The Oregon Statesman

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

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE - - - *Editor and Publisher*

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Saving South America for Dictators

The prospect of sending American soldiers down to Brazil or Venezuela to help the dictators there keep Hitler off this continent doesn't seem very alluring. Why should we fight to preserve the power of these shotgun presidents when we backed off at the thought of helping the sturdy Czechs preserve a real democracy in central Europe?

All this stage play at Lima, Peru, leaves us cold. Secretary Hull had to do some plain and fancy diving to duck the fact that the South American countries are quite as undemocratic as the nations of central and eastern Europe. The fear that Germany and Italy are going to use South America as a base for military attack on the United States is silly. The most they can hope to do is to engage in economic penetration, and they can continue this no matter how much sabre-rattling Mr. Hull does at Lima.

The president seems to be itching to settle the affairs of the world. The whole country was shocked at the German treatment of the Jews, but the recall of our ambassador makes the matter almost official in its significance. Our sorrow for the stricken Jews hardly extends to the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. The new program for rearmament looks like a divertissement from the failure of the domestic policies of the administration. Congress will do well to call a halt to the belligerent attitude of the administration. This country cannot take on the burden of becoming moral monitor of the universe. We can express our attitude without going whole hog for militarism.

Eden Speaks Our Language

Charley Wilson, addressing the Salem chamber of commerce Monday with a highly entertaining description of his travels abroad, mentioned that the Scotch and Irish spoke languages almost as difficult to understand as those of Italy, France and Germany, and that even the English were a bit difficult to understand. He was referring of course to the sound of the language. But Americans do find it somewhat difficult to understand Europeans' ideas as well as their speech.

Asked to nominate the Englishman or the European for that matter whom Americans can best understand, we would be constrained to name Anthony Eden, England's former foreign secretary who is currently visiting in the United States.

In his address before the National Association of Manufacturers last Friday night in New York City, heard over the radio by some Oregon listeners, Eden faced realistically the fact that the world today is "a world where force is for many the only instrument of policy." Denying that war is inevitable, he said nevertheless that "If . . . we hold fast to our faith, cradle it in stone and set steel to defend it, we can yet hand on our inheritance of freedom intact to the generations that are yet to come."

He recognized the American viewpoint and England's past blunders in the statement that his nation was "no paragon" and that it had "checkered pages" in its past, not pausing to defend England's errors that resulted in the Revolutionary war on the ground that England was temporarily suffering a loss of democracy herself at that time. Nor did he in suggesting that England might have to fight for her existence in the near future, offer any hints that the United States was bound to help in that struggle, as many of his countryment have done.

It is interesting to contemplate what might have happened last September if Anthony Eden had still been foreign secretary and if his uncompromising attitude toward the dictators had still prevailed. The events of Berchtestgaden and Munich might well have terminated differently; perhaps in war, perhaps in a retreat on the part of Hitler. At any rate here is an Englishman who is not under suspicion of paying mere lip service to the principles of democracy, who can meet us on terms of understanding whether the subject be serious or humorous, who is in position to speak for England to Americans if the occasion arises and if he once again has the authority so to speak. He speaks our language.

Self-help Co-ops Fail

Self-help cooperatives, though liberally financed by the state, failed over in Clark county, Washington, with one exception. The state bought a sawmill for one outfit and made additional loans for more equipment. In spite of the fact that the workers had plenty of timber, plenty of equipment and a market for their products they wound up on the relief rolls whence they had come, reports the state supervisor. Other self-help co-ops to fail were one cutting firewood and another alder for furniture making. The one group still running is a co-op finishing alder lumber in a mill in Vancouver.

Why the failures? It is hardly safe to draw conclusions from the brief newspaper account, but the probability is that the cause was human failure. The people were given the opportunity but they failed to make good. Undoubtedly they had had previous opportunities in life but couldn't quite make the grade. The business world is tightly competitive. A man must make good even as employe if he wants to continue holding his job. And most essential of all is managerial skill. There are plenty of good workers but few good managers. This goes for farms, service stations, department stores and steel factories. Given a real head these Clark county co-ops might have succeeded. Lacking a real manager the others each tried to boss from a swivel chair. The end was failure.

There is no substitute for work and for competence, no matter what the organization may be: capitalism, cooperatives or socialism.

Reorganization Still Needed

When this new congress, tone of which is the subject of so much speculation, gets down to business one of the issues that is certain to come before it is the reorganization of federal departments and bureaus. If President Roosevelt doesn't bring it up somebody else will—perhaps even the increased republican minority.

Reorganization was one of the major fights of the last congress and the handful of republicans joined with the independent democrats in smacking down the bill that the president wanted. But throughout the discussion there never was a suggestion that reorganization was not urgently needed.

The unbalance of the federal budget is not due entirely to recovery measures; the "ordinary" expenses of government were too high before the new deal and they have been increasing as bureaus were expanded and new ones created under the present administration. Whether recovery expenditures can be reduced or not—and on that point too there will be a contest—it is certain that governmental red tape can be slashed, duplicating bureaus eliminated and the federal payroll reduced from its present bulk—nearly a million employes.

If a reorganization bill devoid of jokers, one which is not a disguised attempt on the part of the administration to usurp more of congress' authority, puts in its appearance it should have most whole-hearted support from the group that opposed the last one. The "100 per centers" would be the ones most likely to oppose it.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Roll of honor grows: 12-13-38
men who learned here
and saved the Union for
America, democracy for world:

(Continuing from Sunday:)

Cuvier Grover was assigned thereafter to aid in settling the Mormon troubles in Utah, and was made provost marshal of the territory. He became a captain in the 10th Infantry, 1858, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was on frontier duty at Fort Union, New Mexico. He was called upon to surrender to the Confederate government—and he thereupon burned his supplies and by a brilliant forced march reached the Missouri river with his command. April 4, 1862, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, with the Army of the Potomac in the Virginia and Peninsular campaigns; fought at Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Manassas.

From December 30 to July, '64, he commanded the 19th Corps, Department of the Gulf. "He engaged in the Shenandoah campaign; Oct. 16, 1864, was brevetted major general for gallantry in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill. On the same day he was wounded at the battle of Cedar creek."

The words just quoted are from the Dictionary of Biography, generally very reliable; almost without mistakes. But things are somewhat mixed in the quoted words mentioned. The battle that was called the battle of Winchester, above, Sheridan called the battle of the Opequon. It was fought on September 19, 1864. The battle of Fisher's Hill, really a continuation of the battle of the Opequon, was fought, beginning Sept. 19, and ending September 23.

Grover was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, but that was the 19th of October, after the famous "Sheridan's Ride." Let Sheridan himself, in his Memoirs, page 89, volume 2, tell of this. He wrote: "As I passed along behind the advancing troops, first General Grover, and then Colonel McKenzie, rode up to welcome me. Both were severely wounded, and I told them to leave the field, but THEY IMPLORED PERMISSION TO REMAIN TILL SUCCESS WAS CERTAIN. When I reached the Valley pike Crook had reorganized his men, and as I desired that they should take part in the fight, for they were the very same troops that had turned Early's flank at the Opequon and at Fisher's Hill, I ordered them to be pushed forward." The reader must get that picture: Sheridan was at the moment sure of success, otherwise he would not have asked Grover to leave the field. And Sheridan knew it was no longer necessary for Crook's men to get into the thick of the battle; but they had been in disorder and on the run when he arrived from his ride, and he wanted them to feel they were not in disgrace; so they were given a chance to chase Jubal Early's broken and madly retreating columns. The above history cannot be wrong, for on both Sept. 20 and Oct. 20 President Lincoln wired Sheridan the nation's thanks for his victory of the day previous.

But let's conclude as to General Grover: He commanded the district of Savannah from March, 1865. After peace came, he went to frontier duty in the West.

In his later years he suffered from facial neuralgia, taken by exposure on many fields. He died at Atlanta City, whither he had gone hoping to find improved health.

James Glynn shall have number 131 on the scroll. Born in Philadelphia June 28, 1801, he lived until May 13, 1871; was made a midshipman from Virginia March 4, 1815. Admiral Isaac Chauncey recommended him as of "correct habits and honorable feelings." In 1825 he was made a lieutenant.

"He was on the California coast, in the Mexican war, and in 1848 commanded the sloop Preble;" the quoted words are from the Dictionary of Biography. That book also says:

"Glynn gained note by rescuing American seamen, 13 of them and a half breed Indian, Ranald McDonald, from the island empire: the first instance of negotiations with Japan that succeeded, by representatives of an outside nation.

"This helped to pave the way for the naval mission to Japan, entrusted to Commodore J. H. Aulick and later to Commodore Perry." The quoted words are from the Dictionary of Biography.

Glynn retired in 1855; he was restored in 1858, with back pay.

In January, 1861, he went to Pensacola on the Macedonian, and was subsequently in the Caribbean operating against the Confederate raiders.

James Augustine Greer is given number 132. Born at Cincinnati, O., Feb. 28, 1833, he lived till June 17, 1904; was made an acting midshipman in 1848.

"From 1854 to 1857 he was on board the Independence in the Pacific squadron. In 1855 he was made a lieutenant." (Quoted words from the Dictionary of Biography.)

Greer commanded the marines on the San Jacinto who boarded the Trent and the cutter and returned with Mason and Slidell from the British to the American ship—the two men representing the Confederacy, on their way to Europe seeking aid. That incident had noted repercussions; was the international sensation of the day.

Greer was made lt. commander in '62; cruised on board the St. Louis, 1863-4, in search of Confederate commerce destroyers. He participated in the engagement against Vicksburg, the attack on the Grand Gulf and others of the squadron: on the Benton and on the Black Hawk.

He became commodore, rear admiral.

Number 133 falls to Samuel Peter Heintzelman, born at Manheim, Pa., Sept. 30, 1805; died May 1, 1880. Graduated from West Point, 1826; made a captain in 1838.

Was with General Scott in the Mexican war; was brevetted major for gallant conduct at Huamantla. He had been commended in California in 1855, for bravery in action against the Indians, with the 1st Infantry.

Heintzelman founded Fort Yuma, Arizona, and operated with his command along the Rio Grande border, which was infested with marauders.

In 1861, he was called to Washington, D. C., as inspector of the forces then gathering. He was soon a brigadier general of volunteers. May 24, 1861, he captured Alexandria, Va., INITIATING military operations near Washington.

(Continued tomorrow.)

VanHandle's Car Found; Is Wreck

SILVERTON—The Charles Van Handle car from Sublimity was found wrecked on the Hobart road early Sunday morning. The wrecked car was left on the pavement. Whether anyone was injured was not known locally as every one was gone when officers arrived.

Night Officer H. E. Wheeler, who was in charge of the investigation, reported that the car had been left on First street between Oak and High and the thieves removed it from there.

Call Board

STATE
Today — Jane Withers and Gloria Stuart in "Keep Smiling" and Wayne Morris, Pat O'Brien and Doris Weston in "Submarine D1"
Thursday—Laurel and Hardy in "Block Heads" with Billy Gilbert and Stuart Erwin, Pauline Moore and Joan Woodbury in "Passport Husband."

GRAND
Today—"Submarine Patrol" with Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, George Bancroft and Slim Summerville.
Thursday—On the stage, "The Star of the 3 Mesquiteers," Ray Corrigan and Co. and Edith Fellows in "Little Adventures."
Saturday—"Up the River" with Tony Martin, Phyllis Brooks and Preston Foster

HOLLYWOOD
Today—Together again are Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in "Carefree."
Wednesday — Family night, double bill, "When G-Men Step In" with Don Terry, Jacqueline Wells and Robert Paige and Tom Keene in "Glory Trail."
Friday—Double bill, Hopalong Cassidy in "Pride of the West" and "The First 100 Years" with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce.

ELSINORE
Today — Double bill, "If I Were King" with Ronald Colman and Frances Dee and "Titians of the Deep" with Dr. William Beebe and Otis Barton.
Thursday — "The Citadel" with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell.

CAPITOL
Today—Double bill, "Service Deluxe" with Charles Ruggles and Constance Bennett, and "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" with Edward G. Robison and Claire Trever.
Wednesday — Double bill, "Little Orphan Annie" with Ann Gillis and Robert Kent and Bob Baker in "Prairie Justice."

HOME OWNED HOLLYWOOD 15¢
LAST TIMES TONIGHT
Fred Astaire Ginger Rogers
"Carefree"
COMING WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
FAMILY NIGHT 40c
TWO FEATURES
Tom Keene in "Glory Trail"
"When G-Men Step In" Don Terry Jacqueline Wells

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

Radio Programs

KSLM—TUESDAY—1370 Kc.
7:30—News.
7:45—Time O'Day.
8:00—Morning Meditations.
8:15—Salon Melodies.
8:30—Haven of Rest.
8:45—News.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Friendly Circle.
9:45—Richardson Ensemble.
10:00—Hawaiian Paradise.
10:15—News.
10:30—Morning Magazine.
10:45—Hitmakers.
11:00—Home Town.
11:15—Organalities.
11:30—Willamette University Chapel.
11:45—Hollywood Whispers.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:45—Kiwanis Club.
1:15—Midstream.
1:30—Musical Interlude.
1:40—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, speaking before Foreign Trade Assn.
2:30—Nation's School of the Air.
3:00—Feminine Fancies.
3:30—Christmas Seals Show.
3:45—Gloomchasers.
4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
4:15—Musical Interlude.
4:30—Private School.
5:00—Three Graces and Piano.
5:15—Adventures Gen. Shafter Parker.
5:30—Johnny Lawrence Club.
5:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
6:45—Tonight's Headlines.
7:00—Waltz Time.
7:30—Green Hornet.
8:00—News.
8:15—Don't You Believe It.
8:30—Statesman of the Air.
9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
9:15—Musical Interlude.
9:30—"Holy City" Willamette University Songmen.
10:45—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.
11:00—Jack McLean's Orchestra.

KEX—TUESDAY—1180 Kc.
6:30—Musical Clock
7:00Family Altar Hour.
7:30—Financial Service.
7:45—Lou Webb.
7:55—Market Quotations.
8:00—Breakfast Club.
9:00—Dr. Brock.
9:30—Farm and Home.
10:15—Agriculture Today.
10:30—News.
10:45—Home Institute.
11:00—Travelogue.
11:15—Ranch Boys.
11:30—Voice of American Women.
11:45—Little Vanity Show.
12:00—Department of Agriculture.
12:15—Army Band.
12:25—Hints to Housewives.
12:30—News.
12:45—Market Reports.
12:50—Quiet Hour.
1:15—Club Matinee.
2:00—Affairs of Anthony.
2:15—Financial and Grain.
2:20—Fran Allison.
2:30—Landt Trio.
2:45—Curbstone Quiz.
3:00—Orchestra.
3:15—Bill Johnson.
3:25—News.
3:30—Orchestra.
3:45—Ralph Blaine.
4:00—Orchestra.
4:15—Three Cheers.
4:30—Oscar Shumsky.
4:45—Ruth Lyon.
5:30—Piano Surprises.
5:45—Plantation Party.
6:00—What's the Big Idea?
6:30—Eugene Conley.
6:45—Sport Column.
7:00—If I Had the Chance.
7:45—Dr. Joseph Jastrow.
8:00—News.
8:15—Orchestra.
8:30—Covered Wagon Days.
9:00—Orchestra.
10:00—Music of All Countries.
10:30—Orchestra.
11:00—News.
11:15—Charles Runyan.

KGW—TUESDAY—620 Kc.
7:00—Story of the Month.
7:15—Trail Blazers.
7:45—News.
8:05—Elizabeth Earl.
8:30—Stars of Today.
9:00—Ray Towers.
9:15—The O'Neills.
9:30—Time for Thought.
9:30—Tena and Tim.
9:45—Music Makers.
10:15—Pepito and Jive Five.
10:30—Dangerous Roads.
10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:00—Betty and Bob.
11:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Hymns of All Churches.
12:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.
12:45—Guiding Light.
1:00—Backstage Wife.
1:15—Stella Dallas.
1:30—Vic and Sade.
1:45—Girl Alone.
2:00—Houseboat Hannah.
2:15—Three Cheers.
2:30—Smilin' Ed McConnell
2:45—Organ Concert.
3:00—News.
3:15—Candid Lady
3:30—Woman's Magazine.
4:00—Stars of Today.
4:15—The Holdens
4:30—Stars of Today.
4:00—Easy Aces.
4:15—Mr. Keen.
5:00—Beaux Arts Trio.
5:30—Information Please.
6:00—Verna Osborne.
6:30—Fibber McGee.
7:00—Bob Hope.
7:30—Uncle Ezra.
8:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
8:15—Vocal Varieties.
8:30—Johnny Presents.
9:00—Good Morning Tonite.
9:30—Orchestra.
10:00—News Flashes.
10:15—Gentlemen Preferred.
10:30—Orchestra.

KOIN—TUESDAY—940 Kc.
6:30—Market Reports.
6:35—KOIN Klock.
8:00—News.
8:15—Old Cowhand
8:30—This and That.
9:15—Her Honor, Nancy James.
9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
10:00—The Goldbergs.
10:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
10:30—Harvey Harding.
11:00—Big Sister.
11:15—Real Life Stories.
11:30—School of the Air.
12:00—News.
12:15—Singin' Sam.
12:30—Scattergood Baines.
12:45—Silver Serenade.
1:00—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
1:15—Myrt and Marge.
1:40—Prime Minister Chamberlain.
2:20—Hello Again.
2:30—Hello Again.
2:45—Newspaper of the Air.
3:45—International Conference.
5:00—Five o'Clock Flash.
5:15—Howie Wing.
5:30—Orchestra.
5:45—Leon F. Drews.
6:00—We, the People.
6:30—Orchestra.
7:00—Dr. Christian.
7:30—Jimmy Fiddler.
7:45—Little Show.
8:00—Orchestra.
8:30—Big Town.
9:00—Al Jolson, Fay Bainter.
9:30—Jollytime.
10:00—Five Star Final.
10:15—Westerners Quartet.

KOAC—TUESDAY—550 Kc.
9:03—Homemakers' Hour.
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—George Nelson.
12:30—Market, Crop Reports.
1:15—Variety.
2:00—You May Not Believe It.
2:30—School of Music.
2:45—Guard Your Health.
3:15—DAR.
3:45—Monitor Views the News.
4:00—Symphonic Half Hour.
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
5:45—Vespers.
6:15—News.
6:30—Agriculture Viewed by Editors.
6:45—Market, Crop Reports.
7:00—Farm Crops Dept.
7:15—Dairy Dept.
7:45—Citizen and His School.
8:15—Book of the Week.
8:45—Globe Trotting.

10 Years Ago

December 13, 1928

Word received here that Ralph Barnes, former Salem young man, and his wife are making plans for a trip to Asia before their return to US from Paris.

Bishop Titus Lowe of Portland area of Methodist Episcopal church will deliver the main address at Friday night session of Salem district convention of Methodist churches.

Lee Chapin, for past four years instructor in a Chinese school, addressed a meeting of Willamette university faculty Tuesday at Science Hall.

15 Years Ago

December 13, 1923

Three prominent Salem men, Harley O. White, C. S. Hamilton and A. A. Mickel are nominees for president of chamber of commerce.

Frank Branch Riley of Portland, exploiter of the northwest country, was guest speaker at Rotary Ladies night banquet at Marion hotel.

G. Ed Ross was the representative of the Kiwanis club of Salem at Medford and Ashland when charters were presented to Kiwanis clubs in those cities.

OES Club Gathers

GERVAIS—The Past Matron's club of Gervais chapter OES held its monthly meeting at the Masonic hall Friday afternoon. A luncheon and exchange of gifts were features. There were about 20 members present.

SUBMARINE D1
PAT O'BRIEN WAYNE MORRIS
Matinee 15c Evening
Jane WITHERS Keep Smiling
Gloria STUART · Henry WILCOXON
NOW STATE

CAPITOL
Last Times Tonite
Constance Bennett in
Service Deluxe
and
Edward G. Robinson
in
"THE AMAZING DR. CLITTERHOUSE"
Starts Wednesday
LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE is on the screen in the FLESH!
LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE
ANN GILLIS
AND HIT NO. 2
BOB BAKER
in
"Prairie Justice"

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

MISS PERKINS AND MR. BRIDGES

When people begin to see reds they often see red and lose their judgment. Here is Representative J. Parnell Thomas, republican, of New Jersey, announcing during a session of the Dies committee that he will demand the impeachment of Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, when congress convenes, unless she takes "appropriate action" in the government's deportation case against Harry Bridges, the west-coast maritime leader. And the national commander of the American Legion says that the Legion will back Mr. Thomas up.

Dorothy Thompson

The demand is that Harry Bridges be deported as an alien and a communist. Miss Perkins's duty is to observe the law. In order to observe the law she has got to establish, first, whether communism is a legal ground for deportation of an alien, and, second, whether Mr. Bridges is a communist.

On the first question there is a difference of opinion in the ruling of several courts. There is nothing in the deportation act that mentions communism. The act excludes from the United States "aliens who are members of the anarchistic and similar classes," and it defines them as those who write, teach and otherwise advocate opposition to all organized government, or the overthrow by the force of violence of the government of the United States, or of all forms of law.

• • •

The fourth federal district court in the San Francisco district has held on one or two occasions that a member of the communist party was deportable under this act.

The fifth circuit court of appeals in Arkansas, however, in the case of Joseph G. Strecker, reversed this decision and ruled that under the act membership in the communist party is not a cause of deportation.

Very properly the department of labor has asked a supreme court ruling on this controversial matter. In the hearing before the supreme court the department of labor is presenting the case against Strecker. The supreme court ruling will settle the matter of the law.

• • •

Should the supreme court rule that membership in the communist party is a cause of deportation, a great many new and interesting questions will be precipitated. For the communist party is a legal political party in the United States at this moment, with perennial candidates for the presidency and for congress. It has lost its place on the ballot at times because its membership was insufficient to warrant a place, but never on the ground that its activities were illegal.

In case the supreme court rules that communists are deportable it will then be Miss Perkins's duty to establish whether Mr. Bridges is a communist. The evidence of the Dies committee does not make him so. Every radical is not a communist; in fact, some of the reddest of red radicals are anti-communist, on the ground that the communist party has absolutely abandoned its revolutionary tactics and has resorted to legalism and the power of the ballot.

• • •

Harry Bridges is 38 years old. He was born in Melbourne, Australia, of an English father and an Irish mother, the latter an ardent Irish nationalist and an avowed Catholic. He was educated in a parochial school, from which he was graduated at the age of 16, and he went to sea at the age of 17 or 18.

He first entered the United States in 1920, worked on American coast vessels, joined a strike in New Orleans in 1921, worked for a few weeks as quartermaster on a government rum-runner, and in 1922 became a longshoreman on the San Francisco waterfront at a time when the workers were in the hands of a racket union controlled by the ship owners that extorted money from dockhands. This union later made a deal with the AF of L, and the longshoremen. Harry Bridges fought them, in and out of the AF of L.

He's a thoroughgoing radical, by which I mean that he believes that the class struggle is a reality and will never be solved until the workers win it. He is a thin, long-faced, long-nosed Australian, considered incorruptible even by his enemies, and adored by his friends. He is an expert workman, an able winch-driver, and even in times of unemployment he always had a job.

In the great recrudescence of union organization in 1933 he campaigned to form a San Francisco local of the International Longshoremen's association, and within six weeks an overwhelming majority of the longshoremen were in it. They voted to negotiate with the owners for recognition of the union, higher wages and the 30-hour week. The companies refused to discuss their demands and they called a strike on May 9, 1934. In this they were joined by the sailors' union, against the opposition of some of their leaders. The ship owners, who were heavily subsidized by the government, resisted. Bridges became chairman of a joint marine strike committee, and the long-continued strike was bloody, political and raised the worst red scare California—a state with a long record of bloody labor troubles—had known in many years.

Charges were made then that Bridges was a communist supported by Moscow gold. They were made not only by the supporters of the ship owners but by rival labor leaders and their apologists in various camps.

Bridges himself treated them with contempt and said: "I neither affirm nor deny that I am a communist." The communist party on the west coast assisted the strike, as it has assisted many strikes that were neither called by nor led by communists.

The strike collapsed, but the issues were arbitrated and the maritime workers won, in substance, all their demands. That conditions on the docks and on the ships were shocking for the workers is something that no dispassionate observer could ever deny.

• • •

When the 1934 award elapsed in September, 1936, the employers refused to renew contracts. A strike call was issued by all the unions affiliated with the maritime federation, 40,000 men responded, and when the strike was over the maritime federation had been immeasurably strengthened. In the late spring of 1937 the National Maritime union was formed, pledged to join the CIO.

• • •

Among business and industrial leaders there are certainly two opinions about the aggressive Australian labor leader. I have heard many of them speak well of his reasonableness, and advance the idea that if he went they might get somebody much worse. And in the totality of the labor movement in the United States he is not nearly so important as all the shouting about him would indicate. He is the west-coast regional director of the CIO and president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union.

• • •

At any rate, Miss Perkins's position is perfectly clear. If under pressure of the Dies committee and Congressman Thomas she should deport Harry Bridges she would be greatly exceeding her duties.

(Copyright, 1938, New York Tribune, Inc.)

ELSINORE
Today and Wednesday
2 BIG FEATURES
Flaming Adventure!..Glorious Romance!
Ronald Colman
IF I WERE KING
HIT NO. 2
"TITAN OF THE DEEP"
Starts Thursday
ROBERT DONAT · ROSALIND RUSSELL
"THE CITADEL"
Great M-G-M Drama

The THRILL PICTURE of 1938
"SUBMARINE PATROL"
with
GRAND

Eagles Christmas Charity
DANCE
Wed. Dec. 14
CRYSTAL GARDENS
Every Ticket Purchased Will Help Make Some Needy Child Happy at Christmas
2 Bands 2 Floors
Oldtime - Modern
Proceeds will be used to help Salem needy this Christmas.
Everybody Welcome
Tickets 25c