

Hillsboro Argus

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Get Projects Ready

Deadline for applications under the lending-spending program is fast approaching. Under this program the government is determined to hand out large sums for projects to prime the pump and local people will have to pay their share of the resultant bill, whether they get any of the benefits or not.

Consequently, officials of the county, city and school districts should be on their toes to see to it that projects of local value are submitted. There are many things which will benefit such a growing and important community as this—among them an improved school plant, greater water supply, a swimming pool, tennis courts, etc. As for the swimming pool, other cities have successfully financed and operated them and on a healthful basis as urged by the state board of health, so why cannot an enterprising community like Hillsboro?

Under PWA an outright grant of 45 per cent is made by the federal government and the local governmental subdivision must finance the other 55 per cent. If the local unit is unable to finance its share applications may be made for loans on the balance.

Let's give the community the improvements that will make it more attractive from a residential standpoint by taking advantage of the lending-spending program, for which we must pay whether we like it or not.

Church Services

All copy for this column must be in the hands of the printer not later than Monday evening.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Truth is the subject of the lesson-lesson in all Churches of Christ. Sermon on Sunday: The golden text is "Teach Me Thy Way, O Lord; I Will Walk in Thy Truth: Unto Me Heart to Fear Thy Name" (Ps. 86:11). Services held every Sunday at 11 a. m.; Wednesday evening services at 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 11 a. m. Pupils to 20 years are welcomed. Free reading room open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 2 until 4 p. m.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church—Services are held each Sabbath (Saturday) as follows: Sabbath school, 8:45 a. m.; preaching services at 10 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7:30 p. m.; Monday evening Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visitors are welcome at any service. —Dr. Walter Huntington, pastor.

M. E. Church (Bethany)—On Germantown road, Sunday service every Sunday at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 11 a. m.—John Place, pastor.

Tualatin Plains Presbyterian Church—You are cordially invited to attend these services. Sabbath preaching services, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 10 a. m.; C. E. M. Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. —J. F. Gibson, minister.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Sunday school, 9:45 a. m.; C. C. Weber superintendent; morning worship, 11; Epworth Leagues, 7 p. m.; evening worship, 7:45 o'clock. —Alexander Hawthorne, pastor.

All Saints Episcopal Church—Services for the sixth Sunday after Trinity: Holy communion, 7:30 a. m.; morning prayer at 10 o'clock. The bishop will be here for confirmation July 31 at 7:30 a. m.—Reginald Hicks, vicar.

Beaverton Christian Church—Bible school, 9:45 a. m. Communion at 11 a. m. Song service and evangelistic sermon at 8 p. m. Bible study and prayer meeting at 8 p. m., Wednesday.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Girls chorus, recited by Phoebe J. Hawthorne, with Mrs. Rose Howell, pianist, will sing the church worship hour at 11 a. m. Sunday. Sermon by the pastor will be on "Big Values in Little Things." Linfield College's Number One Men's quartet will sing at the specially-planned Sunday evening services, beginning at 7:45. Members of the quartet, which has drawn praise wherever it has made an appearance, are Charles MacKenzie and Clyde Martin, tenors, and Alfred Painter and Milton Hay, basses. "America Whither Bound" will be the subject of the evening talk to be given by Professor Jonas A. Jonasson. The speaker is a product of the northwest and is a graduate of Linfield college. He received his doctor of philosophy degree from Stanford University. The public is invited.—Rev. Alexander Hawthorne.

Christian Church—Lord's day united church-worship service 9:45-11:45 a. m. Church school 9:45-10:45. Music by choir. Sermon by pastor. Unfiled service 7:30-9 p. m. Song service assisted by young people's choir. Christian Endeavor topic with youth leader and open forum. Bible study by pastor. Study Heb. 8. Bring your Bibles. Thursday, 8 p. m. Mid-week college. Topic, "The Church's Attitude Toward Local Welfare Agencies." Leader, W. E. Lewis. Young people leading in attendance each week. Thursday, July 20, the mid-week service will be held at Shute park following a picnic pot-luck dinner. Members and friends urged to keep this in mind.—R. L. Putnam, minister.

Whosoever Will (Above North Plains)—July 24: Sunday school, 10 a. m., classes for all; sermon, 11 o'clock, on "Secret Prayer and Manifest Power," song service, 8 p. m., with sermon, "Smoke and Steam." Tuesday, 8 p. m., evangelistic meeting; the pastor will speak on the subject "Muddy Channels." Prayer throughout the day.—M. E. James, pastor.

Pilgrim House—July 24: Chapel service of public worship, 10:30 a. m., with liturgy for sixth Sunday after Pentecost.

Whosoever Will, Hillsboro—Today (Thursday) Evangelist Endsby will speak 8 p. m. Saturday, street meeting, Sunday, 3 p. m., "Accepting the Challenge," subject of sermon.—Melvin James, pastor.

The Indian Scare at Scholls Ferry

(By W. W. Jaquith)

It was April, 1857, when one morning through the dense fir timber which then covered the whole Scholls Ferry neighborhood came the sound of a rifle shot followed by the reveille of the United States army.

Very few and scattered were the log cabins in the neighborhood at that time. After the long journey across the plains, ending with the dangerous trip through the Columbia Gorge or over the Barlow road, their surroundings were poor and scanty.

On the donation land claim on which the Grange hall stands now was the log house of James Rowell Sr. Out where the orchard is in front of the Gutter house stood the log house of Zaba Rowell.

Down near A. Weller's and Martin Bonfigli's was the clearing and cabin of Philip Swank, where the fir grove now is which Martin Bonfigli is cutting into lumber. A crop of wheat was harvested in 1856, the last before it was allowed to grow up again into forest.

On the north side of the river was the house of Peter Scholl, who settled there in 1847 and had built and operated a ferry across the Tualatin river so that the travel to the south might have a more direct route than by going around by Hillsboro and Gaston. At that time the ferry was only a raft of cedar logs, and was operated by man power, being pulled across the river by a rope.

We may well imagine that when the news reached in 1857 that the reveille that morning they were alarmed, as their first thought was because of the danger of Indians.

Their parents, early settlers in eastern states, had told them of the terrible struggles with Indians in New England or states further west, perhaps in Ohio, Illinois or Indiana. The tales of the cruelties of the French and Indian war of a hundred years before had been passed along. If Indians had not begun in this densely timbered region it would be frightful, but no more than might be expected, as there were Indians here.

John Rowell told me that when they first started in 1853, Indians would camp each fall on the Rowell land along the Tualatin river and fish, and hunt in the surrounding hills.

John Rowell tells me that the same stories have come down to him from his ancestors, and that the annual "pollatch" was held on his farm. This "pollatch" was attended by Indians from a large radius around about, and at which they spent the time in feasting, trading, playing games and gambling. There was an Indian burial place on his land.

John Rowell's relatives had always been peaceful, still it was certain that they were Indians and could and would go to war with the whites if they were stirred up to it.

On second thought came the comforting knowledge that Uncle Sam's soldiers, knowing of the dangers, were here and making preparations to protect them.

This detachment of the army had camped on the north side of the river among the oak trees on Peter Scholl's land. These oak trees he later left standing as they cleared his fields because they reminded him of Indians. The native state defenders from Indian bullets, it seems natural to examine the walls to find bullets embedded in the logs during fierce attacks of the red men, but there are none there.

These blockhouses were not in Indian fighting. The Indian scare at Scholls ferry was only a scare. Indeed, as far as I can learn there was no general Indian war in the Willamette valley.

During the fighting east of the mountains and in the Rogue river valley, many young men from the valley volunteered to go and help and did so. A son of Zaba Rowell volunteered from our Scholls neighborhood, going to southern Oregon. He never came back. It is quite possible that if it had not been for this volunteer help from the valley the settlers in eastern Oregon would have been defeated, in which case the hostiles would have come into our valley, and with the few men here, the scattered settlements might easily have been cleaned out.

Mr. Iowa Taylor, who lived in Scholls neighborhood nearly 80 years, is my authority for saying that at the time of this Indian scare, the house of Philip Harris at Farmington was surrounded by

dan. They were going to Fort Yamhill, the sites of which is now marked by a bronze tablet on a large boulder along the coast highway near Grand Ronde.

When they arrived where Eliander's garage now is, it was definitely decided to take the more direct route to the south by way of Taylor. It must have been a hot and quite possible they had camped for the night near here, as Sheridan, in his memoirs, says that it required four days to make this trip from Vancouver to Fort Yamhill.

We might imagine how this little procession looked. Ahead of the main body would be the scouts, hardy hunters and trappers, perhaps friendly Indians among them on the lookout lest there be any signs of unexpected enemies; then would come the soldiers mounted on the best Indian ponies to be had, for Sheridan was a cavalry leader, and in his memoirs speaks of "his little company of mounted men here in Oregon" that he had the training that made him so successful in the Civil war a few years later.

Then came the supply train-hauling provisions for the forts to the south, with arms and plenty of ammunition to be used if needed. I am thinking that these supplies were hauled in army wagons by six mules each, as was the custom of those days, the driver riding with a jerk line. These days army trucks are not propelled by mule power, neither does the driver steer them with a jerk line.

As Peter Scholl's ferry was small, barely large enough for a single wagon, it must have required much work and many trips to get this company across that day. The old road leading down to the ferry could be seen many years, all grown up with brush. The present bridge, 1928, stands where the ferry then was.

The road from the ferry led to the south of the old Rowell house, thence followed Laurel Ridge to the top of Chehalis mountain and down the old Springbrook road into Chehalis valley.

In his memoirs Sheridan tells of erecting buildings at Fort Yamhill, then going on and building a blockhouse at Yaquina and another at Siletz.

The blockhouse built by Sheridan long stood where he placed it near Grand Ronde, but a few years ago, in 1911, it was removed to the city park at Dayton, where it is now standing. It is a fine specimen of the upper story built corner-wise on the lower part. Openings are cut in the logs so that rifles could be turned at angles to meet Indians who might be coming from any direction. This blockhouse is built of logs, and is very well preserved for a log house built 82 years ago. As it is located in Dayton city park, only twenty odd miles from here, it forms a very attractive place for day excursions for individuals or for schools whose teachers know the value of such object lessons in the teaching of history.

It is by such object lessons that we learn of the hazards and hardships the pioneers in this Oregon country went through that we their successors, might enjoy this garden spot of the world in peace.

As one looks at this massive structure, built as it were by defenders from Indian bullets, it seems natural to examine the walls to find bullets embedded in the logs during fierce attacks of the red men, but there are none there.

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Action Interests

(By A. L. Lindbeck)

SALEM—What part will Governor Martin play in the forthcoming campaign? That is a question which leaders in both political parties would very much like to have answered, for as primary the governor is recognized as a very influential factor in Oregon politics—if he wants to exert in Oregon politics—a large personal following awaiting his nod before definitely allying themselves with either of the contending candidates.

Three courses are open to the governor. He can, as the nominal head of the democratic party in the state come out with an endorsement of the candidates selected by his party, urging the voters to forget the bitterness of the primary campaign in the interest of a united front in support of the ticket. That, of course, is what the democratic leaders are hoping he will do, just as which the republican leaders are just as fervently hoping he will not do.

Assuming that the governor is not willing to forget and forgive, but that, on the other hand, he prefers to remember the treatment he received at the hands of his partisans and particularly the kick in the pants administered by Secretary Ickes and other national leaders to which, in large part, he attributes his defeat, that course is of course open to him. That course involves a public endorsement of the republican nominees, an action which could be depended upon to carry with it thousands of conservative democrats into the republican camp for the duration of the fall campaign.

The third course open to the governor is one of strict neutrality. This is the course which most informed men believe the governor will follow. The governor will not take either side in the political battle from afar, giving aid to neither side, nor so much as indicating to his followers with which faction his sympathies lie.

Two incidents of the past week have demonstrated very clearly the fact that the governor is not ready to forget his treatment at the hands of democratic leaders in the recent campaign. Both of these incidents involved rejections of peace overtures tendered by these national leaders of his party. One was an invitation to join President Roosevelt's party in California. The other was an invitation to break the fast with both rejections bore the "sincere regrets" of the governor and both gave "press of public business" as the excuse for not accepting, but it does not take a professional seer to read between the lines a meaning far deeper than this superficial alibi.

Friends close to the governor have let it be known that he is fed up with politics. Untrained in the subtleties of the political game, he is disgusted and disheartened by the hypocrisy and demagoguery that characterize the "game" all that he wants of those who pull the strings that make the puppets jump, is to be left strictly alone to complete his term of office without further interference and then to be allowed to retire to a quiet private life that have come to him through more than half a century of public service.

Seven women were among the 100 law school graduates who took the bar examination here this week. Sixty-one of the applicants for admission to the Oregon bar are residents of Portland, 17 are from Salem, six from Eugene and 16 from various other Oregon communities. Fourteen law schools were represented among the applicants including the University of London, England.

Resolutions adopted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at their annual encampment here this week call upon the legislature to establish and maintain a State Home for the care of aged veterans.

The action is a reminder of the fact that up until May 8, 1933, Oregon maintained such an institution at Roseburg, where veterans were being cared for at a cost to the state of approximately \$50,000 a year.

At that time the federal government took over the institution with the understanding that it would establish a National Home on the site where Oregon veterans would continue to receive as good, if not better, care than the state had been able to provide. Only recently the federal government has converted the Roseburg institution into a hospital for the treatment of mental cases and veterans complain that no provision has been made for the care of aged veterans in need of a home.

State Treasurer Holman has a perfectly good office safe which he is selling to trade for a smaller one. The safe, which has done duty in the treasury department for many years, is too big for the new capital. No door into the treasury department will admit the heavy piece of office equipment and careful measurements have revealed that it will not even go through a window that has been planned. Although the department is equipped with the very latest in modern fire-proof, burglar-proof vaults insurance companies still insist that the state's millions in securities must be stored in a fire-proof vault to be installed inside the fire-proof safe. Just one of those things, Holman says, which bear no explaining.

Earl H. Fehl, former county judge of Jackson county, lost his appeal to the supreme court. The state's high tribunal has ruled that his commitment to the hospital for insane was entirely regular. His ultimate release, according to the court, will be up to the superintendent of the institution.

All of the state departments assigned to space in the new capital are now at home in their new quarters. The first floor contains the state and treasury departments, the budget department, board of control and purchasing departments and the state land board. The executive department occupies a suite of offices on the second floor. A suite of rooms in the south wing of the auditorium is occupied by the division of the corresponding suite just under the roof on the fourth floor. While there are two public elevators in the building, only one is being operated, causing considerable confusion to visitors since the two elevators are situated some 50 feet apart and one is in use, as good as another as to which one is in use.

Owners of the Elks building in Portland are now offering the property to the state for \$900,000, removed for use as an office building. This figure for the building the original asking price for the building. The offer includes a hotel adjacent to the Elks building which would be razed and the ground used for parking purposes. The board of control has announced that it would pass on the offer at a meeting scheduled for next Monday.

Action Demanded

The Veterans of Foreign Wars, along with other veteran and patriotic organizations, have called upon the government for quick action on the charges against Harry Bridges, the alien radical, who has been largely responsible for stirring up costly labor troubles on the coast in recent years.

The Veterans also demand imprisonment or deportation of men banded together in military fashion for the purpose of overthrowing the American government. A drive seems necessary against un-American organizations, using the American guarantee of freedom of speech and action as a blind for their subversive activities, and there can be no better leadership than that to be obtained through veterans' organizations, whose love of country has been proven.

Bathing Dangers

(By Oregon State Board of Health)

Oregon, like most of the other western states, has gone in heavily for swimming pools largely because most of its streams are polluted and unfit for bathing purposes. Many persons still bathe in the rivers and creeks and they are often the people who add to the number of typhoid cases. When the sun is hot and the water looks cool and refreshing, little thought is given to possible pollution and on a day's outing the temptation is usually too great to be resisted. Swimming is a healthful exercise if indulged in properly. From a safe standpoint the old swimming hole is gone; today we depend on the artificial swimming pool to furnish life-guards and safe water, continually purified to give the greatest amount of health protection.

Swimming instructions should be included in the curriculum of every school and should be encouraged as a healthful and invigorating exercise. It must be remembered, however, that man is not physically equipped for aquatic life and there are certain precautions that should be taken by all those who engage in this sport. Here are a few don'ts that every swimmer should know:

Don't go in swimming for at least one hour after meals.

Don't swim alone except under observation of experienced swimmers.

Don't try deep water until you have mastered the art of swimming.

Don't swim too far out until you have tested your endurance in the water.

Don't swim in pools in which the bottom is not clearly visible.

Don't dive unless you know the water depth is safe.

Don't stay in too long.

Remember too, that even a swimming pool unless it is equipped with recirculation, filtration and chlorination equipment may soon become unfit for its intended purpose. Proper maintenance of recirculation and purification equipment is as important as proper equipment. Middle ear infections leading to mastoid trouble often are traceable to insanitary pools. If sinus infection is already present, excessive swimming and diving may cause purulent material to be carried from the nasal cavity to the middle ear. Virulent germs in a pool improperly constructed or operated may reach the middle ear and set up infection in persons with head colds should stay away from pools, and swimmers who are subject to colds should avoid underwater swimming and diving when there is any doubt as to the purity of the water.

Our Yesterdays

Fifteen Years Ago

Argus, July 19, 1923—Harvest of grain begins in country. Winter wheat and oats promise good yield in all sections.

Butler Rafferty and Martha Toelle of Mountaineer married July 14.

Frank Schneider of Lelyville suffers dislocated shoulder while stopping runaway team.

Harmony Desired

The getting together recently of business men and union heads in Portland with the view of reaching accord is encouraging. Under ordinary conditions and with the spirit of fairness in the minds and hearts of all, difficulties, which seem unsurmountable, can usually be ironed out.

Harmonious relations between business and labor are necessary to the welfare of both sides and the nation as a whole. All parts are clearly complementary and the rabble rouser, who is continually preaching hatred, is performing a disservice to those whom he is giving lip service.

Bon R. Mathis of the A. F. of L. building trade council is to be commended for calling the meeting. We can all hope that this gathering will bear fruit and result in industrial peace in this state.

Superintendent of Portland Schools Dugdale at the peace meeting aptly said: "We shouldn't waste time in fighting each other."

Harmonious relations cannot be brought over night. It will need hard and conscientious effort on the part of the leaders.

Alien to Campaign

Harold Pritchett, radical Canadian, president of International Woodworkers of America, is going to stage a four-week campaign in behalf of new deal candidates. He should, as the new deal labor department has been particularly kind to him in allowing him to enter this country over the protests of many patriotic organizations. His campaign will not increase the love of a lot of people for the new deal.

The following editorial in the Astoria Astorian-Budget is appropriate:

IT HAPPENS In the name of God, amen! What are we coming to in this land of the free and the home of the brave? Harold Pritchett is going to make a four weeks' campaign in the Columbia valley in behalf of new deal candidates.

Mr. Pritchett, be it remembered, is president of the CIO International Woodworkers of America. He is a resident of British Columbia. He is an alien. He has to carry a permit to come into this country to engage in his activities. He has been repeatedly charged with being an active communist. And he is coming into our area to tell American citizens how to vote.

It is a spectacle without much precedent. It is a phenomenon significant of the times. It is a piece of brazen effrontery. It is one of those things that "can't happen" but it does.—Astoria Astorian-Budget.

When young Mr. Corrigan of Irish descent crossed the Atlantic in a \$900 plane of 1929 vintage he laid a nice problem in the lap of the bureau of air commerce. He made the trip without permit and was plenty lucky to get across. If some reprimand is not given by the government the ocean is liable to be filled with dare-devil boys seeking fame.

The plan for a harvest queen and court to rule over the annual county fair should add still further interest to this worthwhile event.

Our Recovery to Head Off World Depression

(By Roger W. Babson)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—It seems strange to be writing out here on European conditions, but I am moved to do so by the peculiar attitude of my friends in the central west. There are facts about the foreign situation which must be recognized. We are now buying abroad only half the goods we were buying last year. In turn, the goods we export to our own country have dropped 29 per cent under the high of six months ago.

This means that the recession that first confined to the United States, has been spreading over the world.

The "turn" for the better in American business, however, has now come. With the United States such a powerful factor in world business, this means that there is a good chance of preventing another depression from sweeping the entire globe. A period of bad business in Europe at this time might easily touch off new World war. Belgium is already recovering after her spectacular slump of last summer, but France, The Netherlands, England and Italy are suffering from dull business. Czechoslovakia and Poland are feeling the European recession, while the break in commodity prices has been raising havoc with the more primitive countries.

Austria First Step—Germany, however, is apparently holding her own. Austria, since

her seizure by the Nazis, is rapidly throwing off a severe business depression and unemployment. The annexation of Austria was a master-stroke for Hitler. Germany has strengthened her economic reserves, both of raw materials and foreign exchange. Moreover, I am convinced that the taking over of Austria was just the first step in Germany's planned march toward the Black Sea. The factories of Bohemia, the grain fields of Hungary, and the oil wells of Rumania beckon Hitler on to the East. The Kaiser's old "Berlin to Bagdad" dream may yet materialize under Nazi leadership.

The principal weapons in the German drive down the Danube will be tanks, airplanes and bayonets. The campaigns will be won in the fields of commerce rather than on the fields of battle. Take Czechoslovakia, for instance. Her strength lies in the great factory sector of Bohemia. Yet, industry is completely handicapped. Her chief outlets to the sea are through German or Polish ports. Germany can easily block the movement of Czech goods across German soil.

She can run Czechoslovakia's vital export business and force her into the German sphere. She can do the same with all the small, backward countries of Inner Europe. As she penetrates Eastward, she will weaken these countries into her own economy by improving transportation, mechanizing industry, and modernizing agriculture.

Rome-Berlin to Split—Sometime during the course of this German march toward the Black Sea a new alignment of the Powers will take place, Italy and

Germany are not natural allies. They have always been on the opposite side of the fence in the list of European wars. The present "Rome-Berlin axis" is unnatural. Frightened by Germany's growing power, Italy will, in the end, renege on her alliance with France. But Germany has a great genius for organization and efficiency. With control over the Danube, over the Hungarian sources, and over Central European sources of raw materials, she may be a match for any combination of Old World Powers that can be arrayed against her.

To stay on top, England will have to pull out of the bag all the tricks she has learned through centuries of diplomatic trading. One reef on which this new German drive may be wrecked in internal strife in the Fatherland. All that Germany is not militarily, she is in the state of Prussia is the one that loves the saber-rattling. The question is: Will the other parts of Germany continue to goose-step for the Prussians? Internal rivalry, however, could bring on a terrible war. In desperate effort to hold all factions together, the Nazis might provoke a World war rather than be kicked out of Berlin.

What We Can Do—Such an outlook for Europe is not pleasing to us, having as we do both war and tyranny. As a people, the best contribution we can make to the anti-Nazi movement is to promote the prosperity of England and France. Along this line, the New Deal's trade treaties have done more for world peace than any other major policy of the last twenty years. Secretary Hull's

agreements have not only helped business abroad, but they have also boosted our own exports. In 1937, exports to countries with whom we have trade agreements jumped 41 per cent, while our business with non-treaty countries stepped up only 33 per cent.

The economic resources of England and France are now drained by a long and deep depression. They cannot hold out alone against a determined Nazi drive. London and Paris are the last outposts of democracy in Europe. They stand as a buffer between Nazism and us.

In the final analysis, however, the best way to slow up the German advance is to promote the prosperity of the entire world. Aggression thrives on business depression. Economics are still more powerful than politics or diplomacy. Our reciprocal trade policies are helping to improve foreign conditions, while the end of our severe recession should give world-wide business a boost at this critical time.

I am especially driven to emphasize all this in view of my past four weeks in the Central West. The echoes of the current foreign living in what they feel is absolute security, too many people in this section are "isolationists." Naturally, I believe in peace, and, but still, in keeping out of war; but not to do so. We are all brothers—whether Frenchmen, Germans, or Englishmen. What harms one, ultimately harms all. Remember, too, that in these days of airplanes, St. Louis could be bombed from any city base in Mexico as well as from New York City or San Francisco.