

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE Editor and Publisher

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How They Stand

At last reports the senate was evenly divided three ways on the president's plan to change the complexion of the supreme court, 32 for, 32 against, 32 undecided. It will require 49 votes to pass the bill. In case of a tie the vice president would cast the deciding vote. The pressures on the senators who are still undecided will be terrific. The president is credited with determination to get his bill through and to use all the powerful pressure that only a president has. Naturally he will feel that his prestige is at stake and leave no stone unturned to win his battle.

The New York Herald-Tribune has published a list showing how the senate stands. The list is now several days old and some changes have occurred. For example Senators Copeland and Nye are now credited with being definitely in opposition. The position of Senators McNary and Steiwer is well known, both being opposed to the bill. The sharp division is among the democrats and among the genuine new dealers, the radicals of all labels.

Here is the Herald-Tribune list as published last Friday morning:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Shurat (D), Ariz. | Harrison (D), Miss. | Pepper (D), Fla. |
| Berkey (D), Ky. | Hayden (D), Ariz. | Pittman (D), Nev. |
| Black (D), Ala. | Hitchcock (D), S. D. | Pope (D), Idaho |
| Blibo (D), Miss. | LaFollette (P), Wis. | Reynolds (D), N. C. |
| Bulkeley (D), Ohio | Lee (D), Okla. | Robinson (D), Ark. |
| Bulow (D), S. D. | Lewis (D), Ill. | Schwartz (D), Wyo. |
| Byrnes (D), S. C. | Lundeen (F.-L.) Minn. | Schwoilenbach (D) |
| Caraway (D), Ark. | McAdoo (D), Calif. | Sheppard (D), Tex. |
| Ellender (D), La. | McKellar (D), Tenn. | Thomas (D), Okla. |
| Green (D), R. I. | Minton (D), Ind. | Thomas (D), Utah |
| Guffey (D), Pa. | Neely (D), W. Va. | |

- Leaning Toward the Increase—7
- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Brown (D), N. H. | Hughes (D), Del. | Norris (Ind.), Neb. |
| Chavez (D), N. M. | McCarran (D), Nev. | O'Mahoney (D), Wyo. |
| | Truman (D), Mo. | |

- Against the Increase—32
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Adams (D), Cal. | Donahay (D), Ohio | Lodge (R.), Mass. |
| Austin (R), Vt. | Frazier (R.), N. D. | McNary (R), Ore. |
| Bailey (D), N. C. | George (D), Ga. | Moore (D), N. J. |
| Borah (R.), Idaho | Gerry (D), R. I. | Smith (D), S. C. |
| Bridges (R.), N. H. | Gibson (R), Vt. | Steiwer (R), Ore. |
| Burke (D), Neb. | Gillette (D), Iowa | Townsend (R), Del. |
| Byrd (D), Va. | Glass (D), Va. | Vandenberg (R), Mich. |
| Capper (R), Kan. | Hale (R.), Me. | Van Nys (D), Ind. |
| Clark (D), Mo. | Holt (D), W. Va. | Wheeler (D), Mont. |
| Connally (D), Tex. | Johnson (R), Calif. | White (R.), Me. |
| Davis (R), Pa. | King (D), Utah | |

- Leaning in Opposition to the Increase—6
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Brown (D), Mich. | Lonergan (D), Conn. | Tydings (D), Md. |
| Copeland (D), N. Y. | Maloney (D), Conn. | Walsh (D), Mass. |

- Non-Committal—19
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Andrews (D), Fla. | Hatch (D), N. M. | Overton (D), La. |
| Bachman (D), Tenn. | Herring (D), Iowa | Radeliffe (D), Md. |
| Bankhead (D), Ala. | Johnson (D), Col. | Russell (D), Ga. |
| Bone (D), Wash. | Logan (D), Ky. | Shipstead (F.-L.) Minn. |
| Dietrich (D), Ill. | McGill (D), Kan. | Smathers (D), N. J. |
| Duffy (D), Wis. | Murray (D), Mont. | Wagner (D), N. Y. |
| | Nye (R), N. D. | |

Jefferson Memorial

QUITE belatedly the national government is planning the erection of a memorial to Thomas Jefferson in the national capital, of a character comparable to the Lincoln memorial and the Washington monument. The tribute is fitting, for Thomas Jefferson did as much as any one of the founding fathers to mold the political philosophy of the United States. Not only in specific acts such as the separation of church and state in Virginia and the abolition of primogeniture in the passing of estates, but in the broader fields of civil liberty and genuine popular government Jefferson was the most distinguished leader at the beginning of the 19th century.

Fittingly the new memorial will be patterned somewhat after the pantheon of Rome, which was the inspiration for Jefferson's plan of the University of Virginia. His own home at Monticello shows the same influence. The architect whose sketch has been approved is John Russell Pope of New York, who is also the architect for the new Mellon art gallery in Washington. The style of the Jefferson memorial is somewhat similar to that of the Lincoln memorial—a rather low structure, faced with colonnades, at the top of a flight of steps, and mirrored in a reflecting pool in front.

The memorial is to be located on the south axis of the White House at its intersection with the tidal basin. Part of the basin will be filled and some of the famous Japanese cherry trees removed to make place for it. The site is described as the most important vacant spot in the Washington public building plan. Senator McNary of Oregon is one member of the committee. Congress has authorized the expenditure of \$3,000,000 on the memorial.

Mahoney Comes to Town

EX-MAYOR MAHONEY came to town over the week-end, motivated he said "by the interest of the old people." His activities were marked by becoming field marshal to a bloc of 17 in the lower house of the assembly. For them it may be pensions; for Mahoney it is nothing but political medicine.

Mahoney has only one interest, that of advancing the political fortunes of Willis E. Mahoney. Whatever yeast there is working in the political dough he appropriates to guide its ferment in his direction. In 1934 he rode the crest of an anti-public utility wave. In 1936 he rode the Townsend wave. He is watching now to see what wave he can ride in 1938. He is a deliberate political opportunist, determined to obtain high public office.

Should It Be \$100,000?

TWO years ago the late W. B. Dennis spent much of his time in Salem in the interest of his mining bill. He wanted a new board created and a \$15,000 appropriation. The measure was defeated. In the special session an effort was made to get through just a \$5000 appropriation. That failed.

Now there has passed the house a measure to appropriate \$100,000 for a new mining board. The amount seems quite out of proportion to Oregon's scale of spending; and out of proportion to benefits in sight. It seems in this paper that we should be able to find out how poor Oregon is in merchantable minerals at considerably less than \$50,000 a year.

It seems a long way from the newspaper business to war in Europe; but newspapers are right now feeling the pinch of the anticipated war. Due in considerable degree to rearmament by all the nations metals have been in great demand, and the result has been that metal prices have walked up the stairs as fast as they walked down a few years ago. "Metal" to newspapers means linotype metal and stereotype metal, a combination of lead, tin and antimony. Editors should improve the quality of their writing to keep pace with the increased cost of the metal—to say nothing of higher newspaper costs and printers' wages.

Once more the house has passed an Olen tax bill. The doughy little Swede always brings out some measures for tax reform, and the house passes them if for no other reason than to get Henry off their backs. Then the senate proceeds to kill the bill. That is what may be expected on the present Olen bill to levy a two per cent sur-

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Christianity and 3-24-37
edible nuts, their relationship; Kagawa's book, "Brotherhood Economics."

(Concluding from yesterday.)
Here are a few words from the words of the Lord Jesus, when he said: "Those who merely repeat: 'Lord, Lord,' cannot enter into Heaven, but only those who really practice His words will do so."

"I have never seen of such a period as the present, when the teachings of Christ are being challenged."
"If the church were trying to practice love in society, there would be a reason for its existence."

"With creeds alone I do not expect to be able to save the world. Not that creeds are unimportant, but along with creeds and dogmas there is need for the application of R E D E M P T I O N LOVE IN SOCIAL LIFE."

"Capitalism today is like a fisherman going out to fish. He prepares the rod and bait, but the fish have their own ideas! There is no coordination, but rather conflict, between the underlying purposes of fishermen and fish."

"In the new age we must solve this unnatural contradiction between two things which properly go together, supply and demand. We must bridge over the gap between producers and consumers with brotherly love. Otherwise society will never be saved; but depression, panic, unemployment WILL GO ON FOREVER."

And here are a few words from the first chapter of the new Kagawa book:
"Aeroplanes wing their way across the airways of the world; radio's thrill voice echoes through the ether waves; television conquers great distances, making us conscious of the limitless power of man's invention and intelligence."

"But it is a bewildered world, trembling with unrest and tortured with poverty. The world is in chaos."

"The poverty of today is not the poverty of want but the poverty of want. It is the agony of overproduction of goods, machines, labor, and intelligentsia."

"We suffer not from scarcity but from surplus. Wealth is accumulating in the hands of the few and the mass of society is crushed down into a world of unemployment, unrest, dependency and non-credit."

"The policy of laissez faire has led us into hell, and millions of unemployed are starving in the shadows of overflowing warehouses."

"There are in the world six hundred million people who condemn the name of Christ, and the so-called Christian nations are known as civilized countries."

"Why is it that in these countries wars continue and society is menaced by never ending unemployment and panic?"
"This question is basic to Orientals in their approach to Christianity. Christian DOCTRINES do not impress us. We Orientals observe with profound concern the current situation in the so-called Christian countries and are largely base upon it our attitude toward Christianity."

"Christian doctrines are true, and I believe them myself with all my heart, but I cannot win my brothers by them. It is through LOVE in ACTION that we conquer the world. This is a matter of profound concern to me in my capacity as a Christian worker in Japan, a matter upon which hinges THE ENTIRE OUTCOME OF MY MISSION IN MY OWN COUNTRY."

"In order to win the Orient to Christ, it is necessary FIRST to demonstrate its all-conquering effectiveness in ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION in the Occident. . . I must find a way of applying Christian responsibility to the whole range of SOCIAL and ECONOMIC PROBLEMS, for the Christ of the present day of the Christian mission of communism. If the church had been fulfilling its mission of LOVE IN ACTION in modern times there would have been no reason for the rise of . . . communism."

So following the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount, including the Golden Rule, and adhering to the New Commandment, the Eleventh Commandment, "love one another," Kagawa has given his great mind and soul to building cooperatives throughout Japan.

He has gathered millions of his people into these cooperatives, changing the very face of a large part of his country.

He believes Christian men and women must extend and internationalize this cooperative movement, by which the nations shall realize permanent world peace.

He thinks there is no other way.

He says in some of the closing lines of his new book:

"If we leave economic activities as they are today, the peace of the world will never be established."

"Neither will religion in its present state ever realize world peace. Peace will come only when the consciousness of redemptive love is manifested in the Great permeates the life of international economy through brotherhood love evidenced in the cooperative movement."

If every community in all countries had a Kagawa, this would take a long time.

Papa's Boy is Overweight



"LUXURY MODEL" by MAY CHRISTIE

CHAPTER XXV

At 19 years of age, most girls "Handsome" knew were frank and free.

Most of them, indeed, had a good deal of the gold-digger in their composition. When he took them out, he expected that his hitherto numerous "sisters" and "cousins" had hooked him pretty freely, but he hadn't minded. What was money for if not to spend it? And give the girls one last quid pro quo (something for something) principle, of course.

Luana Waters, however, was different. There was something inscrutable about her, something of the Mona Lisa in her half-smile.

Had she already a boy-friend and was she laughing up her sleeve at him? Or maybe she was engaged to some worthy fellow and was looking forward to marriage? On the other hand, maybe she was alone and he could take her into his arms. She would be like a goddess if he could stir her profoundly.

"Luana, would you go with me if I asked you? Would you throw over your job and we'd sail the seas?"

To his own surprise his voice was hoarse with feeling and an excitement, an anticipation that his jaded senses had not felt in a long time.

"Where?" she asked flushing.

"Where? Handsome? I wondered, where Ulysses got rid of his wanderlust, my child."

"The Isles of Greece, the Isles of Greece!"

Where harking Sappho loved and sung,
Where grew the arts of war and peace,
Where Delos rose and Phoebus sprung!
Eternal Summer glides them yet,
But not except their sun, is set."

She whispered: "That's beautiful! It haunts one!"

More beautiful in reality, Luana thought. With me to teach you its real meaning!"

Luana was wrapt in a silence that was profound. After a little while she said softly, her eyes shining: "Tell me some more, please, Handsome."

He leaned towards her, responding to her mood, infected by her enthusiasm. So she loved beauty? Could be moved by it, by the haunting cadence of words? In her mind's eye, she was seeing the shimmering loveliness of the Grecian Isles.

"Suppose I get up a little party, Luana, since you're so conventional, and we'll take a long trip? We'd go to Venice, and visit the palaces of the Doge, and of course the Lido, though it would be pretty early in the season there, but you'd enjoy everything. We'd drift about on the canals, too, in the gondolas. They're fascinating."

"Then we'd sail down the Adriatic to the beautiful little Greek island of Corfu, which would take about three days in my yacht. That's where the Empress of Austria had her palace and where she mourned the lost love of her husband, the Emperor Franz Josef, who neglected her, just as lots of men cheat. Luana, only I wouldn't!" His sleepy black eyes opened and held hers with a kind of magnetism. "I'd be so awfully much in love with you, Luana, that there simply wouldn't be anybody else."

She said hastily: "Wasn't that Austrian empress the mother of

the young Archduke Rudolph who came to a mysterious death?"

"Handsome" nodded, supplementing: "With this beautiful beloved, the Baroness Vetsera. They were found dead together in his hunting lodge, lying side by side."

Everything that "Handsome" referred to had the love note in it. Such talk fascinated but frightened her. Where was it leading?

"I've visited the palace in Corfu," he said softly, ruminatingly, "and walked in the beautiful grounds where the Empress used to roam for hours alone gazing out over the Ionian Sea. It's a piece of sky toppled down. I expect she often thought of drowning herself and her grudge in the water, but she lived to be killed in Switzerland by an anarchist. The ill luck of the Hapsburgs! You know about the famous curse that seemed to follow them in everything—love and war and life?"

Luana shivered.

"From there," he went on, "we'd sail the Ionian Sea that is studded with islands like green gems. We'd go where Ulysses went over a tremendous cliff between the mountains where Icarus, the first man in the world who wanted to fly, made himself wings, and leaped off the precipice and was drowned in the blue waters of the Aegean."

"So ambition leads to tragedy just as unrequited love often does," Luana broke in with a faint smile. Her eyes were misty with the vision of the islands, and wanderlust moved her.

"Across the table his hand took hold of hers.

"One can't run away from life, Luana. People attract fates to them. They were born to do certain things. It's inescapable."

"So you're a fatalist, Handsome?"

"To an appreciable extent. Take a girl like yourself, Luana. You were made to be loved, made to trouble the hearts of men. Perhaps even made to suffer in the long run, who knows? But you can't fight your fate. You can only take hold of life boldly with both hands. Don't be afraid of it."

This was heavy talk. She knew it but she listened, intrigued. She had never imagined that "Handsome" could be serious, that he would stop to analyze the why's and wherefore's of existence, since living came so easy to him, for was he not indeed "the fortunate youth?"

When Jimmy Randolph had to struggle for every penny, existing in what was practically a garret, "Handsome" had loads of money at his command.

Yet Jimmy had things more valuable than money. Creative talent and the energy to use it, and lofty ideals, and a genuine ambition!

"For instance, take this trip I'm suggesting," went on "Handsome," warning to his theme. "Fate's offering you a glorious chance to see the world, Luana, while you're young enough to appreciate it."

"Or the devil's leading me up

(Continued on page 9)

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

WORLD REARMAMENT AND OURSELVES

The announcement that Great Britain is about to spend seven and a half billion dollars for rearmament purposes, hardly less, according to Neville Chamberlain, and possibly more; the estimate of "The London Banker" that Germany's military expenditures in the past four years have been three billion marks—twelve billion dollars—the course of steel, copper, lead, zinc, and other such stocks on the American stock market; the revelation that our government is concerned with what reserves of food and essential raw materials under the Walsh-Healey act—all these are only straws indicating the outstanding and most important fact in the world today, namely that an armaments race is on which has no parallel in history, and, very importantly, that the whole process of industrial recovery is bound up in this race.

Two facts: First, the nations indulging in this orgy of armaments have not yet paid for the armaments. Second, the effort comes at a time when the nations are slowly recovering from the most violent depression of modern times, and when there is enormous pressure upon them for large expenditures for social services.

Modern armies are the most expensive in history. They are mechanized. This means huge capital outlays for trucks, tractors and tanks. The air arm is all important. Airplanes are an especially high rate of obsolescence, because of hard use, cracks, and changes in design. Not only must there be tremendous numbers of planes on hand, but also factories capable of turning out thousands of machines during war. Military experts agree that the first line air personnel and machines are likely to be annihilated at the very outset of hostilities.

Modern expenditure for war has taken a new turn in that all the nations are storing gigantic reserves of food and essential raw materials. In so doing, some of the countries, such as England, are vitally influenced by America's neutrality policy. They fear that in war-time they could not buy from us. Other countries, such as Germany, remembering the experience of the Great War, when the blockade cut off their overseas supplies, are taking no chances, and also laying in huge supplies. Vast amounts of capital

In London recently as a direct result of England's vast rearmament program, government bonds have fallen sharply in price, and armament shares have risen proportionately. Holders of bonds have sold them in order to buy shares in companies that will benefit from the arms program. Because of the pressure on the money market, arising from governmental needs, private industry will have to pay higher rates of interest, and higher rates for raw materials. This will tend to handicap the export industries of England and thereby retard all recovery based on normal business activities. Moreover, London is the money market of the world. Borrowers will find it increasingly difficult to obtain money there, because the money will be needed at home. They cannot obtain it in New York because the Johnson act prohibits our lending to nations in default. Our aid includes most of the Great Powers.

The point that I am trying to make is that the armaments race is disrupting all normal business activities. Moreover, concentrating enormous proportion of the entire wealth of the world into a single channel. Our naval policy is to build up to England, and the British have just announced that they will spend three billion dollars on their navy, build twenty-five new battleships and put a squadron into the Pacific. The Japanese in turn have announced that they will try, at least, to build up to such an extent. Under these conditions, it is impossible to stay by the president and the congress, in economic internationalism. The policy of a large body in congress is political isolationism. The two are incompatible. The translation of political isolationism would mean economic dictatorship. If the people of America want that, they ought to get it perfectly clear in their minds that that is what they are heading for. The translation of economic internationalism into political isolationism would mean that we would have to take a stand in the world. For if the present situation drifts, war, or world economic collapse, are the only two alternatives, and we shall inevitably share in the latter, whether or not we share in the former.

The armaments race was started by Germany, Italy and Japan. Japan has seized China, and threatens the English, Dutch and French possessions in the Pacific. Italy has seized Ethiopia and has forced British rearmament by her policy in the Mediterranean. Hitler has put all of Germany upon a war basis, with the avowed intention of expansion, exactly where and exactly how, as indicated. England and France have repeatedly offered Germany and Italy to negotiate economic readjustments in return for a halt in armaments, and the offers have been ignored or refused. The rearmament program of the United States follows because of the refusals, and because it has become quite clear that negotiations will only be possible at all, if the democratic countries stand with swords in their hands. These are the unhappy international realities. If within the next few months the nations prepare to seek their aims by negotiation, with the inexorable realization that the alternative will be war, catastrophe may be averted. That is the only hope. And that is forlorn as long as the United States, the greatest single power in the world, clings to a totally unreal theory of isolationism.

Once before in history we cast the deciding vote. And cast it too late, after the catastrophe was upon us.

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesmen Readers

SUGGESTION FOR THE LEGISLATURE

To the Editor:

Our legislature has been in session 40 days doing nothing and is too busy to stop.

Now when they get ready to legislate on pensions for the old, we suggest they take their time and make haste slowly.

This is a very delicate question. Put it off as long as you can. When you get ready to act we would suggest you lower the age limit 3 months at a time and every time you lower the age limit three months, raise the wages of all the state employees 25 per cent including the governor and don't forget Mr. Kerr. This will surely bring about harmony for everybody.

Then when you get ready to adjourn you will not have to leave with a lump in your throat and a pulling of the heart strings because you didn't get to do some thing for the old people. The you will have done your whole duty and the Old Folk will understand.

K. H. Blake,
261 S. Commercial St.,
Salem, Ore.

Ten Years Ago

February 24, 1927

Reported that if Sam Koser, secretary of state, resigns to accept appointive office may be succeeded by Roy Ritter of Pendleton.

Telephone services from here and other Pacific coast cities will become available February 25 across American continent and across Atlantic to England, according to general manager, G. E. Hickman of Pacific Telephone company.

Representative Mark Paulson of Marion county occupied the speaker's chair for a few hours yesterday afternoon at request of Speaker Carkin.

Editorial Comment

From Other Papers

MEALS ON THE MOVE

The British railway traveler is eating more and his appetite when on the move is expected to increase yet further. A survey of railway catering plans published by the "Observer" shows that many bigger and better restaurants, buffet, and kitchen cars will soon be added to rollingstock. The passenger is promised more space and comfort at table to whet his appetite for a wider range of fare. He will be grateful, but he can apparently be relied upon to maintain through all changes certain conservatism in the matter of train meals. The Scot, we are told, is liable to ask at all times of the day for a ham and eggs, the West Country man regards the line as inefficient if it cannot give him roast beef; the Manchester man expects hotpot to be available whatever else is provided, and the Irishman bounds to or from Holyhead appreciates the stew of his country. The long-distance express, like that from Aberdeen to Penzance, has this not only individual but nation and local tastes to keep in mind. These sixty-foot kitchens will need if all are to be satisfied.

—Manchester Guardian

Twenty Years Ago

February 24, 1917

Lloyd George is said to be warning that drastic measures will be taken to defeat Germans; shipping has been depleted, Great Britain faced with serious shortage of tonnage.

High school coaches of Willamette valley league as proposed by W. D. Fletcher, coach for Salem High, will probably meet in Salem March 17 to work out schedule for next season.

Dean Morton of department of commerce at University of Oregon gave address last night at public library, while in Salem guest of Rev. James Elvin.