

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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McAdoo Career Ends

The score in Tuesday's democratic senatorial primaries was 2 to 0 against the "100 per cent new deal" ideology, but it offers only moderate satisfaction to those observers who are looking for signs of a return to sanity in political thinking.

"Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina was upheld by the democratic voters of his state, and there the issue was clear, as nearly as it can be made out at this distance. Smith, 74 years old and a member of the senate since 1909, had voted with the new deal on most measures but opposed court packing, reorganization and a few others. So he was marked for the purge, without any equivocation. The political strength and personal popularity of his opponent, Olin D. Johnston, is attested by the fact that he is governor of the state. Yet Smith's record was ratified by the voters of South Carolina by a substantial margin. The conclusion is inescapable that the democrats of South Carolina want their senator to exercise his own judgment in legislative matters and not be a "rubber stamp."

Senator William Gibbs McAdoo of California was retired from public office, losing out to Sheridan Downey, whose principal talking point in the campaign was the "\$30 every Thursday" pension scheme which may be on the ballot in November. McAdoo's eclipse in itself is assuredly no serious loss to the United States senate; his defeat despite the administration support serves as new evidence that the voters will not follow the Roosevelt lead blindly.

But the fact that Downey and many other candidates who espoused the apparently unconstitutional and obviously Utopian pension scheme received large pluralities is not reassuring; it indicates that in California the vote described by one observer as "economically illiterate" is substantial. As the \$30 bill has hurdled the supreme court barrier, the indications are that it will pass in the November election, and then California will be in position to determine whether Utopia, by tenuous tradition located on its shores, can be brought to pass.

Meanwhile the retirement of McAdoo is deserving of more than passing attention. Born in Marietta, Georgia, in 1863, his youth was marked by the poverty common to residents of that state, seared by Sherman's march to the sea. He struggled to gain a legal education, had fair success as a lawyer but failed in a large business venture and went to New York City, where, as the first highlight of his career, he led in the first financially successful program of tunneling, under the Hudson river to provide more rapid transit for metropolitan commuters. He was the first man to walk from New Jersey to Manhattan island under the river. Four tunnels were finally completed and their designation as the "McAdoo tubes" brought his name to national prominence.

To McAdoo himself, the high point of his career was his service as secretary of the treasury in the Wilson administration. His was the task of financing American participation in the World War. The Liberty loans were his idea; he was also in charge of making the loans to the allies, which still constitute a live national and international issue.

To McAdoo at that time also fell the difficult task of administering the railroads, which were in chaos as they faced the tremendous task of moving war supplies and meeting the wage demands of the railway brotherhoods. His action granting \$600,000,000 additional wages is credited with opening the wartime "silk shirt" era for laborers.

Before American entry into the war, McAdoo had much to do with establishing the federal reserve system, first federal income tax and federal farm loan program. Soon after the armistice he resigned the treasury post because of health broken by his strenuous labors in office.

At least twice, McAdoo had a direct role in determining who should be elected president of the United States. A passive candidate in 1920, he was an extremely active one in 1924, and he and Al Smith were the two leading candidates for nomination during the three weeks deadlock of that memorable party convention which ended with the compromise selection of John W. Davis. Many democrats claim that but for the bitterness of that contest, a democrat would have been elected president that year.

Then there was the dramatic convention of 1932 in which he swung the 44 votes of California, pledged to John Nance Garner, to Roosevelt at the strategic moment and a stampede to the Roosevelt banner resulted.

Riding the crest of the Roosevelt wave, McAdoo was elected to the United States senate that year, but his career was waning. In the senate he has been far from a dominating figure; he was absent much of the time due to illness—some critics said due to a tendency to become an elderly "playboy." It was generally agreed that his only claim to favor in Tuesday's primary was his long record of service to the party and to the nation; his actual usefulness to either was long since past.

Double Peril in Czechoslovakia

The threatened war in Europe is still being staved off. England has adopted progressively firmer attitudes in trying to avert it. A new warning was flown to Berlin in the hands of Sir Neville Anderson on Wednesday.

One might conclude that so long as the diplomats continue to exchange polite notes which veil serious threats, there will be no war. But there is a second peril.

In a number of places in Czechoslovakia there have been riots between the minority Sudeten Germans and the loyal Czechs. One of these riots may grow too large for the police to handle; troops may be called in. That might call for a mobilization of a considerable body of Sudetens, and before anyone realized it, war would exist.

Tribulations of a country publisher: Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Shields, who conduct the attractive, well-edited Jefferson Review, got home on Wednesday from a vacation, prepared to speed up production and get out the paper on Thursday as per schedule. The news copy was on a spindle which slipped off the editorial desk into a waste basket. The "waste paper" was burned before the mishap was discovered. Somehow they got out a paper, and a country newspaper's readers are disposed to be forgiving when the editor's intentions are good.

A life insurance company announces that the nation's annual gambling bill amounts to seven billion dollars. Herebefore the crime bill has been set at 15 billions. At first thought, it might seem that by cutting out those two expense items, the United States would be able to finance an adequate social security program. The only fly in the ointment is that we'd have to take care of the unemployed gamblers and criminals. It's worth considering, at that. But doing it is something else.

Hungary is a kingdom without a king, ruled by an admiral without a navy except for a few gunboats on the river Danube. When this Admiral Horthy boarded Adolf Hitler's yacht and viewed a parade of 110 German warships recently, he was also getting his second glimpse of salt water since assuming regency of his landlocked nation.

It is well to hope for progress, and just as well to be patient about it. After more than 300 years, America's largest city has succeeded in stopping the indiscriminate dumping of garbage within its city limits.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Beginnings of Marion 9-1-33
county's government: they go back to the Champooch district as created in 1843.

(Continuing from yesterday.)
William Strong was one of the judges of the U. S. territorial court. The sessions of that court for Marion county for the period were held in the Oregon Institute building, as all regular readers of this column know. Marion county paid the rent for the use of the rooms.

One may wonder just how the 11 men paid for guarding Kendall before and after the trial arranged their employment. It had to be a 24 hour a day job. The record later along will show a 12th guard, who was also paid.

Kendall had good lawyers—the best available. T. V. Vait, scholar, editor, was a leading orator of the territory. B. P. Harding, acting with him in the case, became secretary of state, U. S. senator, etc. The hanging was of course public. All such were, then.

The method of committing the murder or some other particular or circumstance, must have been unusually revolting or prejudicial, else Kendall would not have hanged for merely bumping off a claim jumper, the average man of whose class was considered deserving of sudden death.

There will be something more, later along, about the lack of a county jail here in the period.

The next entry shows the allowance of a \$116.38 bill to County Clerk Gilbert. That office was approaching the status of a bonanza which it became—under the fee system. Commissioner Grim drew \$14, Walden \$13.20, for three days each of court session and mileage.

In the old Marion county record book comes next the September, 1851, term of the county court, with commissioners Conser, Grim and Walden present.

First, the appointment of L. F. Grover as deputy clerk was approved, month on the famous old A. Bush, editor-owner of The Statesman. Grover had the year before, at his Maine home, been admitted to practice law. He came looking for a career. He arrived in San Francisco in July; and, the same month, on the famous old steamship Columbia, he reached Oregon—and had his first job almost "off the bat." He edited The Statesman when Mr. Bush was away, became a law partner with the late B. P. Harding, was manager of the old pioneer woolen mill of Salem, first on the coast; the bill that brought the capital back to Salem from Corvallis; became Oregon's first congressman; fought Indiana, was elected governor twice, then United States senator; was responsible for building the capitol that burned April 25, '35, etc. (His brother, General Cuvier Grover, helped Sheridan and Russell win the battle of the Openure. This columnist has only within the past few days learned that Cuvier Grover, then a lieutenant, accompanied Captain (afterward General) Geo. B. McClellan, under the orders of Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, to the Oregon Country in 1853, on the survey of a route for a Pacific railroad—and Lieut. Grover was back again, on the same errand, in 1855. He must have met his brother out here.

That's quite a digression—but an interesting one for history students. The first page of the record of Deputy Clerk L. F. Grover is remarkable. It is legible; shows pains; exhibits the scholar. But those pages are few. Evidently, that deputy job could not hold him; larger, higher paid duties called Grover, almost from the first day.

Peter P. Lachance, administrator, the record shows, reported on the estate of Oliver Dobson—probably Andre Dubois, and F. X. Mathieu on that of Charles Jodoin. Grover got it Mathews. He must have soon learned better.

Michael Laframbois, the famous scout and leader of brigades, as administrator, reported on the estate of Andre Pichard (as the record reads), having received \$1,604.25. Robert Newell, administrator, reported on the estate of Hyacinth Lavagere, having received \$2,425.

Robert Newell and others petitioned for a public road from Champooch to the "ugh Cosgrove



Nobody Home!

farm. The bond of Alanson Beers, administrator of the estate of Wm. Hendrichsen, was approved. (The young reader may not know that in those days all bonds were personal bonds. It is safe to say that A. Bush became responsible for ten millions of dollars on bonds. He was the pioneer banker. A banker, in these perilous times, would not dare go on bonds. Times have changed; who says for the better, in the matter of mutual trust and helpfulness?)

M. and A. A. McCustion, grocers, were granted a license for six months, paying a fee of \$100. Grocer was a polite name for a saloon keeper in those days.

A map and plat of the territorial road from Oregon City to Salem was furnished, and bill for preparing it allowed.

The poll tax rate was raised from 50c annually to a dollar, and \$12 was authorized to be paid to Samuel Goodhue for manufacturing a table for the use of the probate clerk's office. Also, \$12 was authorized to be paid to L. F. Grover for services as deputy clerk. The matter of the road just established from North Salem to English's mill on Pudding river was recorded.

Here ended the handwriting in the probate record book of L. F. Grover. A new handwriting appears in the pages following. A new deputy had no doubt been employed.

Follows records of the October, 1851, meeting of the court, with, first, the statement that Benjamin Harding, attorney, asked for a "grocery" license for Edward Dupuy, tendering the \$200 annual fee.

The place was likely on Upper or Lower French Prairie, or Big Prairie, as the district around the town of St. Louis was called—the place for the "grocery." It seemed then to be customary for attorneys to attend to such license matters.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Local Crews Get Bulk of Dayton's Hop Yard Work

DAYTON—Hop picking in local yards was started Monday. At the Paul Londershausen 40 acre yard about 100 people are employed. Rosa Wood began also picking his 175 acres with a large crew, mostly local people.

Boy Born to Frosts

SUBLIMITY—Mr. and Mrs. Math Frost are receiving felicitations on the arrival of an 8 1/2-pound boy at their home. He has been named Giles Alfred.

Interperting the News

By MARK SULLIVAN

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace feeds the hungry. He does it hurriedly, almost desperately. But compassion is not the motive that makes him so energetic. He does not set out primarily to feed the hungry—that is an incident of another purpose. To feed the hungry is the job of the state relief agencies. But after the state agencies have given the hungry the regular allowance, Mr. Wallace comes along and gives them more. No doubt the hungry don't get any more than enough, even with Mr. Wallace's contribution thrown in.

But one wonders just why Mr. Wallace feeds the hungry. Why is he so eager to give extra food? He looks for opportunities to give it away. Recently he ordered his subordinates to:

"Make a thorough survey of the situation in each of the 48 states to determine whether additional supplies of farm crops, beyond those already being consumed, are needed to keep the families of unemployed workers adequately nourished."

"Net Addition"
Mr. Wallace is careful to say that the food he gives the unemployed is something extra, food that is not being consumed. "net addition" in the following announcement:

"We must be sure that any surplus commodities supplied to families on relief are in so far as possible net addition to the amounts already being consumed."

Again, in an announcement about giving wheat products to unemployed persons, Mr. Wallace directs:

"State agencies are required to distribute the products to relief families in addition to, and not in substitution for, commodities which they already buy or receive locally."

Plainly, Mr. Wallace is extremely eager to give away food. If we seek the reason for his eagerness, we find it in the opening words of one of his announcements: "In view of the existing surpluses of many farm commodities..."

That's the answer. It isn't the hungry that make Mr. Wallace anxious—it's the surpluses of farm crops. Mr. Wallace wants a way to get rid of those surpluses. He wants—and this is his real purpose and his real anxiety—he wants to keep the prices of farm crops up.

Mr. Wallace, with government money, buys the surplus commodities from farmers, dealers, and processors. He does not do his buying in such a way as to get it at the lowest price available. Not at all. He does it in such a way as to keep the price up. Indeed, he does most of his buying for the precise purpose of keeping prices up. To the farmers the prices of crops are not high, they are low. They are much lower than Mr. Wallace five years ago promised they would be. They would be yet lower than they are if Mr. Wallace did not do all his buying.

Mustn't Say It
Mr. Wallace, in his buying, does not use the phrase "keep prices up." He uses such phrases as "improve market conditions." For example, AAA, announcing purchases of fruits, vegetables, and flour, says: "These products will be bought when prices are low to help improve market conditions." Again, AAA announces it will buy fresh snap beans: "The purchases will be made to help market conditions when prices are low." In one announcement, AAA gives the whole story away:

"The purchases of commodities distributed for relief use by the welfare agencies were made by the federal surplus commodities corporation to remove surpluses and to help farmers improve selling conditions."

If AAA and Mr. Wallace were candid they would say something like this: "We want to keep the prices of crops up. In order to keep prices up, we go into the market and buy. In order to get rid of what we buy, we give it away to relief agencies." If there were no persons on relief for Mr. Wallace to give his surpluses to, he would be embarrassed.

Those who have seen Mr. Wallace For those on relief there must

Radio Programs
KSLM—THURSDAY—1870 Kc.
7:30—News.
7:45—Time O Day.
8:00—Glor Chasers, MBS.
8:30—Hits and Encores.
8:45—News.
9:00—The Pastor's Call.
9:15—The Friendly Circle.
9:45—Foyce Trio, MBS.
10:00—Women in the News.
10:15—Hawman Parades.
10:30—Morning Magazine.
10:45—Vocal Varieties.
11:00—News.
11:15—Organalities.
11:30—Hal Stokes, MBS.
11:45—Sketches in Black and White, MBS.
12:00—The Value Parade.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:45—The Mad Hatterfields, MBS.
1:00—Musical Salute.
1:15—Salerno & Organ, MBS.
1:30—Jimmy Livingston, MBS.
1:45—Johnson Family, MBS.
2:00—Brad's Lazy Rhapsody.
2:15—Henry Weber, MBS.
2:30—Sophisticated Ladies, MBS.
2:45—Hines Trial, MBS.
3:00—Feminine Facts, MBS.
3:30—News.
3:45—Famous First Facts, MBS.
4:00—Wallenstein's Sinfonietta, MBS.
4:30—Rud, MBS.
4:45—Spice of Life.
5:00—Adrian Rollini Trio, MBS.
5:15—Meet Your Druggist, MBS.
5:30—Howie Wing, MBS.
5:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr., MBS.
6:00—Singing Strings, MBS.
6:15—Dinner Hour Melodies.
6:30—Sports Bullseyes, MBS.
6:45—Tonight's Headlines.
7:00—Musical Interlude.
7:30—Green Hornet, MBS.
8:00—News.
8:15—Don't You Believe It, MBS.
8:30—Freddy Nagel's Orchestra, MBS.
8:45—Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra, MBS.
9:00—Newspaper of the Air, MBS.
9:15—Fun in the Kitchen.
9:30—Press Time, MBS.
9:45—Skinny Eunis Orchestra, MBS.
10:30—Benny Meroff's Orchestra, MBS.
11:00—Jim Walsh's Orchestra, MBS.

KEX—THURSDAY—1180 Kc.
6:30—Musical Clock.
7:30—Financial Service.
7:45—Viennese Ensemble.
7:58—Market Quotations.
8:30—Farm and Home.
9:30—Christian Science Program.
9:45—Glenn Darwin.

KOAC—THURSDAY—550 Kc.
8:00—As You Like It.
9:00—Homemakers' Hour.
9:30—Tessie Tel.
10:15—Story Hour for Adults.
11:00—Your Health.
11:15—Music of the Masters.
12:00—News.
12:30—Market, Crop Reports.
12:45—Farm Flashes.
1:15—Stories for Boys and Girls.
1:45—Monitor Views the News.
2:00—Home Garden Hour.
6:30—Agriculture as Viewed by Editors.
6:45—Market, Crop Reports.
7:00—A. W. Oliver.
7:15—Harry Riches, Marion County Agent.
7:30—Music.
7:45—News.

KOIN—THURSDAY—940 Kc.
6:30—Market Report.
6:35—KOIN Klock.
8:00—News.
9:30—Harvey Harding.
10:45—This and That.
11:15—Army Band.
11:45—News.
1:15—Keyboard Concerts.
2:30—Speed, Inc.
2:45—Crossroads Hall.
3:00—Ray Heatherton.
3:15—Newspaper of the Air.
4:00—Men Against Death.
4:30—Orchestra.
5:00—Bowes Amateur Hour.
6:00—Essays in Music.
6:30—Americans at Work.
7:00—Little Show.
7:15—Screenscoops.
7:30—Leon F. Drews.
7:45—Orchestra.
8:30—Sweet as a Song.
9:00—Orchestra.
9:30—Master's Music Room.
10:00—Fire Star Final.
10:15—Through the Years.
10:30—Isle of Dreams.
10:45—Orchestra.
11:45—Black Chapel.

Relatives Reunited

DAYTON—Mrs. Mary Warner, 81, and her son, Ernest Warner, her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Geer, all of Port Orchard, Wash., were surprise 3-day guests of Mr. and Mrs. Silas E. Johnson. Mrs. Warner is aunt of Mrs. Johnson and the last time they met was at Cour d'Alene, Idaho, 21 years ago.

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North Carolina Senator Bags Walrus



"I shot a walrus!" That was how United States Senator Robert R. Reynolds (Democrat) of North Carolina described his recent walrus hunting expedition off Wainwright Island, west of Point Barrow, Alaska. Reynolds was a guest aboard the coast guard cutter Northland when the crew went on an expedition to kill walrus to alleviate near starvation among the natives in the vicinity of Wainwright. The senator was put off in a small skin boat with several guardsmen and natives. When they neared the walrus, an order was given to fire. "I took one shot—then my gun jammed and a whole mess of them came at our boat," said Reynolds. Photo shows the senator with one of the huge walrus he bagged while on the trip.

First Photo of Japanese Flood Where Many Died



This photo, first to reach the U. S., shows a section of Kobe, Japan, where it was reported between 400 and 500 persons lost their lives in a recent flood which occurred shortly after widespread areas, including Tokyo, had been inundated as the result of extremely heavy rains. The home industry announced that some 361 persons were killed, injured or missing in the floods. Heaviest hit along with Kobe was Osaka, where bridges were washed out by the turbulent waters. The surging Ashiya river washed everything with it, burying central districts of Kobe with debris.