Breakfast

how it was actually made.

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. 3 5 5 Major Issue of the Campaign

N a brief speech at a station stop in New Mexico Governor Landon expressed the gist of the controversy in the present campaign. He said: 'As the campaign progresses it is becoming more and more

"No Favor Sway Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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clear that it is a clash of two ideas of government: the one, that politicians know best what is good for you and should run your lives out here in New Mexico from a swivel chair in a Washington bureau; the other that you are still capable of self-government. The first is the theory of many countries of the old world. as well as our opponents in this campaign; the other is the American way.

It is precisely on this ground that The Statesman opposes Mr. Roosevelt for reelection. It believes in greater individual liberty and in less centralization of power in Washington. Experience shows the danger of giving bureaucrats too much authority. At the beginning the intentions may be 1864, when General Russell fell good, but sooner or later the power gets into the hands of those who use it arbitrarily or corruptly. The politician is dan, leading the pivotal charge concerned with holding his job which is generally accomplished by political methods; not by performance and efficiency.

Planning out of Washington for 130,000,000 people is not possible except on very broad general principles. Planners are generally theorists with inadequate conception of realities and with practical problems. Washington is a long of great Union generals, instantway off; and a bureau rule is hard to alter.

Industrial progress in this country has been the result of individual enterprise and push, not of governmental planning. If we continue to pile more loads on Washington the country will before long be so tied up with red tape it can't move.

Just now labor is strong for Roosevelt because it believes he will discipline business in their favor, and provide higher New York in that capital city, pay and shorter hours. But if such legislation as the NRA is copying all that was printed in attempted giving government power to boss business it will the days following the battle of be accompanied or followed by laws giving politicians power and burial, etc., of General Rusto boss labor. That paves the road to fascism, so bitterly opposed by labor today.

The Statesman fights a totalitarian state, even if it is beneficent in its intentions, because it knows the temptations for abuse of power. It is better to preserve wide freedoms for tion, and "testing whether that individuals, with accompanying opportunities, than to put nation or any nation so dedicated plain citizens in goosestep with Washington, their rights to can long endure, quoting Lincoln of farm mortgages, the Securities plant potatoes, to fix the prices for their goods and services, to engage in business, all circumscribed by government decree. We had a taste of it under NRA. The machinery of NRA broke down of itself, proving the impossibility of ruling the whole economic life of the country from Washington. So foreign was the NRA to the American system of government that it was declared unconstitutional by the unanimous vote of the supreme court. It was not a split decision; it was not a divi- eral Sheridan," of General Henry sion between the old reactionaries and the young liberals. The vote against NRA was nine to nothing.

Of course Pres. Roosevelt does not contemplate putting umes came out. the country in shackles; but taking the initial steps he sets the course which others ambitious of power and headstrong and contemptuous of the people will follow further to evil rendering the nation's capital and contemptuous of the people will follow further to evil rendering the nation's capital Hull went out to Minnesota to anends. The way to preserve freedom is to hold onto it. No matends. The way to preserve freedom is to hold onto it. No matsafe: making Lincoln's reelection swer Governor Landon, specificployed actor and writer shall be
were not. this time, used as that might threaten the Pax
safe: making Lincoln's reelection swer Governor Landon, specificployed actor and writer shall be ter who is elected president the battle to hold the political and personal liberties of the people must be carried on.

Shoridan had be described provided with work projects, are with mustard gas, then disposed were gleefully being burned by lical, had removed them and hidpersonal liberties of the people must be carried on.

Governor Landon has stated the issue with clarity and future operation, but certain swil taken his stand. It is the major issue of the campaign. The Statesman firmly believes Landon chooses the right way, the "American way", the way which accords with the true principles of the democratic party, and with the tradition of the republican party, the way now threatened by the collectivists, and the brain trusters who think the people are "too damned dumb" to know what's going on.

While the Powers Stall

THE great powers are busy with buck-passing these days. Concerted action fizzled in restraining Italy in its rape of Ethiopia; it is failing again in restraining supply of of a Confederate dispatch . . munitions of war to the belligerents in Spain. There was some kind of agreement sponsored by France, to give neither side supplies, although by international law it is proper to were acquainted with the Confedsupply a legitimate government though not the rebel side. erate code of signals, and which Russia now makes the open charges that Italy and Germany read: have helped Spanish rebels and that Portugal is a grevious offender. So the chairman of the committee, an Englishman, proceeds to send inquiries to the accused nations as to what they have done, requesting a prompt reply.

The Portugese embassy in London says that the reply from Lisbon probably will not arrive before next week, "due to the difficulty of transmitting a long document from there." What a joke! The delay is purposed. The fascist powers which while Sheridan was convinced of have been helping the rebels want to stall until Madrid falls. They want to keep Russia neutral until the war is over.

It may be that Russia prefers to be stalled, not welcoming pushing the issue to a point which would precipitate a should be in the field to meet war with the fascist powers. Russia is not in so much danger any possible movement of the herself, if she remains within her borders, preparing for defense rather than to attempt to carry the war to western Europe. The country where liberalism is really threatened in France. There the popular front government is hard pressed by radical communists on one side and aggressive fascists on the other. Consolidation of fascist power in Spain will increase the offensive belligerence of the fascist element in

The fall of Madrid will not mean the end of civil war in Spain by any means. With Barcelona in radical Catalona as capital, where syndicalists and anarchists flourish, the legitimate government of Spain will be set up. Between the two governments and the two conceptions of social organization the struggle will continue.

Campaign Workers

V/E wonder if one of the reasons for political campaigns is the jobs that go with them. Old names and old faces generally bob up at election time as experts in campaign organization, publicity, promotion or management. The business has become such a technical trade that it requires men with experience and political skill to function as campaign managers. And, as campaigns come only once in two or four following morning, with a cavalry years, these men put rather a high valuation on their services. Getting the money for campaigns is one sweet job too; and it takes some one with deftness to make the extractions, keep within the law (or rather out of the papers and the jail) and still have something left after his own salary to pay some of the other expenses with.

Besides these campaign hirelings there are always a group of volunteers. They carry water to the elephant, or the donkey, and never get anything for it. They are in politics for the love of it. They get a thrill out of political manipulation. Political principles mean less to them than the pull of tradition and the elementary rules of politics, like stand by your friends, and never go back on your promises.

Between the two classes of workers campaigns do finally come to a conclusion on election day. And this may be count ed on, two or four years hence the same workers will show up at the same party headquarters, animated by the same motives as before. They take whichever candidate is the party nominee and work as faithfully for him as if some other man was the nominee. For salary or for thrills, these stagehands work in campaigns, doing their bit to get the stage set for the are registered, approximately two-thirds are republicans.

Bits for

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Sheridan's famous ride; 10-21-36 as told by Sheridan himself in his book, "Personal Memoirs:"

The regular reader of this column is aware that the Bits man is an enthusiast in the matter of perpetuating the memories of Second Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan and Captain David A. Russell concerning their activities while they were stationed at old Fort Yam-

Also, concerning the historic after actilities of these two men battle of the Opequon, Sept. 18, while, under command of Sherithat spelled victory-

The victory that led straight to Appomattox; that assured President Lincoln's reelection-

And that, after many discouraging defeats under the leadership aneously made Washington safe. after "three long years" of danger from the rebel control or influe-

A friend has had an examination made of the files of the newspapers published in 1864 at Albany, N. Y., in the state library of

This makes an interesting study - divulging first page news matters more than 76 years old, but involving the fate of our nain his Gettysburg address. But more about this long dis tance study at a later time.

"Returning to our muttons;" getting back to the heading of

In order to get the setting, let us quote from the book, "Gen-E. Davies, published in 1895, seven years after the time when Sher- not afraid to argue that it is more idan's own Memoirs in two vol-

The battle of the Opequon had been fought September 19, 1864.

had other plans. This long distance interference made a visit to Washington im-

portant, however nearly it brought | lar is a normal 100-cent dollar in disaster. Quoting General Dav-"On the morning of the 16th

Wright in command of the army, Sheridan started to Washington. At Fort Royal he was overtaken by a courier from General Wright who brought a copy flagged from the signal station at Three Top Mountain, and translated by our signal officers, who

" To Lieutenant General Early: Be ready to move as soon as my forces join you, and we will crush Sheridan. Longstreet, Lieutenant

General." "There was no basis for such dispatch; neither Longstreet nor any troops of his command were on the way to join Early; these facts, he thought best to take every precaution; ordered the cavalry back, to the end that the whole force of the army

enemy. "In the dispatch that General Wright sent inclosing the (fake) Confederate signal message, he said he was making every preparation for guarding against and resisting any attack upon his right, which was the only point at which he apprehended trouble.

"These precautions availed but little, as the attack and surprise with which the battle of Cedar Creek commneced, and which drove from the field a large part of our force and threatened the defeat of the whole army, WERE MADE UPON THE LEFT, the flank which was considered en-

"Sheridan continued his journey, reached Washington the morning of the 17th; went at once to the war department . . . Sheridan at last succeeded in establishing his own position; . . . his

views were substantially agreed to . . . Martinsburg was reached the same day in the evening; . . . the escort, Sheridan started to ride to Winchester, ABOUT TWELVE MILES north of Cedar Creek, which he reached at 4 in the afternoon, and devoted the rest of the day in examining the ground that was proposed as the site of the position to be properly fortified for future occupation. (Continued tomorrow.)

I wenty Years Ago

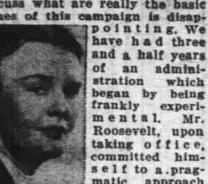
October 21, 1916 Mexicans and Americans warm battle near San Jose.

Marion county assessed values cut down more than a million be cause O. C. land grants are cut

Two hundred ninety-two thou-

the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON Undebated Issues



committed himself to a .pragmatic approach to the very serhill and in charge of the task of lous problems which confronted guarding and directing the lives he would try this and that, seekof the Indians on the Coast reser- ing the best advice he could find, and what worked he would retain and what proved a failure and would only occur to an ebul-he would reject. Now, at the end liently experimental government. of his Administration, one might This part of his program the reasonably hope that the head of and boon companions up to the the government, standing for reelection, would tell the American considers to have stood the test of application, and which he believes should be abandoned or modified, and if modified, how, But, instead, he stands on the

record. The record, however, consome gahstly failures, and it contains, also, some attempts which are now accepted by both parties as being sound in objective, but which are much criticized as they are legally framed and practically

the deflation, adjusting debts, encouraging reinvestment, checking the flow of money into Stock Exchange speculation, increasing the governmental facilities for exercising control over the volume of credit and opening the channels of international trade. To this part of his program belong the devaluation of the dollar, the abandonment of gold payments except to meet international obligations, the extension of easy credit to home-owners, the refinancing Exchange Act, the reorganization of the Federal Reserve Board, the agreement.

dent feels himself on safest get the economic machinery startthan it is to show government books in the black. Mr. Cordell genthau replied immediately and in detail to the questions of Senator Vandenberg. The President is apparently not afraid of the Republican attacks on the 59-cent dollar, for he knows that the dolterms of domestic purchasing power and is at parity with ster ling. Also, this part of the Administration's policy has probably (October, 1864,) leaving General the widest support among disinterested people, and has successful international precedents to support it.

> The second part of his policy had to do with the organization culture. Behind the President's policy were certain theories. Some of these theories were given clearest expression by Dr. Rexford Tugwell, who has spoken with complete frankness in several in pamphlets and in books. (Incidentally, it was apparent at the hearing in which a Senate Committee cross-examined Dr. Tugwell on his fitness to hold a governmental position, that most of the gentlemen had never taken the trouble to read his books. otherwise they would have been germane in their questions, and not asked such perfectly asinine things as whether he had ever followed a plow. As though the test of an agricultural scientist were his ability to turn a furrow!) Mr. Tugwell's chief thefis is that America is no longer an expanding scopomy, and has reached the point of maintenance; that the problem is not one of production but wholly of distribution, And that government with coercive powers over industry is necessary at this point in our eco velopment to attain stability. It would be more constructive to ask not whether Mr. Tugwell is a "Red," or whether perhaps he may be Jewish-a question which has seriously perturbed some otherwise normal people—but whether or not his fundamental thesis is right. The probability is that it is wrong, quite seriously wrong. The Brookings Institute reports on America's capacity to produce and consume indicate that we need a vastly increased industrial production if we are to meet halfway adequately the minimum needs of our population for a decent living standard, and that our ultimate economic frontiers are still beyond the horizon,

The clearest demonstration of the government's attempts to deal with an unproved thesis was the N.R.A., conceived of as a plan for the organization of self-govern ment of industry under basic codes. By the time businessmen and trade union leaders had all assembled in Washington, each group trying to devise a code which would cover every possible emergency and be rigged for every possible advantage, the

Ten Years Ago

October 21, 1926 Beekeeper's association convene in Dallas.

Three men were arrested today for the robbery of the Del Norte county bank at Crescent City.

whole thing reached an absudity, President Roosevelt's failure to discuss what are really the basic issues of this campaign is disappoint in g. We not the Supreme Court there was a very general sigh of relief. The N.R.A. experience was very unhave had three fortunate for several reasons. One and a half years reason is that it is quite possible of an admini- that certain industries, such as coal, seriously need some code for their operation, and the code idea is now in such disrepute that it is very difficult to get an unimpassioned attitude toward it, A cool analyst might observe that the problem of coal is a headache to every country with a large coal production; that England has a coal code, adopted after years of careful study-and a cotton textile code as well. But the idea of blanket codes to cover everything from egg raising to pants pressing is a uniquely American idea, liently experimental government. President passes over in airy silence. But the silence is not acceptable. Did the President learn people which of his policies he anything from this experienceexcept in the field of politics? What does he think today? It is my belief that if the President is re-elected it will be because most people believe that he has abandoned permanently this part of his tains some notable successes and program. But there is nothing in anything he has thus far said to justify that belief.

The third part of this program aims at the rehabilitation of the victims of the depression, and abandons the laissez faire social policy which has been traditional in Mr. Roosevelt has proceeded this country. Under it comes the along three fronts. One branch of relief administation, the youth adhis policy was devoted to ending ministration and the social security provisions for old-age pensions and unemployment in surance. Here there is unanimity between both parties as to the principles. But there is the greatest possible divergence as to method. The Administration's only answer to attacks on method is that the Republicans don't mean their promises; that they are a crowd of social reactionaries who intend to scrap all social security and all Federal relief if they come into power, and that since the principle is all right the practice will adjust itself. To this columnist that kind of answer is unfair to reciprocal trade treaties, and fin- the American people, and conally the international stabilization | temptible. The question of method can be quite as important as the question of principle. Govern-It is apparent that in defending or Landon's criticism of the social this part of his policy, the Presi- security bill was based upon a very careful analysis, which he ground. He is not afraid to stand wisely employed disinterested exon the unbalanced budget. He is perts for months to prepare. It is not answered by Mr. Winant's resimportant to increase incomes and ignation. The questions of whether relief shall be centralized feded again, in times of depression, erally, of whether a made-work program is wise, of whether it is the business of the Federal goverican citizents are asking. Indeed the whole made-work program is open to such serious debate that I shall devote a column to raising

The Safety Valve Letters from

some of the questions about it

citizen. But the President and his

spokesmen are dodging every im-

portant question in this part of

the government program and con-

fining themselves merely to ex-

pressions of warm humanitarian-

ism. That is not enough!

Would Make Training Optional To the Editor: A statment in your paper by

Statesman Readers

gruop which is actively opposing the initiative making military training optional in our state schools expresses the fear that this voluntary feature would do away with a trained citizenry and seek to force the nation into a militaristic type of national de-

Whoever heard of a militaristic nation with training on a voluntary basis? The militaristic nations of history have always used the compulsory feature. As for the measure doing way

with our trained citizenry, the National Guard and the Citizens' Military Training Camp are parts of our trained citizenry and are Doctor as he used to—I'll bet not affected by this measure, and, some time they'll quit playing." by the way, they are both on a

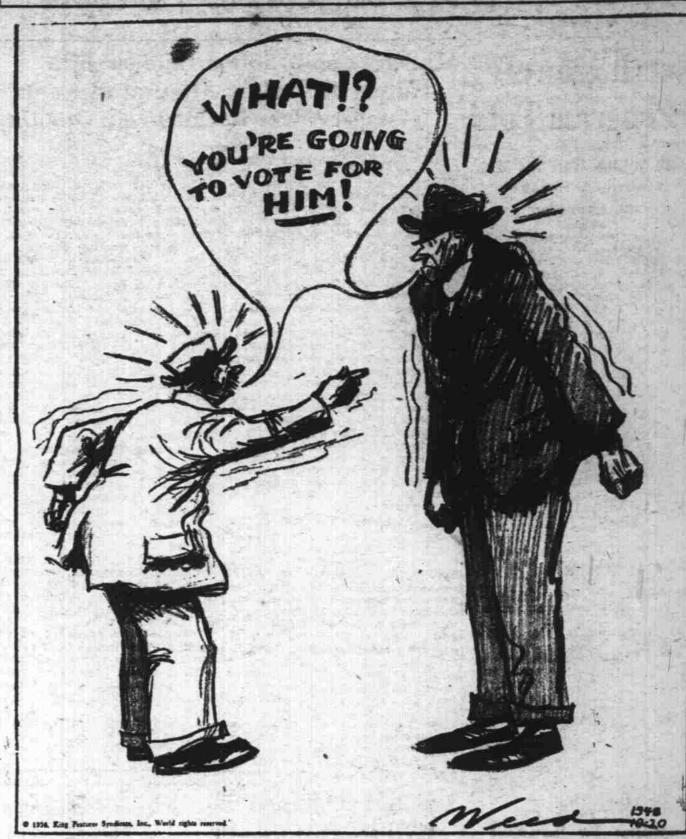
This measure would simply make military training optional rather than compulsory at our state schools, thus doing away with its present unfair feature, The discriminatory feature is that young men have to submit to this training only when they wish to prepare for an occupation or profession which can be learned only at the schools located at Eugene and Corvallis, Other young men of the state who are studying some branch which may be obtained at other state schools, such as the Normals, or who take no higher training are exempt from military training. In all fairness military training should either be compulsory for all young men between given ages or entirely voluntary for all.

A "Yes" vote does away with the compulsory feature, but not with the course, DORA S. STACEY,

Rt. 4, Salem. To the Editor:

Mr. B. I. Plummer says in his letter in Sunday morning's Statesman that the great minds of the country say that the Townsend plan will work and will do all and more that is claimed for it. Governor Landon told Dr. Townsend his plan would not work and he would not have anything to do with it. Surely, we do not want an ignoramus in the White House. So we better keep the president we have as he at least has had the discretion to not commit him

Pre-Election Duet



SINCLAIR LEWIS

In Scranton, the Catholic pas- arrested, however. was kidnaped and beaten.

few automatic pistols, and led them in burning an M.M. barracks. M.M. tanks were called time of the book-burning. of with hand grenades, which the scholarly Minute Men. This was an altogether intelligent move, since there was nothing of the scoundrels left for sentimental relatives to bury and make

that occur to me as one American | propaganda over. was the opposite-instead of being thus surprised, the M.M.'s rounded up all suspected Communists in the former boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and all persons who were reported to have been seen consorting with such Communists, and interned the lot of them in the nineteen concentration camps on Long Isthat they were not Communists

> For the first time in America except during the Civil War and the World War, people were afraid to say whatver came to their tongues. On the streets, on trains, at theatres, men looked about to see who might be listening before they dared so much as say there was a drought in the West, for some one might suppose they were blaming the drought on the Chief! They were particularly skittish about waiters, who were supposed to listen from the ambush which every waiter carries about with him anyway, and to report to the M.M.'s. People who could not resist talking polities spoke on Windrip as "Colonel Robinson" or "Dr. Brown" and of Sarason as gossips hissing "Shhh!" at the seemingly innocent statement, "My cousin doesn't seem to be as keen on playing bridge with the

some time they'll quit playing." They were as jumpy as men in a plague district. Any sudden sound, any unexplained footstep, any unfamiliar script on an en-Protective Arrest

Daily-common now as weaher reports-were the rumors of people who had suddenly been carried off "under protective arrest," and daily more of them were celebrities. At first the M. M.'s had, outside of the one stroke against Congress, dared to arrest only the unknown and defenseless. Now, incredulouslyfor these leaders had seemed invulnerable, above the ordinary law-you heard of judges, army officers, ex-state governors, bankers who had not played in with the Corpos, Jewish lawyers who had been ambassadors, being carted off to the common stink and mud of the cells.

cretion to not commit him their common distake of being liberation and chuckled "H" are little disciples of Sarason and you, Mis' Jessup, Hello, Sis. How's the kid?"

1105 Cross, St., Salem. Few writers for Hearst were But at Mary Greenhill be did

ed George W. Smith pointlessly bany, who had done nothing more

But in New York City the case . . . Most of them wailed

Every moment every one felt fear, nameless and omnipresent, for months they never felt secure enough to let themselves go, in complete sleep. And with the

To the journalist Doremus and his family it was not least interesting that among these imprisoned celebrities were so many journalists: Raymond Moley Frank Kent, Heywood Broun, Mark Sullivan, Earl Browder Franklin P. Adams, George Seldes, Frazier Hunt, Garet Garrett, Granville Hicks, Edwin James, Robert Morss Lovett-men who differed grotesquely except in

tor of a working-class church . The plague came nearer to Doremus when unrenowned editors Shad's entourage, four sheepish In central Kansas, a man nam- in Lowell and Providence and Algathered a couple of hundred than fail to be enthusiastic about Staubmeyer, who whimpered, farmers armed with shotguns and the Corpos, were taken away for "Just orders—you know—just sporting rifles and an absurdly "questioning," and not released orders," for weeks-months. It came much nearer at the

> form of safeguarding the Stateso modern that it had scarce been known prior to A. D. 1300-was instituted by Secretary of Culture Macgoblin, but in each province the crusaders were allowed to have the fun of picking out their own paper-and-ink traitors. In the Northeastern Province, Judge Effingham Swan and Dr. Owen J. Peaseley were appointed censors by Commissioner Dewey Halk, and their index was lyric-

ally praised all throuh the coun-

For Swan saw that it was not such obvious anarchists and soreneads as Darrow, Steffens, Norman Thomas, who were the real langer; like rattlesnakes, their noisiness betrayed their venom. The real enemies were men whose sanctification by death had appallingly permitted them to sneak evn into respectable school libraries men so perverse that mostly in "standard sets." Shad they had been traitors to the glumly stared at them, the while Corpo State years and years before there had been any Corpo State; and Swan (with Peaseley chirping agreement) barred from all sale or possession the books of Thoreau, Emerson, Whittier, Mark Twain, Howells, and The ume extra-illustrated edition of New Freedom by Woodrow Wilson, for though in later life Wil-son became a sound manipulative sane extravagance. Shad demandpolitician, he had earlier been ed of Staubmeyer, "That guy troubled with itching ideals.

It goes without saying that Swan denounced all such atheistc foreigners, dead or alive, as Wells, Marx, Shaw, the Mann brothers, Tolstoy, and P. G. Wodehouse with his unscrupulous propaganda against the aristoeratic tradition. (Who could tell? Perhaps, some day, in a corporate empire, he might be Sir Effingham Swan, Bart.)

And in one item Swan showed blinding genius-he had the foresight to see the peril of that cynical volume, The Collected Sayings of Will Rogers.

Of the book-burnings in -Syracuse and Schenectady and Hartford, Doremus had heard, but coming fear went out their pride. they seemed improbably as ghost But It Comes Home

The Jessup family were at dinner, just after seven, when on the porch they heard the tramping they had half expected, altogether dreaded. Mrs. Candyschoolteacher had been attacked even the icicle, Mrs. Candy held her breast in agitation before she stalked out to open the door. Even David sat at table, spoon suspended in air.

Shad's voice, "In the name of the Chief!" Harsh feet in the hall, and Shad waddling into the dining room, cap on, . hand on pistol, but grinning and with leerng genialty bawling, "H' are yuh, folks! Search for bad books. Orers of the District Commissioner. Come on, Jessup!" He looked at the fireplace which he had once brought so many armfuls of wood and snickered. "If you'll just sit down in the

"I will like hell 'just sit down in the other room'! We're burning the books tonight! Snap to ing the books tonight! Snap to Karl Pascal pushed up to Shad Lett, Jessup!" Shad looked at the due and shouted, "I hear you exasperated Emms; he looked at stinkers—I've been out driving a Sissy; he winked with heavy de-liberation and chuckled "H' are room and took off my books whi e

But at Mary Greenhill be did

'In the hall, Doremus found M.M.'s and a more sheepish Emil

Doremus safely said - nothing; led them up to his study. Now a week before he had reden them inside an old horsehair

"I told you there was nothing." said Staubmeyer, after the search

sofa in the upper hall.

'Let's go. Said Shad, "Huh! I know this house, Ensign. I used to work here-had the privilege of putting up those storm windows you can see there, and of getting bawled out right here in this room. You won't remember those times, Doc-when I used to mow your lawn, too, and you used to be so snotty!" Staubmeyer blushed. "You bet. I know my way around, and there's a lot of fool books downstairs in the sittin'

Indeed in that apartment variously called the drawing room, the living room, the sitting room the parlor and once, even, by a spinster who thought editors were he rubbed the faded Brussels carpet with his spurs. He was worried. He had to find some-

thing seditious! He pointed at Doremus's dearest treasure, the thirty-four-vol-Dickens which had been his Dickens-didn't he do a lot of complaining about conditionsabout schools and the police and

Staubmeyer protested, "Yes, but Shad-but, Captain Ledue, that was a hundred years ago-"Makes no difference. De a d skunk stinks worse 'n a live one." Doremus cried, "Yes, but not for a hundred years! Besides..."

The M.M.'s obeying Shad's gesture, were already yanking the volumes of Dickens from the shelves, dropping them on the floor, covers cracking. Doremus seized an M.M.'s arm; from the door Sissy shrieked, Shad lumbered up to him, enormous red fist at Doremus's nose, growling, "Want to get the daylights beaten out of you now . . . instead of later?" Doremus and Sissy, side by side on a couch, watched the books thrown in a heap. He grasped her hand, muttering to her, "Hushhush!" Oh, Sissy was a pretty girl, and young, but a pretty girl

left in the snow just south of town, two nights ago Doremus could not have stayed away from the book-burning. It was like seeing for the last time the face of a dead friend.

her clothes stripped off, and been

Kindling, excelsior, and spruce logs had been heaped on the thin snow on the Green. (Tomorrow there would be a fine patch burned in the hundred-year-old sward.) Round the pyre danced M.M.'s schoolboys, students from the rather ratty business college on Elm Street, and unknown farm lads, seizing books from the pile guarded by the broadly cheerful Shad and skimming them into the

flames The fire was almost over when

"You bet we did, Comrade!"
(Continued on page 9)