

# 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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## Ready for Accrediting

Progress has been made at Oregon Normal school at Monmouth toward accreditation. In 1934 application was made to the American Association of Teachers College for recognition as a standard normal school. The inspector at that time, Dr. Harry W. Rockwell, made a very favorable report, but held up recommendation for accrediting on one ground, lack of scholastic preparation of the faculty. At that time over half the faculty had bachelors' degrees only. At the present time 96 per cent of the faculty have either masters' or doctors' degrees. So it is confidently expected that early accreditation will be extended.

The Statesman has sometime referred to the normal schools as the stepchildren of Oregon higher education. This view finds confirmation in the report of Dr. Rockwell, who is president of State Teachers college, Buffalo, N. Y. He said in his report after referring to the university and state college as parts of the state system: "It would appear that these higher institutions have, through their vigorous aggressive competition, claimed too great a share of the state's subsidy for education, and the three normal schools devoted exclusively to the preparation of elementary teachers have been required to take a secondary place in the educational organization of the state."

At present the three normal schools are suffering from low enrollments. It was surely a mistake to erect the two outlying normal schools, at LaGrande and Ashland. Monmouth is equipped to take care of all the teacher training work for elementary schools. The other schools already offer junior college work, and might frankly be made over into strictly junior colleges.

When the depression was severe there was a rush of students to normal schools because teaching looked attractive. With business revival students were not so much interested in teaching and wanted to go to Corvallis or Eugene. The outlying schools also draw more when times are bad, because the expense is less in attending local or nearby schools.

Dr. Rockwell has high praise for the administration of President Churchill and describes him as a man of "sound judgment, high professional ideals, and large executive capacity." He credits Churchill with definite achievements in organization of curriculum and in teacher training. High praise is given for the department of psychology whose system of testing students "surpasses in comprehensiveness anything of this nature I have yet seen."

The normal at Monmouth ought to be developed into a teachers' college so it can occupy an even greater place in the leadership of elementary education in the state, supplying not only teachers for the schools, but working out experiments, testing methods and ideas, and renewing the energies of the teaching army of the state. The Statesman hopes Pres. Churchill's dream of accreditation may soon be realized and that the institution may move forward to greater usefulness.

## County Relief Administration

There is something wrong with the administration of the Marion county relief office. Investigation by The Statesman reveals there is real fire behind the smoke of complaint which comes from patrons of the office. The office appears to be run not on lines of efficiency and courtesy but as a tight little tyranny.

The criticisms may be listed as follows:  
Lack of civility. Callers at the counter do not get courteous consideration; often not even civil attention. One client who had to make a return trip to the relief office, said, "Why do they treat us like that? Why do they treat us like cattle?" In plain English that is just about the way the relievers have been treated.

Lack of attention. People go and go and go, sometimes five or six times before they get an audience. They become so distracted they watch on the street to waylay a case-worker as she enters her car, hoping to get a hearing.

Lack of performance. When finally a reliever gets an audience and is promised a visit by a case-worker it may be days or weeks before the visit is made. Meantime the client is reduced to genuine distress for lack of aid. Either there is a lack of case-workers or an inefficiency in organizing the staff. In one case where the husband was a war veteran and sick, the family was reduced to burning lumber from their home to keep warm, while waiting for action on their application.

Internal friction. The relief office staff is not working harmoniously.

Complaint likewise has been heard by The Statesman against the management of the Polk county relief office. Whether the case-work makes these people "case-hardened" we do not know.

It is the deliberate policy to "break" the relievers by humiliating them, by postponing consideration of their cases, in order to hold down relief costs? If so, that is both inhuman and unnecessary. It is possible to say no firmly without being unkind. There is no need to break promises with applicants. Broken as many of these people already are, a few kind words are a genuine tonic.

The Statesman is not interested in the politics of jobs; is not listening to the whinnings of chiselers. But it does demand reorganization that will introduce civility and provide honest and prompt treatment or cases.

## Seattle, Corrupt but Contented

Powerful political machines flatten out opposition so completely that local residents conform rather than resist. The same rule holds true in countries where a single party or a single leadership is all-dominant. So it is possible for travelers to report the German people as contented under the beneficent rule of Adolf Hitler and the Italians as prospering and happy under the authority of Il Duce.

In Seattle Dave Beck's labor-political machine runs the town, controls the city hall, makes business men keep in step. A virtual alliance exists between Beck's machine and the business organizations he deals with. Those who pay tribute to the Beck unions get "protection" against competition. The business man can then pass the charge on to consumers. He makes his profit. The Beck cost is merely a tax added to the cost of doing business. It is a system of coercion mixed with blackmail; but the individual business man is impotent to stand alone. "Collective bargaining" is a farce there because the Beck organization is all-powerful. The employer pays, or else.

Yet the Seattle P-I paints Seattle as basking in contentment under this regime. It says:  
The Seattle Plan for adjustment of labor questions through intelligent mediation, without waiting for difficulties to advance to the stage of strike or lockout, received a striking vote of confidence in returns from a questionnaire sent to all members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, stronger by reason of the fact that it was unqualified.

It has been a matter of common knowledge that Seattle during the last year has had fewer and less severe industrial disturbances than most comparable cities throughout the nation, and less violence.

Yet outside of Seattle unfair propaganda has persisted to the effect that sinister forces held the city in thrall and that business men were by no means satisfied with the progress that had been made.

It is significant that officers of the chamber saw no need to ask for a vote of confidence. Instead, they merely followed the practice of asking the membership what the organization should do to be useful to its members during the coming year. And a large majority, remembering the accomplishments of 1932,

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

After 20 years Mrs. Dunway visited site of her mother's grave on the Oregon Trail and put her musings in poetic form:

June 20, 1852, when in the Black Hills of Wyoming, then in the territory of Nebraska, at a point on the Oregon trail about 70 miles north of the present city of Cheyenne, Anne Reelofson Scott died. She was sick but a few hours with what was known as "plains cholera." Around her lowly bed on the ground in the shelter of a tent where she died were her husband and nine children, the youngest 3 years and 6 months (William Neil Scott), the oldest 19 years (Mary Frances Scott Cook). Her last words were "All is well." Her grave was made in the soft sandstone by chiseling out a coffin shaped vault. She was wrapped in coverlets and buried by the side of the trail, in a wilderness far from civilization, without a coffin. The next morning the oxen were yoked up and the caravan again started westward, her husband and children with anguished hearts and fearsome glances backward to the new made grave.

She was one of 6000 who that year died and were buried in unmarked graves along the Oregon trail. The father of this writer was in that immigration, driving a three yoke ox team across. Abigail Scott, 18 year old daughter of the stricken family, became one of the first school teachers in Oregon. As Abigail Scott Dunway, she led the long fight for women's rights, among them the right to vote. She was editor, publisher, author, poet, lecturer—the best known woman of her time in Oregon. She handed the writer hereof the ballot he voted for woman suffrage in the election of 1885—his first vote at the polls (in Portland.) That was before the Australian ballot. Twenty years after the burial of her mother, Mrs. Dunway traveled the Oregon trail again, and stopped at the site of her mother's grave. She wrote a poem on her musings. It appeared in the Oregon Native Son magazine of November-December, 1899, and, without quotation marks, reads:

After Twenty Years

Adown the dead and distant years  
My memory treads the sands of  
Time,  
And blighted hope a vision rears,  
Enriched by solitudes sublime.  
And down the mystic, dreamy past  
In chastened mood I wander  
Now,  
As o'er these prairies, old and  
vast,  
Move lines of oxen, tired and  
slow,  
Their rough ribbed sides and  
hollow eyes  
And listless gaze and lazy tread,  
As under cloudless, burning skies  
Our way o'er trackless wastes  
they led,  
But visions are of long ago.

Today an iron horse, "The Storm,"  
All panting rushes o'er the  
plain;  
His breath with steam is quick  
and warm,  
As on he thunders with our  
train.

Afar the Rocky mountains rise,  
Their rugged steeples adorned  
with snow,  
While o'er the hill the antelope  
hies,  
And Indians wander to and fro.  
The buffalo grazes from afar,  
Where eras in trust secure he  
fed.

Ere man upon him had made war,  
And he was wont at will to  
tread  
Anear our oxen, sure and slow.

Fort Laramie, across, away  
Beyond your hills that intervene,  
My memory sees as on that day,  
Just twenty years ago, 'twas  
seen.

There, in the echoing hills, hard  
by,  
Surnamed "The Black," adorned  
by woods,  
My mother laid her down to die,  
In those grand, awful solitudes  
The wild coyote wail roams at will,  
The timid hare and buffalo,  
The antelope and serpent trail,  
In freedom range, and come  
and go,  
While Indians gaze in scornful  
moods.

Goose are the oxen, patient brutes  
And drivers, with song and jest.  
Of ruder days they were the fruits,  
And, tolling well, they did their  
best.

Their day is past, and now, at ease,  
We glide along at rapid pace,  
Gazing abroad, while thought of  
these,  
The days of yore, take present  
place.

And I am self forgetful, too,  
For through the long, eventful  
past,  
Since last I dreamed beneath the  
blue  
Arched dome, above these plains  
so vast,  
I find of twenty years no trace.

My mother sleeps, dear God, as  
asleep  
Her peaceful form when we that  
day  
Laid her to rest, marched on and  
wept  
Too sad to talk, too dumb to  
pray.

Was it the breath of angel's wing  
That fanned, erstwhile, my  
fevered brow?  
Did I hear heavenly seraphs sing,  
When eyes and ears were closed  
just now?  
Oh, mother, memory, God and  
truth,  
While yet I tarry here below,  
Guide off thy faltering, trembling  
one.

May I regret not years, nor  
youth,  
Nor that my life thus far is done.  
As through these wilds once  
more I go.

—Abigail Scott Dunway

by their votes gave first place to a continuation of attention to labor questions—the policy that has been foremost during the past year.

It amounts to telling the officers of the chamber: Go ahead on the lines on which you have been working. Give us some more of the same

## Comic Valentine



## Radio Programs

- 6:15—News.
- 6:30—Farm Hour.
- 7:00—4H Club Meeting.
- 8:15-9:00—The Business Hour.
- 9:00—Market Report.
- 9:00—KOTV Clock.
- 9:00—News.
- 9:15—This and That, with Art Kirkham.
- 9:30—Mary Margaret McBride.
- 9:35—Edwin C. Hill.
- 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
- 9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
- 10:00—Big Sister.
- 10:15—Ant Jenny's Real Life Stories.
- 10:30—American School of the Air.
- 10:30—Coolidge Quartet.
- 10:45—Newlyweds.
- 11:00—Myrt and Marge.
- 11:30—Pratt Kelly Kelly.
- 11:30—Marilyn Parade.
- 11:30—Homemakers.
- 12:00—KOLN News Service.
- 12:15—Rhythm and Romance.
- 12:30—News Through a Woman's Eyes.
- 12:45—Hilltop House.
- 3:00—Two Hearts in Three Quarter Time.
- 3:15—Inlavs.
- 3:30—Judy and Jane.
- 3:45—Newspaper of the Air.
- 4:00—Eyes of the World.
- 4:45—Organ Melodies.
- 5:15—Aronia Orchestra.
- 5:45—Charlie Chan.
- 6:00—Radio Theater.
- 6:00—Mavis and Orchestra.
- 7:30—Bravo New World.
- 8:00—Scattered Baines.
- 8:15—The World with Boake Carter.
- 8:30—Pick and Pat, Comedians.
- 8:30—Little Show.
- 9:15—Jack Crawford Orchestra.
- 9:30—Phantom Violin.
- 9:45—Spring Ensemble.
- 10:00—Five Star Final.
- 10:15—White Fire.
- 10:30—Paul Harris Orchestra.
- 11:15—Del Hines Orchestra.
- 11:45—Serenade in the Night.
- 7:00—Crossroads.
- 7:15—Trail Blazers.
- 7:30—Sara of Today.
- 8:00—Margot of Crossroads.
- 8:15—Cabin on Crossroads.
- 8:30—Sara of Today.
- 8:45—Gospel Singer.
- 8:50—Ray Towers, Troubadour.
- 9:00—Commodore Perry Hotel Orch.
- 9:00—Your Radio Review.
- 9:15—Sara of Today.
- 10:15—Mrs. Wiggs of Cabbage Patch.
- 10:30—Sara of Today.
- 10:45—June Day.
- 11:00—Grace and Eddie.
- 11:00—Hollywood News Flash.
- 11:15—Jerry Sears Orchestra.
- 11:30—How to Be Charming.
- 11:45—Eddie Stewart.
- 12:00—Pepper Young's Family.
- 12:15—Ma Perkins.
- 12:30—Vic and Sade.
- 12:45—The Guiding Light.
- 1:00—Refreshment Time.
- 1:15—Mary of Mary Martin.
- 1:30—Bush Higgins, Commentator.
- 1:45—Dr. Katz.
- 2:00—Bennett Walburner.
- 2:15—Wife and Secretary.
- 2:30—Lady of Millions.
- 2:45—Stars of Today.
- 3:15—Stars of Today.
- 3:30—Woman's Magazine of the Air.
- 4:00—Custardie Quilt.
- 4:15—NBC Program.
- 4:30—News.
- 4:45—Melody and Rhythm.
- 4:55—Cocktail Hour.
- 5:00—Daily Puzzles.
- 5:30—Grand Hotel.
- 6:00—The World Goes by.
- 6:15—Paul Martin's Music.
- 6:30—Hour of Charm.
- 7:00—Carnation Contested Hour.
- 7:30—Eileen and Allen.
- 8:00—Annex 'n' Andy.
- 8:15—Uncle Ezra's Radio Station.
- 8:30—Fisher McGee and Molly.
- 9:30—Vex Pop.

## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

### Are Dictatorships So Strong?

The chief claim to superiority of the highly centralized, dictatorial governments, is that they represent unity, strength, and the power to move quickly and decisively. Well, do they?

Germany under Hitler is the very prototype of the totalitarian state, with every phase of economic, social and military central domination policy. For five years now, it has published to the world the marvelous story of its inner solidarity. And in those five years, it has had two serious attempts at a coup d'etat, the first resolved in a shocking blood bath—that was in June, 1934—and the second, which occurred last week, resolved, it would seem, in an extremely indecisive compromise.

Exactly what happened in Germany last week is not yet completely clear, but the Basle correspondent of "Le Temps," the Paris newspaper, proclaims yesterday (Sunday) a version which is credible because of the source. "Le Temps" is the organ of the French heavy industrialists, of the Comité des Forges, which, in turn, is close to the French Ambassador in Berlin, Francois Poncelet, and it is possible that the article was inspired from that source. The correspondent states that the Reichswehr differed so radically with the government's agrarian, cultural, industrial and foreign policies, that they were actually planning a coup d'etat, with the object of restoring the monarchy and putting on the throne the second son of the ex-Crown Prince, Prince Louis Ferdinand.

That the Reichswehr has been sharply opposed to the Hitler policies as represented by General Goering and his four-year plan, and his ideas of economic self-sufficiency, by Alfred Rosenberg, with his campaign against the Christian churches and religion; by Walter Darre, with his radical agrarianism, and by Hitler himself, with his anti-Communist pact and his pro-Japanese, pro-Italian orientation in foreign policy, has long been known. The Reichswehr wanted the policies of yesterday not those of General Goering. The army chaplains let the world know some weeks ago that the campaign against Christianity was splitting Germany wide open, and would, in their belief, constitute a real threat to morale in case of war. The army is known to disapprove of agrarian policies which threaten to break up the large estates and have alienated many of the peasants also, and the army has never had a high opinion of the Italian alliance, probably because they remember that in the last war the Italians deserted as allies and were an easily conquered enemy.

In all these matters the Reichswehr was thinking only from a military viewpoint. Its leading officers did not believe that the Hitler-Goering-Goebbels-Rosenberg policies were making Germany strong for war. They believed that Germany would be unable to survive a prolonged war, and that the anti-Communist pact was likely to weaken her by futile and dangerous adventures.

According to "Le Temps," the army was preparing a coup d'etat on January 27 under the chief of staff, General Fritsch, and planned to surround the chancellery, and occupy the strategic points in the capital. The plans, however, were exposed by Heinrich Himmler, the head of the black-uniformed Hitler bodyguards, who is also chief of the Gestapo, the secret political police.

The army, it is seen, if these reports are true, wanted a complete change of basic policy. They wanted to get rid of General von Blomberg, the War Minister, who has always been regarded as a Nazi political commissar; they wanted a new orientation in foreign policy, in the direction of London, Paris and Moscow, and they wanted to see the last of General Goering as economic dictator of Germany.

On June 30, 1934, when Hitler was confronted by a rebellion among the radicals of his own party, he liquidated it drastically by assorted assassinations. This time he has done nothing of the kind. On February 1 he recalled Blomberg, Himmler was allowed to place General Fritsch briefly under arrest, and apparently in dismissing fourteen generals, Hitler has also shown his leniency. But the story is that he has been forced by the army to make other concessions. He allows the army to retain its autonomy; he prevented the attempts of Goering and Himmler to seize the Ministry of War and kicked Goering upstairs by making him field marshal, and by putting three generals on the new secret cabinet council, he has given the army a voice in foreign policy. That the policy may change is indicated by the fact that he has withdrawn the ambassadors from Tokio, Rome and Vienna.

Also, he has yielded to the demands of the officers to place the army, navy and aviation branches under a single unified command. (Continued on page 6)

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## Ten Years Ago

February 12, 1923  
A feast of better Homes week will be the cooking school at the Army under auspices of Willamette Grocery, Stiff Furniture, Volmer-Clearwater and The Statesman.

Capitol theatre safe which was blown open early in the morning believed to have been done by professional crackmen.

Bearsats ran up a 43 to 22 victory against College of Idaho last night leading all the way.

## Twenty Years Ago

February 12, 1913  
Largest hop of a h in world, that of Horst Bros., near Independence, will be converted to evaporated vegetable industry and drying plants turned into evaporating plants.

Announcement made at meeting of Salem Business Men's league that Z. J. Riggs, Salem druggist, is to be a candidate for state legislature.

### Mrs. Gibson Recovers

BRUSH COLLEGE — Friends in this and neighboring communities will be pleased to know that Mrs. V. L. Gibson is convalescing satisfactorily from a major operation performed at the Portland sanatorium Thursday, Feb. 10.

## NOTICE!

IMPORTANT TIME CHANGE

Johnny Lawrence

will be heard at  
5:45 P. M.

STARTING MONDAY

"HOWIE WING"

A new program, starts Monday Evening,

5:30 P. M.

Oregon Listeners May Now Join the  
PHANTOM PILOT PATROL

BY WRITING TO KSLM

Listen at 6:15 P. M. Monday through Friday

MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM

K-S-L-C-M

## Was the Gospel Preached from Adam's Day to Christ's 1st Advent?

Is the Big Subject for Sunday Night FEBRUARY 13, 7:45 P. M. IN THE Program for the Third Week of the Lecture Series in the New Church Auditorium

L. E. Nicemeyer  
Evangelist  
Tuesday, February 15  
7:45 P. M.  
"God's Dramatic Portrayal of the Atonement"  
Something different—Don't miss it!  
Wednesday, February 16  
7:45 P. M.  
"Heaven's Modern Priesthood. Is It Human or Divine?"  
Thursday, February 17  
7:45 P. M.  
"The Mystery of an Angel Flying in Mid-Heaven"  
Rev. 14: 6, 7.  
What does it Symbolize and when is it Fulfilled? Beautifully illustrated. Large decorative. See it!

Friday, February 18, 7:45 P. M.  
"God's Measure of a Man in This Changing World"  
Has It Changed with the Times or Does It Forever Remain Fixed?

Solos — Duets — Trios — Quartets as Special Music  
ALL WELCOME BRING YOUR FRIENDS