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"Without or with offense to friends or foes I sketch your world exactly as it goes."
—Byron

Three Musketeers

Former Governor Oswald West, who is also Democratic National Committeeman for Oregon is quoted in a newspaper interview as declaring:

If Walter M. Pierce and George W. Joseph are nominated for governor in the Democratic and Republican primaries for governor, I will resign as Democratic national committeeman and run for governor as an independent.

Pierce, Joseph and West! What a hell of a combination of hell-raisers to pick from! The campaign would be the best show ever staged in Oregon with something popping all the time, as Walter weeps, George hurls vitriol and Os plunges the stiletto. And whoever won, would continue the circus under the big dome—though it would no longer be three ringed.

'Tis a consumation devoutly to be wished, especially from a newspaper standpoint. West made more news than any governor Oregon has had since Pennoyer told Grover Cleveland to mind his own business. Fire-crackers were banging perpetually throughout West's jazz-time regime. Pierce's saxophone merry-go-round had an accompaniment of bombs—and they weren't all duds, either. Having had a four years rest for jaded nerves, we sigh again for the day when there'll be again something doing all the time in Salem.

You have to look to the Democrats for color—either in state or nation. The Republicans are like their symbol, the elephant, bone-headed and dull beasts of burden that execute orders. Joseph is by temperament a Democrat—just like the Sons of Wild Jackasses in the Senate, who while masquerading as Republicans at election time, are really Democrats. The Democrats are also like their emblem, the jackass, always braying and using their heels against each other and kicking away victory when it is within their grasp.

So Mr. West, as national committeeman, is running true to Democratic form when he declares that if Mr. Pierce is nominated by the Democrats, he will resign from the party to encompass the defeat of the nominee and the election of the Republican disbarred hybrid. It is because there is no harmony, that there is no Democratic party in Oregon, only a bunch of rule or ruin factions whose motto is "All against one and one against all."

A Major Problem

Without question the greatest problem confronting the United States as well as the over-populated countries of Europe, is unemployment, and it is a problem that will increase in importance with the years. This is one result of the machine age.

A majority of our population has been drawn from the country to the city, but fewer farmers are producing a greater output than ever in history. The same process is going on in our industries, men are being replaced by machines, fewer are annually employed and the output greater. So we have a surplus not only of agricultural, but of manufactured products and of the unemployed.

It is estimated that only about one-eighth of our 6,500,000 farmers have taken advantage of the best scientific methods and the most up-to-date agricultural machinery available—which accounts for the diversity in costs of production. Eventually all who remain on the farm will have to lower costs by modern methods to survive—which will further increase production and lessen the number of toilers.

What is to become of all these unemployed, in city and country? Some of course will find employment in new industries, but a vast number will be turned adrift and provision of some kind made for them. The problem that England and France seek to solve temporarily by doles and pensions for the unemployed will soon have to be met in our own country—if it is not already here.

As a preliminary to a solution of the problem, Senator Wagner of New York has introduced three bills, drafted by the international unemployment conference:

One calls for setting up a bureau of unemployment in the department of labor statistics to gather correct and timely information concerning unemployment conditions. The second authorizes \$4,000,000 to create a cooperative federal employment bureau and the third authorizes \$150,000,000 for promotion of a long time system of public works to guarantee steady employment in government building operation.

Jubilant Lumberman

Lumbermen of Oregon are said to be jubilant because the Senate has voted a tariff of \$1.50 on softwood lumber—a tariff that can only benefit the industry in two states, Oregon and Washington, and which will penalize the people of all the 48 states in higher prices for building. Perhaps the tariff will bring prosperity to the lumbermen, we hope so, though how an industry that depends upon foreign markets can be materially benefitted by a tariff on imports remains a mystery.

One result will probably be a retaliatory tariff by Canada on lumber imports, to aid Canadian lumbermen. While this will not seriously affect the fir lumber business, it will militate against the pine lumbermen, for Canada is one of their markets. And it is not at all improbable that an export duty will be added by Canada on pulp and paper products. Canada, our best customer, is not going to be discriminated against on so many commodities without retaliation.

If a tariff could save an industry that produces a surplus, it would have saved wheat, hops, prunes and other products, for high tariffs prevail for all. Yet the prices of all of the commodities, despite protection, rest on the law of supply and demand, except to American consumers.

To secure this protection for our lumbermen, all of our people will pay more for sugar, for cement, for a thousand other necessities of life included in this tariff of abominations. They were all secured by log-rolling for local privileges under the leadership of Senator Grundy, king of the lobby, who has by appeals similar to those of the lumber state senators, defeated the long battle of the coalitionists to restrain the grabs.

The people, that is the consumers, are apparently indifferent now to what is going on. But when the new duties are in effect and the cost of living mounting the storm will break among the mulcted. It is not the passage of a tariff bill that causes the trouble, it is the after-effect—yet to be experienced.



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CRUMBLING

Veteran Captain Of Riverboats Tells Of Pioneer Days

Echoes of the old river steamer days when water formed the most feasible and popular highway were brought to Salem Wednesday by Captain Frank J. Smith of Portland, for 55 years a "riverman" on the Willamette, Columbia and Snake rivers.

The particular evidences of the steamboat days which the Captain brought with him were photographs of the river steamers noted in Salem during the 60's and 70's, together with extracts from a diary written by Captain George A. Pease in 1859, which he presented to Hal D. Patton.

Smith worked for a number of years with Hal Patton's father, Tom McFarlane Patton, secretary-treasurer and business manager of the People's Transportation company, a pioneer steamboat company. A. A. McCully, related to the Patton family by marriage, was president of the P. T. company. One of the exhibits is a pass on the People's Transportation company written by McCully for Jacob Kamm, millionaire steamboat magnate who died in 1912.

Two of the steamboats owned and run by the People's Transportation company were named the "Fannie Patton" and the E. N. Cook for members of the Patton family. The Fannie Patton beat out the old Reliance, known in 1855 to '87 as the fastest steamboat on the Willamette, and for a number of years the Fannie Patton and the Alice, owned by the same line, were the speediest boats on the run between Portland and the Willamette valley towns. A picture of the Reliance is included in the collection brought by Smith to Patton and the Captain is endeavoring to secure pictures of the Fannie Patton.

A photograph of the City of Salem built in 1875 by the U. P. Scott company before they were forced out of the business by their bitter rivals, the People's Transportation company, is shown in the exhibit. The City of Salem was noted as the steamboat on which every officer was an accomplished musician, and was one of the favorite passenger boats on the run to Portland.

The Willamette Chief, built in 1874 by the Willamette Transportation and Locke company, was operated directly from Corvallis to Astoria where the loads of grain carried were transported directly to an ocean vessel, making Corvallis a seaport. The Willamette Chief, pictured in the collection, was one of the largest boats ever used on the Willamette and was made expressly to fight the railroad lines to which it was later sold.

Both the Willamette Chief and the Beaver, built in 1873 and also pictured in the collection brought to Patton, were used to start a small insurrection in the rate cutting. The Beaver was later used in British Columbia waters.

Captain Smith tells many almost unbelievable tales of the skill with which the river boat captains handled their crafts in the hey-day of steamboating. One large steamboat, the "Onward," made its way up Mill Creek to about where Willamette University now stands, went over ground to where the First Methodist church is now located and turned around and went back. This was during the noted freshet of 1853 and was purely a bluff on the captain's part to show how he could manage his boat.

Another noted adventure in river steamboating was that of the Luckiamute Chief, whose captain took it as far up the Luckiamute river as Arlie, according to Captain Smith. For several years steamboats ran up the Tuxvatin river several miles above Hillsboro to a place known as Emertok's Bridge. Steamboats were also used extensively on the Santiam river, many trying up to Santiam city, descended a number of years ago in a spring freshet.

Captain Smith, who retired from the river 120 years ago, spent his first night on a river steamer in

that the \$36,100 was in return for maps and other data on surveys of the Tennessee river sold to the Carbide company by the Improvement association.

Hagerson said Friday that he gave the money in response to an appeal by the republican chairman but said he would not say that "we bought" the maps adding "I believe it was a consideration for the money we gave."

Senator Blaine, republican, Wisconsin, said while Moore was on the stand, that the records produced for the committee by Blythe and Bonner showed that when the \$32,000 deposit was made there was a deficit in Huston's account of \$19,999.

Moore, questioned about this, said this indebtedness was for margin on stocks but denied that he was directed to make up the balance overdrawn.

Moore testifying that on occasion he was given instruction by Huston as to the purchase of stocks, added that he received two checks, one for \$22,000 and the other for \$14,100 from a messenger who said they were from the republican chairman.

The witness added that he did not know the messenger and did not know where the money came from. He was questioned sharply about this, but replied that he would take money without question if informed that it came from Huston.

Testimony given by Hagerson about the money given Huston conflicted with the latter's version of the circumstances surrounding the contributions.

Hagerson said his recollection was that the two contributions were not agreed upon at one time.

The republican chairman had testified the \$36,100 was agreed upon originally and that after the \$22,000 was paid the next check automatically became \$14,100.

The president of the Carbide company said that Huston came to him and said he needed \$22,000 "at once" to meet the obligations of his association. Hagerson added that Huston did not tell him why he wished the check made out to W. E. Moore.

The republican chairman who on the stand for four days declared that he deposited the \$36,100 with a brokerage firm because he wished to use it as an "emergency account." He also emphatically asserted that he has given \$36,100 to J. W. Worthington, executive chairman of the Tennessee River Improvement association.

Reports that Huston would resign his post as republican chairman have persisted since his questioning by the lobby committee began. He, however, has denied this. His withdrawal at some later date, however, would cause no surprise in political circles.

MORE AIRMAIL NECESSARY TO SECURE STOP

If Salem is to be benefitted by an air mail stop and win formal recognition for its now \$50,000 airport, business men and others of the immediate vicinity must demonstrate their faith and provide increased poundage of airmail, C. C. Coleman, now in Washington, D. C. in the interest of establishing an airmail line between Medford and Salem, has advised J. N. Chambers, president of the chamber of commerce and Judge Brasher C. Small, who was formerly general chairman of the airport commission.

As a result of the letter from Coleman, merchants, business establishments and state departments will be solicited for pledges for a greater portion of mail by the air route and to keep as high a proportion as possible.

Local airmail has been greatly delayed and in many instances is little faster than tramp mail because of lack of connections east and south at Portland. With an established line in operation direct connections will be made with other carriers at Portland or Medford.

Legislation is now pending before congress permitting airmail contracts on a mileage rather than a poundage basis and if this passes it is expected to further the valley airmail project.

EMERGENCY BOARD MEETS ON APRIL 4

The state emergency board will meet Friday afternoon, April 4 for the purpose of considering the authorization of an expenditure for construction of a new wing at the state penitentiary, and also a number of other requests from various state departments. The call for the meeting was issued by Secretary of State Hess Friday at the request of the state board of control.

In the neighborhood of \$55,000 will be requested by the penitentiary, and it is estimated that other requests will bring the total to around \$100,000. The state treasurer, the secretary of state, the reclamation commission and the supreme court will ask for funds. The need for a deficiency appropriation for the supreme court has arisen, it was said, from the expense of the Joseph and Mannix disbarment trials.

COUNTY'S SHARE OF REFUND DIVIDED

Marion county's share of the O & C grant land refund for 1923 which was received by the county from the government in December, has just been segregated by County Clerk Boyer showing that the road districts interested will receive \$3400.14 and the school districts \$579.78. The balance of the amount of \$11,333.07 received for 1923 will go into the county general fund.

The refund is made by districts to those districts which still have their O & C grant lands in their confines and in some instances quite a material boost is given to district funds.

Northern Ireland has nearly 50,000 unemployed.

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Here's a way to be rid of constipation and its ill—a way that works quickly, effectively, but gently.

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IT JUST DOESN'T SEEM RIGHT...

(and it's really unnecessary)—that she clothes are clean and should have to rinse and rinse and rinse to get out part of the stuff that was in the soap. It is annoying. But the answer is that when you bought your soap, you got more than soap. You got "filler"—useless matter added to bring up the weight. So you have to rinse away the filler.

There's no such problem when you use White King. It's all pure soap, condensed, scientifically made from high-grade vegetable oils—no filler added. When you see how richly it lathers, how thoroughly it cleans, and how quickly it rinses away, you'll appreciate what that means.

You can use White King Granulated Soap for everything—from lingerie to blankets, dishes to sponges. And a little goes a long, long way. Try it today. Sold by your grocer.

In the soft water districts of the West and Washington, etc.

This Coupon and Five Cents Will admit any Salem youngster 12 years of age or younger, to the Capital Journal Souvenir Matinee Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock at Bligh's Capitol Theater To See and Hear "Tarzan The Tiger"

Big Three of Drys To Close Arguments For Law Thursday

Washington (P)—Half a million words of wet and dry arguments were in the records of the house judiciary committee hearing Friday by stenographic count as prohibitionists were mustering their big guns to close their case next Wednesday and Thursday.

Sixteen days during the last two months have been devoted by the committee to developing the existing prohibition situation from these on both sides of the question. It was supposed to be prohibition on trial after 10 years on the statute books. But the jury—the committee—still stands about 13 to four in favor of its defense.

In a final drive, the drys will produce next week Dr. F. Scott McBride, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League; Dr. Clarence True Wilson of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals and E. C. Dinwiddie, of the world league against alcoholism—the big three of prohibition in Washington.

The following week the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment will be given an opportunity for rebuttal. Chairman Graham of the committee announced Friday there would be no limit of time on the wet rebuttal and in accordance with the custom of the courts there would be no sur-rebuttal allowed the drys.

Closing of the hearings will not mean an end of the prohibition controversy, however. It is scheduled to turn next to the senate. The Williams bill transferring enforcement from the treasury to the justice department is brought up in the senate. It already has passed the house.

Meanwhile the senate judiciary committee is to meet Monday to vote on the Norris resolution calling for a senatorial inquiry into the federal enforcement unit. A fight over this also is promised on the floor.

With these prospects and others in the offing it appears likely a good part of the spring will be devoted by the senate to the prohibition issue.

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