

The Evening Herald

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Monday, December 8, 1930

Looking Back

CARL SMITH, Washington correspondent of the Oregon Journal, writes interestingly in the Sunday issue of that newspaper of his observations covering a period of 15 years in the national capital. Of special interest is his comment relative to the few men elected by Oregon to congress who were kept there long enough to become influential in national affairs.

"The state has kept just two senators and two representatives in their seats long enough for them to rise by the slow process of seniority to high committee places and more than ordinary influence," says Smith, who then leads up to the names of George E. Chamberlain, Charles L. McNary, Nicholas Sinnott and Willis J. Hawley. Of the two remaining in congress who have attained high positions and who wield influence in shaping and legislating national laws, only two remain: Senator McNary and Representative Hawley. Chamberlain, who was senator, and Sinnott, who was representative, have both passed from the scene of earthly action, and somewhat singularly they were the two who rendered the most distinguished service to the state and nation.

Smith expresses the opinion that the most historic of all speeches made by Oregon members in the last 15 years was that of Senator Chamberlain on the conduct of the war, and in which he severely criticized Newton D. Baker, then secretary of war, and which brought an estrangement between Chamberlain and President Wilson. Incidentally it is recalled that that historic speech cost Senator Chamberlain his re-election to the senate. Partisanship was running extremely high immediately following the war, and the fact that Chamberlain, democrat, broke with the secretary of war and the president lost him many votes among the rock-ribbed democrats of Oregon.

The historic value of that memorable speech, or the effects thereof, are not, however, the moral contained in Smith's review of the congress of the past 15 years, and of the outstanding men who have represented Oregon during that period. The predominating point he makes is that voters of Oregon have made the mistake of not returning to congress those able men who would in time have commanded tremendous national influence. There is the hint that the fickleness of Oregon votes has cost Oregon much in prestige in the halls of congress, but he concludes with the following:

"Chamberlain in war legislation, McNary in agriculture and forestry, and Sinnott in public lands and reclamation have been the top liners in constructive building. In the long view their record is perhaps not surpassed by any other small-state delegation in equal length of time."

Insane Hospitals

THE lunatic asylum has gone forever from American life. Instead we have beautifully equipped and expertly administered hospitals for the mentally sick. From 25 to 40 per cent of the patients received at a great state hospital for the insane are cured. The sense of horror and the sense of mystery are fast disappearing from these splendid hospitals. The cells and the dark rooms are gone. Under sunlight, fresh air, congenial work, expert medical attention, psychiatry, thousands have their disordered nervous systems put in tune and go forth as well as ever.

It is no disgrace to be insane. The disgrace is to the family of a mentally disturbed person which does not send the patient to the hospital.

EDITORIALS FROM OVER THE NATION

Why So Many?

Collier's Weekly: If you wonder why New York had 401 homicides within a year and Chicago 498, while London recorded only 20, examine the record revealed when the recent shooting of "Legs" Diamond, Manhattan gangster, became a national sensation.

In the story of Diamond, or of any of the other gang leaders who prospered in so many of our cities, is revealed the secret of the lawlessness which makes us unique among civilized peoples.

When he was shot in a New York hotel Jack Diamond had attained world notoriety as a bad man. Although scarcely 32 years old he had become a public character comparable in interest to James James of another day. Thousands of inquiries flooded the hospital where he lay stricken. Public curiosity was focused upon him as if on some national hero who had well served his country.

Every year between 1914 and 1929 he appeared in court on some serious charge. Robbery, burglary, assault, homicide, handling narcotics, such were the crimes attributed to him.

The police records monotonously report his discharge on the various occasions. Magistrates released him. Juries failed to convict. Prosecuting officers decided to drop the case.

He appeared in different cities and never in the same city twice before the same judge. Yet many times he was brought before the bar of justice accused of high crimes. Some the judges were democrats. One, at least, was a republican. Some were men of excellent reputation as lawyers and citizens. They did not hold him.

He became known as a leader of bootleggers, a racketeer on a large scale. The state department took cognizance of his intended trip abroad and last summer various European governments refused to accept him as a visitor. Newspapers and the police laid brutal murders at the

door of his gang but he was immune to punishment. During sixteen years he went on following his trade, which was crime. During these years he grew in importance.

This record is not unique. Almost any one of the larger American cities harbors many such men. Their names and activities are listed. Still the law does not molest them. They ignore the law.

Why is it that a decent citizen may be held and often incited by the arresting policeman, abused by the presiding magistrate and fined for a trivial infraction of the traffic code when men who make a business of robbery and murder go scot-free?

The answer goes deeply into our system of government and into our social beliefs. We all agree that crime is bad but politicians, judges, juries and we, the general public, are sorry for criminals in trouble. Unless we are badly frightened by a menacing crime, we get sentimental. We are the poor souls who sobbingly interrupt sentimental lectures.

Under a rational criminal procedure a wastrel such as Diamond and the other gangsters would be caught in boyhood. Criminals begin young and soon proclaim their proclivities.

The boy brigadier of 17 in a reasonable society will be confined until intelligent and kindly prison keepers are sure that he has a reasonable chance to lead a normal, useful life. Certainly there is no sanity in arresting a man twenty-four times on the most serious charges and then turning him loose because the police are incompetent to prove the case or the courts too weak, too corrupt or too stupid to act decisively upon the evidence presented.

The first step in any successful effort to throttle crime in any American city is to take the police, the court and the penal authorities out of politics. No policeman, no judge, no prison warden is free to administer the law and to protect society so long as he is appointed to office and his hope of promotion depend upon the favor of politicians.

We have used these public offices as the pretexts of partisan politics and we have reaped a harvest of corruption, crime and violence unparalleled in any modern country.

Reform begins with us. We must employ men and women able and free to administer justice and protect the public before we can reasonably hope either for justice or public safety.

Some have nothing to say and say it just the same.—Le Baron Cooke.

Reciting monologues about peace will not avert war.—Henry Berenson.

Before God we are all relatively equally wise and equally foolish.—Albert Einstein.

The fear of God is the end of wisdom. To fear anything prevents wisdom—if there is such a thing.—Clarence Darrow.

Not everyone can warm both hands before the fire of life without scorching himself in the process.—Dann Inge.

The socialist cares more for his system than for his fellow creatures.—Isabel Patterson.

Smile for today: As scarce as Gandhi's pants.

Timely Quotations From People in the Public Eye

I wonder whether for some of us the beginning and end of knowledge does not consist in the learning of names.—J. D. Beresford.

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DAILY WASHINGTON LETTER

Jim Preston, Veteran Superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery, Is Just as Helpful to the Newest, Greenest Arrival as to the Reporters Whom He Has Known Many Years.

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. James D. Preston, who is never under any circumstances called anything but Jim, begins one more session of Congress as superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery. He is finishing his 34th year in that post and there is no longer any senator down on the floor who was there when Jim took charge of the gallery in March, 1897.

Preston is a unique person in this world. He probably knows more newspaper editors and correspondents than any other living man. He calls by their first names nearly all newspapermen who have worked in Washington these last three decades. He is one of those admired characters for whom no one ever finds criticism. Correspondents regard him as a jewel of inestimable value and that appraisal begins on initial contact because Jim insists on being as helpful to the newest, greenest arrival as to those veterans whom he has known for many years.

Very much like a fond nurse with a large brood, Jim Preston rules over the three large rooms behind the press desks in the Senate chamber. There are 265 eligible correspondents, discuss, write, telegraph and telephone news. Few persons ever see those rooms because one of Jim's well done jobs is to keep out those who don't belong inside.

Has Many Jobs

Jim's other jobs, big and little, are too many for the telling. With a couple of assistants, including the veteran Bill Collins, he undertakes to keep in touch with everything going on in the Senate and in the capital, in which correspondents are interested. He keeps track of committee meeting programs and runs around making sure that senators prepare advance copies of their important speeches. He keeps track of the calls for reporters out of hearing distance and advises others of the run of events when they call the gallery from their offices. And a lot of little things which show that Jim's aim is to give every body a lift wherever possible.

How much the correspondents think of him was indicated when members and ex-members of the gallery raised \$1000 on his 35th anniversary to give him a silver and a cash purse. Money was still coming in when they closed the fund and Jim drove the silver for five years, proudly.

He is tall, lean and red-faced, with black hair parted in the middle, and a drooping mustache. He speaks with a benevolent gruffness and has some kind of a standing joke with nearly everyone who uses the gallery.

Beginning in 1900, Jim has superintended press arrangements at all national political conventions, allocating working press seats in conjunction with the standing committee of correspondents. He remembers that until 1904 press seats were awarded as political favors. There were 125 press seats at a convention then. Now there are 650. There are fewer newspapers but larger working forces. Applications for the 650 seats average about 1100.

Prevents Confusion

At the 1928 convention, Jim fixed it with the Resolutions Committee so that the party platforms could be given out 24 hours ahead of publication. That avoided such incidents as those at the Chicago Republican convention of 1920, when one newspaper scooped the country on the platform, and at Cleveland in 1924, when a copy was sneaked through a transom from a locked room.

Jim and Bill Donaldson, superintendent of the House gal-

EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO IN KLAMATH

John Weeks, a young Indian from the Klamath reservation, died at the Blackburn hospital last night, and today the officers are searching for a couple of redskins who may be charged with his murder. A post mortem examination will be held under the direction of Coroner Earl Whitlock and will be performed and upon the result of this investigation will be lead against the Indians in event of their capture.

Weeks was taken to the hospital Friday morning suffering from acute pneumonia. He was found in a lodging house of Main street in a serious condition and Dr. Chilton was summoned. The young Indian was bruised about the body, had a black eye, and the skin was torn from his neck in such a manner as to indicate that a rope had been the medium. A large bruise was found on his chest, which might have indicated the pneumonia, doctors state.

It's A Girl—Dr. Hamilton reports the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Kenyon Sunday morning. This is the first child in the Kenyon family, and beef was consigned to Roth-Bum Packing company of San Francisco.

Approximately 260 animals were in the shipment. They were some of the finest beef cattle sent out of this section this year and although the price received was not announced, it was understood to be in line with the quality of the beef.

Mr. Kittredge is one of the most prominent stockmen in this section and has raised fine beef cattle on the upper marsh for a number of years.

"GOD—THE ONLY CAUSE AND CREATOR"

"God, the Only Cause and Creator" was the subject of the lesson-sermon yesterday in all Churches of Christ, Scientist. The golden text was "Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world."

Among the citations which comprised the lesson-sermon was the following from the Bible: "The earth is full of the goodness of the Lord. By the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of his mouth."

The lesson-sermon also included the following passages from the glossary definition of "creator" in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Creator, Spirit, mind, intelligence; the animating divine principle of all that is real and good; self-existent life, truth, and love. God, who made all that was made and could not create an atom or an element the opposite of himself."

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ATTENTION Sheep Men

Standing Grain and Stubble Pasture For Sale by day or week. Three hundred acres and up.

Zuckerman Bros. Midland, Oregon.

Fuel Problems In Klamath Falls

A few days ago a customer of ours asked us if we knew how much it would cost him to heat his five room house with gas when the Gas company is ready to give service. He said that he had been informed that \$25.00 per room per year was a fair average, or \$125.00 per year for a five room house. He said the Gas company had quoted a rate of about \$1.00 a thousand. We asked him if he would expect to keep his house as warm as he is keeping it at present with wood and he said that he would, of course.

"Well," we said, "you have a very simple problem. You have a wood furnace and a wood cooking range and we have been in your home enough to know that you keep it warm. You buy 40 loads of green slabs per year and that is all the fuel you buy. Your annual fuel bill is \$70.00."

"Yes," he said, "that is right, but if I could heat with gas for \$125.00 per year I believe I would sign up with them."

"Well, let us see what the figures say," we answered. "Get out your pencil and go to work. We claim that there are 20 million B.T.U. in each load of that wood, or 400 million B.T.U. for \$70.00. But wood is only 50% efficient, so you actually received 200 million B.T.U. Now, you say that the speaker at the Chamber of Commerce stated that their gas contained 550 B.T.U. per foot and gas is usually figured as 70% efficient, so you buy 886,000 B.T.U. for a dollar. Now divide your 200,000,000 by the 886,000. That's probably about what you would have to pay, \$519.00 per year against \$70.00 for slab bought green."

"You say that you know of friends in Los Angeles who heat their homes with gas economically. We admit that, but Los Angeles gas contains twice as many B.T.U. and their price is about one-half the price here; then again, the weather here being colder, you will have to more than double it again."

Take our advice and continue to burn wood. When the fuel bill for both heat and cooking for a five room home, in a climate where six months in winter, is only \$70.00 you better not make any change. You are buying heat at very close to the minimum.

Very respectfully submitted, PEYTON & CO. By Oscar Peyton. (Adv.)

Daily CAPITOL News Letter

State Offices Employment Dependents Married Women

BY JAMES F. ROWE

United Press Staff Correspondent SALEM, Ore., Dec. 5. (UP)—State officials have adopted more rigorous policies concerning employment of women.

IN VIEW of current employment conditions, nearly every state department employs only self-supporting or women dependents, it was shown in a United Press survey.

SOME departments have one or two women employees supported by husbands. In many cases, these persons have had experience with the department many years, and discharge would mean difficulty in securing equally efficient persons.

AMONG those offices having an iron-clad policy which prohibits employment of a married woman, was the state accident commission, adjutant general's office, labor department, tax commission, and highway department.

For Livelihood OFFICIALS heading these offices declare married women secure employment in most cases because of added luxury to be secured with an added family income. They believe affording employment only to those dependent on themselves for a livelihood.

THE adjutant general's and state accident commission offices are most exacting in this respect.

Valuable Employee RECENT discovery of a married woman working in the accident commission office, resulted in her discharge. Although the woman was efficient and capable, her husband had a steady income from his occupation.

THE TAX commission, engineer's office and Veterans Aid commission each has one married employee. In each case, the individual has been with the department more than 15 years and to displace with her service would mean a decided handicap, department heads explained.

Adhere to Policy "WE EMPHATICALLY do favor employment of single, self-supporting women," they said.

"In each case where changes of personnel have been made, we adhered strictly to this policy."

THE PROHIBITION director, market agent and veterinarian have only a limited number of employees, but these were fixed to single persons.

Married Workers SIMILAR policy was attempted by the treasurer's office, but two older employees retained were married. The two supported families while husbands are without employment, at present.

TWO MARRIED workers are in the department of education, where no definite policy was formed regarding employment. Two additional workers recently were included in the personnel. When it became necessary to discharge one, the married girl was dismissed in view of outside support, despite each was equally efficient.

Stock State Law THE FIRE marshal's office, supreme court, library and public service commission have no definite policy. There are an equal number of married workers employed in each office.

NO MARRIED women are employed in the corporation department, although Mark McCallister has made no change of policy.

CALIFORNIA legislators seek to pass a law requiring employment of none but single persons unless the applicant can prove herself the head of the family.

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