

"No Favor Strays Us; No Fear Shall Ave"
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"Not in the Hands of one Man"
In a world apparently rushing pell-mell to war, where trained European observers now think the chances for prolonged peace not more than one in seven, the statement of Premier Colijn of Holland is heartening. As his country rigorously prepared for possible invasion from Germany, the premier stated: "I advise all not to be unduly anxious. Humanity's destiny is not in the hands of one man, but in the hands of God Almighty. We shall not be blown like reeds in the wind."

Return of the Exile

Anna Gould has come home. Most Americans had forgotten her. Some newspaper editors were enterprising enough to look up the background of the Duchess de Talleyrand as her name appeared on the ship's list. Sure enough, it was Jay Gould's daughter who to the generation of the Spanish-American war epitomized the quest of America's newly-rich for a title.

A bit jaded and certainly overweight is Anna. But she is glad after all these years to be "home," anxious to escape the cauldron of European war and quiet content, poodle-dog and all, to find rest and peace among the quiet acres of the estate she is buying up the Hudson.

Miss Gould was the "Babs" Hutton of the '90's, pampered, overly rich, socially ambitious. She met the Count Boni de Castellane in Paris and in 1895 he followed her to the United States to marry her. The wedding of the Gould millions and a French title elicited much comment, mostly unfavorable.

The love match turned out bogus; in 1906 the duchess sued for a divorce and the resulting fight over their three children recalled that the French count had run through with \$3,000,000 in nine years and contributed bills for \$4,600,000 in addition.

Anna Gould married again but the wedding brought no great happiness. She and her brother had lingered on in Paris, self-exiled Americans who contributed nothing to the country where fortune had smiled on their scheming father.

Persons such as Miss Gould speed a democracy to well-nigh confiscatory taxes on inherited wealth. If speculatively-millions are going to be shovelled away, they might as well go through the federal and state treasuries as into bank accounts of foreigners whose sole value has been exposing the silly vanities of our Anna Goulds.

Legal Legerdemain

The United States supreme court, in a history-making decision, has upheld marketing quotas for agricultural products moving in inter-state commerce. Previously the court had ruled that imposition of taxes by congress on agricultural products, with the prime purpose the regulation of production, was unconstitutional. In short, a farmer can raise all the pleases of any crop. Let him try to sell it and the government can fix a quota for marketing which he cannot exceed.

The decision is a fine example of legal legerdemain. The end result of the marketing quota act now in force is precisely the same as that of the ill-fated AAA act—the control of production. The AAA act did provide for a sales-tax which directly reimbursed the treasury for agricultural subsidies. Now said to the farmer comes out of the general treasury funds—and deficit.

The court's findings clear the way for widespread control of production in all lines by the federal government. If the congress is enabled to put quotas on crops—because they are sold in interstate commerce—it must have a similar right to quota the production of shoes, or paper, or tractors. Given an NRA case clearly involving interstate commerce, the present court would probably give approval to laws which would enable all industry, with government regulation, to fix prices and production.

The court's decision unquestionably was made more easy by the presence of four New Deal appointees. They can be expected to stand for loose construction of the interstate commerce clause and a constant widening of the "stream of commerce theory" enunciated by Chief Justice Hughes in the Wagner act test case. That being true, the trend of future legislation at Washington is certain to give more and more economic regulation into the hands of the federal government.

Washington Rides Motorbus
In the newsreels this past weekend we saw a modern counterpart of George Washington set forth in horse-drawn coach of colonial vintage for New York, there to be "inaugurated" along with the world's fair.

Alas, the spirit of 1789 could not be recaptured entirely. In the newsreels, the coach-and-four were seen to have created something of a traffic jam. What they did not show, perhaps because it was too painful to record cinematographically, was that the first day's schedule of 70 miles from Baltimore to Wilmington proved too stiff for present-day horse-flesh, and for two 20-mile stretches, Washington and his party rode a motorbus and the coach rode an army trailer.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Willamette river had several names; valley said Stuart, "delightful beyond expression," in 1812: "The Beautiful Willamette River" is the title of a skit kindly sent by J. Neilson Barry, historian, to the Bits man. The matter under the head line reads:

"The Willamette river has two mouths, with Savie's island between them. It was discovered in 1792 by Lieutenant W. R. Broughton, R.N., of the Vancouver expedition, who named the northern mouth Call's river and the southern mouth River Manning. The Indians named it Willamette, which is French spelling of a name which has had innumerable spellings. The channel at the south end of Savie's island was known as Multnomah. Lewis and Clark supposed that it was the name of the entire river and therefore called it Multnomah. Alexander McKenzie, of the Astorian expedition was the first explorer in 1812 and named it McKay's river, for Alexander McKay, who had accompanied Sir Alexander MacKenzie to Pacific tidewater in 1793 and subsequently became a partner of the Pacific Fur company and came to the Columbia in 1811. After helping to establish Fort Astoria, McKay went on the ship Tonquin and was murdered in the famous massacre. His son was Thomas McKay, who was very prominent in early Oregon, and his widow married Dr. John McLoughlin. She was daughter of a noted Swisslander, John Stephen Wadon.

"Franchere in his narrative erroneously stated that Robert Stuart had explored the Willamette, but the journal of Stuart shows that it was the Cowichie, the Astoria and the Donald Mackenzie who first explored the Willamette. "McKenzie subsequently gave information of the river to the famous David Thompson, whose enormous map is now in the British Museum, and of which I have a copy. "On the river is spelled Will-ar-mut four times, and also once Will-ar-but, and once Will-ar-mette. It extends over so much space that the name is given in six places. "Across the central portion is written: 'The whole of the river is in very beautiful and rich country and happy climate.' "That is unusual for maps. David Thompson obtained his information from Donald McKenzie, who also gave such an enthusiastic account to Robert Stuart of the Astoria expedition that Stuart wrote it on July 3, 1812.

"Stuart wrote that in July, 1812, the width of McKay's river, as he called the Willamette, was 500 yards from bank to bank, but that it was contracted to 100 yards wide at the falls, where the waters rush over a perpendicular ledge of smooth rock, 30 feet high. It soon expands to the same width as below the falls and continues so for a great distance, till passing a number of tributary streams it becomes perceptibly reduced in size, where Mr. McKenzie was obliged to relinquish his enterprise on account of some sickness among his men. "The current is unbroken by rapids and descends with great velocity; the country nearby to the falls resembles that on the main river, but from then upward it is DELIGHTFUL BEYOND EXPRESSION," he said. "The bottoms are composed of an excellent soil thinly covered with cottonwood, black walnut, birch, hazel, alder, white oaks, and ash. The adjoining hills are gently undulating, with a sufficiency of pines (no doubt mostly fir) to give variety to the MOST BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES IN NATURE. The bottoms are inhabited by innumerable herds of elk, and the up-

lands are equally overstocked by deer and bear. "Few or no fish are found in its waters above, and the salmon and sturgeon ascend no farther than the foot of the falls. This want, however, is well compensated for by the incredible number of beaver who inhabit its banks, which exceeds, from all accounts, anything yet discovered on either side of the continent of America."

That same winter (after July, 1812) the Astors sent from Astoria to the Willamette valley their clerks, William Wallace and J. C. Halsey, with 14 men, and erected their fort on Wallace prairie, first building of white men in all the Oregon country outside of the vicinity of Astoria. So originated the Wallace house and Wallace prairie, now the Bush headquarters farm, adjoining Salem on the north, running up to the land of the state school for the deaf. The same winter, early 1813, the Astors sent Alfred Seton and John Reed (and the Drifon Woman and her common law husband) to establish the lower Willamette Astor fort a mile and a half above the site of the Champeog park monument.

Mr. Barry thinks the Champeog plant, from which Champeog (now Marion) county took its name, ought to be preserved, and probably developed as a fine edible food. More in that subject later, perhaps beginning tomorrow.

Eastern CCC Recruit Drowns Near Roseburg

ROSEBURG, April 25.—(P)—The Umpqua river was searched today for the body of Walter J. Mruk, 19, Buffalo, N. Y., member of the Elkton CCC camp who drowned yesterday. Two companions swam to shore after a boat capsized.

Biggest and Smallest at Fair



Cowboy Ballad and midgets One of the "largest" attractions and some of the "smallest" are pictured together as Cowboy Dave Ballad, seven-foot seven-inch western giant greets a group of midgets. Ballad and the midgets will be among the "citizens" of Producer Morris Gest's "Miracle Town" show at the New York world's fair.

Spring Planting Down in old Missouri



Radio Programs

- KEIM—WEDNESDAY—1370 Kc. 6:30—Musical Clock. 7:30—News. 7:45—Requests. 8:00—Morning Meditations. 8:45—News. 9:00—Pastor's Call. 9:15—Bargain a Minute. 9:25—Hits and Encores. 9:45—Frisco Circle. 10:15—News. 10:30—Prof. R. Franklin Thompson. 10:45—Morning Varieties. 11:00—True Story Dramas. 11:15—Willamette U Chapel. 11:45—Valley Parade. 12:15—News. 12:30—Hilbilly Serenade. 12:35—Chief of the Day. 12:45—Music and Music. 1:00—Interesting Facts. 1:15—Louise Wilbur Organ. 1:30—Instrumental Varieties. 1:45—Himnicals. 2:00—Spice of Life. 2:15—Johnson Family. 2:30—It's Box Office. 2:45—Feminine Fancies. 3:00—Metropolitan Strings. 3:15—Fulton Lewis, Jr. 3:30—Hawaine Serenade. 3:45—So This is Radio. 4:00—Old Heidelberg Concert. 4:15—Dinner Hymns. 4:30—Work Wanted. 4:45—Tonight's Headlines. 4:55—Market Reports. 5:00—News. 5:15—Frank Ball. 5:30—Masters of the Baton. 5:45—Freddy Martin's Orchestra. 6:00—Waltz Varieties. 6:15—Night-time Melodies. 6:30—Ballroom. 6:45—Jack Moran's Orchestra. 6:55—Buddy Rogers Orchestra. 7:00—Skippy Ennis' Orchestra. 7:15—Waltz's Orchestra. 7:30—The Squires. 7:45—Just Before Midnight. 7:55—Market Reports.

- KEW—WEDNESDAY—1180 Kc. 6:30—Musical Clock. 7:00—Family Alibi Hour. 7:30—Financial Service. 7:45—Sweetheart. 7:55—Market Quotations. 8:00—Dr. Brock. 8:30—Singer. 8:45—Ray Harrington. 9:00—Alice Joy. 9:15—Show Window. 9:30—Farm and Home. 10:15—Agriculture Today. 10:30—News. 10:45—Home Institute. 11:00—Nature Trails. 11:15—Little Boy Blue. 11:30—Voice of American Women. 11:45—Soul Doctor. 12:00—Dept. Agriculture. 12:15—Home Folks Frolic. 12:30—News. 12:45—Market Reports. 12:50—Quiet Hour. 1:30—Cub Matinee. 2:00—Melodic Strings. 2:15—Curstons' Quartet. 2:30—Financial and Grain. 2:45—Land Two. 2:55—Vaughn De Leash. 3:00—Marie and Lyon. 3:45—Box Score Extra. 4:00—Between Bookends. 4:15—Virginia Lane. 4:30—Orchestra. 5:00—Abc Serenades. 5:15—Marian Miller. 5:30—One Man's America. 5:45—Cowboy Rambler. 6:00—Sons of the Lone Star. 6:30—Sport Column. 6:45—Freshest Thing in Town. 7:00—Your Health. 7:30—Answer Game. 8:00—News. 8:30—Baseball. 10:30—Orchestra. 11:00—News. 11:15—Police Reports. 11:20—Organist.

- KGW—WEDNESDAY—620 Kc. 7:00—Story of the Month. 7:15—Trail Blazer. 7:30—Waltz Varieties. 7:45—Viennese Ensemble. 8:00—Stars of Today. 8:15—The O'Neill. 8:30—Dr. W. H. Foules. 8:45—The Harmonica. 9:00—Singer. 9:15—Let's Talk It Over. 9:30—Singer. 10:15—Dr. Kate. 11:00—Betty and Bob. 11:15—Waltz and Varieties. 11:30—Valiant Lady. 11:45—Betty Crocker. 11:55—Night-time Melodies. 12:15—Springtime Melodies. 12:30—Hollywood Flashbacks. 12:45—Betty and Bob. 1:00—Backstage Wilis. 1:15—Melody Parade. 1:30—Vic and Sade. 1:45—Girl Alone. 1:55—Housobob's Hannah. 2:15—Stringtime. 2:30—Ed McConnell. 2:45—Singer. 3:00—News. 3:15—I Love a Mystery. 3:30—Women's Magazine. 4:00—Easy Aces. 4:15—Mr. Keen. 4:30—Fashions and Harmony. 5:00—Stars of Today. 5:30—Hobby Lobby. 6:00—Horse and Hussy Days. 6:30—Midweek Musical. 6:45—Variety Parade. 6:50—Kay Ayer's College. 8:00—Mr. District Attorney. 8:15—Champions. 8:30—Tommy Dorsey. 9:00—Town Hall Tonight. 9:15—News Flashback. 10:15—Tanya and Glenn. 10:30—Orchestra.

- KOAC—WEDNESDAY—550 Kc. 9:00—Homesekers' Hour. 10:15—Story Hour for Adults. 10:55—School of the Air. 12:00—News Hour. 1:15—Farm Hour. 1:30—Village. 2:00—AAUW Study Club. 2:30—Grand Your Health. 3:15—Facts and Affairs. 4:45—Monitor Views the News. 5:00—Symbiotic Society. 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls. 5:00—On the Campus. 5:15—News. 6:15—News. 6:30—Farm Hour. 6:45—Businessman's Forum. 7:15—Music of Czechoslovakia. 8:30—Linfield College. 8:45—The Kew's Table. 9:45—Wasted Labor.

- KOIN—WEDNESDAY—640 Kc. 6:30—Market Reports. 6:45—KOIN Clock. 7:00—News in Hollywood. 8:15—News. 8:30—This and That. 9:15—Helen Trent. 9:30—Sunday. 9:45—Goldbergs. 10:15—Life Can Be Beautiful. 10:45—Hours of Slavery. 11:00—Big Sister. 11:15—Real Life Stories. 11:30—School of the Air. 11:55—News. 12:15—Single Sam. 1:00—Nitty Kelly. 1:15—Nitty and Nitty. 1:30—Hilltop House. 1:45—Simpsons. 2:15—Dee Susan. 2:30—The Ladies. 2:45—Let's Talk. 2:55—Fletcher Wiley. 3:15—Newspaper of the Air.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Wagner-Rogers Bill WASHINGTON — The world situation, Senator Robert F. Wagner and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers are responsible for the introduction into congress of one of the most intelligent pieces of immigration legislation ever framed in this country. Our previous legislation has been only vaguely selective. Our quotas are Dorothy Thompson established by a mathematical computation. But this bill would admit to the United States immigrants of an age group which is precisely the one for which there is a definite need, and the organizations supporting it are prepared to take care of every one of the immigrants, so that nothing will be left to chance. It is, therefore, the first planned immigration which we have ever had, and the revolution in the world is responsible for it.

The bill would permit a maximum of twenty thousand children refugees under the age of fourteen to enter this country over two years' time and outside the quota, provided that the child welfare agencies which are organized in every state of this union are prepared to find a home for each individual child. The little immigrants would be selected by the American Friends Service Committee, the organization of the Quakers, whose humanity coupled with hard common sense has given us a rising prestige in every country in the world. The child welfare agencies, who have already raised a revolving fund of a quarter of a million dollars, have no doubt—on the basis of surveys already made—that they can provide the children with foster parents able to care for them and educate them until they can earn a living.

The refugee problem is a world problem and the United States realized months ago that something constructive must be done about it in an intergovernmental fashion if it was not to add increasingly to world chaos. That was why the United States government initiated the Evian conference, which led to the setting up of a permanent intergovernmental committee. We are dealing with one of the greatest mass migrations in history—and a migration caused not by economic depression nor by national catastrophes but by artificial political measures. The Wagner-Rogers bill is a very small contribution to a solution of a tiny segment of this problem which is now being dealt with by the British, French, Scandinavian and Dutch governments as well as by our own. But it is a contribution which makes a great deal of sense, both from the humanitarian and from the practical viewpoint. For years the vital statisticians of this country have been pointing out that the falling birth rate is a cause for concern. This nation, occupying the better part of a world continent, and containing only a minority of our entire population, is rapidly ceasing to have an expanding population, will soon have a stable one, and after that may be expected to decline unless there is fresh immigration. The average life span of the population is increasing, and under the new old-age pension legislation a large burden will have to be borne by the young. It is also a very great question whether this halt in the expansion of the population is not responsible for many of our economic ills since the number of people newly requiring the essentials of life is diminishing.

Children under fourteen, therefore, fall into the age group which is most desirable for immigration, according to the vital statisticians. And coming to this country at an impressionable age to be taken immediately into American families, the assimilation which usually takes two or three generations will be accomplished in one. Furthermore, the children available come from a much better background than much of our previous immigration. In the past the citizenship of this country has been augmented by people who were unable to earn a living in their own homelands. The families of these children have had enough health, competence and general ability to support themselves, and are would-be immigrants wholly because of political conditions artificially imposed. Many of these children have been orphaned or half-orphaned by the German revolution. Others have devoted parents who are willing to give up their children to foster parents in a distant country only because those children have no chance to grow up to be normal human beings where they are. The testimony on this point at the hearing now going on in Washington from people who have been in Germany and former Austria is impressive and unanswerable.

Contrary to popular opinion, these children are by no means all Jewish. If the bill passes, it is the intention of the committee to select children from various racial and religious categories so as to get a balanced ratio and to select them all with a particular view to their health and intelligence. There are Catholic children, Protestant children, Jewish children and others officially classified under the German Nuremberg laws as non-Aryan, although they may be only a quarter Jewish and have been brought up as Christians for generations. The Austrian children, and particularly the Viennese children, are the products of one of the best systems of education

which I have ever been familiar with. Since they are to be placed in American homes, the American Friends Service committee which will make the selection will be forced to pay special attention to the kind of human material they are taking and because the whole project is planned from start to finish, the most desirable areas from a population viewpoint. They will be scattered through all the states. That they will find homes is I think unquestionable, in view of the fact that there are in this country at any moment far more homes desirous of taking children than there are children to fill the demand. This fact was touched on by any of the adoption agencies. Also, the experience of the child welfare agencies in placing American children from institutions or disrupted families in foster homes has been highly encouraging. The home is carefully selected in the first place, and the child is followed up for five years. In 98 per cent of cases the adjustment between the child and the family is completed satisfactorily; and these children start out by being social cases and present certainly as many, if not more, problems than will these immigrant children who are perfectly normal and have been brought up in a perfectly normal environment as far as their own homes are concerned. The abnormality is in the political and social environment.

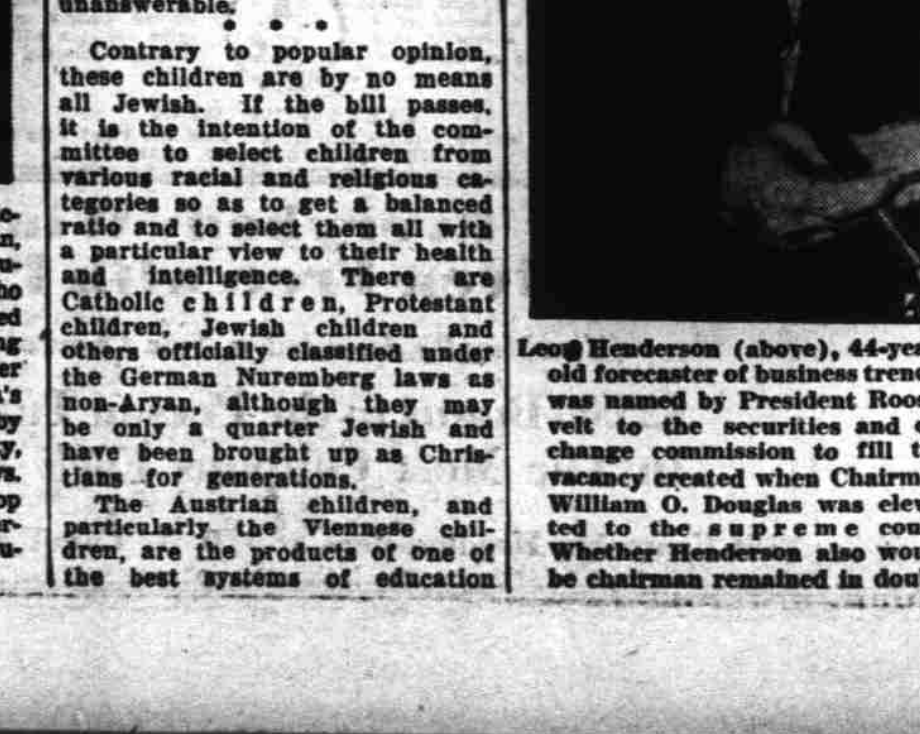
I see no conceivable reason, even from the most hard-boiled standpoint, why this bill should not be passed. Hundreds of social agencies are guaranteeing that these children will grow up in normal conditions and not be public charges. Unless we are so utterly defeatist as to believe that this country can no longer stand a normal addition to the younger age group, there is no conceivable economic argument against it. And if we are that defeatist we had better prepare to make way for the dictators, who at least affirm life for their own tribes. I am leaving out of account in this argument all humanitarian considerations, although they are vital. It was Walt Whitman who said: "The largeness of nature and this country would be monstrous without a corresponding largeness and generosity in the spirit of the citizen," and in antithesis to the heroic principle as enunciated by the dictators he said that it was always hospitality that indicates heroes.

The bill will be opposed by the timid, by those who think we live on a different planet from the rest of the world and that the whole earth can be chaotic without its affecting us, and it will be opposed by those who believe that the principles to which this country gives allegiance—the ideals of liberty and human rights—ceased to have validity along about 1781. The bill is being supported by those who are hopeful and confident of the future of this country and have put their individual and organized effort behind making the proposed legislation work out successfully in practice. Copyright, 1933, New York Tribune, Inc.

Sanders Head of Coast Highwaymen

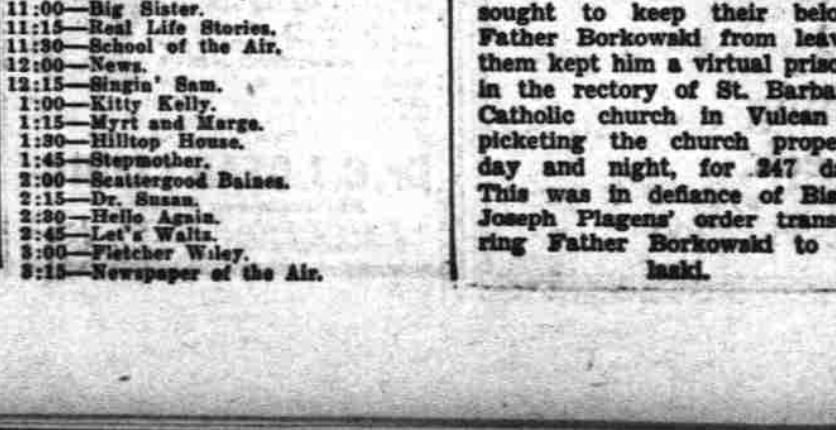
GOLD BEACH, April 25.—(P)—Arch B. Sanders, Portland, was elected secretary-manager of the Oregon Coast Highway association Monday, succeeded Ed W. Miller, resigned. Sam Boardman, superintendent of state parks, told the association the state highway commission now owns 11,000 acres of land in 34 parks along the coast highway. Roads played second fiddle to a boat trip up the famous Rogue river to Agness for Governor Charles A. Sprague and a number of the 195 delegates to the association convention yesterday.

Named to SEC



Loag Henderson (above), 44-year-old forecaster of business trends, was named by President Roosevelt to the securities and exchange commission to fill the vacancy created when Chairman William O. Douglas was elevated to the supreme court. Whether Henderson also would be chairman remained in doubt.

Gains 'Freedom'



Father Simon Borkowski is pictured above as he left Vulcan, Mich., for his new parish in Peabodi, Wis. Parishioners who sought to keep their beloved Father Borkowski from leaving them kept him a virtual prisoner in the rectory of St. Barbara's Catholic church in Vulcan by picketing the church property, day and night, for 347 days. This was in defiance of Bishop Joseph Flanagan's order transferring Father Borkowski to Peabodi.