

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

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Let's Pay for Defense

The honeymooning couple were viewing the Grand Canyon. The bridegroom wandered too close to the precipice, a boulder rolled under his foot and he slid over the edge, but caught hold of a tiny bush about 30 feet down the cliff and halted his plunge. His grasp on the bush was precarious and the chasm yawned below.

"Run and buy a rope!" he cried frantically to his agitated bride. She ran. But presently she returned empty-handed.

"The man wants too much," she exclaimed. "We can't afford it!"

That was a good story when the salesman told it—he was selling something calculated to promote health. Probably it's an old story even though we heard it only the once. But it is decidedly applicable to America's current problem of preparation for defense.

It was a gloomy picture of the future which Dr. Bernard Noble of Reed college painted at the Salem chamber of commerce luncheon on Monday. It was perhaps a trifle unnecessarily gloomy—he was trying to put over his point—but that is neither here nor there. It represents "the worst" and that's what we have to be prepared to meet. Whether defense becomes necessary or not, the United States must prepare for defense. The Statesman does not agree with the Oregonian that hysteria is a good thing under present circumstances—but it does agree that anyone who opposes adequate defense is either deluded or disloyal. And though we counsel judicious preparation, well-aimed preparation rather than the mere aimless massing of men and equipment, we are not setting any arbitrary limit on "adequate preparation." The chances are that the extent of preparation will be retarded by physical limitations before it bumps into financial limitations.

Secretary Morgenthau has, we believe, correctly gauged public opinion in declaring that the people are willing and even anxious to pay this defense bill rather than to add it to the national debt. Congress, or some of its leaders, seem only half-hearted in their support of this view. Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee has proposed a horizontal increase of 10 per cent in most present federal taxes, calculated to produce \$656,000,000. That might meet present additional defense needs, amortized over a five-year period.

But certainly it would not be adequate to pay the defense bill and balance the normal budget at the same time. The national debt is crowding the ceiling and there is strong, sound opposition to raising the limit; it has piled up due to the "urgency" of the various "crises" that have confronted the nation in the last seven years—and here is a "crisis" bigger than all the rest.

Now, with the people willing to pay the bill, and with this "crisis" threatening to become more rather than less serious, our government faces an opportunity to increase taxes just a little more than the immediate need seems to require. Then if "defense" becomes a matter of fighting, the government will need all that such taxes raise and more; if it remains merely a matter of preparation, a beginning toward reduction of the huge debt will have been made.

How much tax will we have to pay to do that? We haven't space to go into detail today. It should be understood that regular income taxes, both individual and corporate, account for less than half of the government's income which was about 5.7 billion dollars in 1939 as against more than nine billion outgo. Customs receipts, liquor, tobacco, manufacturers' stamp and miscellaneous taxes make up the remainder. Adding a billion dollars to income taxes would be more than a 25 per cent boost—and that sounds steep.

Well, the American with an average income pays no income tax at present. We have not at hand full details of British wartime taxation but the Englishman with a wife and one child pays \$171.25 if his income is \$2000 and pays \$796.25 if his income is \$4000. That is enough to afford a rough idea of what taxes can amount to in an extreme crisis. The United States can afford whatever is necessary. Big business and people with large incomes will have to pay their share; but the tax base will have to be broadened at the same time. Everybody will have to pay.

The Program of Conquest

Both for its content and its source a recent publication of the French News Service of New York City is worthy of attention. Its source betrays it at once as propaganda, specious information posing as fact and intended to paint the already sable German war-horse one shade blacker, physics or no physics. Its content, however, suggests a not unreasonable course of German victory which may all too soon become a reality instead of a bad dream. It follows, in the words of a "high-ranking" Nazi, who does not bother to explain why he is telling these interesting bits to a couple of months.

"This war is going to be over in a couple of months. The impending annihilation of the French and British armies in Flanders makes it possible for Hitler to accelerate his victory by simultaneous operations against the allied armies on the Somme and by immediate occupation of Great Britain. Germany can now mass more than 200 divisions against only about 100 to 115 allied divisions simultaneously with a major drive on Paris, we can look to Mussolini to come in with at least 40 divisions. This concerted drive will prove a tremendous pincer movement in which the allies will be outnumbered more than two to one. It is the hope of the Fuehrer that the French, then helpless to get outside assistance, will follow the course of prudence and ask for peace."

This is the Nazi agenda of conquest as he sees it:

1. "Invasion of Britain will probably be well under way within ten days."
2. "We are at work repairing the Belgian railroad lines along the coast. We will use up about 100 heavy railroad guns at narrow channel points, sufficiently powerful to cover our passage across the channel, and to bombard Dover and other nearby ports opposite."
3. "Antwerp is our principal naval base for operations against Britain."
4. "Our speed boats and submarines will open passages through the mine fields along the British sea coast. We will use them to lay mines along the main passage we propose to open to England."
5. "The invasion of Britain will be synchronization of all weapons: planes, submarines, and land forces. We propose to land at half a dozen points along the east coast. German troops can be landed in Scotland. They can be supplied very much as the Narvik garrison was supplied."
6. "We can land our initial force of occupation in small units by small boats. Our general hundred or so speed boats can carry 200 men each and can make at least two trips a night. A new secret weapon is probably a new troop transport submarine equipped to carry several hundred men instead of torpedoes and guns."
7. "We count on our air force, on our heavy guns, and on our smaller craft to make a second Skagerrack out of the Dover channel and to keep off the big allied ships. With a line of communication secured and protected, we can then send over troop transports."
8. "Our expeditionary force will comprise two mechanized divisions that have had long preliminary training for just this operation. They know every inch of the ground."
9. "Probably two or three more mechanized divisions can be detached from the main army. This is all we will need for the drive on London."
10. "The lay of the land is ideal. There are no serious defenses along the roads. All major highways converge on London some 40 miles away. A thick network of cross-roads and by-paths will make close contact of the motorized units easy. These armored units can shuttle easily from one main highway to another. The advance of these mechanized units is accompanied by a cloud of dust, noise, and destruction that will give the English people a new sensation. Naturally the assault will be by air and by sea as well."
11. "We figure that we can be at the gates of London within 10 days."
12. "With London and other big cities captured and the British Isles isolated, it should be possible to force a quick peace."

Bits for Breakfast
By R. J. HENDRICKS

Narcissa Whitman 6-5-40
mission people of the Willamette valley in 1843:

The regular reader of this column will recall the promise in the conclusion of yesterday's issue to clear up some matters that were brought out by the series that closed with that date.

Reference was made to an article of Fred Lockley in the Portland Journal about Dr. William Geiger. The whole of that article follows in the next two paragraphs, quoting:

"J. S. Griffin started for Oregon in 1839, an independent Congregational missionary. At St. Louis he met Miss Desire S. Smith, who was born in Boston in 1805. They met on April 8, 1839; he proposed to her and gave her all day to think the matter over. They were married the next day—April 10. They joined the fur brigade of the American Fur company, and it is interesting to note that William Geiger was a member of this train, as well as Peter Lassen for whom Lassen Peak in California is named. J. Wright, David D. Dutton, William Wiggins, D. G. Johnson and Dr. Willems, all of whom were coming west as settlers."

"William Geiger had been appointed as missionary to the Oregon Indians by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. When they notified him that the money was not forthcoming to make the trip he started out on horseback on his own account. He taught school at the Methodist mission near Salem in 1840, went down to Monterey and from there to Honolulu. Returning to California in 1841, he secured work as a surveyor for General Sutter. After putting in a year in California he returned to the Pacific Northwest and taught school at the Whitman mission during the absence of Dr. Whitman and A. L. Lovejoy on their famous winter trip to the coast. In the fall of 1842 Mr. Geiger took up a claim near Forest Grove and lived there for the next four years, dying June 16, 1901."

(Dr. Geiger taught the Indian school at the Methodist mission of which Jason Lee was superintendent, not "near Salem," for there was then no Salem; but there was a site of Salem.)

(And S. A. Clarke made the following statement in the article he wrote for The Oregonian, printed in the issue of that paper for November 28, 1886: "Dr. Geiger was at the (Whitman) mission with only a Walla Walla Indian for company. Mr. Whitman was scared by the burning of the mill and went to The Dalles.")

There was no tribe of Walla Walla Indians. There were some Indians known as the Walla Walla Cayuse band. And Mrs. Whitman went away from the Whitman mission early in 1843 because her friends at Fort Walla Walla of the Hudson's Bay company advised it, and furnished her with the facilities for traveling.

But they also furnished her with the facilities for continuing on to Wascopam (The Dalles) to Fort Vancouver, and, presumably, for reaching Oregon City, and, also, for visiting the Methodist mission people on and near the site of Salem. Any way, Mrs. Whitman came, and had a glorious visit with the Methodist sisters and brothers, lastly, Jason Lee himself took her back to Wascopam (The Dalles) they arriving there about the time of the coming of the immigration of 1843—the one called the Applegate immigration.

How do we know this? We know it from a letter Mrs. Whitman wrote to her parents in the east, and from the recollections of living persons in and around Salem.

In the Bits for Breakfast column, through the issues of Nov. 12-21, 1939, and 15-23, 1936, and August 21-25, 1937, ran mass of matter on the Whitmans. By the way, this columnist had to refer to the State Library in order to locate this matter, for his own index work is far behind. He is always going to check up, and catch up—and has never found the time. Some day, he promises to do this, and in some appropriate way make the matter a public record.

Having bothered the ever patient and capable State Library force for the dates, from the index there, this writer proposes now to give a very sketchy review of what was in the issues named, during the years 1930, 1936 and 1937, of course beginning at the beginning, with 1930:

This series commenced with the heading, or foreword, "A Voice from Wallatapu," and then came these words:

"Following are copies of two letters that are in the hands of a Salem pioneer woman—two letters from Narcissa Whitman. The originals are almost priceless, and are being preserved."

"The first letter was addressed to Mrs. Sarah Adelia Olney, whose husband, Rev. James Olney, had been drowned in the Willamette river, at a point a mile or so above what is now West Salem, in front of the well known Hogg farm, on December 1, 1842."

"The second, the reader will note, was addressed to Mrs. Leslie. The widow of Rev. David Leslie, his (Leslie's) first wife having died in February, 1841. There will be more explanations to follow—and the thousands who are known to be clipping and filing these articles would do well to carefully preserve today's mat-

Beginning to Realize How Far We've Drifted



"The Cairo Garter Murders"

By Van Wyck Mason

CHAPTER 15
The car whirled through a gate set in a long fence of elaborately wrought iron and servants posted sentry-like bowed very low as the car rushed on up a palm-shaded avenue toward a long, low structure of imposing dimensions. So this was the residence of Ben Yamen Hasid Pasha? Apparently the Egyptian concept of a "small cocktail party" included the presence of guests brought by some thirty or forty cars.

Oddly enough, as North put foot on steps covered by a runner of deep crimson, he re-experienced that icy trickle of apprehension down his spine.

"Until later, mon ami," Nattie murmured when a very dark Moorish footman indicated the cloakroom.

Emerging, the man from G-3 was taken in tow by a solemn, over-stuffed English butler and conducted through a courtyard in which many persons stood about a graceful fountain drinking tea or sipping cocktails.

"This way please, sir," the butler murmured when North slowed as if to linger in the court. "His Excellency instructed me to show you to the magazine room. He is engaged, but will join you in a moment."

Left to himself, North sought the French window of a small but pleasant reading room opening off an inner court and lingered there watching a pair of startled flamingoes stalk about among lilies glowing in a shallow pool. How pleasantly cool it was in here—and quiet.

Ben Yamen Hasid, North promptly saw, was a connoisseur of furniture, paintings and rugs; and whoever had conceived the mansion's decorative scheme was a master of his art. North started: What was that rustling sound? He reached the corridor just in time to see a girl stealthily glance over her shoulder, and slip into a room two doors away.

Almost as silently and quickly as rapidly he started in pursuit of the prowler and followed her to a small study.

Somewhere a door creaked open, whereupon the dark-haired young woman darted behind a hanging and out of sight. North likewise took cover in the doubtful shelter of a bookcase.

Hasid Pasha's nervous voice drew nearer. "... But my dear Colonel, your assumption is baseless. I am not interested in such a proposition. On the other hand, you will not regret it if—or you follow my suggestion."

North, in his shallow refuge, kept his eyes riveted on the hidden girl's figure flattened behind a hanging of East India print. One hand was lost in the depths of her bag and her feet were adjusting themselves for some sudden movement. Distinctly he heard her rounded jaw set itself and the color fade in her face.

"Okay, Pasha. But right now I'm not saying 'yes,' and I'm not saying 'no.' I'll think things over and give you my answer tomorrow."

Through that door across the room swung Stag Melborne talking earnestly to Hasid Pasha.

As they neared, the lurking girl peered intently through a gap in the hanging, glanced back over her shoulder and saw North poised to rush upon her. Seldom had he beheld a look of more overwhelming dismay, or such frantic appeal to be still. Almost spasmodically, she closed her half-opened handbag. Rigid and straight as a caryatid, she remained breathless, immobile, when Hasid Pasha and his companion walked by.

"Think over what I have said," invited Hasid Pasha. "I am sure that anyone of your intelligence will see the sensible course."

Presently the clacking of their heels died away on the polished parquet floor of the hall.

The girl, very trim in a gray

Gives Final Talk, 790 OSC Seniors

CORVALLIS, June 4—(P)—President George W. Peavy of Oregon State college, delivering his final commencement address, charged the 790 graduating seniors Monday with the responsibility of helping keep American democracy alive.

Edgar W. Smith, representing the state board of higher education, told the graduates they will enjoy tremendous opportunities, despite the world chaos, if they add ambition to their training.

Chancellor F. M. Hunter of the state system of higher education said that 1830 students were being graduated this month from the state's six higher educational institutions, with Oregon State leading with 790.

Vow of no Tobacco Is Good 31 Years

PORTLAND, June 4—(P)—When Charles A. Peterson, retired Buxton postmaster, was 50 years old he made a pledge, one that makes it necessary for him to live 100 years.

He explained that he agreed not to smoke for another 50 years.

The 81-year-old former postmaster credits his good health to abstinence from nicotine and says "the thing that gets my goat is ads telling how a girl prefers one brand of cigarettes to another."

ter to go with what follows:

"Wallatapu, May 25th, 1844."

"My Dear Sir:

"I have often thought of you since our short acquaintance and since my return have determined to write you but never before have I been able to command the time and strength to do so. During the winter I was unable to write to any one—indeed for a time I felt that not only my writings, but all my labors in this world were nearly closed."

(Continued tomorrow.)

News Behind Today's News
By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Men who man our defenses have not relaxed outside agitation for the United States springing to the aid of the allies with military equipment.

They have kept their own counsel because they have not known what might be required of them eventually by the administration, but their fundamental reasoning has dissolved hopes that intervention now would do the allies a better good in the existing situation, for instance:

British War Minister Eden, in his broadcast to the United States made a point of the pressing British need for tanks and anti-aircraft guns. The United States army has about 250 light and medium tanks and 150 combat cars, none of which was built to stand against the type of heavily armored German equipment used in Flanders. We have no 80-ton tanks and there is some incidental doubt here as to whether the Germans have them. Such heavy equipment would chew up roads, could not get across ordinary bridges and would bog down in fields.

At any rate, the US army could spare no more than 200 light and medium tanks to the allies and these could not be put into action abroad for months. They would have to be mobilized. Trans-Atlantic transportation for them would have to be arranged and carried out. Above all, there is no reason to believe they would swing the balance in the favor of the allies when they did finally arrive on the scene and take part in the conflict.

It is true this government has some scraps of equipment lying around which are not so vital to defense as planes and tanks. The army has hundreds of old 75-millimeter guns which have not been modernized. The French could use them against the German tanks more effectively than our light and medium tanks. The navy has many old destroyers, many of which have recently been recommissioned by Mr. Roosevelt.

But it must be admitted there is no equipment available here which is sure to swing the result in Europe. On this side of the water the equipment is a reasonable assurance against the establishment of a base in the hemisphere. On the other side it would stack no higher than a few pawns.

The British press has lately been criticizing the United States for failing to supply munitions, but you may have noticed British officials have not joined that chorus. They know the facts of the British purchasing commission's experience in the United States. Nine months after the war began their purchases were still mere nibbles compared with the size of the task they had at hand, although they had ample exchange and balances available for purchases as high as their needs could possibly require.

Washington, June 4—(P)—Monthly benefit checks are being issued to 531 Oregon residents by the social security board under its insurance programs.

Monthly payments in Oregon total \$9784, distributed among 358 retired workers, 49 aged wives of retired workers, 39 children, 3 aged widows and 37 widows with dependent children.

In addition, the board said, \$8 claims totaling \$12,522 had been approved in the state since January 1 for lump sum payments to survivors of insured workers who were not eligible for monthly benefits.

Blood Is Donated To Portland Man

PORTLAND, June 4—(P)—Mrs. Rose McCullin of Washington, D.C., called by physicians "the woman with the good blood" donated some of it Monday to a service station operator suffering from a rare blood infection known as streptococcus viridans.

The patient, George F. Ramsdell, will receive a second transfusion shortly.

Mrs. McCullin, veteran of some 300 blood donations, is one of very few persons who survived streptococcus viridans and straphylococcus aureus, both usually fatal.

Blood from a survivor frequently sets up immunization in a person suffering from the infections.

State Getting 531 Security Checks

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Radio Programs

- KELCO—WEDNESDAY—1940 Ka.**
- 6:30—Milkman Melodine
 - 7:00—Farm Talk—Harry Riches
 - 7:15—His Parade of Tomorrow
 - 7:30—News
 - 7:45—Sing Song Time
 - 8:00—Dorothy Humphreys, Soprano
 - 8:15—Dick O'Hara, Tenor
 - 8:30—News
 - 8:45—Garden of Elm Street
 - 9:00—Pastor's Call
 - 9:15—Westernaires
 - 9:30—Dramatic Interlude
 - 9:45—Musical Interlude
 - 9:55—Keep Fit to Music
 - 10:00—News
 - 10:15—Ma Perkins
 - 10:30—Hills of Seasons Past
 - 10:45—Bachelor's Children
 - 11:00—Our Friendly Neighbors
 - 11:15—Women in the News
 - 11:30—Your Neighbor
 - 11:45—Melody Lane
 - 11:55—Benny Burton Orchestra
 - 12:00—Value Parade
 - 12:15—News
 - 12:30—Hilberty Serenade
 - 12:45—Willamette Valley Opinions
 - 1:00—Popular Music
 - 1:15—Hollywood Walzies
 - 1:30—Interesting Facts
 - 1:45—Tommy Reynolds Orchestra
 - 2:00—Lag of Safety
 - 2:15—Vocal Varieties
 - 2:30—Five Men of Fate
 - 2:45—Dramatic Interlude
 - 3:00—Madness Family and Rose
 - 3:15—Your Neighbor
 - 3:30—Carol Leighton, Ballads
 - 3:45—News
 - 4:00—Hawaiian Kabooes
 - 4:15—Melodie Moods
 - 4:30—Townsend Club
 - 4:45—Melody Mart
 - 4:55—Little Orphan Annie
 - 5:00—Tonight's Headlines
 - 5:15—News
 - 5:30—Dinner Hour Melodine
 - 5:45—News and Views—John B. Hughes
 - 6:00—Hills and Ranges
 - 6:15—What's Wanted
 - 6:30—This Is Magic
 - 6:45—Lone Ranger
 - 7:00—News
 - 7:15—Serenade for Strings
 - 7:30—Benny Goodman Orchestra
 - 7:45—News
 - 8:00—Hilberty Serenade
 - 8:15—News
 - 8:30—Trail Blazers
 - 8:45—Sam Hayes
 - 9:00—Dramatic Interlude
 - 9:15—Dining Room
 - 9:30—Stars of Today
 - 9:45—Hotel Tivoli Orchestra
 - 10:00—Modern Melody
 - 10:15—Dr. Katz
 - 10:30—List of the World
 - 10:45—Arnold Grimm's Daughter
 - 10:55—Valiant Lady
 - 11:00—Betty Crocker
 - 11:15—Story of Mary Martin
 - 11:30—Ma Perkins
 - 11:45—Pepper Young's Family
 - 11:55—Vic and Sade
 - 12:00—Fiesta Blue Faces Life
 - 12:15—Stella Dallas
 - 12:30—Stars of Today
 - 12:45—Blue Faces Special
 - 1:00—Girl Alone
 - 1:15—Midstream
 - 1:30—The O'Neill
 - 1:45—Hollywood News Flash
 - 2:00—Mina to Gladstone
 - 2:15—Against the Storm
 - 2:30—The Guiding Light
 - 2:45—Fred Waring in Pleasure Time
 - 3:00—News
 - 3:15—William Penn Orchestra
 - 3:30—Speaking of Glamour
 - 3:45—Melody Lane
 - 4:00—Stars of Today
 - 4:15—Hollywood Playhouse
 - 4:30—Kay Kyser's Kollege
 - 4:45—Champions
 - 5:00—Public Affairs
 - 5:15—Plantation Party
 - 5:30—Fred Allen Show
 - 5:45—University Explorer
 - 6:00—Severy, Wilshire Orchestra
 - 6:15—News Flash
 - 6:30—Glenn Sheller
 - 6:45—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra
 - 7:00—News
 - 7:15—Bal Talarin Orchestra
 - 7:30—Florence Jo
- KELCO—WEDNESDAY—2100 Ka.**
- 6:45—Family After Hour
 - 7:00—Dr. Brock
 - 7:15—Financial Service

Tennessee Girl Best Speller



Winner of nearly 2,000,000 boys and girls as champion speller of the United States, Laura Kykendall of Knoxville, Tenn., is shown, right, in Washington, receiving her first prize of \$500 and the National Spelling Bee plaque. In the picture with her are Douglas D. Cornette, Spelling Bee official, and Mrs. Albert Gore, wife of the U. S. representative from Tennessee.

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