

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Strays Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 22, 1851

CHILTON F. SACKETT - Editor and Manager.

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Discounting European Alarms

Pressure for a huge rearmament program upon the new congress is so strong that it suggests a backstage collusion may have been made with England to assist in propaganda for a sudden American rush to arms. Premier Chamberlain has broken the icy reserve of English precedent to commend Mr. Roosevelt's preparedness speech to the new congress. Anthony Eden, nominally at odds with the premier, has followed suit with a florid statement of approval. Ambassadors Kennedy and Bullitt, home from England and France, have appeared before congressional military committees to whip up national alarm.

It takes no prophet to realize that England and France want the United States to arm—as extensively and rapidly as possible. The very hint that this democracy might be again induced to take the field to preserve democracy in Europe would be a very handsome addition to the present bargaining power of our former allies when some new Munich situation arises.

Before the United States enters a hectic, expensive and non-productive preparation for war, this propaganda must be pulled aside and the position the United States will take in a European conflict—granting there will be one—realistically faced. Granted that the United States is overwhelmingly opposed to dictatorships and friendly to democracies does not mean that this nation is ready to make another futile fight to save the world for democracy. Memory of the fight two decades ago is too fresh.

If it is solely for defense the United States is quickly to rush to arms, from whom and where and when is it reasonable to expect attack? It does not follow that Germany's covetous eyes on the Ukraine connote jealousy for a slice of the North American continent. Nor is it logical to assume that Japan's partial conquest of China will be followed by an invasion of the Pacific coast.

Our worried ambassadors, notwithstanding, neither England or France have shown willingness in crisis to defend democracy. Democratic Czechoslovakia, allied by treaty with France, was dismembered and is being under nazi influence without opposition from our former allies. England would not stand with us in protesting Manchurian attack in 1931. Neither France nor England has been firm and decisive in protesting fascist aid to rebel Spain. The only time England and France will fight is when and if their own territories are endangered. No sentimental defense of democracy or of small nations or of weak nations will motivate these practically-minded nations to take up arms.

The congress needs backbone enough to avoid the contagion of Europe's war preparation. Unless this nation wants to make definite plans to participate in a European blow-up—which it does not—unless it wants to take the chance of standing with France and England in bluff-bargaining with fascism, it must confine its rearmament solely to a defense of the continental United States. Frontal attack on our nation is exceedingly improbable. Our own diplomats as well as the fawning praise from foreign statesmen needs to be heavily discounted by hard-headed Uncle Sam.

Fall of Fleishacker

Herbert Fleishacker is out as a director of the Anglo-California National bank in San Francisco and another mile in his rapid retreat from financial power on the Pacific coast has been passed. Once a name to conjure with in pre-depression days, Fleishacker has been steadily pressed from power and his attention now centers on staving off bankruptcy by a composition and extension of personal debts. Meanwhile the bank which Fleishacker headed has been forced to get \$200,000,000 in new money from RFC, funds presumably being for cleanup of slow or bad assets inherited from the Fleishacker reign.

Fleishacker was always a rare specimen among coast bankers. He was promoter rather than banker. He moved in the fashion of the pre-depression speculator; when he came to Oregon to inspect his holdings the visit included a special railroad car, auditors, secretaries and plenty of orchids in advance for the homes he was to visit. His enterprises in the northwest were flashy rather than sound; purchase, watering and sale of the Northwestern Electric; an interlude of newspaper ownership of the ailing Portland Telegram which was shortly unloaded by its evening rivals in the metropolitan field; a venture with the Bardes in the iron and steel business. Fleishacker was in trouble in the 1933 depression but Standard Oil bought stock in his bank and the gale was temporarily weathered.

When Harold Morton, smart, persistent, determined young attorney in Los Angeles started suit against the San Francisco banker in 1937, the attack was termed a "persecution" by Fleishacker's counsel. Morton persisted, claiming on behalf of his French clients who were stockholders in the Fleishacker bank, that the president had made large personal profits from advances made on behalf of the bank. The press played down or ignored the suit in San Francisco. The break came when an investigator of the plaintiffs took the stand and in reply to an inept question by defense counsel on Fleishacker's character, unrolled a two-hour story of business enterprises ranging from smuggling of Chinese laborers into California to off-color operations in buying government ships. A subsequent suit involving Fleishacker in sale of southern California oil lands was a body blow and both court attacks left the bankers with heavy adverse judgments. Chief counsel for Fleishacker beat a retreat and the removal from the bank's presidency and directorship was an expected although belated sequel.

The Fleishacker type of banker is archaic. He resembled William Balfour of the Nevada bonanza days in early California although Balfour's enterprises, which brought the Bank of California to close for a time, were more constructive and less rapacious than those of Fleishacker. Both men could not distinguish between banking and promotion.

Fleishacker's passing will be hailed by the federal bank examiners who constantly criticized the type of business his bank accepted and it will be approved by leaders in the banking fraternity of California who did not want to see any bank identified with speculation and promotion. As for Mr. Fleishacker himself; his is the belated falling of an out-moded type of "financier." Faced by judgments and other debts totaling nearly \$4,000,000 with assets including everything from baseball clubs to summer resorts, he will need every resource of financial cunning and juggling to hold on to any of the shreds of financial power with which he once dazzled unperceiving observers on the coast.

By all odds the most widely read woman in Oregon as far as newspapers go is Mrs. Susie I. Clark, who has just finished 34 continuous years as manager of Allen's Clipping bureau in Portland. That bureau, founded by Will Clemens, cousin of Mark Twain, for 50 years has been scanning every item in each newspaper printed on the Pacific coast. Thousands of clients—political leaders, business men, Hollywood stars—take the clipping service to see what is being said about them in the newspapers. Mrs. Clark is a modest, faithful manager and knows Oregon inside out. She keeps editors advised of their own work by sending them "clips" of editorials reprinted in other papers.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Many things sought to 1-13-39 be known about Indians of Oregon, their past and present and probable future:

(Concluding from yesterday:) The commission which carried on the extensive study, and submitted the long report that makes the big book, had a lot to say under the general idea that "on the whole our Indian population is poor, even extremely poor." The reasons given are that, "on the whole," Indians are not good workers and are not thrifty. When they get employment, they do not stick to their jobs. When they get money they do not keep it; they throw it away; spend it for things they would be better without.

But they might have said all this of a more or less general proportion of most other races. Even some Scotch men, like Bobby Burns, have been unthrifty. And there are rich Indians, who have built up their property by their own industrious and able efforts. In this country are found some fine Indian physicians, lawyers, preachers, and men and women in all the higher walks of life.

The Klamath reservation Indians are not all poor, by any means; the people of the Modoc and Klamath tribes, and of the Yachoska band of the Snake tribe. They have big incomes from the stands of ponderosa pine timber on their lands, on which six lumbering companies are operating 10 units, employing many hands, both Indian and white. And these Indians own 10,000 or more sheep, about 7000 cattle, and a considerable proportion of them, men and women, are upstanding and ambitious.

The commission making the report said also that the health of our Indians is comparatively bad. The reasons: "They live under conditions conducive to disease," and to the spread of disease. They are crowded. Their housing conditions are bad. They do not have proper diets: milk, green vegetables and fruits are largely absent; they live mostly on meats and starches. They are overcrowded, reverting to tepee conditions where large families lived in one badly ventilated room. And so on.

Well, there are exceptions: Indians living under conditions conducive to health and strength. This writer understands that when the gun deal came in, this kind of a man was given the job of general commissioner of Indian affairs in this country—or whatever the chief chair warmer and brass hat at Washington is called: The man who had been head and front of the society which had for years been telling the Washington authorities what to do, and complaining at most of the things they were doing in the handling of Indians and their problems.

This writer understands that the quondam chief kicker was given a free hand—and that he has mended things up and brought everything into greater confusion and uncertainty than ever before.

That he started out by attempting to keep all the tribes in our southwest like their ancestors were—that is, wigwag or Hogan or tepee Indians. And by making all the rest of the Indians in this country just like white folks: going to white public schools, mingling with white society. Just being ordinary American citizens.

Result: neither scheme works or will work, for all tribes, or all tribesmen or tribeswomen. Our red brothers, and sisters, or a majority of them, still need help and guidance. We took most of their land, in our pioneer days. They are entitled to help. But there is also a danger of giving many of them too much help. Too much help is likely to lead to laziness and lack of ambition, with Indians or whites. Common sense is better than high priced and theorizing planning commissions.

The Indian's "future place in the American government?" No one knows, any more than the white man's, or the Negro's. The idea of leaving the Indians of our southwest as they were when the whites came among them.

They'll Do It Every Time



with their primitive crafts, etc., may seem romantic to that kind of mind. But it is no more practical than the sewing women who broke up the first sewing machines.

The idea of making all Indians like their white neighbors, over night, is fantastic. It was a long road from the white man in his cave with his warclub to the present Harvard faculty members.

Experiments are being made with common ownership and use of Indian property in parts of Alaska, and it is working well. It will likely continue to be a good system there, especially among fishing villages, if selfishness can be kept out—if strong chiefs do not attain soft and luxurious leadership, making the rest virtually slaves. Selfishness is the cardinal sin of such communities. It is much so in all nations, with their Hitler, Stalins, Mussolinis.

The Indians need leaders of the types of a Gandhi, a Jesus of Nazareth, a Florence Nightingale, an E. Stanley Jones.

They have produced leaders of their own blood, and should and will produce more and more of them, like Joseph Brant, Iroquois Indian general of the Revolution, Gertrude Bonnin, Ruth Muskrat Bronson, Harold E. Bruce, Robert Bruce and Louis Bruce, Chipewas; and Mark L. Burns, Fred Cordin, Edwin Carver, Joe A. Beigard, like Henry Roe Cloud, American author, Vice President Charles Curtis, Isaac Grayearth, great Y. M. C. A. leader; Father Philip B. Gordon, Catholic priest, and others.

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Radio Programs

KSLM-FRIDAY-1370 Kc.
7:00—News.
7:05—Time O'Clock.
7:10—Morning Meditation.
7:15—Eight o'Clock Clipper.
7:20—Haven of Rest.
7:25—Katie's Week.
7:30—Pastor's Call.
7:35—Friendly Circle.
7:40—Prof. Thompson.
7:45—Hawaiian Paradise.
7:50—News.
7:55—Voice of Experience.
8:00—Organalities.
8:05—Backstage Wife.
8:10—Musical Interlude.
8:15—Music and Music.
8:20—Value Parade.
8:25—News.
8:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
8:35—Interesting Facts.
8:40—Midstream.
8:45—Wayne and Dick.
8:50—Love and Home.
8:55—U.S. Navy.
9:00—Johnson Family.
9:05—The Kirkpatrick and Organ.
9:10—Chas. Freshwater's Band.
9:15—Fountain Fancies.
9:20—Stars of Today.
9:25—Philo Lewis Jr.
9:30—Jack McLean's Orchestra.
9:35—At Your Service.
9:40—Marriage License Romance.
9:45—Adv. Gen. Shafter Parker.
9:50—Johnny Lawrence Club.
9:55—Dinner Hour Melodies.
10:00—Spike Hennessy's Legislative.
10:05—Tonight's Headlines.
10:10—Current Time.
10:15—News.
10:20—Masters of the Baton.
10:25—Handicap Race.
10:30—Newspaper of the Air.
10:35—Nicol Smith.
10:40—Phil Harris' Orchestra.
10:45—Jimmy Grey's Orchestra.
10:50—Shirley Field's Orchestra.
10:55—The Squires.
11:00—News.
11:05—Musical Clog.
11:10—Family Hour.
11:15—Financial Service.
11:20—Bob's.
11:25—Market Quotations.
11:30—Dr. Brock.
11:35—Big Sister.
11:40—Southernaires.
11:45—Show Window.
11:50—Johnnie House.
11:55—Agriculture Today.
12:00—News.
12:05—Radio Institute.
12:10—Current Events.
12:15—Let's Be Healthy.
12:20—Voice of American Women.
12:25—March of Games.
12:30—Orchestra.
12:35—Dept. Agriculture.
12:40—News.
12:45—Hints to Housewives.
12:50—News.
12:55—Sports Reports.
1:00—O. M. Pinner.
1:05—Concert Hall.
1:10—Grove Valley.
1:15—Bill Johnson.
1:20—Financial and Grain.
1:25—Orchestra.
1:30—Lands Trio.
1:35—Curstons Quia.
1:40—Orchestra.
1:45—Brief Case.
1:50—Dorothy Rochelle.
1:55—News.
2:00—Markets & Legn.
2:05—Father and Son.
2:10—Orchestra.
2:15—Trio Time.
2:20—Trio Time.
2:25—Oscar Shumsky.
2:30—Swanton's Music.
2:35—Song of the Lone Star.
2:40—Keyboard Chats.
2:45—Plantation Party.
2:50—Fountain Fancies.
2:55—Freshest Thing in Town.
3:00—Chamber Music Concert.
3:05—Orchestra.
3:10—News.
3:15—Waltz Time.
3:20—Your Health.
3:25—Club Women's Half Hour.
3:30—Guard Your Health.
3:35—Travel.
3:40—Monitor Views the News.
3:45—Symphonic Half Hour.
3:50—Stories for Boys and Girls.
3:55—On the Campus.
4:00—Vapers.
4:05—News.
4:10—Succorists.
4:15—Market Review.
4:20—Food Industries Dept.
4:25—Prof. A. G. B. Bouquet.
4:30—Basketball, OSG vs. U. of O.

KSLM-FRIDAY-1190 Kc.
6:30—Market Report.
6:35—KOIL Klock.
6:40—News.
6:45—Deep River Boys.
6:50—This and That.
6:55—Her Honor, Nancy James.
7:00—Romance of Helen Trent.
7:05—Our Gal Sunday.
7:10—The Goldbergs.
7:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
7:20—Fashion Chats.
7:25—Women in the News.
7:30—Big Sister.
7:35—Real Life Stories.
7:40—School of the Air.
7:45—News.
7:50—Singin' Sam.
7:55—Scattergood Baines.
8:00—Fletcher's News.
8:05—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
8:10—Myrt and Marge.
8:15—Elliptic House.
8:20—Home Service News.
8:25—Hello Again.
8:30—March of Games.
8:35—Man Behind the Stars.
8:40—Not So Long Ago.
8:45—Newspaper of the Air.
8:50—Backgrounding the News.
8:55—Postal Delights.
9:00—Goodmaster.
9:05—Leon F. Drews.
9:10—Preferred Program.
9:15—Grove Valley.
9:20—Grand Central Station.
9:25—Birthdays Ball Preview.
9:30—Sports Glass.
9:35—Sam and Abner.
9:40—Bureau and Allied.
9:45—First Nighter.
9:50—Jack Kelly.
9:55—Grove Valley.
10:00—Sephie Tucker.
10:05—Orchestra.
10:10—Orchestra.

KSLM-FRIDAY-560 Kc.
9:30—Today's Program.
9:35—Homestead's Report.
9:40—Neighbor Reynolds.
9:45—Story Hour for Adults.
9:50—Today's News.
9:55—Stories of Industry.
10:00—Fountain Fancies.
10:05—Music of the Masters.
10:10—News.
10:15—International News.
10:20—Market, Crop Reports.
10:25—PFA.
10:30—Variety.
10:35—Club Women's Half Hour.
10:40—Guard Your Health.
10:45—Travel.
10:50—Monitor Views the News.
10:55—Symphonic Half Hour.
11:00—Stories for Boys and Girls.
11:05—On the Campus.
11:10—Vapers.
11:15—News.
11:20—Succorists.
11:25—Market Review.
11:30—Food Industries Dept.
11:35—Prof. A. G. B. Bouquet.
11:40—Basketball, OSG vs. U. of O.

KSLM-FRIDAY-490 Kc.
7:00—Story of the Month.
7:05—News.
7:10—News.
7:15—Prof. A. G. B. Bouquet.
7:20—News of Today.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Some Thoughts on Armament
The thought that we must begin to spend hundreds of millions for armaments is not the least attractive to the American mind.

It is not only that we object to spending either our own money or that of our children for so unproductive a purpose. It is that our people are so sure that the place where they believe war to be glorious, heroic or anything else except barbaric and stupid.

Our generation has gone through one war, and since the side that we were on won it we have no illusions about it. It left us with infinitely more problems than we had when we started. Our conception of patriotism is not related to national glory.

We would like to make a decent civilization in this country. We are seeking new social inventions by which we can preserve freedom and make a more reasonably organized social order and integrate more intimately and efficiently the various components of our society—business, labor, government and voluntary group activity.

All this is a hard enough task for our generation and the one that will follow it. By itself it will demand much sacrifice.

What we are trying to do all the democratic countries are trying to do, and because of this all democratic countries have been reluctant to increase their armaments.

This was particularly true of Great Britain and of France and of the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland.

The democratic countries as a whole have no ambitions beyond their own territories. There is no reason why they should have. They already own and control the larger part of the globe. They own nearly half of the surface of the earth, command all of its oceans, govern more than half of the world's population, control more than half of all essential raw materials, own practically all of the gold and conduct more than a third of the world's total trade.

The territories which they hold are by no means fully exploited. The British Empire has huge areas in Africa capable of supporting white men where neither the land nor the things in it have been put to use.

Elsewhere in the world, notably in South America, are whole areas capable of supporting enormously augmented populations.

And in Europe are Germany and Italy, with a population between them of 130 millions, highly industrialized, with dynamic people with limited areas in which to expand their energies. And in Asia is Japan.

These countries have made up their minds that the distribution of wealth and power in the world is disproportionate and unjust. I believe that no matter what governments should happen to be ruling these countries they would, if they were strong governments, have the same feeling. No one who knows Germany could possibly believe that, whether democratic or Nazi, or whatever that Communist, she would ever settle down to the kind of restricted life designed for her by the Treaty of Versailles.

The German capacity for organization—above all the capacity of the ordinary German for work—could not be artificially confined, nor should the world wish to see Germany artificially hemmed in. The German qualities are qualities which the world can use. Love of work and pride in work, imagination, the infinite capacity for taking pains over small things, technical efficiency, robustness and tenacity—these are worthy of everybody's admiration. They have commanded mine always. I speak of Germany because I know it well and because for twenty years that it was a country due to come into its own.

We must admit that the democratic nations had for twenty years complete world power. And they failed to use it to even approach capacity in solving the world's greatest questions—and that is how to use the resources, raw materials, money and labor of the world reasonably and justly with a view to the prosperity of everybody.

Now we are paying for our amnesia, our lack of imagination and even for our lack of ideas.

We are paying because these countries have started out totally to change the distribution of economic and political power. In effecting that change they are prepared to overthrow every existing political or cultural institution, and they have mobilized every possible instrument of aggression, including propaganda on a war-time basis, trade and monetary warfare, and finally, overwhelming force of arms. This is made possible by a new form of state—the perpetually mobilized nation, mobilized financially, economically, socially, morally, and militarily.

The question is not whether these countries are going to have a larger share of world power than they had a decade ago. The question is not even whether they ought to have a larger share of world power. The question is whether they are to have it on terms under which the rest of the world can live and retain the institutions dear to it.

It is a paradox, but I think it is true. The democratic world

must arm in order to make a peace which is not a peace of Carthage. The democratic world must arm in order to prevent a worse world peace than Brest-Litovsk or Versailles—a peace, that is to say, which can only lead to another prolonged era of world war.

In order to make world peace with economic justice there must be some equality of bargaining power.

There was no equality of bargaining power at Munich. The fact stood out at Munich that the British Empire, with all her far-flung possessions and all her resources and money, not only could not stand up to Hitler, but, more important, could not even stand up with Hitler.

The fact was that at Munich the British and French together had perhaps a fifth of the airplanes that Germany and Italy had together.

The fact is that the German penetration of South and Central America is proceeding with amazing swiftness and there is absolutely no guarantee that within some foreseeable time we will not have a few Czechoslovakias on this hemisphere—and be as unprepared as democratic Europe was last September.

And certainly none of us can believe that terms dictated to a world by Germany, Italy and Japan under their present regimes would assure greater justice than those dictated at Versailles twenty years ago.

The terms will be infinitely worse, and the world which emerges will be infinitely worse, and the settlement of the real issue, which is how we can all live together, will again be postponed into an even more distant future.

The German people do not want war any more than any other people. Certainly the generation which went through the last war does not.

It is, therefore, extremely important that we should make peace before that generation is dead, for what youth with no recollection of the last war and brought up in a glorification of war as a normal way of life may do baffles the imagination.

We can only make peace by coming to terms on resources, trade and money policies with all industrialized nations. Such a peace cannot be made without the United States. And no reasonable peace can be made unless there is equality of bargaining power—unless every nation knows what not making peace is going to cost.

The Safety Valve

Letters From Statesman Readers

"JASON LEE SQUARE"
Dear Editor:

I know of no better place to put this suggestion before the right sources than through your widely read column in The Statesman.

In my travels throughout the United States, I find everywhere in city, county and state, thorough advertising of every historic spot. This is not so true of Oregon, because only within the last few years has this great state awakened to the importance of advertising her beauty spots, while many places of historic interest still stand unmarked and unknown to the passer-by.

Few visitors passing through Salem recall much of the truly significant part this locality played during the settlement of the west. For this reason why not call their attention to it in a way that will compel meditation. I suggest that the grounds and streets forming a square on the north and front entrance to the state capital building be named Jason Lee square.

Very truly yours,
MRS. M. SWANSON.

Signs of Spring Seen at 'Green'

HAZEL GREEN—The harbinger of spring, the pussy-willows, are blooming, the birds singing and the catkins on the filberts are promising nuts for Christmas. The gardeners on the lake began this week to replace the green-house soil with new and seed will be sown this week. Fringing of the orchards will begin as once if winter does not visit the 'Green.'

Joseph Zielenki has grubbed three acres of Italian prunes. B. C. Zielenki and Charles Van Cleave are having some prune trees.

Rename Fire Officers

DATTON—At a meeting of the Dayton volunteer firemen held Monday night, all officers were reelected as follows: Ernest Morgan, chief; Clair Heider, assistant chief; Delmar Willard, secretary-treasurer.

IT MIGHT EVEN HAMPER THE LEGISLATURE

THE LOSE HANDBY
7:30 to 8 P.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday

KSLM-MBS
1370 Kc.

Dempsey and Firpo—in Peace Leader's Garden!



LIMA'S PLACE IN THE HISTORY BOOKS. As a result of the Pan-American conference held in Lima, Peru, the United States and Peru have agreed to a peace treaty. The treaty is a landmark in the history of the Americas. It is a testament to the peace efforts of the United States and Peru. The treaty is a landmark in the history of the Americas. It is a testament to the peace efforts of the United States and Peru.

10 Years Ago

January 12, 1929
Barry Smith, director of the Commonwealth fund of New York City is sponsoring the county child health demonstration will arrive today to visit local demonstration.

Chester A. Nichols, substitute carrier for the Salem postoffice, has been appointed temporary auxiliary of carrier to fill a new carrier position, by Arthur Gihard, assistant postmaster.

A. C. Haag of the A. C. Haag Co., local electric distributors, left Thursday for Cleveland, Ohio to attend national road show.

20 Years Ago

January 12, 1919
Lester Evans was with the artillery corps at Camp Eustis, Va., returned home Friday night having been discharged at Camp Lewis.

Dr. Ross T. McIntire, it commander of the USNS New Orleans, writes he will visit Salem this spring on his way to Atlantic waters where his ship will be stationed for coming year.

Revival Interest Grows

HUBBARD—Rev. J. L. Green, pastor of the Gospel hall at Hubbard, reports the special meetings he is conducting are growing in interest and attendance. The meetings will continue over Sunday.