

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

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Commonwealth Disclaims Communists

Have you a distant relative who has been convicted of
horse-theft?

There's no need for a show of hands; it isn't necessary
to confess. But if you can even imagine such a situation, and
can further project your imagination to cover the regard, you
likely would have for the errant and unfortunate relative, it
becomes easier to understand the action of the Common-
wealth Federation last Saturday in barring from its mem-
bership all members of the communist party.

Incredible as it may seem to persons constitutionally un-
able to look at the "liberal" movement in any of its phases
without "seeing red" in only one shade, there has been, ever
since the Moscow variety of communism began to show its
totalitarian horns and tail, a sharp division between it and
the sincere followers of socialism in the United States. Since
the Berlin-Moscow tieup of late 1939 the division has wid-
ened until, for the reasons of cousinly association hinted at
above, socialists have come to hate communists more than
they hate capitalists.

Carry this little figure of speech involving family shame
a little farther and you will understand why old-line democ-
rats like the Capital Journal, discomfited by the existence of
this troublesome upstart relative, couldn't be expected to
see any good in anything that Commonwealth might do. True,
there were some votes against the resolution, and more
against the part of it that proposed barring communist party
candidates from the Oregon ballot. But there is no evidence
that those who voted thus were themselves communists;
probably most of them had somewhat the same viewpoint as
Monroe Sweetland who bitterly attacked the "reds" but op-
posed curtailment of their political privileges.

At any rate this column, not being bothered by family
shame in this particular instance, is quite willing to accept
at face value Commonwealth's "red purge." As far as we
are concerned Commonwealth is strictly a socialist-new deal
organization, still "radical" if you please but absolved of
all suspicions of Moscow-inspired disloyalty.

But that doesn't mean we will cease to look upon it as
a disturbing element and a misguided group for all its sin-
cerity; for, as we have insisted ad nauseam, socialism is not
Americanism and it cannot be successfully grafted onto the
tree of democracy.

What Do You Mean, Health?

Emphasis has been given at various times and for var-
ious purposes to the high percentage of volunteers or con-
scripts who were rejected by the army in 1917 and 1918 for
failure to pass the physical examinations. Often these figures
are cited in an effort to prove that the national health is at
rather a low ebb. A similar point will be made in connection
with the current selective service program when the per-
centages become available.

In connection with all such statistics it should be borne
in mind that by far the greater number of those rejected
for military service, fall short by reason of defects of teeth,
eyes or feet, or because they are underweight. Only the first
and last of these four types of defects have any real connection
with the individual's general health. A boy with flat
feet, or one who is nearsighted, may be Tarzan's double in
all other respects. A boy with bad teeth is in danger of suffer-
ing bad health but there is no certainty that he actually
is. Even underweight is only tentatively an indication of poor
health.

Leaving out of consideration those "rejects" who merely
fail to meet some of these technical requirements, it is safe to
predict that the number found to be suffering from some
actual health defect which will hamper them in civil life, will
be remarkably small. A bulletin of the Metropolitan Life
Insurance company predicts that the incidence of serious
health impairments will be smaller than in 1917-18, for the
definite reason that public health efforts have advanced
much farther in the United States than they had at that
time.

Many more communities provide health services which
make possible the discovery and correction of defects in child-
hood. The strides made in the fight against tuberculosis will
be found to have reduced this disease as a cause of incapacity
and in general, the young man of military service age will
be found to have benefited from better nutrition and better
conditions of environment, than were enjoyed by his father
who was called to the colors a generation ago.

Compliment to Mott

Either there has been a dearth of editorial discussion
of the fourth congressional district issue, or this department
has slipped up in its reading of the exchanges. Perhaps the
newspapers are holding their fire until the legislature meets.
Several have reprinted The Statesman's editorial on the sub-
ject, a few have commented but we recall none that has taken
a definite stand. Certainly that is not a reflection of public
lethargy.

As The Statesman has previously suggested, issues are
being raised which have little to do either with equitable or
logical division of the state. Walter Pierce suggested a "Co
lumbia district" which would relieve him of the task of rep-
resenting the northern strip of counties—the ones in which
his perennial reelection has encountered opposition. Mean-
while Oregon Voter quotes Johnny Kelly to the effect that
most western Oregon counties but particularly Lane and
Clatsop, want to be included in the new district; not because
they dislike being represented by James W. Mott, but because
if they were in another district one of their own citizens
might have a chance to go to congress.

Such motivation was anticipated when the issue first
arose but this newspaper did not consider it either a proper
motive or one in which Marion county was particularly con-
cerned. Neither does it appear to be a matter of concern to
Congressman Mott. He enjoys representing the most popu-
lar district in the nation, but at election time it involves an
extra burden. Now he is certain in any event to lose some
portion of his constituency; but the eagerness of certain po-
litically-ambitious sections for inclusion in the new district is
a compliment to Mr. Mott's political strength and effectiveness.

Judge McMahan, whose state of health was a matter of
concern during the summer, is now fully recovered and on
the job. This was proven the past week by his open letter
attacking legislative log-rolling and his blistering rejoinder
to a Portland lawyer's affidavit of prejudice. The enforced
rest was evidently good for his liver, judging by the bile
emitted in that court order. Local politicians may now watch
their step more closely. The Judge is back, in fine form;
and the winter promises to be interesting, what with the leg-
islature, a new district attorney, a new justice of the peace,
a new county judge and commissioner. Politics hereabouts
somehow loses its zest when Judge "Mac" is on the sick list.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Nearly 15 year old 12-17-40

story of Sager children
in Hearst's Cosmopolitan
imposed on the Reader's Digest:
(Continued from Sunday)

Still quoting from the Elisabeth
(Sager) Helm interview: "Cap-
tain William Shaw rode on horse-
back from our camp on the Uma-
tilla river to Dr. Whitman's and
arranged to have us stay at the
Whitman mission that was in
Captain Shaw was to call for us
the next spring, and take us to
the Willamette valley. Captain
Shaw drove with us to Dr. Whit-
man's mission. There was an in-
fringement of the law in front of
the house.

"Dr. Dagon stopped the cart at
this ditch, and I saw, coming
from the house, a tall, matronly
woman, whose yellow hair had a
tint of copper. It was Naacless
Prentiss Whitman. . . . As Mrs.
Whitman came out toward our
cart she was accompanied by a
little dark haired, dark eyed girl
who was as pretty as a picture.
This little girl was Helen Meek,
daughter of Joe Meek by his first
wife.

"Mrs. Whitman came to the
edge of the cart and began talk-
ing with Captain Shaw. Turning
to Helen Meek, she said: 'Helen,
run to the mill and tell the doc-
tor to come and see my new chil-
dren. . . . When Dr. Whitman
came into the house he smiled at
once and said to Mrs. Whitman,
'Where are the boys?' Mrs. Whit-
man said, 'The little girls are to
stay with us this winter, but the
boys are going through to the
Willamette valley with Captain
Shaw.' Captain Shaw told Dr.
Whitman that my mother wanted
the children to stay together. Dr.
Whitman said: 'If you are going
to have the girls, I must have the
boys.'

"Dr. Whitman went out to the
cart, talked to Captain Shaw, and
a moment or two later he came
in with me and my sister. Mrs.
Whitman has us all come in to
supper, and Dr. Whitman walked
around the table and waited on
us. . . . When we all sat down to
the table there was a table full.

There were Dr. and Mrs. Whit-
man, Dr. Whitman's nephew,
Perrin Whitman, who was about
16; David, a little half-breed In-
dian boy, Helen Meek and Mary
Ann Bridger, both of whom had
white fathers and Indian mothers,
and we seven children.

"Dr. Whitman was a very gen-
ial, kindly man. He was fond of
romping with us children, and we
did not feel at all in awe of him
as we did of Mrs. Whitman. She
did all the disciplining in the fam-
ily.

"I went to live with the
Whitmans on October 17, 1844,
and they were killed November
23, 1847, so we lived with them
for more than three years. I said
the agreement was that we chil-
dren were to stay at the Whitman
mission during the winter of
1844-5. We had been there only
four days when Dr. Whitman
started off on horseback to over-
take the wagon train and told
Captain Shaw he need not come
in the spring to get us, as he
was to stay and help to keep us.

"When Dr. Whitman was at
Salem on this trip he went out to
Howell Prairie to visit Captain
Shaw. Captain Shaw told me about
this visit many years later. He
told Captain Shaw he was going
back to the States and change our
names to Whitman, on account of
property rights.

"Captain Shaw told him that he
had known our father, Henry Sager,
well and had respected him
greatly and that it did not seem
right to change his children's
names. Dr. Whitman said, 'We
are going to adopt the girls, and
we thought it would be best to
change their names to Whitman,
but since you feel as you do about
it we will let them retain their
own names of Sager.'

"This was only two or three
months before the massacre. Dr.
Whitman had arranged to buy the
property of the Methodist mission
at The Dalles for \$600. Mrs.
Whitman's sister, Miss Jane
Prentiss, was coming out (from
New York state) to be a teacher.
She was expected that fall.

"The place that became Salem
was not called Salem in 1847,
when Dr. Whitman visited Cap-
tain William Shaw. It was then
called The Dalles and the Ore-
gon Institute that in 1853 became
by change of name Willamette
University. The town became offi-
cially Salem when it was platted
and the plats filed—first, North
Salem, by L. H. Judson, Febru-
ary 15, 1850; then Salem proper
by W. H. Judson, March 22, 1850
(W. H. Willson, March 22, 1850
then Salem, by J. B. McClane,
June 8, 1851. McClane's Salem
was what was known as Boon's
Island, surrounded by North Mill
Creek to the west and the mill race
of the mission, and a number of white
women, who were compelled to
go sewing for the savages. In the
month of waiting, they used up
several bales of calico and flann-
el in making shirts for the sav-
ages.

Mrs. Helm (who had been
Elizabeth Sager) told the story
of the Whitman massacre, a

"Thumbs up"



"Trial Without Jury"

By JAMES RONALD

Chapter 28 Continued
"The following day, Sunday,
my son left for Washington. On
the train he thought over the
whole situation and decided that,
in yielding to his parents, he was
being unfair to the girl he loved.
He decided to take the next train
home but, when it came to the
point, he found that he could not
do that. His mother had put it
to him that, unless he broke with
Miss Osborne for the time being
at least, he would be estranged
from us for good. Quite naturally,
he felt that this was a prospect
not lightly to be faced.
'He could not make up his
mind what to do. His parents and
his future—or the girl he loved?
No easy choices, gentlemen. There
was a train leaving for the shore
resort where he was apprehended
last night and, of a sudden whim,
he took it. He wanted time to
think, to make up his mind in
peace.'

Editorial Comments

From Other Papers

OREGON FINANCES SOUND
The state of Oregon is in sound
financial condition, but this fortu-
nous condition has not been
maintained without a struggle.

We, too, have had our wild
schemes, submitted to voters by
the initiative. Not so bad as Cali-
fornia, perhaps, but sufficient to
wreck state finances if these laws
had been enacted. Fortunately,
Oregon voters have exercised
sound judgment, when issues
were presented to them. The leg-
islature, in turn, has been conser-
vative.

In both California and Wash-
ington the situation is vastly dif-
ferent. California's finances are
in such bad shape that no one can
foretell what the outcome will be.
The state deficit runs into mil-
lions, and yearly grows worse in-
stead of better.

Washington, a comparatively
young state, is almost as bad
shape. Washington's debt does not
approach the California total, but
the situation there still is serious.
And, to make matters worse,
Washington voters recently passed
a pension measure granting each
veteran \$40 a month. The leg-
islature, in whole or in part, was
asked in the complaint.

The courts as a whole are chary
about invalidating measures ap-
proved by the people, yet it is
difficult to see how Washington
can remain solvent if this addi-
tional drain is imposed. No one
challenges the desirability of \$40
pensions, but the fact remains that
in every state where such liberal-
ity has been attempted, financial
disaster has been threatened. Only
by ignoring the law and appor-
tioning available money on a pro-
rata basis was Colorado able to
escape insolvency, in a similar
situation.

Oregon may seem too conser-
vative, at times, but better that
way than bankruptcy.—The Dalles
Chronicle.

gruesome tale, as a awful mass
murder, and of the capture and
detention of the women and chil-
dren by the Indians.

Elizabeth Sager was herded in
what was called the "mansion"
house of the mission, with other
children, and a number of white
women, who were compelled to
go sewing for the savages. In the
month of waiting, they used up
several bales of calico and flann-
el in making shirts for the sav-
ages.

(Concluded tomorrow.)

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A
cluster of discouraged individuals
in the national defense commis-
sion has been
counseling Mr.
Roosevelt to de-
clare a national
emergency—just
to shock the
country into a
deeper realiza-
tion of defense
responsibilities.

There seems to
be no other
excuse for such a
drastic step.
Leading legal
lights around the
Justice depart-
ment have been
officially but truthfully that the
president would pick up no worthwhile
legal power thereby. Their off-lip
opinion has been that Mr. Roose-
velt would have to get legislation
from congress for each additional
important act. The industrial mo-
bilization plan for "M-Day," for
example, is in the form of a bill.
Few of its industrial control pro-
visions could be excused until con-
gress specifically approved. No
"dictator" over the aviation indus-
try, for another example, could be
appointed by FDR without legis-
lative action.

No one in or out of the com-
mission is saying the situation
needs anything like as strong
action as suggested by the
above examples. The discour-
aged ones have talked only of
the need of leadership, coördina-
tion and cooperation—not more
laws. The problem is ad-
ministrative, not legal.

Only excuse for a national emer-
gency therefore, would be to shock
the nation. A less dramatic and
more efficient course is favored by
most.

Aid to Greece is just a diplo-
matic way of describing aid to
Britain. The British are doing
nearly all the air fighting in
Greece and there a broad suspi-
cion that they have land troops in
action. . . . The financial leaders
in congress are talking about post-
poning tax increases until late in
the session so they will have the
experience of the March 15 re-
turns. Informal consultations are
now being held quietly with treas-
ury acturaries but nothing is taking
shape yet. . . . US destroyers
have been quietly pulled in from
the outer fringes of the 300 mile
neutrality patrol, for fear some
German submarine will mistake
them for one we sold the British.

Cost guard cutters are being sub-
stituted. These are painted white
and could not be mistaken for a
British destroyer. . . . For some
reason the British tried to keep
secret the death of Lord Lothian,
the best ambassador they have
ever had here in public times. After
the report was published, a news-
man, seeking confirmation, used
an old reporter's trick upon a
British career diplomat, leaving
the embassy. "It's very sad news
we have this morning, isn't it?"
he asked, expecting an affirma-
tive response which would give
him his story. The diplomat moved
not a muscle, replied: "Why?"
Confirmation had to wait until
British reserve had worked its
normal course. . . .

A far-reaching deal is being
negotiated—not without official
notice—by International
Telephone and Telegraph and
the Nazi-dominated Rumanian
government. IT & T wants to
sell its Rumanian telephone sys-

tem to the government and be
paid in frozen Rumanian funds
in this country.
There are two billions of frozen
foreign dollars in this country.
Mr. Roosevelt put them into the
refrigerator as the governments of
ten nations fell before Nazi or other
aggression—France, Belgium,
Denmark, Holland, Norway, Ru-
mania, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia,
Luxembourg.

From a new government of
these frozen nations have seized
American properties in turn.
Rumania has taken oil wells
into the management of "a gov-
ernment monopoly" which ob-
viously is controlled by the
Nazi.

There are some authorities here
who want this government to de-
fract the American holdings of
these countries in payment for
American properties taken by the
Nazi and others. About half a
billion dollars worth of property
is in that category. But direct ac-
tion might be unconstitutional,
certainly would be complicated.
Although it has been discussed
quietly on high, the idea has been
tentatively rejected as unwise.

Far more satisfactory would be
a voluntary deal among the lines
upon which IT & T is working. If
it works other voluntary arrange-
ments will be promoted.

The William Allen White com-
mittee which has been aaving
things fairly much its own way
for months is going to get some
opposition in the field of influenc-
ing America's public opinion. Chi-
cago's America First committee
is moving into Washington and
going into national expansion.
Leading the Washington cam-
paign are the wives of two democ-
ratic senators, Bennett Clark and
Burton Wheeler; CIO John Lewis'
daughter, and William Caste,
friend of Herbert Hoover, thus as-
suring a strong non-partisan pow-
er.

Purpose: "To oppose our en-
tance into the war"; "Help Brit-
ain within the existing neutral-
ity law."
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cate, Inc.; reproduction in whole or in
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Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

And this garden seems to be all
indoors!
A.A.—Do not set your Rex Be-
gonia in full sun. It prefers a
north window without much sun
or at least a dimmer sun than the
south window exposure you have
been giving it.
The same holds true of your Chi-
nese rubber plant. Exchange the
places for the geranium and Be-
gonia and rubber plant. Your
geranium will not bloom at all if
it does not have considerable light
and warmth. The geranium will
do better if its soil is low in ni-
trogen and comparatively high in
potash and phosphorus. Too much
nitrogen gives it only leaf-growth.
Overwatering, over fertilizing and
poor ventilation will cause the last
spot which you complain of on
your geranium.
J. L.—The African violet does
not need much light. It will grow
comparatively well in a north
window. They like a mixture of
compost soil and leaf mold. But if
you can get to you directly from
the florist, I wouldn't worry about
the soil yet. It is undoubtedly
growing in the best soil it can be
in.
Don't get water on the leaves of
the African violet as this causes
them to rot. Water well and regu-
larly but do not have the soil
saturated at all times.

Radio Programs

These schedules are supplied by the res-
pective stations. Any variations noted
by listeners are due to changes made by
the stations without notice to this news-
paper.

- 10:30—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—News.
11:15—St. Francis Hotel Orchestra.

- 6:30—Milkman Melodies.
7:30—News.
8:00—Hit and Eccecum.
9:00—Popular Variety.
9:30—News.
9:45—Vocal Varieties.
10:00—Pastor's Call.
10:15—Melodic Meads.
10:30—Popular Music.
10:45—News.
10:50—Hilbilly Serenades.
11:00—Salmon Kivania Club.
11:30—Popular Music.
1:30—Musical Memories.
2:00—Salem Art Center.
2:15—Imperial Station.
2:45—Grandma Travels.
3:00—March Treasuries and Rec.
3:30—Your Neighbor.
3:45—Carol Lighthouse, Ballads.
4:00—Crossroads Troubadour.
4:15—News.
4:30—Treasure Melodies.
5:00—Popularity Row.
5:30—Trip to Toyland.
5:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
6:45—Singing Strings.
7:15—Interesting Facts.
7:30—Popular Music.
7:45—Harry Owens Orchestra.
8:00—News.
8:15—Popular Music.
8:30—George Lee Marks Presents.
8:45—Concert Gems.
9:00—News.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:30—John R. Kennedy.
10:00—Hits of the Day.
10:30—News.
10:45—Popular Music.
11:15—Dream Time.

- 6:00—Sunray Serenade.
6:30—Trail Blazers.
7:00—News.
7:45—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Stars of Today.
8:15—Against the Storm.
8:45—The O'Kallins.
9:45—The My Shadow.
10:45—Dr. Katz.
11:15—Armies of All Churches.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Light of World.
12:00—Story of Mary Martin.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—The Family.
12:45—Vic and Sada.
1:00—Backstage Wit.
1:15—Stella Dallas.
1:30—Lorraine Jones.
1:45—Young Wilder Brown.
2:00—Girl About Town.
2:15—Long Journey.
2:30—The Guiding Light.
2:45—Life On Today.
3:00—Novelties.
3:15—News.
3:30—Jazz of Today.
4:45—E. V. Kaitenberg.
5:00—Red Armstrong.
5:30—Harold Gold's Treasure Chest.
5:45—Tuesday at Six.
6:00—Fisher McKeen and Molly.
7:00—Bob Hope.
7:30—Dale Walker's Melodrama.
7:45—True Living Treasure Time.
8:00—The Organ.
8:15—Johnny Freeman.
8:30—Johnnie Holm Orchestra.
8:45—Battle of the Bands.
9:00—News Flashes.

- 8:45—Newspaper of the Air.
8:50—Second Wave.
4:15—We the Abbotts.
4:30—Second Husband.
4:45—News of the Air.
5:15—The World Today.
5:30—First Nighter.
5:45—News of the Day.
6:00—Larry Kent Orchestra.
6:00—Professor Qui.
7:00—News of the Day.
7:15—Invitation to Learning.
7:30—News of the Day.
8:15—Lenny Ray.
8:30—Court of Missing Heirs.
8:45—News of the Day.
9:30—Baker Theatre Players.
10:00—Viva Star Final.
10:15—News of the Day.
10:45—Ben Field Orchestra.
11:00—Sammy Strand Orchestra.
11:25—News.

KALZ—TUESDAY—1940

- 8:00—News.
9:15—The Home-makers' Hour.
10:00—Weather Forecast.
10:15—News of the Air.
11:00—School of the Air.
11:45—News of the Air.
12:00—The Market.
12:15—Farm Hour.
1:00—Farmers' Half Hour.
1:30—News of the Day.
2:15—Little Red Schoolhouse.
2:30—News.
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
5:00—On the Campus.
5:15—News.
6:30—Farm Hour.
7:00—State of Oregosioevatia.
7:45—Consumer News.
8:00—School of Music.
8:30—School of Music.
8:45—School of Science.

KALZ—TUESDAY—1940

- 8:00—Memory Thinker.
9:00—Good Morning Neighbor.
9:45—Buyer's Paradise.
9:55—This and That.
10:15—Women's Side of the News.
9:45—Keep Fit to Kustle.
10:00—John B. Hughes.
10:15—The Young Women.
10:45—Bachelor's Children.
11:00—Friendly Neighbor.
11:15—The Organist.
11:30—Concert Gems.
12:45—News.
1:15—The News.
2:00—Sunshine Program.
3:00—News.
3:15—The Young Women.
3:30—News.
4:30—These United States.
4:45—Sands of Time.
5:00—News.
5:30—Shafter Park.
6:00—Captain Mitchell.
6:30—The Organist.
6:45—John B. Hughes.
7:00—Sunshine Program.
7:15—The News.
7:30—The Young Women.
7:45—The News.
8:00—News.
8:15—The News.
8:30—The News.
8:45—The News.
9:00—The News.
9:15—The News.
9:30—The News.
9:45—The News.
10:00—The News.
10:15—The News.
10:30—The News.
10:45—The News.
11:00—The News.
11:15—The News.
11:30—The News.
11:45—The News.