

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 25, 1851

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Mandate: "We, the People"

"We, the people" have spoken. And "We, the people" are weary of politics. Sorry, but there is a question left over. It was propounded here, you recall, on the eve of election: "What will the mandate be in case of a Roosevelt victory?"

There was, at the time, no clear answer. From the White House there is still no answer, nor is there likely to be one until the inauguration in January and the message on the "state of the union."

"We, the people" have however provided the mandate if there is one, and "We, the people" are entitled to interpret it. Four years ago the mandate was read, not in the bare fact of the Roosevelt victory but in its landslide proportions. It seems therefore eminently fair to read the 1940 mandate in similar fashion but with different results.

Roger Babson, who was whether you realize it or not a defeated candidate, has pointed out that the margin of victory was, according to one method of calculation, less than one per cent. If 125,000 voters in New York, 70,000 in Massachusetts, 10,000 in Idaho, 18,000 in Minnesota, 11,000 in Wisconsin, 47,000 in Illinois, 34,000 in New Jersey, 63,000 in Kentucky, 75,000 in Ohio and 45,000 in Missouri had voted the other way, Willkie would have been elected.

Or if those "if" figures fail to impress, let us take a positive view and point merely to the 23 million "votes against Roosevelt" as they have been described in some cynical quarters. On the ratio of total vote to total population, they represent more than 65 million Americans.

Now if those were "anti-Roosevelt" votes, the implication is plain. They mean opposition to both Roosevelt and the new deal. But what of the 26 million Roosevelt votes? Did they all represent endorsements of the new deal? Take a look at the Oregon figures. Roosevelt received 258,267; Willkie 221,609. But most of the same people voted in the congressional election; the three republican candidates received 266,201 votes, the three democrats 190,588. The issues were the same; the personalities differed. It seems apparent that a great many votes were cast for Roosevelt, the man, and they should be subtracted from any endorsement of the new deal. Subtract also several million votes cast in the south, not for Roosevelt but against Ulysses S. Grant, and at least five million votes in payment for government checks, and what have you?

You have a mandate, not perhaps to scrap the new deal but certainly to halt its leftward trend and to correct its abuses. And if you don't accept our interpretation—though we speak for "We, the people" of Marion county—listen to the editor of the Woodburn Independent, who voted for Roosevelt:

There has been a lot of talk about dictatorship in this country, Mr. Roosevelt, and your name has been connected with it. It is now up to you to conduct your administration in such a way as to prevent, so far as you are able, the possibility of dictatorship by yourself or anyone else. . . . There has been a lot of talk about war. . . . It is up to you to try your level best to keep the nation out of war if it can be done without sacrificing the national integrity.

There are a lot of things that are not quite right about your administration, Mr. Roosevelt. Most of them were pretty well pointed out during the recent campaign. While a lot of wild statements were made, a lot of truth was told too. Now it is up to you to separate the grain from the chaff, determine the valid objections to your policies, and correct them as far as you are able. The government is going deeper and deeper into debt. The country's preparedness program is lagging, and you didn't start it as soon as you should have. Money is being wasted on many public improvements. Regulation of our economic life is being pushed farther than the people want it pushed.

Mr. Roosevelt, you have one of the most difficult jobs that ever confronted any man, but you asked for it. The country gave you the job, and the country is supporting you. The rest is up to you.

Such is the mandate, viewed from both sides of the fence. Will it be so viewed in Washington, DC? Though the election was close, the "opposition" has nothing tangible to show for it; not even increased representation in congress. All it has is the mandate—and a voice. There is something of poetic justice about that. The government is left free and unhampered but the moral pressure of almost half the nation's disapproval is there, to be felt rather than seen.

If we keep on in this direction we'll have this election won instead of lost. Maybe it was, at that.

Armistice Day

How is one to account for the difficulty Armistice day encounters in becoming established as a general holiday? It has been celebrated for 22 years; it has received all of the congressional approval accorded to any other holiday. Yet annually there arises a dispute over the degree of its observance; specifically, as to whether the retail stores shall close.

Though the controversy has seemed warm in Salem, the motives of everyone concerned have been excellent. Salem merchants did not object to closing; they were anxious to close. But quite properly, they wanted potential competitors for their regular trade in other cities to follow suit. On the other side of the picture, a spokesman for a group of patriotic organizations in advocating store closing, used the unfortunate words "or else." But the sting is removed from those words if it is recognized that "or else" meant merely "no parade." Certainly the veterans would be on defensible grounds if they refused to drum up a crowd for the benefit of non-cooperating merchants.

Cooler heads have prevailed and the matter is settled to everyone's satisfaction. Armistice day will be observed here as completely as in the past, and for this the merchants are to be complimented. They are making a real sacrifice.

Yet it remains to be said that this would be a poor time to slight a patriotic holiday. This month, with the selective service program just getting under way, would be a poor time to suggest that the sacrifices of those who served in past wars have been forgotten. And this year, of all years, would be a poor time to neglect celebration of the blessings of peace, the primary theme of Armistice day.

In the North Atlantic

In the North Atlantic, off the granite coast of Newfoundland, during this season of the year ships at sea proceed with caution and to the unceasing accompaniment of whistle-blasts, which disturb sea birds still following resonant from land. In the winter the sea itself lies sullen and grey, bearded with whitecaps, like an old man nursing a grievance. On stormy days the water becomes frenzied-mad, cold, grey-white, or suddenly deep gunmetal when a comb lift over the rail and floods the foredeck.

In these winter-bound latitudes, along which once sailed Norsemen in quest of lands lying west of Iceland and Greenland, now plunge and ride the convoys of the English, bringing planes and food and munitions from Canadian and American factories. And in them, in the foggy shrouds which lie along the waves off the Newfoundland crags, came both drama and tragedy last week, both pregnant for the future of the mortal storm abroad.

According to the reports which Berlin has announced with pride, and on which the admiralty of Great Britain has responded with a sharp "no comment," a British convoy of naval and freight-laden vessels was sailing eastward in the region of the Grand Banks. Then, in a moment, out of the blackness of fog and mist which invariably hovers over the sea in this season, rose the shadow of a German warship, though what one the outside world does not yet know.

Apparently the German opened fire on the merchantmen, and began a bloody, destructive course among the clustered ships. There can be no doubt that the British destroyer

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

How may one get 11-10-48 early Oregon history straight? the meaning of Chemeketa once more:

A very agreeable young lady hunted the "bits" she culled a couple of days ago, asking questions.

She wanted to know how the writer knew, for instance, that the Oregon territorial legislature of 1857-8, was held in the Holman building, and that territorial and state legislatures were held therein for some 20 years in all, before the second Oregon capitol was so far distant as to accommodate the two houses of that body.

And how did this writer know which was the Holman building, and how it came to be called the Holman building?

And how did he know the council of the 1853-4 legislature was held in the Rector building, and the house in the Nesmith-Wilson building? And what and where was the Rector building, and the Nesmith-Wilson building? And so on and on.

The young lady had evidently studied with the class of history teachers the members of which think that when a writer of history makes a positive statement, he or she should place a mark for a footnote, and in the footnote give what some other writer of history has said.

That is not a bad idea, but in the case named no writer of history has ever said anything about them. Then, besides, one or more former writers of history may have been mistaken, or were just plain liars.

Take the case of the name Chemeketa, for instance. Some reader will recall (or will he or she?) that the issue of this column for October 3, last month, this writer answered the question of a Medford lady, sent to the Salem Chamber of Commerce, as to the meaning of the word Chemeketa.

Well, in the past two weeks, three residents of Salem have asked that question, by personal contact, telephone and letter. Not one of the three had read the article printed October 3, or remembered it.

And, as to references: Bancroft's History of Oregon (two large volumes), is standard. In volume 1, page 191, after a long and largely meaningless introduction in hifalutin language, these words appear:

"The spot thus chosen by Jason Lee for his second mission headquarters was a large, fertile and fertile plain, south of the original site, and only ten miles distant. The place was called by the natives Chemeketa, that is to say, 'Here we Rest.'"

The "S" is the mark of the Bancroft writer for a footnote reference, which reads "Brown's Willamette Valley, MS. 12." What does that mean? It means that Bancroft, or, as represented that he had, a manuscript by a man named Brown, and that Brown said in the manuscript that Chemeketa means "Here we Rest."

The Brown manuscript was probably written by Henry Brown, who generally signed himself J. Henry Brown. He was a relative of our present Bart Brown Barker, and of Thomas Cox, who established the first store in what became known as the "Walrus" store building, at the northeast corner of Perry and Commercial streets, as the marker there on the Waters building in shows. Bancroft gives Brown's few words of biography, on page 848 of his first volume, thus:

"James Henry Brown, an immigrant of 1847, and author of several manuscripts in my collection. In his 'Autobiography,' MS. 20-5, a work from which I am able to gather much excellent information, gives an account similar to that of Ross, of the treatment of his train by the Cayuses. George H. Hills, MS. 1, mentions that his wife nearly lost her life by an Indian at the crossing of Das Chutes river. (She was the grandmother of Homer Davidson, in his day the world's greatest cartoonist.) Grinn in his 'Emigrant Anecdotes, MS. 5, says that the Indians were extremely insolent to the immigrants, and behaved in a belligerent manner on the Umatilla."

J. Henry Brown wrote a good deal of history, in addition to what he gave to Bancroft, and he was generally very reliable. But he was wrong (and it is to be told Brown in his manuscript that Chemeketa meant "Here we Rest." But he was not the only Oregon old timer who was wrong when he was wrong, as Bancroft represented.

There were at least a dozen guesses at the meaning of the Indian name. They were all wrong, excepting Father J. L. Parish, as noted in the article in this column on October 3d.

As to the buildings in which

guardians—some of them probably the "ancient relics" of the American fleet, now seeing duty under the White Ensign—threw themselves on the attacker, but to slight avail. When the drama was complete, and the German raider had again merged its own dark bulk with the hovering mist, the convoy was scattered, and much of it was sunk.

Again there can be no doubt that the Royal Navy took up the chase against the German; seeking to search him out in an Arctic lair, and to give him, as the Ajax and its brothers gave the von Spee off the River Plate last December, a dose of medicine to heal his pride. By this time the pursuit may be finished, for good or ill; the ship sunk or taken, or free and cruising the berg-ridden wastes of the north, waiting to make good another attack on another day.

But whatever the conclusion of the sea battle may be, it is deeply significant of the weakening of the British fleet arm by the need for ships and sea power in the Mediterranean. During the World war, although the high sea fleet of the German emperor was far greater than the present naval squadrons, no such mass destruction of convoys occurred throughout the conflict, by surface or sub-surface craft. The peril lies closer now to "Churchill's island" than it has ever lain before; and the steel walls which have taken the place of Nelson's walls of oak are no longer the certain, sure bulwark which they once were from North Cape to Aboukir. And if they cannot meet the challenge, Britain is lost, for the first time since Solway Moss and Hastings.

The Tattooed Woman



Radio Programs

- These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations made by stations are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this news department.
- KSLM-SUNDAY-1260 Kc.**
8:30-Melodic Mood.
9:00-Popular Music.
9:30-Melodic Mood.
10:00-Morning Revue.
10:30-American Lutheran Church.
11:00-Hawaiian Paradise.
11:30-Symphony Orchestra.
12:00-Rumba Rhythm.
1:00-Young People's Church.
1:30-Organized Press News.
2:00-Popular Music.
2:30-Boys Town.
3:00-Organized Press News.
3:30-Vocal Varieties.
4:00-Popular Music.
4:30-Sun Echoes.
5:00-News.
5:30-Old Fashioned Revival Hour.
6:00-Popular Concert.
6:30-News.
7:00-News.
7:30-News.
8:00-News.
8:30-News.
9:00-News.
9:30-News.
10:00-News.
10:30-News.
11:00-News.
11:30-News.
12:00-News.
- KOW-SUNDAY-960 Kc.**
8:30-Sunday Service Program.
9:00-News.
9:30-Wings Over America.
10:00-On Your Job.
10:30-Organized Press News.
11:00-Chicago Round Table.
11:30-Getaway to Musical Highways.
12:00-Breakfast Club.
1:00-Organized Press News.
1:30-Starts of Tomorrow.
2:00-News.
2:30-Your Dreams Come True.
3:00-Organized Press News.
3:30-Campus Annual Report.
4:00-Beat the Band.
4:30-News.
5:00-Bandwagon.
5:30-Charlie McCarthy.
6:00-One Man's Family.
6:30-Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
7:00-American Home Family Music.
7:30-Organized Press News.
8:00-Parade of Years.
8:30-Deer John.
9:00-Jack Benny.
9:30-Falter Fishball.
10:00-The Parker Family.
10:30-Sherlock Holmes.
11:00-Safety Club.
11:30-Bridge to Dreamland.
12:00-Bal Tabernacle Orchestra.
- KEX-SUNDAY-1160 Kc.**
8:00-Annals of Salem.
8:30-Allis Roman.
9:00-Leader Layton Singers.
9:30-De Brock.
10:00-Radio City Music Hall.
10:30-The Quiet Hour.
11:00-Organized Press News.
11:30-American Pilgrimage.
12:00-Foreign Policy Association.
1:00-News of the Headlines.
1:30-Great Plays.
2:00-Organized Press News.
2:30-Organized Press News.
3:00-Booktalk Labor Party.
3:30-Organized Press News.
4:00-Organized Press News.
4:30-Organized Press News.
5:00-Organized Press News.
5:30-Organized Press News.
6:00-Organized Press News.
6:30-Organized Press News.
7:00-Organized Press News.
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10:30-Organized Press News.
11:00-Organized Press News.
11:30-Organized Press News.
12:00-Organized Press News.
- KSLM-MONDAY-1260 Kc.**
8:30-News.
9:00-Melody Lane.
9:30-Organized Press News.
10:00-Organized Press News.
10:30-Organized Press News.
11:00-Organized Press News.
11:30-Organized Press News.
12:00-Organized Press News.
- KEX-MONDAY-1160 Kc.**
8:00-Annals of Salem.
8:30-Allis Roman.
9:00-Leader Layton Singers.
9:30-De Brock.
10:00-Radio City Music Hall.
10:30-The Quiet Hour.
11:00-Organized Press News.
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10:30-Organized Press News.
11:00-Organized Press News.
11:30-Organized Press News.
12:00-Organized Press News.
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10:30-Organized Press News.
11:00-Organized Press News.
11:30-Organized Press News.
12:00-Organized Press News.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALION

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Tribune within John Lewis' CIO is beginning to boil. Lewis has let all his boys know he is not going to retire, in response to some of their recently shouted invitations. He is just going to stop out back—by failing to stand for re-election at the impending national convention—but the question is how far.

The Lewis wing has been attempting to promote election of his close companion, Phillip Murray, but the Sidney Hillman crowd won't stand for it. A split seems likely, in which a substantial bulk of CIO may wander back into the AFL, leaving the Lewis faction holding a slightly smaller bag than usual.

Administration counts see an impossibility of complete labor peace in the situation, but every prospect of a 75 per cent peace which, of course, would be extremely satisfactory to AFL and the government.

The position of Lewis is not as weak as you might suppose. His hold on the leadership of the United Mine Workers is so strong as to be virtually incontestable. This organization is main source of CIO financial revenues. Some figures indicate UMW has contributed \$269,000 a year in special per capita assessments. It is unlikely Lewis would care to continue to finance a CIO organization he could not control. So if his friends Murray is not elected at Atlantic City, a rather full reorganization of the union labor movement can be looked for as a natural sequence.

First startling sign that was raised within the government to startle observers here after the election was the announced suggestion of Interior Secretary Ickes that the "press should be free like the radio."

Implications that could be drawn from this statement were spectacular. The radio operates under the thumb of government licenses. If that is what Mr. Ickes considers freedom, some of his hearers went away from his press conference with the fear he might have had a loose thought about government licensing of newspapers—renewable every six months to a year as in the case of radio—to see that they behave in an acceptable manner.

But another thing Mr. Ickes said at the same time indicated he favors a democratic method rather than a fascist licensing system. He complained that the press was more than 90 per cent for Willkie in the election, whereas the voters were only 45 per cent pro for Willkie. He seemed to favor proportional representation of the electorate in the press.

If Mr. Ickes intends to proceed against the press on that line, he will naturally first be required to afford proportional representation in the government and in the president's cabinet for the 23,000,000 people who voted against Mr. Roosevelt. He cannot consistently proceed to provide representation for all the people only in the press and not in his own government, especially as the government is primarily constituted to represent the whole people as they vote in elections.

The conflicting methods of fascism and democracy which Mr. Ickes mentioned probably mean only that he does not know exactly what he means or wants. Only thing certain is that he does not intend to abandon his favorite whipping boy, the press.

There is every evidence that the treasury hurried to proclaim a prospective increase of

- 8:15-Breakfast Club.
- 8:30-News.
- 9:00-News.
- 9:30-News.
- 10:00-News.
- 10:30-News.
- 11:00-News.
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- 11:30-News.
- 12:00-News.

the debt limit. Treasury Secretary Morgenthau spoke without text. His first accounts were so confusing, in a minor way, that the first news dispatches were erroneous in some particulars (as between bonds, bills and notes) and had to be corrected later.

The buoyant effect upon the stock market, however, seems to have gone a little higher than anticipated.

As one good treasury friend put it next day: "Perhaps we should have announced for an increase of the debt to \$184,000,000 before the shine of the election wears off."

His remark was only fractionally facetious. The increase to \$184,000,000 or \$25,000,000,000 is obviously only the first step to meet what the rearmament program will require.

OSC Dads Elect Dr. Bain to Head

CORVALLIS, Nov. 3.—The Oregon State college Dad's club elected Dr. Neil Bain, Portland, as president today. He succeeds Dr. Perry Hopper, Portland.

The dads branded the college auditorium as inadequate for student needs and said the gymnasium needed rearrangement to avoid overcrowding and fire hazards. Faculty members told the fathers action was being taken already.

Other officers elected were: Sam Dolan, Corvallis, vice-president; James B. Buman, Portland, secretary; O. K. Maris, Portland, treasurer; and E. W. Anderson, J. Dick and P. C. Hopper, all of Portland, directors.

"Trial Without Jury"

By JAMES RONALD

Chapter 18

"Do you think anyone in the world would put up with you if it weren't for your money?" demanded Dorothy suddenly. "You make no effort to be pleasant. You delight in picking holes in everyone. Why, you wouldn't dare behave the way you do if you weren't rich. There isn't a hotel or boarding-house in the country where you're not welcome for a single day if you couldn't pay well enough to make it worth while to put up with your vile temper. Uncle Simon has no money but we all love him. There's nothing mercenary about our love. When he comes to visit us he comes empty-handed but we're all glad to see him. We'd be glad to see you if you'd only be half-human, but you won't be, because money has poisoned you until you think you can afford to look down on everyone."

"You express yourself less vehemently than your sister," pursued Miss Osborne, "but I see you hold the same view. And you, Master Michael, have you no desire to give your aged and despicable aunt what—I believe—domestic servants and people of that class call a piece of your mind?" "Oh, what's the use?" muttered Michael. "Ann's said it'll well, all. But this: if you'd earned the money you'd have a perfect right to do what you liked with it, and we couldn't grumble. But you didn't earn it. You inherited it from a member of the family and you've no right to do anything with it when you die except pass it on to another member of the family. If Grandfather had wanted it left to charity he'd have left it to charity himself. Don't think I care what you do with it. I don't want it. We'll probably be happier without it; I can't see that it's made you happy. If you'd spent it all and had a good time, I'd say good luck to you. If you gave it away during your lifetime as you did the lives of some poor folks more bearable, I'd say, 'Well!' But to hoard it like a miser all your life and then toss it to charities simply to spite Dad—well, that's not my idea of fair play."

Shamus stamped into the room, whistled in her mistress's ear, glanced at Miss Osborne, and stamped out. Little Peter was squirming in his chair as though he had something on his mind. The outraged Octavia turned a caustic glance on him. "You, too, well, what if it? I may as well hear what the two-year-old thinks of me." Peter looked at his mother. "Pissure," he said, "may I go out to play?" Edith's gaze, stricken and sorrowful, traveled round the table, resting in turn on the faces of each of her children. "You may all leave the room," she said at last. (To be continued)

You'll Enjoy
EXERCISE
And Your Favorite
MUSIC
When You Join
"The Musical Exerciser"
Mon. - Wed. - Fri.
8:15 A.M.
K-S-L-M
1360 Kc.