

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## The Mind of a Dictator

Every German was ordered to listen in, directly or over the radio, to Adolf Hitler's defiant address on Monday— an address which added nothing to public knowledge of the European crisis except the assurance that Hitler will not back down; the first such assurance since the western powers became definitely arrayed against him.

While Germans listened from compulsion which was probably in no case necessary, most Americans who had the opportunity to be near a radio tuned in from choice, and did their best to discern, through the tone of Hitler's remarks in German, through the hasty interpolations of the interpreter and through the roar of the crowd that heard the speech direct, just what was in the mind of Hitler and in the minds of Germans—and to estimate from those things what the effect will be upon the world.

It is true in a sense that Hitler is the dictator of Germany and that the decisions of this one man control the fate of the world. Of course there have been hints that Hitler is merely the puppet of the German military machine, which could overthrow him in a minute if he opposed its collective will, or could do the same if he should, while carrying out that will, happen to come a cropper which would make necessary a sacrificial "goat."

Whether this be true or not, it was perhaps evident to most American listeners on Monday that whatever Hitler's control of the situation might have been, was largely in the past tense. Here was a mob howling for justice as it understood justice from the one-sided picture it had seen. Here was, perhaps, the world's most colossal example of mass hysteria.

Supposing that Hitler was a man of calm perception, who had pursued his course in the mistaken belief that he could take a slice of Czechoslovakia with little trouble or bloodshed, but had now discovered his error. Could he admit that error, could he retreat from his position, could he tell the mob that he had failed? The answer is that he could not and remain the "fuehrer."

So it becomes clear, if it was not already clear, that even a dictator is not free, but is subject to compulsions from without. There was a time, some weeks ago, when he was free to make this choice, unless it had been dictated by those super-dictators already mentioned. But the choice was made, and Hitler was no more able to unmake it on Monday than the most obscure nazi in the frenzied mob.

As for actually fathoming the mind of a dictator, the average man must find it impossible. He couldn't imagine himself a dictator; he couldn't imagine himself wanting to be a dictator. Some are calling Hitler a madman and others are calling him a super-man, but in either case his mind is nothing like that of the average man.

The average man could not take the responsibility for millions of deaths, nor for the wholly possible ruin of civilization itself.

Only negatively may we analyze the mind of Hitler. It is not difficult to establish some of the things that are not there. There is no sense of responsibility to God or man, there is no real sense of justice, no open-mindedness or receptiveness to others' ideas. And, perhaps most fatal lack of all, there is no sense of humor.

## Farm Program Failure

Suspicion has been expressed recently that one purpose of the administration's spectacular purge program, now established as a 90 per cent failure, was to divert attention from the 100 per cent failure of another administration venture—the farm program.

In a nutshell, the situation is that the present index of grain prices is 77. When President Roosevelt announced in October, 1933, that he planned to raise farm prices by legislation, the index figure was 78.

Wheat, corn and cotton were the crops which the farm program sought specifically to bolster; and while they have attained no visible measure of relief, the divisions of agriculture which were not included are also depressed by low prices. That condition is being felt seriously here in the Willamette valley.

The plain truth is that any attempt at assisting the farmer must involve an attempt to tamper with the economic laws of supply and demand, and those laws refuse to be manipulated. Of the three things that can help agriculture, government can have a direct share in only one; the development of markets abroad. As for the improvement of markets at home, that can come only with business improvement, toward which government can help indirectly by removing obstacles to recovery, and by technological development of new uses for agricultural products, which is being done—not by new deal agencies but by those long established.

The third avenue of hope for the farmer consists essentially of helping themselves, through cooperation, selection of crops which will provide the greatest returns, and improved marketing; and while some farmers may see little prospect of success there, they are invited to study the accomplishments of the Scandinavian countries which have been highly successful along all of these lines.

## Roosevelt Urges Peace

President Roosevelt's note to Hitler and Benes, urging them not to abandon peace negotiations, would have received much more attention in the United States, and possibly in Europe, if it had not been eclipsed so soon by Hitler's bombastic address.

There was some criticism of Roosevelt's action. There seems to be fairly general opinion that it could do no good. It was an appeal to reason, and that seems to be no appeal at all in Europe just at present. Going further, some commentators said the appeal might do harm. That is difficult to see. The occasion provided Roosevelt with an opportunity to notify all and sundry that the United States had no commitments in Europe, under such circumstances that the notice could not be overlooked.

The Roosevelt note expressed the beliefs of most Americans, in commonsense language. It can do no harm if those beliefs are made known in Europe. As for the suggestions abroad that Roosevelt attempt to mediate the quarrel, that is something entirely different and should meet with universal opposition in this country. Roosevelt is too much like Wilson; too idealistic to cope with the realism of European politicians.

Hitler blamed it all on Eduard Benes, including the "lie" that there was a Czechoslovak nation. He may find out soon whether or not there is such a nation; but if there was a "lie" told in 1918, it was told by Thomas Masaryk, "father" of Czechoslovakia, the man who wouldn't lie to save his own neck and who exposed two of the most colossal political lies in history. But you can't inflame the populace by libeling the dead, so Hitler lays the blame on Benes. And what does that make Hitler?

The Medford Mail-Tribune advises Americans, amidst all this war talk, to keep their shirts on. That's still uncomfortable in the middle of the day, but the nights are becoming cool and the calendar says it's fall.

There used to be a "forgotten man" but now there are a couple of "forgotten wars"—in Spain and China.

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Adding to the list of 9-27-38 men who in Oregon during the '40s-50s gave training that saved democracy in the '60s:

(Concluding from Sunday:)  
Quoting Sheridan further: "The charge of Russell was most opportune, but it cost many men killed and wounded. Among the former was the courageous Russell himself, killed by a piece of shell that passed through his head, although he had previously been struck by a bullet in the left breast, which wound, from its nature, must have proved mortal, yet of which he had not spoken."  
"Russell's death oppressed us all with sadness, and me particularly. In the early days of my army life he was my captain and friend, and I was deeply indebted to him, not only for good advice and good example, but for the inestimable service he had just performed, and sealed with his life, so it may be inferred how keenly I felt his loss."

Regular readers of this column know of the David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias like character of the attachment of the two men. Capt. D. A. Russell and 2nd Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, in Oregon, with headquarters at old Fort Yamhill, and Generals Sheridan and Russell, in the Civil war; the high point of their careers together, the victorious battle of the Opequon, turning point toward the reelection of Abraham Lincoln and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

Russell was the elder by 10 years, the two born in near places, Sheridan at Albany, Russell at Salem, New York; both West Point graduates, Russell in 1845, Sheridan in 1851. During their services in Oregon, they bought land equities together, farmed it, were the first to use irrigation in water on a considerable scale west of the Cascades. Their lives and services together make a beautiful human interest story; a true story.

Only 30 days flew by between Sept. 19, 1864, the day the pivotal battle of the Opequon was fought, and October 19, 1864, when the more colorful and storied scenes of the battle of Cedar Creek were enacted.

The battles of Fisher's Hill and Tom's Brook had followed, and Sheridan was forming plans to put the final finish upon the activities in the Shenandoah valley, "frightened" that A. Early, leading the Confederate army, although beaten three times within 16 days, was still trying to stage a come-back. There was a difference in plans as to the next move, between Sheridan in the field and some swivel chair functionaries at Washington fighting battles on paper.

So Sheridan went to Washington to argue his views, and while he was absent, the news, having "leaked" in some way to Early, the last grand gentleman who attempted his come-back, while Sheridan was at Winchester, Virginia, on his way back to his camp—and Early's forces made a very ambitious beginning of it—in fact, had a considerable portion of Sheridan's forces licked and on the run.

Then sped the news to the general at Winchester, and followed, Oct. 19, 1864, the famous "Sheridan's Ride" in horse riding, made immortal by the poem of Thomas Buchanan Read.

In his Memoirs, Sheridan wrote, page 63, volume 2, that when a messenger had come to his hotel room at Winchester, telling of hearing firing in the direction of Cedar Creek:

"It's all right; Grover has gone out this morning to make a reconnaissance, and he is merely feeling the enemy's pulse. A little later, after he was up and dressed, the messenger (picket officer) came back, and reported continued noise of gunfire. Sheridan wrote: "I still inferred that the cannonading was caused by Grover's division hanging away at the enemy simply to find out what he was up to."

But Sheridan hurried his breakfast, mounted his horse and was on his way at 8:30 a. m. and in a little while he began to see "the appalling spectacle of a panic-stricken army," the army his own. He arrived on the field at 10, and by 12 had heartened and reorganized the sections of his forces which had run away, and was ready to advance.

The reader will be interested to know, if not already aware of the fact, that two future presidents were with Sheridan's forces that fateful day, Col. Rutherford B. Hayes and Major William McKinley. Major McKinley helped vigorously to spread the glad news of the presence of Sheridan, ready for an advance. Hayes had not become panic stricken—was ready to go forward.

Generals Crook and Wright, who had fought Indians in Oregon, were standing their ground, ready for the word to go forward. General Custer was more than ready and anxious. In a few minutes, wrote Sheridan, "My whole line as far as the eye could see was now driving everything before it."  
"As I passed along behind the advancing troops, first General Grover, and then Colonel Mackenzie, rode up to welcome me. Both were severely wounded, and I told them to leave the field. BUT THEY WERE DETERMINED TO REMAIN. THEIR SUCCESS WAS CERTAIN. When the news of the victory was received:

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# On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Totalitarian Propaganda  
On the date of July 27 I received from a Berlin informant information as to the German plan for the conquest of Czechoslovakia. It was presented as follows:

"Calm has been maintained since May 21 in order to reassure Europe and to enable completion of fortifications in the west, on which 100,000 workers are now engaged. The main plan is a mission, it is hoped, will convince the English, that the Czechs alone are guilty of making trouble, and it is hoped that the English will become disgusted with them. Between the 25th of August and the 15th of September Germany starts out. The Sudeten will stage a rebellion and German 'volunteers' will rush in to prevent their 'persecution.' England will wash her hands; France, baffled by the hesitancy of England and also by the new fortifications on the Rhine, will hesitate. In the meantime the Sudeten territory will be purged of Czechs. A pact of non-aggression will be offered by Berlin to Prague, including perhaps a guarantee of their new frontier and a customs union that will make the whole country economically a part of Germany. There will be no war in sight if France does not interfere."

This plan would have marched forward according to schedule, except for a few factors.  
One of the most important of these factors was the foreign correspondents in Prague. To carry out this plan required a vast campaign of lying about the real situation in the Czechoslovakia and in the Sudeten areas. This campaign was organized in Berlin on a scale such as the world did not see in the great war. The whole world was bombarded by the German radio stations with atrocity stories, accusations that Czechoslovakia was merely a puppet of Moscow and a communist state; that Germans were being murdered by Czechs, that it was impossible for the Czechoslovak state to maintain order.

And the propaganda in English has shown some restraint as broadcasted by the German radio stations to their own citizens. It has passed every bound, not only of truth, but of verbal decency. The greatest protection that the world has had against this barrage, has been the independent newspaper correspondents in Prague and Berlin. Working under superhuman difficulties they have done, all of them together, one of the most superb reporting jobs in history. And they have helped to make that history.

Because of them the German propaganda has exploded with the obnoxious hiss of a bomb dropped into water.  
There is a poetic justice in this. If Germany had had for five years an independent press and even the slightest measure of free journalism, her propaganda today would be ten thousand times more effective. The free press in the course of time would also be carried away by the fever and national interests, I have no doubt.

But when the world knows in advance that every word that one hears is made to order; that to offer any criticism whatsoever, or to report any facts not in complete harmony with the propaganda office, will get one into concentration camp, eventually that the Germans say is immediately received, Grant directed a salute of 100 guns to be fired at Petersburg, and the president at once thanked the army in an autobiographical letter. The letter of Abraham Lincoln to Sheridan read:

"With great pleasure I tender to you and your brave army the thanks of the nation, and my own personal admiration and gratitude, for the month's operation in the Shenandoah valley, and especially for the splendid work of October 19, 1864."  
The forces of General Early never made another stand of consequence. The Shenandoah valley, from the day of "Sheridan's Ride," and the battle of Cedar Creek, was safe for the Union side, and, by the same token, Washington, the nation's capital, was safe for the first time since the opening of the war.

Can any history minded person who reads this column add to the list of 45 men who fought and handed Indians in the Oregon country and thereby aided in qualifying themselves, in the Civil war, to save the American Union and the stronghold of democracy in the world?

Not counting California, if California were included, this columnist's list of 60 would be more than reached now.

DISCREDITED. Already we are seeing it proved that totalitarianism in the field of journalism is not even efficient.  
Efficient propaganda requires that some slight attention and consideration should be given to truth. The Lie, whose power in this world should not be underrated, nevertheless has to be alloyed with some modicum of truth, with some few grains of "decent respect for the opinion of mankind," if it is to reach its full effectiveness even as a Lie. It would seem that what gives tenacity and hardness to the weapon of propaganda is precisely that little alloy of truth that goes into it.

Now, Hitler doesn't believe this and never has. He believes that a most effective weapon can be forged only of the pure and unadulterated Lie.  
These last days I have been reading again that most illuminating guidebook, "Mein Kampf." I say "guidebook" because if one reads and understands it thoroughly one has the complete key to Hitler's mind and Hitler's policy—which is probably one reason why his government has always opposed its translation in full into any other language but his own.  
The English and American editors contain hardly more than a third of the book. In it he has a chapter on war propaganda in which he seriously criticizes the propaganda of the Kaiser's Reich, on the ground that it was much too "scientific" for mass consumption.

"The war propaganda of the English and Americans was psychologically correct," he says. "For it represented the Germans as Hungarians and barbarians, and therefore prepared the ordinary soldier for the worst, and thus spared him disappointment."  
Actually this kind of propaganda, so admired by Mr. Hitler and now being put into practice by the German press in a manner that out-Herods Herod, was not at all effective in the long run, because when American and British soldiers met the German Hun and barbarians they found that they were very much like themselves, and like themselves longing for only one thing, a halfway decent, orderly and comfortable world in which to live.  
The propaganda of the Lie thus provoked, eventually, a terrific revulsion of feeling.  
Hitler's theory of propaganda is, however, based upon his conception of the masses as being largely morose. He says:  
"The broad masses of the people do not consist of diplomats or even law students, no, not even of intelligent people capable of judgment, but of human creatures given to wavering, uncertainty, and doubt. The moment one's own propaganda succeeds that is the other side has even a shade of right, the ground is laid for doubt about the righteousness of one's own cause."  
And he says, as illustration:  
"It was fundamentally false to disregard the war guilt on the basis that Germany was not alone responsible for the outbreak of the catastrophe! It would have been correct to have put the entire blame wholly upon our opponents, even if this were not in harmony with the real facts."

This column has a higher respect for the capacity of judgment of the ordinary individual. But just as in the World War, where the advance of infantry was preceded by a barrage, so today the technique of destroying democracy is first to throw down a barrage of doubt about the political and economic institutions of democracy.  
The first invasion of every country for purposes of conquest or revolution or both—for today Germany and Italy are in an invasion by propaganda. This is then followed by organizing groups within each country to back up this propaganda by political pressure. The third phase of this process is political or military annexation. That is the end of the process. The beginning is propaganda.

Inasmuch as the German propaganda at present is concentrated on asserting that Czechoslovakia is a Bolshevik nation ruled by Jews and that the world should be stated not in the interest of the Czechoslovak cause, but in the interest of truth:  
The Jews are 2.4 per cent of the population of Czechoslovakia. They are distributed among the members of every political party except the Henleinists, from which they are barred. In the last election the communist party polled 10 per cent of the vote for deputies and not quite 11 per

cent of the vote for senators, by exact proportional representation, largely on the issue of the maintenance of the Czechoslovakian-Russian alliance for protection against aggression.  
There has never been a member of the communist party in the Czechoslovak cabinet. The post of finance and foreign affairs may not be held by the members of any party, but must be manned by experts.  
The present prime minister and minister of national defense, General Syrovky, has never been associated with any political movement in the Czechoslovak republic. He is a war hero and a military expert.  
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## Radio Programs

KSLM—TUESDAY—1870 Kc.  
7:45—Time O Day.  
7:50—News.  
8:00—Four Square Church.  
8:15—Buckeye Four.  
8:30—Hits and Encores.  
8:45—News.  
9:00—The Pastor's Call.  
9:15—The Friendly Circle.  
9:45—Louis Wilcher, Organist.  
10:00—Women in the News.  
10:15—The Women's World.  
10:45—Joyce Trio.  
11:00—News.  
11:15—Organalities.  
11:30—Chapel Exercises.  
11:45—The Value Parade.  
12:15—News.  
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.  
12:45—Musical Club.  
1:15—Midstream.  
1:30—Two Keyboards.  
1:45—The Hatterfields.  
2:00—Brad's Lazy Rhapsoy.  
2:15—The Johnson Family.  
2:30—Musical Salute.  
2:45—Leo Shelly's Orchestra.  
3:00—Feminine Fancies.  
3:30—Radio Campus.  
3:45—News.  
4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.  
4:15—News.  
4:30—Private Schools.  
5:00—Morton Gould's Orchestra.  
5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies.  
6:30—Howie Wing.  
6:45—Tonight's Headlines.  
7:00—Diary of a Young Woman.  
7:15—Musical Interlude.  
7:30—The Green Hornet.  
8:00—News.  
8:15—Don't You Believe It.  
8:30—Statesman of the Air—  
"Just Think," with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Curtis.  
8:45—Chico and His Orchestra.  
9:00—Newspaper of the Air.  
9:15—Wrestling Matches.  
10:15—Ted Florio Orchestra.  
11:00—Jim Walsh Orchestra.

KOIN—TUESDAY—940 Kc.  
6:30—Market Reports.  
6:35—KOIN Clock.  
8:00—News.  
8:15—Rhythmaires.  
8:30—This and That.  
10:30—Harvey Harding.  
11:00—Big Sister.  
12:15—Adventures in Rhythm.  
12:45—Silver Serenade.  
2:30—Lyrics by Lorraine.  
3:05—Eton Boys.  
3:30—Newspaper of the Air.  
4:15—Backgrounding the News.  
4:30—Second Husband.  
5:00—Orchestra.  
5:15—Roadmaster.  
6:00—We, the People.  
6:30—Orchestra.  
7:00—Leon F. Drews.  
7:15—Lois Elliman.  
7:30—Del Casino.  
7:45—American Viewpoints.  
8:00—Orchestra.  
8:15—Little Show.  
8:30—Edward Robinson and Claire Trevor.  
9:00—Al Johnson, Martha Raye and Parkyarkus.  
9:30—Screenscopes.  
9:45—Phantom Violin.  
10:00—Five Star Final.  
10:15—Hank's Family.  
11:00—Orchestra.

KOAC—TUESDAY—530 Kc.  
8:00—As You Like It.  
9:00—Homemakers' Hour.  
9:05—Neighbor Reynolds.  
10:15—Story Hour for Adults.  
11:00—Your Health.  
11:25—Music of the Masters.  
12:00—News.  
12:16—W. C. Leth, Polk County Agent.  
12:30—Market, Crop Reports.  
1:15—Stories for Boys and Girls.  
1:45—Monitor Views the News.  
2:00—Homemakers' Half Hour.  
6:32—Agriculture as Viewed by Editors.  
6:45—Market, Crop Reports.  
7:00—G. R. Hyslop.  
7:15—Prof. I. R. Jones.  
7:45—News.

Ten Years Ago  
September 27, 1928  
Completion of annex to north rear of Bishop's clothing store will be this week according to Christopher Paulus, Mgr.  
Lee Eyerly had to make a forced landing in his monoplane yesterday afternoon when the valve controlling the gasoline feed was turned off.  
George O. Chabot, night clerk at the new Salem hotel, has resigned his position and will leave today for Portland to accept day clerkship at Palace hotel.

Fifteen Years Ago  
September 27, 1923  
Salem turned out en masse for third day of 62nd annual state fair and 26,000 paid admissions were received.  
Mrs. F. E. Shafer and son, Earl, have been traveling in Australia and New Zealand since last June and will arrive in Salem the first of October.  
Russell Pratt and Walter Fuhrer, graduates of Salem high school, are leaving today for Corvallis to enter Oregon State college.

Capitol  
Today—Double bill, "Personal Secretary" with William Gargan and Dick Powell in "Cowboy from Brooklyn" plus "Lone Ranger" serial.  
Wednesday—Double bill, "Smashing the Rackets" and "Hank (Basketball) Luisetta, a movie quiz picture.

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**CAPITOL**  
STARTS WEDNESDAY — 2 HITS

One Fighting Man Against City's Hidden Crime!  
**SMASHING THE RACKETS**  
FRANCIS MERCIER  
FRANCIS MERCIER  
RITA JOHNSON  
BRUCE CABOT

Cassidy Pounds the Trail to Adventure!  
CLARENCE  
MULTIPLE S  
**IN OLD MEXICO**  
WILLIAM BOYD

LAST TIMES TODAY  
"COWBOY FROM BROOKLYN" with DICK POWELL — FAT O'BRIEN  
also "PERSONAL SECRETARY" and "LONE RANGER" SERIAL, Chapter 11

**BLOCKADE**

THE PICTURE That Has Caused More COMMENT and CONTROVERSY than any PICTURE OF THE DECADE.

Madeleine Carroll-Henry Fonda

2nd Hit  
STUART ERWIN  
"Smalltown Boy"

**NEW STATE**

**HOLLYWOOD 15c**

LAST TIMES TONIGHT

**TWO BIG FEATURES**

ROBERT WALKER  
VIVIEN BURNETTE

Under Western Stars

2nd Smash Hit  
**CALL OF THE YUKON**  
LARRY DOUGLAS  
DORIS WESTON

FAMILY NIGHT

20c  
"Penitentiary" with Walt Connolly, John Howard, Jean Parker

Rolph Byrd  
Doris Weston  
in  
"Born to Be Wild"

**ELSINORE**

TODAY and WEDNESDAY

Road Show Attraction at Regular Prices

"Her Conduct is an Open Scandal," said all of Paris

MORIS ANTOINETTE

A Movie Quiz Picture

PLUS  
**"CITY OF LITTLE MEN"** at OMAHA, NEB.

Star Reporter  
News Events

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

What is this country over which the world may go to war?

Who are the Czechs, who are the Slovaks and how did a nation come to be born 20 years ago tomorrow?

Tune in on the  
**Statesman of the Air**  
"JUST THINK"  
Program Tonight at 8:30 on KSLM