

The Oregon Statesman

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

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - Editor and Publisher

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Sky Carriers of Death

Glenn Martin, veteran airship builder, has just completed for Soviet Russia a huge airship which is described as the first flying boat capable of making a non-stop flight across the Atlantic with a commercial load of passengers, cargo and mail. It is a monoplane of 63,000 lbs. gross weight, a passenger capacity of 46 by day and 26 by night in individual berths. Its cruising speed is given at from 145 to 170 mph. It will be able to fly from London to New York in 23.9 hours, with 1000 miles in reserve. It is powered by four 1000 hp Wright engines. Its wing spread is 157 feet, the largest of any flying boat built in this country.

What the Russians plan to do with the ship Martin professes not to know. Whether they mean to use it in over-the-north-pole flights to North America, or just for experimental and exhibition flying is not disclosed.

But the creation of such monsters of the skies reveals that America's moat may not for long give insularity to this country. We have been content in our assured security behind the spread of three thousand miles of water. But what if vast flying fortresses can come over the top of the world, or hop across oceans? The time when they can do this successfully as a military undertaking seems still remote, not only because of difficulties in manufacture and finance but also because of the comparative ease of defense; but this Martin monster of the air lanes hints what is coming. And the new Boeing bombers which this country is building show what capacity for death from the sky is being proven.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek in one of her columns to American papers, says that "never before in the history of the world has there been anything like the mass bombing and machine-gunning of troops and towns and people which has been going on in China during the last few days." As Chinese armies struggled through the inundated rice fields to retreat from the Shanghai line Japanese planes riddled them with machine guns. Bombs wiped out the cities which might be refuges for the retreating troops. Against this air force China finds itself impotent.

England, long secure from invasion because of its island position, then threatened by submarines during the world war, is now thoroughly alarmed because of the risk of war from the skies. Feverish preparations for eventualities are being made in Britain, with particular emphasis on air defenses. Sir Samuel Hoare, home secretary, confessed the new exposure in speech in the house of commons:

"The fact remains, beyond fear of contradiction, that the position today is much more formidable than it was in the years of the war."
"It is so formidable that there are some people who say it is no use attempting to take defensive measures—that an air attack always breaks through and that nothing we can do would be effective."

Sir Samuel discounted such extreme fears, and sketched briefly government efforts toward protection against air raids. There is no practical defense against bombing of buildings (other than by driving off the attacking ships), so they are preparing for protection against blast and splinters, with public shelters for those caught in the streets and advice to householders on how to construct their own shelters.

If the world continues its plunge toward anarchy, and the mechanism of warfare continues to improve urban populations in exposed positions will live in constant fear. And as intimated above, even this country may find itself within range of huge planes that ride on top of the skies, so high as to be invisible to the eye, dropping cargoes of splintering bombs and sickening gasses on the New Yorks and San Franciscos now the pride of the world. Rarm as we will, the only adequate protection will be somehow to change the minds of men who rule the nations of earth.

Religion in a Neo-Pagan World

Today's neo-paganism attests the decay of religion. Churches struggle against the tide. Numerous devices are introduced to hold adherents or gain new ones. Still there is a tone of discouragement among religious leaders, a wonder as to what the future holds for organized religion as represented by the church.

Has the world learned to do without religion? With the corrosion of old faiths does the whole structure topple into ruin? Does the quest for pleasure satisfy? As people have obtained more creature comforts have they found no further need for reliance on the support of creeds or faiths? Modern civilization abounds in knowledge made available to all through libraries and laboratories and universities. It flourishes with abundance of material goods to sate the pampered appetites of men and women, and relieve them of pain and suffering and drudgery. Does the world then need any religion with its presumed connection with divine power?

Joseph Fort Newton, one of the nation's distinguished clergymen, writes in the November Atlantic to describe the letters he gets (his fan mail) in response to a daily newspaper feature he syndicates, called "Everyday Living." He says: "Fear, anxiety, loneliness, and uncertainty, these four things make human life horrible; and the worst of these is fear."
Here is one thing these letters have revealed to him: "It is amazing to me to find how many people go limping through life, crippled souls, owing to some hurt or humiliation, some injustice or cruelty, suffered in childhood. The stories told me are staggering—of starved souls, of people looking for something they have lost, of stabbing hurts and devastating frustrations."

Behind the veneer of modern self-sufficiency there is more spiritual unrest than ever before. The wrecking of old landmarks in politics, economics and in religion has left people more confused and bewildered than ever. The task of those who like Dr. Newton are trying to give people true bearings in the storms of present day life must be indeed onerous; and their opportunities for real service far greater than before. Only the task calls for one more skilled in ministering to the human mind and heart than those whose religion was limited to the catechism.

Life offers an endless drama in which the characters suffer heartaches and bafflement, fear and frustration. For these there seems no answer to the mysteries of life save that of simple faith whose common expression is in some form of religion.

An Indiana congressman, female, proposes to chop down all the Japanese cherry trees on federal property in this country as a rebuke to Japan. What a stupid gesture, robbing our own people of a large share of its, verily beauty. It could not injure Japan or restrain that country's war lords; and would merely expose us to ridicule. It is a piece with that bigotry which drove German out of American schools in wartime.

Brazil has abandoned its coffee valorization schemes which have cost that country millions of dollars. It found that other countries expanded their acreage as fast as Brazil destroyed its own coffee. A professor at Cornell university has studied all these attempts at government control of prices and production and found invariably the result was damaging to the country that attempted it. Yet the United States seems determined to make the same attempt with cotton and other important crops.

Gov. Earle of Pennsylvania turned earth on a new five-and-a-half million dollar state finance building at Harrisburg, which will complete the \$25,000,000 capitol group authorized in 1897. The main capitol was a job rotten with graft. Public ethics has improved greatly since Matt Quay was political boss of the keystone state.

People are growing accustomed to downtown traffic lights. Soon there will be demands for them at other traffic intersections, like Court and Capitol and Center and Capitol, perhaps State and 12th and Fairgrounds road and North Capitol.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Coming of new 11-21-37
pastor of historic church recalls times of founding days here:

Circuit Judge Fred W. Wilson sends to this desk a copy of The Dalles Optimist of Friday, November 12, the leading editorial article of which, under the title, "He Will Be Missed," reads:

"As he appears before various groups, the Rev. Robert A. Hutchinson is expressing his farewells as he and his family prepare to move about the first of the month to his new charge at Salem. 'Bob,' it goes without saying, will be missed. He has provided much of the spice of life for people of The Dalles and vicinity during his pastorate here with his spontaneous flow of Irish wit to flavor a constructive philosophy of life which has been an inspiration to all of us. 'Bob' has been a man of high ideals and strong convictions, with courage to voice those convictions and with no compromise for bigotry and religious or racial intolerance. He will leave a material monument to his pastorate in the beautiful church built under his personal supervision, while in the hearts of all his friends there will remain the memory of a strong and inspiring leader."

The fact that the above appreciative words come at the behest of Judge Wilson recalls historic connections of the founding days of Salem and of Oregon. Joseph G. Wilson, father of Judge Wilson, was one of the early influential members of the First Congregational church of Salem. Judge Wilson is one of the chiefest members of the Congregational church of The Dalles.

The First Congregational church of Salem, of which Rev. Hutchinson is taking charge as pastor, with his first sermon in that connection this forenoon, is one of the oldest of that denomination in Oregon and on this coast.

It was organized July 4, 1852, in the first public school building erected on the site of Salem. The capital city was then only about two years old as a planned town. Thus that church will have its 85th birthday next July 4th.

One of the early substantial members and supporters of and workers in the First Congregational church of Salem, as said above, was Joseph G. Wilson, and it is interesting to know that he, above any other, gave Salem the state capital. That interesting story has been told several times in this column. But for Joseph G. Wilson (and but for the alumni of Willamette university) Salem would not have been voted the state capital. Had the majority been lost then, it would not have been won over.

Joseph G. Wilson aided substantially in raising the funds to erect the first building that belonged to that church, where the present one stands, the lots having been donated by the then pastor, Rev. O. Dickinson.

One of the methods of raising funds for the support of that church in the '40s was by the sale of pews. At the sale conducted for this purpose on September 29, 1862, pew number 30 went to Joseph G. Wilson, the highest bidder, as the record shows. Mr. Wilson also conducted the choir in those historic days.

He was one of the most vigorous of pioneer boosters of Salem, buying a good deal of downtown property and erecting buildings. He owned the building in which the Statesman newspaper and the territorial printing office were housed, when they were moved from Oregon City to Salem, June 21, 1853; along with cousin James W. Nesmith, afterward U. S. senator, congressman, etc. Each had a half interest.

Joseph G. Wilson was elected to congress from Oregon in 1872, but died before the time came for him to take his seat. Rev. Hutchinson thus has historic traditions of pious character as he begins his work in the capital city. It is predicted that he will live up to them.

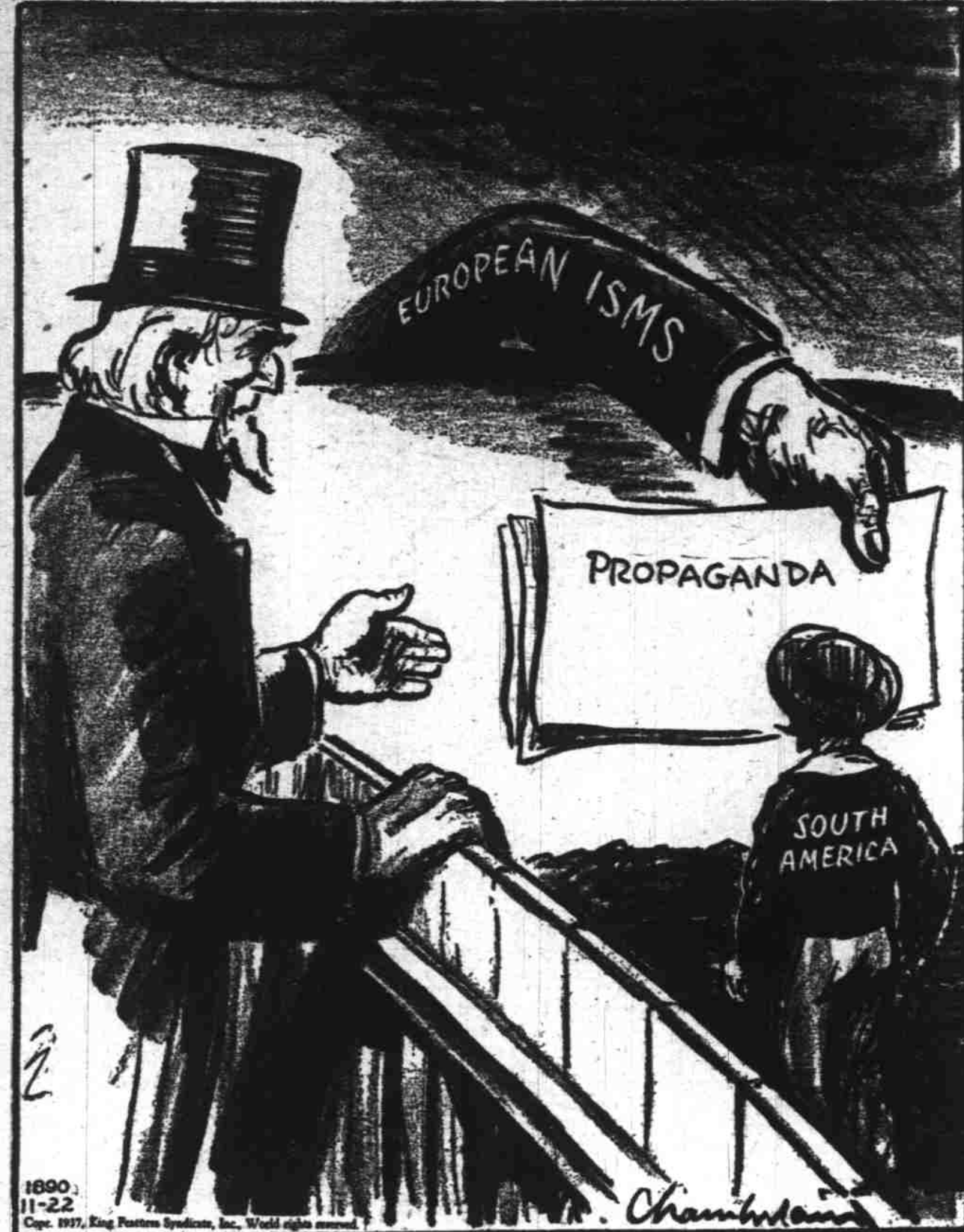
The Bits man is glad to endorse every word of the editorial that follows, from the Portland Journal of November 11: "The effort to perpetuate the memory of Dr. John McLoughlin in a bronze bust to be located in the south garden of the rehabilitated McLoughlin house in Oregon City is a worthy project of the Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers. The plan is to have it achieved by two-penny contributions from the school children of the state, thus making them partners in the enterprise to memorialize a great pioneer figure of the Oregon Country. The zeal of the state-wide Parent-Teacher organization, the approval of the many school boards throughout the state, and the contributions of the children, will make possible this worthy undertaking."

Fourth Son Arrives But no Sisters About To Greet His Advent

SILVERTON—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Richards are announcing the birth of the fourth son in a daughterless family. The infant was born to the Richards Thursday night at the Silverton hospital.

Diane Hobart is recovering satisfactorily from a tonsilectomy performed Friday morning at the Silverton hospital and Alice Charpillos is getting along very well following a major operation Wednesday morning at the local hospital.

Don't fall for it, neighbor"



The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

THOUGHTS ARE OFFERED To the Editor:

In order to make a success of anything we must have faith in it, and the same thing applies to our government. The most of us have been educated to believe that we must have an income of some kind if we would live. Most of us at least must work if we would have an income. When there is no work some of us may go out and create a job, or as we sometimes say make our own job. It may be something like football. We see an opening in the line. It could be selling cars. We see a chance, with our personality, to get in the game. We gradually crowd the fellow across the street out of the business. Without giving any thought to him we are called a success. We made our job or did we just take the other fellow's job away from him?

And so it must be unless new buying power is found in all walks of life. When one laborer succeeds in taking an old job nothing has been accomplished. More jobs can be created through shorter hours. It is said we buy 65 per cent of all goods shipped from Japan. More jobs can be created if we don't buy their things and make them ourselves. Millions of pounds of meat are bought in other countries. More jobs can be created if we grow our own meat. However, other nations cannot buy from us if we do not buy from them. It would be just as if the farmer never sold anything, but was always buying. Perhaps some of our trouble lies in the fact that nations like Japan pay a much lower wage. How can we trade with her or rather let her flood our country with goods and manufactured with an average wage of 57 cents per hour.

A reduction in the hours of labor for hire in agriculture would help the small farmer to get as much for his labor as the large grower pays for his hired help. He could pay for that little help. HUGH L. MAGEE, Grande Ronde, Ore.

Propaganda from Spain

To the Editor: Sounds very nice... "Its credit line, 'By The Associated Press,' guarantees accurate, swift and impartial coverage of the news wherever it breaks." (From your item captioned 100,000 men...)

Fifty per cent of the 100,000 men must be communists then, because 50 per cent (conservatively speaking) of the news flowing from European parts discredits verified data concerning the troublesome Spanish situation (and it seems most of the reporting is congregated there). As a consequence the majority of the reading public has a distorted, untrue, unjust view of the true facts in Spain. And why? Simply for the reason that either the AP—or its Spanish contingent of reporters—numbers only members of the oddly named loyalists, and therefore conveys to the too-gladd-to-be-misled American pub-

Radio Programs

- KOIN—SUNDAY—840 Kc.
 - 8:00—West coast church.
 - 8:30—Sunday comic breakfast club.
 - 9:00—Majors Bowen Capitol theatre.
 - 9:30—Salt Lake tabernacle.
 - 10:00—Church of the air.
 - 10:30—Poet's Gold.
 - 10:45—Marshall Grant, organist.
 - 11:00—Law White entertainers.
 - 11:30—Eyes of the world.
 - 11:45—William Von Hoegstraten.
 - 12:00—New York Philharmonic orch.
 - 2:00—Silver theatre, "Medicine Girl," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant.
 - 2:30—Dr. Christian.
 - 3:00—Joe Penner.
 - 3:30—Romantic rhythm.
 - 4:00—Jennette MacDonald.
 - 4:30—Old songs of the church.
 - 5:00—Studio.
 - 5:15—Romance of transportation.
 - 5:30—Lafayette parade.
 - 6:00—The Spesside quartet.
 - 6:30—Sunday evening hour.
 - 7:00—Sunday news review.
 - 7:15—Telling chat.
 - 7:25—Hollywood showcases.
 - 7:30—Headlines and bylines.
 - 8:00—Current orch.
 - 8:15—Studio.
 - 8:30—Leon F. Drews, organist.
 - 9:00—Studio.
 - 9:00—Mendocino Strings.
 - 9:30—Dorothy Dix.
 - 10:00—Phantom rhythm.
 - 10:15—Hollywood melody show.
 - 10:30—Rabbi Magran, MES.
 - 11:00—Door to the Moon.
 - 11:30—Sterling orch.

- KSLM—MONDAY—1370 Kc.
 - 7:15—News.
 - 7:30—Glorious sermonette.
 - 7:45—American Family Robinson.
 - 8:00—Andy and Virginia, MES.
 - 8:15—The Side of Twenty, MES.
 - 8:30—Leo Freudenberg's orch, MBS.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—The Pastor's Call.
 - 9:15—The Friendly Circle.
 - 9:45—Carson Strands.
 - 10:00—Odds in the news.
 - 10:15—Carson Robinson Burkers, MBS.
 - 10:30—Information bureau, MBS.
 - 10:45—Neighbor.
 - 11:00—News.
 - 11:15—The variety show.
 - 11:30—Freudenberg's orch, MBS.
 - 12:00—The value parade.
 - 12:35—News.
 - 12:45—Musical memories.
 - 12:55—Lucky Girl, MBS.
 - 1:00—National emergency council, MBS.
 - 1:15—Memorabilia.
 - 1:30—Popular salute.
 - 1:45—Frank Sortino's orch, MES.
 - 2:00—The Johnson Family, MBS.
 - 2:15—Monitor news.
 - 2:30—Kate on the keys, MBS.
 - 2:45—Oklahoma Outlaws.
 - 3:00—Feminine faces, MBS.
 - 3:30—News.
 - 3:45—Harmony hall.
 - 4:00—Christmas seal drama.
 - 4:15—Kay Kyser's orch, MBS.
 - 4:30—Memory Chest, MBS, MBS.
 - 4:45—Radio Campus, MBS.
 - 5:00—Charles Gaylord's orch, MBS.
 - 5:15—The Freshest Thing in Town.
 - 5:45—Swingtime.
 - 6:15—The Phantom Rite, MBS.
 - 6:30—Frank Bull's appetit talk, MES.
 - 6:45—News.
 - 7:00—Local varieties.
 - 7:15—THE STATESMAN OF THE AIR.
 - 7:30—Ron Gemmill, sports review.
 - 8:00—Hits of today.
 - 8:15—News.
 - 8:30—Spice of Life.
 - 8:45—Newspaper of the air, MBS.
 - 9:15—Tommy Dorsey's orch, MBS.
 - 9:30—American Legion auxiliary.
 - 10:00—Dick Stabile's orch, MBS.
 - 10:30—Kay Kyser's orch, MBS.
 - 11:00—Charles Gaylord's orch, MBS.
 - 11:30—Frank Sortino's orch, MBS.

- KOAC—MONDAY—550 Kc.
 - 9:00—Today's programs.
 - 9:30—The homemakers' hour.
 - 10:00—Weather forecast.
 - 10:15—Story hour for adults.
 - 10:45—Delbert Moore, violinist.
 - 11:00—School of the air.
 - 12:00—News.
 - 12:15—Noon farm hour.
 - 1:15—Variety.
 - 2:00—Home visits with the extension staff Helen Ann Thomas, home 424 as a station agent—large "Buying China, Glass, Silverware, and Table Linen."
 - 2:45—The travel hour.
 - 3:15—Your health.
 - 3:45—The Monitor views the news.
 - 4:00—The symphonic hour.
 - 4:30—Stories for boys and girls.
 - 5:00—On the campus.
 - 5:30—News.
 - 5:45—News, Rev. D. Vincent Gray.
 - 6:15—News.
 - 6:30—Farm hour.
 - 7:30—JE club meeting.
 - 8:15—The business hour.
 - 9:00—University of Oregon.

lic padded reports ALWAYS FAVORABLE TO THE CAUSE OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN, or, and which may be the case—the reporters in Spain are afraid to turn out anything inimical to the usurpers now occupying the throne with direct authority from Moscow.

It makes me feel sad to realize that there are countless thousands of United States citizens who even now, November, 1937, A. D., believe (because somebody told them so) that the Spanish loyalist misgovernment is FIGHTING THE SAME BATTLE WE AMERICANS FOUGHT IN 1776. Now this is a very pitiful. It would be very very funny were it not for the fact that so many of our supposedly sensible folk in the states actually believe such twaddle! We're just too good for our own good, that's all; we're too simple-minded. (Turn to page 6, col. 3)

Announcement

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On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The Message to Congress
A French journalist, who sees many similarities between the Roosevelt and Blum administrations, between the New Deal and the French Popular Front government, remarked yesterday: "Here in America the Chautemps government has also succeeded the Blum government. Only here Dorothy Thompson Mr. Roosevelt appears both as Blum and as Chautemps. You have a shift to the right, under the pressure of financial necessity, but the Popular Front remains intact."

The analogy is suggestive. The President's message is more conciliatory than any in a long time. It recognizes that the condition in the country which demands the reconsideration of certain policies, especially those concerning taxation. It offers an olive branch to private enterprise. It pleads for co-operation.

The President does not abandon the program which was sketched as a reason for calling this emergency session of Congress. And, from the viewpoint of realistic politics, it is difficult to see how the President could suggest, or imply, that it should be suspended. The Roosevelt administration represents the left wing of American public opinion. That is where its strongest support lies. The more intransigent wings of business opinion appear to expect Mr. Roosevelt to act as though he had been elected by the supporters of Mr. Landon. That is silly.

But the Blum-Chautemps government—to carry the analogy a little further—is demonstrating how extremely difficult it is to effect a transition in policy which will really accomplish the results which are universally desired. Because such a transition by such a government is unlikely to be made wholeheartedly. The French Popular Front government, for instance, is now pretty well convinced that the forty-hour week, which they established universally by law, is having a very bad effect on production and on the total economy. But it is afraid of the trade unions and therefore afraid to recommend its modification. Similarly, and like the Roosevelt administration, it wants to attract and release capital, but it feels that it must guard against speculation. But to guard against speculation and at the same time to recognize that there is such a thing as healthy speculation, and that without it many of our most prosperous industries would never have come into existence, is difficult.

What is needed, both in France and here, is seriously to consider whether, on fundamental theses, the government may not have been mistaken. A fundamental thesis of this government—which was reiterated again this week by the Mayor of New York, Mr. La Guardia—has been that relief from unemployment can be achieved by radically shortening the working day and the working week, thereby "distributing" work, and that the higher the wages of the industrial workers, the larger is the total purchasing power of the country, and the greater is economic prosperity and stability.

That high wages and more leisure time for workers are socially desirable is not debatable. That they are a desirable goal is not debatable. But that, under all conditions, a radical raise in wages and radical shortening of the work week, will reduce unemployment and bring about general prosperity is extremely debatable. The experience of France would seem to demonstrate that it is probably not so. If that should be a result, then the result may be quite different from the one which is desired.

The willingness to question a few fundamental theses is less likely to be found in the Executive, who is committed to them pretty definitely by a series of

speeches and messages than in Congress, which is only committed to the broader objectives. Congress, for instance, can accept the President's recommendation that the tax structure be re-stimulating, or a private enterprise without necessarily accepting the President's theory of how it should be done. It might question, for instance, whether stimulation to business for the purpose of encouraging expansion and employment can be given in doses administered to special categories—small business men, for instance—or whether what is not needed is stimulation in terms of the dynamics of business.

Certainly when the government starts out to assist a whole section of the population—agriculture, for instance—it has devised programs for the whole group, not for individual categories of it. Price subsidies to cotton growers are not granted to small farmers and withheld from large ones. Similarly, if the thesis of the undistributed profits tax is unsound, it is impossible for this column to see why it is not unsound—in general.

Small industries and businesses do not exist in a separate economic world of their own. They exist alongside of, and often integrated with, large businesses, and to an enormous extent they are dependent upon the large businesses, especially for credit. If the large corporations are shut out of the benefits of a reformed tax system, the small businesses which are actually irrigated by the large ones, simply will not be. That, at least, is the belief of some economists who have been most consistently right. One of them pointed out a long time ago that the amount of business is larger than that furnished by the whole commercial banking system, and that in pre-depression days the ratio of credit supplied by corporations to credit supplied by member banks of the Federal Reserve System was more than double!

In the field of economic legislation which is made with the idea of fulfilling promises to specific categories of voters, is appalling dangerous to a system which is intimately integrated. There is a conservative national government in England because of the havoc created by the New Deal of the first Labor government, which eventually was repudiated by a large section of the whole argument of reform or recovery is illusory. The two are the same thing, essentially. One needs reform for recovery and recovery for reform—if you accept the theory of the New Deal that reform is possible without the destruction of the existing economic system.

The essential to such an integration is in temper and procedure. The principle must be accepted that in all classes and groups are men of reason, good will and understanding, whose opinions can be freely consulted, whose motives need not arouse a priori distrust, and whose observations, with the facts to buttress them, can furnish material for deliberation, by the representatives of the people. In that connection one might remark that we seriously need to consider the reorganization of our government, but we need to consider it. The plan proposed by the Administration does nothing to reform what is one of the weakest and yet the most important parts of the whole Federal structure—the legislative body. Congress itself, which desperately needs implementing with a civil service of advisers.

Reform that is built in a day is jerky built, and will collapse in the first storm. There are innumerable examples to prove it—in England during the first Labor government; in Germany under the republic, and in France right now. And a good pre-fabricated government hasn't yet been devised anywhere.

Temper, too, is important, and especially at this moment. There are men of reason and understanding (Turn to page 6, col. 1)

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