

The Oregon Statesman

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

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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Charles A. Sprague, Pres. - Sheldon F. Sackett, Secy.
Member of the Associated Press

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Class War and New Deal

"Karl Marx gave the world the idea of Class War—and Franklin D. Roosevelt has given America the reality," writes Lawrence Dennis in the American Mercury for December. The article quotes the August Gallup poll to show a distinct cleavage between economic classes in their political views. It showed Roosevelt extremely popular with groups on relief or somewhat close to the relief line, and almost as markedly unpopular with groups who had no idea of ever being on relief.

The writer assumes that the Class War will go on indefinitely even though Roosevelt may lose his grip on the "have not" voters, a development he considers distinctly possible. He concludes that it will develop into a real menace to democracy unless the "have not" vote, or a commanding fraction of it, can be captured by a conservative leadership, as in England where conservatives advocated the dole. He considers this less probable in the United States.

What the writer neglects to discuss is whether there is actually any basis for a class struggle in America. If there is, if there exists a real conflict of interest between the "haves" and "have nots," there is no sense in the "haves" attempting to carry on the battle; the "have nots" are more numerous and it is only a question of time until they find out where their interests lie and storm that objective with victory inevitable.

But the new deal for nearly six years has been pursuing what its strategists considered that objective—and the "have nots" are no better off than they were. When the "haves" are permitted to prosper, the "have nots" are at least comfortable and some of them are able to push ahead and join the "haves." Conversely when the "have nots" attain reasonable economic comfort, their buying power is of considerable benefit to the prosperity of the "haves." Therefore if, as it seems, the Class War is based on an economic fallacy, it will end when that truth is realized by all parties or a majority. Some progress toward such a realization may be observed in the results of the November election, which apparently occurred after the Mercury article was written.

Furthermore as William Allen White pointed out in an article quoted in this column recently, the "great middle class" which in each of its individuals is both capital and labor, holds the balance of power in this country. In 1934 and 1936 its weight was thrown sympathetically on the side of the "have nots" but its favor was recaptured by the "haves" in 1938. Two circumstances contributed to this result. The "haves" had apparently learned their lesson in the virtue of moderation and the middle class had apparently concluded that the Class War was a fallacy and the goals of the "have nots" were chimerical.

Cost of Democracy

The statehouse reporters figured out that the general election cost \$300,000. That included only the cost of conducting the election and the sum total of all statements of campaign expenditures by candidates, their backers and the proponents or opponents of measures. It did not include any figures on strictly county or city elections, the cost of which cannot be estimated with any accuracy.

Neither did it include the various costs connected with the primary election last May, which presumably were about equal to those of the general election. Taking everything into consideration including the shoe leather or gasoline required to transport more than 350,000 voters to the polls, most of them twice, the independent cost to newspapers and press associations of collecting unofficial returns, and the volunteer service of candidates' friends, it is extremely doubtful if Oregon and its people got off with less than a million dollars as the total cost of electing officials in 1938.

Rather a sizeable bill. Now if we had a dictator, think how much less costly all this would be. The dictator would appoint his subordinates, all down the line including municipal officers, and that's all there would be to it. There would be no necessity for holding a legislative session—the dictator would make the laws and let the people know what they were in due course. No county courts, no city councils. It would be so much more economical and efficient.

On second thought however, the economy is doubtful. The people might not like what the dictator did, or he might suspect they didn't like it; so he would have to have a tremendous bodyguard and a complicated system of spying on the people to stamp out any possible revolutionary plots. He would have to have a large army of police, and if he planned to ride in a parade, enough plainclothes officers to search all the buildings along the route for firearms or bombs.

Considering everything, it probably wouldn't be any less costly and it certainly wouldn't be so satisfactory to the majority of us. Guess we'll struggle along with democracy and all its faults for a while yet.

As we have mentioned before, one great lack in the personality of Adolf Hitler is a sense of humor. Chamberlain's proposal to colonize German Jews in a former German colony and Mayor LaGuardia's arrangements for a Jewish police patrol to guard the lives and property of nazi officials in New York did not penetrate to his funny-bone, if any. Mussolini gets along better because he has one, even if the side of it that would permit him to laugh at himself may be slightly atrophied.

Alexander Kerensky, visiting in Oregon, says there is no difference between the fascist and the communist dictatorships. New evidence to support that view is now developing. Communism was based on taking things away from the "haves" and giving them to the "have nots." Fascism promised to protect the "haves" against this threat. But now both take from the "haves"—and keep what they take. The "have nots" are worse off than before.

This column was slightly in error in stating that the milk control act had been upheld by the state supreme court; as the news columns recorded, it was the milk grading act that was approved. The case involving the milk control act's constitutionality has not yet been decided.

The publicity department of the New York world's fair announces that practically the entire United States fleet will visit the fair. It had better visit the San Francisco fair also, or we'll have a new national issue in 1940.

Red Cross Seans Aid to Refugees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Chairman Norman Davis of the American Red Cross announced tonight that the League of Red Cross Societies had decided to inquire into what emergency assistance could be given European refugees.

The action was taken at Paris today at a meeting of the executive committee of the league, Davis said.

Davis, chairman of the board of governors of the league, said he had recommended the league explore the question of giving emergency assistance to "Jewish and other homeless refugees" until an inter-governmental committee can work out a permanent solution.

Ex-Utility Chief Harry Abell Dies

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Harry C. Abell, 69, who until his retirement a few years ago had been an officer in several large public utilities and holding companies, died here today after a week's illness.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Roll of honor grows: 11-25-38 men who learned here and saved the Union for America, democracy for world: (Continuing from yesterday.) From 1841 to 1854, Ripley commanded the army at Springfield, Mass. In '54 he was transferred to the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., raised to a lieutenant colonel.

"Next year (1855) he went to California as chief of ordnance of the Pacific Department, and in 1857 was made inspector of arsenals." (The quoted words are from the Dictionary of Biography.)

When the Civil war opened he was on a special mission to the Orient. He hurried home, and, April 23, 1861, was appointed chief of ordnance of the army, with rank of colonel, and the following August, brigadier general. He had the essential task of supplying the army with arms and ammunition. He retired Sept. 15, 1863, but continued to serve as inspector of armaments till 1869; was in '65 brevetted major general for long and faithful services.

He had served his country over 55 years, in four wars. He died at Hartford, Conn.

Winfield Scott Hancock is accorded the number 99 on this illustrious and lengthening roll of honor. Born at Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824, he lived till Feb. 9, 1886. He was in the 1844 West Point graduating class; went to the 6th Infantry, was two years in Texas, then with General Scott's army, Mexican war.

He was brevetted for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec. He was in the Seminole war, Florida, then border wars of Kansas, with Harney's Utah expedition, and in quartermaster's duties ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

In the Civil war, McClellan made him brigadier general of volunteers, Sept. 23, 1861; his brigade made up of men of the 49th Pennsylvania, 43d New York, 5th Wisconsin and 9th Maine regiments. He early trained them for field duty, and they were in the actions of Crampton's Pass, South Mountains and Antietam.

They became the 1st Division of the 2nd Army Corps, and Hancock was raised to major general (volunteers) Nov. 29, 1862. He hoped to win the day at Chancellorsville. Hancock's division of the 2d earned everlasting fame and he the honor of being one of the great soldiers of the Civil war.

He virtually selected the field for the battle of Gettysburg—disobeyed Lee from attacking at once by simulating a strong position on a broad front. The second day (July 2), Hancock commanded the left wing, which thwarted Lee's all but successful attempt to turn the federal army's flank. It was Hancock's day, repulsed the Confederate army's desperate thrust at the Union center. There General Hancock received a wound which never fully recovered.

Hancock's troops were in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania actions, and on the campaigns that led to Appomattox. He himself, Nov. 6, '64, was ordered to Washington and entered upon a period of recruiting. He became a brigadier general of the regular army Aug. 12, '64, and major general July 26, '66.

In the Central Military department he fought Indians, commanded the department of Louisiana, of Texas, of Dakota, and the Atlantic, the last named from Governor's Island, New York.

He was the democratic nominee for president of the United States in 1880; defeated by James A. Garfield.

This peculiarly distinguished roll of honor comes to the century mark in assignment number 100 to Christopher ("Kit") Carson. He was born in Morrison county, Kentucky, December 24, 1809, died May 23, 1868. His father's father fought in the Revolution, moved to Kentucky, then to Boone's lick, district of Missouri. His father, while burning timber, was killed by a falling limb.

In 1825, his mother apprenticed him to a saddler, but the next year he ran away and joined a Santa Fe expedition as "caddy boy" (The caddy boy of the American hunting and trapping days was the one who had charge of the horse herd.)

In the southwest, after several shifts of occupation, Kit was engaged by Emory Young (whose name is written large in Oregon's early history) as one of his party that left Taos in August, 1829, crossed the Mohave desert to California, and after trapping the San Joaquin and other streams returned to Taos in 1831. This was his high school; he came out a certified trapper and Indian fighter.

In the fall of 1831, Kit joined Thomas Fitzpatrick in a trapping venture to the north, and in the spring of 1833, after wintering at Robidous's Fort, Utah, reached the trappers' camp at present Pocatello, Idaho, just in time to join in a fight with

They'll Do It Every Time



Blackfeet, in which he received his only serious wound.

For the next eight years, interrupted by returns to Taos and by buffalo hunts to supply meat at Bent's Fort, he trapped with Bridger's or Fitzpatrick's (or his own) parties, and many epic adventures date from this period. In 1836 he married an Arapahoe girl whom he called Alice, and they had a daughter, Adaline. In the spring of 1842, after the death of Alice, he took his 5-year old daughter to his old home in Missouri and provided well for her education.

Returning from St. Louis he met John C. Fremont; served as guide to Fremont's first expedition, June 10 to Oct. 10, '42; returning to Taos near Feb. 6, 1843, he married Maria Josefa Jaramillo, sister of the wife of Governor Charles Bent.

On Fremont's second expedition (1842-4), Kit shared the honors of guide with Thomas Fitzpatrick, while on the third, which left Bent's Fort August 26, 1845, his functions were undesignated.

In the California conquest, he bore an active, daring part, after the capture of Los Angeles, when he was appointed "lieutenant on special service" and ordered east with dispatches. Meeting Kearney's column Oct. 6, 1846, near Sorocco, New Mexico, he was compelled to return as guide.

He fought in the battle of Pasqual. On the third night after the disaster, with Lieut. Edward Beale and a Delaware Indian, he accomplished a desperate feat of accomplishing the Californians' lines to bring succor to San Diego.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Free Masonry Is Banned in Poland

Property and Records Are Seized; Heavy Penalty Decreed on Strikes

WARSAW, Nov. 24 (AP)—Government decrees today outlawed the once-powerful Polish organization of Scottish Rite Masons and provided life imprisonment or capital punishment for certain kinds of strikers.

One order forbade general strikes and those which would harm the national defense and paralyze the transportation of foodstuffs from the country to towns. Several small strikes now in progress in Poland were not affected.

All Free Masonry in Poland was banned. The only two Masonic organizations were the French rite, which was of lesser importance and had gradually disappeared, and the Scottish rite which was said to have had as many as 1500 members about 30 years ago.

Masonic property was ordered confiscated for the benefit of charitable institutions.

Strikes were assigned to state archives on the condition, it was reported, that they not be opened within 50 years.

Life imprisonment or capital punishment was provided for participants in strikes harming national defense. Imprisonment up to five years was established as the penalty for persons taking part in general strikes or those endangering food supplies.

Lightning Storm Noted, New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—With cold winds beating heavy flakes of snow down into Manhattan's canyons, New York felt sure tonight winter was here until—bang!

About midnight thunder and lightning started a terrifying fireworks equalled locally only by violent summer thunderstorms. The lightning continued for more than an hour.

Advertisement for "The Sisters" featuring "Down in Arkansas" by Weaver Bros. and Elvry.

Radio Programs

- KELM—FRIDAY—1370 Kc. 7:30—News. 8:00—Foursquare Church. 8:15—Salon Melodies. 8:30—Haven of Rest. 9:00—Pastor's Call. 9:15—Friendly Circle. 9:45—Prof. Thompson. 10:00—Hawaiian Paradise. 10:15—News. 10:30—Friendly Circle. 10:45—Voice of Experience. 11:00—Home Town. 11:15—Statesman of the Air. Maxine Buren. 11:30—Organities. 11:45—Radio Party. 12:15—News. 12:30—Hillbilly Music. 12:45—Voice of the Farm. 1:00—National Emergency Council. 1:15—Midstream. 1:30—Dr. Van Wyck. 1:45—The Hatfield. 2:00—U. S. Navy. 2:15—Johnson Family. 2:30—House Party. 3:00—Feminine Fancies. 3:15—The Radio. 3:45—Salvation Army. 4:00—Fulton Lewis Jr. 4:15—The Radio. 4:30—Dramas of Youth. 5:00—Sinfonietta. 5:15—The Radio. 5:45—Dinner Hour Melodies. 6:00—Hal Kemp's Orchestra. 6:15—The Radio. 6:30—Curtain Time. 7:30—Hits and Encores. 7:45—The Radio. 8:00—News Circle Service Boy. 8:15—Spice of Life. 8:30—The Radio. 8:45—Newspaper of the Air. 9:15—Fun in Your Kitchen. 9:30—The Radio. 9:45—Chuck Foster's Orchestra. 10:00—Joe Manzanera's Orchestra. 10:15—Shep Fields' Orchestra. 10:30—The Radio. 10:45—Hilop House. KGW—FRIDAY—620 Kc. 7:01—Story of the Month. 7:15—Trail Blazers. 7:45—News. 8:15—Viennese Ensemble. 8:30—Stars of Today. 8:45—The Radio. 9:15—The O'Neills. 10:00—Dangerous Roads. 10:15—The Radio. 11:00—Betty & Bob. 11:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter. 11:30—The Radio. 11:45—Betty Crocker. 12:00—Story of My Marlin. 12:15—The Radio. 12:30—Pepper Young's Family. 12:45—The Guiding Light. 1:00—The Radio. 1:15—Stella Dallas. 1:30—Vic & Sada. 1:45—The Radio. 2:00—Houseboat Hannah. 2:15—Singin' Sam. 2:30—The Radio. 2:45—Johnny Johnston. 3:00—News. 3:15—The Radio. 3:30—Woman's Magazine. 4:00—Stars of Today. 4:15—The Radio. 4:30—Stars of Today. 4:45—Musical Interlude. 5:00—Crime & Histories. 5:30—Army Band. 6:00—Government at Your Service. 6:15—Talk C. T. Haas. 6:30—March of Time. 7:00—Orchestra. 7:15—The Radio. 7:45—Jimmy Fidler. 8:00—Amos 'n' Andy. 8:15—The Radio. 8:30—Death Valley Days. 9:00—Circus. 9:15—The Radio. 9:30—News Flash. 10:00—Sports Graphic. 10:15—Orchestra. 10:30—The Radio. KEX—FRIDAY—1180 Kc. 6:50—Musical Hour. 7:15—Family Altar Hour. 7:30—Financia Service. 7:45—News of the Air. 8:00—Dr. Brock. 8:15—Paul Page. 8:45—Originalities. 9:00—Sousaphones. 9:15—Paris Show Window. 9:30—Farm & Home. 10:15—Agriculture Today. KJAC—FRIDAY—560 Kc. 9:03—Homemakers' Hour. 10:15—Story Hour for Adults. 11:30—Music of the Masters. 12:00—News. 12:15—Agricultural News. 12:30—Market, Crop Reports. 12:45—Variety. 1:30—Stories for Boys and Girls. 2:15—Club Women's Half Hour. 2:45—Guard Your Health. 3:15—Know Your Town. 3:45—Monitor Views the News. 4:00—Symphonic Half Hour. 4:30—Elementary Education. 5:00—On the Campus. 5:45—Vespers. 6:15—News. 6:30—Agriculture Viewed by Editors. 6:45—Market, Crop Reports. 7:00—Food Industries Dept. 7:15—Horticulture Dept. 7:30—Music of the Masters. 8:15—Business Hour. KJAC—FRIDAY—560 Kc. 9:03—Homemakers' Hour. 10:15—Story Hour for Adults. 11:30—Music of the Masters. 12:00—News. 12:15—Agricultural News. 12:30—Market, Crop Reports. 12:45—Variety. 1:30—Stories for Boys and Girls. 2:15—Club Women's Half Hour. 2:45—Guard Your Health. 3:15—Know Your Town. 3:45—Monitor Views the News. 4:00—Symphonic Half Hour. 4:30—Elementary Education. 5:00—On the Campus. 5:45—Vespers. 6:15—News. 6:30—Agriculture Viewed by Editors. 6:45—Market, Crop Reports. 7:00—Food Industries Dept. 7:15—Horticulture Dept. 7:30—Music of the Masters. 8:15—Business Hour. KJAC—FRIDAY—560 Kc. 9:03—Homemakers' Hour. 10:15—Story Hour for Adults. 11:30—Music of the Masters. 12:00—News. 12:15—Agricultural News. 12:30—Market, Crop Reports. 12:45—Variety. 1:30—Stories for Boys and Girls. 2:15—Club Women's Half Hour. 2:45—Guard Your Health. 3:15—Know Your Town. 3:45—Monitor Views the News. 4:00—Symphonic Half Hour. 4:30—Elementary Education. 5:00—On the Campus. 5:45—Vespers. 6:15—News. 6:30—Agriculture Viewed by Editors. 6:45—Market, Crop Reports. 7:00—Food Industries Dept. 7:15—Horticulture Dept. 7:30—Music of the Masters. 8:15—Business Hour.

Finda Gas Trick

SCIO — "Bud" Martin was severely burned about the body at his home near Blyden Den this week, when gasoline exploded as he was attempting to start a fire with the liquid.

Advertisement for "The Sisters" featuring "Down in Arkansas" by Weaver Bros. and Elvry.

Sage of Salem Speculates

By D. H. TALMADGE

On General Principles Be thankful. This week I've heard it said: There ain't much to be grateful for, and I've better had they said instead. Thanks for less, when there is no 'ere.

Be thankful. Ponder what might have been. Without its good seldom comes a day. Feel gratitude, this is what I mean. 'Tis a right good feeling, anyway.

One thing I am grateful for—that during the year so few people have told me things for my 'own good."

It is not much fun to treat courteously a person who does not wish to be treated courteously, preferring a grievance, usually fancied, but it is good discipline.

Greens and Grandmothers I had two grandmothers, in accordance with the usual custom. Both were of the higher type of grandmother. But I suppose this was not specially outside the family. The Iowa grandmother was inordinately fond of greens, particularly of the dandelion variety. The New England grandmother did not like greens, those of the dandelion variety least of all. This created a sort of rift between them, as it naturally would.

The Iowa grandmother said that greens were very efficacious in preserving the youthful figure. The New England grandmother scoffed at the idea. She preserved her youthful figure by eating an apple, raw, every morning with her breakfast. Incidentally, as my memory serves me, neither was highly successful in controlling adipose, or fat, or plumpness, as one may wish to term it.

The matter finally settled down to a longevity contest. The middle west grandmother liked the long longevity. It seemed in her ears as dandelion greens on her tongue. The New England grandmother said it suited her well enough to put the matter on a longevity basis, and we'd see what we would see. Years rolled on, but the subject of greens and anti-greens was kept alive by the grandmothers and the families. It ended in a joke on both grandmothers. Each died in her 84th year. And it was pretty much of a question, too, which had best retained her youthful fig-figger.

I recall an incident somewhat in this connection that always caused a laugh—a very small and discreet one, but still a laugh—that occurred one day when I was accompanying the New England grandmother on a shopping tour. One of the early type of slot weighing machines. These scales were not dependable at that stage of their existence. Grandmother, who at this time weighed somewhat more than 200 pounds, the novelty of the proposition intrigued her. She stepped onto the platform of the scale and put a nickel in the slot. The needle began its tour of the dial. Then, with an odd rattle rattle, it stopped—balked—refused to go a pound or a fraction of a pound higher. The scale recorded grandmother's weight at 63 pounds. I did not carry the story to the rela-

tives in the middle west. But after we had reached a point some distance from the scale grandmother winked at me. "What do you think of that for youthful figger?" she asked. And all the argument about greens didn't amount to nothin'.

I once had a pleasant talk with a foreigner in Portland. He did the talking, while I made believe I understood. He seemed a good sort of person, and I reckon what he said was not of a serious nature. Anyway, the sun rose as usual next morning.

Suggested by H. W. L. I not some men who labor; Bewail an unkind fate; Though they've learned an unkind fate, They've not learned to wait.

Life is filled with sad memory to me "let me take your pencil for a minute" hasn't returned it yet, and that was three years ago.

Speculators Draw Brookhart's Fire

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 24 (AP)—Grain and cotton market speculators today drew the fire of Smith W. Brookhart, ex-US senator from Iowa and champion of agriculture in the legislative halls.

"The American farmer doesn't get cost of production for his products because his prices are fixed by a bunch of gamblers in the speculative market and he has no voice in the control of those markets," Brookhart, here for the closing session of the national grange convention, said.

The Call Board

- ELISINORE Today — Double bill, "Room Service" with the Marx brothers and "Storm Over Bengal" with Richard Cromwell and Rochelle Hudson. Saturday—Double bill, "The Sisters" with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn, and "Down in Arkansas" with Weaver Bros. and Elvry. CAPITOL Today — Double bill, "Listen Darling" with Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew and "Wanted by the Police" with Frankie Darro. STATE Today — Warner Baxter, Marjorie Weaver and Peter Lorre in "I'll Give a Million" and Michael Whalen, Lynn Bari and Henry Armetta in "Speed Its Burn." GRAND Today — Shirley Temple in "Just Around the Corner." HOLLYWOOD Today — The "Dead End Kids" in "Little Tough Guy." Friday—Double bill, "Judge Hardy's Children" with Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecile Parker and "Stage Coach Days" with Jack Lugan and Eleanor Stewart.

Advertisement for Warner Bros. Capitol "Listen Darling" featuring Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew. Includes details about the film and showtimes.