

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor and Publisher

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## Social Security Abroad

This nation noted last week the third anniversary of its social security law. These three years have constituted an introductory period; aside from the immediate old age assistance provisions, designed in the law to be temporary pending establishment of the old age insurance program, the operation of the law has not yet reached maturity. Large sums have been paid in, little has been paid out in benefits. The law has not yet undergone the practical test.

On the other hand, various measures aimed at social security have been tried out in European countries for as long as half a century. It was Bismarck, hard-headed realist who ruled Germany as premier and built that nation up to the greatness from which it fell in the World war, who instituted the first modern social security laws in 1881—not from any humanitarian motives but as a means of checking the spread of socialistic doctrine and of consolidating the power of the central government he had led in establishing, as opposed to the autonomy of the several states. The so-called liberals of Bismarck's day saw through these motives and opposed the reforms he advocated.

Sick and accident insurance was instituted in 1881, old age insurance in 1889. Unemployment insurance is of later origin, but it has been in operation in France since 1905; by 1911 seven nations had such systems. Today there are compulsory unemployment insurance laws in at least nine countries and voluntary programs in ten others.

Americans in general know practically nothing of these experiments, but the various programs are familiar to officials in Washington, DC. The various social security measures here were introduced as brand new ideas, "made in America" as the latest thing in humanitarian legislation, but as a matter of fact they are composites of similar laws in effect abroad; there is scarcely a new feature in them.

Space forbids an outline of the various systems, but they have certain things in common. There has been strenuous objection in Oregon to the so-called "pauper's oath" in the old age assistance law. In Europe this feature is more accurately described as the "means test," and its stigma of pauperism has been resented and fought in every country where old age assistance or unemployment assistance has been provided.

The experience of all nations operating unemployment insurance programs has been uniform in one respect; every such system broke down during the depression. The reason is not difficult to find. Since all of these systems were based upon actuarial statistics similar to data governing life insurance rates, but in this case involving the average incidence and duration of unemployment, in supposedly normal times, they were not able to stand the strain of widespread, protracted unemployment brought on by the depression.

These unemployment insurance systems limped through the depression, in some instances, but only by abandoning the strict actuarial principle; in other words by supplemental support from general taxation. Now the question arises, if the system is weak in that it will operate successfully only in fair weather, what revisions are necessary to make it more seaworthy?

The Oregon law provides protection against bankruptcy of the unemployment compensation fund by empowering the commission which administers it to reduce benefit payments when necessary, but that of course would impose a hardship on the beneficiaries.

In every nation, the problem of including different industries and types of employment under the act, and the problem of duration of benefits, have proven difficult. In nearly all of them casual farm laborers, domestic workers and white collar workers have been left out for one reason or another, whereas at least the first two of these groups are outstandingly in need of social security.

The other features of social security are still in the experimental stage abroad despite their longer establishment there. In no country are they considered to have reached the ultimate solution. This much has been established throughout most of the world as a result of the depression—that the public will take care of its unemployed, disabled and aged citizens. With this primary question settled, it should be possible dispassionately to consider the remaining problems.

## Moses on Soil Conservation

And the Lord spake unto Moses in Mount Sinai, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel and say unto them, when ye come into the land which I give you, then shall the land keep a sabbath unto the Lord. Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the Lord; thou shalt neither sow thy land, nor prune thy vineyard. That which growth of its own accord thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine undressed; for it is a year of rest unto the land. And ye shall sow the eighth year and eat yet of old fruit until the ninth year; until her fruits come in ye shall eat of the old store.—Leviticus 25: 1-5 and 22.

We are disposed to think of soil conservation as rather a new thing. Here we have evidence of its ancient origin; instruction to the Children of Israel in a method of conserving fertility which was no doubt suitable to the land they were to occupy. The wheat farmers of eastern Oregon let the land lie fallow every other year; it is necessary there. In the promised land of the Israelites, it was only necessary to let the land lie fallow every seventh year, with an extra year at the end of each 50 years—the year of jubilee.

These passages from Leviticus have been quoted recently in defense of the agricultural administration's policy of scarcity. Rather, they relate to conservation of fertility, and provide a suggestion that varying practices toward that end are necessary on different types of land—something that agricultural bureaucracy in Washington, DC, often overlooks. There is also this difference, that the instruction to the Israelites came from a divine source, relayed through the Prophet Moses—which scarcely can be claimed for the orders and regulations that come out of Henry Wallace's office.

## Wagner Act Amendment

Two conflicting reports have come out of the national capital as to the possibility of labor law revision at the next session of congress. First it was reported that the commission which went to England to study the labor laws operating there, had returned but that no recommendations would grow out of its studies, the view being that conditions are so different there that no comparisons were possible. The second report was that William Green, president of the AFL, and President Roosevelt were in accord upon some changes that should be made in the Wagner act and that therefore, these changes had a good prospect of enactment.

There has been widespread agitation for some revision of the Wagner act but the last congress ignored it, presumably as too hot a potato. If the AFL is agreed upon the nature of needed amendments, the outlook is better, although it is safe to assume that the CIO will look upon the proposals with suspicion and probably with hostility.

The supreme court through its decisions in Wagner act cases, has already brought about some reform in the operation of the labor relations board, at the same time upholding the essential aims of the act. The principal labor troubles in recent months have resulted from jurisdictional disputes, and it is expected that the amendments to be proposed would at least clarify the provisions which relate to this problem. Labor will, of course, be on its guard against any amendments which might curtail its privileges, and if anyone hopes that any such changes will grow out of the apparent accord between the president and William Green, those hopes are vain.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Time that record be 5-23-38 fixed of who was Joseph McLoughlin, who made first motion on constitution and laws: (Concluding from Sunday:) Inside the stockade at Fort Vancouver were about 40 separate buildings, of wood, excepting the powder magazine, which was of brick and stone. One of these was the comfortable home of the chief factor, Dr. John McLoughlin, with his family.

On the bank of the Columbia river, near the fort, were more than 50 houses for the mechanics and servants, where their native wives and half and quarter caste children were accommodated. Also the hospital, boat house, salmon house, and near by barns, granaries, threshing mills and dairy buildings. In 1839, the population of the fort, men, women and children was about 800.

That was the headquarters for 20 posts besides, all of them excepting the one at Astoria and the fort on the Umpqua north of the Columbia river. This is important to remember, for it shows that the heads of the Hudson's Bay company had in the years after 1823-4, when Dr. McLoughlin took charge in this domain, little or no idea of Great Britain ever possessing any land below that "river of the west."

The reader has had article one of the provisional government's "constitution and laws." Section I read:

"We, the people of Oregon Territory, for purposes of mutual protection, and to secure peace and prosperity among ourselves, agree to adopt the following laws and regulations, until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us. Be it therefore enacted, by the free citizens of Oregon Territory, that the said territory, for purposes of temporary laws in the years after 1823-4, when Dr. McLoughlin took charge in this domain, little or no idea of Great Britain ever possessing any land below that "river of the west."

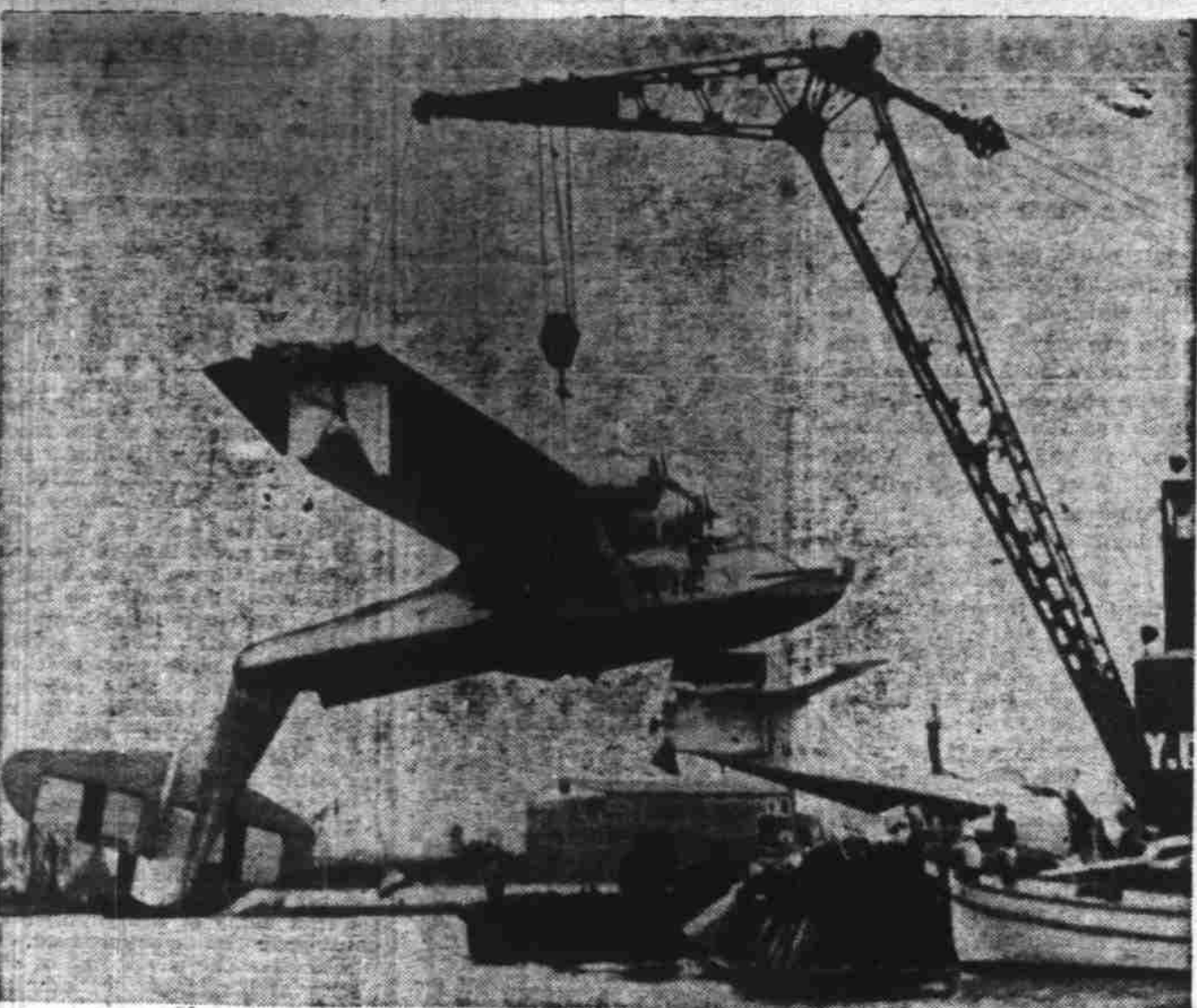
Followed article one, which the reader has already had—the one the adoption of which was moved by Joseph McLoughlin.

Article 2 was a sort of bill of rights, declaring the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, that there shall be no cruel or unusual punishments, etc. Article 3 was in favor of education, and of the fair treatment of Indians, and article 4 was against slavery.

Followed section II, article 1, that the officers elected in May (at Champeog) shall continue in office until the second Tuesday in May, 44, or until others are elected and qualified. Then:

Article 2 that there be annual elections, the second Tuesday in May. Article 3, that officials shall be sworn to perform their duties. Article 4, that males 21 and over shall vote, when 6 months in the territory. Article 5, that the executive power shall be in a committee of three, as provided when the government was established, Feb. 18, 1841, at the Lee mission. Article 6, for a legislature of 9. Article 7, for justices of the peace and probate judges, and a supreme court with one supreme judge and two justices of the peace. Article 8, for a public re-

## Navy Bombers Salvaged After Crash in San Diego Bay



Shattered remains of two giant navy bombers are shown being salvaged from San Diego Bay, Cal., after they nosed over while attempting night landing. Three men died in the first crash and one was killed in the second disaster. Six crew members were rescued in the second crash. Photo shows the wreckage of the second plane as it was hoisted from the water. One plane already is on the wrecking barge. The dead were Lieutenant (Jg) Clarence E. Kasparek, Radioman H. P. Boeckmann and F. Freeman, B. T. McKenzie, radioman, died in the second crash.—(IIN).

order (secretary of state), and giving his fees. Article 9, for a treasurer. Article 10, outlining the treasurer's duties. Article 11, his fees. Article 12, that the laws of the territory of Iowa shall hold, in the absence of a local law. Articles 13, 14 and 15, that the laws of Iowa shall hold in the realm of county officers, probate matters, vagrants, etc. Article 16, that the supreme court shall hold two sessions annually, the third Tuesdays in April and September. Article 17, that male persons 16 years of age or older and females 14 or older shall have the right to marry, provided that those under 21 of either sex must have the consent of parents or guardians; the legal fee for performing marriages being \$1, and for recording same 50c. Article 18, that offices subsequently created shall be filled by election, same as those already authorized. Article 19, that a committee of three be appointed to draw up a digest of laws and transmit it to the U. S. government, for their information.

"Resolved that the following portions of the laws of the Territory of Iowa, enacted at the first session of the legislative assembly of said territory, be adopted as the laws of this territory"; then follow the titles of the Iowa laws so mentioned, alphabetically arranged.

Readers of this column know that Peter H. Burnett was elected to the provisional government legislature of eight members—nine provided, but Yamhill district, not electing, making one short. And they know that Burnett said, when that body went to work, its members were unable to distinguish what was the constitution and what were the laws of the "constitution and laws" framed at the Lee mission and adopted in the open field at Champeog July 5, 1843; most of the crowd having come on the 4th to celebrate the 4th; sleeping in their blankets on the ground, under the stars, in order to be ready the next morning to participate in enacting Oregon's first home

made fundamental and statutory laws. Well, largely under the direction of Burnett, the 1844 legislature worked them over. Then the one of 1845, with 13 members, largely under the direction of Jesse Applegate, carried much further the working over process. And, Peter H. Burnett, being made supreme judge by the 1845 legislature, and the revised laws having been printed, he took them to California in 1848, and in 1849 became the first governor of that state, which used the Oregon made laws much as they were in the book. And most of those laws are still in use by the mother and daughter states, and in the other nine daughter states draining to the Pacific.

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

The Evergreen Blackberry Graceful, willowy, billowy pile Seen by the roadside mile after mile, Also in waste places out in the field Giving the owner a practical yield.

Jagged, scratchy, beautiful leaves, Your thorn-hooped cane the stranger deceives. We admire the shades and tints of your green. And yearn for the berries tucked in between.

Tasteful, refreshing, succulent fruit Food of old-timer and later recruit. A kind of a nuisance none will deny But we feel recompensed with blackberry pie.

EDWARD A. MILLER, Salem, Ore.

## Ten Years Ago

August 23, 1928 Lee Chin, graduate of Willamette university, who has been a member of the faculty of Canton Christian college in China is now on his way to Paris to resume studies.

Professor and Mrs. Florian Von Eschen will leave the last of this week for their new home in Modesto, Calif., where Mr. Von Eschen is to join the faculty of Modesto junior state college.

Paul Trueblood, a graduate of Willamette university in June, has been given a scholarship at Duke university, Durham, North Carolina, and will resume his studies in English this fall.

## Christian Church Sisterhood Meets

DALLAS—The Sisterhood of the First Christian church held its regular monthly meeting in the Dallas city park Friday afternoon with Mrs. W. H. Effenberger in charge.

At the business meeting plans were made for the organization to hold a rummage sale September 24. During the afternoon Mrs. Burt Curtis gave a reading.

Refreshments were served by the hostesses, Mrs. W. H. Effenberger and Mrs. James Herra, to over 20 members.

## Suit for Divorce Is Filed in Polk

DALLAS—A suit for divorce was filed in the circuit court of Polk county here this week by M. F. Burger against A. H. Burger charging cruel and inhuman treatment.

The couple was married in Minnesota in 1906. There is one minor child now in the custody of the plaintiff. She asks that she be given custody of this child.

The plaintiff also asks for one-half interest in a residence in Salem and half of the household furniture.

## Interpreting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

In that press conference in which President Roosevelt black-listed Senator Tydings and Representative O'Connor, certain minor incidents conveyed some illumination. The conference was much like the one on February 5, 1937, when Mr. Roosevelt introduced his proposal to change the supreme court. In both conferences Mr. Roosevelt was conscious of "putting on a good show" and therefore was in high spirits. In both, he was conscious that his audience, a hundred or so newspaper men, were impressed, and that, too, gave him pleasure. Always the newspaper men like a good show. Reporters of politics, like reporters of prize fights, baseball, or other sports, appreciate a player who knows his game and plays it well.

Mr. Roosevelt read his statement to the newspaper men, for sheer pleasure in the reading one must assume. For the statement was already in mimeographed form and would be put in the hands of the newspaper men as they left the room. For the sake of dramatic suspense Mr. Roosevelt did not say until the end that what he was reading was a newspaper editorial, which he was endorsing as his own view. At one point he interpolated, a strong sentence in the text read: "In American politics, any one can attach himself to a party whether he believes in its program or not."

Mr. Roosevelt read that "con amore" as the music term for "with feeling" goes. Then he interpolated, with obvious pleasure

"that's a hot one."

After the reading, however, when the newspaper men asked questions, there were some queries which slightly disturbed Mr. Roosevelt's mood of satisfaction.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement had emphasized adherence to the party platform as his test of democratic senatorial rectitude. But some one ungraciously recalled that Mr. Roosevelt's court measure was not in the party platform. Mr. Roosevelt was obliged to admit that that was so. The atmosphere was chilled a little when every one realized that, with Senator George's vote against the court proposal omitted, extremely little was left of the indictment against him, for actually Mr. George supported some nine-tenths of the new deal measures. Indeed, it could fairly be stated that Mr. George voted for practically every new deal measure that was identical with any pledge in the democratic platform.

One newspaper man, seeking interesting details, asked Mr. Roosevelt if he had received many telegrams and letters about his speech against Senator George, and how the messages were distributed as between approval and disapproval. That question threw Mr. Roosevelt off his stride. He had not anticipated it. Had the question been expected, one guesses there would have been many messages, for Mr. Roosevelt and those about him know the art of stimulating "fan mail," and in the past have occasionally been noted for their replies. On some past occasions the White House has given it out that many thousands of messages were received.

Too hot to write In the present instance Mr. Roosevelt's obligation to say there hadn't been many messages, only ten or fifteen. That number is very small; almost any newspaper or commentator would receive more about statements less important. Somewhat lamely Mr. Roosevelt had to remark that it was too hot for people to write letters. Yet, without knowing anything about it, one would feel safe in guessing that Senator George received many times 10 or 15 letters and telegrams. However, it makes a point of that. One of the many fallacies current in the United States is that which assumes the stature of a political leader, like the talent of a screen actress, is in proportion to the quantity of fan mail received by him.

But is there any significance in the fact that Mr. Roosevelt received only 10 or 15 messages about his speech blacklisting Senator George? Is the country a little stunned? If not by the George speech alone, by the cumulative effect of the communist actions and developments in various fields? Perhaps by general conditions that are beginning to emerge to sight? The country would be appalled, if the country understood some of the conditions. By testimony before a congressional investigating committee, it is shown that through action along many fronts, the country is being taken toward the communist order of society and the government, the areas in which the movement is going forward include, if the testimony is accurate, some schools, some labor circles, some church circles, part of the press, some areas within the government itself.

If a million soviet soldiers were on American soil to impose on us the communist form of society and government, America would realize what was under way. Yet the movement to take America toward the communist conception, as indicated by the congressional investigations going forward more effectively than a million soviet soldiers could accomplish. Soldiers we would see and resist and drive out. The influence of the communist work are in many cases secret, or carried on under camouflage or are otherwise difficult for the people to recognize. (New York Herald-Tribune Spn.)

## Joint Picnic Held By Three Granges

MACLEAY—Macleay, Stayton and Turley granges enjoyed a joint picnic at Stayton park Sunday.

Macleay grangers attending were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Amort, Mr. and Mrs. Vern McCallister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Keen, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. C. Tekenberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Magee, Mrs. Edith Wilson, Mrs. Celia Perry, Lettie Barker, Jerry Keen, Marjorie Ashby, Ernestine Barry, Marion Perry, Jean Perry, Margaret Magee, Haza Magee, Viola Tooker, Bill Dunigan, George Tooker, Marvin Tooker, Gene McCallister, Russell McCallister, Frank Schapp, Harold Halfman, A. Cromwell.

## United Brethren Conference Held

The Oregon annual conference of the United Brethren church, the Woman's Missionary society and the Christian Endeavor will convene in joint sessions in the United Brethren church at Philomoth, beginning Tuesday and continuing through Sunday.

Rev. O. E. Foster, pastor of the Englewood church, and a number of delegates representing various church departments, will attend. Miss Dorothy Foster will be the conference pianist.

## Miss Jack Visitor

MARQUAM—Miss Lorena Jack, a member of the faculty of the Willamette university at Salem, is spending a part of her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jack.

## Radio Programs

KSLM—TUESDAY—1370 Kc.

- 7:30—News.
- 7:45—Time O Day.
- 8:00—The Gloom Chasers.
- 8:30—His and Encores.
- 8:45—News.
- 9:00—The Pastor's Call.
- 9:15—The Friendly Circle.
- 9:45—The Joyce Trio.
- 10:00—Women in the News.
- 10:15—Hawaiian Paradise.
- 10:30—Morning Magazine.
- 10:45—Jimmy Shields.
- 11:00—News.
- 11:15—Organalities.
- 11:30—VFW Parade.
- 12:00—The Value Parade.
- 12:15—News.
- 12:20—Hillbilly Serenade.
- 12:45—Kiwanis Club.
- 1:15—Charley Eckles Orchestra.
- 1:45—Johnson Family.
- 2:00—Brad's Lary Rhapsody.
- 2:15—The Airliners.
- 2:45—Summary of Hines Trial.
- 3:00—Feminine Fancies.
- 3:30—Mergenthwiker's Lobbies.
- 4:00—Morton Gould's Orchestra.
- 4:30—Radio Campus.
- 4:45—Musical Salute.
- 5:00—Reveries.
- 5:15—Frank Ferneau's Orch.
- 5:30—Howie Wing.
- 5:45—Fulton Lewis Club.
- 6:00—Dinner Hour Melodies.
- 6:15—The Phantom Pilot.
- 6:30—Sports Bulleseyes.
- 6:45—News.
- 7:00—Musical Interlude.
- 7:30—The Green Hornet.
- 8:00—News.
- 8:15—Don't You Believe It.
- 8:45—The Statesman of the Air.
- 9:00—Varieties.
- 9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
- 9:15—Softball Tournament.

10:30—News.

- 10:45—Home Institute.
- 11:00—Adventures in Charm.
- 11:45—Bullock and Shelley.
- 12:00—Dept Agriculture.
- 12:15—Seaside Nights.
- 12:30—News.
- 12:45—Market Reports.
- 1:30—Financial and Grain.
- 1:35—Edward Davies.
- 1:45—Indiana Indigo.
- 2:00—Orchestra.
- 2:30—Sport Column.
- 3:00—Orchestra.
- 3:30—Ink Spots.
- 3:45—Vivian Della Chiesa.
- 4:30—Information, Please.
- 5:00—Now and Then.
- 5:30—NBC Jambores.
- 6:30—Sport Column.
- 6:45—State of Nation.
- 7:00—Sons of Lone Star.
- 7:15—Multnomah Club Ensemble.
- 7:30—Orchestra.
- 8:00—News.
- 8:15—True Detective Mysteries.
- 8:30—Basell.
- 10:15—Orchestra.
- 10:30—Viennese Echoes.
- 11:00—News.
- 11:15—Paul Carson, Organist.

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.
- 12:00—Myrt and Marge.
- 1:00—Lyrics by Lorraine.
- 1:15—Hollace Shaw.
- 2:00—Not Boys.
- 2:15—Barry Wood.
- 2:30—Sweet as a Song.
- 2:45—Newspaper of the Air.
- 4:00—Backgrounding the News.
- 4:45—Boake Carter.
- 5:00—Orchestra.
- 6:30—Grant Park.
- 7:00—Orchestra.
- 7:15—Screenscoops.
- 7:30—Orchestra.
- 8:00—Little Show.
- 8:15—Orchestra.
- 8:30—Orchestra.
- 8:45—Orchestra.
- 9:00—Sports Glass.
- 9:15—Orchestra.
- 10:00—Five Star Final.
- 10:15—Studio Party.
- 10:45—Orchestra.

KOAC—TUESDAY—550 Kc.

- 8:00—As You Like It.
- 9:00—Homemakers' Hour.
- 9:30—Tessie Tel.
- 10:01—Symphonic Hour.
- 11:00—Your Health.
- 11:15—Music of the Masters.
- 12:00—News.
- 12:16—F. C. Mullen, Linn County Agent.
- 12:30—Market, Crop Reports.
- 1:15—Stories for Boys, Girls.
- 1:45—Monitor Views the News.
- 2:00—Homemakers' Half Hour.
- 6:32—Agriculture as Viewed by Editors.
- 6:45—Market, Crop Reports.
- 7:45—News.

KGW—TUESDAY—620 Kc.

- 7:00—Originalities.
- 7:15—Trail Blazers.
- 7:45—News.
- 8:00—Vaughn De Leath.
- 9:30—Words and Music.
- 12:30—Happy Jack.
- 1:05—Paul Martin's Music.
- 1:45—Gallicchio's Orchestra.
- 2:30—Woman's Magazine.
- 3:30—News.
- 3:45—Roving Professor.
- 6:15—The Phantom.
- 6:00—Organ Concert.
- 6:30—Attorney-at-Law.
- 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.
- 10:00—News Flashes.
- 10:15—Gentlemen Preferred.
- 10:30—Orchestra.

KEX—TUESDAY—1180 Kc.

- 6:45—Family Altar Hour.
- 7:30—Financial Service.
- 7:45—Viennese Ensemble.
- 7:58—Market Quotations.
- 8:20—Farm and Home.
- 9:45—Armchair Quartet.

## Governor Host to Farmers



At the conclusion of the annual farmers' short course in Baton Rouge, La., Gov. and Mrs. Richard W. Leche play hosts to hundreds of the farmers at a reception on grounds of the executive mansion.