

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1861

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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
Charles A. Sprague, Pres. Sheldon F. Sackett, Secy.
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Calendar of Special Session

President Roosevelt has called congress to meet in special session on November 15. He will present five or six proposals, most of which congress failed to legislate on at the regular session. Knowing the way the congress works the Statesman predicts the session will progress about as follows:

November 15: Call to order
November 16: Address by President Roosevelt
November 15-20: Politics in cloak room; talk over Black speech; over Roosevelt's trip and its political disclosures; over Jim Farley's leaving cabinet; over court situation and possible reprisals. A few senators and congressmen will sound off with speeches. Chairmen of committees will begin calling meetings

November 22-24: Thanksgiving coming on; no work
November 25-27: Thanksgiving; no work
November 28-December 4: More committee meetings; more speeches on floor; more buzz-buzz on politics
December 6-11: Committees hold hearings; labor disputes absorb publicity; foreign situation causes buzz-buzz; presidential program still on ice

December 13-18: One or two bills may be reported out on floor; debate starts
December 20-24: Christmas is coming; no work
December 25-31: Christmas holidays; some speeches; more politics; no work

January 1-3: New York holidays; no work
January 3-8: Special session winds up; no bills passed
January 10: Regular session opens
And so it goes. About all that may be said for the special session is that it may get some of the preliminaries out of the way in advance of the regular session. As to the main bills the agriculture committee will not report until January; the house is still sluggish on the wages-hours bill, with the AFL groups very lukewarm on the measure; and the congress is hostile to administrative reorganization in the form recommended by the president.

Questions which will come up and which may become acute are the revision of the Wagner bill; foreign affairs and "neutrality." The big business of the regular session will probably be revision of tax legislation and an effort to balance the budget and increase expenditures to satisfy the "gimmies" at the same time.

One wonders if the country wouldn't be better off if given the "rest cure." There are other restoratives than legislation.

Seasonal Work, and Relief

John E. Cooter, federal labor placement officer, is quoted as saying that with seasonal labor slackening many who had had summer employment would now seek relief. The comment is made with simple matter-of-factness, as though it were a foregone conclusion. Perhaps it is. If so, it is in consequence of the pauperizing tendency of the times.

For prior to 1932 the easing off of work was not seized as excuse for going on the county. Farm laborers and others managed to save enough in the season's work to tide them over spells of unemployment. When farm work ceased they did not then just fold their hands, they rustled around to get other jobs in wood handling, etc. Now it seems to be assumed they will make no effort at self-support, but get their names back on the relief rolls.

It is no deficiency in humanitarian impulse to decry such an attitude. It means that the very fibre of a man is weakened,—his inclination to struggle for self-support, his pride at being able to maintain himself and those dependent on him in the necessities of life.

What, one may ask, has become of the summer's wages? For workers steady and pay the best in many years? Why is it all gone a week after the job ends? Lack of thrift is encouraged by the comfortable assurance that when the present job ends, if another doesn't walk in and offer itself there's the county relief roll to fall back on.

The call of charity is rarely refused. But in some cases the best charity is that which stirs the man's own ambition, gets him active in self-support, rather than the charity which pauperizes him and makes him a permanent dependent on public aid.

Monday "Holiday"

Portland AFL members are threatening to make Monday a holiday with cessation from labor because CIO pickets deny civil rights to AFL workers who want to work at the Plyleck plant. The AFL people are justified in demanding protection for their civil rights among which the right to work is of highest importance. That is one "human right" to take precedence above "property rights."

But do not CIO workers have similar excuse for a holiday because of AFL picketing of lumber mills where CIO workers are employed, including stopping of logs to mills, boycott on hauling away manufactured products and against use of lumber from CIO mills?

Or do civil rights extend only to workers in Dave Beek's crowd?

Arthur C. Spencer, who as general solicitor for the Union Pacific has come frequently to Salem, has been promoted to the position of western general counsel with headquarters in Omaha. He will be succeeded as general solicitor by Roy F. Shields, former Salem attorney and graduate of Willamette university. Friends of both men tender congratulations.

Gov. Martin held another "Table Rock" conference on the Rogue and made a peace treaty with the "Indians" down there. He got the miners and the sportsmen to agree on a program, which he says will allow more mining and better fishing. He is a real miracle worker if he has wrought lasting peace on the troubled Rogue.

Los Angeles milliners have gotten some kind of ordinance crippling the business of those who reclaim ladies' hats from New York garbage cans, ship them to L.A., brush them up a bit and offer them as late Paris creations. If the ladies who buy them can't tell the difference who else can?

The Astorian Budget comments on the better record for convictions in drunken driving cases, and thinks it indicates public opinion is turning in favor of strict enforcement in such cases. A more accurate reason is the change in the law, by which the suspect's family doctor isn't required to be chief source of proof for the state.

Late candidates for Bonneville administrator will probably now beseege Mr. Ross for jobs as chief assistant, superintendent, sales manager, or when you get right down to it chairman on a survey crew. Ross appears to have already picked his publicity expert, Dick Neuberger.

Mrs. Roosevelt leads a busy life. On her western trip she found time to complete a book on the international situation. She had one spare day in Seattle. Only a genius could settle affairs of "This Troubled World" in so short a time.

Some people are old enough to recall when a bumper crop was hailed with public thanksgiving instead of an occasion for a special session of congress to find fault with nature's bounty.

There were 7,702,758 dozen pairs of hosiery manufactured in this country in August. Nobody can say the country isn't well-shod, when people buy 90 million pairs of stockings in a single month.

Yale inaugurated its fifteenth president last week.—Prof. Charles Seymour; and Cornell university inaugurated its fifth president, Dr. Edmund Ezra Day. Seymour is 52 years old; Day is 55.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Washington history (?) 10-14-37 that needs debunking, in connection with the 1855 Kell colony train:

(Concluding from yesterday.) The letter to Mr. Lockley concluded: "Shall I use this Washington History matter in my column? I will not do it unless you tell me. You found it. It is yours." Mr. Lockley replied:

"Sure. Go ahead and use it. Snowden is careless in his facts. History should be corrected where the author makes mistakes. This Aurora story is your story, so I will be glad to have you make corrections in your column. Your 'Bethel and Aurora' is the last word on Aurora and will always remain so."

The "split second account" of the 1855 Kell colony covered wagon train was in this column in the issue of Thursday, Oct. 7, this month. It has been printed here a number of times.

In a few words: The "war to end the white race" that came into being from the Missouri to the Pacific in 1855 stopped the covered wagon immigration into the Oregon country. That year, only two wagon trains got through the cordon of the U. S. dragoons. One was utterly destroyed; reduced to ashes, excepting iron that would not burn.

The other, of about the same size, 35 wagons, 250 people, came through without a scare or a scratch. It was led by the body of Willie Kell in a plains hearse. He had been promised by his father, Dr. William Kell, leader of the Kell colony, that he should be taken long to Oregon, and that he would have a pony and lead the train. He became sick, and a plains ambulance was built in the colony shops at Bethel, Mo. He died four days before the time fixed for departure. The plains ambulance was changed to a plains hearse—first, last and only one of its kind in all that epochal trek.

He had been promised; a colony word was never broken; so he led the train. The spirit of Willie Kell brooded over the wagon train. Also the effect of its aspect as a funeral train was heightened by the music a band of the devoted company played for their were that kind of people. The Indians were awed. They sent the word ahead, to all the leagued tribes. It was a miracle. The body was buried on the Willapa river, 2000 miles from where Willie Kell died, at Bethel, Mo.

But he did not know he would die; did not ask to be buried at the end of the journey. Bethel was home for the colony, as after-ward Aurora, Oregon. The fulfillment of the colony promise brought about the funeral train aspect of the journey; made the m'raie.

Aurora people say there was a Hagar family on the Willapa, the first in it name like in ha ha, or hard. There may have been a Hagar, who died at Aurora Nov. 22, 1862, and Louis, 19, Glorunda, 15, and Aurora, 13, who died at Aurora on December 11, 11 and 14, 1862, respectively. Elias and his three sisters were carried off by the smallpox scourge.

The three other children of Dr. William Kell were Dr. August, Emanuel and Frederick. The last three names are confirmed by the U. S. court records in Portland. In the case of the decedent, which resulted in the distribution of the property of the colony.

It was all common property, in the states of Missouri and Oregon and the territory of Washington. He has enlisted in the engineers corps of army.

Luther J. Chapin has just returned from a visit in Polk county in the interest of the Wittenberg King company. A tournament cup has been won at golf at Claremont, New Hampshire by Allen Hutcheon who formerly lived in Salem and learned to play at Hlabeo links.

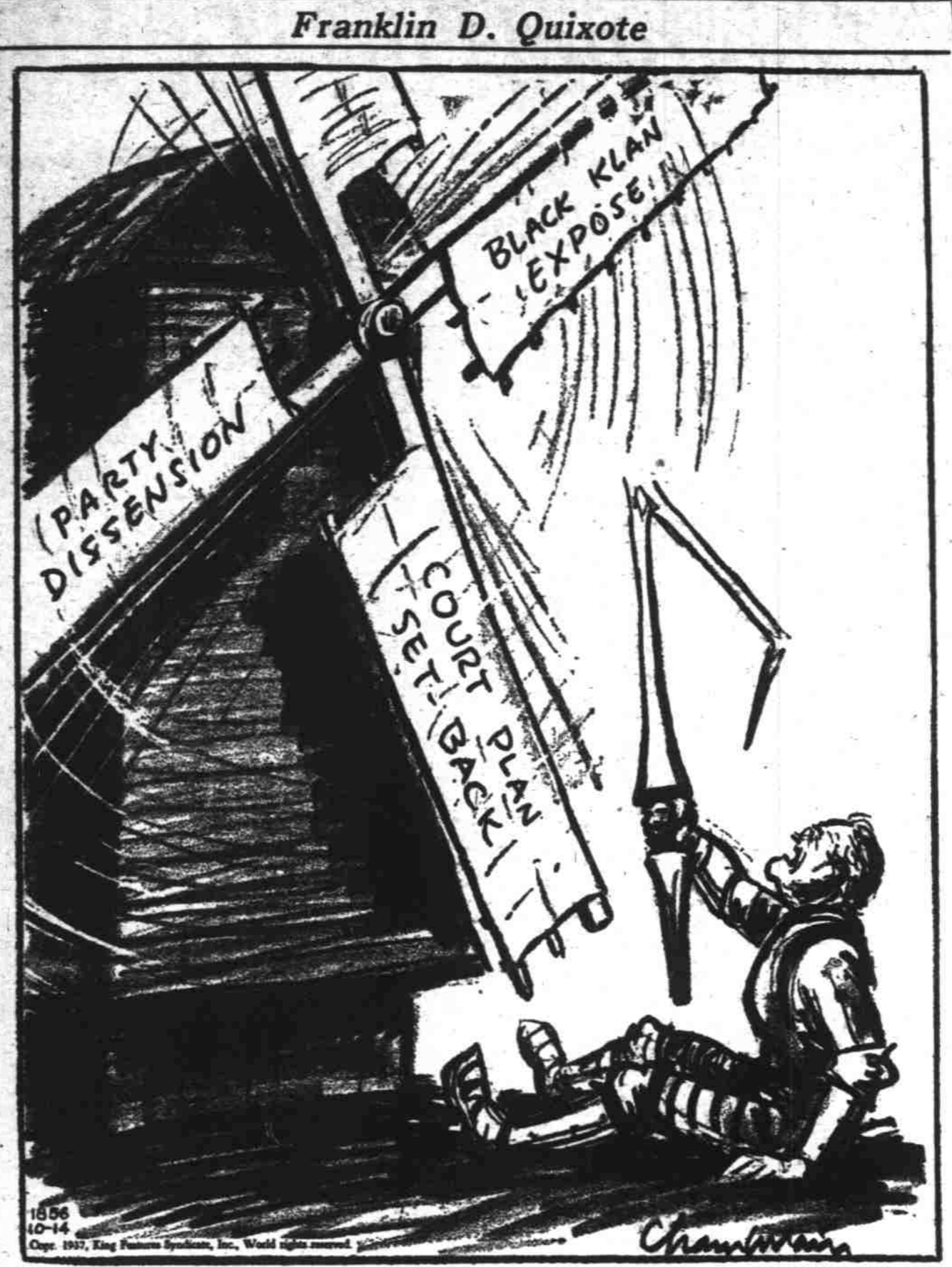
The property of the colony in the three commonwealths was mainly land adopted by Dr. Kell. But various pieces, both land and personal belongings, were in other names.

The court decrees declared it all to the last acre and wagon or horse or ox or tool as common—no one as an individual owned anything but every individual had an interest in the whole, comprising 23,500 acres of land and the mills, stores, shops, etc., of three towns, Bethel and Nineveh, Mo., and Aurora, Oregon.

The whole had to be divided, the founder, Dr. William Kell, having died and no one coming forward or being found to take his place. He had been too much a car; regarded too literally as almost divine.

But how divide such large and complicated holdings? Well, the main rule adopted was to take numbers 39 years, some one year, and others all the years between. When the division was completed and judicially decreed, time was granted for complaints. There were complaints. Eight, no man or woman said he or she did not have enough. But a number asked that a neighbor should have more; one another ox team or wagon or plow, or some money to tide over a lean year.

They had in a generation or less performed the impossible. They had banished selfishness. "You can't banish selfishness in a million years," is a common saying. The members of that colony banished selfishness, for the most part, in less than one short generation.



The Safety Valve Radio Programs

Letters from Statesman Readers

High to Broadway
I have been asked a good many times why Broadway street did not extend through the main part of Salem, instead of changing its name at E street and from there on being known as High street. Most all cities have a Broadway street and it appears to me that it would be worthy of consideration to change the name of High street to Broadway street and give Salem its Broadway. It would be less confusing to motorists and the general public.

Yours very truly,
CLIFFORD HAROLD.

Ten Years Ago

October 14, 1927
After two years of service as director of Marion county child health demonstration and county health officer, Dr. Walter Brown has resigned to accept a position as professor in hygiene and physical education at Stanford.

Twenty Years Ago

October 14, 1917
Harold Hager will leave soon for Seattle where he will take a special course of training at the University of Washington. He has enlisted in the engineers corps of army.

Albert Patriek's Wedded 50 Years

ZENA—Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Patriek celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary quietly at their home in the Zena hills, October 4.

Slovary's Estate Sues Lumber Firm

DALLAS—Emil P. Slovary as administrator for the estate of Robert Ellington has filed suit in circuit court here against the Willamette Valley Lumber Co. for a \$30,000 judgment and also for costs and disbursements.

Friendship Night Is Planned by Star at Amity for November

AMITY—Amity chapter OES met Monday evening in the Masonic hall. The chapter plans a Friendship evening for November 15 at which time each officer is entitled to invite a visitor from another chapter as his guest.

Report Fine Highways

LEBANON—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Johnson of Lebanon and Mrs. Johnson's son, Jesse Bowers, and wife spent the weekend at Redmond. They reported the highways in wonderful condition all the way about and became the fair-faced

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Einstein and Ethics
"The world has slowly grown accustomed to symptoms of moral decay. One misses the elementary reaction against injustice and for justice—that reaction which in the long run, represents man's only protection against relapse into barbarism."

The idea that the character and quality of a good society has anything to do with the character and quality of the people who compose it, seems to have been abandoned. Capital has been on top and labor underneath, and we are to reform society by turning the pyramid upside down. Meanwhile labor is positively encouraged to accept the worst ideas of monopoly capitalism, namely, that success consists in getting the largest possible amount of profit for the smallest possible effort. And we are asked to believe that the universal acceptance of this idea is going to make us all richer and happier. The voice which might have integrated the American people into a communal effort on the highest plane, and appealed to the best instincts of every one, persists in persuading each group that it is to rise on the sacrifices of somebody else.

The capacity for personal hatreds was never greater. The capacity for moral indignation seems already half extinct. Nowhere is it better illustrated than in the Black case, which, after a huge blackaloo is dying down, because the public is getting bored. The public also got bored after a brief flare of indignation over the shooting of five men in the Chicago riots. But the public gets bored partly because it is so extremely distrustful of the motives of its would-be reformers, whether of the right or of the left.

A man died the other day who goes down in history as the liberator of his people. Thomas Masaryk, founder and first president of the Czechoslovak republic. He began his career by exposing, as a blatant forgery, a document dear to the heart of the Czechs, on which they based part of their claim to a thousand years of culture, when he made the exposure, they denounced him as a traitor to his people. But he insisted that a revolution founded on a lie would come to a bad end. Masaryk was either just an old-fashioned liberal, or he was—like Professor Einstein—a man about a generation in advance of the rest of civilization. For he honestly believed that there must be a synthesis between social change and public and private morality; that there is no justice, except where the love of justice, and sensibility to justice would come to the aid of good; and that there is no public welfare without private goodness; and that man is not only an economic, but an ethical animal.

Island School Has Crowded Condition

GRAND ISLAND—Due to the fact that the primary room has become crowded, with 24 pupils, the board of education decided to have the first grade take part of their studies under the principal, Mrs. Grace Duren. The fourth grade students now take part time work under each teacher.

Grade children enjoyed their second day of vacation Monday when the teachers attended the tri-county regional convention of the Oregon State Teachers' association held in Hillsboro.

Methodist Choir Makes Appearance

STAYTON—The First Methodist church launched its new program for the year on Sunday. Rev. Don Huckabee was in charge.

26 newly organized choir of 26 voices directed by the pastor, made its first appearance. Rev. Huckabee preached on "Where Do We Go From Here Boys?"

In the evening, newly organized class groups met; the Epworth League, the Epworth Forum, Wesley League, Wesley Forum, and the Alderage group.

Merry-Go-Round Club Hears Talk on Wools At First Fall Meeting

HOLLYWOOD—Members of the Hollywood Merry-Go-Round held its first meeting of the season at the home of Mrs. C. J. Patterson, with the new president, Mrs. W. W. Fisher, presiding.

Mr. Hunt gave an interesting and instructive talk on the care of wool and its different uses. Mrs. Edith Low gave a special reading.

Present were Mrs. Laura Scribner and Mrs. Twilla Holter as special guests. Mrs. C. S. Thomas, Mrs. Fern Gunn, Mrs. Edith Low, Mrs. Beatrice Fisher, Mrs. Phoebe Wagner, Mrs. Irene Hemmell, Mrs. Susan Wilson, Mrs. Lottie Olsen, Mrs. Harriet Watt and Mrs. Gladys Patterson.