

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Climax of the Primaries

The long succession of state primaries winds up in a glittering nine-ring circus with several lively sideshows this week. On Monday Maryland holds its primary and Maine holds its own private general election, erstwhile national barometer.

Tuesday is the busy day with primaries in Arizona, Colorado, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Louisiana, Utah and Washington. That same day Connecticut's democrats will select nominees in convention.

Nevertheless Tuesday's political activities loom smaller in the national picture than either Monday's or Wednesday's, though on the latter date only Georgia selects nominees. The Connecticut republican convention on Thursday winds up the week's show, and leaves only Wisconsin, New Jersey and New York to conduct preliminaries to the November finals.

In all, this week will see the fate of nine incumbent United States senators decided, but the spotlight is on Maryland, where Millard Tydings battles for his political life with the prestige of the "Head of the Democratic Party" arrayed against him, and on Georgia where Walter F. George battles a similar handicap.

Senator Adams of Colorado and Senator Loneragan of Connecticut might as justly have been included in the "purge" effort, but the HDP has ignored those races as he did that of Senator McCarran of Nevada, renominated last week. In Georgia and in Maryland Roosevelt has "led with his chin" and risked his prestige on the results of the ballot. In each case the incumbent to whom the president objects has cooperated with the new deal in a great majority of issues, but has demonstrated independence on such matters as court packing and reorganization. Therefore, from the viewpoint of a neutral observer of national affairs, the immediate issue is 100 per cent domination of congress by the president, and not liberalism.

But Roosevelt is already defeated on that issue; if it were a golf match he would be "seven down and two to go," and the match would long ago have been over. So the observers are now discovering a new goal. It has been recognized all along that the real goal was domination of the democratic national convention in 1940, but it has been difficult to see what Roosevelt expected to gain in risking his claim of inevitability by putting it to the acid test in primaries which he could more gracefully have ignored.

Now the pattern becomes plainer. These independent-minded senators are personally popular. Furthermore in opposing them, Roosevelt must encounter a resentment against interference which finds expression in the "damn-yankee" remarks heard on the lips of South Carolina voters as they went to the polls.

But in 1940 when the presidency itself is the issue, these side issues will not be present. If in the meantime Roosevelt can manage to establish a cleavage within the party in each state, his own personal popularity may swing the majority to his side; either for renomination of himself for a third term, or for a candidate of his choosing. If this is the Rooseveltian aim at present, it does not make so much difference to him whether he wins or loses in Maryland and Georgia.

But the national eye will be on the returns from those states, Monday and Wednesday, and the nation will judge the results from the point of view of the personnel of the next congress. The presidential mind can jump to 1940, but the nation must struggle somehow through 1939.

Wool from the Cow

The bureau of dairy industry of the department of agriculture announces that its chemists have succeeded in making from casein, which comprises about 3 per cent of skimmed milk, a fibre which is decidedly similar to wool in chemical composition, appearance and utility. In fact it has some advantages over wool; it shrinks less, and can be worn next to the skin without irritation.

The process is simple. Casein is extracted by curdling the milk and washing the curds to remove salts and sugar, then pressed to remove water, dried and ground to a substance looking like creamy white bread crumbs. To make the fibre, the casein is softened in water and dissolved in an alkaline solution, becoming a sticky mass which is forced through tiny holes, coming out as a soft thread which is then hardened in a formaldehyde solution, and treated with other solutions which modify its texture. The process is similar to that of rayon, and this synthetic wool can be manufactured in rayon plants. The cost will be about the same, tentative studies indicate.

Articles already made from casein include buttons, billiard balls, fancy buckles, combs, an extremely powerful glue, various types of fine paper, the knobs on the automobile's instrument panel, paints and numerous others. It is an outstandingly versatile material, partly because it takes a high polish and almost any variation of color. Experiments aimed at making artificial rubber from casein have been only partly successful, but scientists are constantly seeking new uses for this product of the cow. Aside from this effort's economic importance to dairymen, its success will have the further beneficial tendency of locating industrial plants nearer to the sources of supply and thus decentralizing industry.

As Clear as Mud

The other day the London Times, which is just about the No. 1 newspaper of the world, suggested that the Sudeten Germans might take the portion of Czechoslovakia in which they are in the majority and secede with it, thus averting war. The immediate conclusion of some observers on this side of the Atlantic was that the Times, pretty much on the inside of things at No. 10 Downing street, was politely informing the world that England was ready to sacrifice Czechoslovakia in the interests of peace.

Then came the reaction. The Czechs boiled and so did majority sentiment in England. Now the same observers are opining that this reaction was just what the Times expected and just what it wanted. It is significant that since that incident, the official British attitude has stiffened to the extent of an unequivocal declaration that England will fight if Czechoslovakia is invaded.

The truth is that nobody knows where Europe is headed, and it is more difficult to guess, over here where it has not yet been necessary to count noses and provide bombproof dugouts for everybody, than it is over there where the crisis of war or peace pervades all thinking.

Governor Withycombe used to claim Oregon's was the best state fair in the country west of Minnesota. It can be made the best in the United States, for the best state in the union. But it must be much bigger in order to be much better. It will have its centenary celebration in 1954. That will be a great time to begin now to work to and prepare for. Double the stadium's size by then, if not before, and substantially enlarge the grounds.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

The 84th state fair has been a good one; Some things needed to make it better in future:

The 84th state fair, having its closing hours today, has been a creditable one, worthy of its historic inheritance.

It is the oldest of its kind with a continuous history, with no intermittent years, and with a statewide scope, on this coast.

This is the 84th state fair, not the 77th, as it has been mistakenly advertised. Again, after many repetitions, this is the record, beginning with that of the 1871 Salem Directory, quoting:

The first agricultural society on the coast was organized at Salem April 6, 1854; Governor John W. Davis, president, and Joseph G. Wilson secretary. The first agricultural fair was held at Salem October 11, 1854. Hon. L. F. Grover delivered the address. In this address the establishment of woolen mills, the introduction of the Cashmere or Angora goat and the steam plow were recommended. Grover became congressman, governor, U. S. senator, etc. etc. The following year the officers were R. C. Geor, president; Joseph Cox, vice president, and C. A. Reed, treasurer. The society held several meetings, becoming involved in debt, the society sold its land to Marlon county, which transferred it to the State Agricultural society.

In other words, Marlon county came to the rescue. The deed to Marlon county was made April 1, 1863. On July 7, 1864, the county deeded it to the Agricultural society. A fair was held at Oregon City in 1861. It was not the state fair. But some muddler, in the past, dated the state fair from that year, that fair. And it has mistakenly, foolishly, for a few years gone on without correction.

The grounds needed to Marlon county were the present grounds—the part of them on which are most of the buildings. The same went to the Agricultural society. The same went later to the state. It has been the same fair, at the same place, since 1854. This is the 84th Oregon state fair.

The annual fair was held on those grounds in 1861, the year Oregon City also held a fair. See Salem Directory, 1871, page 41. "R. Williams delivered the address," says that Directory. He was Oregon congressman, 1877-9; he was "Dick" Williams, the famous criminal lawyer of the old days.

The published premium list of the fair held at Oregon City in 1861 was titled: "Premium List of the Oregon State Agricultural Society to be Awarded at Annual Fair to be held at Oregon City October 1, 2, 3, and 4, 1861." At ITS fair, not at the state fair.

The final deed to the state of Oregon was November 2, 1891, and included about 200 acres; most of the present buildings. The 1939 fair will be the 85th Oregon state fair. During the past year, many improvements were made to buildings at the state fair grounds. But many are still needed, and it is a pity that more land was not acquired in the past few years, while prices were reasonable. The fair this year is too big for the grounds.

It is too bad, too, that there was not enough money to improve the roads into the grounds, and with paving or oil macadam.

And the stadium, in which the horse show is held, has grown too small.

It seems only yesterday, when M. L. Jones was on the state fair board, that the stadium was constructed.

There was not money enough in sight to erect the needed building. What to do? M. L. Jones endorsed personally notes to secure the necessary funds.

Mr. Jones lives very near to the stadium grounds. How many people heedlessly rush past, not remembering or knowing that he did such a great thing for the state fair? The building justified his vision, and the society paid the borrowed money.

But, without the vision, and the confidence, by one whose credit was then good for the needed sums at the banks, we might yet limp along without a stadium. (His son is Hon. Ronald Jones, who is to be in the state senate from Marlon county in 1939-43.)

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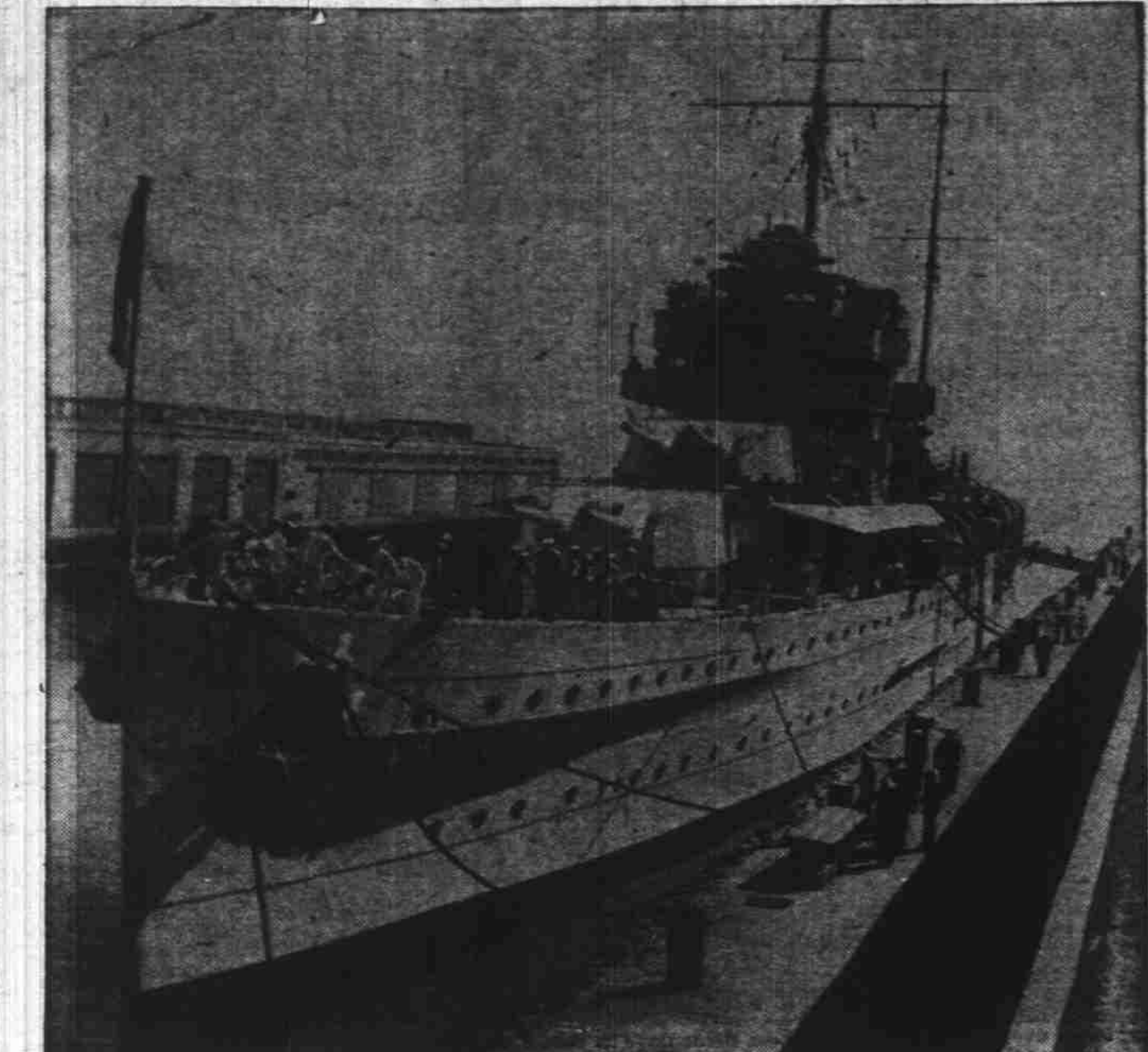
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Minister Builds Home

BETHANY—Rev. Ferris A. Dodd, pastor of the Calvary Pentecostal church, is building a new three-room home near the St. Verdon airport in this district. He purchased the land on which he is building from Charles Lindquist, now of claim but formerly of this community.

British Flagship Visits West Coast Seaports



On an informal visit, the HMS York of the British Royal Navy recently steamed into San Francisco for the America and West Indies fleet. Admiral Sir Sydney Meyrick, commander in chief of King George VI's America and West Indies fleet, and Captain E. E. Morse, commander of the York were greeted by Lieutenant Commander J. E. Fockett and Lieutenant B. S. Copping in behalf of the US navy. From San Francisco the York will sail for San Diego September 13, and then on to her Bermuda base via Panama Canal. Photo shows the British heavy cruiser moored along San Francisco's famed Embarcadero.

Radio Programs

- KSLM—SUNDAY—1870 Kc.**
 - 9:30—Men With Wings.
 - 10:00—The Smarties, MBS.
 - 10:15—Romance of Highways, MBS.
 - 10:30—Handicraft Hobbies, MBS.
 - 10:45—Charlie and Jane, MBS.
 - 11:00—American Lutheran Church.
 - 12:00—Benay Venuta Program.
 - 1:00—Musical Salute.
 - 1:15—Hawalian Echoes.
 - 1:30—Leon Shelly's Orch., MBS.
 - 2:00—Mitchell Ayer Orch., MBS.
 - 2:30—Stan Lomax, MBS.
 - 2:45—Dorothy Foster, MBS.
 - 3:00—Hawaii Calls, MBS.
 - 3:30—Rabbi Edgar Maguin, MBS.
 - 3:45—Hollywood Whispers, MBS.
 - 4:00—Sunday Special, MBS.
 - 4:30—Invitation to Waltz, MBS.
 - 5:00—Grant Park Concert, MBS.
 - 5:15—Jimmy Dorsey Orch., MBS.
 - 6:00—Jim Walsh Orch., MBS.
 - 6:30—Good Will Hour, MBS.
 - 7:00—Musical Salute.
 - 7:15—Organalities.
 - 7:30—Old Fashioned Revival, MBS.
 - 8:00—Sons of Pioneers, MBS.
 - 8:30—Tonight's Headlines.
 - 9:15—Lee Shelly's Orch., MBS.
 - 9:30—Back Home Hour.
 - 10:00—Jimmy Dorsey Orch., MBS.
 - 10:30—Benny Meroff Orch., MBS.
- KGW—SUNDAY—620 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Silver Strings.
 - 8:30—Meridian Music.
 - 9:00—Ray Towers.
 - 9:30—Dance Program.
 - 10:00—Dinner at Aunt Fannie's.
 - 10:30—Sunday Drivers.
 - 11:45—Romance Melodies.
 - 12:00—News.
 - 12:15—Rangers' Serenade.
 - 1:00—Marion Talley.
 - 1:15—Swartout's Music.
 - 1:30—Jockey Playlets.
 - 3:00—Professor Puzzlewit.
 - 3:30—Band Wagon.
 - 5:00—Merry-Go-Round.
 - 5:30—Album of Familiar Music.
 - 6:00—Carnival.
 - 7:00—Walter Winchell.
 - 7:15—Irene Rich.
 - 7:30—Hobby Lobby.
 - 8:00—1 I Want a Divorce.
 - 8:30—One Man's Family.
 - 9:00—Night Editor.
 - 9:15—Orchestra.
 - 10:00—News Flashes.
 - 10:15—Bridge to Dreamland.
 - 11:00—Orchestra.
- KEX—SUNDAY—1180 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Music Hall.
 - 10:00—Magic Key.
 - 11:17—Orchestra.
 - 11:45—Horse and Buggy Days.
 - 12:00—Sunday Vespers.
 - 12:35—Day and McKinley.
 - 1:30—One Man's Hour.
 - 1:50—Jean Sablon.
 - 1:45—Master Builder.
 - 2:00—Catholic Hour.
 - 2:30—Canadian Guards Band.
 - 3:00—Popular Classics.
 - 3:30—Laugh Limer.
 - 4:00—Spy at Large.
 - 4:30—Songs We Remember.
 - 5:00—Orchestra.
 - 5:30—Readers' Guide.
 - 5:45—Catholic Truth Concert.
 - 6:00—Horace Heidt.
 - 6:15—Orchestra.
 - 6:30—Everybody Sing.
 - 6:45—Orchestra.
 - 7:00—Latin Americans.
 - 7:15—Family Altar Hour.
 - 11:15—Charles Runyan.
- KOIN—SUNDAY—840 Kc.**
 - 8:00—Major Bowes.
 - 8:30—Salt Lake Tabernacle.
 - 9:00—Church of the Air.
 - 9:30—Europe Calling.
 - 10:30—Farmer Takes the Mikes.
 - 11:30—Winnipeg Singers.
 - 1:00—Texas Ranger.
 - 1:30—Cook's Almanac.
 - 2:00—Old Songs of the Church.
 - 2:30—Laugh Limer.
 - 3:00—Deep River.
 - 3:15—Strange as It Seems.
 - 3:30—West Coast Church.
 - 4:00—Mercury Theatre.
 - 5:00—Sunday Evening Hour.
 - 5:30—Ghost of Benjamin Sweet.
 - 6:30—Headlines and Bylines.
 - 7:00—Orchestra.
 - 8:00—Leon F. Drews.
 - 8:15—Orchestra.
 - 9:15—News Review.
 - 9:30—Orchestra.
 - 10:30—Clem Kennedy.
 - 10:15—Thanks for the Memory.
- KSLM—MONDAY—1870 Kc.**
 - 7:30—News.
 - 7:45—Time O Day.
 - 8:00—Four Square Church.
 - 8:15—Smarties, MBS.
 - 8:30—Hits and Encores.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
 - 9:15—Friendly Circle.
 - 9:45—World Traveler, MBS.
 - 10:00—Women in News.
 - 10:15—Hawalian Paradise.
 - 10:30—Morning Magazine.
 - 10:45—Vocal Varieties.
 - 11:00—News.
 - 11:15—Organalities.
 - 11:30—Hal Stokes Orch., MBS.
 - 11:45—Value Parade.
 - 12:15—News.
 - 12:30—Chamber of Commerce.
 - 1:00—PHA Talk, MBS.
 - 1:15—3 Graces and Piano, MBS.
 - 1:30—Trail Blazers, MBS.
 - 1:45—Johnson Family, MBS.
 - 2:00—Musical Salute.
 - 2:15—Penumbra, MBS.
 - 2:30—Spice of Life.
 - 2:45—Panfare, MBS.
 - 3:00—Feminine Fancies, MBS.
 - 3:30—Salvation Army, MBS.
 - 3:45—News.
 - 4:00—Studies in Contrasts, MBS.
 - 4:30—Mitchell Ayer Orch., MBS.
 - 5:00—Bob Crosby, MBS.
 - 5:30—Hovie Wing, MBS.
 - 5:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr., MBS.
 - 6:00—Singing Strings, MBS.
 - 6:15—Chamber of Music.
 - 6:30—Sports Bullseyes, MBS.
 - 6:45—Tonight's Headlines, MBS.
 - 7:00—Musical Interlude.
 - 7:30—Lone Ranger, MBS.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—Varieties.
 - 8:30—Mitchell Ayer Orch., MBS.
 - 8:45—Sons of Pioneers, MBS.
 - 9:00—Newspaper of Air, MBS.
 - 9:15—Fun in Your Kitchen.
 - 9:30—Famous First Facts, MBS.
 - 10:00—Jimmy Dorsey Orch., MBS.
 - 10:30—Gene Englander Orch., MBS.
 - 11:00—Jim Walsh Orch., MBS.
- KEX—MONDAY—1180 Kc.**
 - 6:30—Musical Clock.
 - 7:00—Originalities.
 - 7:15—Financial Service.
 - 7:45—Viennese Ensemble.
 - 7:58—Market Quotations.
 - 8:30—Farm and Home.
 - 9:30—Music by Cugat.
 - 10:30—News.
 - 11:00—News Institute.
 - 11:00—Navy Band.
 - 11:45—Between the Bookends.
 - 12:00—Dept. of Agriculture.
 - 12:30—News.
 - 12:45—Market Reports.
 - 1:15—Financial and Grain.
 - 1:30—Orchestra.
 - 2:25—News.
 - 2:30—Orchestra.
 - 2:45—Lola Hutchinson.
 - 3:00—Concert Orchestra.
 - 3:45—Vivian Della Chiesa.
 - 4:00—Singing Song.
 - 4:30—Paul's Pipes.
 - 5:00—Rhythm Masters.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—Sports Column.
 - 8:30—Orchestra.
 - 9:30—Stanford University.
 - 9:30—Wrestling Matches.
 - 10:30—String Quartet.
 - 11:00—News.
 - 11:15—Paul Carson.
- KGW—MONDAY—620 Kc.**
 - 7:00—Morning Melodies.
 - 7:15—Trail Blazers.
 - 7:45—News.
 - 8:00—Vaughn De Leath.
 - 9:00—Ray Towers.
 - 9:30—Words and Music.
 - 10:45—Trams of All Churches.
 - 11:00—Girl Alone.
 - 1:00—Top Hatters.
 - 1:45—Orchestra.
 - 2:00—Curbstone Quiz.
 - 2:30—Woman's Magazine.
 - 2:45—Dorothy MacKenzie.
 - 3:15—Rose Marie.
 - 3:30—News.
 - 3:45—Harrison Knox.
 - 5:00—Pleasant Interlude.
 - 5:30—Orchestra.
 - 6:00—Contented Program.
 - 6:30—Robert Ripley.
 - 7:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
 - 7:15—Orchestra.
 - 8:00—Review.
 - 8:30—Vox Pop.
 - 8:30—Hawthorne House.
 - 9:30—Orchestra.
 - 10:00—News Flashes.
 - 10:15—Sports Graphic.
 - 10:30—Orchestra.
- KOIN—MONDAY—840 Kc.**
 - 8:15—Market Reports.
 - 8:30—KOIN Clock.
 - 8:00—KOIN.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

WHERE WE STAND
In view of the situation in Europe, it might be well to re-view our own position in the event of war. The simplest way to do so is to compare it with 1914.

First of all, this country passionately desires to keep out of any war, and has engaged in numerous investigations and framed legislation with a view to preventing our participation in such a public opinion is overwhelmingly anti-war, and various polls show that a large proportion of people do not think we ought to fight under any circumstances unless invaded.

Some of these polls also show, however, that a very considerable percentage of those who vote against war think that if there is a major conflict, we shall not avoid being drawn into it.

Certainly nobody in the United States today thinks of sending an expeditionary force to Europe, and nobody in a responsible position in any European country either desires or expects us to.

But it is equally certain that the American position toward Europe is much clearer and more uniform than it was between 1914 and 1916.

There is, first of all, our changed position with regard to neutrality. In 1914 the basis of our neutrality policy was the historic doctrine of "freedom of the seas." That simply meant that we claimed the right, as neutrals, to trade with anybody, neutrals or belligerents. Under this doctrine we attempted to run the British blockade of Germany, and in the two years of the war we had serious conflicts with Great Britain, who, of course, attempted to prevent us from rendering impotent her most important weapon against the enemy.

Nazi Germany is almost completely isolated from American sympathy. A recent Gallup poll of considerable significance indicated that 65 per cent of Americans would, in a word, sympathize with the western democracies, 32 per cent would be indifferent, and only 3 per cent would desire to see Germany or Italy win.

There are also much more realistic reasons for this distribution of sympathy than there were in 1914.

Although to a considerable extent the opposition to Germany and Italy is ideological and sentimental we are actually—as we were not in 1914—in an open clash with Germany theory and practice in the economic field.

Secretary Hull's trade policies, which are extremely clear, consistent and liberal, are diametrically opposite to the Nazi trade system, which conflicts with us in South American markets and elsewhere all over the world.

The newest German deal where by the products of oil fields expropriated from Americans and Britons is to go to Germany in return for German goods is only one example of how this policy has worked. We have serious grounds of self-interest for resenting the German economic policy whereby Germany lives as a parasite on the free economies of the rest of the world, and we are assisting by millions of unemployed for the fact that the world has been kept in political and economic unrest for the last five years.

We have, in our neutrality legislation, definitely abandoned this doctrine. The new and legal theory is that we should keep out of war by keeping out of danger. But it is left to the discretion of the president to decide to what extent most of the neutrality act should be applied. The sale of arms to both sides must be abandoned, providing it is decided to take a side of war exists, but the Chinese-Japanese conflict indicates that when public opinion has more sympathy with one side than the other even this provision can be suspended by a war. And apart from the sale of armaments, the president is empowered to apply the cash-and-carry clause, which simply means that we sell

only to those who can pay and cart off the goods.

Under the terms of the law, therefore, we could, and almost certainly would, cease immediately to have intercourse with Germany in case of a war between that country and the western powers. We would cease because Britain still controls the seas, and we would not attempt to run the blockade with our own ships, and because, even if she could carry, Germany includes not the cash with which to buy nor any appreciable amount of American securities that could be mobilized to pay for American goods.

Although Mr. Hitler stated in his proclamation to the party congress at Nuremberg on Monday that Germany was capable of surviving a blockade, this opinion is not shared by official German economic and military publications. The economic situation of Germany in case of war is admirably reviewed this month by William Woodside in "Harper's Magazine" in an article which takes all its information from German sources. The "Deutscher Volkswirt," organ of Dr. Schacht; the "Militarisches Wochenblatt," the official publication of the army; and the "Frankfurter Zeitung" have warned repeatedly in the last few months that Germany is incapable of surviving a blockade.

On the other hand, Great Britain and France have probably \$10,000,000,000 in American and American securities that could and would be immediately mobilized and utilized in this country. Although the Johnson act forbids credits to nations in default to us—and that includes nearly everybody—it would play no role for at least a year.

In 1914 it took approximately eight months before the first substantial orders for war materials were placed in America. Then the people did not believe that the war would last long. Now, plans are ready and orders would be placed immediately and the cash and securities available would be sufficient to finance all transportable purchases for fully a year.

Leaving all questions of sympathy aside, it would be difficult for any government to refuse orders which would, however temporarily, solve the problems of the American farmer, industrialist and worker.

But questions of sympathy cannot be ignored, and in this respect the situation is very different from what it was in 1914. From 1914 to 1916, and certainly up to the sinking of the Lusitania, there was a very strong pro-German sympathy in the United States, fostered by our sizable population of German blood by an enormous respect for German culture which had been strongly represented in the universities for a generation and, incidentally, supported by many influential molders of German-Jewish origin.

A great many Americans who had no ties with Germany entertained grave and justified doubts as to the injustice of the German cause. Pre-war Germany was, in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of Americans, a great civilization, a part of the western Christian world, and, although not a parliamentary state in the stricter sense of the word, a state in which there were legitimate government, independent courts, free speech and free science and art—an intellectual society which was part of the common western civilization.

Finally, and very importantly, the opposition to the fascist states is strongest today in the very circles which in 1914-16 were most pacifist—in the ranks of the Left. If, then war should break out in Europe there is every indication that the full moral and economic support of the United States would go immediately to the western democracies. The neutrality policy is on their side; national self-interest is on their side; financial and industrial interests are on their side, and the masses are on their side. All of which seem excellent reasons why the fascist countries would do exceedingly well not to risk a major war. A major war would be very serious for the western democracies. But it would be disaster for the fascist powers. (Copyright, 1933, NY-Trib. Inc.)

Loneliness Cause Of Horse's Death

BRUSH CREEK—Because she missed her teammate of many years the old black mare on the Fred Krug farm is dead. Her companion died about two months ago. Since then the mare has been disconsolate, finally refusing to eat. One day this week Fred Krug found her lying dead. Another valuable mare in Brush Creek also died last week. She was the property of the L. H. Meyer family. She slipped into Brush Creek in such a manner that she couldn't extricate herself. Her small colt is reported as doing nicely.

Fifteen Years Ago

September 11, 1923
On October 25 will take place in Salem, Oregon's official part in the opening of the Pacific highway through the Yacowets. B.C. Governor Pierce will remove barrier of British and American flags.

Ten Years Ago

September 11, 1923
Dr. W. L. Whittey, professor of economics at Princeton university, was in Salem Monday to spend the day with George W. Hug, city superintendent of schools.

Professor O. F. Thayer, recently elected to direct the Salem high school band, has arrived with his family and will open a studio on North Winter street.

August Huckenstein, Salem democrat, who was nominated by Tammany club of Oregon as independent candidate for state treasurer, has announced he will not accept the nomination.

Let Me Keep Going

Like water, I would run
Light foot, and follow
Under the moon and sun
Some woody hollow:
Not like the stagnant pool
But the brook flowing,
Sparkling and gay and cool,
Let me keep going.
When twilight lingers late
And the quail's calling
Cautions his roving mate
Darkness is falling,
As the lone sower swings
To his late sowing,
Lord of all living things,
Let me keep going.
No laggard in the climb,
Though my feet stumble
When the sky-cymbals chime
With their fierce rumble:
Facing the upward trail,
And a wind blowing,
Lord, till the footing fail,
Let me keep going.
Thin though the dwindling sands
In the glass falling,
And from far, airy strands
Soft voices calling,
While the bleak winter slope
Whitens with snowing,
Up the steep hill of hope
Let me keep going.

—EDWIN T. REED.