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

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Copyright

"Locked out" by the radio chains and under attack from the federal department of justice, music composers who are members of ASCAP already are "facing the music" and a further blitzkrieg in the Oregon legislature such as is proposed in Sen. Coe McKenna's bill which would make it illegal for any considerable number of composers or publishers to band together for the purpose of collecting royalties, seems out of place and ill-timed.

The steps which the United States attorney general is taking may logically be expected to cure any evils which may exist in the copyright protection system, while the ASCAP-BMI struggle promises or threatens, depending upon the point of view, to kill or cure that system. In other words, the entire copyright question as it relates to music is in a volatile state and this is a poor time for a state legislature to meddle-especially a legislature which is just about to start serving without pay and trying desperately to wind up its busines as promptly as possible.

There, is a certain educational value however in the issue which Sen. McKenna has belatedly sought to inject into the session. The justice department, theatre proprietors, dance hall managers, jute box entrepreneurs and even the radio tycoons all concede that the laborer is worthy of his hire, even though he be a Tin Pan Alley laborer. Copyright, they declare, must be protected. They object only, in typical "yes, but" fashion, to the method.

It will be interesting therefore, if the Mc-Kenna bill reaches the hearing stage, to hear just what substitute method these "yes, but" people have in mind. ASCAP undeniably has its faults. It may be demanding unreasonable royalties, and not enough of the proceeds may reach the composer. But what is the acceptable substitute? From the tenor of the McKenna measure, one gets the impression that each song writer is expected to go dashing about the country, bargaining for a few cents royalty here and there, checking up and prosecuting anyone who has played his music for profit without paying royalty. Even if this were possible, it would be as costly and inconvenient to the music producers.

If that isn't the idea, what better one do the opponents of ASCAP have in mind? If they have none, then one must conclude that their real purpose is to rob the composer of his just compensation. Obviously all this is a national problem with which the Oregon legislature cannot cope; but its consideration here may shed some light on the fundamental issue-and on the motives of the contending parties.

### Encirclement

No one can deny, as the Tokyo papers said, that Japan is hemmed in, encircled, stifled by the threatening states of Britain, America, Australia and Holland as represented by her Eastern Indian possessions.

Similarly, no one can deny that the United States is hemmed in, encircled and stifled by Canada, Mexico, Japan and Russia. All have somewhat different national interests from ourselves, are motived by a somewhat different mode of thinking, and would undeniably like to have the resources which we as Americans possess. If Japan is encircled, so are we.

As a matter of fact, the United States feels bound, as Japan, in the words of her foreign minister, does, to establish "a mutual prosperity sphere," and that this policy is a national conviction. America would be inclined to fall short of the Japanese promise to make such a sphere "firmly at any cost," but nonetheless would like to see it created.

Encirclement, and the will to build new dominions for "mutual prosperity" are hardly new battle cries, either for America or for Japan, however, and it is to be doubted that such decrepit arguments, created out of such fustian and cast loose on the winds of the world in the haranguing of Japanese newspaper scribes can have very much effect on the future of East Asia, the United States or the world.

The intention of producing them, of course, is to make them the heralds of fear among those who would deny Japan her conquests; and for all their ludicrous wisdom they will have effect if they tighten for a moment the nerves of the waiting people in the Indies, Australia and what was once French Indo-China. Words such as these are the white missiles of conflict which is still held in abeyance until a riper hour.

All one can add by way of postscript is that nobody's taken in, and that if Japan still wants to go south for fame and fortune, the risks are exactly the same as they were day before yesterday before the original little Nipponese found they were encircled. In some ways even that's better than being conquered.

## Bridges

The Oregon state highway commission is hereby granted and vested with authority and power in the name of the state of Oregon to make and enter into agreement or agreements with the government of the United States or any of its agencies, with the state of Washington, any county, municipality, port or other political subdivision of the state of Oregon, with any person, persons, individuals, associations, corporations, domestic or foreign, for the purpose of carrying out or putting into effect the right, power and authority granted by the provisions of this act or by any other law .-Sec. 2, HB 204, Oregon legislature.

That phrase "any other law," remindful somehow of HR 1776 in congress—the lendlease bill-occurs in several places in the bill before the Oregon legislature designed to empower the highway commission to build or buy bridges across the Columbia river. The authority granted in the section quoted above

would appear ample, to say the least. The list of introducers of HB 204 is headed by Rep. Heisler of The Dalles and Rep. Lage of od River. Meisier's co deduce are interested in a new bridge across the Columbia somewhere in the vicinity of The Dalles or between there and the Deschutes river mouth. Some of Rep. Lage's constituents might

on the other hand, be interested in persuading the state to take over the two privately-financed toll bridges; the Bridge of the Gods and the one at Hood River.

Now it may be that the distressed entrepeneurs of these bridges and the Rainier-Longview span are entitled to relief. But a more urgent circumstance is that from Hood River eastward and then northward, there is no bridge across the Columbia between Oregon and Washington; there is no bridge until one crosses into Washington and reaches Pasco. This is a case of unwarranted retardation of transportation facili-

It is true that the bill in the legislature would empower the highway commission either to build new bridges or to buy old bridges, and heaven knows what else. But in view of the greater urgency of new bridges, it might have been better to grant that authority-if it is lacking now-than to open the gate as widely as this bill proposes.

#### Surveyor

In the hurly-burly of the legislative session, it is sometimes difficult to give proper due to right decisions made in other, more local branches of government.

The legislature, however, should not steal public attention and approval from the important decision of the Marion county court, and particularly of County Judge Hewlett, to demand that the county surveyor submit his financial records and those of his deputies to the county treasurer, and in other respects conform to statute instead of to his own caprice.

The surveyor, as state auditors have previously pointed out, has made a habit of running his office as a realm apart from the rest of the county administration, a custom which is neither pleasing nor favorable to the public which provide that official with his job. It is entirely in the county's best interests that greater responsibility should be exacted of the surveyor in coordinating the fiscal affairs of his department with those of the remainder of the county

## **News Behind** The News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19-The congressmen, who -like business men around the country-think the British aid plan behind this lend-lease bill is a matter of one, three or five billion dollars at



the most, are going to get the shock of their lives when the lid is taken off the arrangements now being made. The first phase of the program is apt to reach the fabulous figures of \$10,000,000,000 to \$12,-000,000,000. Only three men know the

details, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Knudsen, and Mr. Morgenthau. They are not saying anything until after the legislation is enacted. But the \$10,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 figures are

Paul Mallon those commonly used as a rounded total for the minimum goal in defense commission conferences. It explains ominously the silent opposition of the administration to republican proposals for \$2,000,000,000 or \$3,000,000,000

First public peep indicating extent to which the defense directors have expanded their vision lies in the statements of E. R. Stettinius, jr., head of the priorities division. He announced last October 11 there would be plenty of aluminum to meet the demands of the defense program. He doublevowed the statement on November 28, saying the production of aluminum during the next two years "appears adequate to take care of military requirements as now estimated and present civilian requirements with a sufficient surplus to permit some increase in civilian requirements." Then he got sore about it on December 29. He said:

"It is unfortunate that public anxiety over our national defense program should be based on shortages (aluminum) which do not exist. Creation of such anxiety, which has no basis in fact, serves no patriotic purpose."

But here on February 12 he publicly urged users of aluminum "to give immediate attention to the use of substitutes including plastics, because of the impact of the defense program which may make it impossible for them to furnish the general public with the usual supply of aluminum

The appeal was reiterated February 14, and on the 17th Mrs. Roosevelt publicly foresaw a curb on aluminum pans, among other things.

Mr. Stettinius will no doubt be subjected to a certain amount of ragging over the way he has been caught redhanded, but the simple truth is neither he nor anyone else here knew in December the extent of the obligations which British aid is going to impose on us.

Turns of the war in the Balkans and far east have mainly caused the British to double or treble their production plans. They now see the necessity of equipping armies all around the world with planes, tanks and munitions. Their spy data claims German production is today running at the rate of \$12,000,000,000 a year, an unbelievable figure, and they intend to meet it if they can with our backing.

Mr. Roosevelt is likely to send to congress an immediate request for an appropriation as soon as the bill is passed. First large order is supposed to cover about \$2,000,000,000 for planes.

In view of these factors administration defense planners are becoming increasingly impatient with business men who are resisting plant expansions er accumulation of raw materials on the ground these are unnecessary. Shortages of aluminum, magnesium, and zinc are at hand, as Mr. Stettinius has said. Next will come nickel and brass, two lines in which the pinch is just beginning to be noticeable. Our stock of copper, tin and rubber will only prove sufficient if imports are kept

pace of the program.

Issued by any corporation (inMeanwhile the ultimate of planned plant excluding those issued by a govgon's determination to become a who have originally fathered spread a rather heavy layer of lower tone. pansions will undoubtedly have to be carried through. At least the administration will start a thereof) with interest coupons or drive to force them through.



Just so It's not Plunged to the Hilt in the World

# Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

(Concluding Jason Lee is entitled 2-20-41 to be called the father of American government in the Oregon Country; before '41: \* \* \*

(Concluding from yesterday:) Lee told Cushing: "The greater portion of those attached to the Methodist mission are farmers, mechanics, teachers, and physicians. The exclusive object of mountains. But to accomplish this object, it is found necessary to cultivate the soil, erect dwelling houses and school houses, build mills, and in fact introduce all the necessaries and helps of a civilized colony; and this more especially, as one of the principal means relied upon for the improvement of the natives is the establishment of extensive manual labor schools for Indian children and youth.

"It is believed that, if the Government of the United States takes such measures, in respect to this territory, as will secure the rights of the settlers, most of those who are now attached to the mission will remain as permanent settlers in the country, after the mission may no

## Your Federal **Income Tax**

BAD DEBTS-YEAR IN WHICH DEDUCTIBLE

To be allowed as a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have been charged off within the same year. The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayers' books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer, nor the government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a bad debt were allowed as a deduction without regard to the year when it becomes worthless. such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

The burden is upon the taxpayer to show that a debt claimed as a deduction was without value during the taxable year. A statement should be attached to the return showing the propriety of any deduction for bad debts. If in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, deduction for such debt is allowable. Court action as proof that the debt is worthless is not es-

sential. It is optional with the taxpayer, in a year prior to that in which a debt becomes wholly worthless, to take a deduction for partial loss if partial worthlessness occurs.

The provisions of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to bad-debt and partial bad-debt deductions are not applicable to a taxpayer, other than a bank as lefined by the act, where the debt is evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, or certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness,

longer need their services. Hence it may be safely assumed that ours, in connection with the other settlers already there, is the commencement of a permanent settlement of the country. In view of this, it will be readily seen that we need two things at the hands of the Government, for our protection and prosperity.

\* \* \* "First. We need a guarantee the mission is the benefit of the from the Government that the Indian tribes west of the Rocky possession of the land we take up, and the improvements we make upon it, will be secured to us. These settlements will greatly increase the value of the Government domain in that country, should the Indian title ever be extinguished. And we cannot but expect, therefore, that those who have been pioneers in this arduous work will be liberally dealt with in this "Secondly. We need the au-

thoritory and protection of the Government and laws of the United States, to regulate the intercourse of the settlers with each other, to protect them against the peculations and aggressions of the Indians, and to protect the Indians against the aggressions of the white sett-

"To secure these objects, it is not supposed that much of a MILITARY force will be necessary. If a suitable person should be sent out as a civil magistrate and governor of the territory, the settlers would sustain his authority.

"In proof of this, it is only necessary to say that almost all the settlers of the Willamette valley have signed a memorial to Congress, praying that body to extend the United States Government over the territory.

"It is especially desirable that the introduction of ardent spirits into the country should be prevented. These, as all know, are ruinous to the white man and the Indian. The temperance movement in the settlement you are already apprized of. NOW. the settlers do not desire the importation or manufacture of spirits; and if the mercenary and evil minded are prevented from introducing them, the natives and the immigrants will be saved from this desolating scourge.

"You are aware, sir, that there is no law in that country to PROTECT or CONTROL American citizens. And to whom shall we look, to whom CAN we look for the establishment of wholesome laws to regulate our infant but rising settlements, but to the Congress of our own beloved country.

"The country will be settled, and that speedily, from some quarter; and it depends very much upon the speedy action of Congress what that population shall be, and what shall be the fate of the Indiaan tribes in that territory. It may be thought that Oregon is of little importance; but, rely upon it, there is the germ of a great

"We are resolved to do what we can to benefit the country; but, we are constrained to throw ourselves upon you for protection. I am, sir, with great respect, yours truly, JASON LEE."

David Leslie petition of 1939. "During the autumn of 1939, while Lee was concluding his . missionary tours (when he showed himself the greatest missionary collector of money for American missions up to his day), David Leslie, acting in Lee's place in Oregon, placed in the hands of Thomas J. Farnham Oregon's second memorial (to Congress.)

2 2 2 "In this document loyal Americans pleaded for termination of British and Hudson's Bay company's control over Oregon and lauded the economic possibilities and general attractions of the land of their adoption." Farnham carried this document to Washington. It was presented to the United States by that stalwart friend of Oregon, U. S. Senator Lewis F. Linn.

Of Caleb Cushing's Congressional Report, containing Lee's pleas, 10,000 copies were printed. It was one of the great influences in getting the gigantic covered wagon immigration to the Oregoon Country under way.

Back at work in Oregon, pushing his missionary labors, the reader of this column knows Lee called the first meeting looking to the actual founding of the provisional government—the meeting of Feb. 7, 1841, at the "old" mission, 10 miles by water below the site of Salem

The reader knows that, eight days later, Feb. 15, 1841, Ewing Young died, leaving the largest private property holdings by an Americaan in Oregon; that Lee preached Young's funeral sermon on Feb. 17, and, at its close, asked the audience to tarry and consider the organization of a provisional government, so that the estate might be administered.

This was done, and an adjournment was taken until the next morning, at the Lee mission, when the Oregon provisgovernment was authorized, ad set in motion—the government that was succeeded and taken over by the territorial government; that was succeeded and taken over by the state government.

Thus, the birthday of the founding of American government in Oregon is February 18; the centenary was on Tuesday of this week, and Jason Lee foresaw and was responsible for the founding of it.

### Today's Garden By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Could someone tell me if there is a contest going on which would involve horticulturists? In recent days I have received almost a score of letters asking about this or that once-upon-atime horticulturist or just horticulturists in general. I have hurriedly scanned "Quiz" columns in papers that have come before me, but have found nothing to enlighten me as to the requests. - I don't like to work puzzle games and I have vowed to my friends that I wouldn't be involved in any quiz affairs (they are too revealing); so, I would hate to be caught finding material for others for this pur-

Says the Brosnan book furth- incidence. I am sure that some However, it may be all coer on this subject: "In order of the requests came from sinernment or political subdivision part of the United States, a our gardens. To answer these, thereof) with interest coupons or in registered form.

part of the United States, a our gardens. To answer these, the slugs from getting the plants in registered form.

Radio Programs

2:30—Popular Musci. 2:45—Grandma Travels. 3:00—Cross-Road Troub

American Legion fense Program.
9.00—News.
9.15—Popular Music.
9.30—Legislature Forum.
10.00—Hits of the Day.
10.30—News
10.45—Let's Dance.
11.15—Dream Time.

KGW-THURSDAY-620 Kc. 6:00—Sunrise Serenade. 6:30—Trail Blazers. 7:00—News. 7:45—Sam Hayes. 8:00—Stars of Today. 8:15—Against the Storm. 9:45—Me and My Shadow. 10:15—Between the 10:45—Dr. Kate. 10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:05—Hymns of All Churches.
11:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Light of the World.
12:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.
12:45—Vic and Sade.
100—Rackstage Wife. :00—Backstage Wife. :15—Stella Dallas :30-Lorenzo Jones. 1:45—Young Widder Brown. 2:00—Girl Alone. 2:15—Lone Journey, 2:30—The Guiding Light, 2:45—Life Can Be Beautiful. 3:15—News. 4:15—Stars of Today. 4:45—H. V. Kaltenborn 5:15—Jack Armstrong 30-The Aldrich Family. :00-Music Hall. 8:30—Studie Hall, 7:30—Caravan. 8:30—Fred Waring Pleasure Time. 8:30—Coffee Time. 9:30—Frontiers of Industry. 9:30—Palace Hotel Orchestra.

10:00—News Flashes.
10:30—Music by Woodbury.
11:00—News.
11:15—St. Francis Orchestra. KEX-THURSDAY-1160 Kc. 6:00-Musical Clock. 7:00—Western Agriculture, 7:15—Financial Service, 7:45—Breakfast Club, 8:30—Josh Higgins, 9:00—Amen Corner, 9:15—Christian Science Program. 9:30—National Farm and Home. 10:00—News. 10:30—Charmingly We Live. 10:45—Associated Press News. 11:00—Current Events. 1:15-Traveling Cook. 12:00-Orphans of Divorce John's Other Wife. -Mother of Mine. :15-News. 30-Market Reports 2:09—The Quiet Hour 2:30—Dancing With Clancy. 3:00—It ene Wicker. -Associated Press News. :45-Wife Saver 15-European News. :30-America Sings. 5:00—Pot of Gold. 5:45—Tom Mix. 6:30—John B. Kennedy. 6:35—Town Meeting. :45-News.

8:00-American Challenge 8:30-Fame and Fortune. 9:00—Easy Aces. 9:15-Mr. Keen, Tracer of Lost Per-9:30—Ice Hockey Game 10:30—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra. 11:00—This Moving World. 11:43—Portland Police Reports.

KOIN-THURSDAY-940 Kc. 6:00-NW Farm Reporter, 6:15-KOIN Klock. 7:15—News. 8:15—Consumer News 8:30—The Goldbergs, 8:45—By Kathleen Norris 9:00-Kate Smith Speaks. 9:15-When a Girl Marries. 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent. 9:45—Our Gal Sunday. 10:90—Life Can Be Beautiful. 10:15—Women in White. 10:30—Right to Happiness. 10:45—Mary Lee Taylor. 11:00—Big Sister. 11:15—Aunt Jenny.

those for whom requests have come.

C.S.-Asks about Johnny Appleseed, was he a real person or is this just a name attached to a type of gardener? Johnny Appleseed was very real. He was born in Boston in 1775 and died in 1847. His name, however, was not appleseed but Jonathan Chapman. He received the "Appleseed" name because he sowed apple seeds in the wilds of Ohio and Indiana between 1801 and 1847. He lived to see many of his trees bear fruit over a territory of 100,000 miles. In some books he is listed as John Chapman, but he is more widely listed as Johnny Appleseed.

G.S.-Wants to know if she may replant her rose garden

Yes, if it must be transplanted, do so at once, before the end of this month if possible. Insure good drainage and incorporate some fertilizer with humus if possible. It probably won't be necessary to incorporate any commercial fertilizer in the soil if it is a new garden spot. B.A.A.-Wants to know when

he should plant his sweet peas and if it is now too early. A large number of gardeners plant their sweet peas in October. This year, many of those who did this are planting them over because of slugs. Last Sunday, seemed to be sweet pea planting day at Silverton. Anytime, now, is a good time. The regiment B.A.A. asks for is a form aldehyde treatment. Use parts of water. Soak the seed in this for five minutes fust

loyce Jordan, The Second Mrs. Bu We the Abbotts. -What's on Your Mind LOAC-THURSDAY-550 Ke.

10:50—Weather Forecast. 10:15—Cavalcade of Drams. 11:50—School of the Air. 11:30-Music of the Masters. 12:00-News. 12:00—News.
12:15—Farm Mour,
2:00—Honie Garden Hour,
2:45—Monitor Views the News.
3:15—I'm an American.
3:45—News.
4:00—Symphony Half Hour,
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls,
5:00—On the Campaiges. 5:00-On the Can 6:15—News.
6:30—Farm Hour.
7:30—University Theatre.
8:00—Campus Interviews.
8:45—Foresters in Action.
9:00—OSC Round Table.
9:30—School of Science.
9:45—School of Physical Education.

KALE-THURSDAY-1309 No. 6:30—Memory Timekeeper, 7:00—News. 8:00—Good Morning Neighbor, 8:30—News. 8:45—Buyer's Parade, 9:00—This and That, 9:30—The Woman's Side of News.
9:45—Keep Fit to Music.
10:30—John B. Hughes.
10:30—Voice of American
10:45—Bachelor's Children. 11:00—Friendly Neighbors.
11:30—Concert Gems.
12:45—News.
1:09—Music and Music.
2:00—Sunshine Express,
2:30—News. 3:15 American Legion News. 3:30 Mystery Hall. 4:45 Journal Juniors. 4.45—Journal Juniors, 5.15—News. 5.30—Shafter Parker. 5.45—Captain Midhight. 6.15—Fulton Lewis fr. 6.30—John B. Hughes. 6.45—Time for Music. 7.15.—Jinway Allen. 7.30—Wythe Williams. 8.00—Symphony Hour. 9.00—News. 9:15—Reids of the Orient. 9:30—Freddy Martin Orchestra. 9:45—Speaking of Sports. 10:30—News. 10:45—Henry King Orchestra.

# Wotan's Wedge

By FRANCIS GERARD

Chapter 22 Continued "Heil mein -!" His last word was indistinguishable. It was Kloffer's turn to stare:

then he smiled faintly and said, "Would you bring in my luggage?"

"At once," replied the commissionaire grinning. When he had dined, Kloffer went to the revolving doors leading onto the street and looked out. It was a fine night. "I think I will go for a walk,"

he said to the hall porter. After strolling for about twenty minutes, Kloffer found himself near tall, iron gates at the side of which was a board announcing that beyond them was the Musee de la Ville in a small

"Can you tell me," he asked a policeman, "if the museum is open? I see there are still lights in the windows." "Until ten-thirty," nodded the

officer. Kloffer thanked him, pushed open the iron gates, and walked up the sandy drive. As he went on, the policeman suddenly thought: That's queer. I could swear that man asked me the self-same question about a month ago. He shook his head, might be mistaken. But he was

Siegfried had visited this museum no less than three times before at this hour and each time he had seen nothing of its exhibits. He made his way down the hall to a small flight of stairs leading downwards above which was painted the one word: "Herren,"

When he reached the lavatories he satisfied himself that there was no one else there with him. Listening for a few moments, to be sure nobody had followed him downstairs, he gently opened a window. He climbed out of this, standing on a washstand to do so. It was not a very dignified exit but the Gestapo had a long arm and its agents operated not in Germany alone.

Outside, Kloffer found himself on a narrow, gravel path bordered on each side by high laurel hedges. Walking so as to make as little noise as possible, he reached a familiar gap in the hedge and eased through. Climbing over a low, iron railing, he was on the grounds of the Villa Schuls.

Siegfried circled the house until he stood at the door to the kitchen quarters. He pulled a bell-rope. Presently a little panel in the door was drawn back and a man's face appeared dimly.

"Who is there?" asked a voice "I would see the master of the house," replied Kloffer. "The Baron is away," the man

informed him. "No, no, my friend. I would see the master of the master of the house."

"What have you to sell?" asked the man behind the door, his "I sell that which cannot be

bought," replied Kloffer. (To be continued)