

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor and Publisher

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Charles A. Sprague, Pres. Sheldon F. Sackett, Secy.

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## Thinking, Fearing War

There is little conception on this side of the Atlantic of the seriousness with which all Europe is considering the imminent possibility of another World war. Some light on this subject is furnished in a letter sent from London by Charles E. Wilson, former manager of the Salem chamber of commerce.

In the letter was enclosed a sheet comprising two pages of the London Times of June 2, devoted to a transcript of proceedings in the House of Commons. Apparently almost the entire time of Commons in the June 1 session was devoted to discussion of problems involved in the prospect of war and the air raids which England would inevitably suffer if war should come; but in the letter Wilson said: "That's what people are thinking about—war—and bombardment from air—all seem to live under this fear. It's in the papers every day."

There is discussion of a universal draft bill and the question as to whether wealth as well as manpower is to be conscripted in case of war, but the greater portion of the parliamentary session evidently was devoted to a report by Sir Samuel Hoare, home secretary, on a bill to appropriate nearly six million pounds for Air Raid Precautions.

This large sum was sought in spite of the fact that much of the program was to consist of voluntary service, Sir Samuel pointed out. Nearly half a million men and women had already volunteered and nearly all had already received some first aid and anti-gas training; these include large numbers of physicians, dentists and nurses.

One of the precautions consists of a survey in various sections of London designed to provide bomb-proof shelter for all of the citizens whose homes are not in themselves bomb proof; and in this they have the cooperation of owners of property which do provide such shelter. In boroughs where dwellings are small and no such shelter is provided, the survey locates vacant property where dugouts and trenches may be provided. These are not actually being built, but the survey makes provision for materials and labor crews to build them without delay and, in fact, 300,000,000 sandbags were already being accumulated.

In addition to ordinary bombs and gas bombs, attacked cities now have to contend with the incendiary bombs, so England is also organizing volunteer fire brigades to deal with this problem, with special fire-fighting equipment already provided. Gas masks are being distributed to stations where they may be given out to the populace in case of emergency.

Of course it is particularly important to protect the government buildings, in order that air attacks may not disrupt governmental machinery in wartime. An interesting discovery in connection with plans to "black out" the city in case of a raid, was that none of the government buildings had any blinds on the windows! These have to be provided.

Industrial plants have to be protected, and to encourage this, the cost of providing shelters is to be made an allowance against income taxes. Utilities, in view of their public necessity, are receiving special consideration.

Viewing the threat of war and air raids as a permanent problem, the matter of making all new buildings bomb-proof is being urged upon architects and builders.

One of the biggest problems is getting the information to every householder, and a large organization of "air raid wardens" is being formed to make a house-to-house canvass to instruct the people in what to do in case of an "emergency." Little mention was made on the floor of Commons as to what "emergency" might be.

These are only a few of the matters discussed that one day in parliament. There were occasional moments of levity—war was by no means a certainty. The opposition speakers moved to reduce the fund for air raid defense by the infinitesimal amount of 100 pounds, and then proceeded to argue that the precautions proposed were woefully insufficient.

The whole proceedings furnished some light on the seriousness of war perils in Europe and the realization that wars are no longer fought on battle fronts, but throughout the territory of belligerents.

## Editorial Correspondence

CHICAGO, Ill., June 18.—As I was a boy in the midwest this city was the metropolis about which everything revolved. Chicago papers, Chicago markets, Chicago stores and banks dominated the midwest. Of most vital importance were the board of trade and the stock yards. At the former prices of grains were determined. The latter was the chief market for hogs and cattle.

Both still exist, but their importance is not so great as once it was. "Direct marketing" has altered considerably the handling of live stock. Freight trains still roll in hundreds of cars of cattle and hogs to Chicago where the great packing plants are still located; but Chicago handles a much smaller percentage of the business than formerly.

Meat packing has been decentralized, with smaller plants all over the midwest. Trucks haul the farmers' hogs from farm to the packing plant in a nearby city. Buyers travel through the country, spot the supplies they want, call up the farmer when they want them and close a deal by phone, or the farmer brings his stock in and takes the prevailing price. Paved roads and trucks have thus radically altered the marketing system for livestock.

The board of trade is so completely supervised by the department of agriculture that it is no longer the "free" market it once was. Short selling particularly is under scrutiny, and speculating on the board is not so popular as once it was. We can recall when trading on the board was common in cities and even in villages over the corn and wheat country. The trading volume has undoubtedly been curtailed. The result is probably beneficial so far as the speculator is concerned. I doubt however if the result is beneficial to the grain producers for the reason that most speculators are bulls who help to sustain prices to the advantage of the farmer who sells real grain.

But if the board of trade is no longer the "gambling sink" it once was, the zest for gambling finds other outlet. Betting on horse races and most everything else is rampant here. One man said a gambling spot was as close as a taxicab—that is any cab could take you quickly to a bookie—which might be to the nearest cigar store. Mayor Kelly tried to legalize gambling by ordinance but Gov. Horner enforced state law and knocked out the ordinance. But no one enforces the law against gambling. In fact it is conducted openly and notoriously with the favor of the Kelly-Nash political machine which dominates Chicago politics.

This machine is said to be worse than Bill Thompson's machine ever was, though it presents a more respectable front so the city doesn't feel the sting of ridicule it did under "Big Bill."

Had an interesting hour today with William Hard, secretary of the program committee of the Republican party. He reports the committee is really working and plans to develop from a study of needs and of the attitudes of people all over the country, a declaration of policy which will offer a real appeal to the voters of the country. It is not being hurriedly drafted but will be aimed for the 1940 elections.

Lunch with a relative at the famous Union League club; and in the afternoon sunshine a delightful drive with a business friend along the north shore, past the old-time "gold coast" now covered with apartment houses, along the fine shore park system, through the beautiful suburban residen-

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Address of the day 5-21-33  
on the occasion of the fourth annual Sheridan Day celebration by that lire city:

The writer of this column, by invitation of the committee in charge of the arrangements, gave the address of the day in the public park there on the occasion of the fourth annual Sheridan day celebration in the beautiful and enterprising Oregon city of that name, on Saturday, June 13 last.

The address, which will be supplemented with some additional facts not heretofore published, follows:

Franklin Pierce, president of the United States, took office March 4, 1853, to serve a four year term, and the following day he appointed Jefferson Davis secretary of war. We seem a little nearer to the scene when we realize that President Pierce was a second cousin of our own Walter M. Pierce, governor, congressman, neighbor. Walter's father was a cousin of the president.

Davis had his faults, and as president of the Southern Confederacy was in the north one of the most cordially hated men of his time. A popular song current above the Mason and Dixon line breathed words about hanging Jeff Davis to a sour apple tree. But Davis was one of the distinguished scholars of his generation, and while he served as secretary of war his vision was clear on the importance of the expansion of the United States in territory and the development of its abounding resources.

He saw the necessity of a railroad connecting the section draining into the Pacific with the country east of the Rockies. In 1855 he sent a surveying party to trace out a route for such a system, extending also to the Columbia river.

That surveying party furnished the city of Sheridan its name. It was this way: Lieut. John B. Hood of the U. S. Army, afterward a leading Confederate general, had charge of the military escort for the surveyors, and up on Philip H. Sheridan's first promotion, from a brevet to a full second lieutenant, he was assigned duties with the company Hood was serving, to relieve the last named officer so that he might be sent to another station.

Young Sheridan caught up with his new company on the Klamath river, having traveled from New Mexico back to New York City, thence by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, and finally on horseback to overtake his contingent. So Hood turned south and Sheridan north.

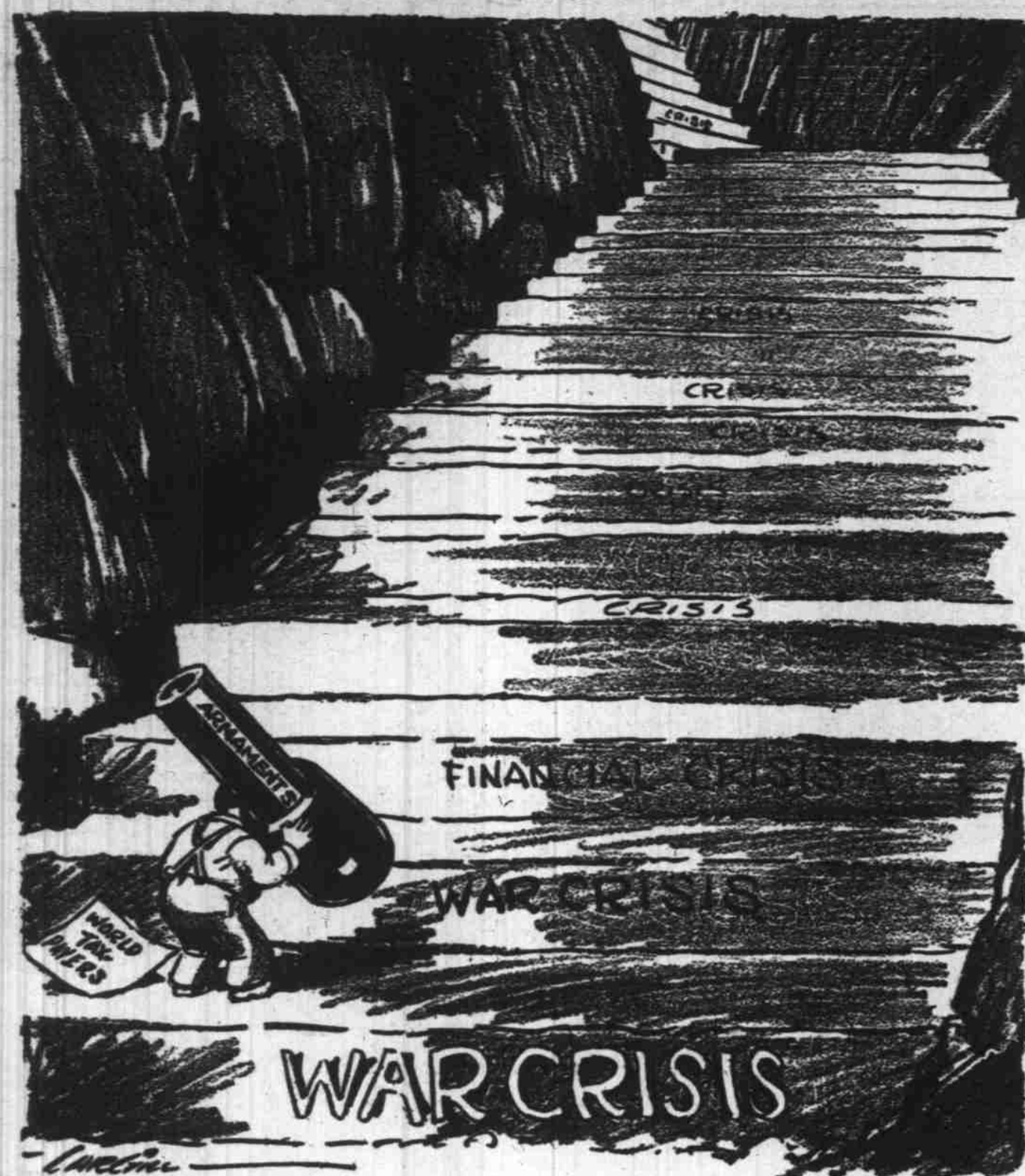
The triple goddess of fate was in that year playing strange games with these three men, Davis, Hood and Sheridan. The unstable and tricky dame was, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, making potent medicine for the trio, destined to direct them into ways and stations beyond their wildest imaginings.

That was a fateful time. It was the year in which the Indian tribes from the Missouri to the Pacific coast danced themselves into a league to destroy the whole white race and thus stop the covered wagon immigration into the westernmost West. A rather large order, an ambitious undertaking, you will say. Yes, and fantastic. But if you must conclude when you realize that though at least 50,000 eager, anxious westward looking people were ready at Missouri river points to start that year, only two wagon trains with about 250 people each, passed the cordon of warning U. S. dragoons and headed for the far away sundown land—and only one got through; the other was all but "spurious verbiage" (sunk without a trace), as the German U boat commanders were proud to report during the World war; that is utterly rubbed out, destroyed, excepting only wagon and other irons that would not burn. The cavalcade which came through unscathed was led by a plains harse, the only like company seen in that vast westward moving host of 350,000 souls on the most remarkable trek in history, from 1829 to 1859, when the golden spike linking the Union and Central Pacific railroads was driven at Promontory Point, at the north end of Great Salt Lake; a weary march that left more than 30,000 trekkers in unmarked graves along the 2000 mile Oregon trail.

The records of the so-called Yakima and Rogue River Indian

tribal villages along the lake, with dinner at an interesting spot in one of them, gave a very agreeable conclusion to our brief stay here, and we leave now for the train for home.

## The Long, Long Road



wars (which were much more) contain a letter of Jefferson Davis, U. S. secretary of war, to George L. Curry, governor of Oregon Territory. The letter from the secretary to the chief executive states that he is transmitting a copy of a "report from Colonel Buchanan, showing the disposition made of the troops for the protection of the reservation," (meaning the Coast reservation), and saying that "the troops, thus posted, are considered sufficient for the object contemplated." (That object being the protection of the white settlers and keeping the Indians within bounds and in training for citizenship in civilized society.)

The Buchanan report was dated September 1, 1856, and, after saying he submitted it to Governor Curry to show "the measures taken to secure the safe keeping of the Indians on the Coast reservation," Davis wrote: "The reservation is 185 miles long and about 25 wide—bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and on the east and north by the Coast range of mountains which are said to touch the coast at the northern extremity. . . . There are as yet, from the existing settlements, known but three passes over the mountains—one toward the northeastern extremity from the town of Dayton; another toward the middle, near the town of Corvallis, and the third at the other extremity immediately along the coast.

"At these three points I have ordered three new posts to be established and garrisoned, as follows: "At the first, two companies, Capt. A. J. Smith's 1st dragoons and Capt. D. Floyd Jones' 4th infantry. This post will be supplied from Fort Vancouver, by means of steamboats to Dayton, from which it is distant 25 miles." (That was of course what became Fort Yamhill.)

"At the second, one company, Capt. C. C. Agur, 4th infantry. This will also be supplied from Vancouver, by way of Corvallis, about 25 miles, to which point steamboats are running regularly." (That was of course Fort Hoskins, named for Lieut. Charles Hoskins, killed at the battle of Monterey, Mexico, Sept. 2, 1846.)

"The third, one company, Capt. & Bvt. Major J. F. Reynolds, 3rd artillery, which will be supplied from San Francisco, by way of the mouth of the Umpqua, from which it is distant about 20 miles." (That was Camp or Fort Umpqua.)

(Continued tomorrow).

## Radio Programs

- KSLM—TUESDAY—1370 Mc.**
- 7:30—News.
  - 7:45—Time O' Day.
  - 8:45—News.
  - 9:00—The Pastor's Call.
  - 9:15—The Friendly Circle.
  - 9:45—Charm Counsellor.
  - 10:00—Woman in the News.
  - 10:15—Swain Parade.
  - 10:30—Morning Magazine.
  - 10:45—Melodic Interlude.
  - 11:00—News.
  - 11:15—Organalities.
  - 11:30—Hollywood Spinsters.
  - 11:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
  - 12:00—Value Parade.
  - 12:15—News.
  - 12:30—Musical Serenade.
  - 12:45—Kiwanis Club Meeting.
  - 1:15—Martin Burand.
  - 1:30—Popular Salon.
  - 1:45—The Johnson Family.
  - 2:00—Swingtime.
  - 2:15—Community Hall.
  - 2:45—This Crazy World.
  - 3:00—Feminine Fancies.
  - 3:15—Dinner Hour Melodies.
  - 3:30—Pat Burns and His Banjoesters.
  - 3:45—Hollywood Spinsters.
  - 4:00—Radio Campus.
  - 4:45—Varieties.
  - 5:00—Swingtime in Music.
  - 5:15—Charioters.
  - 5:30—Howie Wang.
  - 5:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
  - 6:15—The Phantom Melodist.
  - 6:30—Sports Balladeers.
  - 6:45—Hollywood Spinsters.
  - 7:00—Waittime.
  - 7:15—The Shadow.
  - 7:30—News.
  - 7:45—Don't You Believe It.
  - 8:00—The Story of the Air—Just Think! Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Curtis.
  - 8:45—Songs of the Pioneers.
  - 9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
  - 9:15—Wrestling Matches.
  - 11:00—Everest Hoagland's Orchestra.
- KOAC—TUESDAY—560 Mc.**
- 9:00—Today's Program.
  - 9:03—The Homemakers' Hour.
  - 9:05—"Time Out".
  - 9:30—Tennis Talk.
  - 10:00—Weather Forecast.
  - 10:01—Music.
  - 10:05—Story Hour for Adults.
  - 10:45—Music.
  - 11:00—The Bellman.
  - 11:30—Music of the Masters.
  - 12:00—News.
  - 12:15—Farm Hour.
  - 1:00—Music.
  - 1:15—Variety.
  - 1:45—Music.
  - 2:00—Homemakers' Half Hour.
  - 2:30—Music.
  - 2:45—Daughters of the American Revolution.
  - 3:00—Music.
  - 3:15—Your Health.
  - 3:30—Music.
  - 3:45—The Monitor Views the News.
  - 4:00—The Symphonic Half Hour.
  - 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
  - 5:00—Music.
  - 5:45—Dinner Concert.
  - 6:30—News.
  - 6:30—Farm Hour.
  - 7:00—Music.
  - 7:15—A Writer Looks at Literature.
  - 8:30—9—Music of the Masters.

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

### WHOSE RECESSION?

Salem, Ore., June 20, '33.

To the Editor:  
I was reading an article in the Oregonian a few weeks ago written by a lady up Portland way and among the statements she made was one that the reason the farmers were in such a plight was the fact that the Hoover depression got them down and as this recession was just a continuation of the Hoover depression they had been unable to get on their feet again.

This being the case Mr. Hoover must have been a much smaller man than most people give him credit for. If he could create a depression all over the world and then keep it going this long in the USA while other countries have crawled out from under its influence, and in which the best brains of the democratic party of this country, and 25 or 30 billions of dollars besides the taxes, haven't been able to make a dent, as conditions are worse today than then, then it seems like maybe it might be a good idea to turn it over to Mr. Hoover again as he couldn't possibly have done worse.

Another thing, this isn't a depression now; it's a recession. And I presume this word recession was derived from the word recess, a time when everyone quits working and thinking and goes out to play. Or maybe from recess, meaning a hole as we have been going in the hole ever since.

And the word New Deal is a misnomer, some say it should be Gnu Deal as it has but like a jack-ass and horns like the devil, pretends to be democratic while hornoring into everyone's business.

But I don't think Nude Deal would be out of place for a name, as nude means stripped of raiment or bare, and as far as I know everyone seems to be pretty well stripped.

Old Mother Hubbard went to her cupboard.  
To get her poor doggy a bone.  
But someday and hey-hey,  
He gone on WPA  
And now Mother Hubbard is chewing the bones.  
EARL SHARP.

### Artisans Will Select Officers at July Meet

SILVERTON—The Artisan lodge members will not meet at the Knights of Pythias hall during July and August according to a decision reached this week. Election of officers will be held July 6 at the Chris Beugle home on South Water street. Installation will be held jointly with Salem July 7.

## Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Some weeks ago AAA bought some cabbage in North Carolina. There is an account in the Twin City Daily Times of Morehead and Beaufort. I quote and partly paraphrase:  
"The price for cabbage was advanced from \$3 to \$3 a ton on the Carteret county market today. Tons of the crop were inspected by government representatives, loaded on freight cars, and then rolled on to other sections of the country for consumption."  
"The price preceding the government purchases was a \$3 a ton. In that condition leading citizens of Beaufort telegraphed their congressman at Washington, Graham A. Barden. Congressman Barden's action was immediate. He wired back to North Carolina: "Surplus commodities corporation (AAA) have increased cabbage price from \$3 to \$3 per ton. Wish it could have been made more but authorities here state they are trying to push the price up and are in hopes that their entering the market will result in increased prices."

That is a plain, straight tale. The Twin City Daily Times was writing for its local community, the sellers of cabbage, and could be frank. The purpose of AAA's purchase was to raise the price of cabbage, and it was done, and the Twin City Daily Times said so.  
Turn now to another account of AAA's purchase of cabbage. This account is given by AAA itself in an announcement at Washington. This AAA account could not be as candid as the local newspaper account. AAA was obliged to be cagey. Its announcements may be read by consumers. It would hardly do to tell consumers that AAA is raising prices. AAA could hardly tell the general public what Congressman Barden said it told him that was "trying to push the price up."

AAA must circumlocute, and tergiversate, and euphemize. The AAA announcement says: "Approximately 11,000 tons of early cabbage, costing about \$128,300 has been purchased by the federal surplus commodities corporation in a surplus purchase program, the agricultural adjustment administration announced today. . . . The program was designed to assist growers by removing excess supplies from normal trade channels. The cabbage bought by the corporation, amounting to 915 carloads, has been distributed to needy people through state relief agencies. . . . As a result of the purchases, AAA officials point out, needy people have benefited by a fresh green food not otherwise available to them and much waste has been avoided. Due also to the influence of the purchase program, a better quality of cabbage has been marketed in regular channels, they assert. Supplies after making purchases for relief distribution are adequate to take care of the commercial demand and assure consumers of a full supply at reasonable prices."

AAA, the reader will observe, does not say the purchase was to "push the price up." It was to assist growers by removing excess supplies from normal channels. And for other laudable purposes.  
Doubtless it's quite all right. Doubtless there may be no justification for telling the story here, except perhaps as an interesting example of AAA's ingenuity with words. Maybe it's good for a smile, and a smile is worth any cost these days.

There is one point, however, which may interest the taxpayer—and not cause him to smile. The cabbage was given to the needy, "to needy people through state relief agencies." One wonders a little. Since the taxpayers' money is to be used to relieve the needy, might not the administration buy the food at the market price? If the government money were given to the needy, the needy would certainly not deliberately pay more than the market price for their food. It is not merely cabbage. AAA is buying all sorts of foodstuffs—flour, eggs, potatoes, canned goods, skim milk, apples, grapefruit juice. AAA is spending millions of dollars. I do not know what prices AAA is paying for any other foodstuffs—I only know what is on record about cabbage.

New York Herald-Tribune Syndicate.

## Methodists Elect New Set Officers

TURNER—The Methodist Sunday school elected officers Sunday, for the new conference year:  
Superintendent R. G. Hann, with C. J. Roseman, assistant; secretary, Clarissa Clark, with Ruth Rawlings assistant; treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Small; mission superintendent, Mrs. F. C. Gunning; temperance department, Mrs. Mollie Spiers; song leader, F. C. Gunning; Mrs. Mary McKinney, assistant; pianist, Mrs. L. A. Edwards, assistant; Mrs. E. C. Bear; home department, Mrs. E. S. Prather; cradle roll, Mrs. Fred Dierks; children's department, Mrs. Margaret Riches; librarian, Sanford Prather, assisted by Virginia Sorrenson and Maurice McKinney.

Rev. and Mrs. Bruce Groseclose are leaving early this week for the Methodist conference being held at The Dalles. Mrs. Fred Dierks, the lay delegate, will also attend.

## Arrange Tea for Helen Cammack

SALEM HEIGHTS—The community church and Sunday school will hold a silver tea at the hall on Thursday from 2:30 to 4:30 o'clock honoring Miss Helen Cammack of Bonale, who sails next month to resume her duties as missionary at La-Tas, Bolivia.

Miss Cammack will speak and have on exhibit many things from Bolivia. Everyone welcome.  
The social sewing division of the Woman's club will hold an all day quilting at the home of Mrs. A. M. Chapman Wednesday. A covered dish luncheon will be served at noon. All local women are invited.

## District Meeting Slated on Sunday

NORTH HOWELL—The Hayesville district Sunday school convention will be an event at the North Howell community church Sunday, June 26. Dinner will be served on the grounds if the weather permits or in the garage kitchen if it rains.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Foschelm are the parents of an 8 1/2 pound baby boy born June 16 at Silverton and named Robert James. Mrs. Foschelm was formerly Margaret Woelke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Woelke.

## F. A. deLespinasse Leave for Seattle to Attend Summer School

HUBBARD—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. deLespinasse, who visited several weeks at the home of his parents, have left for Seattle where they will attend the University of Washington summer school.

Mrs. George Grimps left Sun for a business trip to Detroit. She will drive out a new car.

Mrs. Walter Shrock, daughter Doris and son Ronnie, who spent almost two months in Iowa visiting friends and relatives, have returned.

Mrs. Coble deLespinasse, who was confined in her home for several days due to illness, is able to be about again.

# New Time!

## "Don't You Believe It"

Is Now on the Air at

# 8:15 p. m.

Tuesday and Thursday

It's a "Sensation"  
Be Sure to Listen