

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

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Flirting With Russia

If the game did not involve such stakes, the diplomatic chess match being engaged in between England-France and Russia would be vastly amusing. As it is, one cannot escape a smile, however wry, over the present efforts of the democratic front to woo the Russian bear into alliance. Only last fall, the Soviet was still ostracized in the Munich conference. The ambassador from Moscow was rather bluntly informed that his presence was not needed at the conference table.

The sudden shift in British policy, the stop-Hitler line-up, has changed all that. Russia is wanted in the grand alliance, no matter the ideology of its government. War, like politics, makes strange bedfellows. Above all else, European power politics is realistic; the democratic nations are for democracy, if the price is not too high, as it evidently was in the case of Czechoslovakia. They are against communism, unless the vast Russian army and the highly skilled Russian air force can attack Germany from the east. In that event any qualms about Russia's form of government go out the window.

Poland is having a hard time deciding what to do about Russia as a potential ally. She is fearful of Germany; even more fearful of the Soviet, recalling the long period in which most of present Poland was only a portion of the czar's kingdom. Hence the diplomatic proposal that in event of war, Russia would contribute arms and supplies but send no troops to fight on Polish territory. The fear is deep-seated that the bear might refuse to get out when the fighting was over.

Russia will come in with the anti-Hitler bloc on an outright military alliance—provided the democracies will take up her cause against Japan, Italy and Germany. That is a high price for Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Daladier. Russia's real interest would be to see the Rome-Berlin axis engaged in death struggle with England and France with the Soviet keeping out of the fight. In that respect she is like the democracies in Europe who would be highly gratified to see Mr. Hitler take on Russia alone, thus giving France and England a breathing spell.

If Russia becomes a member of the French-British circle, the balance of power shifts again to the democracies and the tensions of Europe may give way to some stabilization. While the strength of the Russian army, particularly the loyalty of its generals, is uncertain, the Soviet is admittedly far more powerful than was the Russian army of 1914. On the firmness of the Russian-democratic allegiance, if one is concluded, depends much of the future decade's European developments.

Upturn in Lumber

The first three months of 1939 have shown a 23 per cent upturn in lumber production for the Pacific northwest, an important gain because lumber remains the fundamental industry of this area. The West Coast Lumbermen's association, reporting the outlook in lumber for the remainder of the year as "conservatively optimistic" attributes most of the pickup to the increasing demand of lumber for new house construction. The association has been propagandizing for that market by preparing helpful plans for house construction, particularly aimed at homes costing from \$1800 to \$2500.

The export lumber business, which is of great importance to the lumber producers along the Oregon and Washington coast, remains dull. The British trade has been almost entirely lost to Canada, China and Japan, steady buyers before the war broke out, are virtually out of the market. South American trade is light. As a result the poorer grades of lumber are in poor demand. The interior mills are getting most of the upturn reported for the 1939 season.

The price structure on lumber went to the doldrums early in 1938 when overproduction brought sharp reductions in prices for lumber, the tumble being almost as precipitous as the agricultural price decline. This year the market is firming slightly and the smaller, efficiently operated mills are again in the black. Nevertheless the lumber situation is not good and its weakness casts a pall over the entire northwest industrial picture.

Assistance for Needy Aged

A number of inquiries have been made of The Statesman concerning the present law providing federal-state help for the needy aged in Oregon. Applicants ask who are eligible, how they must apply and "what the legislature did about the pauper's oath." To answer these questions, we print today a succinct summary of the present law as it relates to them.

Eligibility for assistance to needy aged

An applicant shall be eligible for assistance who

a. has attained the age of 65 years;

b. has resided in the State of Oregon for five years during the nine years immediately preceding the application for assistance and has resided therein continuously for one year immediately preceding such application;

c. is not at the time of receiving assistance an inmate of any public institution;

d. has not made an assignment or transfer of property so as to render himself eligible for assistance.

Eligibility for assistance and the amount of such assistance shall be determined on the basis of need, taking into account the income, resources and maintenance available to the individual from whatever source derived and his necessary expenditures and the condition existing in each case and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Public Welfare Commission.

No person receiving old-age assistance shall during such time receive any other assistance from the state or political subdivisions thereof, except for medical or surgical aid.

Applications for Old-Age Assistance

a. Any person requesting Old-Age Assistance shall make application to the County Public Welfare Commission in the county in which he is living;

b. The application shall be in writing in the manner and upon the form prescribed by the State Welfare Commission.

Grants of Old-Age Assistance

Old-Age Assistance is granted solely on the basis of need, but in no event shall exceed the amount of \$30 a month to any one person.

The average grant in the state for the month of March, 1939, was \$21.27.

Father, mother, husband, wife, son, and daughter are responsible for the care and support of such relatives.

The total amount paid in assistance to any recipient under the provisions of the old-age assistance law shall constitute a claim against the recipient and against his and her estate. On the death of a person receiving assistance the total amount paid as assistance shall be preferred over all other general claims of the estate and shall be allowed by the court having jurisdiction over such estate, and when collected, so much thereof shall be paid to the United States as may be required by federal law and the balance shall be paid to the state and to the county in proportion to the amount of assistance paid by each.

There is now no pauper's oath in the public welfare laws of Oregon.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Perhaps we may eat champagne and can it for export to the wide world:

(Concluding from yesterday:) Quoting the Barry letter further: "The first explorer of the Willamette was Donald McKenzie, in 1811, and not Robert Stuart whom the usual shows that he went to the Covilts and not the Willamette. The McKenzie party gave the name Pudding river, and McKenzie's fork of the Willamette commemorates him. They camped on a sandy beach at the west end of La Butte (Battery Hill) where a ledge crosses the river, causing the sandbank. The sand is pretty reddish, and typical of the Willamette, which is very different from Columbia sand. I have hundreds of specimens of sands from a very wide area."

"That sandy beach was called Campment du Sabie, which gave the name to the great bend of the Willamette, by the French-speaking settlers, while Americans called the same locality Champagne. The first hamlet at the mouth of Champagne creek was the Champoeq visited by Admiral Wilkes in 1841. There were seven dwellings then, but, after the freshet of 1843, the survey shows only two. That land was too low."

"The ferry of 1844 caused a second Champoeq village to grow up around it, with fourteen buildings in 1852. I have drawn the only picture ever drawn of it, which shows the little barn of the Hudson's Bay company. It seems to have had but one stable, the roof sloping on three sides."

"By plating the field-notes of the survey every place can be exactly located. The monument is about 250 feet down-stream from the barn, while in 1852 there was a caretaker's house, and a steam landing. There was another steamboat landing at the ferry which did not go straight across, but on the east; and a third steamboat landing down-stream at the edge of the village."

"The field-notes and plat exactly located the residence of Andre Langlain which is shown on the drawing. His granddaughter now lives across the river on the donation land claim of Michael Laframboise, who came on the Ship Tonquin. "I have a drawing of the interpreter of that ship, made by Admiral Wilkes himself, and also the real story of that disastrous ship. The interpreter was a half-breed with a remarkable biography."

"The field-notes exactly locate the store, in Champoeq village, of Edward Dupuis, as well as the roads and all cultivated fields. The population of the village was 398 in 1860, the year before it was so entirely swept away by a freshet that the site was as clean as an ocean beach. There was an attempt to rebuild, and the forests, etc., were planted, but the freshet of 1894 caused realization that the land is too low, and always liable to being in the direct current during extreme freshets."

"The names in the old surveys are full of early settlers, with many Frenchmen and persons famous in early Oregon history, so that the locality is a regular story-book."

Mr. Barry added a note: "Mrs. Mary McMahon (or McMillan) is the granddaughter of Andre Langlain. She was a Miss Kamm or McKamm."

It seems important to this writer, for historical accuracy and completeness, that such matter as is mentioned in this issue and that of yesterday and the day before, should be printed for permanent record.

It becomes permanent by appearing in this column, in one important way by being filed and indexed by the Oregon state library and other libraries. It becomes in effect public property.

The Bits would like to add his wish that the United States Department of Agriculture may preserve the Champoeq (or ampoich or poich) plant, for its possible value as a food, to say nothing of its historic worth, as connected with early Oregon. Why not the Oregon State college beat all others to hit it might become a proud feather in that institution's cap of worthwhile accomplishments.

And here is a suggestion, to our Catholic friends. It is this: Is it not likely that the old survey referred to by Mr. Barry have the key to the exact site of the first Catholic church built (in 1826) west of the Rockies and north of the Spanish (California) line, near the present city of St. Paul?

No one now knows the exact site—no living person; though not a dozen years ago several must have known, and, 50 years ago, several scores.

The writer will be glad to attempt the solution, if not already solved, with the help of Barry and others, at a later time, though he cannot spare the hours right now.

But some good Catholics might take the hint, and unroll the secret in the next few days. Those old surveys, with some knowledge of what they mean, must have the clue or clues to the key out of the labyrinth of doubt built by the lapse of time.

Huge Egg Shown

SCIO—A Black Giant hen egg weighing 1 1/4 ounces and measuring 3 1/2 inches by 7 1/2 inches in circumference was exhibited this week in Scio by Barton Sledge of Rodgers mountain. The Larimer family of California is building a new residence on the former John Huber place north of Scio, on which the old dwelling was destroyed by fire.



Radio Programs

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| <p>KSLM—FRIDAY—1390 Ks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6:30—Musical Clock. 7:30—News. 7:45—Requests. 8:00—Hitler's Address, E. T. 8:45—News. 9:00—Pastor's Call. 9:15—Bargain a Minute. 9:25—Hits and Encores. 9:45—Friendly Circle. 10:15—News. 10:30—Prof. Thompson. 10:45—Morning Varieties. 11:00—Instrumental Novelties. 11:15—True Story Drama. 11:30—Maxine Bureau. 11:45—Valley Parade. 12:15—News. 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade. 12:45—Music and Music. 1:00—Interesting Facts. 1:15—Louise Wheeler. 1:30—Spice of Life. 1:45—Johnnie Albert. 2:00—U. S. Navy. 2:15—Johnson Family. 2:30—Leo Galt, organ. 2:45—Radio Campus. 3:00—Feminine Fancies. 3:30—Elliott Luchie, Jr., organ. 4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr. 4:15—Hawaiian Paradise. 4:30—News of the Day. 5:00—Organizations. 5:15—Popular Melodies. 5:30—Nighttime Melodies. 6:00—Hitler Summary. 6:45—Tonight's Headlines. 7:00—Nighttime Melodies. 7:30—News Banger. 8:00—News. 8:15—Masters of the Baton. 8:30—Nation's Playhouse. 9:00—Newspaper of the Air. 9:15—Nighttime Melodies. 9:30—Hancock Ensemble. 10:00—Phil Harris Orch. 10:30—Carl Savaris's Orch. 11:00—The Squires. 11:15—Jim Walsh's Orch. 11:30—Skinner's Orch. 11:45—Just Before Midnight. | <p>3:30—Woman's Magazine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4:00—Stars of Today. 4:30—Fashions and Harmony. 5:00—Swarthout's Music. 5:30—Govt. at Your Service. 5:45—Orchestra. 6:00—Waltz Time. 6:30—March of Time. 7:00—Orchestra. 7:45—Jimmy Fidler. 8:00—Mr. District Attorney. 8:15—Valley Time. 8:30—Dennis' Valley Days. 9:00—Circus. 9:30—Good Morning Tonight. 10:00—News Flash. 10:15—Sports Graphic. 10:30—Orchestra. | <p>10:15—Nightcap Tama.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10:30—Orchestra. |
| <p>KOAC—FRIDAY—560 Ks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9:00—Homecoming Hour. 10:15—Story Hour for Adults. 10:55—School of the Air. 11:30—Music of the Masters. 12:00—The Campuses. 12:15—Farm Hour. 1:15—Variety. 2:00—Club Women's Half Hour. 2:30—Gard Your Health. 3:00—The News. 3:45—Monitor Views the News. 4:00—Symphonic Half Hour. 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls. 5:00—On the Campuses. 5:45—Yessers. 6:00—Cortellis America Legion. 6:15—News. 6:30—Farm Hour. 7:30—Interviews. 8:15—Business Hour. 9:00—OBC Round Table. 9:30—Focus of United States. 9:45—Prevention of Accidents. | <p>KOIN—FRIDAY—640 Ks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6:30—Market Reports. 6:45—KOIN Clock. 7:00—Happened in Hollywood. 8:15—News. 8:30—This and That. 9:15—Nancy James. 9:30—Helen's Show. 9:45—Cal Sunday. 10:15—Life Can Be Beautiful. 10:30—Market Basket. 11:00—Big Sister. 11:15—Real Life Stories. 11:30—School of the Air. 12:00—News. 12:15—Singing Sam. 12:45—Music Hour. 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—Hello Again. 2:45—Eton Boys. 3:00—Fletcher Wiley. 3:30—Newspaper of the Air. 4:45—Roadmaster. 5:00—Five O'Clock Flash. 5:15—Howie Wing. 5:30—Leon F. Drews. 5:45—Let's Walk. 6:00—Oregon Welles. 7:00—Grand Central Station. 7:30—Believe It or Not. 8:00—Amos and Andy. 8:15—Lum and Abner. 8:30—Burns and Allen. 9:00—First Nighter. 9:30—Sophie Tucker. 9:45—Fishing Bulletin. 11:45—Black Chapel. 12:00—Five Star Final. | <p>KEX—FRIDAY—1180 Ks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6:30—Musical Clock. 7:00—Family Altar Hour. 7:30—Financial Service. 7:45—Sweethearts. 7:55—Market Quotations. 8:00—Dr. Brock. 8:30—Fran Allison. 8:45—Charles Douglas. 9:00—Alice Jay. 9:15—Show Window. 9:30—Farm and Home. 10:15—Agriculture Today. 10:30—News. 10:45—Jackie Hiller. 11:00—Current Events. 11:30—Listen, Ladies. 12:00—Dept. Agriculture. 12:15—Soll Doctor. 12:30—News. 12:45—Market Reports. 1:00—Quail Hour. 1:30—Club Matinee. 2:00—Saxophonia. 2:15—M. P. Plummer. 2:30—Financial and Grain. 2:45—Landlady. 3:00—Laugh De Leath. 3:00—Pianist. 3:05—Alma Kitchell. 3:15—News. 3:30—Boag Pictures. 3:45—Sport Column. 4:00—Sport Extra. 4:30—ABO of NBO. 4:45—Gala. 5:00—Glena Shalvey. 5:15—Marion Miller. 5:30—NBO Jamboree. 5:45—Cowboy Rambler. 6:00—Federation Party. 6:30—Sport Column. 6:45—Frestest Thing in Town. 7:00—Vocal Varieties. 8:00—News. 8:30—Baseball. 10:30—Orchestra. 11:00—News. 11:15—Police Report. 11:15—Organist. |

Three Girls Win 4H Scholarships

AUMSVILLE—Three 4H club girls here are thrilled to have won scholarships which will entitle them to attendance at the 4H club summer school at Corvallis in June. They are Marian Rawlins, Ida Weisenhaus and LaVerne Lesley. Alice Roberts will also attend on a county scholarship. Funds required to finance the scholarships have been obtained by contributions from the Parent-Teachers' association, from business firms and individuals.

Mrs. Arthur Niccolson has moved from the Claude Boone residence to the Elmer Richards house in the east part of town.

Conscription Fails to Dishearten Britons

Despite the fact they are reading the news that the government, for the first time in modern peace history, had announced that young men between 20 and 21 would be drafted, to boost British armaments strength, these London recruits did not appear downhearted. The conscription would put approximately 1,000,000 under arms. Note the recruiting officer at right. This picture was radioed from London to New York.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Note and the Bonus While our public officials are conducting an energetic offensive against the ideas of the dictatorship, this country follows a domestic program which tends toward dictatorship and adopts many of the measures which are most susceptible of success under the dictatorship, such as a rapid increase in the proportion of the national income controlled by the state, programmatic deficit financing, the strangulation of private enterprise and initiative by taxation policy and the setting up in the WPA of a separate work economy demoralizing the working standards of the rest of the economy.

The warning as to the direction in which we are tending comes from numerous sources. Mr. Harry Scherman, in the April 23 "Saturday Evening Post," has a brilliant article on the eventual meaning of a systematically unbalanced budget. The latest report of the Brookings Institution is not at all in harmony with new deal theories but, we are told, represents the views of the ablest men in the treasury department. Nevertheless, the chance of these views being adopted is remote, in consideration of the political situation.

The reports from Bolivia describing the justification for the first totalitarian state of the western hemisphere, Lieut. Col. Busch has proclaimed a totalitarian state, with the abolition of the courts and the establishment of the whole paraphernalia of total dictatorship on the ground that the country can only be saved from bankruptcy by financial dictatorship, that such a dictatorship could not function under a democratic government and that certain capitalistic interests have been obstructing his efforts to solve financial and economic problems. It is worth noting that the regime which has established the new system, which, from the first reports, closely follow the German model—started with half-baked semi-socialistic ideas, and that the new dictator was the instigator of capital confiscation. The sequence is logical. The state having undertaken much more under the more and must have increased power in order to deal with its own errors.

In Chicago a controversy is going on over the WPA policy which deserves more publicity than it has received. Building contractors and trade unionists are protesting that building enterprises undertaken by the WPA—eliminating the contractor, disregarding established methods of operation, giving questionable supervision and overloading jobs have been bankrupting the building industry, and that the WPA is doing work with relief labor which undercuts the union scale. It is perfectly obvious that building done under one system in which the laborer is paid a subsistence wage as stop-gap employment cannot with the majority side by side with the majority system and both of them prosper. Some hope of a reform of this may be in the Burns bill, which would put all work of the federal government under a new cabinet officer, who would have the power to decide how all public works should be carried out and who could, therefore, reform methods. But to create a new executive officer does not make a policy.

And now, finally, we see a bar-garr arrangement proposed which bears a distinct family resemblance to the policies of the German government which Mr. Hull's administration has been most consistent hitherto in opposing and the operation of which constitutes a legitimate quarrel with the Nazis. The worst of it is that this bar-garr arrangement is just a red herring to divert attention from the break-down of the Triple-A agricultural policy. For the special favor of cotton we are introducing a special arrangement by which we depress the international price and thus do our part to contributing to world price depression.

Mr. Hull's reciprocal trade agreements have had the primary aim of persuading the world of nations to agree on a common rule in their commercial relations. The aim is to do away with all discrimination and special favors and to have trade based on equality of treatment for all. As such, it has been part and parcel of our whole foreign policy under Mr. Hull, which has been to stand for international law, international agreements and equality in all international relations. Furthermore, as late as April 18 the department of state put out a press release stating that "The United States, with its reciprocal trade-agreements program, has been far more successful in restoring its trade... than has Germany with its policies of heavily subsidizing barter treaties."

The secretary of state continues "I have frequently had occasion to point out that regimented foreign trade based upon the principle of bilateral balancing, implemented by barter or compensation arrangements, is fundamentally unsound and that such practices, when adopted as a general policy, only constitute a highly disruptive influence in world commerce but are injurious to the very countries which utilize them. While there may be circumstances under which special types of barter arrangements may be considered necessary to supplement other methods of trade promotion, the substitution of a general policy of barter or compensation trade for normal... trade methods inevitably leads to a curtailment of total trade and reduction of living standards."

There might, of course, be a justifiable barter if on a basis of a uniform price. But the barter proposal now made is not such a one. It consists of pegging the price here and letting the international price take the brunt. One is compelled to see in this measure a political camouflage for the bankruptcy of the new deal agricultural policy since 1934, which, building on the Hoover Farm Board errors, compounded misplanning long before the authoritarian barter attack on world economy. It bears a distinct analogy to the Brazilian coffee realization, which ended with dumping and burning unmanageable supplies. The world carry-over of American cotton is expected to approximate fourteen and one-half million bales by next August—the largest in history—and government loan holdings, if no cotton is released before August, plus the expected 1939 crop of thirteen million bales, are estimated to bring the world carry-over to four or five years of normal export requirements.

Since the government's loan holdings were not hedged in the market, the barter deal will merely transfer stocks from the producing area—interested in stabilizing cotton prices—to the consumer, and will prevent a change in our policy in the direction of stimulating foreign markets. The mere cancellation of the plan has virtually killed the cotton price market. The anarchic price influence of the whole proposal means that the foreigner hopes to obtain his requirements at his own price, while the internal demand is affected by expected lower futures. The scarcity of desirable cotton outside government loan stocks, and our previous scarcity policy which has stimulated foreign production; the high price of American cotton relative to foreign growths—these have meant that foreign exporters have been using less and less American cotton.

Politically speaking, such a barter transaction, once begun, is bound to be extended to other commodities, which will demand to benefit from subsidies. So we introduce a new pork-barrel scheme, the mere apprehension of which will disrupt the markets of other commodities. In its present form we will subsidize the foreigner without expanding our foreign markets and depress the world price level of cotton—and then, in all probability, extend loans to Brazil all to offset the deflation of her oil to offset income, which our previous policy originally stimulated. We will actually be the first to set the example of subsidizing raw materials that hitherto have had a free world market. Dr. Claudius Marchoux, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, challenges Secretary Wallace to explain why Great Britain, whose export of cotton goods is now less than half of what it was eight years ago, has not resorted to export subsidies. He rightly says that if she had, the United States would have been the first to denounce the plan and impose countervailing duties on British goods. Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune Inc.

10 Years Ago

April 21, 1929
A modern five-story office building will be constructed on state capital grounds in place of three-story building as previously planned according to a decision of board of control.

William Mumford was elected president of Willamette student body at election held Friday. Lillian Scott was named secretary and Dwight Adams second vice-president.

Justice O. P. Coshov of state supreme court will go to Los Angeles May 10 where he will serve as one of judges in oratorical contest sponsored by American Bar association.

20 Years Ago

April 21, 1909
Gifts totaling \$11,000 toward the erection of a woman's building at Willamette university to supplant Lausanne hall was announced yesterday by Carl G. Doney.

Robert Storey has been elected president of Willamette student body for next year and Odell Savage is the new vice-president.

George Vick has left for Portland where he will meet the delegation of Fordson tractor representatives to take them for a tour of the Columbia highway.

Grimes Kidnapers Are Found Guilty

YUBA CITY, Calif., April 27.—(AP)—Robert and Ollen Grimes, fruit pickers from Kentucky, were found guilty Wednesday of kidnaping Mrs. Norman Meeks, Rio Oso housewife, last December 1, by a jury of eight women and four men. They will be sentenced Monday.

Superior Judge Arthur Coats denied two defense motions, made immediately, asking a new trial and an arrest of judgment.

The Grimes brothers were charged with holding Mrs. Meeks captive two days in an open air hide-out, before abandoning her after an attempt to extort \$15,000 ransom from her husband, William R. Meeks.