

# 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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### Rivals

In the good old days when government was simpler, Salem almost always managed to shoo the legislators out of town before the basketballers arrived. Not that Salem is inhospitable to the lawmakers, but there are obvious advantages in having only one Big Show at a time in a not-quite-metropolitan community such as this. There are such matters as housing and the threat of divided patronage; and besides, the law of diminishing returns applies to community advertising. It would be much more advantageous to have the Salem dateline on legislative news at one time, and on basketball tournament stories at another.

Well, the good old days are past and we'll have to make the best of it. There are compensating factors. The basketball devotees from out of town may if they choose, at odd moments when their presence in the Willamette gym is not demanded, look in on the legislature, and the legislators if they have any odd moments in these last hectic days, may attend the basketball tournament.

Yet it is not possible to disguise the fact that these are rival attractions. And what is worse, right across the street from one another. Attention is a thing much desired by the human animal. We trust the lawmakers will not feel too chagrined when they discover—as they will—that these callow youths from the high schools are out-drawing them at the gate. After all, it will not be a new disappointment. Legislators are drafted from high school debate teams, and they will recall that the same thing happened in their own school days.

Cheer up, Solons, and join in the cheers for the basketballers. Long after the big trophy is carried home, citizens will be rejoicing—and groaning—over the results of your deliberations.

And now it becomes our pleasant duty to extend greetings to the district champion basketball teams from all sections of Oregon. Even before our first visit to the gym to watch you perform, we know you are a fine, clean, sturdy collection of young men. For such have been all the groups that preceded you and besides, you wouldn't be here if you were not. We bespeak for you a pleasant four-day stay in Salem and all the success possible. And may the best team win.

### Pawn

It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the voice of Admiral Darlan in threatening use of the French fleet to bring food to unoccupied France is the voice of a Frenchman, but that the words are spoken in German idiom. The admiral is no friend of Britain, or of the British fleet which blockades Europe from the North Cape to Suez; but he is also no free agent.

The best indication that the French menace did not originate in Vichy is the form in which it is couched. The admiral stated peremptorily that he would use his cruisers and battleships at Toulon to bring food to France on such and such a date. He termed the British blockade "idiotic," and offered no middle course to the British between acceptance of a breach in their blockade and open naval war with France whenever the admiral and Marshal Petain should decide to order in their food convoys.

It was a threat which by its very nature demanded a refusal from the British, a refusal on which Otto Abetz and his German masters could hardly fail to capitalize as a means of fanning the fires of Franco-British resentment. Even the most stupid propagandist could make the British refusal to let food ships reach a nominally neutral land appear cruel in the extreme. This could be true even in a resolute France, which, by the way, probably does not exist.

But what is really at stake is probably not food supplies for unoccupied France at all. The food problem, it is not difficult to believe, can be settled between the British and the French to mutual satisfaction if the Vichy government shows that it is in earnest and that it has means of keeping the supplies from German hands.

The real question is the French fleet. During the whole course of the Vichy-Paris negotiations which began in December with the dismissal of Pierre Laval, it has been understood that the future of the French navy was the chief bone of contention between Marshal Petain and the conquerors. The Germans demanded use of the ships and their bases. The French refused, and the refusal was upheld even by the navy men who had seen some of their ships blown up by the British at Oran.

But Admiral Darlan's statement Monday implies that the French have now so far bent to the German will as to allow use of their fleet as a pawn in the German game against England. It is true that whatever use was made of it Monday was merely on paper, or as an argument. Even this however, revealed an unexpected reversal of previous French jealousy of perfect authority and control over the French navy, as though the Germans; by dint of constant pressure, had finally obtained the first of a series of concessions from the aged marshal and his naval vice-chief of state.

The implications are obvious: if food ships are only a blind, then the British may expect to see the battleships of France arrayed against them when the time of invasion comes. Their colors will not be the tricolor of France, however, but the crimson swastika of Germany.

### Comparison

"Washington is far ahead of Oregon in highway building." How many times have you heard it? Most recently it was affirmed, and then used as an argument for allocating highway funds to the cities, on the floor of the Oregon house of representatives.

If Washington has more and better highways than Oregon, the explanation is that our neighbor to the north has more people and more vehicles and more wealth. It is not that Washington has a better system or a better policy.

And though the testimony of one who does not belong to the "itinerant editors' guild is scarcely competent, we are not certain that Washington's highway system is so superior. It

is said that Oregonians cross the Columbia as far up as possible for a smoother ride westward to Portland. But—what about the highway from Vancouver, Wash., to Seattle, which is in actuality the automotive link between the Pacific Northwest's two principal cities, Portland and Seattle, with Tacoma and Olympia likewise to be served?

A narrow pavement, obsolescent as to construction and engineering, all the way from Vancouver to Olympia. When we traversed it recently, a small bridge had broken down and a bumpy, precarious temporary crossing was in use. A winding route involving considerable unnecessary mileage, innumerable sharp turns and village slow-downs. In view of the traffic and the communities served, it ought to be the best highway in the state. And if that is a fair sample of Washington's highway system, what's good about it?

Looks as though Oregon is making apology again where none is warranted.

These are the days when there's no use condemning editorially what the legislature did yesterday, because the front page most likely announces simultaneously that the lawmakers have reversed themselves.

Prof. Rugg has his troubles. A Philadelphia school board examined his textbooks because they were alleged to be "subversive" and found that they were not—but eliminated six out of ten because they were too old-fashioned.

And if they fear to go home and face the constituents, legislators have the option of staying on through the dog show, which might afford them opportunity to acquire one friend of unquestioned—and unquestioning—loyalty.

If you don't think advice is cheap, we invite you to inspect the contents of our waste basket.

## News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc. reproduction in whole or in part is prohibited.) WASHINGTON, March 11.—What frequently happens to strong new senators who come to Washington with a determination to do things for the public is well illustrated by the decline and fall of the famous Ellender amendment. The circumstances surrounding its evaporation into thin air can now be told on unquestionable authority.



Paul Mallon

Senator Allen Ellender of Louisiana, was determined to nail down the president's British aid policy with a farm ban on the use of American soldiers abroad. He had a lot of encouraging mail and worked hard among the senators to gain support for his way of making the lend-lease bill acceptable. So successful were his labors that he counted 56 votes sure, a majority of at least 8, a few days before the vote. Then State Secretary Hull got busy among friends in the senate. Next day Mr. Ellender had 52. The third day he had 48. But he still thought he could win as there were sure to be some absentees.

Then he was approached by foreign relations chairman, Walter George, in charge of the administration forces. One of Senator George's election campaign speeches says he would cut off his right arm before he would vote to send boys to Europe again, had been brought up in the debate. But George held with the administration that the Japanese would interpret as a sign of weakness any effort to impose Ellender's policy on the president. He sought a compromise which would tie the president's hands against defense of our Far Eastern possessions. Administration leaders Barkley, Byrnes and Harrison worked on Mr. Ellender for certain modifying language. Ellender consulted the legislative counsel who indicated the new language would not emasculate his purpose. A friend, Senator Overton, also said this. So he took the compromise.

But instead of changing the amendment so it would not apply to the Far East, the compromise said the lease-lend bill did not change existing law except in the ways it changed existing law. Most senators and outside observers agreed it was meaningless.

Speaker Sam Rayburn was not fuming when he said this congress would bring \$1,500,000,000 more out of you in taxes for next year than you are paying now. A check of the house ways and means committee shows the authors there know fairly well what they intend to write. About half the increase, \$750,000,000, will be squeezed out of mid-bracket incomes of \$5000 to \$50,000. Where \$35,000 now pays about one quarter of its income, it may pay nearly half. The other \$750,000,000 will come out of corporations through increase in the present 24 per cent normal tax and in additional excess profits taxes.

For good measure all those nuisance taxes which were abandoned a few years ago, will be revived and hiked (levies as on checks, etc.).

Mr. Roosevelt's European watchmen have not been able to make out clearly what Russia is up to either. Of one thing they are positive. The anti-Hitler turn indicated in Stalin's note to Bulgaria was a phoney. By telling Bulgaria, after she let the nazis in, that she should not have done it, the tricky reds accomplished two objectives: (A) The strong Bulgarian communist element was kept in line with Moscow for the future, (B) the soviets escaped their pledges to the Bulgarians by blaming it all on them.

Matsukoka's trip to Berlin is being advertised as a fraternal get-together of two old axis pie biter. Actually he is being summoned.

It is known at the top here that Hitler is trying to induce his Far Eastern Mortimer Snerps to create a diversion against the United States in the eastern Pacific. But Matsukoka will not move until he gets an anti-aggression pact with Russia, and the red price is high. Stalin wants the Chinese Eastern railway and the Sakhalin Islands oil sources. Hitler might buy a pact from Russia with a piece of Turkey but he has not much else to sell.

Betting here is running even money that Matsukoka is wasting the fare.



Will He Come out of His Long Winter Sleep?

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Reprinting some 3-12-41 matter from old files of this column reaching back over eleven years:

(Continuing from yesterday:) "I. N. Gilbert, who was or had become clerk of the probate court of Marion county, territory of Oregon, recorded both plats.

"North Salem, according to the plat, was bounded like this, the dedication being by L. H. Judson:

"Commencing at a stake on the east bank of Willamette river a little more than a half mile from the North Salem (Mission) mills, thence due east 65.25 chains to a stake in the prairie from which the Oregon Institute bears magnetic south; thence south 19 degrees along the west line of John Baker's claim to said Baker's southwest corner and continuing the same course in all 68.50 chains to a stake near the right bank of Mill creek; thence north 60 degrees east west along the line of W. H. Willson's claim 59 chains to a stake on the east bank of the Willamette river, being the south and west corner, and L. H. Judson's southwest corner; thence down the meander of the east bank of the Willamette river to the place of beginning."

"There were 28 blocks in North Salem, the streets running north and south being Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth, Broadway, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, and those running east and west being North, Shipping, Division, Oak and Market streets.

"The plat was recorded in a book May 13, 1871, by A. B. Cosper, recorder, by O. J. Carr, deputy. The Salem plat was also recorded, at the same time, the Salem plat, dedicated by W. H. Willson, contained 65 blocks, which were described in this column a number of weeks ago. "There was another platting of Salem that was called Salem, and not addition to Salem. This was the Salem that was platted by J. B. McClane, the original recording of it being dated Jan. 8, 1851, by I. N. Gilbert, clerk of the probate court, and the surveying was evidently done by him.

"It was the Salem that was on 'the island,' and described as being 'south of the Salem (Mission) mills and between the towns of Salem and North Salem, and containing a block and a half with 10 lots in all.' The tradition is that Mr. McClane refused to name his platting anything but Salem, because he claimed it was Salem—and in fact it was, and about all of the Salem of that day, in a business and manufacturing way. 'The Island' was afterwards called Boon's island. It was formed by North Mill creek and the race built for the Mission mills, and it commenced just north of North Mill creek where North Liberty street crosses it on the bridge and becomes Broadway, with the territory east and west of Broadway and to the mill race and the creek.

"The old Mansion House (hotel) was near there, and the main

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

FULL SLICE  
To the Editor: Is the present legislature going to pass into history without passing an old age pension bill increasing the amount of the pensions? Can it be possible there are 90 men in this state who care so little for the aged? Can it be possible these 90 men are going to their homes where they will meet their old friends on the street and hand them a half of a slice of bread saying to them "take this for it is all you can have" instead of handing them a full slice of bread, with a smile and a greeting to the old people are entitled to.

When a legislative body of 90 men can see millions of money spent on the highways and other places of pleasure for the benefit of the younger generation, then refuse to increase the old age pensions under the present set-up, is a disgrace to the State of Oregon and our democratic form of government. Yes, it is an absolute disgrace to force our old people to half starve on the pittance they are receiving at the present time.

Is there any Christianity in your makeup? Can it be you care so little for your future either here or hereafter? Put yourselves in the place of some of these old people who are living on \$11, \$12 or \$16 per month. I could not face my parents on my return home if I was in this session. This is an awful state of affairs for a free people.

BEN F. WEST,  
285 S. Commercial St.

stores and shops and factories and saloons, and the postoffice.

"The first place on the left after crossing the bridge and entering Broadway from the north was the saloon; next was the Island House (hotel), then the leading drygoods store, and the Mission saw and grist mills. The woolen mill was later built near 'the island.' (On the site where the Mission mills under one roof had stood.) On the right as you crossed the bridge you came to the Ferguson furniture works; C. A. Reed, who long later built Reed's opera house (now the Miller store) became one of its (the furniture works) owners; then C. M. Farmer and F. J. Babcock; and W. F. Boothby, later a leading contractor and wealthy citizen, worked there when he first came.

"Next was a general merchandise store, then the brick store of W. L. Wade, the first brick building erected in Salem, still standing (now the Fred W. Karr store, 888 North Liberty).

"Just east of 'the island' was the tannery, started by E. Strong, father of Amos Strong, afterwards owned and conducted by Muir & McDonald, who later moved to Dallas and have (in 1929) one of the few successful tanneries in Oregon now.

"The island' became Boon's island on account of the fact that J. D. Boon 'jumped' the Salem of J. B. McClane when the latter had returned to Pennsylvania to settle up some business; and Boon also 'jumped' North Salem.

"McClane had married L. H. Judson's daughter and had succeeded to his father-in-law's property rights. This 'jumping' brought on a very long law suit, that began in September, 1853, and was finally settled by compromise in the spring of 1859 by the heirs of Boon and McClane."

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Editorial Comments

From Other Papers

Parole is so firmly established as part of our police-and-court system that it is hard to realize that only 100 years ago a man accused of even slight offenses was either acquitted, fined, or sent to prison.

It was in 1841 that John Augustus, Boston shoemaker-philanthropist first "bailed out" and took under his friendly supervision a prisoner who was thus placed under what we now call probation.

Since then the probation system has advanced to constitute what Roscoe Pound, former Harvard law school dean, called "the greatest forward step in criminal jurisprudence in a century."

Like any other element of government, probation doesn't work unless it is honestly and capably administered. But the number of offenders rehabilitated under its guidance in the past 100 years is undoubtedly very great. The National Probation Association with its 17,000 members does well to remind citizens of this centennial year in furtherance of their object, "to strengthen interest and understanding between citizens and their courts."

—Albany Democrat-Herald.

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## Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

W. T.—Asks if she may divide her primroses now.

She will lose much of their beauty by dividing the clumps now. However, it can be done if the plants are not permitted to wilt after they have been set out again. Clumps of primroses can be successfully moved at this time. Dividing should be done later when blooming is finished.

D. R. T.—Asks when she should spade her roses, when she should put mulch around her rhododendrons, and whether the following lilacs are double, single and what color. She writes she wrote their names down at a show but failed to keep information on them.

She should spade her roses at once and work the soil down. A mulch should be kept around the rhododendrons at all times. A two or three inch mulch of peat moss or "weathered" sawdust is ideal.

Lilacs: Edith Cavell is a double white one. Wedgewood and President Lincoln are blue and single. Victor Lemoine and Henri Martin are double and lilac colored. Congo is a deep purple and single but very large. Diderot is a claret-purple and single. Charles Joly, a double, is almost a dark red.

## Wotan's Wedge

By FRANCIS GERARD

Chapter 29 continued  
She did not finish the sentence for he frowned suddenly and threw his cigarette into the fire, shaking his head violently. "No, no, Liebchen . . ." He broke off breathless . . . that term of endearment had slipped so naturally from his lips. He sat down in a chair close to her, took her hands in his.

"I think I have loved you, Adelheid, from the very first moment I saw you. Easy phrases," he went on bitterly, "but so true, my darling, The Norms, in their weaving of fate, play cruel tricks and this is one . . . of all women my heart must go out to you and I must deny it."

"But why, Siegfried?" asked the girl, putting up a hand and smoothing back the hair from his temples. "Did I not remind you in Stralsund that we are not in the Germany of 1914—the royal Germany?"

He released her hands and drew away from her slightly. "What do you know of me, Graf?" he asked harshly. "Oh, Siegfried," she smiled, "is it my title that frightens you? It is not even mine, but that of my young husband who is dead." A look of sudden anxiety came into her fine eyes as she asked breathlessly, "Is it . . . is it that I have been a wife, Siegfried?" "Liebchen," he asked huskily, "how can you believe such a thing? I have no such morbid jealousy, for you are . . . just Adelheid to me," he ended with a little smile. "No, no, my dear," he went on, "but there can never be anything between us!"

"Yet you love me, Siegfried," she persisted.

"Yes, yes," he cried. "That is the truth."

"Can you not tell me, dearest, what this barrier is that you imagine stands between us?"

CHAPTER 30  
The secret service man looked away from her as she studied the misery of his expression with eyes that held infinite compassion.

"What would your uncle say?" Klover hedged. "What would all your family and friends say to the very idea of our marriage?" "Please do no fence with me, Siegfried," Adelheid implored. He turned to her, his face stern. "What would Prince Max say?" he demanded doggedly.

(To be continued)

## Radio Programs

- These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.
- 7:30—County Agent's Talk.
  - 7:30—News.
  - 7:45—Popular Music.
  - 8:30—News.
  - 8:45—Tune Tabloid.
  - 9:00—Pastor's Column.
  - 9:15—Don Allen's Orchestra.
  - 9:45—Four Notes.
  - 10:00—The Morning Table.
  - 10:15—Women in the News.
  - 10:30—Spanish Music.
  - 10:45—Top of the Morning.
  - 10:50—Dr. R. Franklin Thompson.
  - 11:00—Melodic Moods.
  - 11:30—Willamette Chapel.
  - 11:45—Value Parade.
  - 12:00—Market Reports.
  - 12:15—Ivan Dineen at the Organ.
  - 12:30—Noontime News.
  - 12:35—Hillbilly Serenade.
  - 12:35—Willamette Weekly Opinions.
  - 12:50—The Song Shop.
  - 1:00—Popular Music.
  - 1:15—Isle of Paradise.
  - 1:30—Western Serenade.
  - 2:15—H. S. Marines.
  - 2:30—Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
  - 2:45—Grand Old Travels.
  - 3:00—Crossroad Troubadour.
  - 3:15—Concert Gems.
  - 4:15—News.
  - 4:30—Teatime Tunes.
  - 4:45—Mildly's Melody.
  - 5:00—Popularity Row.
  - 5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies.
  - 5:50—Tonight's Headlines.
  - 6:15—War Commentaries.
  - 6:20—Freddie Neagle's Orchestra.
  - 6:45—Musical Comedy.
  - 7:15—Interesting Facts.
  - 7:30—State Safety Program.
  - 8:00—Europe Today.
  - 8:15—Henry King's Orchestra.
  - 8:45—Wes McWain at the Piano.
  - 9:00—News Tabloid.
  - 9:15—Instrumental Novelties.
  - 9:30—Edwards Old Timers.
  - 10:00—Hitt's Hilarity.
  - 10:30—Tomorrow's News Tonight.
  - 10:45—Let's Dance.
  - 11:15—Dream Time.
- KEK-NBC-WEDNESDAY-1160 Kc.  
7:30—Musical Clock.  
7:30—Western Agriculture.  
7:15—Financial Service.  
7:30—Breakfast Club.  
8:30—Tom Huddy.  
9:30—Amen Corner.  
9:30—National Farm and Home.  
10:00—News.  
10:30—Charming My Life.  
10:45—Associated Press News.  
11:00—Nature Time.  
11:30—On the Mail.  
12:00—Orphans of Divorce.  
12:15—Annals of Honeymoon Hill.  
12:30—John's Other Wife.  
12:45—Lost Pianos.  
1:00—Mother of Mine.  
1:15—News.  
1:45—Market Reports.  
1:50—Curstons Quiz.  
2:00—The Quiet Hour.  
2:15—Greene Wickers.  
3:15—The Bartons.  
3:30—The Munros.  
3:45—European News.  
5:15—Tom Mix.  
5:30—Manhattan at Midnight.  
6:30—John B. Kennedy.  
7:45—News.  
8:00—Quiz Kids.  
8:15—Janet Acers.  
9:15—Mr. Keen, Tracer.  
9:30—Wrestling Matches.  
11:30—The Monday Evening Play.  
11:45—Paul Carson, Organist.  
11:45—Portland Police Reports.  
12:30—War News Roundup.
- KWJ-NBC-WEDNESDAY-620 Kc.  
6:30—Curtain Serenade.  
7:00—Trail Blazers.  
7:30—News.  
7:45—Sam Haven.  
8:00—Stars of Today.  
8:15—Against the Storm.  
8:30—The Story of My Life.  
9:30—Voice of Experience.  
9:45—Modern Meals.  
10:15—Between the Bookends.  
10:45—Dr. Kate.  
11:00—Betty Crocker.  
11:15—Ames Old Ripley's Daughter.  
11:30—Valiant Lady.  
11:45—Light of the World.  
11:55—Story of Mary Martha.  
12:15—Ma Perkins.  
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.  
1:00—Backstage Wife.  
1:15—Stella Dallas.  
1:30—Crawford Jones.  
1:45—Young Wilder Brown.  
2:30—Girl Alone.  
2:45—The Journey.  
2:50—The Guiding Light.  
2:55—Life Can Be Beautiful.  
3:15—News.  
4:30—Fred Waring Pleasure Time.  
4:45—Stars of Today.  
5:00—News and Flashes.  
5:15—Jack Armstrong.  
5:30—Start of Today.  
5:45—Castles in the Air.
- KALB-NBC-WEDNESDAY-1300 Kc.  
7:30—Memory Timekeeper.  
7:30—News.  
7:45—Story of Rest.  
8:30—News.  
8:45—Buyer's Parade.  
9:30—This is My Country.  
9:30—Women's Side of the News.  
9:45—Keep Fit to Music.  
10:00—John B. Kennedy.  
10:45—Bachelor's Children.  
11:00—Friendly Neighbors.  
11:30—Concert Gems.  
12:45—News.  
1:00—We Are Always Young.  
1:15—Johnson Family.  
2:00—American School.  
2:30—News.  
2:45—Secrets of Happiness.  
3:00—News.  
3:00—Symphony Hour.  
3:30—Shafter Parker Circus.  
3:45—Captain Midnight.  
4:15—Fulton Lewis, Jr.  
4:30—John B. Hughes.  
4:30—Answer Man.  
4:45—The Story of My Life.  
7:30—Lois Ranger.  
9:30—Show of the Week.  
9:45—Devotions to Abraham.  
9:45—News.  
9:45—Today's Top Tunes.  
9:45—Touchback Garden.  
10:30—News.  
11:30—Henry King Orchestra.