

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Solution Necessary—Soon

Back in 1936, when President Roosevelt was campaigning for reelection, in passing through Kansas he met William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, during one of his stops and publicly referred to the nation's most noted small city editor as "always my good friend, who agrees with me except just before elections," or words to that effect. At present there is a campaign going on, but only indirectly is it national in scope. The views of William Allen White at this time on national questions could scarcely be considered political.

Before the seventh international management conference in Washington recently White unfolded those views, the most significant of which is that a solution for America's economic ills must be found soon or it will be too late. Saving democracy is, he declares, the primary necessity, but he warns that it will be "hard for us, harder even than war for all of us, workers, investors, consumers, to make in peace these inevitable compromises that are needed to guarantee the maintenance of free institutions."

Viewing himself as both laborer and capitalist—he works a good eight hour day although he employs about 40 people—but principally as a consumer, White sees the situation something like this: That capital and labor have between them "got us citizen consumers in a pretty bad mess." He blames capital for having opposed, in times when it could more easily have conceded, the inevitable in the way of the eight-hour day, collective bargaining (which both major parties insisted upon since 1920) and pensions for the aged. He blames labor for going outside its proper sphere, that of battling for better wages, hours and conditions, and becoming "politically class-conscious."

If labor succeeds in dividing the citizenry into a class-conscious proletariat and a class-conscious plutocracy, it will defeat its own legitimate purposes because "the middle class will have its will and way. For the middle class is the real owner of American industry. . . . The middle class thinks and feels chiefly as The Consumer. And before the middle class demands an increase in either interest for investors or higher wages for the worker, the middle class will demand fair prices and a stable industry. That means industrial peace."

But in enforcing the will of the middle class for a just solution of the industrial problem, White warns that government will be an imperfect and uncertain arbiter, because government is political and this problem requires better intelligence than is exercised at the polls. It will have to be settled outside of politics; in other words by intelligent, voluntary compromise between capital and labor. That is, not quite voluntary. There is the aforementioned compulsion of the middle class consumer, and on the other side, the compulsion of the alternative; increasing relief rolls accompanied by higher taxation to pay for relief.

Business must "put itself through the wringer" of reduced capitalization, even writing off much of the bonded debt of certain industries, or government, finally becoming unable to squeeze out enough in taxes to finance the relief necessities, will "man the wringer, and God help the investor." White warns:

"No matter who turns the crank, republican or democrat, fascist or communist, the result will be the same. . . . With wages or taxes these idle workers must be fed. If the workers draw wages they will be free men. If they live on taxes, the government that feeds the unemployed will control their votes. It's human nature.

"Surely in private industry on this continent there is an adequate margin of operator profit wide enough to keep American commerce afloat as a going concern, allowing for decent earnings, for living wages, for attractive prices to consumers that will move the goods. And surely again America can produce brains in a free industry to solve this terrible problem somewhat outside of politics without too much government aid or control. . . . No other institution on earth has such survival value in human happiness as democracy. . . . Half of the civilized world today beyond our borders has surrendered the rights, privileges and blessings which democracy accords to free men.

"Should not the roaring waters of disaster flooding ever nearer the feet of those who follow the tyrants, warn us to turn to the ways of peace with justice which are the only guarantees of freedom?"

Chamberlain and Peace

Alfred Duff Cooper, conservative, first lord of the admiralty in Premier Chamberlain's cabinet, resigned in disgust over Chamberlain's yielding to Hitler. Harold Nicolson, labor member of parliament, attacked the premier bitterly in a speech. So the applause from those gratified that peace prevailed is punctuated by these notes of opposition.

What does it all add up to? The opposition to Chamberlain's policy has two legs to stand on. There are the genuine imperialists who fear the Rome-Berlin axis will injure Britain's might by imperiling her line of empire and building up overshadowing strength in Europe. Then there are the left-wing groups who hate Hitler and believe Chamberlain has been drawn into support of the Fascists. Their sympathies are with the Comintern. It is this group which normally has opposed wars as imperialistic. This time they were ready for a showdown with Hitler.

In the immediate consequence these results stand out: Britain and France have been humiliated. Their prestige has been lowered by these "upstarts" in world affairs. Also Russia has been isolated; that nation was not represented at Munich; and some attributed the reluctance of France and Britain to go to Czecho-Slovakia's defense to dread of lining up with Russia.

Now all of these explanations of Chamberlain's course seem to us strained. Why not put it on this ground: Would you if you were prime minister of Britain, say the word to launch a new world war? Perhaps Hitler was only bluffing (he did back up when Chamberlain refused to make the last concessions); but that was a thin margin for peace, and Chamberlain was unwilling to risk finding out by being too belligerent himself. In brief, it is quite as logical to conclude that Chamberlain's purpose was to avert war which might result in the collapse of western civilization as to attribute to him other and more sinister motives. The price of peace was high; there is no guarantee that war has been permanently averted. But if and when the war comes, what will it settle? What did the last war SETTLE?

From the "Valsez Star"

In spite of the shutdown of the lumber mill at Valsez, Dorothy Anne Hobson is still getting out her "Valsez Star" with the aid of Nellie Hendricks, as assistant editor. Dorothy gets off some paragraphs in her mimeographed sheet which prompt many a chuckle. Here are a few samples:

"We still stand for peace but there isn't any."
"There is lots of trouble in the world but we can't hear any of it because none of our radios say anything on account of the men wanting ten cents more so our camp is dark and down and we have no electricity only coal-oil lamps like mother used to have years and years ago when she was ten."
"I had to stay home most of the summer and practice the piano and get my teeth straightened, and now school has opened and I have to study fractions. Life is a problem."
"Mrs. Anne Heydon, our postmistress, came over the hill on her back 30 years ago, and has been here ever since. She has no car, and there are no horses."
"Mrs. D. A. Grout left real fast for Salem to have her appendix out."
"The Bridge Club has opened, and the girls all argue."

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Five of the men 10-4-38 who in California in the '40s-'50s got training for work of '60s:

(Continuing from yesterday.) The fourth man in the list of five being considered in this series was William Tecumseh Sherman, born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 8, 1829, and living until February 14, 1881.

"Cump," as he was known in boyhood, came from a long line of Quaker ancestors, with some of the purest blood of the early settlers of the colonies in his veins.

He came into a family of 11 children, the father of whom, Judge Charles R. Sherman, dying, left them and their mother very poor, and so most of the children were given out to relatives and neighbors, in whose homes they were very welcome.

It was the lot of "Cump" to go into the family of Thomas Ewing, whom "Cump's" father had helped in his law studies, where he ("Cump") grew up with all the privileges of the sons and daughters of the Ewings, and one of the daughters, Ellen, was to finally become the bride of "Cump." They never knew the exact time when they were to think of themselves as brother and sister and become lovers; engaged when she was 18, and not married till she was an old maid at 26, owing to the poor finances and prospects of "Cump."

Tecumseh came from the great Shawnee Indian chief, whose name was really Tecumtha, meaning Shooting Star, who would not allow the slaughter and scalping of white women and children, and who desired justice and peace between the fair minded tribesmen he ruled and the early settlers in the new territories west of the Alleghenies.

To men like Judge Charles Sherman there was nothing but shame in the reports that American soldiers, when Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, war of 1812, had cut long strips of skin from the dead chief's thighs so that they might have razor strops as souvenirs of victory. Chief Tecumseh spoke and read English; had a secretary, Billy Caldwell, whose cabin was on the site of Chicago.

So, Judge Sherman decided to name his next boy Tecumseh. He had to wait till after the arrival of one more boy, whose name was already determined by the mother, and two girls. The time came, finally, Feb. 8, 1829, when red-haired, redder faced Shooting Star arrived: William Tecumseh Sherman.

The family which took the red head, that of Thomas Ewing, then poor, was soon prosperous, afterward affluent and prominent.

Thomas Ewing became United States treasurer. He was the first secretary of the interior of the United States. When "Cump" and Ellen were married, May Day, 1851, at the Ewing home in the nation's capital, flowers of the season bloomed over Washington, and when the groom turned with the bride on his arm, to receive congratulations, "it was the president of the United States (Millard Fillmore), followed by his entire cabinet, by Webster, by Benton, and by most of the capital's great men, who pressed forward," wrote one of Sherman's biographers, Lloyd Lewis. Continuing:

"Only one face was absent—Henry Clay's. The lion of all social occasions, why didn't he come? At length here he was—coming, Harry, so old, so feeble, walking slowly through the bright crowds to kiss the bride. Many brides, many babies, many women he had kissed in his 73 years. He always did it well. To Ellen he gave a large bouquet and to Maria Ewing he said, in his charming way, that his invitation had gone astray, but that he had come anyhow. That made the day supreme." (Maria was the mother of Ellen.)

The Ewings had secured for "Cump" the chance to attend and he had graduated from West Point in 1849, sixth in his class. Went as a second lieutenant in the Seminole war in Florida, gained his first lieutenancy in 1841. Was in the Mexican war; was sent to California on a troop ship in 1846 that carried "Jack O'Leary" and others destined for future high places. Young Sherman was made what amounted to adjutant general by Col. R. B. Mason, first military governor of California.

In 1850, Lieut. Sherman had been sent to Washington bearing official dispatches by General Scott. (Really, General Scott knew of his long engagement, and sympathized with him.) After the wedding came a honeymoon trip to California on another troop ship, the groom found himself a captain, of date Sept. 27, and orders to report at the city of his choice, St. Louis.

Not long afterward, Ellen was home with her mother, when the first baby, Maria, came. In the summer of 1853 another baby came, Elizabeth, and another stay with the grandmother. A captain's pay would not properly support a growing family at all. posts. His father-in-law, now wealthy, offered many chances to Sherman to manage parts of his property. But his self respect demurred, and he resigned from the army and accepted a banking position in San Francisco, with an interest in the bank, being started by a St. Louis concern. So, the little and increasing family accompanying him, he went back to California in 1853; worked hard—but the boom in San Francisco waned, and a business that had prospered became unprofitable.

He went through the San Francisco vigilante's craze, without sympathy with it; not that some scoundrels hazed did not deserve their fate, but because any kind of mob rule is dangerous.

London Crowd Outside Parliament Building



As Londoners awaited parliament decisions this radiophoto from London shows the huge crowd while Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain spoke before the house of commons and announced that he had been invited to the four-power peace parley.

Radio Programs

- KSLM—TUESDAY—1870 Kc.**
 - 7:45—Time O Day.
 - 8:00—Four Square Church.
 - 8:15—Georgia Crackers.
 - 8:30—Hits and Encores.
 - 8:45—News.
 - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
 - 9:15—Friendly Circle.
 - 9:45—Richardson String Orch.
 - 10:00—Women in the News.
 - 10:15—Hawaiian Paradise.
 - 10:30—Morning Magazine.
 - 10:45—Vocal Varieties.
 - 11:00—News.
 - 11:15—Pinky Hunter.
 - 11:30—Williamette Chapel.
 - 11:45—Value Parade.
 - 12:15—News.
 - 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
 - 12:45—Reminiscing.
 - 1:00—Better Business Bureau.
 - 1:15—Midstream.
 - 1:30—Two Keyboards.
 - 1:45—The Haterfields.
 - 2:00—Brad's Lazy Rhapsody.
 - 2:15—Johnson Family.
 - 2:30—Ross Pierce Orchestra.
 - 2:45—Organaltals.
 - 3:00—Feminine Fancies.
 - 3:20—Tennis Tournament.
 - 4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
 - 4:15—News Edition.
 - 4:30—Private School.
 - 5:00—WOR Symphony.
 - 5:20—Musical Salute.
 - 5:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
 - 6:20—WOR Symphony.
 - 6:45—Tonight's Headlines.
 - 7:00—Lairy of a 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—The Goldbergs.
 - 10:30—Ted Florito Orchestra.
 - 11:00—Jim Walsh Orchestra.
- KEX—TUESDAY—1180 Kc.**
 - 6:30—Musical Clock.
 - 7:00—Family Altar Hour.
 - 7:30—Financial Service.
 - 7:45—Popular Waltzes.
 - 7:58—Market Quotations.
 - 8:00—Dr. Brock.
 - 8:30—Story of the Month.
 - 8:45—Viennese Ensemble.
 - 9:00—Paula Durand.
 - 9:15—Chell D'Autrey.
 - 9:30—Farm and Home.
 - 10:30—News.
 - 10:45—Home Institute.
 - 11:00—Nature Trails.
 - 11:15—Let's Talk It Over.
 - 12:00—Dept. Agriculture.
 - 12:30—News.
 - 12:45—Market Report.
 - 1:00—The Quiet Hour.
 - 1:15—Club Matinee.
 - 1:45—Affairs of Anthony.
 - 2:00—Neighbor Nell.
 - 2:15—Dance Tunes.
 - 2:30—Musical Interlude.
 - 2:35—News.
 - 3:00—Marlowe & Lyon.
 - 3:45—Dinner Concert.
 - 4:00—Orchestra.
 - 4:15—The Holdens.
 - 4:30—Ink Spots.
 - 4:45—Vivian Della Chiesa.
 - 4:50—Caricatures in Music.
 - 5:15—Sons of the Lone Star.
 - 5:30—Information, Please.
 - 6:00—Now and Then.
 - 6:30—Today's Programs.
 - 6:45—Sport Column.
 - 7:00—Jamboree.
 - 7:30—Lell Knight.
 - 7:45—State of the Nation.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—True Detective Mysteries.
 - 8:30—Covered Wagon Days.
 - 8:45—Sport Column.
 - 9:00—Jamboree.
 - 9:15—Lell Knight.
 - 9:30—State of the Nation.
 - 8:00—News.
 - 8:15—True Detective Mysteries.
 - 8:30—Covered Wagon Days.
 - 8:45—Sport Column.
 - 9:00—Jamboree.
 - 9:15—Lell Knight.
 - 9:30—State of the Nation.
- KGW—TUESDAY—620 Kc.**
 - 7:00—Just Neighbors.
 - 7:15—Trail Blazers.
 - 7:45—News.
 - 8:05—Elizabeth Earle.
 - 8:15—Second Breakfast.
 - 8:30—Stars of Today.
 - 9:00—Time for Thought.
 - 9:30—Time for Thought.
- KOAC—TUESDAY—550 Kc.**
 - 9:00—Today's Programs.
 - 9:03—Homemakers' Hour.
 - 9:05—Neighbor Reynolds.
 - 10:15—Story Hour for Adults.
 - 10:55—Today's News.
 - 11:00—Animals of Oregon.
 - 11:15—Magic Casement.
 - 11:30—Music of the Masters.
 - 12:00—News.
 - 12:16—Floyd Mullen, Linn County Agent.
 - 12:30—Market, Crop Reports.
 - 1:15—Variety.
 - 2:00—You May Not Believe It But.
 - 2:30—School of Music.
 - 2:45—In Scandinavia.
 - 3:15—Daughters of the American Revolution.
 - 3:45—Monitor Views the News.
 - 4:00—Symphonic Half Hour.
 - 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
 - 5:00—On the Campus.
 - 5:15—University Christian Embassy.
 - 5:45—Vespers—Daniel W. Stev.
 - 6:15—News.
- 6:32—Agriculture as Viewed by Editors.**
- 6:45—Market, Crop Reports.**
- 7:00—Farm Crops Department.**
- 7:15—Dairy Department.**
- 7:45—Citizen and His School.**
- 8:15—Book of the Week.**
- 8:30—OSC Cadet Band.**
- 8:45—Globe Trotting.**

Barbers Honored, 25th Anniversary

SILVERTON—The silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Del Barber was observed Saturday night in an informal program and supper at the Woodmen of the World hall and the presentation of a gift of silverware by a group of friends. J. J. Lewis was master of ceremonies. Sam Yoder of Woodburn gave a number of readings and music was enjoyed informally throughout the evening.

The Barbers were married at Vancouver, Wash., 25 years ago and have made Silverton their home since then. For a number of years they were active managers and owners of the Hubbs Planing mill and are now retired, living on a small acreage on the Mt. Angel highway. Both are prominent in the work of the American Legion and auxiliary and are active in civic and social affairs of the city.

Jesse Maulding, Recent Silverton Visitor, Ill

SILVERTON HILLS—John Maulding has received word that his brother, Jesse Maulding, is confined to a hospital at Grants Pass. He is suffering from pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Maulding had been spending the summer here with relatives and were en route to their home in Los Angeles.

Fifteen Years Ago

October 4, 1923
Beginning this fall those entering Willamette university law school will be required to hold two years of college credit instead of one, according to Dean I. H. Van Winkle.

J. M. Devers, attorney for state highway commission, will be Lions club speaker at regular meeting on Friday.

Cost of new Willamette university gymnasium will approach closely the \$100,000 mark. Building will be formally opened homecoming weekend, November 10.

Ten Years Ago

October 4, 1928
Baseball players wearing the colors of New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals waited today for the world series to open tomorrow.

Salem's Boy Scout budget campaign started off with a bang when S. E. Purvine, captain of one of the campaign teams, reported first contribution to \$4,000 fund to be raised this week.

Mrs. O. P. Hoff, whose mother of Alpha Phi Alpha sorority, returned to Salem Monday after a two months' trip to Europe.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

"Perhaps the pacifist-humanist idea is quite a good one in cases where the man at the top has first thoroughly conquered and subdued the world to the extent of making himself the sole master of it." Adolf Hitler, in "Mein Kampf."

What happened on Friday is called "Peace." Actually it is an international fascist coup d'etat.

The Four-Power Accord is not even a diplomatic document. It is certainly not a normal treaty. It is such a fantastic piece of paper that it is difficult to describe except as a hurriedly concocted armistice made in advance of a war to permit the occupation by German troops of a territory which by sheer threat and demonstration of force they have conquered by "agreement."

All of the territory where there are more than 50 per cent of German-speaking peoples will be evacuated by the Czechoslovaks and occupied by the German army within 10 days, although there are hundreds of thousands of people in this territory who are either not German or are not of German blood. They constitute a racial and political minority.

This document provides no protection whatsoever for their lives, their properties or their existences.

Not a clause indicates that they are to be protected in any manner from this occupation.

Those of us who know and have seen what the Nazi authorities realize that this can only result in a paucity flight into the interior of Czechoslovakia. It means the open establishment of terror.

No consideration is paid anywhere in this fantastic document to the reparation of financial and industrial interests—banks or industries the ownership of which is not necessarily on the spot—and this in spite of the fact that the British and French governments know that in the occupation of Austria the property of political minorities, and in particular of Jews, was simply confiscated.

There is not the most elementary consideration of justice. An international commission will determine further territories in which a plebiscite is to be held, and will fix the conditions.

This will give plebiscites in areas containing more than 50 per cent Czechs, although no plebiscites will be held in areas containing more than 50 per cent Germans.

The pressure of the Nazis in contiguous territories by German troops, their immense and cunningly organized propaganda, their house-to-house and name-by-name political organization; the ever-present threat that if the territories go German the political minorities will be exterminated, will assure the outcome of these plebiscites. One might just as well cede them to Germany in the first place.

Czechs and political minorities are given the right of option in and out of the ceded territories, but they must move within six months, and the conditions for exercising the option are left to German-Czechoslovak commission, which simply means that they are left to the Germans, considering the relative power position.

Compared with this Treaty of Versailles is a great humane document and a normal and reasonable treaty.

The Treaty of Versailles allowed German nationals incorporated in the then new Czechoslovak state to vote for German nationality. They were given two years in which to make a decision and then twelve months in which to exercise their right in all—and the treaty guaranteed their right to retain ownership of their landed property in the territory of the state that they left, guaranteed their right to carry with them movable property of every description, and prohibited the imposition of any export or import duties to be made upon them in connection with the removal of such property.

We know that the political minorities in Austria since the Nazi occupation have not been allowed to move anything, and that the property left behind by those who fled was confiscated in the form of an "emigration tax," a treatment of property usually described as bolshevism.

The Treaty of Versailles was made after five months of deliberations, into which scores of experts were called—as experts and not as partisans.

But on Friday Czechoslovakia was disposed of by four men who in four hours made a judgment of the case in which the defendant was not even allowed to present a brief or be heard. The very basis and spirit of Anglo-Saxon law was violated. What ruled that conference was Nazi law. Not one of the four men who thus arbitrarily disposed of a nation had ever set foot in Czechoslovakia, nor any of them understood the language of the nation except through the intermediary of a German interpreter. They decided on the primary basis of a report issued by a man who also until two months ago had never spent any time at all in Czechoslovakia.

Furthermore, Lord Runciman's report, though it recommends the ceding of the territories to Germany, categorically denies that the Germans had ever been "terrorized," fixes the blame for the failure of negotiations on the Germans, states that at the time of his arrival many Sudetens still desired to remain in Czechoslovakia, and accuses the Sudetens of provoking the demonstrations which, on the German side, were made an excuse for demanding armed occupation.

By every document of the British White Paper, Germany is shown to be guilty of provoking what was nearly an all-European war. And the punishment for this guilt is that she received everything that she was going to fight the war over.

This "everything" is more than the Sudeten territories. It is more than a free hand in the East. It is the domination of Europe.

It is a fascist coup d'etat, involving not only Czechoslovakia but involving Great Britain and France.

In this whole affair, described as an attempt to keep peace, the democratic process has been completely suspended. In both Britain and France the facts have been suppressed by the exercise of government pressure on the controlled radio and on the newspapers. The people of England and France are confronted with a fait accompli without even being able to gain in advance possession of the facts on which it is based! The Runciman report was published the day before the fait accompli.

Not only is Czechoslovakia dismembered—what is left is destroyed as a democratic republic. It will be utterly impossible for the new state to exist, under the conditions created, as anything except a military and semi-fascist dictatorship. There will be enforced labor. There must be in order to save the nation at all!

The world today is hailing Mr. Chamberlain as a prince of peace. But Mr. Chamberlain is actually the Von Papen of a coup d'etat which makes the one of 1933 trivial. Like Von Papen and Hugenberg, he apparently believes that conservatism can sleep in the same bed with fascism. Mr. Chamberlain's kind of conservatism can only be swallowed by fascism. Either Mr. Chamberlain is another Von Papen, the unwitting dupe and tool of a powerful conspirator, or he is a fellow-conspirator.

Let us not call this peace. Peace is not the absence of war. Peace is a positive condition—the rule of law.

This peace has been established on lawlessness and can only maintain itself by further lawlessness.

This peace has been established by dictatorship and can only maintain itself by further dictatorship.

This peace has been established on betrayal, and can only (Continued on page 5)

CAPITOL

Starts Wednesday
Two Features

TO KEEP HER IN THE FRONT PAGE—HE KEPT HER IN JAIL!
LUCILLE BALL
"The AFFAIRS OF ANNABEL"
RKO RADIO Pictures
RUTH DONNELLY
BRADLEY PAGE - FRITZ FELD
AND HIT NO. 2
A ROUNDUP OF THRILLS!

Bob Baker
Western Trails
A NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Home Owned
HOLLYWOOD 15
LAST TIMES TONIGHT
THE BEST MUSICAL OF 1938
MR. MURRAY
COCOANUT GROVE
Also—News, Musical

Last Times Tonight
George O'Brien
in
"Renege Ranger"
—and—
"Gold Diggers in Paris"
"Lone Ranger" Serial

NEW STATE
Salem, Oregon
Taylor Sullivan
Tone-Young
15c
Eve.
THREE COMRADES
Lobby House

THE VIVID DRAMA
A MODERN PORTIA
TOMORROW
THE LADY OBJECTS
LANNY ROSS
GILMA STUART
JIM MARSH
Last Day!
Edw. G. Robinson
"I Am the Law"
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