

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
Charles A. Sprague, President
Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in paper.

Six Months of War

The world at this writing must present a peculiar aspect to the inveterate reader of the Sunday supplements. For years he had been promised totalitarian blitzkrieg the moment war was declared or not declared between world powers in Europe. Great air fleets were to roar across oceans, lay capitals in ruins; massed armies were to send legions of tanks against prepared fortifications, take them amid incredible loss, and sweep onward to victory over a land of desolated ruin; libraries, pictures, great music, the great architectural monuments, all were to be engulfed in the great tidal wave at the flick of a diplomat's finger. Armageddon was to be fact, not Sabbath amusement.

That this has not happened, is pretty clear. True, Poland is a ruin inhabited only by wolves and slaves; Finland is in the throes of what seems to be a losing struggle of titanic proportions; the Balkans as usual await the flame; and the neutrals expect each day to be their last. Yet London and Paris and Berlin, though blacked out, are still intact; the Rhine fortifications on either side have suffered more from frozen pipes in the coldest winter for decades than from shot and shell; the British grand fleet is still in the North sea, and the German U-boats still under it. We have neither Armageddon, nor peace, exactly.

A progress report on the war as she is being fought, is, indeed, difficult to draw up. No one can disguise the fact that nothing really vital has happened (though many vital things may have been started and are still disguised in their infancy), yet no one can say that merely because nothing has happened yet, this is a fake war. To speak in this manner would be merely to invite more men to go to their deaths, more ships to be sunk, more cities to be bombed; and this nobody wants. The war is a paradox, daily deepening.

The truth of the matter is, as nearly as one can tell, that neither passion, nor starvation, nor military strength, nor suspicion of any one of these by one side on the part of its opponents have yet made war possible. What we have is still essentially the presence of armed camps, each waiting to identify the Achillean heel of its rival; the present situation differs from peace only by the transmission of a few words and by intermittent harrying actions which are more characteristic of war than of peace, but which serve only to remind of constant vigilance existing between the parties. How long this can go on is still hidden, but no one can deny that the present position of things is neither fish nor fowl, bird nor beast, war nor peace.

What the next six months will show is equally difficult to forecast. Perhaps it will be genuine war; more likely only grimly deepening boredom, which gradually saps military enthusiasm and civilian strength, and which cuts more deeply at authoritarian governments than at those of at least nominal dependency on popular will. In the meantime, though, the world can take slight comfort in its precarious balance, and hope that it is ennu, and not the infinitely more terrible unleashing of the Sunday supplement power referred to above, which will bring a lasting equitable peace. Full progress reports would be a pleasure if such a future were certain.

Community Pride; Special Editions

Sinclair Lewis and some other writers have caricatured the typical American's pride in "the old home town" and in truth there are things to be said against parochialism in some of its aspects which are similar to the symptoms of blind nationalism, the thing that has been largely responsible for Europe's present plight. Yet pride in what is near and familiar is a part of human nature, against which it is useless to quarrel; and it is much more pleasant to behold, even if carried occasionally to the extreme, than its opposite, unreasoning criticism. From the practical standpoint too, community pride is a fortunate thing; for it is the citizen who thinks his town is the best on the face of the globe, who does most to make it come true.

The home town newspaper is an agency admirably equipped to reflect and express community pride. Fraternizing with the Oregon publishers over a period of years, one is not likely to encounter among them one who expresses even in private conversation any lack of faith in his particular community. Yet daily or weekly, as the case may be, the newspaper of today is not the hymn of praise for Podunk that it was a few decades ago. Newspapers deal more with facts and less with generalities and sentiment than they used to; and so in the usual course of events a newspaper's pages more often reflect than express the community's virtues.

But there is one occasion upon which the home town paper lets itself go and really tells the world what "our town" is and is doing. That is when it publishes a special edition frankly devoted to exposition of the town's growth, industries, attractions and culture.

It so happens that in recent weeks a number of such editions, all of them excellently edited and printed, have appeared in the northwest. The Olympian at Olympia and the Columbian at Vancouver took advantage of the 50th anniversary of Washington statehood to issue large editions. Walla Walla is feeling quite prosperous, thank you, and the Union-Bulletin issued late in February the largest newspaper ever printed in that city. Its "Forward in Forty" progress edition ran to 108 pages. It required 12 1/2 tons of paper to produce it for some 15,000 readers; the eight-page rolls of paper the width of two pages, if rolled out on the highway would have reached from Walla Walla's city limits to Spokane's city limits—158.65 miles. But size is not all that edition had; it served to remind Walla Walla valley people that the Continental Can company is building a half-million dollar plant; that the pea, sugar beet and spinach industries are progressing nicely, that the various communities in the area are likewise prospering; that Whitman college is going strong and so is "Nig" Borleske who this spring will complete his 25th year as its athletic coach; that—well, obviously we cannot even summarize all that the Union-Bulletin tells in those 108 pages.

Near-fruitation of the Inland Empire's dream of a great irrigation and power project at Grand Coulee was the principal inspiration for the striking special edition issued late in January by the Spokesman-Review at Spokane. It is about 90 per cent pictorial, in tabloid form, and gains special distinction through the use of "bleed" cover plates for each of its sections and an arresting use of multiple colors which nevertheless avoids being garish. One can't read it without being impressed with the fact that big things are happening in the Inland Empire—nor without making the mental note to take a trip through the region this summer if it's humanly possible.

More personal to the newspaper itself is the Portland Oregonian's recent 90th anniversary edition, also tabloid in form with a different but equally effective use of color. The first Oregonian appeared December 5, 1850 and this is its 90th anniversary year. Admirable as is the special edition, its editors could hardly have hoped to make it represent all that the Oregonian has meant to the northwest in those 90 years. It too reflects the progress and present prosperity of the city and territory which it serves.

Latest special edition to reach our desk is the annual Development edition of the Astorian Budget. Historically, Astoria can look back a little farther to its founding than most other northwest cities—to 1811, and in this year's edition makes note of the visit of its founder's great-grandson. But Astoria lives in the present and has some special current achievements to boast, including the \$1,500,000 expendi-

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

"This date in history" 3-5-40
In the Portland Journal of the 16th should not be allowed to happen again:

(Concluding from yesterday.)
"Each officer heretofore elected or to be elected shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath or affirmation to support the laws of the territory and faithfully discharge the duties of his office."

"Every free male descendant of a white man of the age of 21 years or upward . . . shall be entitled to vote. . . Immigrants shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence." (Of course, no white woman of any race, color or age or grade of culture or intelligence was allowed to vote. Women were not yet persons in law, in Oregon, or elsewhere.)

"The executive power shall be vested in the committee of three persons, chosen at each annual election, who shall have power to grant pardons, to call out the militia to repel invasion, etc. . . Two members shall constitute a quorum to transact business. (There was no veto of the executive committee, in the place of governor: 1843-4. David Hill, Alanson Beers and Joseph Gale; 1844-5, P. G. Stewart, O. Russell and Dr. W. J. Bailey.)

"The legislative power shall be vested in a committee of nine persons, representing districts, the number from each according to population, excluding Indians. . . The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court consisting of a supreme judge and two justices; power of the supreme judge to be both original and appellate. . . There shall be a recorder (secretary of state), to get his pay from recording fees, which were specified, or when not specified to be the same as allowed in Iowa Territory. . . There was to be a treasurer, who got his pay according to the volume of funds handled.

"The laws of Iowa shall be the laws of this territory, in civil, military and criminal cases, where not otherwise provided for. . . Where Iowa law is silent, the principles of common law and equity shall govern."

"The supreme court shall hold two sessions annually, . . . at Champeop and Tualatin Plains."

"Males 16 or over, females 14 and older may marry, those under 21 with the consent of parents or guardians."

When the donation claim law came to be administered, in Oregon, the marriage age of females was lowered, to 9 years or lower, by common consent, so that husband and wife might hold 640 acres instead of 320. A great many donation claim deeds were made by both men and women (mostly women and often Indian women) who signed with crosses. They could not write or read.

The first election at the polls under the Oregon provisional government came May 14, 1844. The reader is noted the first elected executive committee of three. The legislative committee (legislature) of nine were P. H. Burnett, M. M. McCarver, David Hill and Matthew Gilmore, Tualatin district; A. L. Lovejoy, Clackamas; Daniel Waldo, T. B. Kaiser and J. W. Smith, Champeop (afterward Marion.) Yamhill, elected to a member, did not elect. That first little unicameral legislature of eight passed a lot of laws. The outstanding man in it was Burnett, who was to become the first governor of California, and to leave with a copy of the printed laws of Oregon, which also, most of them, naturally became the first laws of the state of California.

KOW—TUESDAY—420 Ks.

- 7:00—Sunrise Serenade.
- 7:00—Trail Blazers.
- 7:30—Homemade Sunshine.
- 7:45—Sam Hayes.
- 8:00—Verness Ensemble.
- 8:00—Clara Today.
- 8:30—Agate and the Storm.
- 8:45—Guiding Light.
- 9:00—Stars of Today.
- 9:15—Denning Sisters.
- 9:30—Talk Dr. J. S. Bonnell.
- 9:45—Good Morning Matinee.
- 10:00—Gentlemen of Jive.
- 10:15—Elin Randolph.
- 10:30—The Light of Happiness.
- 10:45—Dr. Kate.
- 11:00—Betty and Bob.
- 11:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
- 11:30—Valians Lady.
- 11:45—Lyrans of All.
- 12:00—Byrnes of Mary Marcella.
- 12:15—Mr. Perkins.
- 12:30—Pepper and Family.
- 12:45—Vi & Sade.
- 1:00—Bill Sabarsky, Organist.
- 1:15—Stella Delano.
- 1:30—Stars of Today.
- 1:45—Blue Plate Special.
- 2:00—Dir. Alois.
- 2:15—Midstream.
- 2:30—Organ Concert.
- 2:45—The O'Neill.

Jesse Applegate came in 1843 with the covered wagon immigration of that year. He was elected to the 1844 legislature, from Yamhill county, then extending to the California line. The number in that unicameral body had been raised to 13, two from Yamhill. Applegate contended that Oregon had yet a truly American government, for all elections up to that of 1844 had been by hand ballot, or viva voce vote; none by the people at polling places.

So he demanded that the 1845 legislature, which convened June 24 at Oregon City, as the 1844 body had, also do the same—that the 1845 legislature adjourn July 5 until August 5, after the result of an election at the polls July 25 should have been learned. All the matters decided theretofore by hand ballot, or viva voce vote, were submitted to the people, to decide at the polls; to either ratify or refuse to do so. The vote was 255 for and 22 against, a majority of 233 for validation of all that had gone before with an approval of new matters to be added.

At the regular 1845 election a change had been carried out, a single governor substituted for the old executive committee of three members, the choice for governor, after a sharp contest, having fallen upon George Abernethy, who had come with the Lausanne party as treasurer and bookkeeper of the Lee mission. By subsequent elections, Abernethy remained governor until General Joseph Lane took over as governor of the territory, June 3, 1849.

By this time, the careful reader, if he had any doubts, must have concluded the provisional government of Oregon was founded and formed Feb. 18, 1841, at the Jason Lee mission—and that the action taken there was not an "attempt." It was a fait accompli, thing accomplished.

The action of the meeting at Champeop May 2, 1843, was not a break—it was a continuance, as the official record shows; and so was the action there July 5, 1843.

There can be no doubt concerning what George W. LaBretton wrote. There was no 50-52 vote at Champeop May 2, 1843. The story later by W. H. Gray, just to make a more exciting story. The list of the 52 has a number of mistakes; it was made up 58 years after the event, by a man who proved a poor guesser. Again, and finally, the provisional government was not founded on Feb. 18, 1841, but on Feb. 18, 1841, to March 3, 1849. It is a historical crime to perpetuate the lie, and it should in no wise ever be condoned.

Information, Please!



Radio Programs

- KSLM—TUESDAY—1260 Ks.
- 6:30—Mormon Melodians.
 - 7:00—News.
 - 7:45—Sing Song Time.
 - 8:00—Breakfast Club.
 - 8:30—Keep Fit to Music.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—Newspaper Call.
 - 9:15—Freshwater Cowboy Band.
 - 9:30—Ma Perkins.
 - 9:45—Carters of Elm Street.
 - 10:00—Let's Dance.
 - 10:15—News.
 - 10:30—Tune Tabloid.
 - 10:45—Erwin Yes, Organ.
 - 11:00—Our Friendly Neighbor.
 - 11:15—Erwin Yes, Organ.
 - 11:30—Willa Marie's Chapel.
 - 11:45—Valley Parade.
 - 12:15—News.
 - 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
 - 12:45—Willa Marie's Chapel.
 - 1:00—Kissas Club.
 - 1:15—Interesting Facts.
 - 1:30—Virginia Trail.
 - 1:45—Easter Fashion Parade.
 - 2:00—Salon Art Center.
 - 2:15—David Harum.
 - 2:30—Johnson Family.
 - 2:45—News.
 - 3:00—John Agnew, Organ.
 - 3:15—Bill McNamee Orchestra.
 - 3:30—Sands of Time.
 - 3:45—Fulton and East.
 - 4:15—Haven of Rest.
 - 4:45—Tea Time Melodians.
 - 5:00—John Welsh Family.
 - 5:30—Salon Echoes.
 - 5:45—Little Orphan Annie.
 - 6:00—Good Morning Matinee.
 - 6:15—Dinner Hour Melodians.
 - 6:30—News and Views.
 - 6:45—Virginia Trail.
 - 7:00—Covered Wagon Days.
 - 7:30—Don't You Believe It.
 - 7:45—Easter Family Robinson.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—Jack McClain Orchestra.
 - 8:30—Salon 3.
 - 8:45—Twilight Tunes.
 - 9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
 - 9:15—Wrestling Matches.
 - 10:30—Will Osborne Orchestra.
 - 11:00—Tomorrow's News Tonight.
 - 11:15—John Welsh Family.
 - 11:30—The John Welsh Orchestra.
 - 11:45—Midnight Melodians.

Double Services Planned, Easter

Presbyterian Church Will Also Present Passion Play Scene Series

The Presbyterian church announces two morning services on Easter Sunday. The first service will begin at 9 o'clock. The second service will be held at the usual morning worship hour of 11 o'clock. Rev. W. Irvin Williams will preach a different sermon at each service. The special music of one service will not be repeated at the other.

Easter Sunday night the augmented senior choir will be heard in music denoting the passion and crucifixion. On the platform below, scenes from the passion play of Oberammergau will be enacted by a group of players under the coaching of Everett Andrews. Costumes, scenery and special lighting effects will be employed. The crucifixion will be portrayed in pantomime.

An outstanding feature of the Sunday night music-drama will be the unveiling of a huge oil painting of Christ at Gethsemane, which is being painted especially for the Presbyterian church by Victor Wierzb, Jr., whose previous work along these lines has won much favorable comment. The entire production, called "There Is No Death," is under the direction of George Lee Marks.

During Lent the Presbyterian church has been conducting a morning devotional service at 9 o'clock each morning. The public is invited to attend.

- KOW—TUESDAY—420 Ks.
- 6:30—Sunrise Serenade.
 - 7:00—Trail Blazers.
 - 7:30—Homemade Sunshine.
 - 7:45—Sam Hayes.
 - 8:00—Verness Ensemble.
 - 8:00—Clara Today.
 - 8:30—Agate and the Storm.
 - 8:45—Guiding Light.
 - 9:00—Stars of Today.
 - 9:15—Denning Sisters.
 - 9:30—Talk Dr. J. S. Bonnell.
 - 9:45—Good Morning Matinee.
 - 10:00—Gentlemen of Jive.
 - 10:15—Elin Randolph.
 - 10:30—The Light of Happiness.
 - 10:45—Dr. Kate.
 - 11:00—Betty and Bob.
 - 11:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
 - 11:30—Valians Lady.
 - 11:45—Lyrans of All.
 - 12:00—Byrnes of Mary Marcella.
 - 12:15—Mr. Perkins.
 - 12:30—Pepper and Family.
 - 12:45—Vi & Sade.
 - 1:00—Bill Sabarsky, Organist.
 - 1:15—Stella Delano.
 - 1:30—Stars of Today.
 - 1:45—Blue Plate Special.
 - 2:00—Dir. Alois.
 - 2:15—Midstream.
 - 2:30—Organ Concert.
 - 2:45—The O'Neill.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

"WHAT KIND OF A PRESIDENT WOULD HE MAKE?" HULL WASHINGTON, March 4—Cordell Hull is the only public man—maybe the only person in the United States—who has not taken a public stand on the new deal. The mystery horse in the 1940 race has functioned actively in the number three peg of this administration for six years, without expressing his opinions openly on the hot issues of the day.

His position as secretary of state has put an international cloak around him. He has sat at cabinet, close to the inner workings of the reform revolution, without being required to speak out about it, or wanting to. He did not want to because his fixed purpose was the personal revolution of the treaty agreements abroad, and he was wisely determined to keep both his purpose and himself from getting involved in domestic politics.

But it is possible to gauge what kind of a president he would make by the positions he has taken in private at cabinet, and the warm discussions he has had with his associates at new deal firesides. These are here-with presented, I believe, for the first time.

Mr. Hull is of the Woodrow Wilson school of liberalism which is somewhat different from the Franklin Roosevelt college liberalism that gets into the White House, he will surprise the country. He would, for instance, first bundle Messrs. Corcoran, Cohen, Ickles, Frank and the leftists of the administration in a bag and throw them into eternal oblivion. He has brushed them off his desk occasionally with the back of his hand (his hellum scuffle with Ickles). His desk-side comment concerning some of their activities has been caustic. A Yapping against business has been particularly painful to him.

Hull's is a more orderly liberalism. He would oppose spending and unbalanced budgets, but not sweep them away with one sharp stroke. He believes that a positive program of encouragement of capital business expansion is necessary. These lines of thought have not been whipped into definite remedial measures in his mind, but apparently he would go a little further than the administration has gone.

A point upon which he has strong personal opinion is the chaotic legal condition of government boards, like the securities exchange commission and the national labor relations board. Neither government nor business knows what either can do under laws which are so broad as to be unintelligible. If the boards can not lay down simple rules of conduct which everyone can understand, Hull would move to make their authority specific.

Relief is another question to which Hull has given some thought. Now a person can not get relief until he falls off the economic map, and the system keeps him off. Hull thinks regulation of credit is necessary to keep the man on relief ready for any private employment he can get. A distinction has also developed in his mind between needs in cities and rural communities.

In his home state, for instance, he has long been a strong supporter of the necessity of substituting partial for fulltime relief in most rural cases. This man is no utility bather. He favors the Tennessee valley authority, but is strongly opposed to its expansion as a national socialistic policy.

His position on agriculture is not yet apparent. Working arrangements lately with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace suggest he might follow the established path. He favors social security, the orthodox liberal doctrine of high-end income and sur-taxes, and general principles of wages and hours.

This seems to establish him as about 66 2/3 per cent new deal, but a man with ideas of his own. Some third term axemen have been hacking at his liberalism, but his record in congress shows he was the author of the first income tax law, voted for child labor laws, federal reserve law, Clayton anti-trust law, federal trade commission act.

For sound or pictures his rating is not the highest. On screen

"Self Made Girl"

By Hazel Livingston

Chapter 9 Continued
George was happy. Now anyway. He was sure of that. He shared none of her tormenting doubts and fears. He had only to look at the prize he had won, to be sure. A girl as lovely to look at as Linda, who'd also do everything for her family and cook and clean and wash. A real old fashioned girl with class. Over and over he thanked his lucky stars that he'd let one of the fellows talk him into going to Monahan's ballroom to learn to dance. If he hadn't he'd never have met Linda—never, never! Possessive and affectionate, he wanted to hasten the happy day. He was there every minute he could spare, helping with the packing and crating, working harder even than Bert.

"He's a good egg, George," Bert admitted, grudgingly. "A good egg Linda's eyes filled with tears. She thought of Glenn. "You used to like my friend Glenn McAllister, too," she said. "Who?" "Bert! You know! The fellow I met that night I went to the country club with the Scotts!" "God's sake, Linda, you aren't still thinking of him!" She asked to tell him, but no, it was too silly. There was nothing to think of really. He'd never said anything. It was just a kid idea.

"Oh, I remember him. Don't you? I thought he was a nice kid."

The Safety Valve

FOR FLOOD CONTROL

To the Editor:
I want to take this opportunity of pointing out to the general public in the Willamette valley the necessity of a flood control plan, as at the present time, we do not need to look back to the 1927 mississippi river flood to see the damage that can be done by these floods. At this time we need only to look to the Sacramento river for a partial view of the terrible damage done by floods. Now is the time for the people who live along the banks of the willamette river to wake up and demand that their representatives in Washington forget politicians and do everything in their power to see that this valley is given full protection by an adept flood control building plan.

ROY T. GRAY.

Visiting Cards

100 Cards
Plate Included
\$1.75
STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.
215 South Commercial St.