of Oregon Satatesman

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

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You "Can't See" Television?

From the purely mechanical standpoint, television has arrived. Several companies have perfected broadcasting and receiving equipment up to a fairly acceptable standard. From the economic and social standpoint, television is in comparable position to Bonneville dam. Nowhere in the United States is it operating except on an experimental basis, and mountainous difficulties lie ahead.

Typical of the difficulties is that involving frequencies. Nineteen channels have been reserved for television in the frequency range between 30,000 kilocycles and 300,000 kilocycles. Most of the receivers soon to be placed on the market are capable of receiving only the seven channels below 150,000 kilocycles, some will receive only five. No sets have been developed to receive any of the 12 channels of the higher frequencies. And so far, one television channel requires a frequency band width of 6000 kilocycles, which is 600 times greater than the requirement for ordinary sound broadcasting, and 51/2 times greater than the entire radio broadcast band accommodating 800 radio stations. Obviously, this will greatly limit the number of television broadcasts unless some refinements are possible, and while some television engineers claim they are making progress in this direction, it involves defiance of a fairly well accepted physical law.

The natural answer would be the establishment of a few nationwide stations-and the necessity for development in this direction is enhanced by the financial problems. The federal communications commission television committee, in a report just released, asserts that "cities of less than tate of Captain Menes furnishes 100,000 population may have difficulty in supporting one television station, and in cities of population less than 1,000,000 it may be difficult to operate two television stations on a profitable basis if reliance for financial support by J. H. Upton, publisher, for must be placed upon advertising as the only source of income." However, the committee reports that practical television service on a nationwide scale is not likely to be possible soon; numerous technical, organizational and financial problems remain to be overcome.

The most difficult immediate problem involves standards which would enable each receiving set to receive any television broadcast. It would be a simple matter to establish such standards and some, at least, of the companies interested in television are urging that this be done to facilitate commercial expansion of the industry. But in view of the certainty that further improvements will come rapidly, the committee foresees a dilemma; either technical progress will be retarded so that these standards may be maintained for Lafayette, then in Curry county; a reasonable length of time, or the standards will have to be also was a lawyer, and a soaltered and all of the first sets rendered obsolete.

Despite the technical progress that has been made, the obstacles appear all but insurmountable. Will they be overcome? Not in a year, nor entirely overcome in five years. The answer is, of course, eventually, yes.

In some foreign countries television has progressed more ceipted the \$5 bill Sept. 4, 1869. rapidly under government control. In "tight little" England Henry Denlinger swore to it as the British Broadcasting corporation is already conducting foreman; a well known old time broadcasts on a practical scale. About 1 per cent of the printer. population owns sets-meaning possibly 4 per cent see the broadcasts more or less regularly. Government ownership \$12.25 for it; sworn to by H. T might expedite progress here but the United States has Levins, foreman, Nov. 10, 1868. developed radio to a higher degree than other countries through private promotion, and would be loath to accept Europe's solution.

Corruption in Law Enforcement

Evidences of conditions "shocking and almost beyond belief" in the operation of the Washington state patrol is sioner; died in Salem, and had alleged in a report just issued by a grand jury at Olympia. the largest funeral turnout in The report deals principally with the activities of William Cole, who resigned last January as chief of the patrol, and his alleged use of the police organization's equipment and party arriving in 1847 as one man-power to feather his own nest. Cole has been indicted upon charges of grand larceny and misappropriation of state Louis Catholic church, and equipment and the labor of state employes to his own use.

Chief among the findings of the grand jury was that affairs generally. "a virtual parade of paddy wagons and state trucks for the past several years wended its way over highways from Olympia to portions of eastern Washington and back to Cole's 1850, he attended to the burial ranch, carrying sacks of wheat, livestock, loads of potatoes of the body of the Dorlon Womand other products. Among other things carried to the former chief's ranch were loads of pipe, cement, shingles, veneer and other types of lumber for building purposes . . .'

There was the case of the transportation of a heavy bulldozer from Grand Coulee to the chief's ranch without cost to him, in the guise of "an experiment in overloading on the highways." But the even darker implications of the case are contained in the observation that these "Cole ranch caravans" would "usually follow close upon the culmination of labor and strike difficulties in various localities of the the object of wide and constant state." The jury concluded that it was Cole's habit to interrene unwarrantedly in labor strife and then collect his toll.

Corruption in law enforcement agencies, as is charged this case, is nothing new, though it has been rare in statewide agencies such as the Washington patrol. If Oregon's experience has been happier, some measure of the credit of course belongs to the personnel of our state police, and another portion to the state officials who selected their officials. But in the last analysis the people should pat themselves on the back; their refusal to fall for jitterbug politics such as prevails in the state to the north is the real explanation. Beyond that, there is no room here for smugness. There are enty of communities in Oregon where law enforcement by the local agencies is far short of what it should be-and there again jitterbug politics may be found at the bottom of

Film Punches no Longer Pulled

In recent years it has been the policy of Hollywood to offend no foreign country. Mexican villains were "out," present Salem; a half mile north royalty even though its nationality might be anonymous of the Bush farm headquarters was never ridiculed, and only the mildest of fun could be oked at the people of any land—those people were all cusomers, for the sale of American films had been interna-

Recently there has sprung up a tendency to reverse this policy with respect to the dictatorships. It so happens that the first picture of this type to reach Salem, "Confessions of

a Nazi Spy," is appearing this weekend in a local theatre.

The story is based upon the disclosures following the United States last year. In true Hollywood fashion the lucers proclaim the picture a warning to Americans of danger to this nation involved in such goings-on. Their as are hardly substantiated by the facts of this parlar spy episode. They claim further that this warning to the same as a settler near fit. rrest and during the trials of several German nazi spies in United States last year. In true Hollywood fashion the threats and made the picture. The truth is that as always, had box-office receipts in mind. Its true purpose is being fulfilled; the picture is a box-office success.

The real lesson of the picture is for Hollywood itself; that it can profit by neglecting to "pull its punches" with respect to realities of the world today.

Foisy was a good Menes customer.

Would it not be a pity it to Marion county court house burned down and destroyed such irreplacable records, many thousands of them?

And to render the fifth story useful, also fireproof. Oh, year, and to put in a new elevator. e purpose for which they braved nazi displeasure and Foisy was a good Menes cua-

Bits for **Break fast** By R. J. HENDRICKS

King Louis Philippe 5-28-39 of France gave a lift to the St. Paul Catholic

church: Capt. Menes' story: (Concluding from yesterday:) The \$22 for the coffin of the principal merchant of St. Louis? Does the young reader think that was cheap? It was rather

high, for the time. The great grandfather of this writer, buried near there in that period, rested in a coffin that cost \$8. And he was a well to do physician. He lived at Waconda-old Waconda, ghost town that was killed by the railroad which passed it up and favored

Gervais. Times have changed Gervais largely took the place of St. Louis, too, though its Catholic church, second in Oregon in age, still flourishes,

The administrator of the estate of Captain Menes of course was obliged to give a bond. It was a \$16,000 bond. The bondsmen, qualifying for the amounts named, follow:

F. E. Eldridge, \$5000; James Cacey, \$2000; A. C. Keen, \$2,-000; Mathew McCormic, \$3000; Andrew Lashapell, \$4000; Geo. B. Miller, \$800. Note that it was \$800 to the good. "Andrew Lashapell" signed

with a mark. That is the way the person who took his oath spelled the name. His real name was Andre La Chapelle, and he came to the Oregon country in 1832, or before, in the employ of the Hudson's Bay company.

The advertising that was done by the administrator of the essome items of historic interest. The notice of appointment was published in the Capitol Chronicle, Salem, the \$6 bill receipted number 25 and ending in number 29, volume 1. The receipt was dated March 23, 1868.

The numbers show that paper was only 25 weeks old at the time of the advertisement's first insertion. The foreman of the paper, swearing to the insertions, was John D. Yates. The Chronicle became the historic Salem Mercury, of Col. ("Bud") Thompson. Upton, when he first arrived in Salem, worked in Barker's furniture factory, which stood on the site of the Marion hotel. He next had a paper t cialist in politics. Went to Langlois, Curry county, and

The notice of final settlement was in the Oregon Unionist, Salem, of S. A. Clarke, who re-

The American Unionist published the sale notice, getting The same paper got the citation to heirs notice, receiving \$14; the receipt by Huntington & Co., per Bowman

That was J. W. P. Huntington, whose wife was an 1, plegate. He was at one time an owner of The Statesman. He was Oregon Indian commishistory here, up to that time. Rev. Bartholomew Delorme who came from France with the of the two deacons soon became

prominent in Oregon Catholic

He was the parish priest at St. Louis when, September d, 1850, he attended to the burial 10:00—Five Star Final.

of the body of the Dorion Womar. in that church, and wrote the record in the old register.

which has lately been taken to an in that church, and wrote the which has lately been taken to Portland for safer keeping. "In Yes, the burial was in (under the floor of) the church. It will be recalled that the record in the old book was in French, and for that and several other reasons it was for a long time lost to history, and search. The marker in that church was dedicated Sunday, April 7, 1935.

The papers in the jacket at the Marion county court house 10 Years Ago in the case of the Captain Menes estate settlement contain most of the well known early Canadian French names connected with Oregon history.

Some member of practically all the old families among our earliest settlers traded at the Captain Menes store, as shown by notes given for purchases and credit items on the books.

DeLoars traded there, cescendants of Francis DeLour, one of the two men with Lewis and Clark who remained here and settled, in 1806. Francis De-Loar and his Indian wife erected as far up as the suburbs of present Salem; a half mile north willis prize. the first house of a white man house on Wallace prairie.

Then the Gervais name appears; going back to 1812; back to the John Jacob Astor party. And so on through the Belliques, the Chamberlaines, Charlevons, Payettes, Pournaffes, Quesnals, Pichettes, Dupres, Duboises, Aubichons, Arcouettes, Bonafontes, Depots, Ducharmes, Gregoires, Ladtroots, La Pinttes, Jagnons, Osants, Vandalles, etc., etc.

"The King' Business"



Radio Programs

4:00—Orchestra.
5:00—Now and Then.
5:30—Organist.
5:45—Catholie Truth Society.
6:00—Portraits at Dusk.
6:30—Cheerlo.
7:00—Book Chat.
7:30—Concert Ensemble.
8:00—Sports Reporter.
8:15—News.
8:30—Orchestra.
9:00—Everybody Sing.
9:30—Church of the Air.
10:00—Memories in Miniature.
10:30—Family Altar Hour.
11:15—Police Reports.
11:18—Organist. KGW-SUNDAY-620 Kc. -Sunrise Program.
-Chicago Lound Table. 00-Music for Moderns. 00-Dinner at Aunt Fannie's. :30-Stars of Today. :00-Sunday Drivers. 30-Name the Place. 00-Rangers Serenade. 30-Alice Joy. 2:45-News. 1:00-Orchestra. 1:15-Radio Comments. 1:30—Otto Clare.
2:00—Stars of Tomorrow.
2:30—Songa We Remember.
2:45—Posey Playlets.
8:00—Professor Puzzlewit. 3:30—Band Wagon. 4:00—Charlie McCarthy. 5:00-Merry-Go-Round

-Album of Familiar Music.

KOIN-SUNDAY-940 Kc.

6:00—The Circle.
7:00—Walter Winchell.
7:15—Irene Rich.
7:30—Jack Benny.
8:00—Hollywood Playhouse.
8:30—One Man's Family.
9:00—Night Editor.
9:15—Grouch Club.
9:45—Orchestra.
1:00—Newa Flashes.

-News Flashes.

:00-West Coast Church.

-Church of the Air.

-Columbia Symphony.

-Gateway to Hollywood. -Old Songs of the Church.

:30—St. Louis Blues. :00—The World Today. :30—Problem Clinic.

-Silver Theatre

:30-News. :45-William Wallace.

:00—Bance flour.
:00—Knickerbocker Theatre.
:30—Leon F. Drews.
:45—Capitol Opinions,
:00—Spelling Bee.
:30—Orchestra.

30—News and Reviews. 45—Orchestra. 00—Philharmonic Orchestra.

KEX-SUNDAY-1180 Ke.

-Down Melody Lane. -Dr. Brock.

1:30—Bookman's Notebook. 1:45—Ray Perkins. 2:00—Watson, Flotsam & Jelsam.

May 28, 1929

brandt, the first woman to be

appointed to a high government

Miss Anne Morrow, daughter

of Ambassador and Mrs. Dwight

Morrow, and Col. Charles Lind-

bergh were married at the bride's home in Englewood,

Elsie Tucker of Salem will receive the Joseph Albert award

this year at Willamette univer-

20 Years Age

May 28, 1919 Miss Ruth Bedford and Miss

Joanna James, accomplished planists, appeared in recital t

First Congregational church last

been reelected secretary of the state council, Knights of Co-

lumbus, which met in Salem re-

saw service in France with pas

and flame division of AEF, will

Attorney Robin D. Day, who

A. Michel of Salem has

night.

New Jersey, May 27.

office, is expected to retire as

an assistant attorney general.

Mrs. Mabel Walke Wille-

00-Music Hall

:00—Quiet Hour. :32—Orchestra. :45—Radio Tips. :00—Magic Key.

3:15—Singer. 3:30—Badio Guild.

11:00-Orchestra

6:15-Market Reports. 6:20—KOIN Klock. 7:45—News. 8:00—Melody Ramblings. 8:15—Nancy James. 8:30—Helen Treut. 8:45—Our Gal Sunday. 9:00—Goldbergs. 9:15—Life Can Be Beautiful. 9:45-Yours Sincerely. 0:00-Big Sister. 10:15-Aunt Jenny. 11:00—This and 11:45—News.

11:45—News.
12:00—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
12:15—Myrt and Marge.
12:30—Hilltop House.
12:45—Stepmother. 1:00-Scattergood Baines. 1:15-Dr. Susan. 1:30—Singin' Sam. 1:45—Adventures in Science, 2:00—Fletcher Wiley. 2:15—Hello Again. 2:45—Orchestra. 8:00—Newspaper of the Air. 4:00—Tea for Two. 4:15—Irwin Yeo. 4:45—Let's Walts. 5:00—Radio Theatre. 6:00-Orchestra.

6:30—Eddie Cartor. 7:00—Amos 'n' Andy. 7:15—Lum and Abner. 7:30—Model Minstrels. :00-Cavalcade of America. 8:30—News and Beviews.
8:45—Melodies.
9:00—Baker Players.
9:30—Romance and Rhythm.
9:45—Camera Club.
10:00—Pive Star Final. 10:15-Orchestra. :45-Nightcap Yarns. 11:00-Organ. 11:15-Orehestra

9:00—Today's Programs. 9:03—Homemakers' Hour. 9:30—70th OSC Commencement, 12:00—News. 12:15—Farm Hour. 1:15—Variety. 2:00—Extension Visits. 2:45—For Scandinavians.
3:15—For Scandinavians.
3:45—Monitor Views the News. 4:00—Symphonic Half Bour. 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls. 5:45—Vespers.

KOAC-MONDAY-550 Ke.

6:30—Farm Hour. 7:30—4H Club Program. 8:00—OSC Round Table. 9:30-Progress in Oregon Agricultur 9:45-Personnel Management. KEX-MONDAY-1180 Ke. 6:30-Musical Clock. 7:15-Viennese Ensemble,

:45-Accordiana 9:15—Agriculture Today. 9:20—Patty Jean. 9:45—Show Window. 0:00—Home Institute. 0:15—Home Folks Frolic. 1:00—Great Momerts in History.
1:10—Great Momerts in History.
1:15—Master Singers.
1:45—Melodic Strings.
2:00—Club Matinee. News.

2:30—News.
2:45—Dept. Agrict lture.
1:05—Market Reports.
1:05—Quiet Hour.
1:45—Whispering Rhythm.
2:00—Curbstone Quis.
2:15—Financial and Grain.
2:20—Musical Interlude. 2:25—News. 2:30—Ray Perkins. 2:45—Your Navy. 2:55—Musical Intes 2 55 Musical Interlude.
2 :00 Organ Concert.
3 :20 Orchestra.
3 :45 Science on the March.
4 :00 FHA Topics.
4 :05 Martin's Music.
4 :30 Silhouette in Blue.
5 :040 Flouse of Charm.
5 :30 Marian Miller.
5 :45 Cowboy Rambier.
6 :00 True of False.
6 :00 Magnolia Bleasems.
7 :00 What's the Big Idea.
7 :30 Orchestra.
8 :00 Music for Men.
8 :15 News.
8 :90 Forum and Agin 'Em.
9 :00 John Doe's Music.
9 :30 Wrestling Matches.
10 :30 Orchestra.

EGW-MONDAY-620 Ec. Viennese Ensemble.

9:45—Dr. Kate.
10:00—Betty and Bob.
10:15—Grimm's Daughter.
10:30—Valiant Lady.
10:45—Hymns of All Churches.
11:00—Mary Marlin.
11:15—Ma Perkins.
11:30—Pepper Young's Family.
11:45—Guiding Light.
12:00—Backstage Wife.
12:15—Stella Dallas.
12:30—Vic and Sade.
12:45—Girl Alone.
1:00—Midstream.
1:15—Houseboat Hannah.

1:00—Midstream.
1:15—Houseboat Hannah.
1:30—Hollywood Flashes.
1:45—Singer.
2:00—Science in the News. 2:15—I Love a Mystery. 2:30—Woman's Magasine. 3:15-Song Sweets.

3:15—Song Sweets.
3:30—News.
3:50—Tea Time Tunes.
4:00—Band.
4:15—Fashions in Harmony.
4:30—Song Sheet.
5:00—Stars of Today.
5:20—Orchestra.
6:30—Stuffic Party.
7:00—District Attorney. 8:00-Armehair Cruises. 8:15-Orchestra.

8:30—Al Pearce.
9:00—Hawthorne House.
9:30—International Events.
9:45—Orchestra.
10:00—News Flashes.
10:15—Blue Moonlight. 11:00-Orchestrs.

The Safety Valve Letters From

Statesman Readers To the Editor: In what respect will the

"Green River" ordinance benefit Salem? What per cent of house to Louse solicitors and peddlers are residents of Salem who clothe and feed their families soldiers come home from a long and care for their families by patronizing local merchants in

every line of business? What per cent of these ple are taxpayers in Salem? shatter it to bits and then re-What per cent of these same mould it nearer to the heart's all, they all died the same, I people have been unable to se- desire!" employment at anything

Will this obnoxious ordinance revive business in this or any other city or town? Will this obnoxious ordinance

curtail advertising expense for business men? Will it reduce big overhead expense in gen ral? If business is good in Salem, then it is a fact that ped lers and solicitors are not a hinderance but rather a help to , tter business conditions. (The United States Supreme Court decisions a distinction be:ween

"peddler" and "solicitor." .ook They are not classed it up. To sum it up, it seems ridiculous for the capital city of Oregon to foster such a foolish or-

GEORGE J. SMYTH. Mrs. Dunn Honors

Daughter-in-Law

NORTH HOWELL - Mrs. M. A. Dunn entertained Wednesday afternoon at her home for the pleasure of her daughter-i -- law. Mrs. Percy Dunn. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. Ernest Redding. Mrs. Alvin Noren, Bob Dixon and Mrs. Roy Dunn. Guests were Mrs. V. Van Brocklin, Mrs. Steve Schmidt, Mrs. Andrew Schmidt, Mrs. Er-Dunn, Mrs. Bob Fleming. Mrs. Don Cutsforth, Mrs. Peter Schmidt, Mrs. C. E. Waltman, Mrs. R. A. Beer, Mrs. Thomas Sump, Mrs., W. M. Oddie, Mrs. S. Baughman, Mrs. C. J. Hagan, Mrs. Albert Schmidt, Mrs. Bert Reveal, Mrs. John Beals, Mrs. Lester Leighty, Nellie M. Tuve. Mrs. Maria Milne, Miss Wreds Ditchen, Mrs. Pete Ditchen, Martha Vinton, Mrs. M. Schaap, Mrs. H. C. Espe, Mrs. F. B. Kurre, Mrs. R. C. Jefferson, Mrs. Cecil Beals, Mrs. Vernon Beals, Mrs. D. Southey, Mrs. J. H. Beals, Mrs. Tony Pfan, Mrs. Don Ruensi and Mrs. R. C. Ramsden,

On the Record

By DUROTHY THUMPSON

Beath of a Poet traitor. He to for five years. he came of age in the twentieth century. It is almost the whole There are worse places, for a epitaph. Being poet in the twentieth century, nerves and with imagination. The poet's nerves are a sort of .adio sending and receiving station; they quiver to Waves which

undisturbed. It

on is the joy and the agony of the poet to feel more than what happens to himself; to feel and respond to nothing too far away.

It is the curse of his imagination to see—to see, though staring at a blank wall. To see forward and back, in the present, what was, and what is coming. When joy and peace are the routine of the times he is the -ost a thousand blows.

temper him into a blade charp sneered behind their backs. enough to cut through all conone was Dante.

Toller was not very great. But he was wholly poet.

He was not great enough for the awful violence of the times in which he lived. Who is?

He looked upon the world with torn-open, incredulous eyes. They remained to the end incredulous eyes. They looked eagerly for beauty, serenity, dig- embracing its own death. nity, justice, truth. What they saw appalled them. Toller was appalled to death.

ing home from golden student days in France, hastening home trenches. It was the organized to Germany to join his regiment, to fight Germany's war. He was a German and a Jew. In 1914 fighting of the Bavarian rising. ali German. In 1914 a European, educated and cultivated beyond the average, but, in the critical moment, a child of the soil that bred him. He was not in the war long. He was gravely wounded.

Coplied, serried, proclaiming an awful power. The mass was automatized. The nation was a

But he had seen the trenches tank. the mud and the barbed wire and the cold officer-bureaucraand the comradeship, too, and the common wretched humanity.

saw the war snatch the bread a fly. from the mouths of childrenthe women handing their own Words are his breath and his scrap of margarine across the

table to the smallest one. He saw what was before his eyes and what was not before and vicarious pains. his eyes_telegraphed to those sensitive nerve ends, beating on them intolerably.

Peace! Peace with Victory! Peace without Victory! What was any longer victory or not victory in this shambles that the world had become, this blindness, stumbling and falling That was a day of joy. in its own excrement? To stop it—to stop it before it stumbled and fell for the last time! His fatherland now was out

there in the mud, and among the prisoners parading dully months on end, years on end, in the prison camps. His fatherland now was a race of men who spoke English and French and German, and cursed the war and prayed for peace.

So he helped organize the munitions strike. Some one had got to help stop this war.

The soldiers came home. There was revolution in the air. When war there is always revolution in the air.

The revolution was a fantasy. a poet's fantasy-"Shall we not And what was the heart's de-

sire? Brotherhood. The comradeship of the trenches, in the presperity and serenity of peace. The sword into a ploughshare, the sharing of everything among everybody, the eternal dream. Eloquence is the poet's gift.

Toller had a childlike radiance.

The masses listened to him. But revolution is not a universal Easter. It is violence. Revolution is more war. There were soldiers—and soldiers. The guns luck? Mothers are strange. turned in two directions. The officers were stronger. The poet and the war casualty was a

traitor. He went to prison-

a poet, he was than prison. The world, pc.afflicted - with haps, is worse. They put him in a madhouse first-perhaps he felt himself among the sane. The prison walls were thick; there was solitude. Perhaps through so much stone the waves were spent. So he could write. He wrote about masses-about masses and men. His heart was with the revolt of the poor. His leave the stolid

being recoiled from violence. He

loved people, not masses. He

was a sorry revolutionist - he had no power to hate. His play, "Men in the came out from the prison walls what happens to people he has and was played in many lannever met, never seen, far away. guages. He wrote poetry. He wrote of a war cripple. The play was too painful . . . the exacerbation of an open wound.

He came out of prison into the republic-which 'ad imprisoned him-and into fame. The republic was careening marrily, joyous, the most expansive; with the ancient regime suiking when conflict and violence are and plotting, the trade union buthe routine, he is wounded a reaucrats riding high, th sothousand times and felled with cialist ministers hobnobbing with aristocrats and profiteers, who If he is very great the plows flattered them to their faces and The parties of the left quarfusion. If he is very great : e reled, quarreled interminably in-becomes judgment when all dialectic dialogue; the night judgment is suspended. Such a clubs thrived; over everything was the tinsel of borrowed money.

The poet enjoyed his fame. But the nerve ends telegraphed: Bad news! Bad news! The open, ingenuous eves clouded and were appalled. The end of it was Hitler.

This was the pure revolution, its very acme. It was conservatism wrapped in black and red

It was violence with "order' and "discipline" on its tongue. It had none of the yearning, infantile and argumentative cruel There was the youth, hasten- idealism of the leftists. It was not the revolution of the revolution of the top sergeant. It was not the anarchic street It fell into line; it marched; it heiled; its destruction was systematic. Nihilism ran wild in its heart, but outside it stood pan-

The poets fled from that place. The world is dotted with the cy barking at men about to die, German poets. And Toller, of course. Against the armored world he was Enemy No. 1. Curious. It is not-I wrote, it is Crippled behind the lines, he not-it was not in him to hurt

> The poet is a man of words. life. In them, and in them alone, is ease for his suffering and sublimation for his personal

> Exile ripped the words out of his mouth. He was a man of words without a language. He was grateful to New York. He watched America wonderingly, admiring the great democracy. He was at the PEN conference and visited the White House.

ought great democracies to live," he said, looking at the big house, not too much bigger than its compatriots. We visited Arlington and walked through the house of "He was on the other side in the Civil war," I explained. His eyes grew large with Lappiness. "And his home is a public

monument? I had heard that, but did not believe. 'We love him now," I said. "We think he was very greatly wrong."

"There are no special tombs for officers?" he asked. We were driving through the rows on rows of small white stones. "If the family wanna put one

up they can," the taxi driver ex-plained. "But the country don't put up no special ones. After guess they figger.' The poet looked at the cemetery. "It is very peaceful here."

he said. "Peaceful and democratic." The words would not come, in strange country, to ease the pain. And the waves kept beating endlessly . . . his mother . . they broke into her home and tore his last letter from around her neck. She wore it as an

They arrated his sister. Czecho-Slovakia, his brother. His (Turn to page 12)

amulet. Had he ever brought her



Night Mare • The threat of illness is a

nightmare that often hangs heavily over many a household. But delay and neglect in the treatment of apparently trifling ills may serve only to increase the hazard. To "save" on doctor bills may prove poor economy. An early constultation often prevents serious complications.

And it is equally unwise to "take chances" in the compounding of your Physician's prescriptions.

Come to a PRESCRIPTION pharmacy where you are assured fresh, potent drugs, the services of registered pharmacists and fair prices based on low overhead, resulting from large volume and quick turn-



WILLETTS **Capital Drug Store** Cor. Liberty & State Ph. 3118