

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Digesting the Election

The dish that the voters of 47 states served up on Tuesday was extremely palatable to republicans and somewhat distasteful to democrats, but no citizen, whatever his reaction, should attempt to digest it all at one time.

Republicans gained about 90 seats in the two houses of congress, as well as a number of governorships. As was predicted, the democrats retained numerical control of congress. Through a coalition of independent democrats and the increased republican representation, it will be possible to check any further drift to the left on the part of the administration.

Numbers do not tell the whole story. For the most part, the independent democrats who survived the "purge" attempt in the primaries were elected, and a number of extreme leftists, such as Congressman Jerry O'Connell of Montana, were defeated. On the other hand, extreme rightists such as Mayor Hague's candidate for United States senator in New Jersey also were spurned. There is some justification for Secretary Ickes' denial that the cause of liberalism was harmed. We dislike that word "liberal" because it is broad enough to cover a multitude of sins. But it is true that many of the successful republican candidates did offer themselves as "true liberals." One thing this election accomplished was to shake the monopoly which the democratic party thought it had established as the only "friend of the people."

But getting back to the election's results, the remaining democratic majority is not only smaller but distinctly more moderate. However this majority may, simply because it is less unwieldy than that of the preceding congress, be more cohesive. Democracy is on the defensive and its leaders will crack the whip for solidarity of policy. The logical forecast is that the administration's suggestions will be less startling than those put forth in the last congress, and that they will have more solid support from the majority in the two houses.

Looking ahead to 1940, it is apparent that the republican party will not be at a disadvantage as it was in 1936. It requires 266 electoral votes to win the presidency. The states in which republicans elected governors or senators or showed other evidence of dominance boast an electoral vote of 203. The hairline finish in Indiana together with certain local circumstances indicate that state may also be counted in the republican column. That brings the two parties so near together that the electoral vote of New York state would decide a presidential election. But that election is still two years away. There are other factors in Tuesday's vote which may be even more significant.

In Oregon, nearly everyone was predicting close races for the governorship and United States senator, with the republican candidate for governor and the democratic candidate for senator the favorites. There was a factor upon which nobody counted; a swing away from the new deal on the part of the silent vote. What made this swing all the more startling was the fact that the democratic registration had shown a gain. "Now it can be told." That gain reflected, not a change in sentiment but the results of aggressive organization.

The shift away from the new deal, of course varied by personal and local considerations in different states, was general throughout the nation; and for one thing, it caught the republicans napping. Thus in Indiana, Idaho and other states where republicans had helped to defeat the "purge," they thought that was all they could count in the way of victory this year. They might have gained more if they had fought harder.

The fate of political parties is less important than the fate of the nation and the welfare of its citizens. The "mandate" of 1936 has been reversed, and even if the administration declines to heed the new mandate it will be sobered and more cautious. The two-party system has functioned again and a healthy balance is restored. Radicalism either of the left or the right has been crushed. It may not really be as extravagant as it sounds to say that "the nation has been saved" by the action of the voters.

Those Martians

Somehow our mind keeps going back to those mythical men from Mars who caused so much commotion all over the USA two weeks ago. We raise this question: Why should we earth-humans conceive of these visitors from another planet as enemies? Is it because of the combative instinct in us, an instinct which has expressed itself in wars without number, an instinct which civilization has refined so that the more civilized races are the most pugnacious and most cruel in exterminating the "heathen" savages?

Why not let imagination run in a different groove? It ought to be possible to conceive of these visitors from Mars alighting from their space-rocket quite in Sunday supplement style, and bringing, not war but friendly greeting. Perhaps they could tell us how they dig those canals which our astronomers see on the face of their home planet. Were they a WPA project? Or were they built by forced labor like the pyramids of Egypt? And what kind of economy do they have on Mars: capitalism or communism or fascism? Are the republicans in power? How do the women do up their hair on Mars? Or do they get along without women there?

Yes, it ought to be quite easy to speculate on a friendly visitation of Martians. We should hate to think if Prof. Picard's balloon got beyond the pull of earth's gravity and crossed the void to land on Mars that its passengers would start out to kill the natives just as though they were American Indians. There would of course be the matter of language. We have no assurance that habitants of the two planets are on the same level of intelligence. For that matter we do not know what animal form the "men" of Mars might take. If the Darwinian theory worked on that planet the line of evolution might have taken some other fork in the road a long ways back—more latitude for speculation.

It boils down to this: If the Martians cannot come and give us the benefit of their experience in running a planet, likewise they cannot come and blast us with engines of destruction. We earth-humans are left alone to work out our own destiny, without extra-planetary help or hindrance. Mars remains but a distant lantern in the sky.

Nazi Vengeance

It is a terrible spectacle that Nazi Germany has presented within the last few days. A 17-year old Jewish boy from Poland shot fatally a Nazi diplomat in Paris. Almost as though this was a pre-arranged signal, almost unbelievable brutality and indignity has been heaped upon the innocent Jewish people in Germany. The wounded Nazi died at midnight; before dawn the reign of terror was at its height with tens of thousands of Nazis wreaking vengeance upon Jews. There was no order from Nazi officialdom, but there was no attempt to quell the violence until apparently sufficient "revenge" had been gained.

Now the Jews are to be banished into ghettos and they are collectively "fined" a fantastic amount of money.

It is such an occurrence as might have been expected in the dark ages, and in truth it seems that the Nazi regime, by warping the processes of education, crushing free speech and pounding home its ferocious doctrines, actually has succeeded in turning the clock backward and re-creating medieval times. It has not continued the process and reverted to the jungle. In the days of savagery, the law was "an eye for an eye." The Nazi idea of righteous vengeance is a whole mouthful of teeth for a tooth.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Roll of honor grows: 11-13-38 men who learned here and saved the Union for America, democracy for world:

(Continuing from yesterday.) Philip St. George Cooke is denominated number 76 on this celebrated roll. He was born June 13, 1809, at Leesburg, Va., died March 20, 1895. He was named St. George in deference to his mother's nationality. (The average reader does not need to be further informed that she was English.)

"He was appointed a cadet under that name, but, through a mistake similar to that by which Grant's name was altered when he entered the institution," he drew the name of Philip also. The quoted words are by his biographer. (Grant's name was Hiram Ulysses. When he entered West Point he changed it to Ulysses Hiram, not wishing to be known by his fellow students as HUG. But the congressman who recommended him had made the name Ulysses Simpson Grant, from his mother's name, who was a Simpson, a member of the pioneer Simpson family of Oregon—Ben Simpson being a cousin of General Grant, and Ben's son, Sam, the poet, author of "The Beautiful Willamette," etc., etc., a second cousin.)

Philip St. George Cooke was in the 1827 West Point graduating class and went to the 6th Infantry, employed for six years at various western stations and in Indian fighting expeditions; was in the Black Hawk war in 1832. He was a lieutenant of the newly organized 1st Dragoons (now 1st Cavalry), and May 31, 1835, advanced to captain.

Fort Leavenworth became headquarters of his "outfit," and it went on many expeditions to remote west, including one in 1845 through the South Pass—covering 2200 miles in 99 days.

During the war with Mexico his contingent was a part of Kearney's Army of the West, which achieved the conquest of New Mexico and California by hard marching more than fighting.

With an escort of 12 men, Cooke preceded the army from its rendezvous at Bent's Fort to Santa Fe, 300 miles. He took charge of the Mormon battalion, driven from Nauvoo, Ill., with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and left it in California, nine months later, a well trained unit—though it had been far from efficient in that respect when he first met it.

Cooke became major of the Indiana Dragoons in 1847, promoted to colonel in 1853. He prepared a new system of cavalry tactics for the army, and was an observer of the war in Italy, 1859-60.

His son, John R., and son-in-law, J. E. B. Stuart, (the last named the South's greatest cavalry general), became high officers in the Confederate army.

It was generally supposed (on both sides) that he would go with the South; but his loyalty was unshaken. When a letter from a Confederate general was delivered to him by a secret messenger, he turned it over to the U. S. war department.

Cooke was appointed a brigadier general of the regular army, Nov. 12, 1861, commanding the cavalry brigade at Washington until the Army of the Potomac entered on the Peninsula campaign, in which he commanded the so-called cavalry reserve—a division of two brigades (his only field service in the war.)

He commanded the district of Baton Rouge; was later general superintendent of recruiting for the regular army. After the war, he commanded the Department of the Platte, of the Cumberland, and of the Lakes. He retired from active service in 1873.

He wrote and published "Cavalry Tactics," which went through many editions; also "Scenes and Adventures in the Army in the West," (1878.) The last named was pronounced by a high authority "useful as a picture of the life in the far West during the period." The same authority said of Cooke that he "exercised stern discipline, but had a high sense of honor and entertained deep religious feelings."

James Birdseye McPherson draws number 77 on this precious honor roll. He was born Nov. 14, 1828, at Sandusky, Ohio; died July 22, 1864. He graduated at THE WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY in 1847, and went to the corps of engineers, brevetted a 2nd lieutenant. But he was retained a year at the academy as assistant instructor. Then he went to river and harbor improvements and seacoast fortifications; on the Pacific coast until 1861.

He was made full 2nd lieutenant Dec. 13, 1854; first lieutenant, December 13, 1858. The Civil War found him at San Francisco.

He was ordered east and entered fort work in Boston, May 14, 1861 on the enlargement of the regular army, McPherson was made captain in the new 19th Infantry (which he declined), and, on August 6th, reached the grade of captain in his own corps.

When General Halleck (who of course had known him in San Francisco), assumed command in Missouri, he took McPherson with him as an aide-de-camp, rank lieutenant colonel and later colonel. He was first assistant in the engineering department of Missouri.

But when Grant (who had also of course known McPherson in California) opened his Tennessee campaign in February, 1862, he promoted him to brigadier general of volunteers and after occupation of the section made him military superintendent of railways in the district of West Tennessee. General Sherman said: "McPherson was . . . one of the most useful staff officers in the whole army, riding night and day. I think he knew more of the lay of the country than any officer of the army."

They'll Do It Every Time



Radio Programs

KSLM—SUNDAY—1370 Kc.
8:00—Christian Endeavor.
9:30—The Lampbearer.
9:45—Tuesdays Topics.
10:00—Summer Prindle, Piano.
10:15—Dance of the Highway.
10:30—Musical Interlude.
11:00—American Lutheran Church.
12:00—Musical Interlude.
12:15—On a Sunday Afternoon.
12:30—News.
12:45—Kiss on the Kys.
1:00—Cardinal Mandelini, from Roma.
1:30—Lutheran Layman's League.
2:00—Vocal Varieties.
2:30—Symphonie Strings.
3:00—Help Thy Neighbor.
3:30—Show of the Week.
4:00—Talk by Rabbi Magna.
4:15—Eleanor Semick Warren, Piano.
4:30—Barrie's Church.
5:00—Narcissus Church Program.
5:30—Say It With Words.
6:00—Old Fashioned Revival.
7:00—Good With Words.
8:00—First Baptist Church.
8:45—Sons of the Pioneers.
9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
9:15—World Affairs.
9:30—Salon de Musique Church.
10:00—Osborn's Orch.
10:30—Mansueta's Orch.

KEX—SUNDAY—1180 Kc.
8:00—Dr. Brock.
9:00—Quiet Hour.
9:30—The Lampbearer.
10:00—Great Plays.
10:30—Proper Housing.
12:17—Three Cheers.
12:30—Radio Service Program.
12:45—Orchestra.
1:00—Family Altar Hour.
1:30—Benedict by Budd.
1:45—Radio Tips.
2:00—Opera Auditions.
2:30—Music by the Sea.
2:45—The Master Builder.
3:00—Catholic Hour.
3:15—Life of Music.
3:45—Barry McKinley.
4:00—The Other Americans.
4:30—Paul Carson.
5:00—Out of the West.
5:30—Chamber Music.
6:00—Catholic Truth Society.
6:30—Orchestra.
6:45—Book Chat.
7:00—Orchestra.
7:15—Book Chat.
7:30—Orchestra.
7:45—Book Chat.
8:00—News.
8:15—Pine Tavern.
8:30—Sunrise Program.
9:00—Ray Towers.
9:15—Radio Workshop.
9:30—U. of Chicago Round Table.
10:00—Meridian Music.
10:30—Salon de Musique.
10:45—Dog Chats.
11:00—Stars of Today.
11:30—Sunday Morning Quarterback.
11:45—It Happened so Quick.
12:00—Sunday Drivers.
12:15—Court of Human Relations.
12:30—Uncle Ezra.
12:45—Pasey Playlets.
1:00—News.
1:15—State of Tomorrow.
1:30—Orchestra.
1:45—Professors Puzzle Wag.
2:00—Pitch Bandwagon.
2:30—Coffee Hour.
2:45—Hurry-Gone.
3:00—Album Familiar Music.
3:30—Carnival.
3:45—Wooded Playhouse.
4:00—Walter Winchell.
4:15—Irene Rich.
4:30—The Lampbearer.
4:45—Seth Parny.
5:00—One Man's Family.
5:30—News Flash.
6:00—Betty McGee.
6:15—Helen Brandman.
6:30—Orchestra.
6:45—Martin's Music.

KGIN—SUNDAY—940 Kc.
8:00—Catholic Church.
9:00—Major Bowes.
9:30—Salt Lake Tabernacle.
10:00—Hill and Encores.
10:30—Europe Calling.
10:45—Farmer Takes the Mike.
11:00—Immigrants All.
11:30—Texas Rangers.
12:00—Symphony Society.
12:30—Old Song of the Church.
12:45—Thru the Years.
1:00—Silver Theatre.
1:30—The Lampbearer.
2:00—Deep River.
2:15—Strange As It Seems.
2:30—Preferred Program.
2:45—Mercury Theatre—Orson Welles.
3:00—Sunday Evening Hour.
3:30—Accent on Music.
3:45—Night Editor.
4:00—Ben Bernie.
4:30—Leon F. Drews.
4:45—Orchestra.
5:00—Jollity.
5:15—Five Star Final.
5:30—Thanks for the Memory.
5:45—Harry Owens Orchestra.
11:45—Prelude to Midnight.

KSLM—MONDAY—1370 Kc.
7:30—News.
7:45—Time O' Day.
8:00—Morning Meditations.
8:15—Hits and Encores.
8:30—Haven of Rest.
8:45—Pastor's Call.
9:00—Friendly Clasp.
9:15—Prof. Thompson.
9:30—Hawaii Paradise.
10:16—News.
10:30—Voice of Experience.
11:00—Home Town.
11:15—Organizations.

(Sherman, too, had of course known McPherson in San Francisco.)
October 2 (1862) Rosecrans, at Corinth, was heavily attacked by Van Dorn; the situation seemed critical, and Grant, at Jackson, Tenn., made efforts to reinforce him. McPherson, then at headquarters in Jackson, was directed to collect four regiments stationed along the railway, between there and Corinth and report with them to Rosecrans. He moved by rail to within 10 miles of Corinth, de-trained, and marched the rest of the way, too late to assist in the repulse of Van Dorn, but in time to lead the pursuit.

(Continued on Tuesday)

By Jimmy Hatlo



On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

In Advance of the Returns
Whatever the results of Tuesday's elections may be—unrecorded as I write this column—certain things about public opinion have all ready emerged as the result of the campaign. One is that the so-called "objectives" of the new deal are the objectives of the American people. If those objectives are defined as meaning government—guaranteed security against unemployment and destitution; old age; government supervision of securities; federal relief for the unemployed; federal protection for collective bargaining rights of trade unions, and federal relief for farmers. None of the numerous candidates for congress and the senate, as far as I have been able to follow their speeches, has felt safe in attacking any of these "social" aims.

Mr. Dewey, campaigning for governor in New York state, affirmed them all, and chiefly concentrated on the unholy alliance between social legislation and corrupt political machines. Mr. Taft, in Ohio, affirmed them all while criticizing the forms of legislation and its administration. Mr. Reed, the republican candidate for the senate in Kansas, opposed the Administration's farm program but not federal farm relief.

On the other hand, the new deal candidates did not make political capital out of 100 per cent new dealism. Most of them chose to emphasize at some time or another that they were not in the president's pocket. They had taken a lesson from the total loss of the president's attempt at a party purge.

Nor did the democratic candidates take their cues from Mr. Ickes or other ardent new dealers whose continuance in office does not depend on popular votes. Democrats, while affirming their loyalty to the new deal, did not promise their candidates to see that big business was prosecuted as such. They conspicuously failed to stress the glories of the Wagner act or its administration; they did not emphasize the matter of governmental reorganization; they did not appear to the voters to break the rule of the "sixty families."

It seems that the candidates of both parties believe that the voters have not lost faith in the profit system, want reform that does not destroy the possibility of making profits, want government assistance but not rigid governmental control, think big business is as good or better than other business, and object to one-man rule. Whatever the results may be, the evidence indicates considerable skepticism about methods, but not much difference about aims; a trend toward conservatism, but by no means a conservative landfall.

The renaissance of the republican party is definite. We again have a two-party system, though the attempt to make an ideological and class cleavage between the parties has been a notable failure.

The republicans have demonstrated their competence to conduct a campaign—for the first time since 1932.

They will unquestionably have made gains, and I believe this is due to the fact that they have abandoned their former virulent and undifferentiated attack on the administration and made their criticism impersonal and more specific. The Roosevelt, new deal and/or ruin slogan was happily conspicuous by its absence.

It is indeed highly significant that despite all his efforts to be in the campaign the president was practically left out of it. It would appear that in the mechanics of

12:15—Home Service News.
12:30—Starlighted Baines.
12:45—Fletcher Wiley.
1:00—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
1:15—Myrt and Marge.
1:30—Hilltop House.
1:45—Hello Agin.
2:00—Let's Pretend.
2:30—News.
2:45—Sun Wren, Songs.
3:00—Concise Echoes.
3:15—Rhythm Round-up.
3:30—Newspaper of the Air.
3:45—Backgrounding the News.
4:00—Westerners Quartet.
4:15—News.
4:30—Your Future.
4:45—Headlines on Parade.
5:00—Radio Theatre—Clark Gable.
5:15—Orchestra.
5:30—Eddie Cantor.
5:45—People's News.
6:00—Lum and Abner.
6:15—Guth and Pat.
6:30—Carmen Club.
6:45—Melrose.
7:00—Five Star Final.
7:15—White Flare.
7:30—Orchestra.
7:45—Prelude to Midnight.

Safety Valve

3 PER CENT TOO MUCH

To the Editor:
The US chamber of commerce estimated the transactions for 1929 were 1200 billions. A 2 per cent transaction tax on an average of 5 transactions would be \$120,000,000,000—too much—enough to stump even a New Dealer.

Now it is reasonable to assume we are doing one half the business now and will continue to do so. A one per cent transaction tax on 600 billions (one-half of 1929) on an average of 5 transactions would be thirty billions. Enough for the Townsends and six billions to pay on the nation's debt. When the Townsends start buying useful goods and services transactions will increase. Our unemployment problem solved. Let's get going.

W. W. RULIFSON,
Salem route 2, Box 59.

THE MEN FROM MARS

To the Editor—I cannot refrain from expressing my humble opinion in regard to the so much publicized broadcast that caused so many people to have hysterics. Martian monsters invaded the United States. Imagine, we spent millions of dollars towards education and modernization and would think that we could make so many morons out of them. We often talk about heathens in China, why go to China? I am sorry that I didn't get to hear that broadcast. That must have been a sensation.

Credit goes to the man who can put such a thing through. Here is something for some people to think about. If the people of the world throw their books in the ocean and educate themselves with the bible and if they had knowledge of the contents of the bible and knew Jesus Christ they wouldn't have hysterics, because they would have known things like that could not happen.

Martian monsters invaded the United States. The biggest monster in the world is fear. What are we afraid of? Afraid of our lives. But our lives do not belong to us. It belongs to Almighty God. Fear will destroy this world. Because we do not know God.

Get you a bible, my friend, and get acquainted with your Maker. Believe in Him and you will have no fear. You will find comfort and contentment. In John 14, Jesus said, Let not your hearts be troubled. Ye believe in God, believe also in me. If you believe in God you will have no fear in Martian monsters.

A. N. Dawson,
Rt. 3, Salem.

CHALLENGE TO JONES

To the Editor:
Prov. 25:14. Whoso boasteth himself of a false gift is like clouds and wind without rain.

Prov. 26:12. Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than him.

Prov. 27:2. Let another man praise thee, and not thine own mouth; a stranger and not thine own lips.

Hear ye! Hear ye! All you Townsends. Come and hear

politics the executive is moving on one plane and the people as voters on another.

The president retains an enormous personal prestige and popularity. Certain polls have indicated that he is somewhat diminished, but he is still by all odds the most popular figure in American public life.

But it would seem that he is popular as the president—in the White House or at Hyde Park—and of amazingly little influence as a party leader. His "ideology" was curiously ignored both by his own partisans and by his opponents.

It looks as though public opinion almost unconsciously is putting the president in his traditional place—above the battle.

There was one alarming factor in this campaign, particularly in New York state, and that was the injection into it of certain underground elements, the stream and origin of which could not be computed. One was the underground activity of the communists, much stronger than their open work, who defended efforts on behalf of new deal candidates—sometimes to their confusion.

The other was the introduction of a peculiarly virulent and new-fashioned anti-Semitism. The latter alarmed both the democrats and republicans. No one apparently knows from what quarters the anti-Semitic campaign for Mr. Dewey emerged—certainly not from his headquarters. And nobody knows how powerful this definitely perceptible movement may be.

It ought to be traced down to its source. Certainly the sending out of circulars containing libelous anti-Semitic forgeries in envelopes bearing the stamp of the Thomas E. Dewey campaign headquarters is misuse of the mails and I should think prosecutable.

(Continued on Page 5)

Let An Old Gift Giver Give You Some Advice

25 Beautiful individual Christmas cards with your name imprinted for only \$1.69

See the many other varieties of Christmas cards at our counters early.

COOKE'S STATIONERY CO.
840 State—Just East of Ladd & Bush Bank