

The Oregon Statesman

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

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor and Publisher

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

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

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Justice Cardozo

The viewpoint of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo of the federal supreme court, who died a few days ago, was that of a broad constructionist. In the prolonged battle which has divided political opinion in this country from the time the government was set up on the present constitution, Cardozo took his place with those who believed the "great generalities of the constitution have a content and a significance that vary from age to age." During his term on the federal bench he expressed this point of view in numerous opinions, sometimes for the court and sometimes in dissent. Always those opinions were scholarly and always were couched in facile prose.

In fact Justice Cardozo was one of the great literary figures who have sat on the high court. Mr. Justice Holmes, his predecessor, was another. Cardozo early won distinction for his skill with the English language, his professor at Columbia paying him this tribute: "There goes the man who writes the most powerful English of any Columbia student since Alexander Hamilton." His opinions are marked by a lucid fluidity and a precision in choice of words which make them a delight for the lay reader, as well as a clear exposition for the professional workman in the law.

President Hoover appointed him to the court, not because he agreed with his political philosophy, but because he recognized his attainments and because, in all probability, he wanted a man to succeed Justice Holmes who cherished something of the same attitude. Mr. Hoover did not seek to pack the court with someone who would rubberstamp his ideas. And Justice Cardozo retained his own independence of judgment when he accepted the appointment. Hence it is that he receives recognition for his worth even from those who may have disagreed with some of his opinions. The whole country may well mourn his passing, because it removes from the court one of its most able members, a man whose place it will be difficult to fill.

Fresh Clashes in Palestine

Jerusalem's cauldron of hate has boiled over again, and Great Britain has been forced to use regular soldiers to supplement the police in keeping order, has sent ships and landed marines, and kept an air squadron ready. The old animosities between Jews and Arabs were fanned into fresh flames, and scores of persons were killed in the clashes that resulted. Casualties number over 300.

Just what provoked the new outbreaks the reports do not say. But Vincent Sheehan, competent American reporter, writing from Vienna to review his observation of changes under nazi rule, in correspondence to the New York Herald-Tribune, says the Gestapo (secret police) have smuggled out three shiploads of Jews from Austria into Palestine, without consent of the British government. Sheehan writes: "The Gestapo achieved several purposes at once by this trick—get rid of Jews, embarrass the Zionists, create trouble for the British and encourage the Arabs to disorder and murder." His letter was dated July 6. It may be that the dumping of more Jews into Palestine, though done contrary to British wishes, is what has stirred the Arabs to renewed attacks on Jews and police.

Great Britain suffers because it is the country which holds the league mandate in Palestine. Britain also suffers because of the conflict of engagements of its own representatives. Col. Lawrence assured the Arabs that they would have authority in the Holy Land in return for helping drive out the Turks. The Balfour agreement with Jews was to restore Jews to Palestine. Great Britain has been trying to carry out both deals, but with ill success. Either Britain must get out completely and then let the Arabs proceed to establish their authority, which they could do easily, or else bear down with an iron hand to suppress the disorders, and that is costly, for Italy and Germany apparently take delight in stirring up the Arabs and thus diverting British attention from their own tricks in Europe.

Rosser Is Convicted

A Polk county jury of 12 men and women found Al Rosser guilty of the crime of arson in connection with the burning of the Salem box factory last winter. The jurors not only heard the evidence, they observed the witnesses on the stand as they were testifying, and from what their ears and eyes noted these men and women drew their conclusion: a unanimous verdict of guilt. The public which has watched the case from the time of Rosser's arrest will accept the verdict as correct; and on the basis of that opinion will rejoice that the "higher up" is brought to justice the same as the hirelings who actually ignited the flame at the mill.

The significance of the Rosser conviction lies in this: it establishes as a fact the general suspicion that the leaders in the teamsters' union were resorting to crime and violence to enforce their will and establish themselves as labor oligarchs in Oregon. While purporting to operate in the cause of labor they were building themselves up in power, economic, political and financial. In the face of their drive, loyal and honest unionists were cowed. Their method was one of crush and crush. The disclosures in Oregon, which originated it is true somewhat by accident, so aroused public sentiment that a halt was called. Responsible members in organized labor have taken a stand in opposition to those who have thus betrayed them.

The effect of the round-up will be lost if unions fail to hold their leaders in line or if governing officials for political reasons connive with unscrupulous union executives who are greedy for power. To prevent that public opinion must be constantly vigilant.

Over-Priming the Pump

Clackamas county is facing a crisis. Various local governmental agencies have signed up for various WPA projects and want to get them started. Meanwhile work has been started on a \$200,000 PWA flood control project at Molalla, with necessity for employing 1116 man months of relief labor in 100 days.

So there are not enough certified WPA men for the Oregon City jobs. One started with half a crew, the other has been held up. This is indeed serious. These projects were created to make jobs, and now it develops that there are no men who need jobs.

The billions voted for "pump priming" are being rolled into action at a dizzy pace. Already it is being reported that the bucket is almost empty, in spite of its enormous size. Presumably we are to have a great spurge of spending, of spurious prosperity—and then what? There is no need to phrase the answer, we have experienced it during most of the past year.

The publisher of the New York Times is making an air tour of the USA to get impressions of the USA. That's a poor way. The best way is to get a flivver, with or without a trailer, and put up at tourist cabins.

Mexico is one of the countries offering asylum to Jewish refugees from Greater Germany. Mexico could use some new citizens possessing the characteristic virtues of the Hebrew race. Among other things, it needs some oil salesmen.

One white mark for Hitler: He has abolished all titles of nobility in Austria. But American heiresses will still insist on buying them, even if the titles are showpans.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

More about the first irrigation in Oregon, and Sheridan, Ord, Grant, generals present at Appomattox:

(Concluding from Sunday.) An authority says: "When Father Pandoza and d'Herbonner built the Ahtanum mission in 1852, they planted a garden which was necessarily irrigated, as otherwise nothing could be raised there."

"A ditch a quarter of a mile long irrigated the garden of Chief Kamlakin, wrote A. J. Long, 'with water taken from the Ahtanum.'"

No doubt the priests showed the chief how to use irrigation water. It was very unusual for American Indians to irrigate their crops, if they did so extensively in any case.

Another writer says Father E. C. Chirouse was with Father Pandoza and d'Herbonner when they built their mission on the Ahtanum.

The writer talked to some of the old Yakima Indians while they were at the 1935 annual Indian convention and celebration at the United States Indian training school, Chemawa, near Salem, a few weeks ago.

They said the site of the mission on the Ahtanum was about 20 miles from Yakima, and the Ahtanum creek is not a large stream.

Students of Pacific Northwest history know that Chief Kamlakin was one of the most able warriors of all Indian leaders of this section, and one of the most implacable foes of the whites.

He was never conquered and never captured; but he fled the country toward the end in 1858 of the so-called Yakima war which began with the general uprising of western Indians in 1855.

Kamlakin made his way into British Columbia, and he was heard from no more. History does not record the time or place of his death.

The Yakima Indians interviewed a few weeks ago said his descendants would like to find the grave of the renowned chief, in order to appropriately mark it.

Some years ago, a great grandson of Chief Kamlakin, a little fellow in the primary grades, attended the Salem U. S. Indian school. He was bright and quick to learn.

Some writers use Pandoza as the way to spell Pandoza. Sheridan was a Catholic, and he no doubt had the matter looked up, if he was in doubt, when he came, in his last days, to finish his Memoirs. One writer makes the name Marie Charles Pandoza.

The good Father Pandoza was a sort of Francis of Assisi. He was the son of a French admiral, but after receiving the highest excellence of training the schools could give him, he decided to devote himself to helping the lowly American Indians. He spent 46 years of his saintly life among the western Indians, going from the Yakimas to the Okanogan country. He died there, his burial place being at the Catholic mission on Lake Okanogan, Washington, near the Canadian line.

Father Pandoza, with Father Santonge, who was with him among the Yakimas at first, made important contributions to Yakima linguistics, and Father Pandoza wrote a dictionary of and grammar for the native Yakima language, the only one ever published.

It is the firm belief of this writer that young Second Lieut. P. H. Sheridan (he was then 24) received impressions on Ahtanum creek in the Yakima country, in the fall of 1852, which influenced him toward his decision to irrigate the land that he with Capt. D. A. Russell acquired a year to two or three years later near Fort Yamhill; and also that Capt. Russell, 10 years his senior in age, who was there in the same weeks, and no doubt first met Sheridan there, was also impressed with what he saw there in irrigated crops, and was likewise so influenced. Capt. Russell was aiding in that district, with his company, the badly licked Brevet Major Granville O. Haller and his men to extricate themselves from the coils of the victorious Yakima Indians. Russell with his company acting as a guard in helping Haller and his men to extricate themselves from perilous positions.

This writer has well established the fact that at one time Sheridan and Russell jointly owned 338.15 acres of land in Polk county, on the South Yamhill river, and that they raised irrigated crops on portions of that land, bringing water from springs.

They employed some of the Indians in cultivating and harvesting their crops, and evidently used portions of their agricultural products in the mess at the fort; likely marketed some of them, and of the live stock they raised. Any way, Sheridan loaned and handled considerable sums and he and Captain Russell borrowed some money, no doubt for use in acquiring land equities and in working their holdings.

Sheridan was the kind of man who did not overlook anything. His eyes and ears were open, his mind alert, and he was interested in the affairs and the welfare of his neighbors. These qualities made him an able leader of men, a great general, foremost cavalry commander of the world up to his day; a child of victory who never tasted defeat.

This series grows long. The writer has decided to give new facts in the career of Ord, (the third general with Sheridan and Grant at Appomattox), especially in the part of it concerned with California, Washington and Oregon, writing a separate series, beginning with tomorrow's issue.

Hitchhikers of 1938



Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

Mr. Harry Hopkins may deny that WPA exerts influence in politics. He may send investigators from his own staff to Kentucky to gather material for denying in large part newspaper stories about political activity of WPA in that state. The reader will consider that the report for the newspaper correspondent about conditions is at least more disinterested than the report of Mr. Hopkins' own staff.

So could hardly fail to be conscious of the wish to justify their own organization. The wise newspaper reader will bear in mind also that Mr. Hopkins himself took a hand in the attempt to defeat Senator Gillette of Iowa; and that Mr. Hopkins' assistant in the management of WPA workers to wholesale political activity.

But omit all that. Regardless of direct incitements, politics is inherent in the system of grants of money from the administration. When congress appropriates immense lump sums to be allocated by President Roosevelt and his subordinates, congress by that act confers great political power.

Congress has always appropriated money for postoffices and other public works. But preceding the Roosevelt administration, congress made these appropriations directly. The name of the postoffice to be built was specified in the bill that congress wrote. True, this resulted in what was called "pork barrel bills." This log-rolling of congressmen for mutual benefit—You vote for my postoffice and I'll vote for yours.

Credit Now Shifted But under the "pork barrel" method it was the congressman who cut the credit with the voters of his district. Under the present system it is the administration that get the credit. The congressman now tells his constituents not what he got from congress but what he got from the administration.

Of this there is a vivid illustration in a statement inserted in the Congressional Record by Congressman Albert Thomas of the 8th Texas district. It can be taken for granted, though I do not know, that the purpose of printing the statement in the Congressional Record that to distribute it among Congressman Thomas' constituents, the statement was printed at the end of the last congress. In December, it is headed "My Activities During My First Year in Congress." In part it reads: "I am taking this opportunity to extend New Year's greetings to the citizens of my district and to give them an accounting of my activities during my first year in congress."

Over \$1,500,000 of PWA money will be spent in Harris county. The bureau of air commerce will construct a modern, lighted airway from Houston to New Orleans, as a cost of \$330,000.

The Works Progress administration has also been good to our district. Mr. Harry Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, and his most valuable and hard-working assistant, Mr. Aubrey Williams, allotted to our district \$135,000 to be spent before June 30, 1938, for the purpose of taking men off the relief rolls, and to aid county-wide flood control.

The Works Progress administration also granted us \$150,000 for work relief on the city airport.

The post office department was most cooperative. A August 1937 five new rural routes were created. A new judgeship for the United States district court for the southern district of Texas is practically assured.

The veterans' administration proposes to establish a contract unit in Houston. Records will be kept there, and medical examinations made. This is a needed convenience, and I rejoice with the veterans over our good luck.

And the secretary of agriculture, the Honorable Henry Wallace, allotted \$231,000 for the Sam Houston farms project at Highlands, Texas.

Official "Buttered" The reader will observe the "buttering" which a congressman now feels moved to give to members of the administration—"our able secretary of agriculture," "the post office department was most cooperative," "the most valuable and hard-working assistant."

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And the dealer will observe the order in which Congressman Thomas lists the duties of a congressman in his conclusion of his "accounting" to his district says: "A congressman's duties are two-fold: he should try to benefit for his district, and he should study and help legislate for the good of the country."

The truths, congress when it adopted the practice of appropriating lump sums to be allocated by members of the administration was not legislating.

From Palestine Sir Arthur Wauchope, former commander in chief and high commissioner in Palestine and Transjordan, who recently arrived in San Francisco while en route home to Scotland, Sir Arthur, now retired, said "British attempts to settle the Palestine situation are bearing fruit." He would not comment on developments since he left Palestine. Sir Arthur is retiring to his estate in Scotland.—LIN

"for the good of the country." A grant of money is a grant of power" and congress has made a grant of power to the president and his subordinates.

When congress adopted the method of lump sum appropriations, it to a considerable extent reduced its own power and prestige, and reduction of the power and prestige of the parliamentary branch of government is a step toward one-man authoritarian government. It has been one of the signs of the coming of authoritarian government in European countries.

New York Herald-Tribune Syndicate

Vet of Civil War Dies at Woodburn

Wesley Loney Passes Night After Return From GAR Reunion

WOODBURN—Wesley Loney, 99, Civil War veteran who returned from the GAR convention at Gettysburg Saturday night, died Sunday night at the home of his step-daughter, Mrs. Clarence G. Gulliford.

Mr. Loney who would have been 100 years old in November 22, 1838, and spent his younger days on a farm there. When he was 25 years old he enlisted in Company I, 11th cavalry, in the army of the Cumberland and served under Generals Hatch and Wilson and took part in the Thomas' campaign against Hood. He was in the battle of Nashville, Franklin and Spring Hill. He was mustered out of the service in 1865.

Lived Here 40 Years In 1866 he married Hattie Hardesty in Kansas who died about 40 years ago. In 1915 he was married to Annie Pryor at Eugene. She died two years later and in 1916 he married Mrs. Amanda Norton here. She died in 1926. Mr. Loney has been a resident of Marion county over 40 years, the last 22 being spent in Woodburn. At the age of 90 he built a home here, doing all the work on the house himself. He resided there until 1936 since when he has been living with his step-daughter, Mrs. C. G. Gulliford.

Mr. Loney had no children of his own but three stepchildren survive him, Mrs. Gulliford of Woodburn, W. L. Norton of Halsey and Mrs. Edith Nee of Molalla.

Funeral services will be held at the Ringo chapel at 2 p. m. Wednesday afternoon. Interment will be in the Miller cemetery beside the grave of his first wife.

North Dakotans Visiting Marion County Relatives

HUBBARD — Mr. and Mrs. John Joeger and their three children from Hubbard, N. D., are visiting at the home of their brother-in-law and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Herb Berkhols, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Andrews, of Hubbard; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Caroline of Woodburn; and also with her brother, Joseph Jacoby, and his family. The Jaegers also expect to visit Lyons where her parents live. They will return home in September.

Portland Woman Plans Modern Home on Farm

WHEATLAND — Mrs. John Geisler and daughter Lenora of Portland are guests of her uncle, Walter Kirkwood, and family while having material assembled for a \$22,264, 1 1/2-story modern home on her farm, which is a portion of the late Mary Kirkwood farm. William Dale, Hope, well, is the contractor.

Radio Programs

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| KELM—TUESDAY—1370 Kc. | KOW—TUESDAY—920 Kc. |
| 7:30—News. | 7:00—Originalities. |
| 7:45—Time O' Day. | 7:15—Trail Blazers. |
| 8:00—President Roosevelt. | 7:30—The Guiding Light. |
| 8:30—Hits and Encores. | 8:00—Vaughn De Leath, Singer. |
| 8:45—News. | 8:15—The O'Neills. |
| 9:00—The Pastor's Call. | 8:45—Ray Towens, Troubadour. |
| 9:15—The Friendly Circle. | 9:15—Three Romances. |
| 9:45—Charm Counsellor. | 9:30—Words and Music. |
| 10:00—Women in the News. | 10:00—Betty Moore and Bob. |
| 10:15—Hawaiian Paradise. | 10:15—Arnold Grinnam's Daughter. |
| 10:30—Morning Magazine. | 10:45—Hymns of All Churches. |
| 10:45—This Woman's World. | 11:00—Story of Jane and Home. |
| 11:00—News. | 11:15—Ma Perkins. |
| 11:15—Organalities. | 11:30—Pepper Young's Family. |
| 11:30—Community Music. | 11:45—The Guiding Light. |
| 11:45—Paul Small. | 1:00—Hollywood News Flash. |
| 12:00—Value Parade. | 1:05—Top Hat. |
| 12:15—News. | 1:45—Your Radio Review. |
| 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade. | 2:30—Woman's Magazine of Air. |
| 12:45—The Hatterfield's. | 3:30—News. |
| 1:00—Dick Haynes. | 4:30—Orchestra. |
| 1:15—Country Editor. | 5:30—Gibber McGee. |
| 1:30—Medical Salute. | 6:00—Robert Huger and Home. |
| 1:45—The Johnson Family. | 6:30—Jimmy Fisher. |
| 2:00—Brad's Lazy Rhapsody. | 7:00—Amos 'n' Andy. |
| 2:15—Community Hall. | 7:02—Vocal Quartette. |
| 2:45—Jimmy Livingston's Orchestra. | 7:30—Johnny Presents. |
| 3:00—Feminine Fancies. | 8:00—Orchestra. |
| 3:15—YFW Program. | 8:00—Good Morning Tonight. |
| 4:00—Merton Gould's Orchestra. | 9:30—Orchestra. |
| 4:30—Radio Campus. | 10:00—News Flash. |
| 4:45—Variety Hour. | 10:15—Viennese Echoes. |
| 5:00—Frank Fernau's Orchestra. | 10:30—Orchestra. |
| 5:30—Howie Wigg. | |
| 5:45—The Show, Jr. | |
| 6:00—Dinner Hour Melodies. | |
| 6:15—The Phantom Pilot. | |
| 6:30—Sports Bulletin News. | |
| 6:45—Tonight's Headlines. | |
| 7:00—Walttime. | |
| 7:15—YFW Program. | |
| 8:00—News. | |
| 8:15—Don't You Believe It. | |
| 8:30—The Show, Jr. | |
| 9:00—Newspaper of the Air. | |
| 9:15—Wrestling Matches. | |
| 10:00—Ted Lewis Orchestra. | |
| 11:00—Everett Hoaglund's Orchestra. | |

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

CUSTER CREEK TRAGEDY

To the Editor: I wish to thank you for your friendly editorial headed "Railroad Tragedy," which appeared in the June 22nd issue of The Statesman, copy of which has just reached my desk.

The Custer Creek accident has distressed us greatly, although due to conditions beyond our control. The bridge was a permanent structure of steel and concrete, amply able to withstand any floods of record at the time it was built, and it has been regularly inspected since erection. The financial affairs of this railroad have not been and will not be permitted to interfere with the proper maintenance of its tracks, structures and equipment. Safety of operation is still our first consideration.

Sincerely yours,
H. A. Scandrett.

10:30—Market Reports.

10:45—This and That.

11:00—Big Star.

11:15—Adventures in Rhythm.

11:30—Scattergood Baines.

11:45—News.

12:00—Myrt and Marge.

12:15—Pretty Kitty Kelly.

12:30—Hilltop House.

1:15—Let's Pretend.

1:30—Let's Pretend.

2:00—Deep River Boys.

2:15—Newspaper of the Air.

2:30—Second Husband.

4:00—Backgrounding the News.

4:30—Mary Lou Cook, Songs.

4:45—Boake Carter.

5:00—Henry Goodman's Orchestra.

6:00—Leon F. Drews, Organist.

6:15—Jack Meakin, Orchestra.

6:30—Honey Park Concert.

7:00—Frank Daley Orchestra.

7:15—Hollywood Screen-scops.

7:30—Big Town.

8:00—Little Show.

8:15—Artie Shaw Orchestra.

8:30—Al Johnson, Martha Raye, Part yakkus.

9:00—Sport Class.

9:15—Henry King Orchestra.

9:30—Dick Jergen's Orchestra.

10:00—Five Star Film.

10:15—Art of Conversation.

10:45—Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra.

11:00—Jimmy Walsh Orchestra.

11:45—Bob Grant Orchestra.

12:00—Market Reports.

12:15—KOIN Clock.

12:30—News.

1:15—Gene Beasley.

1:30—Romance of Helen Trent.

1:45—Our Gal Sunday.

2:00—Goldberg's.

2:15—Vic and Sade.

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