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A Forgotten Hero

British armies in Libya are fighting over the same grounds that the Americans did in the opening years of the 19th century and British warships and aircraft are bombarding the same ports the Americans did in the war against Barbary pirates. Brilliant as are the exploits of the Anzacs, they are no more heroic than those of the Americans of that early day.

Chief among the American heroes must be ranked General William Eaton, 1764-1811, who led a motley army across the desert from Alexandria to capture Derna, which since the fall of Bardia, is one of the next British objectives, with the aid of three American warships, an exploit commemorated by Whittier in a poem entitled "Derna." He defeated all forces sent against him and held the city until after peace was negotiated.

Eaton was a veteran of the American revolution. After graduating from Dartmouth, he was commissioned as captain in the United States army and saw service against the Indians in Ohio and Georgia. He was appointed consul to Tunis in 1797, rendered service to the Danes by buying on credit the prizes and turning them over to their owners on redemption of notes. He was expelled by the Bey in 1803 and fled to the United States as the result of a quarrel over the tribute exacted by the Corsicans.

In 1804, Eaton returned as United States envoy to the Barbary states with Barron's fleet. He made a pact with Ahmed, the Bey's brother and rightful heir to the throne, for the United States to re-establish him in Tripoli, that the expense of the expedition should be repaid and that Eaton should be general of the land forces in Ahmed's campaign.

On March 8, 1805, he started across the Libyan desert from Alexandria with nine Americans, 40 Greeks and 500 Arabs. In the march of 600 miles, the Arab chiefs reportedly mutinied and Ahmed at once ordered the Arabs to attack Eaton. Singlehanded he subdued the revolts and on April 27, with the aid of the American fleet, captured Derna in a furious night attack, while his men were practically starving, and he himself wounded, liberating the many Europeans held prisoners by the pirates. In May and June he defeated Tripolitan forces sent to dislodge him and on June 12, on orders from Commodore Rodgers, he abandoned the town, for peace had been made on American terms.

Eaton had far exceeded his authority and was shabbily treated by congress, as many of our heroes have been, and many of his claims for expenses were not liquidated at the time of his death. He was a man of extraordinary vigor and determination, courageous and fearless.

For Sale, Influence!

With the approach of the biennial legislative session, the roster of lobbyists planning to attend in their professional capacity on behalf of one cause or another grows daily longer. Prominent among this year's prospective members of the third house—as usual—are former senators and representatives and various other politicians, including officials of party organizations who make no bones about prostituting their positions for personal gain.

Their stock in trade upon which they base their sales talk is experience in handling legislative problems and influence, real or fancied, with committee members or legislators generally.

Disregarding the fact that the clients of these catch-and-grab fixers usually get just what they pay for, which approximates nothing in most cases, the system is vicious and all wrong, results in embarrassment to the members and casts suspicion upon the whole legislative system. Their presence in and about the legislative halls and their tactics again emphasize the need for a system of registering all professional lobbyists, such as has repeatedly been advocated and endorsed by the legitimate lobbies.

It also raises the question of whether there is not need for some sort of legislation to prohibit ex-legislators from hiring out as lobbyists until they have been out of the house or senate for a fixed period of years, and to forbid party organization officials to accept compensation for lobbying.

Tribute to Congress

The Congressional Record contains the swan song of Representative Marvin Jones of Texas, who retires after 24 years of service, in which he pays tribute to the much-cussed members of the house and the people who elect them, as a result of his experiences. It reads as follows:

To have served nearly a quarter of a century in this body of men, selected in contests of the open forums of our land, has been a remarkable privilege. To me, even the cloakroom has been like a university education. Doctors, lawyers, economists, educators, farmers, merchants and practically every business activity in America are represented. Every kind of philosopher may be found in the cloakroom. Good or bad, perhaps good and bad, this body represents a cross section of the American people. If a mistake is made in the type of representative chosen, it is the fault of the people who make the choice.

To be a successful representative, one must possess integrity, ability, courage and industry. These qualities have been the rule if not the exception. One thing about the house, it soon gets a man's measure. It figures him out and labels him, unconscious though that classification may be. In this body is a fine spirit of tolerance. All legislation is a matter of compromise. That is the essence of democracy. It is not one man's opinion. It is the common sense of most.

Two Autos in Every Garage

The 32,000,000 motor vehicles registered in the United States represent 69 per cent of all such vehicles in the world. About 4,650,000, or 15 per cent of the U. S. total, are trucks. The 1940 production record for this country was 4,476,000 new cars and trucks—the third highest in its history—having a wholesale value of \$3,000,000,000. The 1940 registrations were near 4½ per cent greater than in 1939. The combined wholesale value of motor vehicles produced in this country in 1940 was 30 per cent greater than that of 1939.

We have the highest motor vehicle density in the world—one car to four persons. Outside of the industry proper there are in this country, 41,500 car and truck dealers, 97,500 repair shops, 95,000 separate retail outlets, 6,300 wholesalers and 400,000 service stations. Perhaps Herbert Hoover will live to see two cars in every garage—if not two chickens in every pot.

Big Events in Little Lives

By Beck



Sips for Supper

By Don Upjohn

Salem, always known as an honest community, proved it collectively the other day, according to a story told by Ben West. He told of a chap who dropped a roll of money on the sidewalk at the northeast corner of

State and Commercial streets on a busy afternoon last week. Without noticing his loss the party strolled along State street and was gone for several minutes before he discovered to his dismay the dough was gone. He retraced his footsteps to where he had been talking on the corner with some friends and there lay his roll, untouched and unscathed. Knowing Salem people as we do, we could tell him he needn't have been worried, there's nobody in this town who would pick up loose greenbacks lying around and try to get away with them. But, of course, there are the tourists passing through. Nobody could tell what one of them might do.

It's interesting to note, however, that there's somebody around with enough dough so he can drop same without noticing it.

Truth Rises From Earth

(La Grande Observer)

"Most of those who agreed with me said the editorial was reasonable, broadminded and fair. Many of those who disagreed said it was unreasonable, bitter, insulting. That's a natural reaction. We are all prone, to find virtue in those who agree with us and vice in those who don't."

One of the first official acts of Leroy Hewlett, the new county judge, was to take steps toward sweetening the cabbage odors which linger about the halls of our historic courthouse. More power to him in any crusade he may make against the commingling of foul smells which from time to time creep into the nooks and crannies of said building, noted for its nooks and crannies. Said odors have been accumulating since 1872 or thereabouts and are now packed in pretty thick but to clean them out would be a distinct and laudatory public service.

One new county official, we may add, incidentally, who apparently isn't looking for a soft seat, is Ralph Girod, the new county commissioner. As he assumed his place this a.m. in the official county chair assigned to him he mounted two thick leather cushions which were fitted to the seat. He hadn't been sitting on same very long before he became nervous and fidgety and then took one cushion. A few minutes later he began to fidget again and removed another cushion. This brought him to hardpan where he seemed to sit in comfort. This was so unusual a procedure as to be worthy of note and filed in the archives for the benefit of historians who otherwise might write this down as a decadent and softened generation. Apparently when tougher and harder chairs are made Ralph will get one.

Once more we must respectfully refer the weather to all and sundry who have been predicting snow for the last week or two. If this is snow we had today, then let 'er snow.



PARKS MAN—John F. Doerr, Jr. (above), who'll become chief of the national park service after Jan. 1, is a native of Mount Vernon, Ind.

Kelly Says:

Dozen Cantonment Still Unfinished

Racketeering Charge Against Unions Heard

Few Men Know Inside Of Defense Situation

By John W. Kelly

Washington, Jan. 6.—A dozen cantonments for the new army are still being erected, although plans called for their completion long ago. Thousands of soldiers will not be called for another month. Looms and sewing machines are turning out blankets and uniforms, delayed. A dozen mills in Oregon and Washington have received curt telegrams to get busy with lumber requirements.

Originally the construction of cantonments was in charge of the quartermaster department. Conditions became so bad that a change in policy was made; the army engineer corps "took over." During the transfer from the quartermaster to the engineers there was much marking time and plenty of lost motion. From New York an engineer was recalled where he headed WPA and told to push along the construction projects. At present the engineers have not made a good job, although it is better than the quartermaster, and much of the fault lies with the yards of red tape.

Rules Hamper Engineers

The new engineer in charge has jumped in and issued telegrams high, wide and handsome, without inquiring whether the wire was called for or not. Army engineers on the job are hampered by regulations, which are not changed and are hangovers from the days of peacetime construction. Resident engineers have free action for an item involving \$300. If a larger sum is required it must go to the district engineer, with five copies, and he may send it to Washington for approval. There may be an error of a couple of cents, which is ferreted out by the auditor, and when this occurs the mess of papers must be bunched back, corrected, and started all over again.

Most of the cantonment jobs are negotiated contracts. In such an arrangement a contractor purchases the materials, pays for the labor and receives a fixed fee for superintending the job. No contractor is winking fat on the cantonments, and bossing the job isn't as simple as it appears. There have been lumber strikes which cut off material. Unions have established shacks at all projects and the charge is made that unions are racketeering; that they are selling permits to work. The charge against the unions has come to congress from every section of the country. As far as the contractor is concerned, he keeps his hands off; it is none of his business if the union holds up every laborer. The contractor wants efficient men and he wants peace. To the workman who hasn't a down payment he can make to his union initiation fee the situation is serious.

Quartermasters Busy

Such are a few of the troubles of labor, contractors, material men and the army engineer corps. The quartermaster, removed from the supervision of cantonment construction, is busy striving to round up enough uniforms, hats, shoes and similar duff for the hundreds of thousands of men who will soon be selected for service. With so many items to provide (parkas to mosquito netting) the stuff is not coming in as the quartermaster expected when contracts were let, and this is another letdown.

Only a few men, less than a dozen, know the situation with regard to the national defense. These men know; the rest are guessing, and the few insiders give no inkling aside from their incessant urging for speed and more speed. Aside from the commerce department's export statistics there is no way of ascertaining what material is being shipped to England. For domestic defense it is known that the Garand rifle, for instance, is far behind in production and it will be 1942 before a sufficient number are available to equip the army.

Would Outdo Hitler

Bald fact is that the army, as a whole, was stunned at the enormous task assigned it, to obtain quickly, within a few months, everything from a button to a bomber. Army has received a few of each. And army discovered that the deference to seniority has not worked out

Chamber Hears Report, New Crew Takes Over

The annual report of E. H. Bingenheimer, retiring president of the Salem Chamber of Commerce, read at the luncheon today, shows receipts of \$9892.58 during 1940 and expenditures of \$6581.04, including current bills on the books.

Included in receipts were \$7094.58 from membership dues, donations of \$395, and luncheons \$1503. Expenditures included \$3247.97 in salaries, \$1200 for rent, \$404.41 for lighting, heat and water, \$1366.57 for office, publicity and printing and \$1968.75 for cost of weekly luncheons.

New members during the year netted \$2, some having been lost by the army draft and some by non-payment of dues.

Announcement is made that the chamber has renewed its lease on the quarters over the Bishop store for five years at the \$100 a month rate now prevailing. The debt for remodeling of quarters was reduced from \$1890.77 to \$198.77 and is soon to be wiped out.

Other matter in the report follows:

"During this past year, your chamber, through its various committees has been active on many programs, notably the Centennial celebration, 'Charlie' McNary day, George E. Waters Appreciation day, national guard benefit dance, 'Know Mississippi Better' train, Christmas decorations and the 4H club auction of prize winning stock. Also delegations of your officers and members attended meetings in Corvallis, Oregon City, Eugene, De-Lake and Portland on various programs for the benefit of Salem and the Willamette valley.

"The chamber was instrumental in getting a more suitable plant arranged for the post office grounds. Also sponsored the civil aeronautics authority program, headed by Lee Eyerly.

"The facilities of the chamber have been widely used by the citizens of Salem and our committee rooms have been in great demand. There have been 951 reservations of committee rooms for meetings during the year.

"In conclusion, to my successor in office, Mr. Floyd Miller, I pledge my full cooperation for 1941."

The new 1941 officers were installed as follows: Floyd Miller, president; Carl Hogg, vice-president; Ben Ramseyer, secretary; Lee Eyerly, treasurer; Fred Klaus, agricultural department; Frank Benkert, civic department; Ray A. Yocom, industrial department; George Rhoten, legislative department; Ida Bingenheimer, social department; Frank Doerflinger, King Bing of Cherrilans; Don Black, president Junior chamber.

Guests Pomeroy Home

Aumsville.—The Misses Jane and Ida Pomeroy, who attend Bible university at Highland Park, Calif., were guests at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, during the holidays. Charles and Henry Pomeroy were also at home for vacation.

very well, but there is still little prospect of anything of importance escaping the hands of the brass hats.

One point overlooked is that the United States is attempting to do in a year what it required Herr Hitler eight years to accomplish; that it is undertaking to perform in a year what Britain needed four years. On top of this the needs of America, are piled the necessities of England and a demand for rush orders. It will work out in time, but not before the latter part of this year at least. Next summer, if then, explosive plants and ammunition plants now being erected by the government with government funds and to be operated by private firms, will start production, and that appears a long while to wait. Everything is predicted on a 24-hour day and no strikes. This is a ticklish point—strikes, and it is a bone of contention in the national defense advisory commission.

Nor will British roads be clogged with refugees if England ever is invaded. The high command has issued rigid orders which it is prepared to carry out ruthlessly forcing everyone to stay put wherever he may be.

Many of the French were machine-gunned and bombed on the roads. The British understand they will not only be helping their soldiers but they actually will be safer

visiting.

North Spring Valley.—Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Crawford had as their guests her mother, Mrs. A. C. Zinsner of Portland, a former resident, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben McKinney and daughter, Marjorie and Phyllis. Mrs. Zinsner is here for a ten-day visit.

Salem Sketches By Will Danch



British Strong in Face of War Dangers

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles giving a close-up picture of England's immediate situation, without the handicap of censorship, by William McGuffin. Associated Press correspondents who have just returned from covering the war in both France and England.)

By William McGuffin

New York, Jan. 6 (AP)—One of the French stenographers in our office in Paris got so panicky when war was declared that she tossed up her job and bolted for the country. George Angus, veteran telegrapher in our London office, got blown clear across the roof by concussion from a nearby land mine a few nights before I left town. Unhurt, he picked himself up and came back down to work as though nothing had happened.

There, in the contrast between Latin emotion and British phlegm lies part of the story of the French defeat. In fairness to the French, it should be emphasized that their morale was pretty good throughout the entire "phony war" period. I know, because I watched it. The stenographer's reaction, however, was typical of how they all blew up when the Germans pierced the extension of the Maginot line—that vaulted defense works they had been taught was "impregnable."

One of the first indications I had that military morale was cracking was that May day when a grimy, road-stained soldier slipped in the back door of my apartment and asked for Yvonne, the maid. It was Albert, her husband.

He had deserted along with some 6,000 other tank corps men and fled to Paris after a disastrous encounter with the Germans at Namur, Belgium. "They told us the Belgians were up there holding the line," he said. "When we got there there was no one but Germans."

Parachutists themselves, however, were not so great a menace in France as the fear they provoked among the population. I remember one day when the Paris police were flooded with "warnings" that parachutists were descending on the city. One woman swore she could see a man's legs dangling in front of her window. One man ran to his window and emptied his revolver into space. A weather balloon had broken and floated across town.

One of the greatest advantages the British have over the French is the superiority complex bred into them from school days on. It's a bore in peace time but it has proved a morale sustainer in war.

This, I believe, is one of the big reasons for the terrific British morale. "There's always been an England—therefore there'll always be one," they say.

The other reason is the way they have managed to readjust their lives to blitz conditions. It helps them take the bombs with a smile. (Tomorrow: How is labor faring in war-torn Britain?)

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