

# The Oregon Statesman

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

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - Editor and Publisher

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## Moral Monitors

The county grand jury chides the newspapers for not reporting an obscene show held at the armory some months ago, saying:

"There was no mention made at the time in either of the Salem daily papers of this affair, although the public feels that it is one of the first duties of newspapers to be alert to the moral needs of a city, and by honest publicity make known and help correct any grave condition that might arise. With the organization that a city newspaper has, it is not possible to think that they did not know of this show and we feel they were remiss in ignoring it."

It is rare that a newspaper boasts of its ignorance, but so far as this paper is concerned it did not learn of the exhibition until some time after it occurred. It employs no "vice squad"; and no one solicited us to buy tickets to the affair. Perhaps if the newspapers had publicized it the attendance might have been doubled, assuming no interference from the authorities. This paper then promptly publicized the investigation as soon as it learned of the matter.

Newspapers have no "police powers" for keeping the community's feet set in the path of virtue. While they do assume a degree of responsibility for preservation of a healthy moral tone it is always a question how far they should go as substitutes for the town police, particularly in the case of private affairs in home or clubrooms or hotels.

The grand jury does a commendable public service in condemning the indecency of recent exhibitions held in this county, and notes how the shows became progressively more vulgar. It is noted however that the jury neither returned indictments nor mentioned names of sponsoring organizations, revealing a reluctance which publishers likewise feel to be the town tattletale. Undoubtedly the grand jury feels that the public scolding it gives (which receives its wide publicity through the newspapers) may effect a cure. This paper hopes it will be willing to do its share of work on the "morals" beat, but has no ambition to be a village scandal-monger.

## Steiner Proposes Action

Senator Frederick Steiner proposes to Attorney General Cummings the one method of ending the lumber mill stalemate in Portland which is wracking the business life of the city. He asks the attorney general to investigate and if he finds the facts are as generally outlined, to seek court injunction against labor organizations which picket and boycott because workers have chosen another organization for their collective bargaining. Steiner says such action would "make the labor relations act effective for the benefit of the many against the monopolistic conspiracies of the few." He says further: "In my judgment as a friend of labor it is far more important for labor to maintain its right to self-organization and the right to bargain collectively than is the privilege of maintaining any secondary boycott."

This course of action is open to the mill owners or to the CIO organization as well as the attorney general. It is a safe assumption the attorney general will not act,—he will side-step the issue like he did the sale of democratic campaign books. The mill owners do not seem disposed to go into court, possibly because they still hope to wear out the CIO.

At least this seems true, that the means of lawfully ending the boycott (whose efficacy is subject to some question), has not been exhausted. The principals seem to prefer to endure the losses rather than seek legal redress.

## No Time to Preach Class Strife

Governor Clarence D. Martin of Washington is a democrat; but like Oregon's Governor Martin he can't stomach all the new deal. Gov. Clarence protested against the Ickes speech and urged a better understanding of the problems and difficulties of industry and business. He is quoted as saying "this is no time to preach class strife, no time to belittle success, and no time to indict the business man who happens to have a dollar and a half in his pocket."

We believe the country will react against the intemperance of the Ickes speech. He cannot name any 60 families who have "caused" the recession. He cannot prove any conspiracy to stage a business strike, because it is quite inconceivable that any such exists. Business suffered too heavy losses in the last depression to invite any fresh disaster.

Pres. Roosevelt in his press conference Friday sought to pull the sting of the Ickes speech by limiting his attacks to only a "small minority" in the business world, but refused to catalog the "malefactors of great wealth," originally blasted by his fifth cousin, Roosevelt I. For the sake of the country it is hoped the president will be "more constructive" than Ickes was, in his address to congress Monday. The times call for skilled surgery, not verbal bludgeoning.

## Power Demand at Bonneville

Mr. J. D. Ross, Bonneville administrator, says "In my first few months on this job it is very apparent that the entire ultimate capacity of 432,000 kw can be sold as fast as the lines can be built."

That is good news, if it means there is a new and economical market for this power. It will represent no economic gain if it merely displaces power already being generated and distributed on an economical basis, or if the cost of distributing to new markets will be excessive.

The initial output of 86,400 kw can be disposed of without much trouble, meeting existing demand and replacing in part generation in costly or near-obsolete plants. It may be that growth of demand will absorb all of the energy that can be produced there, within the time limit for building the transmission lines. But there are many signs indicating a flattening of the curve of electric demand, so it may not continue to double every six years.

Ross is a star salesman however, an excellent promoter; and he knows he has to get his goods shipped to customers in large quantities if he is going to make the enterprise pay. He is going to build load, and we wouldn't be at all surprised if he didn't sell power to big industries the same as TVA is doing, in order to sell all of Bonneville's energy in short order.

The Coos Bay Times remarks: "The most satisfactory stretch of new road in Oregon is the five miles of straightaway north of Harborsburg on the Pacific highway. Its surface is sufficiently scarified to make it nearly as skid and much more pleasing than wider, super-highways made of concrete."

One hundred sheep at Klamath Falls died after eating dynamite. They got into some of the stock of the politicians down there have been eating for 1937.

What a pity was the old senator who used to send packages of seeds to his farmer constituents. Even that came to be regarded as a form of "graft" and was abolished.

Another place where a redistribution of wealth is needed in Christmas candies,—better distribution over the calendar.

New Year's eve on Friday night gives two days for recovery.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Another year after 1-2-38 this one, and Salem will be 100 years old: time to prepare for big celebration:

Early in 1838, 100 years ago, Jason Lee, head of the then only Christian mission west of the Rockies and the Cascades, was planning for "the great reinforcement."

He was preparing for a return journey across the plains, deserts, rivers and mountains, to "the United States"—yes, to the United States, for this was then foreign territory, a no man's land, occupied jointly by two nations, owned by none, coveted by five; proposing to retrace his steps taken in 1834.

In his new dream of expansion for greater usefulness in the service of the Indians to whom he had brought the gospel of Christianity, and for his country for which he visualized a great and rich extension of empire, Jason Lee had the picture of a new general headquarters.

It was to be where Salem now stands. In the realization of that dream was fulfilled the location of the Oregon territorial and state capital.

Jason Lee had noted the water power carried in North Mill creek. It was the nearest and most easily developed in reasonable proximity to the parent mission, on the east bank of the Willamette, 10 miles by rowboat below.

In that day, in every pioneer settlement of America, the first desideratum was a grist mill, the second and complementary one a saw mill. They started towns. Mark Twain said he had noticed that wherever man had built a town or city, God had provided a stream or a harbor by the side of it. The cart before the horse, conceded to Mark's philosophical nonsense, in which great truths were often wrapped.

North Mill creek wasn't much for a source of great power, compared with Bonneville dam. But it would suffice for the saw and grist mills of the dream which was in Lee's mind.

And which, under one roof, came true after the arrival on the Lausanne at Fort Vancouver June 1, 1840, carrying the machinery for the mills, together with the "great reinforcement."

The mills started Salem, immediately thereafter—work on them starting as soon as the machinery could be carried by boat down the Columbia, up the Willamette, portaged around the falls where Oregon City is now, and brought partly by primitive wheeled vehicles from Campment du Sabie, or Sand Encampment, near where Champoug state park stands.

With the first lumber from the mills, across what is now Broadway, the extension of North High and North Liberty streets in present Salem, was built the Jason Lee house. Only the small glass window panes had been brought on the Lausanne.

That house stands yet, on its original site, at present 960 Broadway, though it had no number until Salem's buildings were given numbers about 50 years later; about 1890.

All of the house but the L is about as it was when erected, 98 years ago. One of the first things Salem should do, in order to prepare for the centenary celebration of her founding in 1840, is to buy that house. A fair price should be paid for it. If more than a fair price is asked, the legislature at its 1937 session ought to pass a law of condemnation to cover such cases.

"The parsonage," erected two years later, in 1842, standing now at 1325 Ferry street, ought also to be acquired. The location is near its original site. It was erected where the Kay woolen mill water tower now stands. It was the third residence erected in Salem.

It was intended for the men in charge of the industrial manual labor school of the Lee mission, located in the building that became the Oregon Institute which by change of name became Willamette university, near where Willamette's gymnasium is now.

Then it became the parsonage of the First Methodist church of Salem, the pioneer church of this city.

The titles of the properties herein recommended to be acquired might be in the city. Or they might be in Willamette university, the beginning of which were before the city; before the territory and the state, and even before the Oregon provisional government.

The title to the Jason Lee mission site, 10 miles by water below Salem, is in Willamette university.

The Salem Chamber of Commerce ought to be busy, now, in getting things going, looking to a great celebration here in 1940.

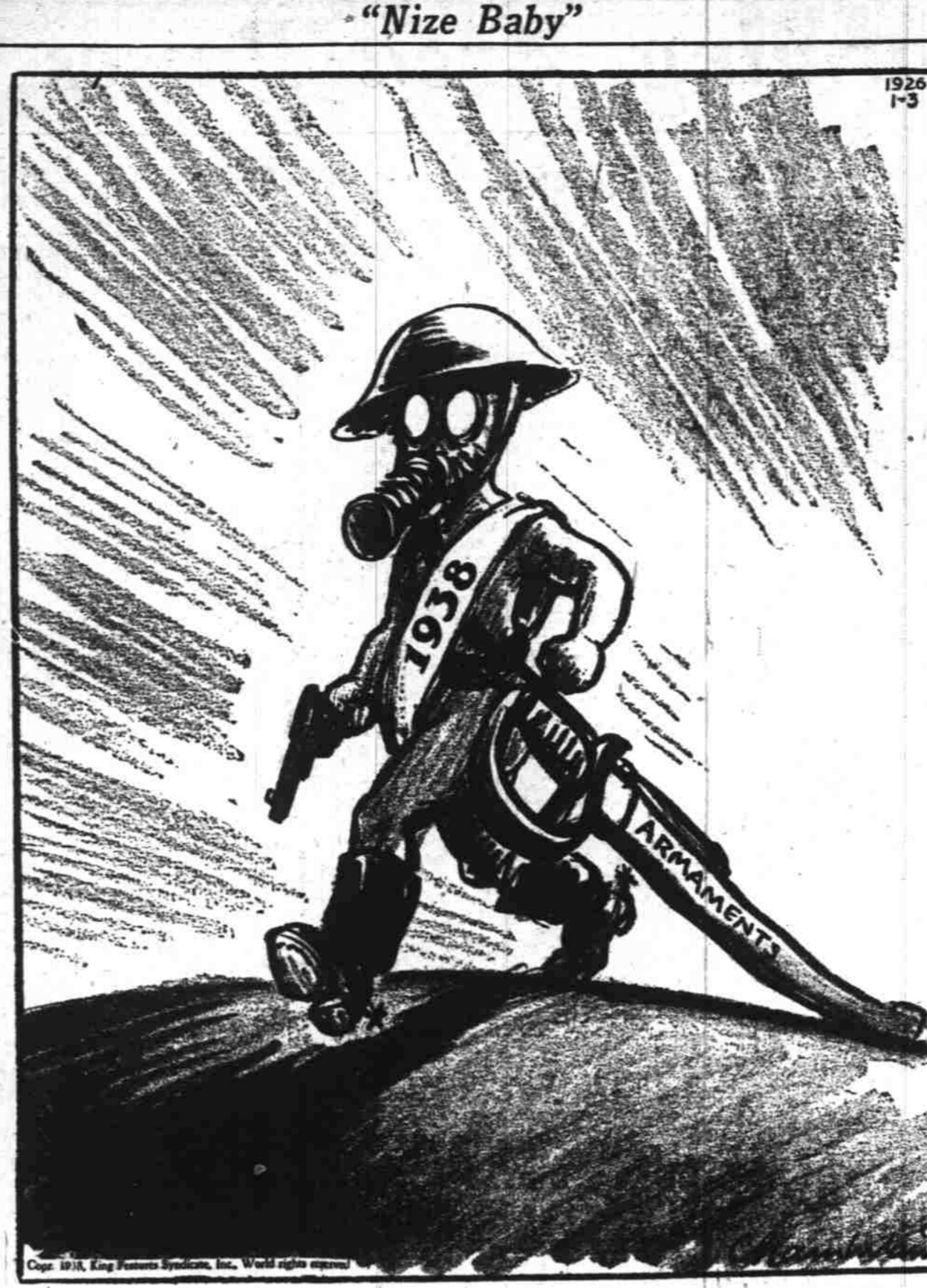
The opportunity should not be neglected. It will not come again for 100 years.

The preparations for the return journey of Jason Lee, being made 100 years ago, sum up into an interesting story. This column will attempt to trace it, soon.

SPECIAL FINIS: The \$52.45, to redeem the washing machine of the poor and deserving woman has all been pledged. She will have possession of the machine tomorrow, for a New Year present. Full report in this column Wednesday next.

## Seattle Folks Leave

LIBERTY — Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Black and small son Joel, who were guests at the home of Mrs. Black's parents Mr. and Mrs. John Dauch, returned to Seattle the middle of this week. Miss Carol Dauch accompanied them and will return Sunday for the new term at Oregon State college.



## Radio Programs

- KSLM—SUNDAY—1370 Kc.**
  - 8:30—Morning meditation.
  - 9:00—Salon melodies.
  - 9:30—American wildlife, MBS.
  - 9:45—Pietro Frasin, accordionist, MBS.
  - 10:00—Sands of time, MBS.
  - 10:15—The Four Keyboards, MBS.
  - 10:30—The Gotham string quartet, MBS.
  - 11:00—American Lutheran church.
  - 12:00—Sweet Rhythm.
  - 12:15—On a Sunday afternoon, MBS.
  - 1:30—The Lutheran hour, MBS.
  - 2:00—Epic of America, MBS.
  - 2:15—Kabb Magain, MBS.
  - 2:30—The Shadows, MBS.
  - 3:00—Thirty Minutes in Hollywood, MBS.
  - 3:30—Reunion of the states, MBS.
  - 4:00—WOR forum, MBS.
  - 4:30—Streamline Swing, MBS.
  - 4:45—Hollywood songs, MBS.
  - 5:00—Epic of America, MBS.
  - 5:00—1937 in review, MBS.
  - 6:30—News letters, MBS.
  - 6:45—News.
  - 7:00—Today's times.
  - 7:30—Old fashioned revival, MBS.
  - 8:30—The Hancock ensemble, MBS.
  - 9:00—Herbie Kay's orch., MBS.
  - 9:15—Herbie Kay's orch., MBS.
  - 9:30—Salem Menonite church.
  - 10:45—Bill Carlson's orch., MBS.
  - 10:50—Kay Kyser's orch., MBS.
- KEX—SUNDAY—1180 Kc.**
  - 8:00—The Quiet Hour.
  - 8:30—Felix Knight, ignor.
  - 9:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 9:30—Radio City music hall.
  - 10:30—Springing Joe.
  - 11:00—The Kay Key to RCA.
  - 12:00—There Was a Woman.
  - 1:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 1:45—Family air hour.
  - 1:50—The World is Yours.
  - 2:00—The world's great scraps.
  - 2:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 3:00—Drama.
  - 3:30—Evelyn Cameron and Four Pages.
  - 4:00—Popular classics.
  - 4:15—The World's great scraps.
  - 4:30—Silent to AOB.
  - 4:45—Frankie Rich.
  - 5:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 5:15—Beaux Arts trio.
  - 5:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 6:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 6:30—The World's great scraps.
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  - 11:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:00—The World's great scraps.
- KGW—SUNDAY—620 Kc.**
  - 8:00—Double everything.
  - 8:30—Silver Flute.
  - 9:00—Sunday sunrise program.
  - 9:30—Denver string quartet.
  - 10:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 10:30—Eddie Swartz's music.
  - 11:00—Sunday drivers.
  - 11:30—Ray Towner, troubadour.
  - 12:00—Radio comments.
  - 12:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 1:00—Martin Talley.
  - 1:30—Time of your life.
  - 2:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 2:30—Argentine trio.
  - 3:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 3:30—Professor Puzlewit.
  - 4:00—Sunday special.
  - 4:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 5:00—Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
  - 5:30—American album familiar music.
  - 6:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 6:30—Cavert's carnival.
  - 7:00—Interesting neighbors.
  - 7:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 8:00—Jack Benny.
  - 8:30—Night Editor.
  - 9:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 9:30—One Man's Family.
  - 10:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 10:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 11:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 11:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:00—The World's great scraps.
- KOIN—SUNDAY—940 Kc.**
  - 8:00—West coast theatre.
  - 8:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 9:00—Major Bowes' Capitol theatre.
  - 9:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 10:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 10:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 11:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 11:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:00—The World's great scraps.
- KEX—MONDAY—1180 Kc.**
  - 6:30—Musical clock.
  - 7:00—Family altar hour.
  - 7:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 8:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 8:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 9:00—The World's great scraps.
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  - 11:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 11:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:00—The World's great scraps.
- KOIN—MONDAY—940 Kc.**
  - 6:30—Koin Klock, Ivan, Walter and Frankie.
  - 8:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 8:15—This and That with Art Kirkham.
  - 9:00—Margaret Macbride, radio columnist.
  - 9:15—Edwin C. Hill.
  - 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
  - 10:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 10:15—Betty and Bob.
  - 10:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 10:45—The World's great scraps.
  - 11:00—The World's great scraps.
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  - 12:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:15—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:45—The World's great scraps.
  - 1:15—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
  - 1:45—Homemaker's institute.
  - 2:00—Koin's news service.
  - 2:15—The World's great scraps.
  - 2:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 2:45—The World's great scraps.
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  - 11:45—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:00—The World's great scraps.
- KEX—MONDAY—1180 Kc.**
  - 6:30—Musical clock.
  - 7:00—Family altar hour.
  - 7:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 8:00—The World's great scraps.
  - 8:30—The World's great scraps.
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  - 11:30—The World's great scraps.
  - 12:00—The World's great scraps.

## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The President and Mr. Hull have handled the Panay incident admirably. The Japanese have fulfilled all the demands of the American note, and fully recognized the justice of those demands. They have apologized, agreed to pay indemnities, and have taken the unprecedented step of recalling Admiral Mitsunami, commander of Japanese naval flying forces in China. They have also given assurances that there will be no more such incidents.

The tension arising from this incident is dissipated but there will continue to be tension until peace is restored in China. As this column has pointed out before, the Panay incident was certainly not the result of a policy on the part of the Japanese government, but was in the sharpest contradiction to that policy. Neither was it an accident, however, such as might happen to any neutral in any form of war. It was a planned attack by elements in the Japanese armed forces, made for reasons which we can only speculate about. The United States has not accepted the official Japanese point of view that the attack was a deliberate act by madly reckless elements, but has merely refrained from pressing the point. The 18th paragraph of Mr. Hull's last note closes the incident, but does not end the situation. He says, "It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the steps which the Japanese Government has taken will prove effective in preventing any further attacks upon, or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals, interests, or property in China." This is a warning.

And it would be a mistake on the part of the people of the United States to feel completely assured that there may not be a repetition of this sort of incident which, coming on top of this would be much more serious than the Panay incident itself.

The tone which has been maintained in the United States, by the press and all other organs of public opinion throughout the whole affair is admirable. It has been quiet, dignified, non-inflammatory and, at the same time, firm and reasonable. It must be apparent to the government of Japan that this country wishes peace with Japan and with all the rest of the world. But it also ought to be apparent that we are not prepared to step off the face of the earth by yielding to the blackmail of anarchy.

There are people who believe that we ought to withdraw entirely from China and thus preserve ourselves against any possibility of such incidents. Actually, our moral position would be much better at this moment if we had, before the outbreak of the present hostilities, voluntarily relinquished our own extra-territorial rights in China. For by the maintenance of those rights we ourselves imply an agreement with the Japanese—that the Chinese are incapable of maintaining a stable government able to protect and to deal justly with the rights of foreigners. To retire voluntarily, however, is one thing. To retire by the armed pressure of another foreign government, which is a guarantor with us and other powers of the territorial sovereignty of China, is quite another matter before all the world everything that might ever be the basis of any kind of international law.

It is very important, it seems to me, to keep before our eyes these days what it is that we really care about, and that, if anything, we are more concerned about than the Panay incident was that it involved what is called our "national honor." I detest the interpretation usually put upon this word. It implies that one's own depends, not on one's own character but on the treatment which one receives from others. It is an alluring and ambiguous phrase, used to whip up populations into the temper of violence and revenge. It was effectively used in 1898 around the cry of "Remember the Maine" to put this country into war with Spain, when Spain had already acceded to every demand made upon it by the United States government.

At the first Hague convention, over a generation ago, the phrase "national honor" was used to ham-string the convention, the nations agreeing to submit all questions to arbitration except those involving "national honor," which simply meant except those that any nation might wish to use as a pretext, for going to war. And it is exactly in that groove that we now may find ourselves if we do not watch our step, and if there is a repetition of such incidents as the Panay affair.

We still remain without a foreign policy, because we remain without a clear public opinion. Our interests, material and cultural, are scattered around a dangerous and disturbed world, in which wars may conceivably occur anywhere and any time. What rights we will insist on maintaining in such a world are entirely unclear. And this is the most dangerous possible condition of affairs. For it encourages adventures against us, in the expectation that they will meet no opposition.

The division in public opinion here, made it impossible for our representatives to take as firm and clear a stand as they might otherwise have taken in Brussels, and the Japanese were openly aware of it. The Panay incident followed.

We would, and must guard any secret war or a culture for us, whether or not we are engaged in it. Yet, though we have engaged in it, we have no positive program for peace. Nobody, not even we ourselves, know what we stand for.

Annual banquet of the Lash Meadows Celery union held last night at Marion hotel with Roy K. Fukuda, president, presiding.

## Mary E. Miller Passes Shelburn

SHELburn — Mrs. Mary E. Miller, 54, passed away at the family home Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Miller had been gravely ill for the last two weeks.

Mrs. E. Gibbons was born in Gilliam county near Mayville the oldest daughter of George and Ellen Gibbons. She was united in marriage with J. William Miller in 1907 at Condon. The young couple came immediately to Albany where Mr. Miller was then county clerk. Mrs. Miller has spent all of her married life in Albany and Shelburn.

Mrs. Miller passed away in 1924. Mrs. Miller leaves seven children: Buell, Leland and Keith Miller; Mrs. Wilma McIntosh of near Salem; Mrs. Agnes Rhoten of Salem; Mrs. Helen Miller; Mrs. Helen Miller; Mrs. Helen Miller; Mrs. Helen Miller; Mrs. Helen Miller.

## Hardings Close Farm Home to Spend Rest of Winter in South

BETHANY — Mr. and Mrs. M. Hardings have closed their farm home here for the winter and have gone to Los Angeles where they will remain until spring.

Last year the Hardings spent the winter months in Phoenix, Arizona.

## Son Born to Lees

MONMOUTH — A son, Charles Lee, was born December 23 at a Eugene hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Drullinger, formerly of Monmouth. Mrs. Drullinger is a daughter of Paul Riley, and is well known here.

## Ten Years Ago

January 2, 1928  
Cornerstone of the First Presbyterian church was laid Sunday afternoon and Dr. Norman K. Tully talked briefly.

## Twenty Years Ago

January 2, 1918  
Nearly two blocks in the heart of Norfolk, West Virginia's business district including the Monticello hotel were destroyed in a series of explosions and fires today.

## Purge Victim



Latest purge in the Soviet Union resulted in execution of eight prominent officials, one of them Andrei Buzin, ambassador of Turkey and former secretary of the Central Communist committee. Buzin was a close personal friend of Dictator Josef Stalin until his arrest on charges of "terrorist activities and systematic espionage for an unnamed foreign nation."