

# The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN  
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## JURIST WARNS AGAINST UNCONSTITUTIONAL LAWS

A sharp warning against congress "passing the buck" to the court when constitutional questions are involved was given by the Presiding Judge of the Western District of Missouri in granting an injunction to the Washburn Crosby Company against collection by the government of processing taxes.

"Every statute enacted by the congress and approved by the president is presumed to be constitutional," the judge said, and he added:

"The chief reason for the presumption that a statute regularly enacted and approved is constitutional is the assumption that members of congress before they voted for it and the chief executive before he gave it his approval carefully considered whether it was within the powers conferred on congress by the constitution."

"Members of congress have sworn that they will support the constitution and the president solemnly has sworn that he will preserve, protect and defend the constitution. The courts have rejected as unthinkable the suggestion sometimes made that the president and congressmen might disregard their oaths, that they might seek to shift from their shoulders to the shoulders of the judges the responsibility imposed thereby. Any such course is not only unthinkable, it would be quite as indefensible as that of a witness, sworn to tell the truth, who should commit perjury on the theory that the jury would perceive it and disregard it."

No more soundly enunciated principle has come from any source than this statement coincident with a demand that congress enact bills now pending and let the courts pass upon their legality.

## A BILLION A MONTH

As the last days of the long session of congress come, a recapitulation of its appropriations shows the staggering total of over \$8,000,000,000. In other words, congress reached down into the taxpayers' pocket at the rate of more than one billion dollars a month. In addition, it enacted the so-called Social Security bill which will levy taxes upon industrial payrolls for unemployment reserves and old age pensions totalling billions over a period of years unless it is declared unconstitutional.

For the three years beginning in 1933 and ending with the fiscal year, 1936, the spending as outlined will reach a total of \$24,000,000,000. Oddly enough, this was the total cost of the federal government from the first term of George Washington to the first term of Woodrow Wilson—124 years. It is not until the late twenties that the first peacetime federal budget went above \$4,000,000,000, and that was news at that time.

Breaking down the \$24,000,000,000 into simpler terms, it represents \$12 for every man, woman and child in the entire world, and nearly \$1,000 for each family in the United States. Senator Byrd, of Virginia, has figured that the government is spending \$13,000 every minute of the day and night, with \$7,000 of this being added to the public debt which must be paid by generations yet unborn. Over and above all of this spending, the state, county and city governments are exacting their toll from the taxpayer.



When President Roosevelt signed the Social Security act last week, the old age pension act passed by the last state legislature became operative automatically. The Oregon act, appropriating \$1,000,000 for old age pensions was made contingent upon enactment by congress of a measure making federal funds available to the states. The state law provides for matching of county funds in the payment of old age pensions. The congressional act provides that combined county and state funds will be matched by federal funds except that in no case shall the total pension paid to one person exceed \$30 a month.

No amendment or alteration is needed to make the state law conform to the congressional act. While the national measure fixes the minimum age of pensions at 65 years, it also provides that states may impose an age minimum of 70 years until January 1, 1940, which covers the situation here in Oregon.

The state and federal funds will be administered through the state relief committee which, in turn, will work through the several county relief committees.

The state of Oregon has open to it an economic future of great promise and appeal. President Roosevelt declared in a letter received this week by Governor Martin.

"Your state enjoys a unique opportunity to found a permanent economy and prosperity upon what can be made one of the most enduring of the natural resources and the steps it is taking under your guidance to realize that opportunity are both encouraging and gratifying," the president's letter reads.

"With the forests of its mountains complementing the fertility of its valleys and with abundant hydro-electric power to process the products of both, the state of Oregon has open to it an economic future of great promise and appeal."

The board of control which since the fire has occupied quarters in the supreme court law library, has to move. The court has asked the board to move. Negotiations are now under way to transfer some of the departments from the state office building to rented quarters down town to make room for the board of control in the office building. Governor Martin and State Treasurer Holman will also probably move into the office building if suitable quarters can be arranged for them.

Plans for a new state capitol were advanced another step this week when the Public Works Administration approved the state's application for a federal grant of \$1,375,000 toward the cost of the building. News of PWA's action was contained in a telegram received by Governor Martin from Senator McNary. The telegram also carried the information that a federal grant might be obtained for the purchase of additional ground for the new state house. In reply to the telegram Governor Martin asked Senator McNary to ascertain how much of a grant might be expected toward the purchase of a capitol site.

In a statement earlier in the week the governor had emphasized the need for a larger capitol site but did not indicate any preference for any of the several sites which have been put forth. These include the campus of Willamette university, several residential blocks just north of the capitol site, the present location of the state hospital for insane, and Ben Lomond park, a high hill in South Salem.

Cancellation of the permit of the United Stage System was only the first step in a campaign to enforce strict observation of Oregon traffic laws by truck and bus operators, according to Frank C. McCulloch, public utilities commissioner. A careful check is being made on the operation of all bus and truck lines and any violations will result in similar stern measures, McCulloch said.

July gasoline sales in Oregon came within 300,000 gallons of the high record mark established in 1930, according to Secretary of State Snell who points to the record as another sign of improved business conditions. Other evidences of the return to a semblance of normalcy in business cited by Snell include the greatest tourist registration since 1930, an increase of 65 per cent in automobile sales and an increase of 39 per cent in the sale of commercial vehicles.

One of the hardest nuts the state highway commission has ever had to crack is found in the proposal to re-route traffic through Oregon City. Three routes are under consideration, with business interests supporting the Water street route which follows the Willamette river. A hearing will be held in Oregon City before a final decision is made.

Baker, LaGrande, Grants Pass, Forest Grove, The Dalles and Hillsboro are included in the list of 15 Oregon cities slated for new armories under a program being worked out between representatives of the Works Program administration and national guard officials. Tentative plans call for the expenditures of \$25,000 on each of the new buildings.

The state highway department has spent a total of \$214,806,154 in the 22 years of its existence. Of this amount \$165,347,485 has gone into road construction, maintenance and administrative expenses.

Patrons of the Portland dog races have wagered an aggregate of \$6,625,258 on the bunny-chasers during the past three years of which only

\$5,797,100.85 was returned to the holders of winning tickets. Promoters of the races, the state racing commission and the various state and county fairs shared in a split of the remaining 12½ per cent, amounting to \$828,157.15.

Governors of the state bar association, selected at an election last week will not take over actual control of the organization until next month when they meet in Salem to organize by electing a president and other officers. Under an act passed by the last legislature all practicing attorneys must belong to the state bar and contribute toward its support. Circuit Judge Jas. T. Brand, of Coos county, is one of the governors.

Workmen under the protection of the compensation fund drew an aggregate of \$976,145 for lost time, during the past year, according to the annual report of the Industrial-Accident Commission. Medical aid to injured workers took a total of \$658,333.58; pensions to permanently injured workers and dependents of workers killed through industrial accidents, amounted to \$803,504 for the year.

Number of licensed real estate brokers in Oregon declined from a peak of 2276 in 1927 to a low of 981 in 1934.

## History of Oregon As Out-

lined by Hon. S. F. Chadwick

We feel thankful for what we now enjoy. We are moving along pleasantly, and all are contented and happy. An unprecedentedly large harvest is at our door, and a liberal demand is made for it. It is moving out with the current, and we find a moment for reflection as it passes by. In this State there are but three interests that are really leading at this time; they are agriculture, wool and mining. The two latter are more particularly confined to Eastern and Southern Oregon. The salmon (or fish) and lumber traffic are not to be overlooked in this connection, although we refer more especially now to industries in the interior of the State. The agricultural, wool and mining interests are subject to great fluctuations, and depend very much for success upon what we call "good luck." Markets for surplus cereals are liable to periods of depression and fluctuation, and are therefore more or less unreliable. What then is the effect of the ebb and flood of our commerce? Are we not prospering with the flood really against us? The flood of our business flow brings into our harbors everything known in commerce, and it sweeps over our marts with all the freshness and expansive power of a full spring-tide. When the waters recede, we are reminded of what has appeared and passed away without being of any great benefit in the development of the State. The tide bears upon its swell this Pandora's box from abroad, as it floods and surges up to many shores, where the contents are distributed and scattered all over the land at a heavy cost to the purchaser. If we will look for a moment, we shall find that agriculture, with all its advantages and assurances of successful competition in the world, pays for all this. It is the farmer at first; it is the farmer at last. When he thrives, all around him prosper; but when he fails, we declare in our disappointment that we can see no future for our country.

But just now we feel as if our fortune was fixed, and we are on the inviting road to affluence and power. This, in one sense, may be true; we should remember that agriculture is our faithful beast of burden, and we are loading it down with weights which it may not be able to carry. One branch of industry will not support a State. It may dazzle the eyes and swell the purse, but its allurements will be of short duration. It will not insure permanent incomes and fixed profits. There is no branch of industry that is not subject to embarrassment and bankruptcy. The cause of disaster may be hidden in the enterprise itself, in its own province, or may be lurking in foreign markets. The great question is, "Can we live on bread alone?" When we export our surplus cereals, and good prices are obtained for them, the producer and the State are both benefited; but when there is no market for that which is not needed at home, the State suffers, as well as every branch of our industry. Let us hold fast to that which we now have, and turn our attention to building up of auxiliaries to aid the State and insure her life against disaster. The world is about the same as it has been for ages, but men are not stationary; they possess the same migratory spirit that led most of us to this land of our adoption. Men are constantly looking up new grain lands and rich valleys in different parts of the globe, and with cheap freights and steam transportation, they will soon be competitors in your markets. So our prosperous farmers of today may take their chances in the future and battle with new rivals in trade. To meet these contingencies and to place

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our internal affairs upon an immovable foundation, the farmers and the interests of the State demand that we should manufacture for ourselves more than we do. There is nothing that we need that cannot be raised or manufactured in Oregon. It is a lamentable and humiliating fact that all the implements of farming, nearly all the articles that we wear, and much that we consume, come to us over thousands of miles from the shops where they are made, or places where produced, stopping on the way at convenient points to be again sold and resold, the profits of which sales contribute to erect magnificent houses, and aid those who occupy them to become wealthy and independent. When they arrive in our cities and upon our farms they are loaded down with profits, and the purchasers must carry the weight. Laborers are consumers; the more we have of them the better. They work not only for themselves, but for the producer. In this relation there is a mutuality of interest which is advantageous to both. Farming utensils, machinery, &c., can be manufactured here at reduced rates from what they sell for now. Even if they could not, it would be better to have the work done in Oregon to increase the number of consumers, and to retain these means in the country. The State requires manufactures, so that when the farmer shall fail from the causes named the State may be carried over the temporary embarrassment by their strength and solidity. As with the cereals, so it will be with the manufactured commodities; the great wealth to be derived from them depends upon the demand for them abroad. When one particular branch fails others will survive and temper the depression so that its infliction will be scarcely felt. We are here reminded that there is a corner-stone to our industries. We will lay that today also, and commence the edifice in which every conceivable trade shall find support. Manufactures of every description shall be opened, and labor in all its phases shall be crowned with satisfactory reward. Let us establish that unity of interests which insures the blessings of commerce, and which counteracts temporary disturbances occasioned by the failure of any individual industry, which is so liable to occur. Then we will surround our farming interests with manufactures, and make our commercial fortress impregnable.

Economy, with wonderful particularity, has been observed by our peo-

ple in all their work. Still they have been liberal and indulgent to themselves in all things. Constant and refreshing toil has accomplished all that we behold. As laborers in their several occupations, Oregonians have quietly performed their pleasant task without ostentation. Onward and upward they have gone, prompted by circumstances of great necessity, and with the power of the will alone to move and to aid them.

They have secured their prize. They have brought contentment, frugality and plenty to their hearthstones; they have made their own duties pastimes of joy rather than burdens. Who shall praise these laborers but the golden fields, tempting orchards and liberal pastures, that dot the surface of our State? Who shall praise them but the institutions of learning which now smile upon their works and move on in harmony with their development? Who shall praise them but the elements that are now permeating our commerce placing our products foremost in foreign markets? Who shall praise them but our wheat as it goes down to the sea, thence to aid in sustaining the world? Who shall praise them but generation after generation as it succeeds them in place and importance one after the other? Upon whom do we rely for favor, save upon Him, at last, to whom our praise is due for these bountiful gifts and innumerable blessings?

We have recounted the steps of our advancement. We have given evidence of our attachment to our State, and we have shown that our great aim is to promote everything calculated to increase our happiness and to enlarge our estates. We fully appreciate what our pioneers have done for us, and what we must do in their name for our posterity. The Western has met the Eastern civilization at our very door. The influences of our superior culture are felt in the Orient, and are making marked changes in the superstitions of the East. In view of the rising grandeur of our young State, with what more fitting words can I close this address, than by adopting the language of Col. Benton's beautiful apostrophe to Oregon, delivered thirty years ago: "I do not dilate upon the value and extent of this great country. A word suffices to display both. In extent it is larger than the Atlantic portion of the old thirteen United States; in climate, softer; in fertility, greater; in salubrity, superior; in position, better, because fronting Asia, and washed by a tranquil sea. In all these particulars, the western slope of our contin-

ent is far more happy than the eastern. In configuration, it is inexpressibly fine and grand—a vast oblong square with natural boundaries, and a single gateway into the sea. The snow-capped Rocky Mountains enclose it to the East, an iron-bound coast on the West, a frozen desert on the North, and the sandy plains on the South. All its rivers rising on the segment of a vast circumference, run to meet each other in the center, and then flow together into the ocean through a gap in the mountain where the heats of summer and the colds of winter are never felt, and where southern and northern diseases are equally unknown. This is the valley of the Columbia—a country whose every advantage is crowned by the advantages of position and configuration; by the unity of all its parts—the inaccessibility of its borders, and its single intregression to the sea. Such a country is formed for union, wealth and strength. It can have but one Capital, and that will be a Thebes; but one commercial emporium, and that will be Tyre, queen of cities. Such a country can have but one people, one interest, one government; and that people should be American, that interest ours, and that government republican. Accursed and infamous be the man that divides it or alienates it."

(The End)

## Pep Up Appetite; Relish Your Food

No matter how little you eat, you should relish your food to feel your best and get the most enjoyment out of living. If clogged-up bowels and inactive kidneys are poisoning your system, causing you to have a "puny," finicky appetite, and making you feel run-down, sluggish, without ambition or zest for the good things in life—take a few doses of good old Williams' S. L. K. Formula and see how much better you feel.

Williams' S. L. K. Formula is compounded from the prescription of a former army doctor and contains valuable ingredients which accomplish their work in four beneficial ways: as a mild tonic, stomach stimulant, laxative, and diuretic stimulant for the kidneys. Many take Williams' S. L. K. Formula also for indigestion, nausea, loss of weight and sallow complexion, where a mild tonic, laxative, stomachic, and diuretic is needed. Don't take too harsh drugs which jolt your system and upset your stomach. Ask Fuhrman's Pharmacy today for Williams' S. L. K. Formula. The first bottle must satisfy or money back.

Ideal Bakery bread is slow baked