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Saved From Themselves

Governor Martin last night made a valuable contribution to the constructive record of the 39th legislative assembly when he exercised the executive veto on senate bill No. 414, a makeshift anti-stream pollution bill which would have accomplished little except to open the way to discriminatory compulsion to force cities and towns to construct expensive sewage disposal systems while leaving industry and private individuals free to pollute the waters as they saw fit.

Hastening drawn in the first place and mutilated almost beyond recognition in its passage through the senate and house, the measure provided no new legal machinery for dealing with the pollution problem except to empower existing health agencies to enjoin municipalities from dumping sewage into rivers and creeks.

The original bill by Senator Carney, for which 414 was substituted, would have created a separate commission to deal with the problem, although the commission was given little authority to do more than investigate and recommend remedial measures. Even this was deleted from the final enactment which, except for the governor's action, would have gone into the session laws as another example of legislative foolishness—just another purposeless law to clutter up the statute books.

Even had Governor Martin permitted the act to become a law, it was so obviously discriminatory and unconstitutional that any attempt to utilize its injunction authority would have met immediate challenge as to its legality and have resulted in expensive and purposeless litigation.

The matter of stream pollution, the preservation of fish life and the protection of the public health are of sufficient importance to justify thorough scientific study and intelligent remedial treatment. But none of these figured in the preparation, amendment or passage of senate bill 414. It was hastily thrown together in a haphazard fashion, introduced late in the session and rushed through both houses without careful scrutiny.

Sometime the legislature may approach the problem of pollution from a scientific angle with the courage to strike at all contributing evils alike. Until that time arrives it is well that the state has a governor with the discernment and caution to curb the foolish impulses of the lawmakers.

Child Labor Battle

Despite the active support of President Roosevelt and of Governor Lehman, ratification of the child labor amendment has been defeated by the New York legislature. Its defeat is said to be due to pressure from representatives of the Catholic and Lutheran churches, as well as by certain employer interests, some manufacturers and sweat shops.

The amendment has been pending since 1924, when it was submitted by large majorities in both houses of congress after the supreme court had invalidated as unconstitutional a measure to prohibit interstate commerce in products of child labor and another act taxing them. It has had the endorsement of every president from Harding down, but in the 13 years has not received the necessary ratification by three-fourths of the states.

The objection to the law is not in its purpose of keeping children out of industry, but that it is so loosely drawn that it gives congress the power of control of all children under 18 years of age—though it is unlikely that congress would attempt to utilize this power. Congress could therefore not only forbid the employment in agriculture and industry but in the home of all children and it might spell government control of youth instead of parental.

This is the reason why certain ecclesiastics oppose the measure, not officially as church representations, for the churches are divided in the issue, but as individuals. They fear lest congress some day in a wave of fanaticism, attempt also the control of education, religion and youth movements, as has been done in Russia, Italy and Germany.

The objection is not to banning the economic commercialization of youth but to their exploitation for political or religious or other ends through a federal bureaucracy. To prevent the latter, opponents are willing to sacrifice the former. Yet with some states sanctioning child labor, the only protection is a federal ban.

Constitutional Changes

Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides for the right to change the Constitution as follows:

Amendments. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress.

The Bill of Rights has never been abridged, and the history of all the efforts to amend the Constitution shows little desire either to restrict or enlarge original guarantees. Over 1300 resolutions containing over 1800 propositions to amend the Constitution were offered in congress during the first century of our national life. Few concerned themselves with civil liberty. They were directed to the increase and protection of personal rights and privileges instead of their abridgment.

The 13th, 14th and 15th amendments added new guarantees, by abolishing slavery and extending the protection of the nation over its citizens as citizens of the United States as well as of the individual states. The subsequent amendments have, with the exception of the 18th on prohibition, been liberalizing in tendency and have extended democratic rights and principles. The grant to women of the right to vote is really an addition to the bill of rights.

The net result of Constitutional change has been that of all the 21 amendments, 14 definitely concern human liberty, and of the others all except those dealing with technique of government extend the people's power, the last one merely repealing the 18th amendment.

Boys Will Be Boys



The Fireside Pulpit

REV. E. S. HAMMOND

"And He withdrew Himself into the wilderness and prayed." Luke 5:16.

This is Luke's statement of one of many similar interludes in our Lord's busy life. In order to carry forward his great work he needed to renew his strength not by rest and food only for, in his own words, "Man shall not live by bread alone."

What is meant by Him is well expressed in the words of a Jewish woman quoted in the February Reader's Digest: "When Friday night comes we close our doors and light our candles and say our prayers and open our hearts. And then God comes in." The writer adds: "Her eyes filled as she spoke, and the noisy little room became for a moment the very house of God and the very gate of Heaven."

One of our Christian poets has helpfully written: "Lord, what a chance within us one short hour. Spent in Thy presence will avail to make! What heavy burdens from our bosoms take! What parched grounds refresh as with a shower! We kneel, and all around us seems to lower; We rise, and all the distant and the near, Stands forth in sunny outline, brave and clear; We kneel, how weak! We rise, how full of power! Why, therefore, should we do ourselves this wrong, Or others—that we are not always strong—That we are sometimes over-borne with care—That we should ever weak or heartless be, Anxious or troubled—when with us is prayer, And joy and strength and courage are with Thee?"

RICHARD C. TRENCH.

Limitations—Naturally it will be

any of the other existing possibilities.

Tactics—Any such suggestion is, of course, out of order now amid the noise-making over current proposals, but you may see the situation work around closer toward such a development during the next 30 to 60 days.

The manner in which the president has switched tactics toward a long debate has confirmed other detectable inside evidence indicating that he, himself, has not given up hope for some solution by a less violent method than he has suggested.

Dozens of his "friends" and spokesmen in congress certainly are clinging to the rope. They make little secret of it among themselves. Their feeling along this line explains why so few have been committed in the house of representatives.

They hope they never will have to commit themselves.

Notes—The president has been giving a lot of senators and congressmen private lectures about the budget. Those are about the same sort of talks he held with them about this time last year. They listened well as usual, but will heed NOT.

Circuit Judge Denman of San Francisco, witness in the court hearings before the judiciary committee, is supposed to have had much to do with the preparation of the supreme court plan. He is an F. D. R. appointee.

The house agriculture committee has postponed the state AAA system to 1942 again. You may recall the assembled farm leaders here wanted 1940, but Agriculture Secretary Wallace is insisting on 1942. It will give him a chance to handle the issue after he is elected president in 1940—if he is—instead of just before the campaign starts.

Miss Helen Lytle

Gives Gay Party

Miss Helen Lytle entertained at the C. A. Lytle home early in the week with a miscellaneous shower honoring Miss Peggy Poole, Spring flowers were arranged about the rooms and at the refreshment hour Miss Lytle was assisted in serving by Mrs. Irene Scott and Miss Clara Baker.

Bidden to honor Miss Page were the Misses Gertrude Liske, Elsie Schneider, Gertrude Edstrom, Annabelle Furrow, Clarice Baker, Doris Richard, Bertha Converse, Florine Townsend, Lillie Jones, Margaret Woolen, Frances Murrain, Florence Hansen, Mrs. E. Halley, Mrs. Jessie Waugh, Mrs. Fern Dickmiller, Mrs. A. Kerby, Mrs. Irene Scott, Mrs. C. A. Lytle and the hostess, Miss Helen Lytle.

Miss Dorothy Pearce

Presents Pupils

Miss Dorothy Pearce will present a group of her pupils in recital Monday evening, March 15, at the Pearce residence, 287 North Winter street. The program will start at 8 o'clock.

Miss Pearce has announced the following program:

a. In the Cotton Fields ... MacLachlan
b. Make Way for the Band ... Blake
c. March of the Wee Folk ... Benson
d. Drifts ... Williams
e. Robin Sings a Merry Tune ... Benson
f. March of the Wee Folk ... Benson
g. Little Lady Waltz (Petal Study) ... Brown
h. Little Lady Waltz (Petal Study) ... Brown
i. Scherzo ... Hayden
j. The Strolling Minstrel ... Hayden
k. Tor Soldiers on Parade ... MacLachlan
l. The Cathedral at Twilight ... Wagner
m. Spanish Gypsy Dance ... Wagner
n. Waltz Memories (for left hand) Hobson
o. Polka-Mexicana ... Carpenter
p. Two Planes—Four Hands ... Lincke-Nash
q. Glow-Worm ... Lincke-Nash
r. Gladys Crawford, Barbara Cornell
s. Gladys Crawford, Barbara Cornell

Among those present were Mrs. Sarah Lewis, of Portland, Mrs. Betty Simkins, Mrs. Rollin Beaver,

The ever-popular Gilbert and Sullivan "The Mikado" was played to a full house at the Leslie Auditorium last night when the Salem high school choruses, under the expert direction of Miss Lena Belle Tartar, pranced about in kimono, wigs and slant-eyes. The lilting melodies of "Til-Willow," "Three Little Maids From School," and all the rest of the well known melodies seemed to take on new life when sung by the clear young voices. The performance, as a whole, had quite the professional touch and due credit should go to the entire cast. Miss Maxine Case, the accompanist, also deserves plaudits for her splendid work.

The cast included 180 voices. Among these taking stellar parts were Elizabeth Steed, as Yum Yum; Willette Sneed, as Pitti-Sing; Jeanette Arehart, as Peep Bo; Clare McFarlane, as Nanki-Poo; Jack Powers, as the Lord High Executioner Ko-Ko; Elizabeth Lewis, as Katisha; Bruce Spencer, as Poo Bah; Jerry Cottew, as Pishi-Tush.

Salem high school should indeed be proud of its musical department and the versatile achievements of the young musicians, who apparently enjoy their musical activities to the utmost. Last night's performance was marked by its excellence and it is the hope of this critic that more Gilbert and Sullivan will be played in the capital before many more moons.

Mrs. Andy Hansen

Entertains

The Willing Workers class of the First Christian church was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Andy Hansen, Mrs. Eva Arnett and Grace Cox at the former's home.

During the tea hour Miss Geraldine Arnett and Miss Mary Ross played several piano solos.

Special guests were Mrs. Eugene Krebs, Mrs. C. F. Reilly and Mrs. L. I. Flathers.

Refreshments in keeping with St. Patrick's day were served at a late hour.

Present were Mesdames E. J. Reasor, Edith Carper, Clifford Harold, Edith Alderin, Mabel Robinson, Fay Humphrey, Alice Vittone, Ida G. McClelland, E. W. Cooley, Verna Yates, C. C. Cole, A. F. Noth, C. E. Bowen, Mark Ellis, Hickethier, Mary Ivie, J. E. Perry, Ethel Brooks, Clara Parrish, Anna Geisler, Mabel Ross, Floyd Morrison, Nellie Schlemmer, Joyce Roberts and daughter Beverly Jean, E. M. DeHutt, T. L. Lind, Miss Jennie Williams and Anna Nissen.

Mrs. L. F. Brown

Hostess at Affair

Mrs. L. F. Brown entertained members and friends of the Book and Thimble club at her home Thursday. During the afternoon an article on "Spring" was read by Mrs. Ross Damrell, and one on "New Developments in Surgery" by Mrs. S. Schwartz.

The hostess was assisted in serving by Mrs. David Williams, Mrs. Ray Lacey and Mrs. Fred W. Kublin.

Among those present were Mrs. Sarah Lewis, of Portland, Mrs. Betty Simkins, Mrs. Rollin Beaver,

Mrs. A. H. Hotte, Mrs. Olga Kuny-nale, Mrs. C. Fox, Mrs. D. Castle, Mrs. A. J. Hill, Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. C. Book, Mrs. C. Schwarz, Mrs. A. Isack, Mrs. C. Williams, Mrs. R. Damrell, Mrs. R. Lacey, Mrs. E. Cook, Mrs. F. W. Kublin, and the hostess, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Elmer Cook will entertain the club March 25.

The Rebekahs will meet Monday evening in the I. O. O. F. temple at 7:30 o'clock. Initiation will be the feature of the evening.

Musicale Is

Event Tonight

At Eason Home

Malisa Sardan, Portland pianist and pupil of David Campbell, will present a musicale this evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Eason in South Church street. Mr. Campbell will play second piano for the Schumann concerto.

The program has been announced as follows:

Scherzando ... Rameau-Godowsky
Ballet des Ombres Heures ... Chopin
Gavotte ... Scarlatti-Tancredi
Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring ... Bach-Bless
Prelude, E. Minor ... Mendelssohn
Schwarze Rosen ... Schubert-Palmgren
Valse ... Debussy
Mazurka ... Liszt

Etude Op. 25, No. 7 ... Chopin
Rhapsody Op. 39 ... Chopin
Concerto ... Schumann
Allegro Andante, Allegro Vivace
Malisa Sardan and David Campbell

Benefit Dance

Event of Tonight

Saturday night there will be a benefit dance sponsored by the Salem Union Label league and Truck Drivers Local No. 324. The dance will be held in the Labor temple at 259 Court street, at 9 o'clock.

The committee is inviting the general public to this benefit dance which is being promoted to raise a fund to help the unemployed members.

Tickets are on sale by all members of the committee. Anyone wishing to buy an admission to the dance may purchase same at Union hall, 259 Court street.

K.C.K.T. Club

At Donnell Home

The K.C.K.T. club was entertained Thursday afternoon by Mrs. E. J. Donnell. The afternoon hours were spent informally and at tea time Mrs. Donnell was assisted by Mrs. Ray Clark. Daffodils and forget-me-nots were combined to form the decorative note.

Special guests were Mrs. M. M. Fike, Mrs. I. M. Donnell, Mrs. Vernon Perry, Diane and John Perry.

Club members present were Mrs. Fred Barker, Mrs. A. A. Graber, Mrs. Hattie Given, Mrs. Nellie Knox, Mrs. Mary Rogers, Mrs. Clifton Ross, Mrs. Della Schellberg, Mrs. Richard Van Pelt and Mrs. E. J. Donnell, the hostess.

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