

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Communism at Home

John P. Frey, AFL official, testifying before a congressional investigating committee, charged that the CIO was honeycombed with communists and gave 180 names of reds who were working as CIO organizers. He also charged that Hollywood movie stars are financing communist activities. Now Frey will be accused of red-baiting and over-eagerness to smear a rival labor organization. But rumblings within the CIO organization itself give some testimony that his charges have foundation. For instance Homer Martin has purged five of his associates in the UAW on charges that they were conniving to turn the union over to communists; and David Dubinsky has kept his garment workers in rather a neutral position because of fears of communist influence in the CIO. Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire, though no informed person regards CIO as a whole as a communist organization.

As to the Hollywood stars, it has been well known that some of them are pretty red. They draw down enormous salaries themselves but that doesn't stop them from encouraging radical philosophies. They have a right to what they want with their money, and to be communists if they want to be, which is less of a moral offense than many of the movie stars commit and get ballyhoo publicity for. But the fact that they are red shows the extent of the boring that communists are doing.

Coming closer home a local resident told the writer of calling recently on a family whom he had always regarded as sensible and conservative. He was shocked when they confessed they had gone communist. The reds, the relator said, work insidiously, calling in homes, and ensnaring their victims by personal evangelism. There is a peculiar appeal in communist theory like that of a new religion which grips people if they do not stop to analyze it.

What can we do? Violent methods of suppression are of doubtful value. Driving the reds underground doesn't erase them. The way to offset their work is by the same methods they use; education and propaganda, and offering of rational proof that the existing economic system in spite of its defects, is superior to that offered by the reds, which must rest on force and violence for its immediate establishment and continued support. Then exert every effort to make the present system succeed in supplying jobs and in distributing widely the fruits of industry.

The masses will not forever suffer want and misery and neglect. Finally they revolt. The direction of their revolt depends on the propaganda which has been instilled in their minds and the type of leadership which captivates them at the moment of their revolution. Hence the need is pressing for economic adjustment to relieve social pressures, and for education of the masses against radical changes which threaten to lower their standard of living and reduce them to worse peonage than they now endure.

Social Security Criticism

Strenuous objection to the manner in which the social security law is operating was raised Monday on the law's third anniversary, by the Capital Journal, basing its criticism upon the fact that funds which have poured into the federal treasury in payroll taxes designed to build up social security reserves, have in fact been spent as rapidly as they were received, with nothing but an "IOU" to account for them.

The IOU's pay 3 per cent interest, and no doubt the officials handling these funds would defend the practice by pointing out that the money is intended to be invested, and that investment in government "securities" is the soundest in the world.

Be that as it may, it is true that whenever it is necessary to pay out any of these social security funds in benefits, the money must be raised currently. But entirely aside from this objection and aside from any partisan considerations, there is widespread criticism of the social security law, principally from those persons who insist most firmly that social security must be provided.

The weight of criticism falls upon the unemployment insurance program, on the grounds that it protects only limited groups of workers, leaving without protection some groups which need it most, including agricultural and domestic workers; that in the joint federal-state setup there is wide variation between states and that the system of segregating reserves for each individual business, adopted in some states, provides a minimum of stability in the fund.

The old age benefit portion of the law is criticized chiefly upon the ground that it provides for building up huge reserves— theoretically these reserves will amount to 47 billion dollars in the year 1980. In the meantime, present workers who retire will receive exceedingly slim protection. Forty seven billion dollars is considerably more money than the present national debt, but these reserves can be invested in none but government securities. Then, after the reserves are built up, only the interest—paid by the government—may be used to pay benefits; if demands exceed the interest, the money must come from current taxation.

Thus whenever the government is required to pay old age benefits, it must raise the money currently—either to pay interest on the reserve funds or in taxation to make up the deficit this interest will not cover. Thus the benefits for each generation must be paid by that generation. So why continue to draw these huge amounts into the treasury in the guise of social security payments, meanwhile handicapping present recovery? The answer seems to be a pay-as-you-go pension system.

Revising a Constitution

It isn't every day, nor even every decade, that a state finds the opportunity or the necessity to draft itself an entirely new constitution. New York is doing it just now, at a time when the entire nation is government-conscious and constitution-conscious. There probably are both advantages and disadvantages in that fact.

Looking just across the state line at Pennsylvania and its painful "investigation" tangle, a delegate to the New York constitutional convention has drafted two amendments to the article referring to grand juries. One provides that if any public officer refuses to testify as to the conduct of his office, he shall automatically forfeit his post. The other, not yet adopted, reads:

"The power of grand juries to inquire into the willful misconduct in office of public officers, and to find indictments or to direct the filing of information in connection with such inquiries, shall never be suspended or impaired."

This latter proposal can certainly do no harm; it is remarkable that a delegate considers it necessary to bolster authorities which grand juries have always had—except that Pennsylvania has shown "it can happen here."

The danger which New York's constitutional convention no doubt finds it necessary to guard against, is the warping of broad principles which ought to be included in its basic law, by the unusual considerations of the moment.

The Albany Democrat Herald proposes that the clock tower of the old courthouse be preserved, which can be done by just removing the remainder of the building. The suggestion is a good one. The clock tower would prove an interesting architectural feature in the courthouse park.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

More about Captain 8-16-38
Tom McKay, one of our first permanent settlers, had a most colorful career:

(Continuing from Sunday:)
Thomas J. Farham said about Dr. Bailey that he "had seen many adventures in California and Oregon and his face was much slashed in a contest with the Shasty (meaning Shasta) Indians near the southern border of Oregon." The Rogue River Indians were the ones guilty of the slashing.

It was at "The Point of Rocks" on the south bank of Rogue river, about June 15, 1838. The attack was in camp; a surprise attack. Four of the party, on their way to Oregon, were slain. John Turner and his native wife were the first of the four survivors to reach the then newly located Lee Mission where they were cared for, and the arrival of any more who might be still alive awaited.

After several days George Gay and Dr. Bailey were soon standing on the bank across the Willamette from the mission. U. S. Senator J. W. Nesmith wrote of them:

Bailey plunged in and struck for the opposite shore; but, the current being strong, and the swimmer having been badly wounded and without food, save roots, for 15 days, he would have perished had not his companion (Gay) saved him."

The missionaries sent a canoe to their rescue. "Bailey was literally covered with wounds," wrote Nesmith. Concerning the terrible slashes on his face, Nesmith said: "Not being able, in his extreme anguish, to adjust the parts, but only to bind them with a handkerchief, in healing the face was left badly distorted."

"Bailey was an English surgeon of good parentage, but had led a life of dissipation, to break him off from which his mother removed to the United States. . . . He shipped as a common sailor, coming in that capacity to California, where for several years he led a roving life."

So Dr. Bailey became an attendant of the mission; practiced medicine; joined the Methodist church; "married an estimable lady who came to Oregon as a teacher—Miss Margaret Smith," said Nesmith. Bancroft said the marriage was in 1840. The reader can see now that it was in 1839.

Dr. Bailey became governor of Oregon. How was that? He had taken an interest in the various movements to have the authority of the United States extended over Oregon. At the 1844 election, he was chosen one of the three members of the executive committee of the provisional government—the second and last one; because a single governor was substituted in 1845. Dr. Bailey was a candidate for the office of governor that year; so was Osborn Russell, another of the triumvirate, and A. L. Lovejoy; but George Abernethy was chosen at the polls, and, by subsequent elections, held the place to the end of the provisional government, when the first territorial governor, General Joseph Lane, took charge.

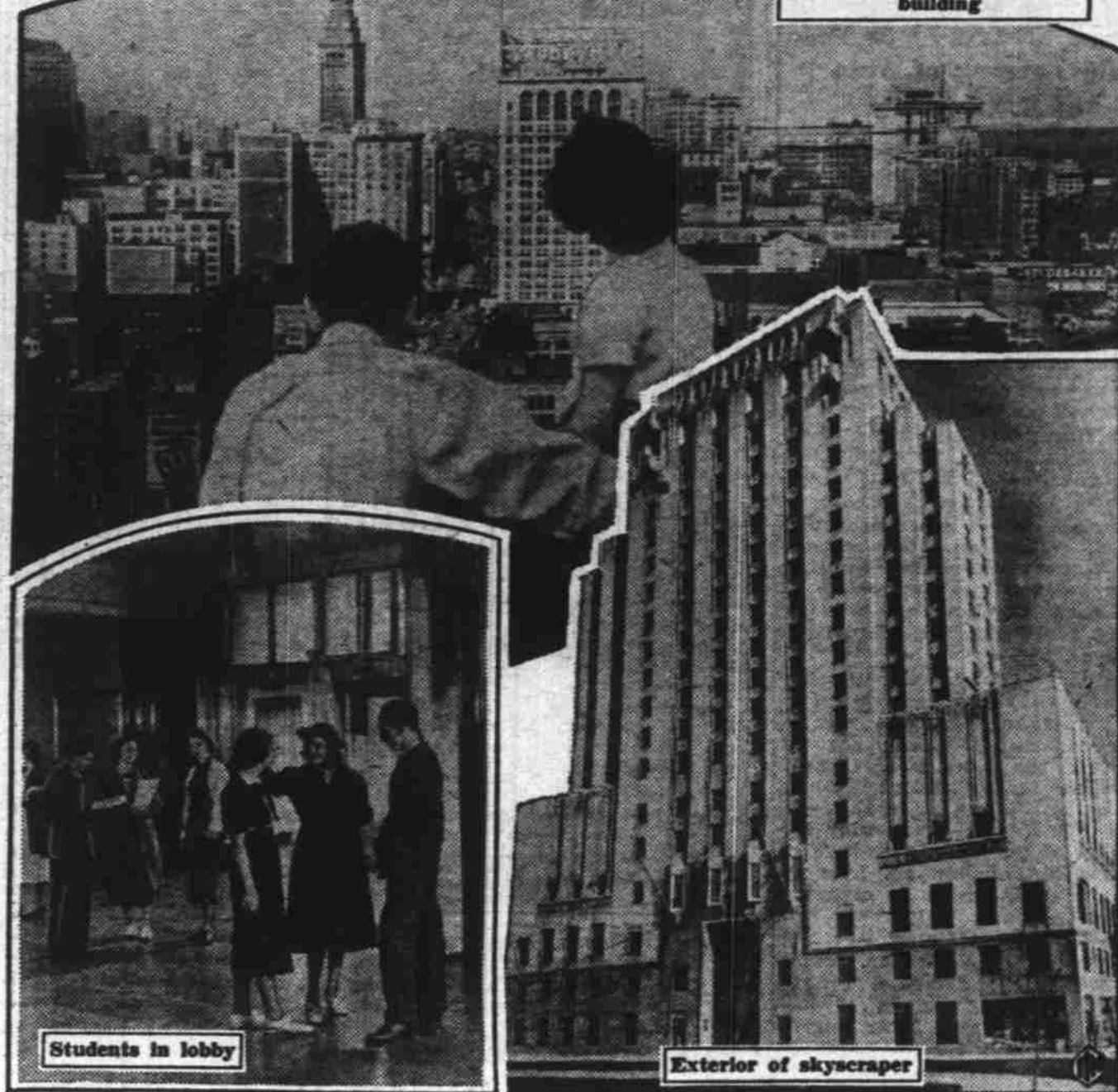
But Dr. Bailey was elected to the 1848 provisional government legislature from Champco (after that called Taylor) county. But not very much was done by that body, because most of the members joined the California gold rush, and that was the swan song body; just waiting for the territorial government to take over.

... appears, from her own writings, that Margaret Smith was induced to join Dr. Bailey in marriage on the promise of Dr. Elijah White that, upon the coming home of Jason Lee on the Lanes in 1840, he would ask Lee to give Dr. Bailey a position at a branch mission, and so he could take his wife along. It turned out that Dr. White had no favor with Lee on his return—in fact, Lee "fired" him, because of various complaints, some of them that Dr. White had been too familiar with some of the female Indian students, and had talked about the white women teachers, including Miss Smith.

Any way, soon after the marriage, the bride, finding that Dr.

Cooperative College Goes Into Skyscraper

View from top of new Fenn building



Students in lobby Exterior of skyscraper

Depression years have been a boon to co-operative colleges which have steady increase in enrollment because of students being forced to finance their own educations. Under the work-study plan, the undergraduate goes to school for three months and works for three months. One school of this type

is Fenn college of Cleveland which moves into new headquarters in September, a \$2,500,000 skyscraper originally built as a town and country club. It was never used as a club and has stood idle since completion but will now house more than 3,000 students who comprise Fenn's student body.

Bailey owed \$75 to Dr. White for board at his house, insisted that he be paid, and contributed all her savings, \$59, to the sum.

She also wrote in her book that she owed \$100 to the educational society of Wilbraham academy when she signed up with the Jason Lee mission, and that this debt was not discharged at the time of her wedding—nor was her term of enlistment for missionary work over when she was married.

But she showed in her book that the \$100 debt was finally squared, with something over. Mrs. Bailey was the first white woman to become a settler on lower French Prairie.

She said in her book that at one time she lived on their farm for a stretch of a year and five months without being at a social meeting, though they had occasional preaching at their house.

She worked on their farm; attended to the live stock, planted and cultivated their garden and orchard—and had the best in that section during early pioneer days; raised the finest apples, and gave other settlers starts from her trees. Lieut. Charles Wilkes of the U. S. navy, later the great Admiral Wilkes, at the time in charge of the famous U. S. exploring expedition, told about visiting her home there in June, 1841:

"We... entered the fine prairie, part of the farm of Dr. Bailey. This was one of the most comfortable I had seen, and was certainly in the neatest order. . . . The mistress of the establishment was as pleasant as it was well conducted. . . . The garden was... exceedingly well kept, and had in it the best vegetables of our own country. This was ENTIRELY THE WORK of Mrs. Bailey, whose activity could not rest until it was accomplished."

It is evident that Mrs. Bailey was a good sport, and concealed from her distinguished and other visitors all appearances of her marital troubles and disappointments.

Apparently she had resolved to make the best of it; and she may have had hopes that her talented, industrious husband might reform, and stay sober and act the part of a good husband. (Concluded tomorrow.)

Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

President Roosevelt in Georgia went very far. No president ever did anything quite like it before. President Wilson, after democratic senators had opposed one of his war measures, issued a bitter statement calling them "a little group of willful men." But Wilson did not, as I recall, go into the state of any of them to attempt to prevent renomination. Wilson did a much milder thing, on the eve of the 1918 congressional election he issued a statement in general terms asking the country to elect a democratic house. The country responded, it returned a republican house. Yet Wilson had done no more than to put in words what is supposed to be the hope of any president of any party, that the country elect a congress of the same party.

Doubtless in the old days, before the direct primary came, when nominations were made by state conventions or caucuses and were therefore much in the control of party leaders—doubtless in those circumstances presidents may have secretly spoken a quiet word to party leaders suggesting that they not renominate to prevent renomination of a senator the president did not like. Or party leaders, without waiting for any suggestions from a president, may have prevented renomination of a senator whom they knew the president did not like. But no president ever did anything like Mr. Roosevelt's action in Georgia. It goes beyond his own action in Kentucky.

Couldn't Do More
Mr. Roosevelt in Georgia went the farthest distance he could possibly go. He not only asked Georgia not to renominate a senator, he named another senator to nominate him either. Finally, he named the candidate whom he wished, and asked the state to renominate him.

Any novel action is measured by more than the mere fact of the novelty. It is judged in the light of the times. And Mr. Roosevelt must know that the present state of the world makes his action especially dangerous.

Through much of the world there is under way a movement toward "one man" government. This authoritarian type of government—in differing forms but all authoritarian, all "one man"—has established itself in Germany, Italy, Russia, and some smaller countries. The fear of infection by this new conception is America's chief present concern. And in the development of the new conception in any country, a fundamental step is the first weakening of the legislative branch, the parliament, followed in due course by the abolition of it.

As the "one man" ideal has been expressed by Hitler: "Individual members (of the parliament) may advise but never decide; that in the exclusive prerogative of the responsible president for the time being." Toward that one man conception of government, Mr. Roosevelt's action in Georgia is a plain step.

In addition to the weakening and final abolition of parliament, the broad preparation and process of introducing the authoritarian form of government consists of breaking down the existing form. And Mr. Roosevelt must know that he is already under grave suspicion of willingness to make breaches in the American form and tradition. His attack upon the independence of the courts is the most conspicuous and well remembered example. It is precisely because Senator George resisted that breach that he is now attacked by Mr. Roosevelt.

If the breaches in the existing form and tradition of government are many enough and go far enough, and especially if the people fail to resist them, the time arrives when the entire structure goes down. Thereafter there is nothing ahead except a struggle between the two opposing types of authoritarian government—the fascist type and the communist type—to determine which shall seize the seat made vacant by the destruction of the old form.

Third Term Tempt
That is the pattern that has taken place in several European countries. That is the pattern before America, the path along which America has already gone an alarming distance. If now Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in establishing for himself the power to dictate the membership of congress, he is likely to be made, by his success, the more disposed to attempt a third term in the presidency. That step, if it is attempted and succeeds, would be considering present conditions, a long stride toward the destruction of the American tradition.

It might excuse Mr. Roosevelt in the eyes of some to say he takes a boyish pleasure in destroying precedents, but that explanation cannot allay the concern of those who weigh the effect his breaking of precedent have. Nor can the country escape observing that Mr. Roosevelt's breaches of precedent take prevalently the form of expansions of his power. Neither can the country fail to observe that the precedent breaking he does in a spirit—if we are to believe those who excuse it—of just harmless boyish fun, give satisfaction to those who wish to change the American form of society and government. Mr. Roosevelt, by the cumulative effect of his latest breach of precedent, must bring everybody to the hour of decision. Those who continue to support him and at the same time claim they are loyal to the American tradition about government, have a good deal of explaining to do. And explanation which lays all the blame on Mr. Roosevelt's traits of temperament is hardly enough. (New York Herald-Tribune Syn.)

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

TROUBLE AHEAD

To The Editor:
Campaigning in 1932, we were declaringly promised we would get a new deal, and everybody a job at good pay and a balanced national budget by 1936. More than five years since, we invoice and find we have more than 13,000,000 unemployed workmen, and the national budget unbalanced by \$22,000,000,000 more than it was in 1932, and several million workmen working at government-made jobs called WPA, CCC, PWA, etc., works programs at wages slightly below one-half of the American standard of living. Our economic status seems unable to reach normal, and promises to be a \$50,000,000,000 national deficit by 1940. And then inflation or repudiation looms a certainty.

Respectfully,
R. D. Turpin,
Mill City, Ore.

Ten Years Ago

August 16, 1928
Salem golf club course will be ready for play by fall under present plans according to Erce Kay, president of club.

Lee Crawford, prominent member of Salem Rod and Gun club, caught a pair of bass in the Willamette river that he thinks were

Methodist Group To Hold Festival

Social Service Club Meet Well Attended; Guests at Amity Numerous

AMITY—The Social Service club of the Methodist church met Wednesday afternoon with the president, Mrs. Will Taylor, presiding. Opening devotions were led by the pastor's wife, Mrs. Lee Mooney, who also gave a reading.

It was voted that the club members hold an ice cream festival Saturday afternoon and evening on the vacant lot south of the Amity drug store. During the social hour refreshments were served to about 20 members and guests.

Hostesses for the afternoon were Mrs. E. Waddell, Mrs. Hettie Shields, Mrs. J. D. Woodman, and Miss Lillian Schaeffer.

Visit in Salem
Mr. and Mrs. Veri Cochran spent the weekend in Salem with relatives.

Miss Faith Emerson, Miss Gladys Richter and the Misses Solvig, Ethel and Jane Jensen spent last week at Ocean Lake and Newport.

Professor and Mrs. Averill Trotter of Santa Monica, Calif., are guests at the home of his mother, Mrs. Alice Trotter.

Mrs. L. V. Stewart of Wasco was a recent guest here at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Laucifield. Mrs. Stewart is a cousin of Mr. Laucifield.

Kufner Clan Has Annual Gathering

SILVERTON—The Kufner clan of Salem held its annual family gathering at the Silverton park Sunday with A. G. Kufner the oldest person present. Mr. Kufner is 77 years of age.

Others registered for the day were Mr. and Mrs. Anton Kufner, Albert Kufner, Mrs. Katherine Kufner, Domagalla, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Domagalla, Mary Albert and Berna Dine Vogt of Waldo Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Pete Kufner, Bill Kufner, Mr. and Mrs. John Kufner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bueller, Marion, Robert, Lloyd and Eldon Bueller, Mr. and Mrs. George Kufner, Harold, Albert and Donald Kufner, of Salem; Mr. and Mrs. John Albus, James, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Sequin, George Meyers, Herman Domagalla of Sublimity.

Handicraft Shown, Woodburn Library

Recreation Center Offers Interesting Display; Activity Diverse

WOODBURN—The Woodburn WPA recreation center has on display at the city library a very interesting assortment of handicraft work and art which was done by the boys and girls participating in the activities carried on in this city. Among the exhibits are cut work wood carving, embroidery work, paintings, yarn and paper work, knitting bags and many others.

Leslie D. Erb is supervising the play center with Mrs. Julia Brachmann and Mrs. Inga Hanson as teachers. The Washington school class has an enrollment of 119 and 76 are registered at Legion park where they are participating in various sports under the direction of Pete DeGiers. A track meet is held each Tuesday afternoon and a strong "kid" baseball team has been organized. Sunday morning at Legion park they handed the Mt. Angel team a 12-4 defeat.

Instruction is free and there is no age limit.

Lutz Back From Midwest Travel

HUBBARD—R. L. Lutz and son Richard returned home Saturday from their visit to Custer county, Nebraska. Mr. Lutz reports lots of rain but intense heat. The small grain crop was short and the corn will yield only a fair crop.

The congregational church picnic held on Sunday at Camp Adams proved an enjoyable time for all who could attend. At 11 o'clock Rev. Westwood of St. Helens preached to the large crowd gathered there for the day. St. Helens and Scappoose congregational churches joined Hubbard and Elliott prairie in this outing.

Keizer Garden Club to Meet in City Thursday

KEIZER—The Keizer Garden club will be entertained Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beckenridge, 1560 North St. in Salem, with a covered dish dinner at 6:30 o'clock. Members are to bring their own table service.

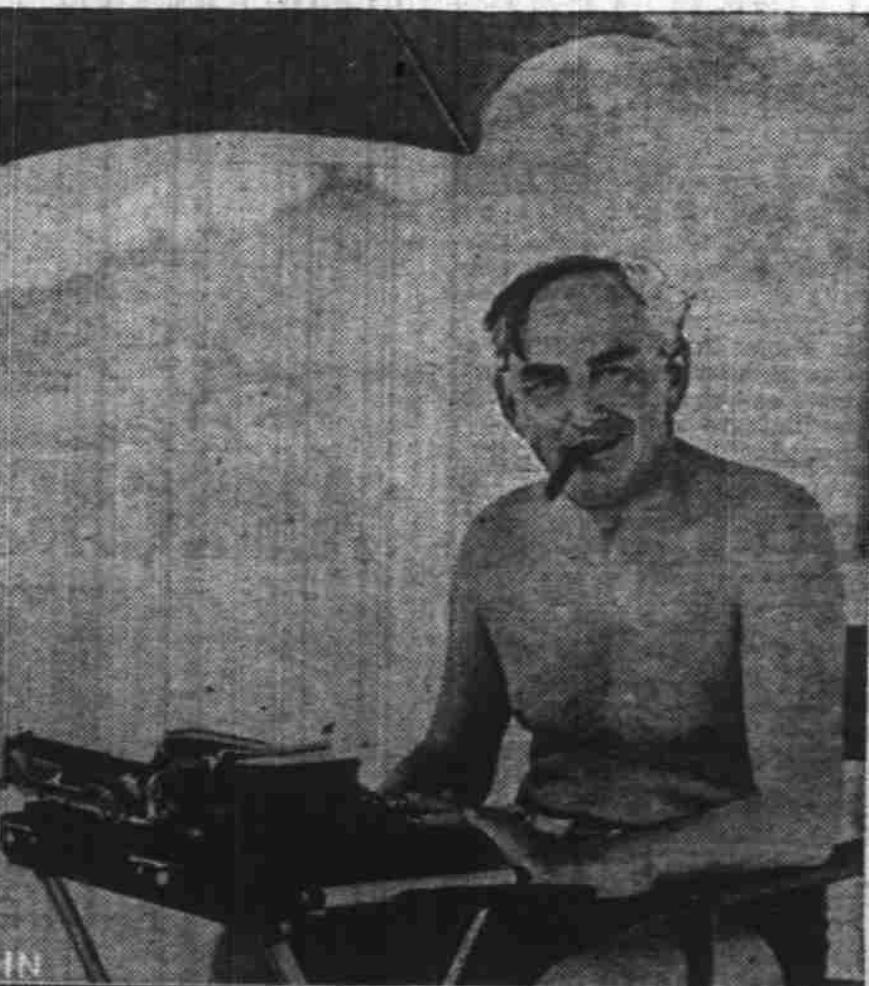
Hunts Are Parents

STAYTON—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hunt, Jr., are the parents of a daughter born last Tuesday at the Deaconess hospital in Salem.

Radio Programs

- KSLM—TUESDAY—1370 Kc.**
 - 7:30—News.
 - 7:45—"Time O' Day."
 - 8:00—Variety Program.
 - 8:30—Hits and Encores.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—The Pastor's Call.
 - 9:15—The Friendly Circle.
 - 9:45—Joyce Trio.
 - 10:00—Women in the News.
 - 10:15—Hawaitan Paradise.
 - 10:30—Morning Magazine.
 - 10:45—Howard Price, Tenor.
 - 11:00—News.
 - 11:15—Organalities.
 - 11:30—Moods in Music.
 - 11:45—Tex Fletcher.
 - 12:00—Value Parade.
 - 12:15—News.
 - 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
 - 12:45—Kiwiana Club, Dr. Belinger.
 - 1:15—Charley Eckels Orchestra.
 - 1:45—The Johnson Family.
 - 2:15—The Afringers.
 - 2:45—The Smarties.
 - 3:00—Feminine Fancies.
 - 3:30—Symphonic Strings.
 - 4:00—Morton Gould's Orchestra.
 - 4:30—Radio Campus.
 - 4:45—Musical Salutes.
 - 5:00—The Charloters.
 - 5:15—Frank Ferneux's Orch.
 - 5:30—Howie Wing.
 - 5:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
 - 6:00—Dinner Hour Melodies.
 - 6:15—Phantom Pilot.
 - 6:30—Frank Bulot.
 - 6:45—Tonight's Headlines.
 - 7:00—Musical Interlude.
 - 7:30—The Green Hornet.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—Don't You Believe It.
 - 8:30—Just Think.
 - 8:45—Mitchell Ayers Orchestra.
 - 9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
 - 9:15—Wrestling Match of the Week.
 - 9:30—Sterling Young's Orch.
- KOIN—TUESDAY—940 Kc.**
 - 6:30—Market Reports.
 - 6:35—KOIN Clock.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 10:45—This and That.
 - 11:15—Adventures in Rhythm.
 - 11:45—News.
 - 1:00—Lyrics by Lorraine.
 - 1:15—Hollace Shaw.
 - 2:05—Eton Boys.
 - 2:15—Barry Wood and Music.
 - 2:30—Story of a Song.
 - 2:45—Newspaper of the Air.
 - 4:00—Backgrounding the News.
 - 4:15—Let's Waltz.
 - 4:30—"Get-Together."
 - 4:45—Boake Carter.
 - 5:00—Maurye Orchestra.
 - 5:30—Benny Goodman Orch.
 - 6:00—Leon F. Drews.
 - 6:15—Meakin Orchestra.
 - 6:30—Grant Park Concert.
 - 7:00—McCune Orchestra.
 - 7:15—Screenscoops.
 - 7:30—Duchin Orchestra.
 - 7:00—Little Show.
 - 8:15—Count Basie Orchestra.
 - 8:30—Phantom Viola.
 - 8:45—Johnny Long Orchestra.
 - 9:00—Sports Glass.
 - 9:15—Sallee Orchestra.
 - 9:30—Wegms Orchestra.
 - 10:00—The Star Final.
 - 10:15—Studio Party.
 - 10:45—Orchestra.
- KGW—TUESDAY—620 Kc.**
 - 7:15—Trail Blazers.
 - 7:45—News.
 - 8:00—Nathan De Loath.
 - 9:15—Your Radio Review.
 - 10:45—Hymns of All Churches.
 - 12:30—Happy Jack.
 - 1:00—Hollywood News.
 - 1:05—Martin's Music.
 - 1:45—Gallicchio's Orchestra.
 - 2:30—Woman's Magazine.
 - 2:30—News.
 - 3:45—Rovis Professor.
 - 4:30—King Orchestra.
 - 5:00—Organ Concert.
 - 6:00—Music All Our Own.
 - 6:30—Jimmy Fidler.
 - 6:45—Jesse Crawford.
 - 7:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
 - 7:15—Vocal Varieties.
 - 7:30—Johnny Presents.
 - 8:00—Your City.
 - 8:15—Orchestra.
 - 9:00—Good Morning Tonight.
 - 9:30—Orchestra.
 - 10:00—News Flashes.
 - 10:15—Gentlemen Preferred.
 - 10:30—Orchestra.
- KOAC—TUESDAY—550 Kc.**
 - 8:00—As You Like It.
 - 9:00—The Homemakers' Hour.
 - 9:30—Tessie Tel.
 - 10:01—Symphonic Hour.
 - 11:00—Your Health.
 - 11:15—Music of the Masters.
 - 12:00—News.
 - 12:15—Farm Hour.
 - 12:15—W. C. Leth, Polk County Agent.
 - 12:30—Market, Crop Reports.
 - 1:15—Stories for Boys and Girls.
 - 1:45—Monitor Views the News.
 - 2:00—Homemakers' Half Hour.
 - 6:30—Farm Hour.
 - 6:45—Market, Crop Reports.
 - 7:00—D. D. Hill.
 - 7:45—News.

Vandenberg Takes It Easy



In Washington, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is reputed to be one of the best-dressed men in congress, but on the beach at his Lake Michigan summer home near Holland the senator finds solid comfort in this manner. Vandenberg is vacationing but he works several hours a day, hoping to take an active part in the political campaign this fall.