

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
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Geography of Oregon

There are 238,400 farm people in Oregon living on 68,823 farms with an aggregate crop acreage of 4,202,562, of which only 3,151,323 acres produced crops in 1938. There were crop failures on 88,220 acres. On these farms there are also 12,441,065 acres of pasture land of which 2,709,658 acres consist of woodland pasture.

Farmers in Oregon raised corn on 64,825 acres, wheat on 929,612 acres averaging 20.6 bushels to the acre. Farmers and dairymen in Oregon own 920,097 cattle including 256,891 cows which were milked at some time in 1938. They own 190,746 swine, 2,154,110 sheep, 163,915 horses and mules and 2,942,605 chickens.

Not that these facts are of particular significance at the moment, but just any moment they are likely to be exactly the facts that someone wants. Likewise there are innumerable other facts about Oregon which, at most any moment, someone will want to know. Not all of the facts about Oregon are to be found in any one book.

Yet upon brief inspection one gains the impression that there are more facts about Oregon, likely to become useful to any citizen from time to time, in the recently-issued volume "Physical and Economic Geography of Oregon" published under supervision of the Oregon State System of Higher Education, than in any other source with which we are acquainted.

This book presents detailed information upon Oregon's natural background, its physical background including its geological history, its eight natural regions, its climate, major soil types, flora, fauna, its people including the aboriginal natives and the present residents.

In addition to that, more than half of the book is devoted to Oregon's resources and industries; detailed agricultural data as we indicated at the outset, including the history of Oregon agriculture, a discussion of land ownership, major land uses, types of farming, the horticultural industry, field crops, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, beekeeping, the fur industry, reclamation and conservation, commercial and game fisheries; the lumber industry, mineral resources, power resources; manufacturing, transportation—and scenery.

Nobody had better try to stump us, hereafter, on facts about Oregon—or if someone does, he had better demand an immediate answer and not give us time to consult this book. Needless to say, it should be in every school in Oregon, of whatever grade, and in every library; and there are a lot of individual citizens whose work is of such nature that this book will be of special value for ready reference.

Axis Pledge Week

Exactly what Japan and Spain need is a good, fast, hard-hitting war. Neither has been fighting very much, except off and on for the last four or five years, and a good, tough scrap on the side of the axis powers is exactly what their tired economies, their mulcted people and their peanut-minded leaders need.

The axis leaders, the Hollywood-smooth Ciano and the two-bit Bismarck, Ribbentrop, have been trying to sell the Spanish on declaring war against Britain in the expectation of regaining Gibraltar, lost since 1704. The Japanese have had "axis support" dangled in front of their noses for their far eastern policy, and are apparently willing to take perhaps the longest shot known and accept a German-Italian promise at face value. In return, they will clean up Britain and the United States in the orient.

The idea is really rather simple, as the axis smoothies have been attempting to point out to the Spanish and Japanese diplomats for a number of weeks. Both countries, one located in the extreme west of Europe and the other in the farthest Far East, can cash in in a territorial sense, and also become charter members of the new order in Western Europe, all for a little military support in crucial spots at a time when the British empire is taking its worst soaking in centuries.

It sounds, in fact, like bargain-counter conquest, underwritten, at least in theory, by the German divisions which marched through Holland, Belgium and France last spring. What is not mentioned is how the German air force is going to help the Japanese strike at the East Indies and Australia though to take the Berlin papers at face value, the German fliers could do it from their present bases with half a tank of gas and only one wing, and exactly how a German fleet is to be built and transported overland to Singapore.

It sounds easier, though, for the Spanish. All they have to do is wave their arms, make grimaces and loud outcries like the ancient Iberians who had a tough time with the Roman legions, and let the German *Landwehr* boys do the work around Gibraltar. How it will be when the blockade cuts off the bare supplies of oil and wheat which have been coming to Spain even now is conveniently ignored, but then this subject may be only a democratic affectation of people who are naive enough to think men have to eat to live. The new order will fix that.

And so it goes. The Spaniards and the Japanese have a good deal in common, and one of the things they share is rulers who are not especially bright. That the people should suffer for them is a tragic thing, however, and one for which the only specific is the ultimate overthrow of the get-rich-quick tyrants in Central Europe.

The City Manager Plan—V

Medford is operating under a municipal system which is nominally less similar to the city manager plan than that of Hillsboro, which was described in the fourth article of this series, but appears actually to be a closer adaptation than Hillsboro's. Medford has not changed its charter at all, yet it has a city superintendent who exercises many of the functions of a city manager.

Medford's case is significant for obviously the city is under no legal obligation to retain this system; it must, in fact, strain a point or two in order to operate under such a plan; yet its imperfect adaptation of the city manager idea has worked out so well that it is being retained and officials are hoping to take further steps in that direction, as the following letter, which this newspaper received from Mayor C. C. Furnas, reveals:

This will acknowledge your inquiry with reference to the form of municipal administration of the City of Medford.

Pursuant to the charter of the City of Medford, the administration of the city is in the Mayor and eight elected councilmen.

For a number of years past, however, the various councils of Medford have had in mind the advantages of the City Manager form of government, and have endeavored to centralize the administration of the City as far as possible in the City Superintendent, trying to use the City Superintendent's office, as far as possible, for purchases, for all departments, as a clearing place for information and reports, and to place responsibility upon the City Superintendent for the proper functioning of the various departments of city administration.

We feel that much progress has been made and that our present form of government is much more efficient than the old Mayor and Councilmen form.

C. C. FURNAS, Mayor

Bits for Breakfast

By E. J. HENDRICKS

Vancouver is oldest town 9-27-40 in Washington story of how it was started by McLoughlin of the Hudson's Bay Company:

One may find in Meany's History of the State of Washington a rather interesting story of the founding of the first town in what is now the state of Washington, Vancouver. Its location was:

"On going down the Columbia river in 1824 to take up his work at Fort George (present Astoria), he (Dr. John McLoughlin) observed an attractive little plain approaching the bank of the river near Point Vancouver, the highest place reached by Lieutenant Broughton in 1792."

(That was Lieutenant Wm. B. Broughton, under orders from Captain George Vancouver of the British Royal Navy, who, upon hearing of the discovery by Captain Robert Gray in the early afternoon of May 11, 1492, of the River of the West, having crossed the bar and anchored his ship the Columbia half mile from the north bank of that river west of Point Ellice, northwest of what is now Astoria, and close to a large village of Chinook Indians, had named the River of the West the Columbia, after his vessel.

Lieutenant Broughton had, coming over the Columbia bar, left his vessel the Chatham, at anchor off what is now the quarantine station opposite Astoria, October 24, 1792. (The reader will note that he was five months and 13 days after Gray in getting into the Columbia.) Then Broughton ascended the Columbia with most of his crew in two boats, the pinnace and cutter, to a point above Washougal, making observations and soundings and bestowing names upon islands—as though he had been the discoverer of the River of the West, and the British government the owner of it. On the sixth day he named Mount Hood, for Alexander Arthur Hood, afterward Lord Brinfort of England, a personal friend of Vancouver. Broughton was one of the cockiest, nerviest fellows of all history; what is more, the American people let him get away with it, and have not slapped his ears down, so to speak, in all these 148 years.)

Quoting Meany further: "That was chosen as the site, and early in 1825 McLoughlin began the construction of Fort Vancouver. (That was of course Dr. John McLoughlin, who had become chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company, and so virtually the emperor of the Oregon Country, with absolute power, though the joint occupancy agreement between the United States and Great Britain was in effect; on paper.)

"At that time the Horticultural Society of London had sent out to the Columbia river a representative whom the Indians soon called the 'Grass Man.' This was David Douglas, the famous Scotch botanist. (The Douglas fir was, rightfully, named for him.) Dr. McLoughlin took him to Vancouver in a boat on April 8, 1825, and he at once began excursions for seeds and plants, returning from one of these, he made this interesting entry in his journal:

"I arrived at Fort Vancouver on August 5th, and employed myself until the 18th in drying the specimens I had collected, and making short journeys in quest of seeds and plants; my labors being materially retarded by the rainy weather. As there were NO HOUSES yet built on this new station, I at first occupied a tent, which was kindly offered me, and then removed to a larger deer-skin tent, which soon, however, became too small for me, in consequence of the accumulation of my collections. A hut, constructed of the bark of 'Thuja Occidentalis' (cedar), was my next habitation, and there I shall probably take up my winter quarters."

"That is a picture from the beginning of the oldest city in the state of Washington. Fort Walla Walla (of the Hudson's Bay company) was begun in 1818, and later Wallula grew up at the same place which might cause a dispute on this point. But the life of Vancouver has been continuous from 1825 to the present time, and is fairly entitled to the honor of being known as the commonwealth's oldest settlement. (Fort Walla Walla of the United States Army and the city of Walla Walla, Wash., were not ever in any way connected with the Fort Walla Walla of the Hudson's Bay company, or the Wallula that came later.)

"James Keith, the predecessor of McLoughlin on the Columbia river, when asked by the directors of the Northwest Company if he could not raise food for his men, replied that the country WAS NOT AGRICULTURAL, and food would have to be transported over the (Rocky) mountains or by ship around Cape Horn.

"This ridiculous idea was promptly abandoned under the new regime. (The Hudson's Bay company and taken over the Northwest Company's fields were cultivated, a gristmill and a sawmill were built, and at the end of the first decade thousands of bushels of grain were produced. There were hundreds of cattle, horses, sheep, goats and hogs.

"The next spring, McDonald returned and in a book called 'Journal of Occurrences at Nisqually House' (forts were 'houses' with the trapping companies) he began the record in the usual Hudson's Bay company company's spirit of carefulness. The first entry included the following: 'May 30th, 1832. Thursday. Arrived here this afternoon from the Columbia.'

(Concluded tomorrow.)

Today's Garden
By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Mrs. N. M. is another newcomer to the west who thinks we Oregonians are making too much fuss over spittle bug. She writes she found a copy of a spring paper in which "quite a bit was written about the little spittle bug, which we of the east consider only an interesting phenomena. I believe you'll make all work of your garden in the west."

That may be all very true, but if we don't want to make work of it we had better move into an apartment and forget about gardening. Fishing and hunting or playing golf are all work to let us look at it that way. If one doesn't like fishing or hunting or gardening, one better just not tackle it because it is certainly going to seem like hard work if there is no fun found in doing it.

The readers ago we westerners also thought spittle bug was an "interesting phenomena" but when that interesting bit of nature does so much damage that thousands of dollars have to be invested in its extermination, some of the interest just naturally goes out. I have been thinking for some time when I read in the national farm and garden magazines that people must worry about the spittle bug that that very same bug will get them if they don't watch out. That's what happened our strawberry and grain fields here. Only Mrs. N. M. is watching out. I advise Mrs. N. M. to follow closely the spittle bug spray program next spring or she will be very sorry before many weeks of gardening have arrived.

"Not just any old garden," she elaborated once more on these modern young people who remained friends after their divorce.

When Michael met Judith that evening, he seemed excited. They went to a little French restaurant near the Penn station. They sat a long time over dinner, laughing and talking. Just before they were ready to leave, when the dining room was deserted, Dudley tossed a small box to Judith with elaborate carelessness. Judith opened it. A glimmering ring lay in her hands. It must have been three carats, square cut and perfect.

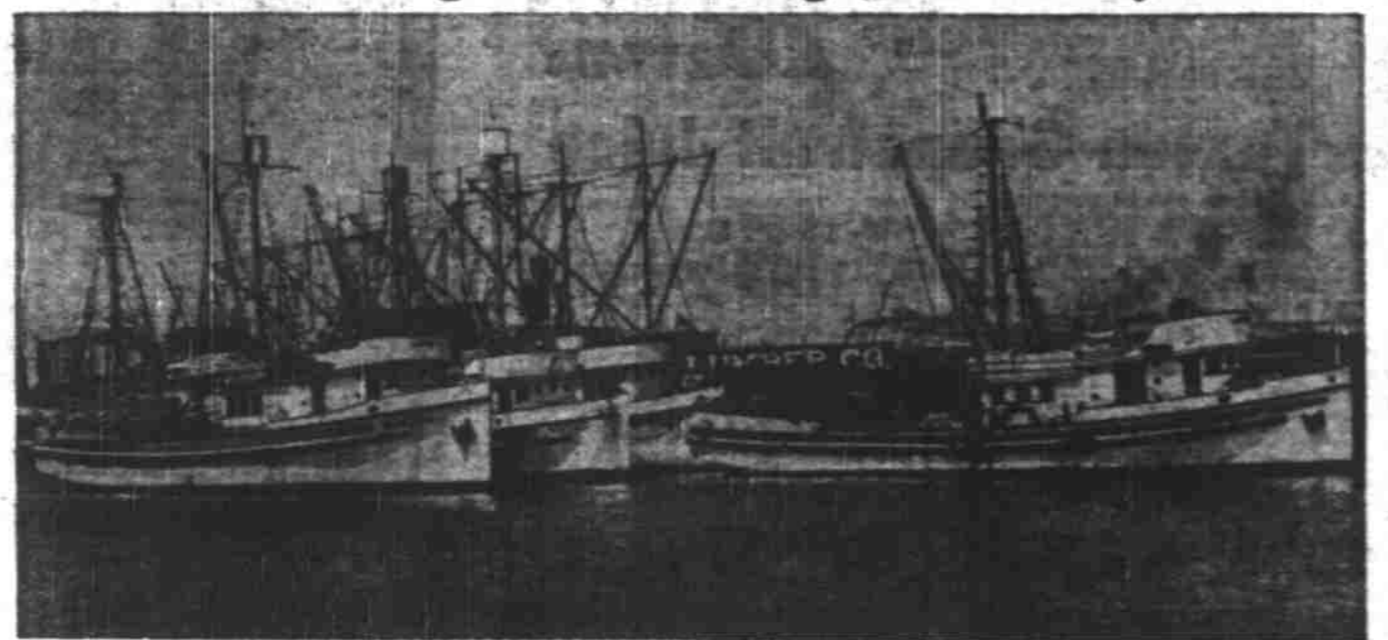
"How can I accept it, Michael?" "You must. It's our pledge for our new life. For it is to be a new life, isn't it, Judith?" "Yes."

Thames Wharf Fires Guide Raiders to Targets



Night fires raging through these Thames-side dock buildings are result of flashing German incendiary bombs. British caption on photo from News of the Day Newstead said raiders returned to bases to spread more destruction and to prevent firefighters from combating the ghostly flames.—IIN photo.

Even Fishing Smacks Being "Drafted" by US



Alongside sleek battleship, tub-like fishing smacks are unimpressive. But eight of these little work-boats will soon become part of the US navy. Purchased in Los Angeles harbor recently to be used as minesweepers, a group is pictured above at San Pedro ready to be commissioned.—IIN photo.

"Flying Blinds" by VERA BROWN

Chapter 28, Continued
Tex was drinking ginger ale. "I've got him on the wagon!" Sonia boasted. "Isn't that something?" Judith agreed silently, that it was. Maybe she was what Tex needed. Sonia had warned Judith the "Grass Man." This was David Douglas, the famous Scotch botanist. (The Douglas fir was, rightfully, named for him.) Dr. McLoughlin took him to Vancouver in a boat on April 8, 1825, and he at once began excursions for seeds and plants, returning from one of these, he made this interesting entry in his journal:

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"Then it's settled." Judith felt caught in a net. She loved Michael, but something held her back. Her eyes told him she was troubled. But his plea was moving.

"I'm asking nothing, not for a long time, Judith. Just love me. That's all I ask." He kissed the hand that now wore his ring.

"(To be continued.)
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Two Escaped Germans Captured, Re-Interned
CALGARY, Sept. 26.—(P)—Irwin Hattman, 30, and Olfred Schoenberg, 34, German prisoners who escaped from a western internment camp Sunday, were captured late Tuesday, according to reports reaching military authorities here.

"I'm tired of all this foolishness. You're going to marry me, Judith, right away! Tomorrow, Friday!"

"I'm afraid to chance losing you, Judith. I couldn't now, after all we've been through. Promise me, Judith. I won't press you too much."

That diner did not pass unnoticed as Hugh Lanning had warned in two afternoon papers front-page story with "art" on an inside page. Cafe crowd columns elaborated once more on these modern young people who remained friends after their divorce.

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News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Not all the defense money is going for defense. The appropriations apparently are being stretched to cover just about every phase of government activity under the sun, not the least of which is reelection of Mr. Roosevelt for a third term.

No less an authority than Dr. Homer H. Harriet Elliott here said contributes an official suggestion somewhat along this line in the elegant new weekly pictorial magazine issued by the NDA at government expense. It is printed on the best glossed paper, contains as good photographs as any privately owned pictorial magazine. A recent issue contains a foreword by Miss Elliott saying defense not only means planes, guns and such military things, but—

"It means maintaining the health and physical fitness of our people, furthering their economic well being and security, conserving and increasing the benefits of our democratic way of life... every undernourished family, every person who is ill, or who is without proper medical care, every person living under crowded, unhealthful, unsanitary conditions is as truly a weak spot in the nation's defenses as an unguarded point on the coastline... Eliminate malnutrition, provide adequate housing facilities and welfare which will insure the nation a people physically and mentally fit to meet their defense responsibilities."

Use of the national defense program as campaign material has been more directly attempted in a recent speech by Mackenzie Perkins, the labor secretary. She told the Illinois state federation of labor what a boon the administration was bringing to labor. It would create "4,400,000,000 man-years of labor," the lady, who has spent eight woman-years in the cabinet, allowed.

Not to the public works branch mindfull of the political hay in the defense effort. It has published an elegant and expensive booklet containing photographs of battleships and planes, as if it built them. The text of the book "Millions for Defense," however, reveals only that in the past seven years, over a billion dollars of what was then thought to be relief money, was actually spent by DWA for national defense, no doubt in the knowledge that Hitler would overrun France and threaten our security this year.

The technique is to be extended to the airways. Mr. Roosevelt himself has asked Wythe Williams, a commentator, to gather a round table of fellow commentators to tell the world weekly how the national defense program is being created. One of the broadcasting companies thought this move had such political intonations, it would decline to swallow the suggestion and refuse free time for it. The declination will no doubt prove to be only momentary, as the federal communications commission has such powers over radio operation as to make the doubtful company appreciate, upon reflection, that such a program would be a true public enterprise.

Best of all, however, is a government propaganda movie being prepared now to advertise the old Tennessee valley project as a defense endeavor. The matter is being kept somewhat quiet, because congress once declined to appropriate funds for government propaganda movies. But a certain department of government has let its funds be used and the picture is expected to be completed shortly.

Thus does it become plain that the socializing era is not over, not even in abeyance, but is to proceed more expansively under the new defense billions appropriated by congress, and in step with progress toward war.

"National Defense" is only the new moon sign of the new deal. Inside nothing is changed. Business is proceeding as usual, but expanding, everything from social welfare, federal concern with those who are ill, crowded and unsanitary, FWS, TVA, housing right down to the sweetest and most expensive publicity ever conceived in the mind of man.

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Guard Training Sites Assigned

25,000 Men to Be Camped at Fort Lewis and Fort Stevens

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(P)—Training camp assignments for the entire national guard, including units not yet ordered to active duty, were announced today by the war department.

The guardsmen will be scattered among 59 camps and cantonments, mostly in the south, for their year's intensive training. A few assignments were tentative and some involved changes of station for regular army garrisons. The list of assignments, by posts (troops to be housed in cantonments unless otherwise designated) with the number assigned to each post, follow in part: Fort Lewis, Wash., 121st officers, 11 regular army officers, 22,851 enlisted men; 41st div. (Ida., Mont., Ore., Wash. and Wyo.), 116th Obs Sqn (Wash) 194th tank Bn (three companies), 144th FA (Calif), 205th CA (Calif) 163rd anti-tank Bn., 115th Cav. (Wyo.)

Harbor defenses of Columbia, Ore., (Fort Stevens) 62 officers, 1222 enlisted men; 849th CA HD (Oregon).

Bomb Scare Felt In Washington, DC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(P)—Secretary of Labor Perkins ordered the labor department evacuated this afternoon and it was reported that the order resulted from a rumor that a time bomb had been planted in the building.

Guards cleared the rooms and halls about 4:45 p.m., when most of the employees had left, and no one was allowed to enter. The federal bureau of investigation was understood to have made a search, but a spokesman declined any comment.

A labor department official said he understood the scare was precipitated by the presence of a bomb. He had been told that the FBI had received the letter.

Radio Programs

These schedules are supplied by the radio stations and are changed by the stations without notice to this newspaper.

- 6:00—European News.
- 6:30—Ink Spots.
- 7:00—Buildings of Tomorrow.
- 8:00—News.
- 8:15—Dunkel Football Forecast.
- 10:00—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra.
- 10:30—Musical Interlude.
- 11:00—This Moving World.
- 11:15—Man With a Pipe.
- 11:30—Our Friendly Neighbors.
- 11:45—Teatime Music.
- 12:45—Statesman of the Air—Maxine.
- 1:00—News.
- 1:30—Musical Melodist.
- 1:45—Melody Lane.
- 2:00—Breakfast Club.
- 2:30—News.
- 2:45—Desserts.
- 3:00—Johnnie's Call.
- 3:15—John Agnew, Organist.
- 3:30—Popular Music.
- 3:45—Keep Fit to Music.
- 4:00—News.
- 4:15—Bill Never Forget.
- 4:30—Hills of Seasons Past.
- 4:45—Bachelor's Children.
- 5:00—Our Friendly Neighbors.
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- 12:15—Byrd and Marge.
- 12:30—Stepmother.
- 1:00—By Kathleen Norris.
- 1:15—Story of Mrs. Valleys.
- 1:30—Slings 'Em.
- 1:45—Scottsboro Blues.
- 2:00—Story of Mrs. Valleys.
- 2:15—Holla Hopper's Hollywood.
- 2:30—Jerry Jordan.
- 2:45—The World Today.
- 3:00—Hills Again.
- 3:15—Newspaper of the Air.
- 3:30—Byrd and Marge.
- 3:45—Grand Central Station.
- 4:00—Believe It or Not.
- 4:15—Orin Tucker Orchestra.
- 4:30—Amos 'n' Andy.
- 4:45—Lanny Ross.
- 5:00—Johnny Pennington.
- 5:15—Kate Smith.
- 5:30—Sullivan Reviews the News.
- 5:45—Sam Haysen.
- 6:00—Five Star Hotel.
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- 7:15—Teatime Music.
- 7:30—Statesman of the Air—Maxine.
- 8:00—Musical Melodist.
- 8:15—News.
- 8:30—Hills of Seasons Past.
- 8:45—Bachelor's Children.
- 9:00—Our Friendly Neighbors.
- 9:15—Teatime Music.
- 9:30—Statesman of the Air—Maxine.
- 10:00—Musical Melodist.
- 10:15—News.
- 10:30—Hills of Seasons Past.
- 10:45—Bachelor's Children.
- 11:00—Our Friendly Neighbors.
- 11:15—Teatime Music.
- 11:30—Statesman of the Air—Maxine.

- 12:15—Byrd and Marge