrd, 1846 pioneer, lost a considerable portion of the wealth he gained in the California mines by investing in old Parkersville, which was the child of his friend William Parker, plains companion. It was this way. Byrd and Parker put up a saw mill on Little Pudding river, flowing through the town. A flood came and washed away their mill. They rebuilt their mill after the time for freshets had passed. The next high water season the thing was repeated, and this so flattened them out and discouraged them that they did not re-build. And there has not been such high water in all the years since!

(Concluded tomorrow.)

Goes to Montana

BRUSH CREEK, May 31.—Miss Helen Elton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Elton, has gone to Montana where she will spend considerable time vacationing with friends.

Knee-Deep—in June!



Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

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WASHINGTON, May 28.—When the house resumes next Tuesday, we shall see the outcome of a controversy, between congress and the president, involving far-reaching principles.

The president, some weeks ago, asked congress to give him \$1,500,000,000 for relief. He asked congress to appropriate it as a lump sum. What should be done with it, how it should be allocated, between one state or another, and as between one form of relief or another—all this was to be determined by the president, either by the president directly or by his relief administrator, Mr. Harry Hopkins.

In congress the president's request gave rise to some opposition. Several groups of members asked that congress itself should allocate the \$1,500,000,000, in part at least. One group contended that \$55,000,000 should be used for flood and drought control. Another group contended \$15,000,000 should be earmarked for roads and grade crossing elimination. Another group contended that \$300,000,000 should be allocated for yet other specific purposes.

The groups demanding that congress "ear-mark" part of the \$1,500,000,000 compose, probably, a majority of the house. They were well on their way to success on Thursday when the democratic leader, Mr. Rayburn, of Texas, asked that the house adjourn until Tuesday. To persuade the house to agree to this, Mr. Rayburn assured the house that "I believe that within a few hours we can get together with the man (Mr. Roosevelt) who must administer this law . . . and adjust this whole matter . . . everything humanly possible to bring about an adjustment fair to every man, to every section, and to every project, will be done by me."

Thus the controversy stands. If the issue were a simple one between having congress allocate much of the fund, or letting Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hopkins allocate it all, much might be said for the president's position. From the point of view of economy alone, probably greater economy would be achieved by having the president control the fund. At least this would be true at present, because for some weeks the president has seemed to have his mind on economy.

If congress were to allocate wholly the funds for relief, the method practiced in congress would almost surely be the "pork barrel" method. Congressmen from one state, wishing an appropriation for flood control in that state, would enter into bargains with congressmen from a second state having the same wish. And so with road projects. The sum of this nation-wide log-rolling would be very large. In 1933, when Mr. Garner, now vice-president, was speaker of the house, the democrats under his leadership—then being a majority, and having little consideration for the republicans, Mr. Hoover, who was then president—wrote a pork barrel appropriation for almost literally every congressional district in the country.

Also it is fair to say, in the present situation, that if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hopkins are permitted to allocate the fund, more of it would go directly into wages. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hopkins can choose, among all possible projects, these which pay out the largest proportion in wages, and a smaller proportion for materials. In the allocation proposed in the house, for flood control and roads, a large proportion of the funds go to pay materials, a comparatively small proportion for wages.

In all this I seem to be saying that the president ought to win the present controversy with the house, that it is better the \$1,500,000,000 be allocated wholly by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hopkins. Normally, that would be true. If Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hopkins were acting merely and wholly as administrators of a fund, if they had no purpose or motive except to direct the money to where it is most needed and can be most fruitfully expended—in that event, it would be better that they should have full control of the fund.

But the actual condition is not normal. There is involved an issue larger than efficiency or economy. There is a widespread feeling that Mr. Roosevelt and his subordinates use the relief funds so as to influence politics and important national policies.

President Roosevelt is engaged in an attempt to change the form of government of the United States. The attempt expresses itself currently in three measures pending in congress, the measure to change the courts; the executive reorganization measure, which takes many powers away from congress and gives them to the president; and the so-called new NRA measure, which among other effects would tend to greatly reduce the importance of the states and the powers and functions of state legislatures. And if Mr. Roosevelt is given control of the relief fund, it can be so used as to promote Mr. Roosevelt's purpose of changing the form of government.

Consider the case of an individual congressman. United with other congressmen, he gives the president \$1,500,000,000 for relief. Presently the congressman wants a small fraction of that money for a relief project in his district; he is under pressure from his district to get it; whether he gets it may determine whether he is reelected next year.

To get the appropriation for his district, the congressman has now only one way. He must go to the president for it, or to one of the president's subordinates. He must get hat in hand. Going as a supplicant, he must go in such a way as to make himself agreeable. And the best way to make himself agreeable is by promising, directly or by implication, that he will vote for the president's measures in congress—vote for the court measure, vote for the executive reorganization measure, vote for the "new NRA."

In other words, congress, by surrendering allocation of the relief fund, surrenders its independence; it surrenders the independence without which congress cannot be a coordinate branch of the government.

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Port Orford Plan Held Unjustified

PORTLAND, May 31.—(AP)—Colonel Thomas M. Robins, divisional army engineer, said today high construction and maintenance costs and the improbability of future interior railroad connections led him to make an adverse report on the Port Orford harbor development project.

He pointed out to proponents their right to appeal his decision to the board of engineers for rivers and harbors at Washington, D. C.

"This report finds that the first cost of any worthwhile harbor improvement at Port Orford will be considerably in excess of \$2,000,000 and that maintenance costs will be high," Col. Robins said.

"Provisions for adequate facilities for navigation together with railroad connections with the interior would bring about a material saving in transportation costs to the general public but there is no definite assurance that does not appear that in the long run the annual saving would exceed by a substantial amount the annual cost of necessary harbor development."

"It is not believed that the United States would be justified in undertaking improvement of the locality at this time."

Large Crowd out For School Event

HAYESVILLE, May 31.—A packed house greeted the graduation class exercises at the Hayesville school Friday night. The program was well delivered and was a credit to the teachers.

The children did exceptionally well in receiving extra credits during the last month.

In the first grade, Dorothy Waltemeyer received first place with 18 credits; Stanley Clark Joyce Henderson, eight; Bobby Carrow, six; Jerry Benson, five; Herbert Newton, four; Ruth Edder, three; and Robert Dunsmuir, two.

In the second grade Paul Fuhrer topped the list with 11 credits; Mary Ann Fisher and Kyo Furuyama, nine each; Billy Willis, eight; Robert Sauer, Rosemary Byrd and Ray Carrow, seven; George Zurinden, Robert Cooley and Jimmie Lane, six; Sheila Baltzer and Gloria Parker, five; Stanley Bacon and Dolores Martin, four.

Third grade, Elsie Stettler and Jean Doolittle, nine each; Clyde Kaste, eight; Charles Sauer and Lloyd Cooley, seven; Laura Lee Newton, six; Joy Ann Klatt and Lucille Paulson, five; Frances Whitehead and Beverly Woodbridge, three; and Mary Jean Breighelmer, two.

Intermediate grades, Denise Verhaeghe, 15; Margaret Francisco, 10; June George and Matsune Ishida, 9; Betty Ann Willis, and Keith Henderson, 8; Max Darrell, 5; Billy Beyer and Jimmie Stettler, 4.

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Monmouth Has Much Building

Many new Homes Under Construction; Inlow Purchases Tract

MONMOUTH, May 31.—Building of new homes here has increased in number that of any previous period prior to 1929. George Reed, contractor, has completed a new house for Mrs. C. H. Cox, and has two more houses under construction. Forrest DeLapp bought one-half acre of land from J. E. Wingear last week in the northwest part of town, and will start building a bungalow with full basement in June.

H. A. Inlow of LaGrande bought a tract of land this week from A. B. Sacre's acreage, also in the northeast section of town, where he will build a home this summer.

Lyman Parker obtained a permit this week to build a 5-room bungalow on corner of Ackerman and College streets.

C. C. Mulkey and son, Kenneth, have a bungalow under construction on West Clay street.

Leslie Davis is building a new home with full basement on his acreage near the east entrance to town.

J. B. Lorence is building a new home with full basement on his farm a mile north on west side highway.

Clarence Grundt is remodeling and enlarging his farm home.

Twin Calves Born
A cow belonging to Forrest DeLapp became the mother of twin calves this week; a male and a female.

In a poppy poster contest sponsored by the local American Legion auxiliary, more than 60 entries were submitted by pupils of the seventh and eighth grades of Monmouth. Winners were: Arlene Gregory, first; Ruth Noble, second; Geraldine Morris, third. Small cash prizes were awarded. Judges: Mrs. Percy Lane, head of O.N.S. art department; Miss Helen Irwin, Monmouth high school; Rev. W. A. Elkins, minister of the Christian church.

Organize Auxiliary
A woman's auxiliary of Monmouth Township club No. 1, was organized this week at the home of Mrs. A. J. Whitaker. Mrs. Joe Rogers, ar., of Oak Point was named president; Mrs. Nathan Bennett, Monmouth, secretary-treasurer. The auxiliary will meet every two weeks. Mrs. Percy Lane will be the next hostess.

At the annual Evangelical conference of Oregon-Washington in Salem, Rev. A. N. Glanville of Monmouth was assigned to Oregon City. He has served here the past three years. Rev. E. C. Hicks, now of Albany, will have the Monmouth charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Allen started May 20 for Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where he has a teaching position in the department of manual arts and science in the state university of Louisiana. He has been head of that work in Monmouth high school the past 6 years.

Large Aircraft Concerns May Send Blueprints for Model Contest for Boys

SILVERTON, May 31.—Harry Wilson, Jr., chairman of the Model airplane contest to be conducted here, Silverton, under the sponsorship of the Sons of Legion, reports that he has contacted Stinson, Boeing, Waco and Douglas aircraft factories for plans and specifications to be used in the contest.

The contest will be open to all boys 15 years of age and under in this community. Three classes of competitors will be 18 years and younger; 14 years and younger; 11 years and younger. The two divisions will include flying and non-flying and racing and endurance models.

Radio Programs

KOAC—TUESDAY—540 Kc.
9:00—Today's Programs.
9:05—Homemakers' Hour.
10:00—Weather Forecast.
10:01—Oregon State College Commencement.
12:00—News.
12:15—Furn Hour.
1:15—Guiding.
2:00—Guarding Your Health.
2:15—Music.
2:30—Laughters of the American Revolution.
3:00—Your Girl in High School.
3:15—What a Dean of Girls Can Do in Small High School.—Mary Wilson, teacher in Oakland High School.
4:00—We Listen to Music.
4:15—Yard for Boys and Girls.
6:00—Music.
6:15—News.
6:30—Furn Hour.
7:30—The Citizen and His School.
8:00—OSU Musicals.
8:15—Book of the Week.

KOIN—TUESDAY—940 Kc.
6:30—Clock. 7:45—Homemakers.
8:00—News.
8:05—Sons of Pioneers, vocal.
8:15—Rhythm and Romance.
8:30—Monsieur de Helene Tress, drama.
8:45—Our Gal Sunday.
9:00—Comedy and Bob, serial.
9:15—Hymns of all churches.
9:27—Betty Crocker.
9:30—Madame T. T.
9:45—Who's who in news.
10:15—Aunt Jenny's stories.
10:30—De. Brock.
11:15—Cooking for fun.
12:00—News.
12:15—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
12:30—Home town sketches.
1:00—Del Quisen arch.
1:15—Study.
1:30—St. Louis Synchropters.
1:45—News. 2:30—Newlyweds.
2:50—Western home.
3:30—Variety.
4:15—Hammerstein Music hall, varied.
4:45—Bananaland songs.
5:00—Cassandra.
5:30—Jack Oakie's College, variety.
6:45—Leaves 21.
7:00—Scattered Bains, drama.
7:15—Archie arch.
8:00—Al Pearce and his gang.
8:30—Alexander Woolcott.
8:45—Health and accident stories.
9: