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BAD FOR ONE, BAD FOR ALL

With a great clamor and hubbub arising over the suppression of all kinds of gambling in Portland spreading into Washington county, Sheriff R. H. Busch is determined not to evade the issue. His policy will coincide with that of the district attorney of the county, in that all violations of the anti-gambling state laws will be vigorously and thoroughly prosecuted.

Citing the undramatic fact that he is in office for one purpose—to enforce the laws that are on the statute book—the sheriff declares that he will be swayed by no other considerations than the discharge of his responsibilities.

This is no idle talk, either, he adds. He intends to "crack down" on gambling to such an extent that, as he phrases it, "the people will get their fill of enforcement."

His attack will be directed not only against punchboard and slot machines. Raffles, bingo games and lotteries of any kind will be broken up and willful offenders will be faced with the punishment prescribed by law.

How this will please the general populace is hard to forecast. Churches, lodges and other groups have sponsored bingo busts in the past, as a recreational means of raising money for immediate projects. Few taking part in these parties recognize the evils of gambling as a characteristic of their innocent pleasure. But under strict definition the element of chance is a notable feature of a bingo game and as such falls under the shadow of lawlessness.

There will perhaps arise a feeling among sociable bingo players that the action of the sheriff—if he follows through with his declared intention—is more drastic than necessary. Many a plea may be spoken in behalf of the money-raising feature of a bingo party, and particularly to the effect that the money so used will go to a constructive purpose.

Naturally, this argument is valid, to a degree—except that the law specifically and pointedly forbids gambling. And the sheriff indicates he does not intend to interpret the law but merely enforce it to the letter.

Perhaps, he adds, if people are made aware of the prohibition of gambling and are made to realize just how far the law goes in its dedicated purpose their views will be clarified. If enough people are aroused against anti-gambling enforcement, they might see to it that the law is changed and liberalized.

Until such change is effected, however, the sheriff acts on the assumption that gambling (with the exception of dog and horse racing) is gambling. What is bad for one is bad for all!

DOLLARS DO AWESOME JOB

Everybody uses it, in one degree or another, but many there are who do not understand money.

Basically, of course, money that comes thru labor and in the form of salary or wage is well understood as it is used for food, shelter, clothing and other requirements of living. But around money itself there have grown up conflicting schools of thought that can only indicate someone must be wrong.

A nice, resounding mouthful that is sometimes used in discussing the aspects of money and the impact it makes on international politics is "dollar diplomacy". Perhaps this is a logical label in some instances. But the world has evidenced a growing money shortage until the term "dollar diplomacy" becomes acutely inadequate to dispose of the situation.

Money is power. This we have been long taught. This we have seen in little instances and in broader cases, where money has been sufficient to silence, to corrupt and to create a false illusion.

Money is surely an instrument of good, when used for constructive purposes. It so effectively lessens hardships and ameliorates distress.

Yet, as surely, money can be an evil thing, a breeder of wars and misunderstanding. It can create suspicion and distrust. It can undermine moral fibre. And we might sometimes think the world would be well off if there were some other means of doing business.

No matter how it might be disguised or sugar coated, the fact remains that the concentration of money in the hands of an individual or a nation makes for heavy responsibility. Such is the keynote of the monetary conference now taking place in Washington D. C.

At this meeting, which convened September 13, top officials of the financial and political branches of world nations are taking part in discussions of the World Bank and International Fund, as provided by the Bretton Woods agreements.

It would seem the burden of concessions there will be asked of the United States,

either through continued money subsidy or tinkering with the basis of the American dollar.

France is believed to favor the devaluation of the American dollar, as was suggested in the recent discussions with the U. S. secretary of the treasury, John Snyder, in Paris and London. Against this proposal, however, the British are firm in declaring they do not intend to water their pound sterling.

In the talks between English, Canadian and American monetary experts, which preceded the world conference by about a week, the main concern was to find a way which would permit Britain to continue as a going concern in the world economy.

The crucial problem in Britain, whether it is because of post war maladjustments, resources shortages or political change, is that the country can't sell enough goods in world trade (largely the "dollar countries" of Canada and U. S.) to get the dollars that she needs to buy essentials.

The yawning gap between the dollars she doesn't have and the dollars she needs is set at more than \$7 billion over the past three and a half years. Marshall Plan priming and other loans from Canada and the United States has tried desperately to halt this declining trend, but it has continued.

The impact on predetermined political plans, speaking worldwide, that the breakdown of England's economy would cause raises an unholy specter to shadow the thoughts and aspirations of Anglo-American statesmen.

With the threat of its economic house of cards about to fall, England is not remiss at pointing out the implications of its shaky stand. And on this plane, money as money is a secondary consideration to the work it might do in a diplomatic way.

Considered dispassionately, it is an inescapable reality that dollars do an awesome job.

COMFORT NEEDS NO APOLOGY

You take a cold day with a biting wind that numbs your ears and starts your eyes to blurring. Maybe you've been outside long enough to be briskly chilled and you are returning to an empty house.

What an exhilarating sensation to open the kitchen door and step into a snugly warm room! Then, it seems, you feel like giving a sincere hurrah to the ingenuity of Man and the devices of trade and industry for the system that allows you to be afield in raw weather yet return to a house that is thermostatically heated to full comfort.

This is the impression that tugs the memory, at the first crisp day of Fall.

As shadows lengthen and the sun's intensity lessens, we enter the season of frost and nippy mornings, of cold, chilling rains and possible snow. And according to various oil dealers of the valley, there is a sudden rush of orders for winter fuel.

To be sure, not only is oil being sought by householders. Wood, coal, briquettes, coke and sawdust suddenly become of prime importance and assume first priority against the whims of weather.

Whatever the station in life, whatever the economic status, the one element against which all must prepare is the advent of the winter season. The one-time universality of the family woodshed has lessened in popularity. To replace this one-time institution, there is the more modern oil-barrel, with a pipeline often leading into the stove from outside; coal bin with hopper and automatic stoker, sawdust room and gravity-feed sawdust bin and other devices.

Many heating appliances are thermostatically controlled which, untended, keep a constant room temperature throughout the entire house. The younger generation perhaps takes this convenience for granted, little realizing the early-day need of shivering in a night shirt while stoking the family wood stove or furnace to warm up the house for the rest of the family.

On one of those days when the swing rocker beckons from a warm spot before that wonderful, quite effortless heat and the bite of a persistent, low-temperature wind gnaws at windows and doors, we might sit back and relive the vigorous days of fire-tending, with a sigh for a society that has somehow grown more soft and less rugged.

But the sighs will be in retrospect. The comfort that so intimately attends the modernly kept family hearth is a high creature pleasantness that needs no apology!

FORESTS BENEFIT ALL

"Everyone benefits from the forests and everyone shares responsibility for protecting them from fire. The successful application of this principle of shared benefits and shared responsibilities now has resulted in the extension of the same principle to the field of insect and disease control."

Nat'l. Lumber Mfrs. Assoc.

Whigs And Democrats Held Key In Political Ferment

JEFFERSONIAN LABEL CAME WEST WITH EARLY IMMIGRANTS PARTICIPATING IN GOVERNMENT

By Hervey S. Robinson

Any reader who has additional information on names, places or events covered by Mr. Robinson are invited to write the newspaper. In this way, a more complete historical series will be possible.

Address letters to Hervey S. Robinson, % Beaverton Enterprise, Beaverton, Oregon.

(Continued from last week)

The state of political ferment in Oregon Territory during its first year under United States government is well shown in a series of letters from Wesley Shannon, member of the council, or upper chamber of the first territorial legislature from Champco county.

Shannon has been an ardent Jeffersonian Democrat back in Indiana, and when he came to Oregon he brought his democratic partisanship with him. Governor Lane and the other territorial officers appointed by President Polk were also democrats and so were the majority of the settlers who constituted the so called "American" party under the provisional government.

Thurston who had crossed the plains in 1847 was a lawyer and newspaper editor from Burlington, Iowa. He had been a member of the last legislature of the provisional government, representing Tualatin county. He was a democrat and a Methodist, a peculiar combination in those days, for most of the Methodists were Whigs.

His election as delegate to Congress had been due to the support of these Methodist Whigs of the old "Mission" party and his radical appeal to anti-British and anti-Catholic prejudice. He was arranging to start a democratic newspaper in the territory to promote his reelection but intended to keep his ownership secret to avoid losing the support of the Methodist Whigs who had secured his election.

We reproduce herewith one of Shannon's letters concerning the matter of the settler's land claims, the subject of greatest concern at that time, and the issue upon which Thurston had largely based his campaign.

It will be recalled that the law creating Oregon Territory had voided all land claims except those of the missions and those of British subjects whose possessory rights were guaranteed under the Boundary Treaty of 1846.

Following is Shannon's letter:
July 7, 1850
Hon. S. B. Thurston

Dear Sir:

Some of our people suppose that donations are out of the question, that Congress will do nothing in the matter for us, altho I have not despaired. I cannot persuade

myself that Congress will be governed by so illiberal a spirit toward American citizens, reposing in the justice of our cause and depending upon the honor and patriotism of Congress. I have never for a moment entertained doubts.

But should Congress fail to do justly by her people here I am of the opinion it would be well for you (with an eye to your own safety at home) to propose some sort of a plan by which we may come in as a state with the land ceded to us—I cannot suggest any plan, but leave it for you to think as you may.

If government fails to donate, bad and sickening will be the spectacle here among our people.

All hands repose full and entire confidence in your integrity and ability, and your desire and industry. No one doubts that you will do all you can for Oregon is universally admitted.

Holbrook is cutting quite a "strip" (Amory Holbrook, first attorney for the Territory and prospective opponent for delegate to Congress). He is a large Whig. I think he will be your competitor for delegate. There have been some surmises that J. M. Moore would be the Whig candidate. (Proprietor of a mill on the lower Tualatin river and a bridge across that stream a short distance above its mouth).

Politics are rising and there are some Whig counties in this territory—viz—Washington (name changed from Tualatin by the first session of the territorial legislature) and Clackamas. (Clackamas had narrowly escaped being renamed Jefferson by the legislature over the objection of its Whig citizens). You will get Whigs against any man.

Don't say a word about party in Congress. Speak well of the Whigs, be ready when you get back to give us a tall stump speech. All hands will look for a cracker. When the Statesman (Thurston's proposed paper) commences send all your correspondence to them.

Blain (editor of the Spectator at Oregon City) is doing you more hurt than good. The Democrats have entirely discarded him and he is very unpopular with the Whigs, for my part I consider him a "jackass".

Very truly yours

Wesley Shannon

(Continued next week)

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- 100—\$100. U.S. Savings Bonds
- 200—\$50. U.S. Savings Bonds
- 350—\$25. U.S. Savings Bonds

IT'S EASY! Here's all you do . . .

- Bring your car to us for a free safety check-up and get your free contest entry blank and free safety insignia for your car.
- In 50 words, or less, on the entry blank complete this statement: "All cars and trucks should be safety-checked periodically because . . ."
- Print your name and address plainly on your entry blank and mail it to Ford Car-Safety Contest Headquarters, Box 722, Chicago 77, Ill. Your entry must bear postmark no later than midnight, October 31, 1949.
- Prizes will be awarded in accordance with rules set forth on the official entry blank.



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