

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Republicans in the Cabinet

Significance of the selection of Frank Knox, republican vice-presidential candidate four years ago, for the office of secretary of the navy, and of Henry L. Stimson, who was Hoover's secretary of state, for secretary of war, involves first of all recognition that the nation's defense problem is a serious one—if that needed any additional emphasis.

These selections serve further to emphasize the point made by this column recently, that there has been a shift of relative values in this country. Where the talk was of social security a year ago, the grave issue now is national security—and it appears no longer incongruous that men whose ideas new dealers were lambasting not so long ago, are now to be accepted into the president's cabinet. What they think of social security and such matters is no longer important; what is important is that they are men of outstanding capacity, men who may be trusted to get the things done that are needed.

Beyond these two especially clear points, the significance of an invitation to two republicans to accept places in the cabinet—just on the eve of the republican national convention—is doubtless subject to dispute. To party leaders meeting in advance of the convention at Philadelphia, it may appear to be an effort to create a coalition cabinet, in effect a non-partisan administration; at the very least, a move designed to dull the edge of political consciousness in this campaign year on the pretext that political "discord" is incompatible with the gravity of America's position in the international picture; from an extreme viewpoint, an item of strategy deliberately planned to promote the third term movement, not merely by strengthening the cabinet but through a direct appeal for republican support.

The Statesman has heretofore expressed its opinion that the American political system differs from European systems in ways which render a coalition government unnecessary and undesirable. Since the crisis has become acute, that viewpoint has been confirmed; partisanship has practically vanished from the scene in Washington, DC; most of the new emergency measures have been approved almost unanimously and if there has been opposition it has not developed along partisan lines.

It is by no means necessary, however, to consider the Knox and Stimson appointments as the creation of a coalition cabinet. President Roosevelt probably will be the last to admit any other motives than a desire to obtain the services of the most capable men available. If he found them in the republican party, there need be no political point involved other than recognition that it is a compliment to the republican party.

If consistently during these nearly eight years of the new deal the president's cabinet had been the principal policy-making agency of the administration, there would be added significance in the appointments; they might be hailed as a retreat from some of the extreme new deal positions. But such is not the case. Cabinet members in the Roosevelt administration are expected to attend to their departmental duties; broad policy is made by the president and his "brain trusters." It is safe to say that Knox and Stimson will by their presence in Washington, modify the administration's philosophy and its domestic policies not one whit. Their contribution will relate solely to the national defense.

It has been suggested that because these men are "internationalists" their appointment means the president is heading toward involvement in Europe's war. Whether he is or not we cannot testify; consistently we have given him the benefit of the doubt. But we fail to see the corroboration of that suspicion, especially in the choice of Stimson. What Stimson believes should be the nation's policy at this moment we do not know and we are not likely to learn from any statement he may make soon; but certainly he has been as much a peacemaker as a warmaker in the past. He did favor joint intervention in Manchuria and established the policy of non-recognition there, but he is more celebrated for his efforts toward disarmament and establishment of a world-wide system of conciliation. And he is now well past 70 years old. Both he and Knox were artillery colonels in the World war, but that is no evidence that they are anxious to fight in Europe again.

Referring again to the idea that these appointments look toward an "adjustment of politics," the stir they have created at Philadelphia is perhaps the answer to that. They may provide just the issue necessary to divert national attention from the war back to politics and get the republican convention back onto the front page where it belongs. After all, national life has to go on, no matter what happens in Europe.

South to Spain

More than any man of his generation, the Duke of Windsor has been a man of amazing destiny. For the hundredth time this fact became clear yesterday as he was reported fleeing south to Spain to escape the advance of the Germans and the onrush of the retreating French; behind him, like a flight of ill-omened birds, streamed rumors of his impending arrest, of his disgrace as an English officer, of a separation between himself and his much-loved wife.

Edward of Windsor has always seemed a tragic figure, from the time when as a pouting youth he posed with his father in the first world war. Thereafter for nearly two decades he was Prince of Wales and man about the empire; a person of no compelling interest, but one to whom many reports of many different things attached. At the time of his exile in December, 1936, he was said to be the champion of the British working classes against their exploiters, the aristocrats—a relationship, incidentally, not dissimilar to that of the medieval kings of England, who elevated their burghers and peasants at the expense of the great nobles. Thereafter he was reported to favor the opposite extreme, and to have contemplated a fascist coup d'etat which would restore him to the throne with an American-born queen.

More recently he has returned to English soil and become a major general in the British army in France; his dissatisfaction has been told, however, and also stories of the infatuation of his wife with a young French automobile heir. In any case, that he should flee again in circumstances which are at the least mysterious is not entirely surprising, nor out of keeping with his role in current history.

All politics aside, one may have some sympathy with this man, who wanders, like a character from Sophocles, in and out of events of great magnitude, seemingly always pursued by a malignant and unhappy fate. It may be that events of the character of those now occurring may suddenly lift him again into great places, or cast him aside once and for all, persecuted and insignificant. One can be certain only that whatever happens he will never be forgotten.

Appeasement, American Edition

The policy of the Chamberlain and Daladier governments through the dreary period which led up to the war was to seek to purchase peace by proffered payments in trade concessions, territory, colonies, anything but force. Its fruit has been the battle of France and the promised battle of England; as a policy it was as a memorial the lives of a million or so men and the wreckage of a half-dozen nations or so.

Yet having died abroad, appeasement appears suddenly reincarnated on these shores, where the proposal is now going the rounds that the United States buy off Japan by giving her a free hand in China, and thus "protect" the Pacific area while attention is centered in Europe. The San Francisco Chronicle ably presents the implications of such Japanese appeasement:

Japan's gratitude would spill over upon us. She would buy

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRILKS

Wants matter on 6-21-40
the old mission and
the LaPolletts and
their peach enterprise:

(Concluding from yesterday.)
Well, the Oregon Institute building was erected, on Wallace Prairie, in 1842-3-4. Its cost was about \$3000. But no school was ever opened in that building. The intention was to sell off the land of the 640 acre claim on which the building was erected, and thus surround the proposed school with a dense population.

But, Christmas Day, 1843, Jason Lee took passage on the ship the intention was to sell off the land of the 640 acre claim on which the building was erected, and thus surround the proposed school with a dense population.

Gary offered that building which had cost \$10,000, for \$4000, and the trustees of the Oregon Institute took the offer, at the time of the selling of the building they had erected on Wallace Prairie, for \$3000, to John Lord Force, of the 1842 immigration. Force proved up the 640 acre land claim, and sold it to A. Bush. There has never been another transfer. The 640 acres belong to the Bush family. It is Bush farms headquarters; the headquarters house on the very spot of the Astor fort and the building that was intended for the Oregon Institute, but not so used.

So, when the Oregon Institute was finally ready to receive students, which was August 13, 1844, the mission was no longer alive or a going concern; the trustees and employees of the Indian manual labor school had been dismissed, and the Indian students for months had been scattered to the four winds. In short, what had been the manual labor school building was the place in which to open the Oregon Institute on its historic career.

W. H. Gray, who was then still at the building on Wallace Prairie, got up a petition for a meeting, the first "wolf" meeting, on Feb. 2, 1843, "at the Oregon Institute," as all the historians write—and all of them thought this was at the former Indian manual labor school building. It was at the building on Wallace Prairie, intended for the Oregon Institute, home, but never used for teaching. That was a natural mistake, by those who came after the first writers.

That first "wolf meeting," called the second "wolf meeting," at the house of Joseph Gervais, two miles by trail below the site of the mother mission; the "old" Lee mission. The "wolf meetings" were held to provide bounties for the scalps of wolves that were killing the stock—according to the report of the committee, really to get "constitution and laws" for the provisional government, which had so far used the laws of the state of New York.

The second "wolf meeting," at the Gervais house, on March 6, appointed a committee of 12 to hold the meeting of May 2, 1843, at Champego, to decide on the matter of framing a "constitution and laws."

That committee, at the May 2 meeting, recommended that a committee be appointed to frame the "constitution and laws." That was the report. That was all. The official recorder of the provisional government, Geo. W. Le Breton, wrote in his minutes of the report of the committee, that "a great majority being found in favor of organization, the greater part of the dissenters withdrew." That was what happened. The legislative committee of nine recommended by the committee of 12 met as ordered at the May 3 meeting, and framed the "constitution and laws." Met where? At the "old mission," of course, where board and lodging were free; for they were to get only \$1.25 a day, and to be in session only six days.

So they met at the "old mission," in the granary and hospital May 16-17, 18-19, and June 27-28, and framed the constitution and laws—and if you will give them a few more words, you will not be able to tell the constitution and the laws apart.

Now, this series must be wound up till some one wants to have further explanations. Please remember this: Monday, Oct. 6, 1834, Jason Lee and companions landed at the "old mission" site and began building their first little log house. That's the number one. Thursday, Feb. 15, 1841, the Oregon provisional government was established and set in motion, at that same spot. That's number two. Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1842, at the same place, the Oregon Institute, then by name of the same became Williamette University was organized there. That's item three.

(Continued on Page 7)

more and more of our goods. We would gain in prosperity and safety. The Chinese, it is argued, are nothing to us. We might as well buy our security from Japan and pay for it with China. Who should the United States do a thing, neither moral nor practical? Of whom should we buy our security? And, if we have real reason to be afraid of anyone, who is so fatuous as to suppose that our safety can stay "bought?"

We have come a long way from standards that gave us a right to national pride if dollar potentiality can bribe us to support aggression, which means the same thing in any language, Russian, German, Italian or Chinese. If we were going to move into the Far Eastern situation, we might better consider whether it should be to help aggression or help those who resist it. China, if given a little help, might be able to keep the Japanese too busy to meddle with any other enterprises. And the Chinese, far from objecting to American exploitation, would enjoy it.

We need no Chamberlain appeasements. They do not work. We need no Munich of the Pacific. What we need is power and position and that means production. We can "buy" American security, but not in Tokyo. It may be bought in the factories of America and paid for in American wheat.



"The Cairo Garter Murders"

By Van Wyck Mason

CHAPTER 22
The evening promised to be glorious, North decided some three hours later, with critical care setting his dinner coat tie.

"Wait here," North said, then added softly, "and keep your eyes skinned."
From the moment Natika gave him welcome, he sensed her to be in a sparkling mood. Indeed, if this were a trap it was very subtly arranged.

They ate in a garden beneath a date palm and were served by two soft-footed servant girls with great golden hoops in their ears and skin dull golden brown. From martinis and caviar to marrons glacés and kummel the repast was flawless.

Natika's salety gradually became effervescent and, throwing back her head, she sang some amusing chansonettes.
"Your cognac is superb," he murmured, taking a sip.

"It's over one hundred years old. What shall we drink to?"
"To the Goddess of Fortune who brought us together!" he suggested and, looking very tall, paused above her as she reclined on the settee. Impetuously Natika half arose, he bent and she slipped into his arms as easily as a young moon into a cloud.

"Well, moon ami," Natika looked up at him from under her wide winged brows. "Do you not also feel that tonight the desert could be exquisite?"
"Yes, the desert!" he sighed, for inexplicably that grin that Clive Bimbas had shown him flashed across his memory: All then Yusuf, aged 59, found on the desert shot through the stomach, Kait Barkat, aged 23, native of Syria, body discovered on the desert near Estitum, El-Gemil, etc., etc.

He drew a slow breath. "It should be an enduring memory."
With "Stag" Melborne as chauffeur, Hugh North and Natika Black sped through Cairo into the desert. Infinitely exhilarated by the moon and the skillful etching of palms and acacias against the sky, North stole a sideways glance at Natika. She with a kerchief bound under chin, peasant fashion, seemed no longer quite the serene creature she had been in her own house. Her eyes restlessly probed the route.

North speculated upon his choice of chauffeurs, upon the truculent set to Melborne's head and shoulders. Why the devil had he ever taken this chance without further investigation?
Resolutely he reined in an imagination careening across the borders of alarm. Natika must have sensed his sharp self-discipline for at that moment her small eyes came to rest against his shoulder.

"Isn't this night simply gorgeous? Oh—Hugh darling, do look at that marvelous tomb over there. Monsieur Phillipides once told me it is a princess's tomb. I think."
"It is glorious, Natika mia," he murmured into her ear. "Grand—but the most beautiful thing about all this is you."
"You dear old dear!" She gave a small wriggle of happiness and when her hand crept into his he held it tight, while with the other he expertly tested the contents of an evening bag lying upon her lap. Um! He recognized the shape of a compact, lipstick and purse—also that 25¢ what seemed like a small automaton!

Without warning the car slowed and Melborne's harsh profile swung sidewise. "The road forks here, Captain. Which one do I follow?"
"Tell him to the left, Hugh. It's north!" Natika's voice edged in a startled gasp and she sat bolt upright. "Mon Dieu! You have an American chauffeur!"

Good lord! The girl was actually a king's frightened, so frightened that North could not but wonder.
"There's no cause to get excited. My chauffeur comes well recommended. Ted Clark of our legation lent him to me." He saw Stag wince, set his jaw. "Is it

surfaced road?"
"No, but it is not rough," Natika murmured. "About four kilometers down the road you will find a ruined temple to Anubis on our right. Please stop there."
"I hope there's nothing associative about your choice of rendezvous."
(To be continued)

Club Meeting Postponed

BRUSH COLLEGE—The Home Economics club of Brush College has postponed its meeting scheduled for this week until next week.

A calm and careful foreign experienced ambassadors and international lawyers grasped the issue head-on at once in the formation of the republican platform at Philadelphia. Four were most prominent—Edge, former ambassador to Paris; Fletcher, who has held many top diplomatic posts; George Wharton Pepper, international lawyer with senate experience, and Governor Landon, a delegate to the last pan-American conference.

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Members of the state highway commission, accompanied by R. H. Backlock, state highway engineer, left here late yesterday for Roseburg. They will join a caravan there early today for a trip over the new Umpqua highway to Diamond Lake. This highway has been under construction for several years. There will be a luncheon at Diamond lake at noon. The highway commissioners will return here Saturday morning.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, June 20—Speaking of bottlenecks, congressmen are beginning to feel around to find out if the whole national defense program may not be sliding into an invisible one.

What started them was a bit of information their delegates to the launching of the battleship North Carolina picked up at the Brooklyn navy yard. An official there informed them his crews were only 40 per cent efficient due to the shortage of skilled labor. Every time he advertised for 100 skilled shipyard workers he said he could get only 4 or 5 who could efficiently perform the work.

In the house naval committee, another admiral told how inadequate were the provisions for schooling apprentices at the Philadelphia navy yard, where he was formerly assigned. He said there were only about 80 apprentices there due to restrictions he had adopted in negotiations with the union.

Apparently this same situation lurked in Mr. Roosevelt's mind when he talked of conscripting youth for skilled work training in the near future.

The rules committee in a preliminary session has discussed the sudden withdrawal by the navy department of conscripts for 48-hour week in navy yards working on defense vessels. Prevailing rule is 40 hours, a five-day week or eight hours.

Two unpublished opinions developed in the committee. One group held the 8-hour week was not feasible yet because of restricted capacity of materials and other factors. Another voiced the suggestion that the administration was skirting on soft snow because the political campaign is imminent.

Admiral Furlong of the bureau of ordnance privately told legislators he could get an order from the labor department for a 48-hour week as soon as the navy considers it necessary. Meantime the current arrangement, which has inserted provision requiring time and a half as well for clerks and non-union workers.

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N. Umpqua Road Will Open Today

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Radio Programs

- 6:30—Hotel Taft Orchestra.
- 6:30—Social Glee Club.
- 6:45—Dr. Katz.
- 10:00—Light of the World.
- 10:15—Pauline's Daughters.
- 10:30—Valiant Lady.
- 10:45—Betty Crocker.
- 11:00—The Merry Marlin.
- 11:15—Ma Perkins.
- 11:30—Pepper Young's Family.
- 11:45—The Merry Marlin.
- 12:00—Portia Black Faces Life.
- 12:15—Stella Dallas.
- 12:30—The Merry Marlin.
- 12:45—Stars of Today.
- 1:00—Girl Alone.
- 1:15—The Merry Marlin.
- 1:45—The O'Neill.
- 2:00—Hollywood News Flashes.
- 2:15—The Merry Marlin.
- 2:30—Against the Storm.
- 2:45—The Guiding Light.
- 3:00—The Merry Marlin.
- 3:15—Hotel Taft Orchestra.
- 3:30—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.
- 3:45—The Merry Marlin.
- 4:00—Wait Time.
- 4:15—The Merry Marlin.
- 4:30—Don Amerigo Show.
- 4:45—Story Behind the Headlines.
- 5:00—Hummer's News in Action.
- 5:15—Fred Waring in Pleasure Time.
- 5:30—Edgewater Beach Orchestra.
- 5:45—The Merry Marlin.
- 6:00—Lincoln Hotel Orchestra.
- 6:15—Archie's Cruise.
- 6:30—Death Year Detective.
- 6:45—Freda Ebaner Orchestra.
- 7:00—University Explorer.
- 7:15—Hummer's News in Action.
- 7:30—News Flashes.
- 7:45—Glean Shelley Organist.
- 8:00—The Merry Marlin.
- 8:15—Francis Drake Orchestra.
- 8:30—Olympic Orchestra.

- 8:45—Market Reporter.
- 9:00—KOLN KOLN.
- 9:15—Headlines.
- 9:30—Bob Garrow Reporting.
- 9:45—Consumer News.
- 10:00—Kate Smith Speaks.
- 10:15—The Merry Marlin.
- 10:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
- 10:45—Our Gal Sunday.
- 11:00—The Merry Marlin.
- 11:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
- 11:30—Night to Happiness.
- 11:45—Hummer's News in Action.
- 12:00—Big Sister.
- 12:15—The Merry Marlin.
- 12:30—Fletcher Wiley.

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