

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

Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Savings Bonds

"We owe it to ourselves" was the soothing rejoinder of new dealers when challenged, last campaign time, with the problem of the national debt. It was not much comfort to those citizens who simply and forthrightly regarded a debt as something that had to be paid, nor to those who realized a great many of the implications of a huge public debt.

Now the national debt is growing faster than it ever did before—faster even than when the nation was actually engaged in World War I—but comparatively less worry is occasioned thereby. Not that the problem is any less acute, but that there are so many other things to worry about.

Now, as heretofore, finding the money is no problem at all. The nation's credit is still the best in the world and the banks are over-running with funds that could be loaned to government. Yet wisely, government is launching today an intensive campaign to borrow, not from banks but from individuals. Four new types of securities are being offered, including postal savings stamps ranging from 10 cents to \$5, defense savings bonds ranging from \$25 to \$1000, and two series of savings bonds ranging from \$100 to \$10,000. Interest rates are higher than the government has been paying recently on its large-scale borrowings. The stamps and the "baby bonds" may be purchased through the postoffice, the larger bonds through the banks.

"We owe it to ourselves" was not true, in its practical effect, of the federal government's huge borrowings from banks. It will be more nearly true of the money borrowed from individuals. On one side of the ledger will stand the debt; balancing it on the other side will stand actual individual savings. Called upon to pay their share of the debt, holders of these bonds will have them available for the purpose. Possibly even more important than the return to encouragement of thrift, this method of financing defense will in two ways tend to guard against inflation. It will provide an outlet, other than spending which would raise prices, for the people's increased earnings. And when government borrows from individuals, the transaction decreases the total stock of "money in circulation." Government borrowing from banks does not.

From any standpoint, substantial participation by individuals in the financing of the defense program is to be desired. If the state of one's purse is not such as to make possible the purchase of a bond, it's still possible to buy a savings stamp.

Play Ball!

One year ago professional baseball was a novelty in Salem. Newly-built Waters park was crowded almost to capacity by the crowd that turned out to witness this novelty and to inspect the park itself. Curiosity was mixed with some skepticism. It didn't seem reasonable to some folk that a town which had gotten along for several years with no baseball team at all, could blossom forth suddenly with a club capable of holding its own in class B company.

Those 4865 curious and skeptical fans got—if you will pardon a lapse into the vernacular—an eyeful. They saw some spectacular baseball, some remarkable defensive feats and eventually some hitting. They saw the Yakima Pippins stow the game away as securely as a renominated democratic senator in Mississippi with a four-run homer in the ninth; and then they saw those dauntless Senators win it back again with an amazing series of events in their half.

That was one year ago. Tonight, by the grace of a fickle weather man, Salem is hoping to have another "season opener"—an institution as typically and soundly American as buttered popcorn. Tonight it will be different. Organized baseball has established for itself a place in Salem's community life. Not novelty but familiarity and affection will be the attractions. Though some of the Senators are newcomers, the team and its Skipper are now, to the loyal fans, old friends. The season opener will be not a "coming out" but a "homecoming" for the great American sport.

A portion of the fans' affection for their Senators will remain linked up with recollection and appreciation of George E. Waters, who gave baseball to Salem. George E. Waters loved Salem and baseball. Not every Salem citizen can leave a \$60,000 ball park to his home city. But all of us can be loyal fans.

Floats and Good Will

Why does Portland hold a Rose Festival? Salem is wondering. We had always supposed the purpose, aside from the obvious ones of getting a lot of people into town and separating them from their money, and achieving some long-distance publicity for Portland's aesthetic virtues, was promotion of good will among the outlying communities which help to make Portland a thriving metropolis.

Probably that was the original purpose, and is still the purpose of most Rose Festival officials. But you know what happens when people get deep into the task of promoting something. They get to concentrating on the immediate objective and lose sight of the ultimate objective.

Organizing an impressive floral parade happened to be the immediate objective of a certain group of Rose Festival officials. They needed primarily a lot of flower-decked floats. They assumed that Salem would contribute a float as usual.

The Salem Cherrians informed them that a float couldn't be financed here this year, but offered in all good faith to come in with their marching unit, drum corps, the mounted posse and the high school band.

Back came the sharp rejoinder that unless Salem entered a float, the Festival couldn't admit any of those units to its parade; and in the course of correspondence it was disclosed that the Cherrian drill team and the posse, if not the others, were merely tolerated for the sake of getting a float.

Without intending to suggest that appearance of a Salem float in the big parade would not be desirable, it is our present impression

that the Cherrians have found out what the Rose Festival people think of them, and that for the current season at least, it would be wise for the Cherrians to let the Festival people understand that it is mutual. The atmosphere does not seem suitable, at the moment, for the nourishing of mutual good will.

Guard Down

Authorities on the subject say the punkster ham fighter in the professional ranks can give away 40 pounds and lick the daylight out of the toughest amateur provided the latter's knowledge of ring science is no more than casual. The amateur leaves himself open to a knockout blow and the pro sees the openings.

In the field of verbal battling it's probably much the same. People who debate public issues through the various media—press, radio, rostrum—doubtless leave numerous openings for attack which may shatter their theories. The difference is that the knockout counter-punch seldom is administered where it may be seen by the same people who witnessed the original blow. But the chances are that only the experienced politician—the pro—can battle with ideas without leaving himself wide open.

This train of thought was started by the reading of a "letter to the editor" in one of the Portland papers—a well-organized and thoughtful discussion of foreign policy. With his guard down, the writer defined the public's present attitude as one favoring "all aid to Britain short of European meddling."

The New York legislature succeeded in cutting the state budget 10 million dollars; final California figure isn't in but the governor's budget called for a reduction of 13½ million for the biennium; Indiana legislature lopped 23 million from the budget committee figures but the saving under the previous biennium is around two million. Oregon made no such showing—but then it didn't have the previous padding upon which to start cutting.

Traveling bags were presented to Benton county's legislators by the Corvallis chamber of commerce. How come? They aren't going anywhere—even into the fourth congressional district.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc., reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)
WASHINGTON, April 30—The coal strike struggle is yet too warm to permit anything like a free accounting of the personal politics and throat slitting involved, but this much can be said:

All left-over animosities have been heaped upon the bare head of Sidney Hillman, the president's defense labor coordinator. It seems that John L. Lewis, the coal industry's ex-officio controller, holds Mr. Hillman responsible for having the strike certified to the labor mediation board against his wishes. Mr. Hillman saw the president at least once and Labor Secretary Perkins several times urging this means of terminating the strike.

Consequently, no hard feelings remain between the labor coal baron and Mr. Roosevelt or Miss Perkins. But what Mr. Lewis could do to Mr. Hillman (czar, in his own right, of the cloak and suit industry when not officially engaged in defense) is no whit less than what Mr. Hillman has long desired to do to Mr. Lewis.

All cherubic countenances involved were saved, apparently including Mr. Lewis'. True, Mr. Lewis announced April 2 he would under no circumstances do what he did April 27. He had warned the administration publicly he would not permit the dispute to go to the national labor mediation board. "We are not going to follow the new formula," he then said, "that the board has discovered of wiring the strikers to go back, bursting their strikes, and then having them come to Washington to mediate." This, of course, was what was done three weeks later.

While no announcements have been made about it, a little rummaging around inside will show Lewis may have won more than half this argument. The labor mediation board quietly informed several persons, presumably including Mr. Lewis, that the process of which he complained would not be followed by the board in the future, at least would not become the board's settled policy. Lewis, believing he had thus broken up the objectionable policy of the board, readily accepted the board, and let Mr. Roosevelt settle the strike on the deferred-agreement plan.

This government has its eyes on Dakar, the fortified French port in Africa nearest the western hemisphere.

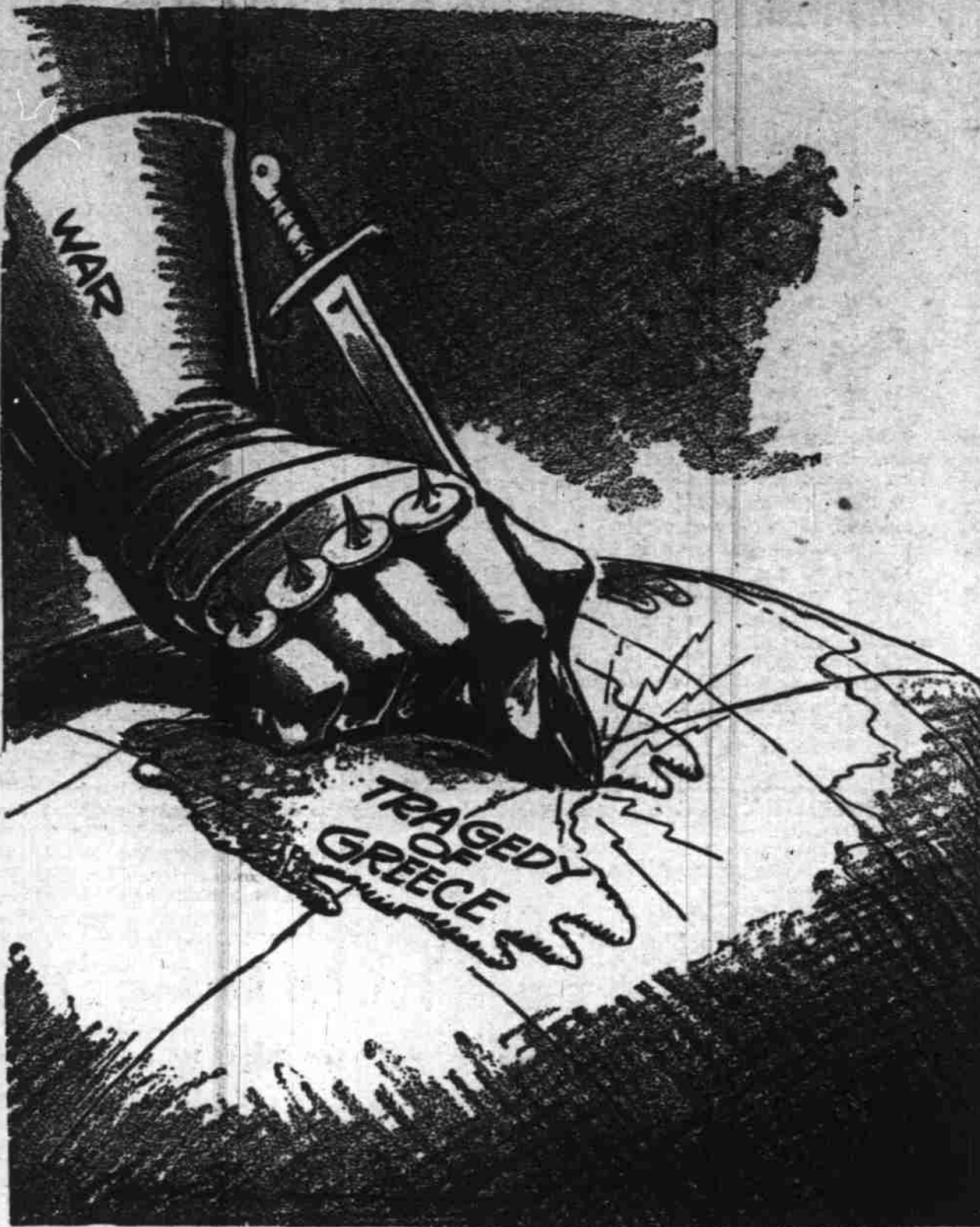
Whenever you hear Mr. Roosevelt or Navy Secretary Knox mention an unidentified point uncomfortably close to North and South America, they have in mind this one spot. They frequently used example of the hovering Dakar threat reflects a general determination here to see that it does not fall into German hands.

Many American diplomats in the state department personally want to take it now or at the earliest possible moment. They regard it as not only the defensive key to protect South America and the Caribbean, but the logical spot upon which to launch any modern AEF against Hitler's hordes.

Military men do not share their enthusiasm. No roads from Dakar lead anywhere. Hundreds of miles of desert surround it. The French will fight for it, no doubt with German help that has already arrived by air.

The diplomats answer back that Hitler's mechanized forces cross deserts and that the strategic value of the base in coming years of fighting is worth decisive early action.

The dispute has at least welled up into hopes that the British will take it without much further delay, despite Vichy. The logical man to do the job is free French General De Gaulle, who failed miserably in the same effort last year. Something along that line may be worked out, but it is doubtful that this government would care to assume yet the responsibility of leading the venture.



Old Greek Playwright—but the Sword the Mightier

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

"What is going on in the world," or, rather, what in Salem around forty years ago?

The Salem Woman's Club paid some attention to the celebration of its fortieth birthday, at its regular meeting of Saturday last, April 26.

Miss Eula F. McCully, long a member, had charge of the ceremonies for the celebration of the event of the passage of the 40th milestone, for the club was organized in 1901; in a period during which clubs were not numerous in this man dominated world, compared with their present number.

Miss McCully was able to present, with the help of other members, an interesting program.

Some of the items upon which she touched, in her look back over the years, are covered in the quoted paragraphs below:

"What was going on in the world during 1901?"

"William McKinley was President of the United States; but was assassinated Sept. 6, that year, and Theodore Roosevelt, Vice President, became President Sept. 14, the same month.

"John Hay was Secretary of State. Lyman J. Gage was Secretary of the Treasury. "Elihu Root was Secretary of War; P. C. Knox Attorney General; Charles E. Smith, Postmaster General; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy.

"T. T. Geer was governor of Oregon.

"Frank I. Dunbar was secretary of state for Oregon. Phil Metcham was state treasurer.

"F. J. Calbreath was superintendent of the asylum for the insane.

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem public schools.

"J. D. Lee was superintendent of the penitentiary, (Federal prisoners were still kept; they were mostly women.)

"Through trains began running to Los Angeles that year.

"The Corvallis & Eastern railroad, to Yaquina bay, was flourishing; so were Yaquina bay points flourishing as summer resorts. And Wilhoit Springs.

"C. P. Bishop was mayor of Salem.

"N. J. Judah was city recorder. Riggs, Burrows, Walker, Griswold, Sims and Larsen were city councilmen. Late in that year the city of Salem sold \$30,000 bonds, to refund the debt for the bridge across the Willamette; the first one across that river, erected in 1886; washed away in the flood of 1890 (Feb. 3.) The third bridge at this exact point was dedicated in 1918.

"Wheat was 50c a bushel at Salem in the fall of 1901; eggs 15c a dozen.

"The First Congregational church debt was paid that fall.

"In the summer of 1901 the steamers Altona and Pomona were advertising daily trips from Salem to Portland, except Sunday. But, owing to low water, boats quit their trips from Salem to Independence July 10.

"Dr. J. A. Richardson moved his office into the McCormick (present Miller) building; originally Reed's Opera House building. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., greatest grain buyers in the world, opened an office in Salem, their office in the 'Humphrey warehouse, corner Water and Union streets.'

"D. W. Yoder was superintendent of the Salem