

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor and Publisher

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Future of Small Business Man

BUSINESS men, and young men contemplating a business career, ought to read the article by John Allen Murphy, "Can the Small Business Man Survive," which appears in the June Harpers monthly. At a time when the crepe hangers are doleful about business prospects, and foresee the time when a few big corporations will run all the business, with the most of the workers their employees, Mr. Murphy offers an analysis of the situation which will hearten the men who want to be independent business operators, even if they do not build up big businesses of their own.

He paints the familiar side of the picture, how corporations grow until they absorb most of the business in particular lines. Four meat packers handle 40 per cent of the business, the remaining 60 per cent is divided among 1200 companies. About 40 per cent of electrical merchandise is made by two companies. One company produces about half the country's soap.

There were 6,500 tanning establishments in 1845 and in 1933 there were 412. In 1900 there were 28,014 manufacturers of men's clothing employing 191,043 persons, with an annual output worth \$415,000,000. The 1925 census showed only 4,000 manufacturers in this field, employing 174,332 persons, but the value of the output was more than a billion dollars a year. In 1930 200 of the largest companies in the country, outside of banking, controlled about 49 per cent of the non-banking corporate wealth. The other 51 per cent was controlled by some 300,000 smaller concerns.

But the startling fact which Murphy brings out is that a very large number of the big corporations were themselves small businesses comparatively a short time ago:

"Men with ambition, initiative, and enterprise have always been inclined to go into business for themselves. Men of this type have been daring and resourceful enough to operate under their own steam and to create their own opportunities. They are too independent to lean on others for jobs. They prefer to take the chance of gaining the much larger rewards to be obtained in owning a business, to the security of a steady position, with its comparatively small income."

Big corporations suffer from their size. They are not flexible like a small concern which can alter its policy in short order. The small business man manages his business personally, giving attention to its details. He can carry out his own ideas, and is constantly on the alert to develop new ideas. His authority is exerted directly, and not diluted through subordinates. Usually his labor relations are better because he picks his workers and knows them personally. These are all factors making for the success of the small business man.

Murphy offers this conclusion: "So the evidence is overwhelming that the small business man has a chance. His best chance, however, is to become a big business man. If he is able to compete with the huge corporations through the originality or the daring or the efficiency of his methods he will not remain small long.

"The opportunity today for the small man is to exploit new ideas. In fact, that has always been true. Most of the 1200 leading companies started with a new idea—soap, harvesters, automobiles, or whatever it was. There is little competition in new-idea fields. Generally capital is not interested in ideas, at least not until those ideas have produced physical properties on which bankers can base their financing. The efficient small man with a sound idea for a business inevitably becomes big."

Murphy did not discuss the political angle to the business problem; but surely the trend of new legislation is to boost the little man and hobble the big corporation; and that is another factor which the young man entering business may well consider.

Whether they like the current weather or not, Oregon farmers are not doing so badly. The bureau of agricultural economics said their income in the first four months of 1937 was \$21,091,000 as compared to \$18,999,000 for the same period in 1936, and \$12,126,000 in 1934. The gain over last year was close to 25 per cent, whereas for the nation it was 16 per cent. By the way, of that \$21,091,000, livestock accounted for \$13,656,000, well over half of the total.

Just 15 years ago yesterday Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of labor, said his organization had contributed more to the nation's prosperity than any other organization. He said that the nation's banks, and the nation itself, are absolutely sound.

What Comptroller O'Connor told the Willamette seniors was doubtless of great value to them, but what he told a small group at a luncheon earlier in the month was vastly cheering—that the nation's banks, and the nation itself, are absolutely sound.

A woman's hat blew off and skittered down the sidewalk and an obliging newsboy retrieved it. Not so much opportunity for that type of politeness since so many people went collegiate.

Editorial Comment
From Other Papers

Harlow and Hoyden
The wires at noon today brought in the sudden story that Jean Harlow, whom some of the news room cynics called Jean "Harlot," was dead. What to be done with the report? A banner headline was decided upon, not because Miss Harlow will be remembered for long, but because she was prominent in the news for a time, because her passing was sudden and sad and because she was a household word to millions of American movie-goers.

The movies have done that to a few individuals who have the "certain something" which brings them to fame. Obscure yesterday, known everywhere today, forgotten tomorrow. Of such stuff was this blonde-haired Harlean Carpenter.

She came from the prosaic town of Kansas City from a prosaic family. This madcap film actress, whose life epitomized the comedy and tragedy of the films. Three times in her brief span of life she had wed; an adolescent marriage at 16 which brought her wealth and a chance to fraternize with movie stars. A marriage with Paul Bern, which brought her fame, because her passing was sudden and sad and because she was a household word to millions of American movie-goers.

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Reunion of Students Is Held at Monmouth Home

MONMOUTH, June 12. — The sixth annual reunion of men and women students who made their home with the Misses Maggie and Alice Butler while attending Oregon Normal school, was held Sunday at the Butler home. An aggregation of 30 from various sections of the state were present. A basket dinner was served on the lawn.

These officers were named: Harold Cooper, Newberg, president; Mrs. Lina Miller, Ballston, vice president; Mrs. A. Edmondson, Carlton, secretary-treasurer and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Portland, social secretary.

Cochrans to Dakota

SILVERTON, June 12. — Mr. and Mrs. William Pickell, Richard Pickell, Ronny Olson and Alice Cochran have come to Carthage, S. D., where Mr. and Mrs. Pickell and Ronny will visit. Richard Pickell and Cochran will attend summer school at the University of Minnesota.

Bits for Breakfast
By R. J. HENDRICKS

People of Sheridan Press, 6-13-37 should study Oregon history, and Associated Press might take a course:

Here is a dispatch that appeared on June 4 and 5 in Oregon newspapers: "SHERIDAN, June 4.—(P)—General Phil Sheridan, who rounded up the Grand Ronde Indians and ended their warfare on the white settlers, will be honored tomorrow when this town, named for the general, holds a parade in his memory. "A pageant queen, to be more than 70 years old, will be named before the parade."

The (P) in the parenthesis means Associated Press. The news matter about the parade honoring the man for whom the town of Sheridan was named no doubt originated in the city of Sheridan; but it was put on the wires by an Associated Press employee.

That is, by one working for the greatest non profit cooperative news agency in the world in all time. The person at Sheridan ought to know that Philip H. Sheridan did not attain the prominence making his name worthy to be borne by that city through rounding up the Grand Ronde Indians and ending their warfare on the white settlers. Why?

In the first place, because there were no Grand Ronde Indians to round up, and, secondly, because they had their warfare on the white settlers ended.

But he did accomplish things in his remarkable career that made him worthy to have his name given to the 17 towns and cities in that number of states of this nation that bear it, and to numerous counties called Sheridan, besides lakes, rivers, etc., etc.

Sheridan achieved some of his most valuable training qualifying him to lead regiments, brigades, armies, while serving in Oregon, with headquarters at old Fort Yamhill, not far from the site of the Grand Ronde reservation. And the services of highest value in that respect were in commanding men who were guarding and guiding Indians. But they were Indians from all tribes of the northern part of the Grand Ronde reservation. There was no Grand Ronde tribe of Indians.

Sheridan arrived at old Fort Yamhill, then called Hazlett's camp, in the month of April, 1856, and took full charge of the station, which really meant of the whole Coast reservation. Having been born March 6, 1831, the reader will see that he was a second lieutenant in the regular army. A pretty big job for so young a man, the average reader will say. Well, people kept on saying that, clear up to the battle of the Oregoon Sept. 19, 1854, which he won when 23 years, 6 months and 13 days old. No one complained of his youthful age after that; no one but General Jubal A. Early, whose armies he licked.

There would be some excuse for the people of any other Oregon town for ascribing the fame of Philip H. Sheridan to rounding up the Grand Ronde Indians and ending their warfare on the white settlers. There is no good excuse for the people of Sheridan, Oregon.

And there is surely no good excuse for the Oregon employee of the great Associated Press.

Before they again "honor" the man after whom their town was named in pageantry and parade, the people of Sheridan should take a course in Oregon history, with emphasis on the career of Philip H. Sheridan.

And with special attention to the part of his life work done in Oregon, with headquarters at old Fort Yamhill, near Sheridan, all that time, from April 25, 1856, to September 1, 1861, when he left to join the Union forces at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

They should, too, organize to support the movement for marking the site of old Fort Yamhill, for making it a national or state park, or both. It will be still when it becomes either.

The "Sheridan house" at both stands, in good repair, on its original site. That is, the house that was headquarters at Fort Yamhill; had quarters for the commanding officers.

Re-Elect Johnson To Teach Grades

SCIO, June 12.—Vincent Johnson was re-elected to teach upper grades in Scio at a meeting Wednesday of directors of district No. 95. Monthly salary was stated at \$85.

Veloris Crenshaw, Scio, and Iris Cutsforth, Monmouth, had previously been chosen by the board to instruct in the grades at a monthly salary of \$80.

A fourth teacher will not be hired for the coming year, as in years past, unless arrangements be made to continue bus service from outside districts. Buses transporting grade students have been operating at a loss to the Scio district for several years past, according to board members.



On the Record
By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Our Pending Revolution in

In the midst of the oppressive Washington heat, the present Congress is being urged to pass without delay a series of bills, which, if they go through, will change radically the entire structure of government in the United States. These bills are not isolated measures, but are added up to a consistent picture. And the picture is of a tremendously centralized government, with a power and authority vested in the President, not far from equal to the power and authority vested in Mussolini or in Stalin.

The system of government under

which the nation has been living for a hundred and fifty years. It is possible that they may come to think that the times demand such changes. They have the right so to will and to act. But it is impossible to believe that the people of the United States actually have the remotest idea of the true significance of the proposals which are being made under the general motif of "extending the frontiers of social progress." It is impossible that the people of the United States want to make a revolution. But if we want one, then in heaven's name, let us make one in full consciousness of what we are doing. If we wish to turn the Congress of the United States into a mere-sounding board and rubber stamp, vesting its traditional powers in commissions all held in the hands of the President, let us decide to do so after giving thought. Two revolutions in this country have been made—by the people and in struggle. Shall the third be not made, but merely tolerated?

A Federal government of limited powers.

To pass these measures one needs on the bench men who believe more in the President than they do in the Constitution. Whatever democratic government may or may not be it is deliberate government. There is no legislative body in the world capable in a few weeks' time of formulating a measured judgment about changes so profound, or of hearing about them from their constituents in the country. Nor is the public asked to take time to consider. On the contrary other completely minor issues are thrown into the arena to swamp the headlines of the press and to deflect the attention of Congress—such things as the new purge of the rich, the economic royalists being Mr. Roosevelt's Jews and Trotskyists. Whenever the public attention needs to be diverted, arrest some priests for immorality, or discover a sabotage plot among the state engineers, or get after the owners of yachts who have incorporated them! That's the modern technique, apparently, for treating the people as though they were endowed with no sense or reason.

"We face an even greater crisis than in 1932," said the President, in a speech exhorting support for the plan for reorganizing the judiciary.

We do indeed. And the question is not whether we are going to face it, or go grinning dumbly toward an uncertain fate, trusting the laws of chance and the President. If we are going to face it we had better imitate the hunger and bonus marchers and stage a march on Washington with just one demand: That Congress hold its historic power of deliberation, and give this country time to consider where it is going, and why.

For it is possible to take steps which never again can be retraced. The processes of history are not always reversible. We can start a program which they will go on, under its own impetus, invested with police powers which the people cannot control. I cannot recall a case in history where a popular body, having yielded its powers, ever was able to recapture them.

Coleman of Salem Wins News Trophy

MONMOUTH, June 12. — Charles Coleman, Salem, a junior student at Oregon Normal, has been named the outstanding contributor on the Lamron staff for the past year. His name will be engraved on the Lamron trophy, a silver loving cup.

Scio Gutters Overflow As Heavy Shower Hits

SCIO, June 12. — Gutters in Scio overflowed Friday afternoon when a ten-minute thunder-shower struck this area. The driving rain was accompanied by mild weather.

KOIN-SUNDAY-940 Kc.

- 8:30—Comics Breakfast club.
8:30—Imperial conference.
8:40—Poetic strings.
9:00—Johnnie Serenade.
10:30—Bible drama.
10:40—Everbody's music.
12:00—Spelling bee.
1:00—Old Songs of the church.
2:00—Rainbow's Parade.
2:00—Joe Penner, comedy.
2:30—Rabinoff and His Violin.
3:00—Johnnie Serenade.
3:30—Eyes of the World.
3:45—Indian program.
4:00—Sunday Evening Hour.
5:00—Community sing.
6:00—Man and his world.
6:45—Singing Strings.
7:15—Just Plain Music.
8:00—Deane Durbin and Bobby Breen.
8:45—Charlie Hump.
9:00—Fitzpatrick orch.
9:30—Dress, organ.
10:00—Phantom violin.
10:15—Temple Song, CBS.
10:45—Carlson orch.
11:00—Door to the Moon.
11:30—12 Western's orch.

Sage of Sale Speculates

By D. H. TALMADGE

Simple Things
Alas, for the things that were to be,

Which came not as years went past!
Alas, for things that were not to be,

But which came both thick and fast!
We thought we knew, but we did not know,

Made boasts and could not make good,
Serenely, we visioned fond plans grow,

Their failures ne'er understood,
Determined, we, our own way to go,

As vanity said we should,
And so our plans went far askew,
As we might have known they would,

Our troubles came through wisdom spurned,
Through the false belief that clings,

And we did not know, nor ever learned,
The truth of simple things.

Contemplation is a frame of mind especially adapted for use while recovering from the kick of a friendly mule. Nature is nature.

A gentleman, recently from the east, propounds this query: "When, approximately, does the overcoat season begin in this region?" The query is much easier to answer than it would have been had he not used that nice word "approximately," because that is the only way the overcoat season begins in this country. It is probable that more weather begins "approximately" in this region than in any other part of the United States.

It is perhaps more noticeable on Commercial street than elsewhere in the city, but those auto truck trains certainly do monopolize the conversation while they are on the block.

Every man has some characteristic that causes him to stand out from his fellows. Ed Culp, up on Crane creek, could work himself into the most violent temper over a rotten mastic stick of any man I ever knew. Of course, it is nothing to inspire a merry laugh, or a fact that a match head breaks off when being drawn across the landing field of a man's trousers and drops excitedly through a hole, like a Roman candle ball sinking, poetically beautiful, into the darkness, but after all it is a little thing.

Temper does the person who suffers from a violent attack of it more harm than it does the spectators, with the possible exception of cases in which it is directed at defenseless people or animals. It has been proven conclusively by chemical experiment that a spell of violent temper creates actual poison in the blood and is injurious in other respects. Still—and it is a bit odd when we

think of it—violent temper on the stage or screen is accorded laughter by the average audience.

I have personally known two newspaper editors, whose editorials, especially in times of political agitation, fairly bristled with bad temper, who died in insane asylums. Coincidence, perhaps. I wouldn't know.

Salem has buzzed during the past few days with talk aroused by the death at Hollywood, June 7, of Jean Harlow, who was born Harlean Carpenter in Kansas City, Kans., March 2, 1911. Whatever may be said of her as an actress, and in that profession she was considerably above the average of Hollywood stars, she was a vibrant personality that made its influence felt not alone in moviedom, but the country over.

Edward Wizen, who testified to by the prominence given the news of her death by the press. She is best remembered in Salem, I think, by two pictures, "Red Dust" in 1933 and "Dinner at Eight" in the same year.

One of our best long distance sizer-ups informs me that the Townsend plan wouldn't get 10 votes in the national house of representatives on secret ballot. This is the easiest argument to escape from I have met this week.

By the Way—
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