

The Oregon Statesman

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

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An Expert Who Made Good

Since Andrew Jackson's day one of the ruling ideas in this country has been that brains and ability were not essential for office-holders. The policy of "rotation in office" grew out of this idea; and the spoils system had its roots there too. Demagogues subtly played on popular envy by jibing at persons with much education or culture; and many is the time the populace has chosen an ignoramus for public office over one with some talents for the job.

That idea hangs over. It inspired the cynicism over "experts" in the days of Woodrow Wilson, and is back of much of the slurring at the "brain trust" of Franklin Roosevelt's administration. Brains may be at a premium in some places but not in politics.

While the country is well fed up on the unwise scheming of the master mechanics of today's brain trust, they ought not to cling to the opinion that brains are unwanted in the political field. For there died the other day a man who had served his country with his brain in a conspicuously able manner. He did not undertake to "make America over," but he did do much in the establishment of a modern banking system in this country. He was Dr. Henry Parker Willis of New York.

As a young man in his early thirties Dr. Willis was engaged by Senator Carter Glass in 1913 for preparing the federal reserve act. The Glass committee worked with the material accumulated by the Aldrich committee on banking, but important changes were made in the federal reserve plan when the Wilson administration came to power and the bill was finally enacted. The most important change was to do away with a central bank, leaving 12 regional banks coordinated loosely by the governing board.

As principal author of the reserve act and as its secretary for five years Dr. Willis became recognized as a leading authority in the field of banking. He served on the faculty of Columbia university; was editor of a financial magazine; and was called back in the banking crisis in 1933 by Sen. Glass to work on the bank act of 1933.

It would have been better if the advice of Dr. Willis had been followed more closely. In the critical years of 1927 and 1928 he contributed articles to magazines warning against the "easy money" policy of the federal reserve board, with its low rates for rediscount. This supplied the funds for the orgy of speculation that brought on the collapse of 1929.

There is a place for the expert in the fields of administration and of legislation. His knowledge must be levered on regularly to help in the solution of public problems. Final decisions must be made by the men in seats of authority; and it is their responsibility to sort out the quacks and the crackpots from the genuine, dependable men of brains. The experience with Messrs. Tugwell, Cohen and Corcoran should not set the minds of the country permanently against trained students in the fields of economics and politics. Dr. Willis is a shining example of a man who performed service of inestimable value as adviser and as executive.

In the Ashcan, not the Bag

Washington reporters have written that the president's moves in the battle for his court bill were full of errors, so much so that his reputation as a super-politician has been tarnished. Maybe it was not the president's fault. He may have been relying on the political skill of his political jobmaster general, Jim Farley.

And what may be said of the soothsaying ability of the three-in-one official, who claimed it was "in the bag" on sundry occasions? Was he whistling through the graveyard, or did he really think the bait and the pressures he had would line up the boys on the hill?

Prophecies of Pres. Hoover's which missed fire were thrown up as taunts against him for years: "depression over in sixty days"; "we've turned the corner"; "two chickens in the pot"; Farley's "in the bag" bon mot will rise to plague him for a long time to come. Here is the Farley record on the court-packing bill, a measure he probably never read but worked for on orders from the chief:

Feb. 12, Mr. Farley emerged from a Cabinet conference, "beaming confidence."

"What do you think?" Mr. Farley asked one reporter.

"I'm betting \$5 it will pass," the newsman replied.

"Double your bet," advised the Postmaster General.

March 8, Mr. Farley predicted "the people will support the President in any program he undertakes."

April 3, Dedicating the new postoffice in Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., Mr. Farley said: "I want to say this about the Supreme Court issue: We have let the Senate talk all it wants. Then the House will take up the question, and there will be considerable talk there. After they have all finished talking we will call the roll. We have plenty of votes to put this over."

May 13, Indianapolis.—Mr. Farley boarded the President's special train from Galveston and told correspondents the court fight was "in the bag."

May 14, Washington.—Said Mr. Farley: "The court bill can be passed as it stands now. There's no need of talking compromise."

June 27, Annapolis.—Postmaster General Farley, who has dallied three days with three shifts of "the boys" on Jefferson Island, gave the briefest and most definite answer to the question of when Congress will adjourn.

"After they have passed the court bill and the executive re-organization bill," he replied.

As for the question of peace in the ranks of the Democrats, he answered: "There was always harmony in the Democratic party."

Balancing the Wagner Act

Representative Rankin of Mississippi, ardent TVA man, now threatens to seek repeal of the Wagner labor act because the labor relations board closed up a cotton mill in TVA town of Tupelo, Miss. The country is learning that a labor relations board trial resembles closely a soviet court of justice in its methods. This is due both to the terms of the law and the prejudice of the board and its employees.

Senator Vandenberg is proposing amendments to the Wagner act which would correct, in part, its obvious bias. He would make the law restrain unions as well as employers, in the following manner:

Forbid coercion by unions, sit-down strikes, compulsory union assessments for political purposes and strikes called without approval of a majority of employees.

Forbid non-citizens from serving as union agents or officers.

Permit employers to ask the labor board for collective bargaining elections.

Require both parties to a collective bargaining agreement to sign a written contract.

Forbid unions guilty of "unfair labor practices" from collecting dues or serving as collective bargaining agents.

The time is probably too short at the present session of congress. But when senators and representatives get home this is one subject they will hear about from their angry constituents. It's a new deal measure; but the congress passed it and the congress will have to amend it in order to keep industry moving on a basis of equity.

Dr. Stanley High has resigned as president, manager and membership of the Good Neighbor league which was organized to put politics into the last democratic campaign. Having fulfilled its mission the league can dissolve itself. Dr. High struck his low when he was repudiated as a White House spokesman shortly after the election, when he started writing the truth about the democrats.

Stranger than fiction. An Oswego boy joined the navy and sailed the seas, came home on leave and drowned in Oswego lake.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

As though God Himself 7-27-37 had been first to follow the trade of an engineer; his handiwork at Fort Hoskins site:

This is to be in the nature of a form of copyright story, to give the knowledge of a most unusual sort of the land at the site of old Fort Hoskins.

This writer has no knowledge of any mention of the fact up to date, though it must have been known by the U. S. army people who ordered a fort built there in 1855 or early 1856, and noted by all discerning persons who served there in the years when that was the principal guarding point of the five established to keep in check 6000 hostile Indians fresh from their warpaths.

The five were, from the north, Fort Yamhill, then Fort Hoskins, next the post at Siletz, followed by the one on Yaquina bay, and the southernmost one on the Umpqua river about 20 miles above its mouth.

The Indians were on the Coast reservation, extending along the Pacific ocean for 100 miles, "on the cross lines," from a point west of Fort Yamhill and Grand Ronde to a point west of Scottsburg and Gardiner.

A great deal is to be said in this column, from time to time, to prove the great importance of old Fort Hoskins in its day, and to show how well Nature had acted the architect in forming a perfect site for such a fort.

It was perfect, even to providing a water supply from a gushing spring high up on the mountain side behind the fort's site, that was led down to the parade ground in the fort. That water supply runs now, clear as crystal, through a pipe, to the barnyard that is on the site of the parade ground. McArthur's Oregon Geographic Names has two paragraphs of Fort Hoskins, reading:

"Hoskins, Benton County. In pioneer days the federal government established a fort in Benton county known as Fort Hoskins. Presumably it was named for Lieutenant Charles Hoskins, who was killed in the battle of Mexico, Oct. 21, 1846. He was appointed to the army from North Carolina. The postoffice of Hoskins is named in memory of the fort.

"Although Fort Hoskins is now nothing more than a memory, there was a time when it was an important post. Several officers who later achieved prominence in the military establishment were at one time commandants at Fort Hoskins or were stationed there. C. C. Augur was commandant in the late '50s. He was later a major general. Frederick T. Dent, later a brigadier general, was commandant at Fort Hoskins in 1861. He was a brother of Mrs. U. S. Grant. Sheridan in his Personal Memoirs, volume 1, page 97, says: 'I spent many happy months at Fort Hoskins.'"

McArthur said in his book just quoted that Fort Hoskins "does not always appear to have been located in the same place." If that is true, then the location of the site of which is being considered in this article must have been selected by Sheridan, or by Sheridan and Russell, his captain.

One who knows of the quality of Sheridan's mind and training can well conclude that he might have made the selection, for he would settle on the best place for the purpose. There could not have been found a better place than was found. There could not have formed a better site, neither could have an engineer, even with millions at his command.

Strategically too, the site was in the best place; best for guarding from escape the large number of the whole 6000 Indians designed to be kept on the Coast reservation.

Prof. J. B. Horner, Oregon historian, was on the Fort Hoskins site some years ago, with a body of his students from Oregon State college. They made inquiries from all then available and living survivors of the days of the post in its glory—a majority of whom have since died.

They erected a flag pole on what was the parade ground of the fort, and sent a wooden marker properly inscribed to be placed there, nailed to the pole and an oak tree.

The tree has grown and by its growth pulled out its nails, but the other end holds.

The original flag pole was, tradition says, a very large and a very tall one. But more of this at a later time, on later times.

Jefferson Davis, United States secretary of war under President Pierce, under date of Sept. 1, 1855, reported to Oregon's territorial governor, Geo. L. Curry, on military arrangements for guarding the Coast reservation. He said of Fort Hoskins:

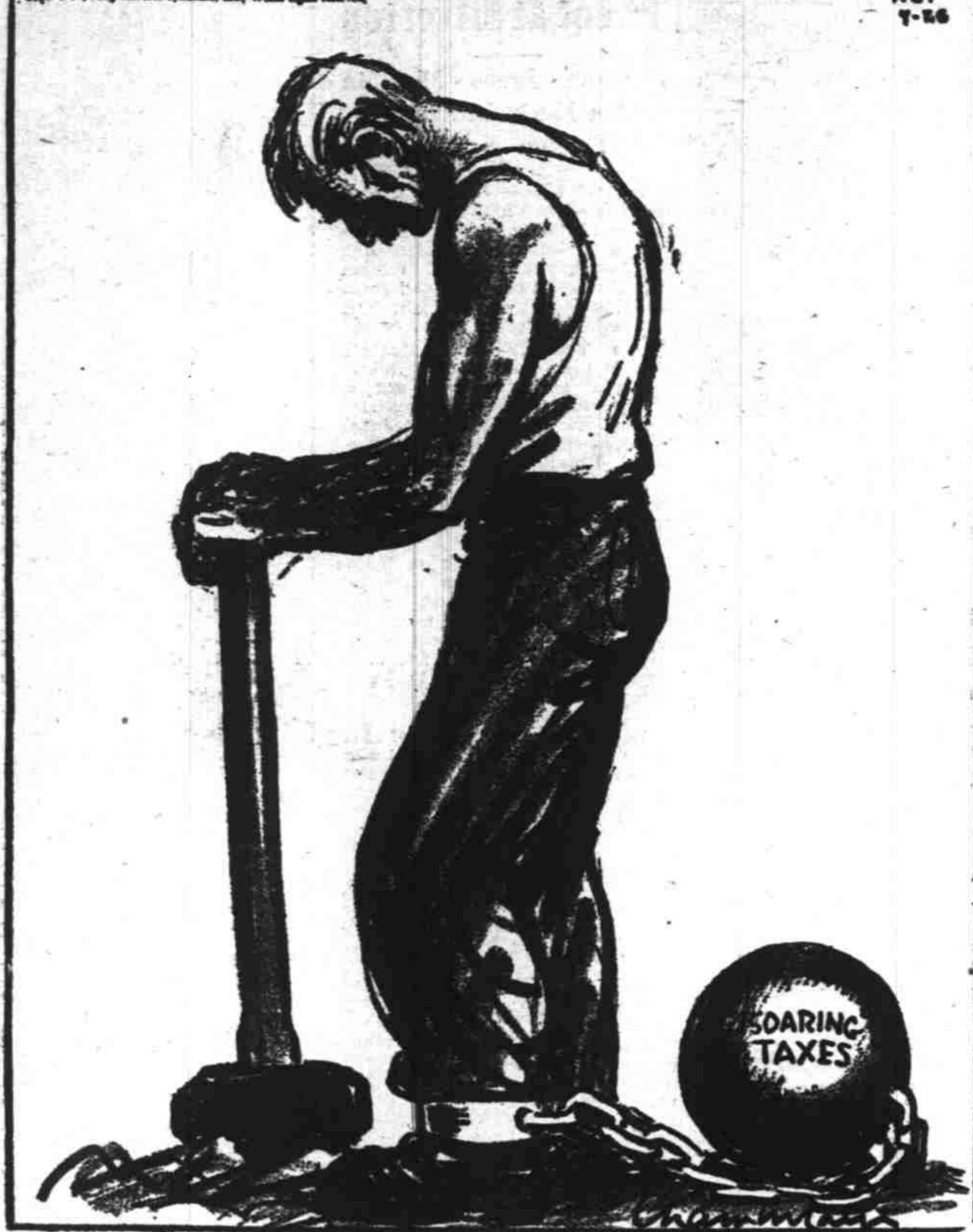
"This post will be supplied from Fort Vancouver, by way of Corvallis, distant about 25 miles, to which point steamboats are running regularly; and he said it was commanded by Capt. C. C. Augur.

No doubt the old road was then 25 miles long. It is about 18 miles from Corvallis by present highways. It is directly west of Albany on the same base line. Geo. A. Edes, father of Mrs. Henry W. Meyers, Salem, must have written the report to Bvt. Lt. Col. Buchanan, upon which the report of Jefferson Davis to Governor Curry was based.

But this is only copyright notice. Much is to follow, from time to time. Fort Hoskins was the high point of some of Oregon's most colorful history.

Involuntary Servitude

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News Item—Average wage-earner now pays from an eighth to a quarter of annual income in taxes

Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Well, what now? For an answer to part of the question, let us go back five weeks. Let us go back to the closing sentence of that damning report with which a majority of the senate judiciary committee on June 14 disapproved the president's court measure, and by disapproving forecast his doom. The report dissected the measure, analyzed it point by point, and concluded:

"It is a measure which should be so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

Well, the measure was certainly "emphatically rejected." We can speak of it as "rejected," although the vote was not for and against the measure directly. The roll-call was on a motion to recommend the measure to the judiciary committee. But essentially, under the circumstances, that does not differ from a vote to reject the measure itself.

Perhaps it is desirable to be clear about what happened. The president's measure, in the form in which he originally sent it to congress, was never voted on at all. The original measure was rejected in another way. The original measure was so clearly unpalatable to the senate that the late Senate Leader Robinson told Mr. Roosevelt it could never be passed.

Thereupon the original measure was abandoned and a so-called compromise was introduced. It was on this compromise measure, weaker than the original one, that a vote was taken Thursday.

In the vote 70 senators voted for re-committing, only 20 against. Of the president's own party, 53 voted for re-committing, only 13 against few rejections of any measures are ever so emphatic.

One point should be borne in mind. Of the 70 senators who voted to re-commit the measure, not all are entitled to credit as opponents of it. The 70 includes some who had endorsed the president's measure when he introduced it—Ashurst of Arizona, for example, McAdoo of California, Barkley of Kentucky, and several others. The role of these among the 70 who voted to re-commit is that of surrendered captives. They knew the measure was doomed and they laid down their arms. They agreed to a program of re-committing the measure.

The concluding words of the adverse report by a majority of the senate judiciary committee in June said that the measure should be "so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented." To be sure, "never" is a long time.

After the shock of discovery that a president of the United States was willing to propose and urge such a measure, it would be perilous to suppose that no future president will ever make the attempt.

But the "never" seems a safe enough word for the period immediately ahead, indeed for a period long as the present generation lives.

the ten senators who because they happened to be on the judiciary committee, had an opportunity to go formally on record against the measure, and did so. They had the opportunity to go on record, and by doing so at the time they did, they gave to the fight against the measure an indispensable momentum.

These are the senators whose names were signed to the words quoted at the beginning of this article. Their names are: King (D-Utah); Van Nuys (D-Ind.); McCarran (D-Nevada); Hatch (D-N.M.); Burke (D-Neb.); Connally (D-Tex.); O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.); Borah (D-Idaho); Austin (R-Vt.); Steiwer (R-Ore.).

Ten Years Ago

July 27, 1927

State banking board Tuesday approved employment of Oscar Carlson, Portland, and Edmund T. Way, Albany, as state bank examiners.

Karl Becke, president of Salem Kiwanis club, was speaker at Tuesday Kiwanis luncheon and gave report on international convention at Memphis, Tenn.

Captain Cicero F. Hogan, formerly of Elsinore theatre, is now associated with Messrs. Ogden, Smith and Pugh, agents of New York Life Insurance Co.

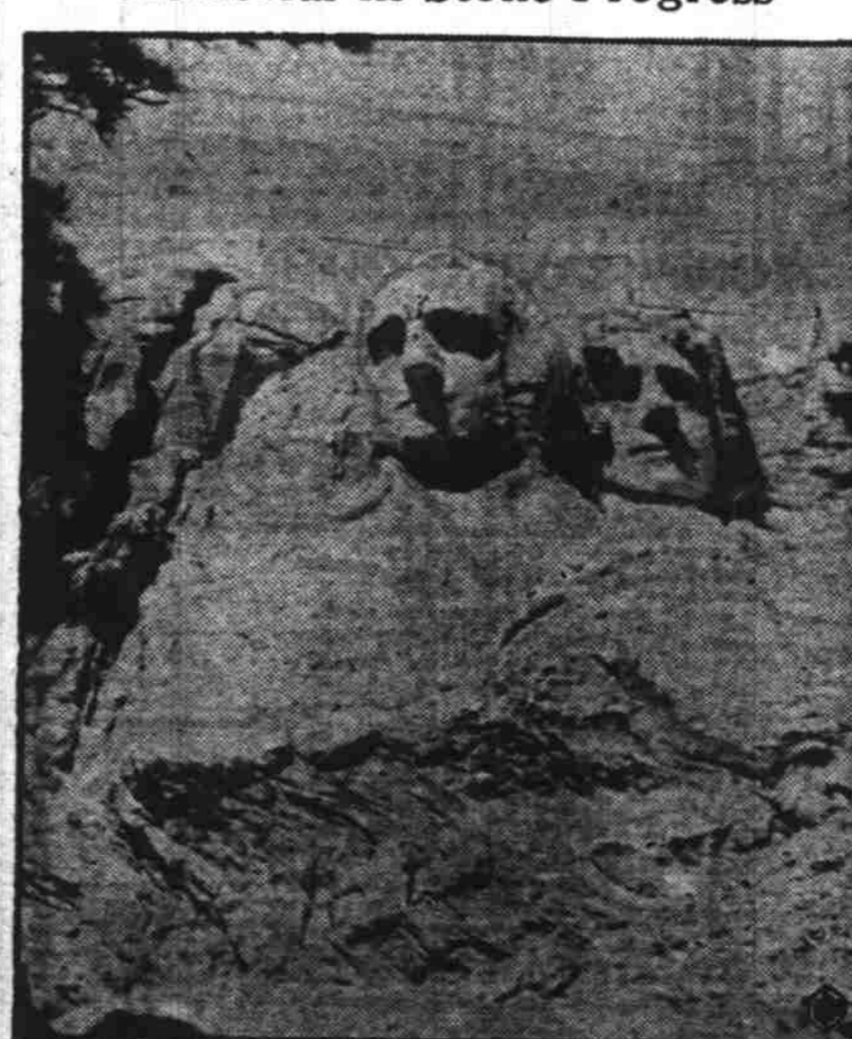
Twenty Years Ago

July 27, 1917

Fire Marshall Wells and his aides make report on fire prevention here and recommend construction of reservoir of 1,000,000 gallons to hold water for fire prevention purposes only.

Charles K. Spaulding, president of Spaulding Logging company returned from Portland yesterday where he has been confined in a hospital for two months.

Memorial in Stone Progress



Working under direction of Gutson Borglum, noted sculptor, skilled stone cutters recently started carving from the living granite on the side of Mount Rushmore, in western South Dakota, the features of Theodore Roosevelt, last of the four presidents who will be commemorated by the memorial. Work has been completed on the likeness of George Washington and the features of Abraham Lincoln and Thomas Jefferson are nearly finished.

Real Estate Sales Made at Lebanon

Montana Man Buys Large Farm; Homes Obtain New Owners

LEBANON—J. E. Estep, realtor, reports the sale of C. A. Engstrom's 96-acre farm to a Waterloo to T. E. Hook of Montana and a modern home recently erected by Chet Myers on Vine street to Gladys Christman of Eugene. Mrs. Christman and family have moved into their new home; Wilma Hanson's house on Morton streets has been sold to Mrs. Rosa Ashmon of Waterloo.

Mrs. N. G. Standley and son, Dickey Lee, have returned from a month's visit at Stanley, N. D., where they went to join a family reunion and visit her mother.

Mrs. Gertrude Fritz, operator of a large apple orchard and peach ranch near Wenatchee, Wash., and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Colla Kennedy are making a vacation visit with Mrs. Fritz's uncle, R. Diercoff.

Mrs. Ralph Harmes was called to Salem by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Vada Stevens, who recently underwent a major operation.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ludtke, Miss Gladys Ludtke, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ludtke, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Ludtke and family and Mrs. Grace Houchgraf and daughter, Mary Jane, drove to Cascadia Sunday for a picnic dinner in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Hochgraf.

Paul Childers, a student at the Canyonville bible school, spent last week with his brother, Marvin Childers of Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Whitwater and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Priddy, former Lebanon residents, now of Portland, visited here last week. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer Simpson with their daughter, Darline, have returned to Portland after a visit with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Reed and James Simpson and family.

Radio Programs

- KSLM—TUESDAY—1370 Kc.
 - 7:15—United Press News.
 - 7:30—Sunrise Sermonette.
 - 8:00—Morning Varieties.
 - 8:45—Local Cartoon.
 - 9:00—The Pastor's Call.
 - 9:15—Symphonic Gems.
 - 9:30—Jimmie Fidler.
 - 10:00—Women in the News.
 - 10:15—This Rhythmic Age.
 - 10:30—Coral Strands.
 - 11:00—United Press News.
 - 11:15—Living News.
 - 11:30—United Press News.
 - 12:00—Palmer's Digest.
 - 12:45—Kiwanis Club.
 - 1:30—Popper Salute.
 - 1:45—Hillbilly Serenade.
 - 2:00—Fango Time.
 - 2:15—Monitor News.
 - 2:30—Hollywood Briefs.
 - 2:45—Talent Contest.
 - 3:00—News Melodies.
 - 3:30—Jerry Shelton.
 - 3:45—Hits of Yesterday.
 - 4:15—New and Novel.
 - 4:45—Spice of Life.
 - 5:15—The Friendly Circle.
 - 5:30—Organ Recital.
 - 6:25—The Outdoor Reporter.
 - 6:50—Eventide Echoes.
 - 7:00—Daily Press News.
 - 7:00—The Galatias.
 - 7:15—Wrestling Interview.
 - 7:30—Major Killebrew.
 - 7:45—Dick Jurgens' Orchestra.
 - 8:00—Harmony Hall.
 - 8:15—STATION NEWS OF THE AIR—
 - "How to Read Your Newspaper," Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Curtis.
 - 8:30—United Press News.
 - 8:45—United Press News.
 - 9:05—News in Review.
 - 9:15—Wrestling Match.
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 - 12:45—Kiwanis Club.
 - 1:30—Popper Salute.
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 - 8:45—United Press News.
 - 9:05—News in Review.
 - 9:15—Wrestling Match.
- KEK—TUESDAY—1180 Kc.
 - 6:30—Just About Time (ET).
 - 7:00—Family Air hour.
 - 8:00—Organ.
 - 7:45—Hollywood Hi Hatters.
 - 8:00—Financial.
 - 8:15—Organ and Scotty.
 - 8:30—Dr. Hooch broadcast.
 - 9:00—Home Institute.
 - 9:15—Hill Gorden, sing.
 - 9:30—Morning concert.
 - 10:00—Crossroads, vocal.
 - 10:30—News.
 - 10:45—Musical Guild.
 - 11:30—Western farm and home, varied.
 - 12:30—Markets.
 - 12:35—Club matinee.
 - 1:00—Al Bernard.
 - 1:30—Weather forecast.
 - 1:50—Eless Scott, piano.
 - 1:45—King's Men.
 - 2:00—Letter Speech, Mrs. Grace F. Steels.
 - 2:05—Meakin Directs Stringtime.
 - 2:25—Organ.
 - 2:35—Davis cup matches.
 - 2:45—Ranch boys.
 - 3:00—Hollywood Briefs.
 - 3:30—Memory Lane.
 - 3:45—Victory Della Chiesa.
 - 4:00—Husband and Wives, forum.
 - 4:30—Melody in time.
 - 4:45—Timely topics.
 - 5:00—Bernie, variety.
 - 5:30—News.
 - 5:45—Beritone Balladier.
 - 6:00—Other Americans.
 - 6:30—Musical Melodrama.
 - 6:45—Norman Thomas, talk.
 - 7:00—Fleet week flashes.
 - 7:15—Let and Let's.
 - 7:30—U. S. S. New Orleans show.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 9:00—Baseball, Portland-Mission.
 - 10:15—Wrestling Interview.
 - 10:30—Deauville arch.
 - 11:15—Harvest of Best.
 - 11:30—Organ concert.
 - 12:15—Weather and police reports.
- KOAC—TUESDAY—550 Kc.
 - 8:00—International Relations—Class room broadcast—Professor F. A. Magruder.
 - 9:00—Homemakers' Hour.
 - 9:30—The Monitor Views the News.
 - 10:45—Story Hour for Adults.
 - 11:00—News and Affairs.
 - 12:00—News.
 - 12:15—Farm Hour.
 - 1:30—Synthetic Hour.
 - 1:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
 - 2:00—Homemakers' Half Hour.
 - 6:30—News.
 - 7:45—News.

Turner Has Local Thunder and Rain

TURNER—A brief thunder storm and hard shower at about 5 o'clock Sunday was local, no rain farther south than Crawford district reported.

Mrs. A. B. Webb has returned to her home from Forsythe, Montana, where she was a guest of two months of her daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Mackelberg and family.

Recent guests at the H. R. Peets home were Judge E. Peets, a nephew, and family and Mrs. Sarah Anderson of Oakland, Calif.

Fred Camp has a fine field of flax standing above two and a half feet.

Mrs. L. M. Small and granddaughter, Barbara Roberts, are spending their vacation with relatives in Eugene, enjoying the Frontier Pageant. They are direct descendants of the Davey pioneer family.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Riches spent the week-end in Eugene.

Jarman Buyer of Lots in Portland

D. B. Jarman of Salem was announced this week as purchaser of a quarter block in Portland at the southeast corner of Union avenue and Braze streets, upon which it is planned to build a \$35,000 super-market unit for Safeway Stores, Inc.

The A. F. Jarman company of Salem represented Jarman in the purchase from Dr. J. B. C. Lockwood of Seattle, Whitehouse & Church, architects who have had a part in preparing plans for the state capitol here, are designers of the proposed super-market.

Several buildings now on the property will be removed to make room for the new structure.

Silverton Families In Picnic Sunday

SILVERTON—The Dentel families arranged a picnic Sunday at the Coolidge and McClaine park at Silverton in honor of visitors, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Green of San Pedro, Calif., and Louis Radcliff of Medusa, Calif. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. Radcliff, Elizabeth Dentel and Mrs. Fred Dentel of Dorothy and Betty of Aurora, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Dentel and Darlene, Jack, Alta Mae and Billy of Silverton.

The Hicks-Maulding clan will meet August 1 at Brush College picnic grounds on Wallace road, two miles northwest of Salem in Polk county.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Gorder have been having as their house guest Dr. Ewald Chalberg of Minneapolis.

Gordon and Dr. Chalberg were old-time friends in Minnesota. Chalberg is on the return trip from an extended stay in Los Angeles for the benefit of his health.

IMPORTANT TIME CHANGE
Eibert's Ochele
"Salem's Own Organic"
Will be Heard Each Tuesday at 10:30 A. M.
KSLM
1370 K. C.