

# 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

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## Legislative Costs

Feeling generous for once, the voters of Oregon approved the constitutional amendment increasing legislators' pay from \$3 a day to \$8. Wonder how many stopped before they voted to figure up what the cost would be?

Hold onto your seats because we may go around a couple of curves—but it's barely possible that when we figure it all out, the cost won't amount to much. It all depends on what better-paid legislators do about it, for they will decide; but it may not cost the taxpayers a nickelless nickel.

Legislators, all ninety of them, in all recent sessions have drawn exactly \$10,960. That figure has been a constant because each member was limited to \$120, or \$3 a day for 40 days. After that he worked "for free." That actually amounts to \$10,800 but the presiding officers drew a little more. Now at \$8 a day for 50 days—if the session runs that long—each member will receive \$400 and that multiplies out to \$36,000. On that basis the voters' "generosity" will cost the taxpayers \$25,040. That's not hay, though it is only 2½ cents per capita and the legislature is worth that purely as entertainment.

But—the legislative sessions have been costing, all told, around \$160,000. The 1939 session cost a little more, the 1941 session a little less. The expenses each of those years included for salaries and wages of all personnel, around \$104,000. In other words salaries and wages for employees other than the members amounted to \$93,000.

As you doubtless know, for many years past each legislator has employed a "stenographer" full time. Those "stenographers" often were the members' wives, some of whom couldn't take dictation even had they been so disposed. No one complained much. That arrangement gave the member-and-wife an income of \$8 a day, almost enough for living expenses while in Salem.

But there really was not work enough for 60 "stenographers" in the house and 30 in the senate. No one ever claimed there was. In the Washington legislature a much smaller staff of stenographers—without quotation marks—does all the work.

Next January would be an excellent time for the Oregon legislators to institute such a reform, for the members will be somewhat adequately paid, more of the wives will be busy at home or otherwise not interested in getting on the state payroll, and instead of the customary crush of job-seekers, the legislature will have difficulty finding people to do the necessary work. Not only about half of those personal-stenographer jobs but a number of others around the session, can be eliminated—if the members feel so disposed. It wouldn't take much payroll whittling—only about 26 per cent—to offset the members' increases.

Then there have been some other perquisites which the members have allowed themselves rather generously in recognition of their underpaid status. Postage ran as high as \$7000 which is about \$77.77 per member; stationery, and supplies about an equal amount. Of course, legislators have to write a lot of letters to the folks back home, but that seems a bit high. And there was the matter of Oregon Codes. Every member received one even if he was a holdover and had received one before. A new rule about that would make quite a saving. Typewriter rent has cost about \$800 and there will be no typewriters to rent.

If the legislators feel so disposed, as they well may in view of the voters' generosity, they can whittle other costs enough to offset entirely the increase in their own compensation. Of course an expression of public opinion, between now and session time, would encourage them in that direction.

## With Our Left Hand

Have you ever watched a crowd at a tennis match? Probably not, for tennis doesn't draw crowds in these parts. But maybe you've seen tennis spectators depicted in the movies. Their heads swing back and forth in unison as their eyes follow the ball's constantly-reversing course.

Americans watching the war must look something like that, except that in a sense they have more than one ball to watch and thus almost always something is going on behind their backs.

Just now our eyes are turned eastward to the Mediterranean. There is some activity in the Pacific; air fighting around Guadalcanal, another advance by MacArthur's men on New Guinea. We can afford to pass that up for the moment.

But—watching the Mediterranean, we learn something about the Pacific that we have noted vaguely if at all heretofore.

Visualizing the magnitude of our North Africa venture and all that went into it; the manpower and its training, the production of light and heavy equipment, aircraft and supplies, and after that the tremendous transport job, we get a new concept of what the United States war effort has accomplished to date. Now the mystery as to why all our allies have complained of scanty lend-lease aid from America is largely solved. A larger proportion of our production than we had realized, was retained for our own forces.

And now it is clear that months ago, very shortly after this nation entered the war, the time-table of our military effort was drafted, and that it calls for major attention first to the European menace. This for the reason which has appealed to this column as sound, a judgment now apparently being confirmed; that in view of all the practical circumstances, the Nazis could more profitably be dealt with first. If our attention were occupied too exclusively with the Nips there was the danger, for one thing, that some of our allies in Europe might collapse. As it is, by some margin of safety difficult to gauge, we have come to their aid and encouraged them to continue the fight. Almost certainly as in 1918 we have turned the tide there.

But this, too, is clear, and the recognition of

it is heartening, that we have been fighting Hirohito's fanatics—with our left hand. Just jabbing to hold them at bay for the most part, though we have struck a few damaging blows. It hardly needs to be added that if this view of the Pacific situation is correct, it will be much easier than we have sometimes judged to take care of those little yellow men—when we're in position to start punching with both fists.

Mayor Leif Finseth of Dallas was defeated in his quest for reelection to that office, but was elected state representative the same day. Off-hand one might say he was due for both congratulations and condolences, but which for what is another matter.

## News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Hitler's excuse that he wanted the rest of France, because we intended to invade it now, was pure ersatz.

Our North African campaign would not have been planned the way it was if the south of France had been one of our immediate goals.

He gave away his correct analysis of our intentions when he rushed reinforcements to Tunisia to bolster the slim Nazi and Italian marine force there. His real problem was to keep us from breaking through and cutting off the escape of Rommel's army from North Africa.

The Nazi seizure of France was apparently the only prestige-gathering move left in Hitler's dwindling bag of tricks. It was a military mistake. All he did was commit himself to defense of more territory, thereby weakening his stand of arms in the lowlands, and reserves for the Russian front.

Here was the only thing left that he could get without fighting, but to take it, he drove the French into our camp, ruined their show of resistance in North Africa, undertook the obligation to feed and maintain order over a few million more hostile people.

The hourglass in Berlin is running low. The December American magazine article by Harry Hopkins is being handed around Washington, as an advance warning of how the government intends to uproot most citizens and transplant them involuntarily into the final war effort.

Often such unofficial presidential authorities as Hopkins and Mrs. Roosevelt write, as their personal opinions, what the White House has in mind to do. Their articles are supposed to prepare the public mind, and obviously this is what Hopkins intended this time.

But the magazine was prepared weeks ago, and the article written perhaps weeks before that. Since then, many if not all of Hopkins' thunderous expectations have been outdated by events.

For instance, he predicated his picture partly on the possibility of the British losing the Suez, Russia surrendering and America being invaded.

Also, there has been an election since he wrote—and since that election, Mr. Roosevelt has announced nothing would be done about a selective draft service for workers until after the first of the year. Union labor, too, has pushed its pressure against the draft right upon the President's desk.

What Hopkins foretold in the magazine is, therefore, in abeyance at least. He predicted a \$10,000-a-year-man might be thrust into a \$3,000 job (maybe the treasury will have something to say about indispensable tax revenues before that is done.)

He prophesied citizen draft boards would be established, like army draft boards, in all districts. (It is fairly well agreed at the top now, that a single draft organization for industry and army should do whatever is done.)

"Able bodied persons will be given a wide range of choice as to what they will do," he wrote. "But if they don't move voluntarily, their manpower organization will direct them to a specific job." (Legislation for this would have to be authorized by congress and the news shown.)

He estimated half the workers would be taken out of the paper, printing and publishing industry, one-third from food, half from garages and filling stations, nearly all from clocks, jewelry, and so on. (Congress is already raising the question of increasing the work week to 48 hours, instead, and Mr. Roosevelt's labor-management committee has recommended training women, students, unemployed, etc. to see if these steps will not solve the problem.)

Mr. Hopkins, authoritative as he is, may not have had the right dope.

Dr. Gallup, the pollster, is backing up Vice President Wallace's unique argument that the election was a victory for the new deal, saying that the record number of voters who stayed away from the polls were new dealers, and that if they all had voted, the new deal would have won its usual victory.

This reasoning may appeal to Dr. Gallup, because he had the worst prediction on the national election of any I saw published.

He was worse than the official democratic claims. The democrats expected to lose 10 to 15 house seats, but Dr. Gallup's forecast (Oct. 31) said:

"The chief surprise in next Tuesday's election will be the continued strength of the democrats nationally, as shown in the congressional races. The democratic party will have virtually the same majority of seats in the house the next two years as they have had since 1938."

This has caused a couple of republican senators to talk about a congressional investigation of polls.

But where Dr. Gallup's explanation of his error proves itself false is in the New York state returns (where his poll of Dewey's vote was almost exact).

The republican vote for congressmen in New York city was 8 per cent larger than in 1938, while Dewey's vote was only 3 per cent over 1938.

Also, the Dunn survey shows the national loss in the vote of democratic candidates for congress was only 1 to 2 per cent below 1938.

Few non-partisan political experts will believe the election result was anything less than it seemed to be.



The Artful Dodger

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Some history of 11-13-43  
The Statesman that goes back to days of early Oregon Country times:

(Continuing from yesterday.) George H. Saubert, mechanical genius on The Statesman, beginning August 18, 1884, taught a good many printers typesetting first from the old hand "cases," and then on the linotypes, and presswork, first from the old Washington hand press, then from the ancient Potter cylinder press—or the power press—the power in the first years being the strong arms of "Hi" Gorman, colored Salem pioneer.

In those first days, beginning Monday, August 18, 1884, when Mr. Saubert and this writer bought and took charge of The Statesman, there were two city carriers of the Daily Statesman. They both rode horses. No paving in Salem then—just dust in the summer and mud in the winter.

"Hi" Gorman could not read, and he could count only up to 10. But he got along all right on that much counting. He knew that ten tens made a hundred, two tens twenty, and so on.

There were three or more Gorman children, Bud, Mose and Sis. Hi was proud to occasionally remark that Sis was half white. Bud and Mose were as black as the ace of spades, like their dad.

As shown by the Salem Directory for 1871, the Gormans lived then at the northeast corner of High and Court streets. That was a rather high-toned part of town. Later, in the early 1880s, the Gormans lived lower down on Court street, or on or near Front street.

It was not long after August 18, 1884, when the "power" press of The Statesman was changed from Hi Gorman's strong arms to steam, and still later to electricity.

## Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

T. O. P. asks if she should make compost of her walnut leaves. She explains that the reason she asks is that she notes that the grass where the walnut leaves have lain is dead and she wonders if they will kill her shrub or plants.

Answer: Walnut leaves make good compost—for the right thing. For the wrong plants it is rather disastrous. The compost from walnut leaves, as from oak leaves, is strongly acid. It is especially good for such shrubs as rhododendrons, laurels, azaleas, but should not be used for lilacs, spirea and neutral soil loving plants.

S. P. A. asks if geraniums will "stand it out of doors in this climate" throughout the winter, or if she should "pull them up and hang them by the roots in her basement which is protected from cold by a furnace?"

Either suggestion would likely be ruinous to the geraniums if followed. A heated basement is not the same as the old-time cellar where the geraniums were kept, heads down, through the winter. However, if the basement is not very warm—say around 50 degrees at its warmest, then the plants may stand it. Out of doors the geraniums are apt to freeze. They can be kept in a coldframe, however, particularly if protected during the coldest spells.

April 30, 1893, was a Sunday, so part of the linotype matter for that issue was set on Saturday, the 29th, and part on Sunday, the 30th, for this has always been a morning newspaper, that is, the daily edition has been.

On most morning newspapers in America, the bulk of the matter for the news column is put into type on the night shifts.

Of course, The Statesman did not have a daily edition from the start. The commencement of the daily edition was hastened by the coming of the Civil war, when the desire for news of that great struggle became a persistent demand.

The first issue of the Daily edition was on July 20, 1864.

The first number of The Statesman was March 28, 1851. It would be the oldest living newspaper west of the Rocky mountains, were it not for a mistake in the shipment of the press and type from New York to this coast.

Hon. A. Bush, who was the first publisher and editor, came from New England to establish a newspaper in the Oregon Country, or rather in the territory of Oregon, soon after it was made a territory by Congress.

When Mr. Bush arrived in Oregon he found the capital of the new territory at Oregon City, so he waited for the arrival of his press and type. In the mean time he got a clerkship in the territorial legislature (chief clerk) in session at the temporary capital. In the mean time, Mr. Bush walked to Portland and back, twice, hoping to get news of the arrival of his printing outfit.

During that period, the town boosters of Portland, hearing of the prospective newspaper to be started at Oregon City, wishing to "beat him to it," rushed to the little village of San Francisco.

There they found what printers call a "shirt tail full" of type and dinky press called a Rampage press, that would sell for about five dollars now, if one could be found not held for a historic relic.

They bought the shirt tail full of type and the press and brought them home, and started the Oregonian. The first issue was December 4, 1850. So the Oregonian became the first living newspaper west of the Rockies, and The Statesman was beaten to the start by about 15 weeks. Its first issue, at Oregon City, was dated "Friday morning, March 28, 1851."

It is the second oldest living newspaper west of the Missouri river, and the Oregonian is the first.

The Oregonian plant, secured in the village of Frisco, had been brought some years before by the Catholic mission authorities from Mexico to Monterey. Commodore Stockton of the American fleet seized it and turned it over to his chaplain, who, with a partner, started "The Californian" there (Monterey), and shortly after changed its location to Yerba Buena, first name of San Francisco.

The Statesman is Salem's oldest living business, with continuous life.  
(Continued tomorrow)  
**SALEM'S GOOD NAME**  
Salem's good name she is getting by her fine treatment of

the soldiers at Camp Adair will be worth millions to her in time. The boys in uniform cannot say enough in praise of the people of the Capital City who know how to be neighborly and friendly, with a truly American feeling of friendship and neighborly helpfulness. They deserve it. Keep it up. You will be proud of it in days to come.

## Crater Lake Closed

MEDFORD, Nov. 12—(P)—For the first time in seven years, Crater Lake national park will be closed to travel this winter. E. P. Leavitt, superintendent, said the park's snowplows have been turned over to the army.

## Radio Programs

- KSLM-FRIDAY-1300 KC**
  - 6:45—Rise 'n' Shine.
  - 7:00—News in Brief.
  - 7:05—Rise 'n' Shine Continued.
  - 7:30—News.
  - 7:45—Your Gospel Program.
  - 8:00—Rhythm Five.
  - 8:30—News Brevities.
  - 8:45—Country Melodies.
  - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
  - 9:15—Hawaiian Serenaders.
  - 9:30—Popular Music.
  - 9:35—John Kerby's Orchestra.
  - 10:00—World in Review.
  - 10:05—Bill Day's Tenor.
  - 10:30—Women in the News.
  - 10:35—Al Clausen's Okla. Outlaws.
  - 11:00—Maxine Buren, Women's Editor for The Statesman.
  - 11:15—Four Notes.
  - 11:30—Notes of Yesterday.
  - 12:00—Organalities.
  - 12:15—News.
  - 12:30—Poplar Serenade.
  - 12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
  - 1:00—Lum and Abner.
  - 1:15—Eolo Hudson's Orchestra.
  - 1:30—Melody Melodies.
  - 2:00—Spotlight on Rhythm.
  - 2:30—The Quiet Hour.
  - 2:35—US Navy.
  - 2:45—Maxine Buren's Program.
  - 2:55—Tune Tangle.
  - 3:00—Old Opera House.
  - 4:00—Singing Saxophones.
  - 4:15—News.
  - 4:30—Teatime Tunes.
  - 4:45—Madison's Singers.
  - 5:15—Let's Relax.
  - 5:30—Glebe Yellin's Gypsy Orch.
  - 6:00—News.
  - 6:15—War Commentary.
  - 6:30—Symphonic Swing.
  - 6:45—Religious News.
  - 7:00—Newspaper Roundup.
  - 7:05—Clyde Lucas Orchestra.
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  - 7:50—Gaylord.
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  - 9:45—Deanna's Variety Mustangs.
  - 10:00—Let's Dance.
  - 10:30—News.
  - 10:45—Chorus Foster's Orchestra.
  - 11:00—Kid Khayyam.
  - 11:15—Islander's.
  - 11:30—News.

Chapter Two Continued  
The great difference between Darnley and her young friends in Colby was that they were preparing to continue the same existence—to marry and to settle down in Colby—while Darnley knew that she would leave the village at the first opportunity to become a part of a life so foreign to what she and the town knew that it might have been on another planet. She was too acute to speak of this or to take any girl friend into her confidence.

It was in June of the year in which Darnley was to reach her twentieth birthday that she saw her first artist. He came to visit his uncle and aunt, the Arthur Orricks, who owned the Busy Big Store, and his name was Peter Orrick. Of course, Colby knew that the Orricks had a nephew who drew pictures for the magazines and lived in a studio in New York, and in a vague way commiserated with them. Darnley had clipped examples of his work to place in her collection of pictures of beautiful women, for he owed his vogue to an ability to make his girls seem alluring, provocative, chic.