# of Oregon tatesman

"No Favor Sways Us! No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851 SHELDON F. SACKETT - - - Editor and Manager. THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

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#### Tammany Takes the Count

"Jimmy" Hines guilty! That is shocking news to Tammany hall which in its eventful history in New York City has not been "squeamish" about the conduct of its district leaders provided they took good care of their constituents. Hines did that. He was charming and affable; generous in his holidays donations—a typical Tammany politician. Now that a blue-ribbon grand jury has found him guilty on 13 counts centering on his receiving huge sums for political protection afforded "Dutch" Schultz and his policy racketeers, the great metropolis will know that Thomas E. Dewey was not fooling when he promised to carry his clean-up drive to the higherups who nullified the functioning of policemen and courts with highly paid protection.

Hines postponed the verdict when his attorneys won a of no benefit to us, as we could motion of mistrial made before Judge Pecora last fall. In the good old days of New York legal procedure the case would have ended there. But Dewey is a different sort of prosecutor and early this year he was back at Hines, with stronger witnesses than ever before. Three of Schultz' aides were state witnesses against Hines and it was their testimony which convinced the jury.

Dewey deserves congratulation for his persistence. Hines had friends who count. Never before had he been accused of crime. He boasted that he made judges. Now it is probable that he will receive a sizeable prison sentence and for a time New York City law administration will be salutarily improved.

Tammany will make out that Dewey is seeking only political attention by the prosecution and it is unquestionably the fact that his brilliant New York record, culminated in the Hines conviction, brings him national note. But Dewey is much more than a politician; he is as skillful, persistent and courageous a prosecutor as New York City has known this generation. When he set out to break racketeering in New York City he promised there would be no favorites who could buy their way free. Hines believes that now.

### Hopkins Comes 'Round

At long last New Deal higherups are swinging around to the political viewpoint urged upon them by their opponents the land that became the townfor five years. The purge which backfired may have occa- site of that city early, and made sioned the changed front: the public tedium at the continued excoriation of financial devils of 1929 may have had a part. Whatever the cause has been, the recent utterances of Secretary Morgenthau and Secretary Hopkins were mild and conciliatory.

stood that business should expect no new tax burdens from islature which became a law ession of congress and some relaxation in present taxes through the approval of Governor which "impede capital flow." Mr. Hopkins, in his first fulldress suit as a cabinet members, goes along on the tax pro- dissenting votes, the house with gram and adds his pledge that the administration proposes | not a negative voice. to do everything possible to break the "log-jam of private investment in utilities, railroads and housing." "Tolerance and fairness from labor in dealing with employers" is an managers of his company in Lonadded Hopkins demand—almost the first time a ranking don were interested only in prof-New Deal official has indicated in six years that any of the its; they were mere dollar chas capital-labor trouble may have sprung from labor's overtness. ers. They did not understand the

The conciliatory statements are helpful but belated. Had acts of Dr. McLoughlin that he they come after the sweeping New Deal victories of 1936, an (Dr. McLoughlin) knew would era of good feeling would have been possible between business and the government which by now would have gone far in stopping depressing. Instead Morgenthau, Hopkins, Ickes, et al, continued to crusade, to press for new "reforms" be-fore old ones were accomplished, and national business jitters continued. Now the assurances come too late. A repentant Hopkins, admitting politics in relief and bespeaking moderation by labor, is out of character.

Birthday of the Gas Tax

The Oregon gas tax has had a birthday, so the Oregon State Motor association reports, and 20 candles are burned for this most effective method of raising revenue for highways. Within a decade after Oregon initiated the levy, every other state in the union had followed its lead and Uncle Sam | when, as always, he respected the himself picked it up in 1932 when he was casting about for easy ways to take more sheckels from his citizens. The late James S. Stewart who worked for so many

years in the state land office and the late W. B. Dennis, umber operator and engineer from Carlton, were very proud of this child of their brains. With C. C. Chapman and Loyal M. Graham, the latter active still in the practice of law at Forest Grove, these men devised the tax which was of greatest importance in taking Oregon out of the mud. The man who used the roads paid on a use basis. The better roads came, the more gasoline was consumed and thus the more unds were freed for highway maintenance and construction. The tax, collected from the major gas distributors, was easily administered by the state.

In the 20 years Oregon has seen the tax in operation, one cardinal principle has been developed-none of the revenues from the tax must be diverted from highway purposes. That does not mean these revenues cannot be apportioned cans. It was prevented by Dr. Mcto various highway needs-repayment of state highway onds, assistance to counties in their highway work, mainenance of the state police highway patrol. But the gasoline cre would have been tremendous tax revenues, through depression and collapse of many tax It would have, probably, prevencollecting levies, have been jealously preserved from en-croachment for other state functions. The policy is one which

## Armament Race Unwise

STRUCKER STORY SER WHEN

The rapidity with which the congress is passing the bawled out to his companions, in lk of the great national rearmament program laid before it the hearing of Dr. McLoughlin: January by the president is indicative of the contagion "It is good for us to kill these Europe's own preparation for war. Under the nebulous jective of "defense," the United States is actually prearing for participation in a foreign conflict. The admini- He rushed at the savage, with his ration will deny such a motive—and do so honestly—but cane raised, warning them nocracles abroad will so interpret it and will infer in sent boats and men with supplies their maneuvers with totalitarian states that America can up the Columbia to meet the imbe counted on in the new world war, when and as that migrants, and thus show to all In dians that the Hudson's Bay company people were their friends

The nation should give-long, cautious consideration betore embarking on the program now in congress. Mr. Hoover put it well in his address this month when he said: "That any dictatorship, whether Japan, Germany, Italy or Russis, or all of them together, have the remotest idea of military attack upon the Western hemisphere is sheer hysteria today."

The history of the world is replete with the folly of excessive armament. Invariably it has lead to war. The United States, in a period of frantic war preparations across.

United States, in a period of frantic war preparations across both oceans, can give its best contribution to peace by refusing to join a pell-mell parade to arm. On this continent, if no where else in the world, there can be preserved a country of peaking in the midst of a world of disorder.

In the schemes of selfish and designing men and politicians to de feat his right to his land claim there caused him great losses. So he died a comparatively poor man as said above, he was really a satisfaction in his declining years.

#### Bits for Breakfast By R. J. HENDRICKS

Dr. John McLoughlin, statesman, pioneer, friend of our founding fathers and mothers in their times of need: 5 5 5

(Concluding from yesterday:) Peter H. Burnett, quoted in the preceding paragraphs, became a member of the 1844 Oregon provisional government legislature, then supreme judge under that government; was offered the U. S. judgeship, but joined the California gold rush; became the first governor of that state, then leading San Francisco banker. In 1880, 37 years after the events he spoke of in those paragraphs, he wrote a book. "Recol-

lections and Opinions of an Old. Pioneer," in which he said:

5 5 5 "When we arrived in Oregon we were poor, and our teams were so much reduced as to be unfit for service until the next spring. Those of us who came by water from Walla Walla left our cattle there for the winter; and those who came by water from The Dalles left their cattle for the winter at that point. Even if our teams had been fit for use when we arrived, they would have been not bring them to the Willamette valley until the spring of 1844 Pork was 10 and flour 4 cents a pound, and other provisions in roportion. These were high prices considering our scanty means and extra appetites.

"Had it not been for the generous kindness of the gentlemen in charge of the business of the Hudson's Bay company, we should have suffered much greater privations. The company furnished many of our immigrants with provisions, clothing, seed, and other necessaries on credit. Many of our immigrants were unworthy of the favors they received, and only returned abuse for generosity.'

The Holman book gives the same kind of testimony as to the treatment received by the immigration of 1844, some of it by John Minto, one of the leaders of the companies coming that year: the same as to that of 1845.

So long as Dr. McLoughlin had charge of or influence with the management at Fort Vancouver. the story ran true to the forego-

8 8 8 There is a long story regarding the Oregon City land claim of Dr. McLoughlin. He filed upon regular every legal essential.

But he was deprived of the title that was his by every legal and moral right as long as he lived. He died September 3, 1857. The title was confirmed to his heirs The secretary of the treasury wants it plainly under- Oregon through an act of the legnamed in his will by the state of A. C. Gibbs October 17, 1862. The senate passed the law with two

> Dr. McLoughlin was really a martyr. The principal owners and

But he likewise knew he could not avoid the doing of those things, for, had he been of the mind of his London overlords, the Oregon covered wagon immigrants would have pulled down Fort Vancouver. They would have been justified, for otherwise their women and children, our forbears, would have starved. What would you, reader of this, with red blood in your veins, have done?

being reviewed, when he was not true Christianity of all sincere followers of the lowly Nazarene no matter of what creed, or no creed. Read what He told the

Then, still more. This writer believes, as many who were near him or have studied his life have come to believe, that Dr. Mc-Loughlin was all along realty a Jeffersonian democrat; that he would have believed with Lincoln in a government of, by and for the people, and did believe in that form of government. One more fact, from the Holman book

"When the immigrants of 1843 were coming along the Columbia river, some helpless and almost peless, there was a plot by the Indians to massacre these Ameri-

"The effect of such a massaust be rigorously followed as long as gasoline taxes are Indians in the disputed Oregon Country, it would have almost

> How did Dr. McLoughlin nip in the bud the plan for the massaere? A dozen Indians appeared at Bostons!" In Indian Chinook jargon, Boston is American. The cry was a feeler for Dr. McLoughlin

## Civic Celebration Honors Oldest Cat in US



Tommy Clark among his birthday greeting cards

Well known as the oldest cat in the United States, Tommy Clark, 24, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., rests after looking over his fan mail and birthday greet-

ings received from friends. A civic celebration was to be held in his honor, Feb. 17, with the mayor honoring Tommy.

## Radio Programs

KSLM\_SUNDAY-1370 Ec. 9:00—Christian Endeavor Program, 9:30—Salvation Army Program, 9:45—American Wildlife. :45—American Wildlife. :00—Sumner Prindle, Pianist. :15—Romance of the Hiwaya. :30—Salute to the Nations. :00—Am. Lutheran Church. :00—On a Sunday Afternoon. 12:45—Tony Cabooch. 1:00—Harold Stoken' Orchestra, 1:30—Harold Stokes' Orchestra,
1:30—Lutheran Hour,
2:00—It's Wheeling Steel,
3:30—Hits and Encores.
2:45—Elihor Warren, Pianist,
3:00—Help Thy Neighbor,
3:30—Show of the Week,
4:00—Bach Cantata Series,
4:30—Gene Englander's Orchestra,
5:00—Church of the Nazarene,
5:30—American Forum of Air. 5:30—American Forum of Air. 6:00—Old Fashioned Revival.

4:30—Jellytime.
4:35—Neith.
4:45—Preferred Program.
5:00—This Is New York.
6:00—Evening Hour.
7:00—Robert Benebley.
7:30—Little Show.

7:45-Capitol Opinions.

8:30-Lean F. Drews.

00-Five Star Final,

10:15—Songs at Eventide, 10:45—Orchestra, 11:45—Prelude to Midnight,

8:00—News. 8:05—Julio Oyangura. 8:15—Chimney House. 8:30—Sunrise Program.

11:30-Barry McKinley. 11:45-Fables in Verse.

12:00—Sunday Drivers.
12:30—News
12:45—Dog Chats.
1:00—Night Watchman.

:30—Crawford Caravan. :00—Uncie Esra. :30—Posey Playlets.

:00—Hollywood Playho :30—Band Wagon, :00—Coffee Hour.

:15-Irene Rich. :30-Jack Benny

Stars of Tomorrow.

:00—Merry Go Round. :30—Album Familiar Music, :00—The Circle. :00—Walter Winchell.

-One Man's Family.

KEX-SUNDAY-1180 Kc.

10:00—News Flashes. 10:15—Bridge to Dreamland, 11:00—Orchestra.

7:50-Mt. Hood Weather, 8:00-Dr Brock.

1:00-Family Altar Hour.

1:30—Ramily Atlar Hour, 1:30—Music Graphs, 1:45—Radio Tips, 2:00—Opera Auditions, 2:30—Radio Review, 2:37—Viennese Ensemble,

:30—New Friends of Music. :00—One Man's America.

5:00—Orchestra. 5:45—Catholic Troth Society. 6:00—Hollywood Playhouse. 6:30—Musical Workshop.

2:45—Charles Sears. 3:00—Catholic Hour.

4:30-Paul Carson.

6:45-Concert Trio

:00-Book Chat,

10:15 - Martin's Music 10:30 - Family Altar Hour. 11:15 - Charles Runyan.

:45—Time O'Day.

8:15—Haven of Rest. 8:45—News. 9:00—Pastor's Call. 9:15—Swingsters.

KSLM-MONDAY-1370 Kc.

:15-Out of the West.

11:30-Swartout's Music.

8:30-Quiet Hour. 9-60-Music Hall.

10:00—Great Plays, 11:00—Magic Key, 12:00—Band, 12:30—Proper Housing.

KGW-SUNDAY-620 Kc.

9:00—Subrise Program,
9:00—Your Radio,
9:05—Music for Moderns,
9:30—U of Chicago Round Table,
10:00—Musical Plays,
10:30—Salute to Farr,
11:00—Stars of Today,

:00-Life Without Regrets.

7:00—Good Will Hour. 8:00—First Baptist Church. 8:45—Salem Merchants Talk. 9:00-Tonight's Headlines. 9:15—Frank and Archie, 9:30—Salem Mennonité Church, 10:00—Phil Harris' Orchestra, 10:30—Chuck Foster's Orchestra, KOIN-SUNDAY-940 Ke. 8:00—Church of the Air. 8:30—Major Bowes. 9:30-Salt Lake Tabernacie, 10:00-Church of the Air, 10:20—Saiute to Fair—Belgium, 11:00—Americans All, 11:30—Words Without Music. 11:30—Words Without Music.
12:00—Symphony Society.
2:00—Old Songs of the Church.
2:30—Problem Clinic.
3:00—Silver Theatre.
3:30—Ussteway to Hollywood.
4:00—Melody Theatre.

its field to his company.

Then, Dr. McLoughlin was, as before said, a man, and a gentleman, and a Christian, in the years member of any church, but

woman at Jacob's well. Quoting:

Loughlin.

certainly precipitated a war with Great Britain."

1:30—Wayne and Dick,
1:45—Book-a-Week,
2:00—Hillbilly Serenade,
2:15—Spice of Life,
2:30—Three Graces,
2:45—Salvation Army Program,
3:00—Feminine Fancies,
3:30—As You Like It,
3:45—Music from Maritimes,
4:00—Fulton Lewis, jr,
4:15—Let's Piay Bridge,
4:30—Clipper, 4:30—Clipper. 5:00—Studies in Contrasts.

5:30—Johnny Lawrenge Cab. 5:45—Dinner Hour Melodies. 6:15—Gen. Shalter Parker. 6:30—Legislature—Statesman e 6:45—Tonight's Headlines. 7:00-Walts Time. 7:15-Dick Stabile's Orchestra. 7:30—Lone Banger. 8:00—News. 8:15—World of Vision.

9:00—Sewspaper of Air.
9:15—Frank and Archie. 9:30-Bob Crosby's Orchestra. 9:45—Thomas Conrad Bawyer.
10:00—Devil's Screpbook.
10:30—Jim Walsh's Orchestra.
11:00—Shep Fields' Orchestra.
11:15—Jack McLean's Orchestra.

KOIN-MONDAY-948 Kc. 6:30-Market Reports, 6:35-KOIN Klock, 8:00-News. 8:15-Eton Boys. 9:15-Nancy James. 9:30-Helen Trent. 9:30—Helen Trent.
9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
10:00—The Goidbergs.
10:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
10:45—Women in the News.
11:00—Bfg Sister.
11:15—Real Life Stories.
11:30—School of the Air. 12:00-News.

12:15—Singin' Sam.
12:15—Singin' Sam.
1:245—Fletcher Wiley.
1:00—Kitty Kelly.
1:15—Myrt and Marge.
1:30—Hilltop House. 1:45-Stepmother. 2:00-Scattergood Baines. 2:15—Dr. Susan. 2:30—Console Moods, 2:45—Hello Again. 2:45—Hello Agaia.
2:55—Surprise Your Husband.
3:55—Rhythm Roundup.
3:30—Newspaper of the Air.
4:30—Roadmaster.
4:45—Melodies.
5:00—5 O'Clock Flash. 5:15-Howie Wing. 5:30—Headlines on Parade. 5:45—Teacher's Pets. 6:00—Radio Theatre.

7:00—Guy Lombardo, 7:30—Eddie Cantor. 8:00—People's News, 8:15—Lum and Abner, 8:30—Model Minstrels, 9:00-Cavalcade of America 9:30—Sophie Tucker. 9:45—Camera Club. 10:00—Five Star Final, 10:15-Nightcap Yarns. 10:30-Orchestra. 11:00—Novelty Swing. 11:30—Orchestra.

KEX-MONDAY-1180 Ke. 6:30-Musical Clock. 7:15-Josh Higgins. 7:45 Sweethearts.
7:55 Market Quotations.
8:00 Dr. Brock.
8:30 Paul Page.
8:45 Originalities.
9:00 Dorothy Drealin. 9:15-Show Window. 9:30-Farm and Home 11:15—Agriculture Today, 10:30—News, 10:45—Home Institute, 11:15—Home Institute.
11:15—Music by Cugat.
11:30—Voice of American Women.
11:45—Radio Review.
11:50—Manhattan Melodies. 12:00-Dept. Agriculture. 12:15-Orchestra. 12:25-Hints to Housewives. 12:45-Market Reports.

2:00-Orchestra. 2:15-Financial and Grain. 2:20-Jive Five. 2:30-Landt Trio 2:45-Curbstone Quis, 3:00—Orchestra. 3:15—Patricia Gilmore, 3:25—New. 3:30—Ray Perkins. 3:45—Kennore Hotel, 4:00—Between Bookends, 4:15—Memories in Miniature, 4:30—Original Poetry. 4:45—Science on the March. 5:00—Clele D'Autrey. 5:15—Tune Types. 5:25—Hints to Housewives. 6:00 Hour of Charm, 6:30 Sport Column. 6:45-Freshest Thing in Town 7:00 True or False. 7:30 Natl. Radio Forum. 7:30 Nati. Radio 5:30 News: 8:00 News: 8:15 Orchestra. 8:30 Stanford University. 8:45 Orchestra. 9:30 Wrestling Matches. 10:30 Orchestra.

11:00—News. 11:15—Paul Carson. ROW-MONDAY-820 Kc. 100-The Story of the Month. 115-Trail Blazers. 145-News. 8:15-Viennese Ensemble. 9:15—The O'Neills.
9:30—Dr. Daniel Poling. 9:30—Dr. Daniel Poling.
9:45—Organ.
10:00—John's Other Wife.
10:15—Just Plain Bill.
10:30—Dangerous Roads.
10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:00—Betty and Bob.
11:15—Grimm's Daughter.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Hymns of All Churches. 12:30-Pepper Young's Family. 12:45-Guilding Light.

1:00—Backstage Wife,
1:15—Stella Dalla:
1:20—Vic and Sade,
1:45—Girl Alone,
2:00—Houseboat Hannah,
2:15—Radio Review,
2:20—Dance Hour
2:30—Hollywood Flasboa,
3:45—Lillan Kay Cornell

3:00-News, 3:30-Woman's Magazine. 4:00—Stars of Today. 4:30—Orchestra. 4:45—Musical Interlude, 5:00—Carson Robison. 5:30—Those We Love. 6:00—Martin's Music. 6:30—Orchestra. 7:00—Contentetd Program. 7:30—Al Pearce and Gang. 8:00—Amos 'n' Andy. 8:15—Edwin C. Hill. 9:00—Hawthorne House. 9:30—Battle of the Sexes.

10:00—News Flashes. 10:15—Sports Graphic, 10:30—Orchestra. 11:00—Swartout's Music, 11:30—Beaux Arts Trio. KOAC-MONDAY-550 Kc. 9:08—Homemakers' Hour. 9:08—Neighbor Reynolds. 9:30-"A Recipe for Safe Driving." 10:15-Story Hour for Adults.

10:55—Today's News.
11:00—Monday for Music.
11:30—Music of the Masters.
12:00—News.
12:16—W. S. Averill. 12:30-Market, Crop Reports. 1:15—Variety. 2:00—Extension Visits. 2:45—Guard Your Health. 3:15-Cities of the World. 3:45—Monitor Views the News. 4:00—Symphonic Half Hour. 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls

5:00-On the Campuses. 6:15-News. 6:32-Agriculture Viewed by Editors. 6:45-Market Reviews. 7:00-F. L. Knowlton, 7:15-C. V Ruzek.

7:30-4H Club Program. 8:45—Printed Treatures. 9:00—OSC Round Table. 9:30—Suggestions to Horticulturist. 9:45—Psychologists Serve the State.

## Prep Prattle

By PATRICIA RYAN "HMS Pinafore," a light comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, will be presented by the Salem high school chorus classes under the direction of Miss Lena Belle Tartar in the high school auditorium

Friday, March 3, at 8:15 p. m. Richard Gookins, Mabelle Frazer, Eunice Johnson, Mary Moses, Henry Beutler, Dale Rowland and Wendell Emmett will sing the main roles.

Miss Margaret Burroughs' drama classes will provide makeup. The faculty manager is Miss Ola Clark: the student manager. Warren Carkin. Beginning Monday, seats may

be reserved in room 119.

In observation of Washington's birthday, Rev. Robert A. Hutchinson addressed the student body on "America Through Irish Eyes."

Girls' league representatives elected for this semester are Shirly Fulmer, Clarissa Lynch, Juanita Klinger, Jean Neiswander, Dorothy Kingwell, Echo Campbell. Emma Lou East, Mirzel Mohr, Inez McCormick, Jean Donaldson, Ellen Robins, Katherine Singer, Naomi Lee, Dorothy Eley. Lorraine Takayama, Pat Roberts, Myra Madsen, Jean Fanton, Nor-Gardner, Shirley Lamb. Joan Donaldson, Mary Penton, Eloise Bow man, Georgianna Clark, Margue rite Lehman, Peggy Reinholdt Rachel Tripp, Helen Muchnick. Frances Lilburn, Virginia Polk Irene Jewette, Loane Lindsey Carol Cooper, Barbara Gesner Loretta Beall, Mary Belle Yantis and Geneva Hammer.

Bill Fillmore ASB forensic manager, announced April 13, as he date of the annual song and vell contest. The rules for this year's contest have been slightly eltered. For songs original music s not required. Faculty members of the interclass rivalry committee will act only in an advisory capacity as it will be entirely a student activity.

On the interclass rivalry committee, in whose charge the contest will be, are Miss Mary Eyre Mrs. Agnes Derry, Miss Anne Boentje, Bill Fillmore, Bob Rein-holdt. Jack Hayes and Don Bower.

The candidates for the queen-ship of the Civics club carnival bave all been selected. The girls and the clubs they represent are Helen Gwinn, Junior Crescendo: Kathleen Broer, Latin; Ilene Paulson, ski; Margaret T nseth, German; Jean Carkin, Crescendo; Maxine Drorbaugh, home econom ics; Elaine Murray, pep; Gloria Cottew, photo; Ruth Steinbach Mask and Dagger; Mildred Brooks social science; Muriel Lindstrom speech; fielen Muchaick, Artis Gilde; Coral Hammerus, radio; Doris Harold, French; Mabel Baumgartner, commercial; Kath-rine Kauffman, nurse; Betty Thomas, science; Florence Up john, Snikpoh.

## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

On Borrowed Time
Mrs. Roosevelt's statement on
Tuesday night that the National
Youth administration, the WPA and other relief agencies are

what perturb-The acknowl-

edgment that relief measures have failed to f fer any "real solution of the problem of unemployment" is a recognition of truth. But that we have spent billions of dollars to buy off discontent means that we have created a stop-gap that is making it extremely difficult to do any thinking or to take any measures which would change the stop-gap for something really constructive.

For while the administration has been buying time to think, it has also been defending its own stop-gap measures with every instrument of argument and propaganda, and by these measures it has created an enormous vested interest that is pitted against any fundamental re-

It has advanced and publicized economic and social theories which now are accepted by a considerable section of the popu-

We have bought time to think for the last six years, and the sum of thinking is that we have got to undo the actions that have been taken in the absence of thought.

There were many in this country who advised that we think before we set up the WPA. There were many who, though they believed in public works for the unemployed, predicted that if the government took upon itself the duty and task of creating work, for no economic purpose but merely as a "stop-gap" and a means of "buying time," it would make itself an object of blackmail, create a politically self-perpetuating body of wards of the state, discourage and-dislocate the economic system, break down work standards, and instead of solving unemployment, establish it as an accepted way of life.

There are few people who could deny today that most of these prophesies have come true. Meanwhile the very status of the WPA as a part of the total eco-

nomy remains undefined. It is, for instance, generally accepted that the WPA is a form of work relief, and it has repeatis always anxious to move its workers into private industry, if the opportunity arises. It has also been a theory that the WPA should pay wages certainly not above the level set by trade un-

But I have before me a clipping from a Chicago paper that the federal theatre project, "The Mikado," is closing down in that city, in the midst of a capacity business in order to move into New York as a touring company, where it will compete with a similar performance privately financed.

The WPA workers, being on tour, will have to be paid expenses in addition to their WPA salaries, which will bring the average salary above the equity rating in New York, where the actors of the other company live. The producer of the New York "Mikado" performance offered to take over the entire cast, at equity wages of course, and send it out on the road while the New York production was running.

This offer was turned down by the project which immediately contracted with its players to keep them on WPA. What policy in this connection is being followed?

The confusion of policy is due to the fact that we have created in the WPA an economic no man's land by confusing public work with relief.

Well planned public works that are designed to return an economic or social divide: d to the whole people in a manner that will not cause anti-employment by impeding reemployment in private enterprise are a constructive means of increasing employment and thereby of decreasing unemployment.

But made work, designed to provide jobs, regardless of the reaction on the whole economy, according to the individual per-son's needs or desires, rather than as a matter of public policy, simply means setting up a kind of state paternalism, whereby work goes on, not because it is necessary, but because it is politically difficult to stop it.

economic no man's land of WPA is populated by a large and solidly organized pressure

How extremely hard it will be to change the existing system is indicated by the difficulties encountered by congress whenever the question is raised. The right of every citizen to

call on the federal government to provide him with a job in his own calling is established in the popular mind. The federal govanment is unable to do this satisfactorily. It could not o it, even if it were in control of the entire economy, under a totalitarian state. It could then provide every man with a job, but it could not undertake to employ each of them at what he wanted to do, or allow the a choice, or Jaintain trade unions and anything like a free market.
At least, no totalitarian state
has been able to do it, so far.

BPECTAL-by App't 307 let Noi'l Hank Black

It is obviously possible to corelate and integrate private enterprise with public enterprise, but it is not possible to integrate a paternalistically supported pupulation with a population not

merely temporary stop-gaps by
which the
American people
"bought time to
think" was both paternalistically supported. refreshingly can: constructive policy is postponed did and some the more difficult it will become to solve it.

> The essence of democratic government is to take thought of the people's interests, the people being the whole nation. The entire organism must be healthy -the economic life blood must flow unobstructedly throughout the organism. The WPA and paternalistic peasures applied to a section of the population create a thrombosis.

> The problem of congress is to turn relief and public works into channels where they will supplement, complement and invigorate the whole system in stead of choking and disarrang ing it. It is not an impossibility, as

certain countries have demonstrated, notably Sweden. But it is a problem of intelligence and planning. It re uires methodical, detailed considera-

The growing recognition on the part of the administration that the problem has not been successfully met is a very hopeful sign. But we cannot indefi-

nitely roll up the bill for time to think. Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune. Inc.

### The Safety Valve Letters From

Statesman Readers To the Editor: It may be of interest to the

public to know that a new milk ordinance for Salem is being drawn up. In it there is a clause limiting the sale of milk, in less than gallons, to the standard quart and pint bottles. It probably is true that the distributors cannot afford to sell

quarts of milk for less than the present price, but the producer only gets about a third of this amount and if the distributor would, he could put up twoquart bottles to sell at about one and a half times the price of a one-quart bottle at little or no more expense to himself for tottles, handling, etc., and so enable the average city person to use a great deal more of the milk they so badly need, and at the same time make an outlet for a lot more of the farmer's milk instead of compelling to further glut an over-supplied market, and for which milk he is only able to get a little over two cents a quart.

The bottling clause in the milk ordinance would prohibit sale of milk in two-quart bottles if any progressive dairy man did want to increase the consumption of milk in this way; and to what good purpose? Is not a two-quart bottle as sanitary as

a one-quart, or what? Further reductions in retail price could also be made by selling in gallon bottles or jugs but the milk industry is so sewed up by regulations that it is almost if not quite impossible to make any such change.

HUGH V. HARRIS.

To the Editor:

The barber bill presented to the legislature by the Oregon state board of examiners, will in event of enactment into state law, authorize the board to regulate fair practice prices barbers shall charge for their services, and the hours barbers shall operate their shops. The purpose of the bill is not to create a profiteering grafting in the barber business. Instead it aims at regulating the barber business into a fair practice, de-

cent living vocation. There have always been in Oregon too many barbers who are too smart for the fair service of the public and the barber vocation in general. Too many barbers observing most barbers operating their shops, charging prices for their services, and pening their shops on regulated hours, constituting a fair practice for a decent livelihood, and protection of their health, and strict observance of the sanitation laws already in effect. Too many barbers conceive the idea of conducting their shops on cut-rate, cut-throat prices, and unreasonable hours, and little respect for sanitation laws, in an attempt to cut in on the fair barbers and run them out of business. This is not only un fair to the public but is unfair to the barber. There should be a fair practice regulation of all crafts of work including common labor in our country. The recent wage-hour law enacted by congress is a step in the right direction, but the congressmen toting for that law should have been ashamed of themselves for supporting a bill proposing paying less than 50 cents per hour for any kind of common labor in any part of our country. Te pay an indecent vage to any laborer is not only injuring him but it also indirectly injures the payer and everybody else. Respectfully.

R. D. TURPIN, Mill City.

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