

JAPAN FINDS SELF IN PREDICAMENT

May Turn Back to U. S. For Friendship as Result of Nazi-Soviet Pact.

By DE WITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press Foreign Affairs Writer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Japan, being immeasurably shocked and confused by the conclusion of the Russo-German non-aggression pact, must find herself now a new course, which is bound in one way or other to affect her recently strained relations with Britain and America.

The Japanese government is said by a high source in Tokyo to be abandoning its close association with Germany, and to be adopting for the present a policy of "splendid isolation," without closing the door to "any country wanting friendship."

Thus this pact, which so far has everywhere excepting its makers in a maze, bids fair to cause a historic political upheaval in the Orient as well as in Europe.

The two great military nations of Japan and Germany have been "just like that" recently. Not only were they bound together in the famous anti-Comintern pact by their stated fierce hatred of communism but they had even been debating the idea of Japan joining the Berlin-Rome alliance.

Now Nippon proposes to retire into "splendid isolation" for a bit. And the reason for this is more easily understandable than is the reason for the pact. Japan wants time to find out just what that pact means, and which who on her list of possible friends.

Japanese Shunned

When news of the pact broke in Berlin, flabbergasted Japanese newspapermen sought an explanation of the extraordinary alchemy which had confounded science by making oil and water mix. German editors told their colleagues from the far east:

"One must differentiate strictly between ideologies and state treaties. One can fight another people on ideological grounds and yet have the best of state relations with them."

The Japanese blinked a couple of times and called it a day's work. In Tokyo, the authorities scraped up what they regarded as the ashes of the anti-Comintern pact, although authoritative sources said Japan would maintain the spirit of the anti-Comintern.

For the rest they want more information about that Russo-German pact. They want to know what word passed between German Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop and Russian Premier Molotov in Moscow before ink was applied to the document.

That is to say, the Japanese wish to learn if there was any unwritten pact. For instance, could there be any foundation for the widespread speculation as to whether Germany had agreed to give Russia a free hand in the Orient in exchange for German freedom in Europe?

May Turn Back to U. S. Hence the period of "splendid isolation." It's to give Japan a chance to check up. And now we come to the statement that the door isn't to be closed to "any country wanting friendship." Who could that be?

Naturally many observers, including Japanese, have felt this development would tend to swing Japan back towards friendship with Britain and America. That may be true, but it isn't necessarily so.

Japan is bent on ousting Britain from the latter's position of great influence and economic power in China. It is unlikely any development could alter that burning desire.

EMPLOYEES' INCOME IN AMERICA RISES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Income received by American employees for the first seven months of the year increased five per cent over the corresponding 1938 period, the commerce department reported today, but investors' income declined.

The nation's total income from all sources for the seven months was \$37,385,000,000, a gain of three per cent over the same period last year. President Roosevelt often has mentioned an \$80,000,000,000 national income for a full year as a goal.

The commerce department's figures included direct relief payments and social security benefits of \$900,000,000 as well as wages, salaries, dividends, interest, rents, royalties and the amounts owners withdraw from their businesses.

Except for social security and direct relief payments, the totals in each category for 1939 were lower than those for 1938 but higher than 1937.

Employees' compensation, including work relief wages, amounted to \$25,250,000,000 in the first seven months of this year against \$24,000,000,000 for the same period last year.

Dividends and interest in the 1939 period came to \$4,762,000,000 compared with \$4,814,000,000 for the first seven months of 1938. Business withdrawals, rents and royalties totaled \$4,953,000,000 in seven months of 1939 and \$7,073,000,000 in the same period last year.

A slight rise in industrial and agricultural income was offset by sharp drops in relief and benefit payments.

Although there are about 7,000 islands in the Philippines, only 462 have an area of one square mile or more.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE

with Major Hoople



S. F. Fair Dolls



Clad in tiny kimonos, hundreds of Japanese dolls are displayed at the Japan Pavilion at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island. Pretty Miss Akiko Yamamoto is seen arranging a group of them to be viewed by thousands of World's Fair visitors.

MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT
PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 28.—(AP)—Open High Low Close
Sept. — 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2
Dec. — 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2

LIVESTOCK

PORTLAND, Aug. 28.—(AP)—(U. S. Dept. Agr.)—HOGS: Market active, mostly 15c higher than Friday. Good to choice 160-215 lb. drivens mostly 7.25, carload lots 7.40; 220-270 lb. 6.50-7.5, few from carloads 6.90; light hogs mostly 6.50-7.5, few up to 7.00; packing hogs steady at 4.50-5.00; light weights up to 5.50; choice light feeder pigs to 7.00.

CATTLE: Calves, market uneven; steers slow but fully steady; heifers steady, cows strong. In steers 25c higher on good beef cows; grass fat steers 7.00-8.00; common down to 6.00; load good \$12 lb. fed steers 9.25, stockers 8.50-9.00; common to medium heifers 8.50-9.25, cutter to common cows 8.75-4.50; canners down to 3.00; fat dairy type cows 4.75-5.00; good beef cows 5.50-6.00; young cows up to 6.25; sausage bulls 5.00-6.00; best bulls 6.25-6.50; choice vealers 9.00.

SHEEP: Fat lambs 25c lower; ewes steady, good and choice trucked in lambs 6.50-6.75; few up to 7.00; some unsold few feeder lambs 5.50, fat ewes 3.00, common grading downward to 1.00.

PRODUCE

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 28.—(AP)—BUTTER—Prints, A grade, 23 1/2 lb. in parchment wrappers, 29 1/2 lb. in cartons; B grade, 27 1/2 lb. in parchment wrappers, 28 1/2 lb. in cartons.

BUTTERFAT: First quality, maximum of 4 of 1 per cent acidity, delivered Portland, 25-25 1/2; valley routes and country points, 2c less, or 23 1/2; premium quality, maximum of 25 of 1 per cent acidity, 1c more than first quality; second quality, 2c less than first quality.

EGGS: Wholesalers' buying prices: AA, 22c doz.; A, 20c doz.; B large, 18c doz.; A medium, 16c doz.; A small, 15c doz. Selling price to retailers generally 2c doz. higher.

CHEESE: Selling price to Portland retailers: Tillamook triplets, 19c lb.; 10c lb.; 20c lb.; 1c lb. prices to wholesalers: Triplets, 17c lb.; 10c lb.

COUNTRY MEATS: Selling price to retailers: Country-killed hogs, best butchers, under 10c lb., 9-9 1/2 lb.; vealers, fancy, 14c lb.

FOOD RATION EDICT FALLS ON GERMANS

(Continued from page 1)

m. Saturday to 8 o'clock Monday morning to prevent waste of the precious fluid in week-end pleasure drives.

Diet Prescribed

Drawing on its experience in the World War when, many contend, the country was starved into submission by the British blockade, Germany decided to ration herself now.

The government-prescribed diet, as published today, limits meat consumption to a person for one week to 700 grams, approximately 24.7 ounces.

Consumption of dairy products, oils and fats has been set at 60 grams, about 2.1 ounces a day for each person.

The sugar rationing is severe. Only 250 grams, about 8.8 ounces, are allowed a person in a week. Marmalade, of late a favored food in German breakfast tables, is limited to 110 grams, about 3.9 ounces, on the same basis.

Breakfast foods are restricted to 150 grams, approximately 5.3 ounces. Every German must get along for a week with 63 grams of coffee, or coffee substitute, about 2.2 ounces.

Tea is rationed on a monthly basis, allowing 20 grams, about 0.7 ounce a person.

The daily allowance for milk is set at 0.3 liters, little less than a half pint.

Children below the age of six, upon application, will be given an additional daily allowance of 0.5 liters, little more than a pint.

Expectant and nursing mothers, also on application, will be given an additional daily milk quota of 0.3 liters, about three-fourths of a pint.

Many Japanese obviously were worried as to whether Russia, taking advantage of her isolation from the present European crisis through the pact with Germany, might attempt to hamper Japan on the Asiatic continent.

General Ab (pronounced Ah-beh, with accent) was described authoritatively as favoring Japanese friendship with the United States and Great Britain.

EARTHQUAKE JARS CALIFORNIA CITIES
EARTHQUAKE Jars, 4 page 1 - INGLEWOOD, Calif., Aug. 28.—(AP)—A mild earth shock was felt here in the neighboring cities of Santa Monica and Culver City at 11:45 p. m. yesterday. No damage was reported.

FLYING STUDENTS HAVE BUSY SUNDAY
The new Welch airplane of the Clupqua Flying club was kept busy yesterday, students using the ship to put in more than seven hours of flying time. Mrs. Lee Elliott was the first of the eight women students belonging to the club to take a flying lesson.

Stock and Bond Averages
Compiled by The Associated Press.
Aug. 28.

	20	15	10	5
Ind. RR's	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mon. day	66.0	16.0	37.5	46.4
Prev. day	66.8	17.7	38.1	47.2
Month ago	70.4	19.4	39.7	49.8
Year ago	69.1	18.0	32.2	47.3
1939 high	77.0	23.8	40.6	52.4
1939 low	58.8	15.7	33.7	41.6

BONDS
20 10 50 10
RR's Ind. RR's
Mon. day 54.8 98.8 98.2 55.4
Prev. day 54.8 98.8 98.2 55.4
Month ago 58.6 100.5 97.0 61.1
Year ago 58.7 98.1 93.3 62.8
1939 high 61.9 100.8 97.1 64.0
1939 low 52.1 97.0 91.9 55.4

AMMONIA BLAST INJURES MERCHANT
LEBANON, Ore., Aug. 28.—(AP)—Emmel Roth, of Salem, chain store operator, was in serious condition today, victim of an ammonia tank explosion yesterday. The tank exploded in his face while he was adjusting a valve.

ALASKA GREETES JAP GOOD-WILL FLIERS

NOME, Alaska, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Their first and most difficult flight safely over, seven Japanese aviators on a round-the-world flight trip prepared their two motorized monoplanes today for a hop to Whitehorse, Yukon territory, or their way to the United States.

They brought the plane, named the Nippon, safely down in Nome yesterday at the end of a 2,400-mile flight across the North Pacific and Lering sea. All seven stepped out fresh and unperturbed by the 18-hour flight, made in hazardous weather that cleared as if by prearrangement as the "good-will" ship reached Koma-lor-ka island, off the Kamchatka peninsula, and permitted the plane to arrive here only one hour after a chamber of commerce reception committee had estimated it would land.

Their plans were to take off today for Whitehorse, Yukon territory, then fly to Vancouver, B. C., Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles before turning east across the United States.

BRITISH ANSWER HANDED TO HITLER
(Continued from page 1)

many has claims in this direction, too. Germans use "Macedonian" as a synonym for "terrorist."

To Daladier, Hitler spoke as one soldier-patriot to another. He said he wanted nothing more for Germany than Daladier would want for France, if France were in Germany's "intolerable" position.

France, Hitler argued, would not tolerate a foreign corridor through its territory, so why should Germany?

The argument, it was said in informed quarters, was designed to appeal to the French sense of logic, for which Hitler frequently has expressed admiration.

The demands on Poland definitely were increased, because Hitler had been on record before only for a "corridor through the corridor"—a strip of territory to connect Germany with Danzig and the isolated province of East Prussia.

Now Poland's right to a corridor to the Baltic sea is conceded no longer. The comment about "Macedonian conditions" farther south was regarded as a hint that other claims might be taken up in the future.

The Fuehrer argued he was lenient with Poland.

"I have made an offer to the Polish government which shocked the German people," he said. "Nobody but myself could even dare to so before the public with such an offer. It could therefore be made only once."

"I am deeply convinced that if especially England at that time had, instead of starting a wild campaign against Germany in the press and instead of launching rumors of a German mobilization, somehow talked the Poles into being reasonable, Europe today and for 25 years could enjoy a condition of deepest peace."

"As things were, however, Polish public opinion was excited by a lie about German aggression. Clear decisions which the situation called for were made difficult for the Polish government. Above all, the government's ability to see the limitations of realistic politics was impaired by the guarantee promise which followed."

Poland Blamed
"The Polish government declined the proposals, Polish public opinion, convinced that England and France would now fight for Poland, began to make demands which one might possibly stigmatize as laughable insanity were they not so tremendously dangerous. At that point an unbearable persecution of the Germans although they numbered more than a million and a half, began in the regions ceded by the reich."

"I see no way of persuading Poland, which feels herself as unavailable now that she enjoys the protection of her guarantees, to accept a peaceful solution. I should, however, despair of an honorable future for my people, if it were not determined under such circumstances to solve the problem in one way or another."

Hitler concluded:

"That our two peoples should now enter a new, bloody war of destruction is painful not only for you but also for me, Herr Daladier. As already observed, I see no possibility for us on our part to exert influence in the direction of reasonableness upon Poland for correcting a situation that is uncorrectable."

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Clamps Curfew on "Jitterbug" Folk



Judge Guy Cooper, above, has nailed the "No Jitterbugs Wanted" sign to Columbus, Kans. He is enforcing an ordinance prohibiting dancing in public places after 9:30 p. m. leaving the rug cutters stranded—and up in arms. They're trying to make a national issue of it.

bearable for the German people and the European reich."

Europe Still Uncertain
The question of whether Germany's enlarged demands left any room for negotiation in the tense Polish-German quarrel remained unanswered. But apparently the problem was made no easier by the Hitler letter. Europe today still did not know whether it was heading for war, or an eleventh-hour compromise which would save peace.

But foreign observers were a little relieved by the fact Germany had not struck at Poland, and that Hitler seemed to be in a mood to argue merits of the situation. It was not expected he would act before gauging carefully the world reaction to telling points he raised in the debate with Daladier.

BRITAIN SAID FIRM IN ITS DECISION TO BACK POLAND
LONDON, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Britain's ambassador to Germany, Sir Neville Henderson, flew to Berlin this afternoon with a message to Adolf Hitler which informed quarters said re-affirmed the British intention to support Poland if she is attacked.

The details of the note were not disclosed but it was reported to have said the first requirement for any negotiation of the Polish question was removal of threats of force.

Sources close to the government indicated the message was of such a nature a reply was expected.

Poland Confident of FRANCO-BRITISH SUPPORT
WARSAW, Aug. 28.—(AP)—Po-

land remained confident today that the decision of the British government, which Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson conveyed to Adolf Hitler, would not in any way be harmful to Polish interests.

The government Kurjer Gorny said: "Britain, Poland and France have already won the war of nerves, and they will also win the real war, should Germany commit a mad act and provoke it, but then the terms of peace will be entirely different."

A special session of parliament was called for tomorrow to hear a statement from Prime Minister Chamberlain on the latest developments and take any action thought necessary.

The admiralty, which already had taken control of all British shipping, advised merchant vessels to stay out of the Mediterranean and Baltic seas.

At the same time the government made effective sweeping defense regulations under the new emergency powers act, closing military areas, restricting civil liberties and putting public utilities under new regulations.

Britain Stands Firm
Circumstances led to a general belief in diplomatic quarters that the British message would prove to be a historic document intended both to impress Hitler and the whole world.

The unanimity of the British press on what the British government should tell Hitler at this critical hour indicated the cabinet and decided to stand firm on the policy already laid down by Prime Minister Chamberlain.

This is: Poland and Germany must themselves negotiate settlement of their dispute; Poland is ready to negotiate on a basis of complete equality and when the threat of force is removed; Great Britain is ready to help create favorable conditions for a general European settlement if Germany will make their contribution; but, finally, if Poland has to resist any vital threat to her independence, Great Britain will be at her side immediately.

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