

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Community Chest

SHALL Salem have a Community Chest? The final decision is to be made at a meeting of community-minded men and women in the chamber of commerce rooms tonight.

Viewed purely from an idealistic standpoint, there is only one answer and that is in the affirmative. The question boils down to this: Shall there be a unified program of social welfare, a coordinated movement shared by all agencies and individuals interested in social welfare to put that program into operation, a cooperation between agencies to insure that it is efficiently administered without friction between agencies and without duplication of effort? Or shall all of the present agencies, each admirable in its purposes and its functioning, continue to go their separate ways without regard to the purposes and the achievements of the others?

From the citizen's standpoint, the question is: Shall I be approached once a year with a request for financial aid to be shared among these welfare movements, a request backed up by thorough planning and calculation based upon demonstrated need, and asked to give a definite amount with the understanding that there will be no later and further requests. Or shall I be visited by one solicitor after another, each an enthusiast for his own cause and each disposed to ignore the fact that many other calls will be made upon me? Shall I be faced with the decision of how much to give to each of these causes, knowing that others are to follow but not knowing how many or how urgent they will be?

Put in those terms, the question is not difficult to answer. The Community Chest method is much to be preferred. The decision tonight should be in the affirmative. But much more than a vote is necessary. Community Chest movements here in the past have failed. In some other communities they have failed; in many more they have succeeded.

After the decision is made, success will depend upon various factors of organization, leadership, cooperation, public confidence and, first and last, hard work.

It is encouraging to note that the temporary officers elected at the first Community Chest meeting are going about their planning in a thorough, intelligent way. Many cities have such a program, and their successful methods are being studied and will no doubt be copied. There is, indeed, a national organization known as Community Chests and Councils, Inc., the function of which is to study and coordinate the successful practices of various cities in this movement.

A study of the model constitution and by-laws developed by this agency reveals that there are two or three successful types of Community Chest organization, the variations depending largely upon whether a Council of Social Agencies is to be organized and if so, whether it shall be combined with the Community Chest or operate more or less separately. So far the indications are that the program here will be limited for the time being at least to the Community Chest alone, in which case the problem of organization is simplified.

The temporary Community Chest officers have not taken the proposed constitution as "gospel" without investigating its merits; but that investigation has shown them that it has been successful in other northwest cities; in fact that some cities which adopted it with variations, have regretted those variations and amended their local constitutions to conform with the model constitution.

Essentials of the Community Chest setup are two types of membership; individual membership which is extended to all active workers and all contributors, and institutional membership composed of those welfare agencies which receive funds through the Chest and agree to abide by its rules. The latter include the submittal of detailed budgets, and an agreement that the organization will not conduct any separate financial campaigns for ordinary purposes, nor special campaigns for special purposes except with the approval of the board of directors of the Community Chest.

This board of directors, members of which are elected each year for staggered three-year terms, is given broad policy-determining powers, while within its membership is a smaller executive committee invested with the duties of administration. There is also a committee to study budgets of the institutional members and report back recommendations, and a campaign committee to direct the fund-raising program after it is outlined by the board of directors.

These and other details of the proposed organization may not sound tremendously important but the experience of Community Chest movements in other cities reveals that the wise division of authority and responsibility is necessary to insure those other prime essentials, cooperation and confidence. The encouraging factor is that the persons planning a Community Chest for Salem are determined to be guided by the lamp of experience.

C. I. O. Looks to the Northwest

THE northwest is battleground this month for an epochal struggle between the fast-growing Committee on Industrial Organization and its elder antagonist, the American Federation of Labor. The coveted objective of each group is the new but potent Sawmill and Timber Workers' union which asserts 100,000 members and sees itself as a national union which in time will embrace 750,000 men engaged in the woodworking trades.

Preliminary skirmishes have gone to the C. I. O. The Woodworkers' Federation, meeting in Portland, voted 48 to 13 to put a vote on C. I. O. membership to a referendum of the workers. By July 10 the eight councils of the Sawmill and Timber Workers' union will have voted and the present attitude of the leaders of that group is to swing to C. I. O.

Leaders in the Sawmill and Timber Workers' union have several reasons for favoring a C. I. O. affiliation. First, they want to have a union of their own with its own international charter. At present the lumber workers are chartered by the Carpenters and Joiners' union; they have no direct connection with the American Federation of Labor and thus far have been allowed no board representatives with their sponsoring union.

The lumber workers' leaders assert that the A. F. of L. is too slow in lining up new unions among sawmill workers. This spring the two paid organizers working in the northwest were fired. C. I. O. has promised to aid the lumberworkers by putting 40 salaried organizers in the field.

The northwest lumber workers want their union rapidly extended into the redwood district of California and particularly into the pine districts of the south. They have already won signal wage advances in the northwest. A higher scale is impossible, they feel, until competing lumber manufacturers in the south—long the center of low wages and long hours—are brought into camp. This can only be done, the unionists claim, by a strong organization of pine workers, which will force comparable wages to be paid in the pine-districts to those paid in the northwest.

The A. F. of L. has swung Hutchison of the Carpenters and Joiners into the northwest to fight the swing to C. I. O. Brophy of C. I. O. is here to wave the advantages of his organization before the lumber workers. Should C. I. O. win another mass industry—the most important in the northwest—will have joined the ranks of coal, of steel and of auto production—all C. I. O. strongholds.

Meanwhile Harry Bridges has shoved a C. I. O. vote before the longshoremen and there are indications all the Maritime Federation unions will follow suit.

The danger to the industrial peace of the northwest is

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

People of Sheridan 6-15-37 should study Oregon history, and Associated Press might take a course:

(Continuing from Sunday:) The first Indians were recorded on the Coast reservation on or about January 1st, 1856, and the red tribesmen came fast after that.

They were the Calapoo Indians, from the upper Willamette valley, Umpqua warriors and their families from the valley of that name, Yamhillis from nearby, Tillamooks from the coast, members of the Clackamas tribe, and others.

From southern Oregon came the Rogue River under Chiefs Jo and Sam, and an assortment of Klamaths and Modocs from over the range. The last named, or most of them, were later in the year returned to their native haunts.

Later in 1856 came the Chetcoe and Pistol River and other bands from the Coos and Curry county sections, and from over the line northwestern California. All had been on the warpath and were subdued, but not conquered, in their own opinions.

The 25 year old second Lieutenant, Phil Sheridan, took over the Coast reservation from the then Lieutenant Wm. B. Hazen—look full charge of all the turbulent bands, and began at once providing for their welfare and for their proper guarding.

Quarters were to be built, at Fort Yamhill, at Fort Hoskins, next south, and on the Siletz, Yaquina bay, and the Umpqua, next three stations in the order named. Roads were to be opened, over which to haul materials and supplies. Sheridan supervised the building of the wagon road over the route that is now the Salmon River state highway. Lacking proper tools for felling and disposing of the great trees in the right of way, he used fire; burned them down and up, in ways familiar to pioneers, but not to the savans while lacking other tools.

Lieut. Wm. B. Hazen, whom 2nd Lieut. Sheridan succeeded, became a major general in the Civil war; built the signal service, became its head.

According to a report of Jefferson Davis, secretary of war, to Territorial Governor Geo. L. Curry of Oregon, and relying upon a report to him (Davis) of Breve Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan, in charge of the federal forces in Oregon—the Buchanan report dated Sept. 1, 1856—the first man in charge of the guarding of the Coast reservation, with headquarters at the camp that became Fort Yamhill, was Capt. A. J. Smith, with Capt. D. Floyd Jones, with a company of dragoons and infantry respectively.

That arrangement must have lasted only a short time, for, as indicated, 2nd Lieut. Sheridan succeeded Lieut. Hazen, and by that time the place was being called Camp Hazen; that is by the time, April 25, 1856, that Sheridan arrived and assumed command. The reader will note that he pointed on the west about three months old when Sheridan took charge.

Jefferson Davis reported Buchanan as representing to him that the Coast reservation was 125 miles long by about 25 wide, bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean, on the east and north by the Coast range of mountains, and on the south by the Umpqua river.

Davis reported Capt. C. C. Augur with his infantry company in charge at the west end of the Fort Hoskins.

He reported Capt. and brevet Major J. F. Reynolds in charge at what was to become known as Fort Umpqua, with his artillery company—about 25 miles up the Umpqua from its mouth.

Until the arrival of his superior officer, Capt. D. A. Russell, at Fort Yamhill, 2nd Lieut. Sheridan, after his arrival April 25, had full charge of the work of organization and guarding the Coast reservation.

The hardest boiled Indian tribes came after Sheridan took charge, some of them after Russell came. When all the Indians who had been making war on the whites had been gathered on the Coast reservation, they numbered from 4000 to 6000. It seems that no census was ever taken, so no account was had of the exact number at any one time.

The most interesting circumstances about all this study of early Oregon history is what officers awaited the men who as low rating U. S. army officers fought and handled Indians here—how they used their training here in commanding regiments, brigades, divisions, armies in the greater fields during the trying hours of their country's destiny.

Could Jefferson Davis, making his report in 1856, have by any faint inkling of preprescience, imagined what the years were to bring to him, from the activities of his low ranking Indian fighters out in the wilds of Oregon—when he was president of the Confederacy and they were battering his official fortress to its destruction?

Brevet Lieut. Col. Buchanan had, two years before being sent

to Oregon to wind up the so-called Rogue River Indian war, barked at Capt. U. S. Grant, at Fort Humboldt, Cal., the hard boiled order that he must drink less hard liquor or resign. Grant had resigned, and Davis had promptly accepted his resignation from the army, leaving no opening for a reversal.

Let us view the fast moving scene a few years later. (Concluded tomorrow.)

For Sale or Exchange



Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The event scheduled to take place in the senate Monday afternoon is historic. Here is a senate in which 75 out of 96 members are democrats. And here is one of the two most important senate committees, the committee on judiciary, in which 14 out of 18 members are democrats, and one more, Norris of Nebraska is a new dealer elected under the designation "independent." And here is a majority of this committee going to recommend to the senate that the senate do not pass a measure which the democratic president asked the senate to pass.

Indeed, to say the president "asked" the senate to pass his court measure is too mild. He sent the measure to congress written out to the last comma. In two radio addresses he demanded that congress pass it. In one of his radio addresses, the one at the democratic "victory" dinner on March 4th, he was truculent alcham. He declared that he would continue his appeal the country "from time to time as may be necessary."

I do not know just how unprecedented this is—for a measure demanded by a president to be rejected by a senate committee in which five-sixths of the members belong to the president's party. To find if there are precedents for this in past administrations would necessitate minute search of the records. I doubt if any would be found.

But the historic quality of the occasion in the senate next Monday does not rest merely on this novelty. The president's court measure was the keystone of a series of measures which as a whole, if enacted, would make over not only the government of the United States but the organization of American society, make them over into something unrelated to anything America has ever known, a thing closely parallel to the new "authoritarian" forms of society and government in Europe. In this design, the president's court measure was indispensable. If the court measure is rejected by the senate, as it is now rejected by the senate committee, that grandiose project falls at least for the time being.

Defeat in the senate committee is not, of course, defeat in the senate. But the judgment of practically every person close to the situation is that the senate will never pass Mr. Roosevelt's court measure in the form in which he demanded it.

What will ensue after Monday can only be surmised. By the com-

missioners believe that compromise measure giving the president power to appoint two new justices might pass the senate by a small majority. There are a few senators who will vote against power to appoint six who might vote in favor of power to appoint two. These are mainly democratic senators who were shocked by the president's original proposal when he first made it, who felt they could not support it, but who at the same time, under the conditions then existing, did not like to take a position of head-on opposition to a popular president of their own party. Some of these at the time suggested that while they would not vote to give the president power to make over the whole court with six new justices, they would be willing to give him power to appoint two. Senators who said this three or four months ago now feel committed. At the same time they, like everybody,

are aware of an emotion of disgust against the essential nature of the president's proposal, arising throughout the country. It is possible that even a two justice compromise might be defeated.

In whatever form the measure comes before the senate for debate, whether as a six-justice measure or a two-justice one, the leading opponents will debate the fundamental nature of the measure. All the arguments against the original measure will be brought out even if it is reduced to the two-justice form. The debate thus staged will consume several weeks. Considering the amount of other business pending, it is among the possibilities that the court measure might not come to a final decision in this congress.

LEBANON, June 14.—Funeral services for Albert Crossan, 75, who passed away at his home at Sand Ridge June 11, were conducted at the Harry C. Howe Funeral home Sunday with interment in the Masonic cemetery.

Mr. Crossan, a prominent farmer and highly esteemed citizen of Lebanon county, was born July 11, 1861 in Indiana. From there he went to Kansas where he lived many years and where at Coffeyville, Kan., he was united in marriage with Emma Freeman in September, 1886. He came with his family to Oregon in 1893, locating in Clackamas county. Thirty years ago he came to Lebanon county and located on the farm at Sand Ridge where they have since lived.

He was an enterprising citizen and was a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge the past 40 years. He is survived by his widow, Emma Crossan of Sand Ridge; a son Leigh at the family home; a daughter, Mrs. C. H. Starrett of Milwaukie, Ore., and four grandchildren.

Death Is Penalty for Dog Which Bites Baby And Causes bad Wound

WELLS, June 14.—Death was the penalty meted a stock dog owned by Lena Ridders of this community for biting Charles, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidewell Friesse on the forehead last Sunday afternoon. The child was playing in the yard at Miss Ridders' home when the dog attacked him and four stitches were required to close the wound.

Ivan Stewart of Salem who owns a new foundation under and doing some remodeling on the part that caved in during the snow storm last winter. Guy Dary is furnishing the material for the concrete work.

Jake Ronner is building a new barn on his farm to replace the one that was destroyed by the heavy snow. Ray Tergerson and Eston Carter are doing the work.

Sunday School Officers Are Elected for Church; Fancy Work Sale Slated

HUBBARD, June 14.—At the annual Sunday school board meeting of the Federated churches of Hubbard, Sunday school officers were elected for the ensuing church year.

New officers are: Superintendent, Walter Schrock; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Levi A. Miller; secretary-treasurer, Miss Doris Love; assistant secretary, Mrs. Phyllis Brown; and pianist, Miss Kathryn Hawk.

Laymen's Retreat Comes to a Close

128 Registered for Event Said to Be Largest of Seventeen Held

MT. ANGEL, June 14.—The 17th annual laymen's retreat came to a close Sunday morning with all retreatants taking part in the mass in the abbey chapel at 7 o'clock and the breakfast that followed immediately after in the college dining hall.

The retreat was the largest and most successful ever held at the college, with 128 men registered. This was 25 more than attended last year. Many cities were represented. There were 63 men from Portland, three from Seattle and one from Vancouver, Wash. The others came from Roseburg, Eugene, Scio, Albany, Sublimity, Stayton, Salem, Hillsboro, Milwaukie, Gresham, St. Paul, McMinnville, Corvallis, Tillamook, Scotts Mills, Silverton and other towns. There was even one man from the state of Connecticut who was visiting in Portland. Retreat master was Rt. Rev. Abbot Cuthbert Goeb of Assumption Abbey, Richardson, N. D.

A meeting of the retreat guild was held Saturday at which it was decided to arrange for another retreat the last week in August.

Officers Re-Elected Election of officers resulted in all of last year's officers of the guild being reelected. They are: Spiritual adviser, Rev. Alvin Heibel; president, P. N. Smith, Mt. Angel; first vice president, T. A. Winters, Salem; second vice president, Leo Sanders, Tillamook; third vice president, Ed Schomaker, Portland; secretary-treasurer, Alois Keber, Mt. Angel.

At the meeting Saturday the executive committee was authorized by the guild to look into the matter of establishing a permanent retreat home and report at the next annual meeting.

Rev. Gillanders Is Honored at Party

WOODBURN, June 14.—Rev. and Mrs. D. J. Gillanders were honored Friday evening when members and friends gathered at the Presbyterian church for a dinner served by the Aid society. Rev. and Mrs. Gillanders, who have been faithful workers in the Presbyterian church and Sunday school during their five years of residence in Woodburn, are leaving soon for Eugene where they will make their home.

A short program followed the dinner with Rev. George R. Cromley, pastor of the church, acting as master of ceremonies. The program included vocal solos by Jean Freberg and Mrs. Georgia Frenz with Mrs. O. F. Larson at the piano, a recitation by Jimmie Smith and vocal numbers by Rev. and Mrs. Ralph G. Kleen of the Methodist church.

Rev. George G. Edwards, pastor of the Free Methodist church, spoke in behalf of the ministerial association. Talks were given by Rev. L. S. Mochel and Rev. Katherine Mochel. The Gillanders are a friend of the Gillanders on a 7 years in South Dakota, and by Rev. Cromley expressing appreciation of the church. Both Rev. and Mrs. Gillanders responded expressing their appreciation of the honor given them and of the good wishes extended them. George Cole also spoke briefly.

Mrs. Gillanders was presented with flowers by Miss Jean Freberg in behalf of the Sunday school and church. The meeting closed with the singing of "Blest Be the Tie," and benediction pronounced by Rev. Kleen.

Rural Women's Groups Of Polk Slate Picnic

DALLAS, June 14.—The annual picnic of the Polk county Federation of Rural Women's clubs is scheduled to be held in the Dallas city park Wednesday, June 16. If the weather is inclement the group will meet in the chamber of commerce rooms in the new city hall.

The Dallas Community club, the Ellendale club, and the Bridgeport club will act as hosts for the meeting.

Radio Programs

- 8:00—Songs of the Pioneer.
- 8:15—Rhythm and Romance.
- 8:30—Romance of Helen Trent, drama.
- 8:45—Story of Mary Martin, drama.
- 9:00—Modern Cinderella, drama.
- 9:15—Who's who in the news.
- 9:30—Big Sister.
- 9:45—Anst Jemmy's Real Life Stories.
- 10:00—C. Hill.
- 10:15—Myrt and Marge.
- 10:30—Milky Way.
- 10:45—This and That.
- 11:00—Home Town sketches.
- 11:15—Del Casino orch.
- 11:30—Story of Mary Martin, drama.
- 11:45—Newlyweds, drama.
- 12:00—Neighbors, varied.
- 12:15—Westerns, 12:30—Matinee.
- 12:30—Hammerstein Music Hall, variety.
- 12:45—Mauroic orch.
- 1:00—Cassander, varied.
- 1:15—Carrigan, varied.
- 1:30—Little show.
- 1:45—Love in the Wind.
- 2:00—Scattergood Daines, drama.
- 2:15—Archie orch.
- 2:30—Al Nelson, Patsykaty, Martha Raye.
- 2:45—Al Pearce and his gang.
- 3:00—C. M. T. program.
- 3:15—Luzander Woolcott.
- 3:30—Burgess orch.
- 3:45—Drawn organ.
- 4:00—Fire Star Final.
- 4:15—Night Show.
- 4:30—Art or Conversation.
- 4:45—Eyes of the World.
- 5:00—Singing Sam (ET).
- 5:15—Postroll orch.
- 5:30—Morning melodies (ET).
- 5:45—Folite musicale (ET).
- 6:00—Story of Mary Martin, drama.
- 6:15—Mystery chef, hints.
- 6:30—Eggs of Cabbage Patch, dr.
- 6:45—Ocean's World, varied.
- 7:00—It's a Wonderful World, varied.
- 7:15—Three Cheers, vocal.
- 7:30—Pepper King's family, drama.
- 7:45—Vic and Sade comedy.
- 8:00—The O'Neill, drama.
- 8:15—Singing Sam (ET).
- 8:30—The Guiding Light, drama.
- 8:45—Ray Towers, troubadour.
- 8:15—Ray Harrington, saxophone.
- 8:30—Oh Susanna.
- 8:45—Johnnie, John Neelbit.
- 9:00—Reflections, instr.
- 9:15—Theater of the Stars, vocal.
- 9:30—Jimmy Piller.
- 9:45—Vic and Sade, comedy.
- 10:00—James' Andy.
- 10:15—Death Valley Days, drama.
- 10:30—Good Morning Tonight, instr.
- 10:45—Cassander, 4-ling.
- 11:00—Songs at Eventide.
- 11:15—Pittagorick orch.
- 11:30—Club meeting.
- 11:45—Story of Mary Martin, drama.
- 12:00—C. M. T. program.
- 12:15—Gentlemen of Rhythm.
- 12:30—King's Men, E. Willson orch.
- 12:45—Intervenor labor conference.
- 1:00—Mittler Speech, Mrs. Shelia.
- 1:15—Zony Russell, sing.
- 1:30—Bessie and Herbie, Oakland.
- 1:45—Husbands and Wives, forum.
- 2:00—Esselb, Portland-Oakland.
- 2:15—Baritone varied.
- 2:30—Johnny O'Grain, harmonica.
- 2:45—Gentlemen of Rhythm.
- 3:00—Bessie and Herbie, varied.
- 3:15—Speaking of sports.
- 3:30—Haven of Trust.
- 3:45—Charles Bourque.
- 4:00—Weather and police reports.

G-Man's Slayer



Grange Rescinds Deficiency Stand

THE DALLIES, June 14.—(P)—Oregon grangers returned to their homes Saturday after participating in one of the largest state conventions ever held and with instructions to state officers to work for assignment of the 1938 national grange convention to Oregon.

The 64th session was brought to a close with an address by Albert S. Goss, former state master of the Washington grange and now an executive of the federal land bank.

Goss advised farmers not to borrow money unless they were in desperate need of it.

"During my four years with the federal land bank system I have seen some heartbreaking things," he said. "Yet conditions, as a result of a policy based on sound business principles and rendering the greatest possible aid to distressed farmers, have vastly improved."

The grange rescinded a resolution urging deficiency judgments be restricted to the value of property as a result of Goss' address.

The convention passed a resolution further endorsing the work of Rep. Pierce and lauding him for his fight "in making congress bring the benefits of Bonneville power to the common people."

Calf Brings \$198 At Club Auction

LA GRANDE, June 14.—(P)—Auctioning of Future Farmers of America and awards for 4-H club stock and showmanship prizes brought the eastern Oregon livestock show to a close Saturday. Sunny weather, after a day of rain, brought out spectators in greater numbers.

Bruce Holt, Umatilla county, placed first in the grand champion fat steer class and was awarded a Hereford calf by Herbert Chandler, Dorothy Brown, Baker county, was declared holder of the reserve championship for 4-H club awards.

Baker county also won the county group award of five fat steers. Donald Stewart, Ontario, sold his grand champion steer Hereford calf, weighing 923 pounds, for \$198, in the F. F. A. auction. The reserve champion, an Angus calf, owned by Merton Wade, Enterprise, weighed 15 cents a pound. The calf weighed 800 pounds.

Lake County to Campaign Against Unlicensed Dogs

LAKEVIEW, June 14.—(P)—An attack on a band of sheep by a mongrel pack of dogs, seriously wounding 49, stimulated efforts of a committee recently appointed to wage a campaign against unlicensed dogs in lake county.

The sheep were being held on flats half a mile from Lakeview on their way to summer range.