

# The Oregon Statesman

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

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## La Belle France: Her Press

This writer has often thought that Hollywood spent altogether too much time taking pictures of Hollywood, and that the American newspapers, on days when editorial copy was running low, waste a good deal too much space in telling the world how unsullied and complete the news coverage of the American press really is. We can do nothing about the former; but as to the latter, we should be able to control our outpourings.

Yet there is a time when the American press, hard-smitten as it is by the self-appointed proclaimers of "free speech," or leaning before the blows of those who maintain liberty of the press can be naught but license, can point to one very potent fact in its own defense. That fact is the evident, admitted, and unmistakable venality of the press of most of the rest of the world; of the world, especially, "that matters." The "capital press" may be "big business," at its rankest; the Hearst sheets may reek with shallow asinities; the Chicago Tribune may be as reactionary as the night; and the Statesman may lie about the weight of Farmer Jones' baby; but for all of this one does not hear of foreign subsidies being sent to American editors, of open payments being made for omission of unfavorable news, or of newspapers dabbling in blackmail.

Of this one does hear, however, in France; and in Germany and Italy the press has long since sunk to the level where it is of use only as self-covering and wrapping paper among the thinking classes. Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter* ("Popular Observer") and "Little Joe" Goebbels' *Der Angriff* ("The Attack") in Germany are to Anglo-Saxon standards the most sordid of lackeys; and Goering's *Das Schwarze Korps* ("The Black Corps"—name of the Nazi elite guard) occasionally becomes unspeakable, and is at best the product of a meat-market mind.

In France, as often where the Gallic temper is concerned, the offense is less a blatant attack against the senses, and more of a slow, but eminently pleasant, promenade along the path leading toward the easiest of virtues. Recent disclosures of the bribing of the editors of the *Paris Temps* ("Times") and *Figaro*, generally considered among the most influential dailies in the republic, have led to still further disclosures of fifty lines behind the always greasy shirt-front of the French press. In an article in the current *Nation*, Barbara Wertheim points out that in view of the high cost of newspaper, an established selling price of around 14 cents per copy, and a monopolistic control of nearly all national advertising accounts by the Agence Havas, the French news service, papers must look to other sources for their income. Of these she lists five: subsidies from political parties, from banking and industrial interests, and from individuals; government "secret funds"; subsidies from foreign governments; disguised advertising; and blackmail. The article analyzes the respective sources on which individual papers most depend, from *L'Humanite*, the Communist organ, which relies on funds from the party; to *Paris-Soir* ("Paris-Evening"), *Matin* ("Morning") and *Petit Parisien*, which receive monies from industrial interests. Then *Figaro* and *Temps*, of course, with contributions accepted from Berlin, Rome, Tokyo, and other axis flywheels.

To some nostrils the American press may stink, but to those of most people it is eminently preferable to the perfumed type of self-out that the French indulge in, or the ponderous stupidities of the Nazi party organs. Advertising revenues may have their drawbacks as means of support for the public press, but they are superior by far to the mercenary sale of "news" by the column inch which makes the Paris papers profitable. American dailies are by no means infallible or ever wholly complete; yet, together with certain British newspapers, by all odds they are, and they should remain, the best-edited, best informed journals in the world.

## Celebrations and the Law

Superintendent Pray's statement yesterday to the effect that state police will be required to enforce the law against gambling and rackets even when local authorities permit a certain amount of license on the plea that holding of a convention or celebration of some sort should be cause enough for such leniency is deserving of full and sincere commendation from all citizens. There is no point to law enforcement whatsoever if any temporary celebration can be allowed to sabotage the true meaning of the law; and if local authorities are content to sanction such leniency, they should certainly not expect the state police to share their lack of stamina. It is further our opinion, which we hardly consider exceptional, that local police forces, who do allow such slackness should feel the weight of the taxpayers' fist at the earliest possible election.

One may well add, while on the subject, that Superintendent Pray's statement can hardly have reference to the Salem city police. The latter force, indeed, deserves commendation for the way in which it policed public functions during the Legion convention held here last week, and spared no vigilance in tracking down and preventing activities, which, so far as the law was concerned, were outside. Vagrancy, offensive theatrical spectacles, and gaming, all incurred the active opposition of the city police force, in such a way as to leave no doubt in anybody's mind that the authorities intended to let down no bars merely because of the number of visitors in town. Here the Legion was in accord with the police, and combined with them to oppose improper and illegal activities of individuals who tried to profit by the crowds in Salem.

## Glue and the Northwest

It goes without saying that whenever the manufacture of some article is improved in such a way as to warrant wider consumption, more men go to work, more people have money to spend, and the whole community in which the phenomenon occurs, benefits. This being true, the northwest can well be interested in developments now occurring in the plywood industry, which for some time has been an expanding market for long, white, straight-grained, Douglas fir logs.

Resin, adhesive, plastic, or just plain glue—call it what you will—has come forward within the last few months to tickle the fancies of plywood producers in a way which is more than merely coy. Better, more water-proof, and stronger adhesives have been perfected to a point where they can be used widely in production of the medium and lower quality plywoods as well as in the most expensive veneers. Since the first use of Bakelite several years ago as a synthetic plastic for bonding plywood, research on phenol-formaldehyde compounds has advanced rapidly both in Germany and in this country. Several different adhesives, based on variations of the original formula, have appeared, all of them requiring heat and pressure in their application. The result, however, is a joint less yielding than the wood fibers themselves; and a completed veneering which is highly satisfactory for use in furniture manufacture. Hence the implications of the recent discoveries.

The use of such adhesives means a sounder, more durable, and yet cheaper product, which in turn should mean greater demand. Increased sales again should result in more, and more successful plants, some of which should be located in Oregon, while those already here expand. The whole thing adds up into more and fuller dinnerpails for Oregonians; a more diversified, and thus sounder, economy for the state; and a greater stability in the wood fabricating industries

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

**Why were the belated 8-16-39 1844 immigrants short of food in the Cascades, and the Indians there, too?**

Signed "A Reader," dated Salem, August 5, this letter reaches the desk of this columnist:

"Please allow me, by way of self-introduction, to say that I am a very ardent reader of your column, 'Bits for Breakfast.' And especially have I enjoyed reading your series on the Hon. John Minto.

"Having finished the series, I find in my mind a question to which you did not give the answer. A deep interest in the history of this state impells me to bring you the question.

"Minto mentioned several instances when the immigrants, and sometimes the Indians, too, were very short on food when in the region of the Cascade mountains. I remember about the eating of the dog; the lady who traded her clothes and other personal effects to secure food from the Indians for her family; and the relish with which the Indians ate the horse which was frightened to death crossing the Columbia, because for a long time they had had only 'rotten fish which they had picked up.'

"What puzzles me is why there should have been a shortage of meat in the region of the Cascades. I had always imagined that as a region abounding with even more game than now, and the immigrants are on record as possessing guns. Surely the Indians must have had a few.

"Also, I am at a loss to understand why the immigrants, when right on the bank of the river, should trade their belongings for fish caught by the Indians instead of catching their own fish.

"Obviously, I have a misconception of some kind. There may be others like me. Would you care, through the medium of your interesting column, to elaborate upon this phase of the immigrants' hardships?

"At present, I have a mental picture of people starving in a land of plenty."

In answering, let it be first known, that John Minto told the truth, for he was a man of truth, absolutely.

In the next place, visualize this: About 1400 people started from Missouri river points in the 1844 immigration. They were well organized. They knew the difficulties and dangers. No one was permitted to start without proper equipment and adequate supplies, allowing for some delays and unforeseen dangers. Had a man come with a swag backed wagon, come, like the showing of one on the mural, or like the ones that are all made from the same pattern (of an artist who never saw a covered wagon), he would have been kicked back; probably recommended for an examination as to his sanity. For what, under heaven, would be the sense of making wagon bows of different lengths, the middle ones shorter than the end ones? No sense at all. And no such covered wagon ever was seen on the plains.

And the 1844 immigration had a guide, Moses ("Black") Harris, a mountain man familiar with the difficulties ahead; and in addition a company under William L. Sublette, one of the foremost among the early explorers, traveled with them from the Platte to Green river.

These men of course urged the covered wagon companies to "hurry, hurry, hurry," just as Dr. Whitman had done with the 1842 immigration. Why? Why? Because that was the most important thing of all, next to proper equipment and a staunch personel. And especially in the case of the 1844 immigration, because the 1844 had a steady rain for the first two months, making for disease and delay. Three of Sublette's men died, Marshall, Ketchum and Brown. In that stretch, of the 1400 immigrants, only one died, a Mr. Bennett. Sublette started with only 22 men; 11 of them traveling for their health; the three who died were among the ones out for their health.

A distance of not more than 100 miles in a straight line was made by the 1844 immigration up to July 1. Fort Hall was not reached till the 10th of September—they were all of two months late there.

At Fort Laramie many families were out of flour; compelled to purchase at \$30 and \$40 a barrel. The General Cornelius Gilliam company did not reach Fort Hall until September 16, with flour too high for their means. No wonder John Minto, S. B. Crocker and Dan Clark struck out ahead, especially as a letter was at Fort Hall from Peter H. Burnett telling the 1844 immigration that, upon arrival there, if they needed help, they should send on messengers. They were only half way on their journey at Fort Hall!

Winter weather was not far away! Snow fell between Fort Boise and The Dalles. The Whitman mission (near present Walla Walla) helped out the belated travelers as much as could be spared. Some belated ones remained there over winter. The Whitmans took the seven Sager children, orphaned by the death of their parents on the way, and made the sevens as their own.

The 1844 immigrants did have guns. They did kill game, and caught some fish. But they had no time to hunt, excepting as they traveled, and that was the urge, to travel, travel, travel.

And the best they could make, with their ox teams, the most suitable teams for that day and that route, was an average of 10 to 12 miles a day!

And, in the late fall and the

based on larger consumption. Glue, in other words, is to the northwest more than just a horse's hoof gone sticky!

early winter, salmon were not running in the Columbia river, even though they might have had the means to catch those fish, which they did not.

The Indians did not catch fish out of season, and they seldom had a surplus of anything. The Indians of that day, of all western tribes, were unthrifty. They cultivated nothing, conserved little or nothing.

They hunted game and caught fish in primitive ways (a little improved, but not much, by 1844.)

They lived off of the fat of the land when there was any fat, and they tightened their belts and went hungry in lean years and seasons.

(Concluded tomorrow.)

## Chaos, Death Under Piled Cars



**A dead body is being hauled from under the wreckage of the super-train "City of San Francisco" in photo above, following the disaster at noon today. The wreckage of the train, following the disaster in which 90 were killed. All law agencies, including the FBI, were immediately pressed into a hunt for possible mass murderers or a gang of saboteurs who are thought to have caused the disaster. (I.L.N.)**

## Radio Programs

**KEML-WEDNESDAY—1870 Kc.**  
 8:30—Milkmaid's Serenade.  
 9:00—Wonder Valley Boy.  
 9:15—Varieties.  
 9:45—Hiss and Ecce.  
 9:50—Morning Meditations.  
 9:55—Yester Day of Rest.  
 9:58—News.  
 9:59—Pastor's Call.  
 9:59—Everest Hoopland Orchestra.  
 9:59—Surrender Your Husband.  
 9:59—Will Harten & Gang.  
 10:00—Morning Magazine.  
 10:30—Freddy Nagel Orchestra.  
 10:30—Morning Magazine.  
 10:45—Women in the News.  
 10:45—Hollywood Kibitzer.  
 11:00—Hollywood Gram Swing.  
 11:15—John Agnew.  
 11:30—Piano Quiz.  
 11:30—Frank Williams.  
 12:15—News.  
 12:30—Rhythmical Serenade.  
 12:30—Novelties.  
 12:45—Musical Salute.  
 1:15—Lena Salvo.  
 1:30—Interesting Facts.  
 1:30—Jane Anderson.  
 1:45—Yesterday's Hills.  
 2:00—Gator Championship Finish.  
 2:15—Johnson Family.  
 2:30—News.  
 3:00—Mabeltina Mother.  
 3:00—Feminine Fancies.  
 3:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr.  
 4:00—Chuck Foster Orchestra.  
 4:30—Goldman Band.  
 5:00—Low Breeze Orchestra.  
 5:15—Tomorrow's New Toughest.  
 5:45—Elias Breakin Orchestra.  
 6:18—Elias Breakin Orchestra.  
 6:30—Work Wagon.  
 6:30—Tonight's Headlines.  
 7:00—Rhapsody in Wax.  
 7:15—News Behind the News.  
 7:30—Stars of the Week.  
 8:00—News.  
 8:30—Elias Breakin Orchestra.  
 8:30—Elias Breakin Orchestra Soft.  
 9:00—Musical Clock.  
 9:15—Musical Clock.  
 9:30—Chuck Whitehead Orchestra.  
 10:00—Muzzy Marcelino Orchestra-Soft.  
 10:15—Rhythmic Rascals.  
 10:30—Johnny Cascales Orchestra.  
 10:30—Businesses New Tonight.  
 11:15—Bernie Ace Orchestra.  
 11:30—Muzzy Marcelino Orchestra.

**KOW-WEDNESDAY—620 Kc.**  
 7:00—Viennese Ensemble.  
 7:45—Blazers.  
 7:45—News.  
 8:00—Orchestra.  
 8:15—Tonight's Hills.  
 8:30—Stars of Today.  
 8:59:40—Arlington Time Signal.  
 9:00—Stars of Today.  
 9:30—Meet Miss Julia.  
 9:45—Singer.  
 10:00—Betty and Bob.  
 10:15—Grimm's Daughter.  
 10:30—Valley of the Sun.  
 10:45—Betty Crocker.  
 11:00—Story of Mary Marlin.  
 11:00—Alice Perkins.  
 11:30—Pepper Young's Family.  
 11:45—The Guiding Light.  
 12:00—Basketball Wife.  
 12:15—Stella Dallas.  
 12:30—Vie and Sade.  
 12:45—Midnight.  
 1:00—Pianist.  
 1:30—Hollywood News.  
 1:45—Singer.  
 1:50—Irr in the News.  
 2:15—Love Mystique.  
 2:30—Woman's Magazine of the Air.  
 2:45—Easy Aces.  
 3:15—Tracer of Lost Persons.  
 3:30—News.  
 3:45—Singer.  
 4:30—Hobby Lobby.  
 5:00—Orchestra.  
 5:30—Stars of Today.  
 5:30—Singer.  
 5:40—Musical Interlude.  
 6:00—Stars of Today.  
 6:00—Kay Kyles.  
 6:30—Orchestra.  
 6:30—Orchestra.  
 6:45—What's My Name.  
 6:50—George Jessel's Celebrities.  
 7:00—Concert Orchestra.  
 8:00—News Flash.  
 10:15—Blue Moonlight.  
 10:30—Orchestra.

**KBY-WEDNESDAY—1180 Kc.**  
 6:30—Musical Clock.  
 7:00—Family Altar Hour.  
 7:30—Financial Service.  
 7:45—Business Parade.  
 7:55—Market Quiz.  
 8:00—Lost and Found Items.  
 8:00—Dr. Brock.  
 8:30—Farm and Home.  
 9:30—Patty Jean.  
 10:00—Home Institute.  
 10:15—Roy Shields Revue.  
 10:30—News.  
 10:45—Alice Joy.  
 11:00—Fashion Musical.  
 11:30—Favorite Waltz.  
 11:45—Between the Bookends.  
 12:00—Club Metinee.  
 12:45—Dept. Agriculture.

**KOAC-WEDNESDAY—550 Kc.**  
 9:00—Today's Programs.  
 9:08—Homemakers' Hour.  
 9:30—Washburn Forecast.  
 10:30—Monitor Views the News.  
 11:00—Variety.  
 11:30—Music of the Masters.  
 12:00—News.  
 12:15—Farm Hour.  
 12:30—Dinner Concert.  
 6:15—News.  
 6:30—Farm Hour.  
 7:00—Music of Czechovalakia.  
 8:30—Guard Your Health.  
 8:45—Music of the Masters.

**KOIN-WEDNESDAY—940 Kc.**  
 6:15—Market Report.  
 6:20—Koin Clock.  
 7:00—It Happened in Hollywood.  
 7:15—Koin Clock.  
 7:30—Ball Room.  
 8:15—When a Girl Marries.  
 8:30—Romance of Helen Trent.  
 8:45—Our Best Sunday.  
 9:00—The Goldbergs.  
 9:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.  
 9:30—Consumer News.  
 9:45—Years Sincerely.  
 10:00—Big Sister.  
 10:00—The J. Henry's Real Life Stories.  
 10:30—Organist.  
 10:45—Orchestra.  
 11:00—This and That.  
 11:20—Swing Serenade.  
 11:45—News.  
 12:00—Betty and Bob.  
 12:15—Myrt and Marge.  
 12:30—Hiltop House.  
 12:45—Scattergood Balms.  
 1:15—Dr. Susan.  
 1:30—Singer's Sam.  
 1:45—When We Were Young.  
 2:00—Fletcher Wiley.  
 2:15—Hello Again.  
 2:45—Singer.  
 3:00—Newspaper of the Air.  
 4:00—Blue Rhythm.  
 4:15—Singer.  
 4:30—Roadmaster.  
 4:45—Mystery.  
 5:00—Symphony Orchestra.  
 6:30—American Viewpoints.  
 7:00—mom a' Andy.  
 7:15—Little Show.  
 7:30—Orchestra.  
 8:00—Honolulu Bound.  
 8:30—News, Views, Sports Reviews.  
 8:45—Sagebrush Symphony.  
 9:15—Trainer.  
 9:30—Orchestra.  
 10:00—Fire Star Final.  
 10:15—Hello Again.  
 10:30—Orchestra.

## The Safety Valve

Letters From Statesman Readers

To the Editor:

In this America where nationwide polls roll up the votes on problems of marriage, divorce, politics and pulchritude; where fishermen and hunters high-tail it to the woods; streams like beer to home; "fled stamps, have citizens and guests lost their enthusiasm for the rights and privileges they enjoy?

Flag waving in foreign countries may be enforced, failure to be energetically demonstrative at military reviews may attract punishment and American persecution; nevertheless our American individualism will not lessen if men remove their hats and all stand at attention when the flag of the United States of America passes in review. The flag did pass in review Friday evening in the American Legion parade in Salem; the crowd jubiled. Here, at least, is another job for patriots—not alone for the legion, not alone for the schools, but for each person who calls himself an American.

ESTHER RUEDY, Salem (21 other signers).

### Marshfield Bids Mott

MARSHFIELD, Aug. 15.—(P)—The Marshfield chamber of commerce today invited Congressman James Mott to attend the state Isaac Walton convention August 25-28 and inspect the site for a proposed national park between Cape Arago state park on Coos bay and Coquille river.

## On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

The President and the Summer IV

The Challenge to the Opposition

The congressional victory over the pending bill may prove to be far more than a temporary business revival is concerned. The president has predicted that it will be the beginning of a real forward movement.

Two things come to mind. One is that, whereas the recent congress certainly turned down some administration measures, the power of the administrative agencies and of certain congressional committees, notably the temporary national economic committee, to harass the business world continues. The amount of energy, nerves and money being spent by the industries of this country to prepare material for governmental investigations and to defend themselves before investigators, and the effect of some of these investigations upon the efficiency of the companies and upon the temper of their executives cannot be computed.

A subpoena by the TNEC means the turning upside down of the executive and bookkeeping departments of whole industries, to the economic benefit of neither a wage earner nor stockholder, but only for the financial benefit of lawyers and public relations counsel. It means in every single case attacks of the jitters. For today the business executive, be he, like Ophelia, as pure as ice and as chaste as snow, does not escape calumny.

The business leader is never completely sure what the law—some administrative decree—allows him to do nor how his case before one of these hearings will be presented to the public through the press.

In these hearings there are no rules of evidence, such as obtain in courts, and anything at all can be dragged in, relevant or not, including the personal politics of the man under fire, who is much less protected in his personal and private opinions than is a WPA worker under the Hatch bill.

In his dispatch from Washington last Friday Mr. Arthur Krock revealed most illuminatingly the contents of a specific subpoena—the one issued to the Jones & Laughlin Steel company. If any trade union in the country ever received such a subpoena, such a howl would go up from organized labor as the nation has never known, and we would have the Civil Liberties Union fulminating in the public press.

This is only to say that the methods, the procedures and the spirit in which agencies are administered are quite as important as the laws under which they operate and have enormous repercussions upon the economy.

The sense of not being trusted paralyzes initiative. The fear of doing something that may be interpreted as wrong—according to very arbitrary interpretations—results in a preference for doing as little as possible. This is glaringly apparent under all super-bureaucratic regimes, such as soviet Russia, where initiative is continually paralyzed by fear of a purge.

Thus, if the administration wants to make its evil prophecies come true and then blame con-

gressional action for the calamity, it still has the power to do so.

But the opposition, also, can contribute to fulfilling the worst apprehensions.

It so happens that the rejection of the deficit spending philosophy and the lessening of the threat of future government competition with business occurred in an economic phase which Secretary Hanes, apparently forgetful of the president's warning, has since described as the beginning of a real forward movement.

The opposition should take warning not to emulate the president's tactics of attributing current and subsequent events to the fulfillment or the frustration of legislative acts. The devotees of the confidence school of thought, to which unfortunately a majority of the republican platform planners apparently belong, may be confirmed by the action of this congress and by more favorable business conditions, in faith that the tide has turned and that recovery will go from strength to strength by mere negativism so far as government is concerned.

If the opposition gambles its own and the country's future on such wishful thinking, the president's prophecy is likely to be fulfilled.

Basic changes have occurred in the American temper in the last six years, and even more basic changes have occurred and go on occurring in the world we live in. The new deal has realized those changes and sought to adapt the policy of the nation to them. It—and any other conceivable government—was, and would have been and will be hampered, in making an intelligent, systematic, consistent program, by inherent difficulties in our constitutional system which need the candid consideration of thoughtful citizens.

The new deal has also been hampered by its own confusion, inconsistency, animus, impetuosity and slogans.

But if the opposition contents itself with attacking new deal platitudes with old deal platitudes that belong to a no-longer existing epoch it will disappoint millions who, drifting away from the new deal, are nevertheless still looking for a constructive program in the domestic and international sphere.

Clearly, a return to laissez-faire economic and monetary policies is impossible in the world as presently constituted, and promises even less success in the future than, on the record, it produced in the closing phase of the great depression.

What we need if we are to continue to maintain the American democratic republic is not the rescinding of laws regulating industry but the rationalization of the laws and their administration.

What we need is not the withdrawal of government from the economic field but the integration of government activities with the private economy in a balanced and rational system whereby, under just and reasonable rules, each complements, supports and assists the other.

The economies of all democratic nations are today mixed economies, of laissez-faire and government planning, and the task of statesmanship for our country is to work out and apply the concerted policies and the synchronized measures which will enable us to get the best of both systems rather than what we now have—an inchoate and frustrated confusion that leads to a combination of the worst of both systems.

It takes brains and character, the willingness to make sacrifices all around and an enormous portion of disinterestedness. But failure to reach such a synthesis is responsible for what we most deplore in the world at present: the collapse of democratic systems. Either we shall find it, or our democracy will go, too.

We, like the rest of the world, are living in dangerous times, when rapid institutional changes in the internal society are aggravated by the incalculable load of risks inherent in international tensions.

The novelties and complexities of the problem call for the finest articulation and coordination of that deliberate sense of the community to which the founders of the nation successively appealed in the most critical former years of our history—years no more critical than these.

The function of the opposition, therefore, must be more than to oppose and to counsel retreat. It must be to construct. The opposition needs a program, written with wide-open courageous eyes. It needs a program which needs a presidential candidate. Copyright, 1939, New York Tribune, Inc.

## Jobless Menacing Democracy, View

Rep. Angell Says Congress Didn't Solve Nation's Important Ills

PORTLAND, Aug. 15.—(P)—Democratic processes are weakening and unless the problem of getting people back on private payrolls is solved, we cannot save them, Representative Homer Angell, republican, said today.

The 76th congress did not do much toward solving serious problems, Angell declared. He said the unemployed had increased in the last six years, agriculture was at its lowest ebb and the public debt had reached a peak of \$45,000,000,000.

Congress' reassertion of its independence was one of the significant developments, he said.

At The Dalles central labor council the northwest was in danger of losing further federal development appropriations unless it showed more interest in Bonneville power.

He predicted The Dalles would become an industrial city of 150,000 if it took advantage of cheap Bonneville power, Columbia river navigation and the raw materials in its area.

## Italians Dislike Hitler, Germans, Travelers Aver

PORTLAND, Aug. 15.—(P)—Italians don't like Hitler and think all Germans are barbarians, two pretty Portland girls who returned recently from a bicycle-train tour of Europe, said today.

Mary Meredith, government stenographer, and Shirley Siegner, said bomb shelter construction makes Hyde park in London look like a WPA project.

Other of the girls' views: "Upper classes are opposed to Mussolini, but the masses like him.

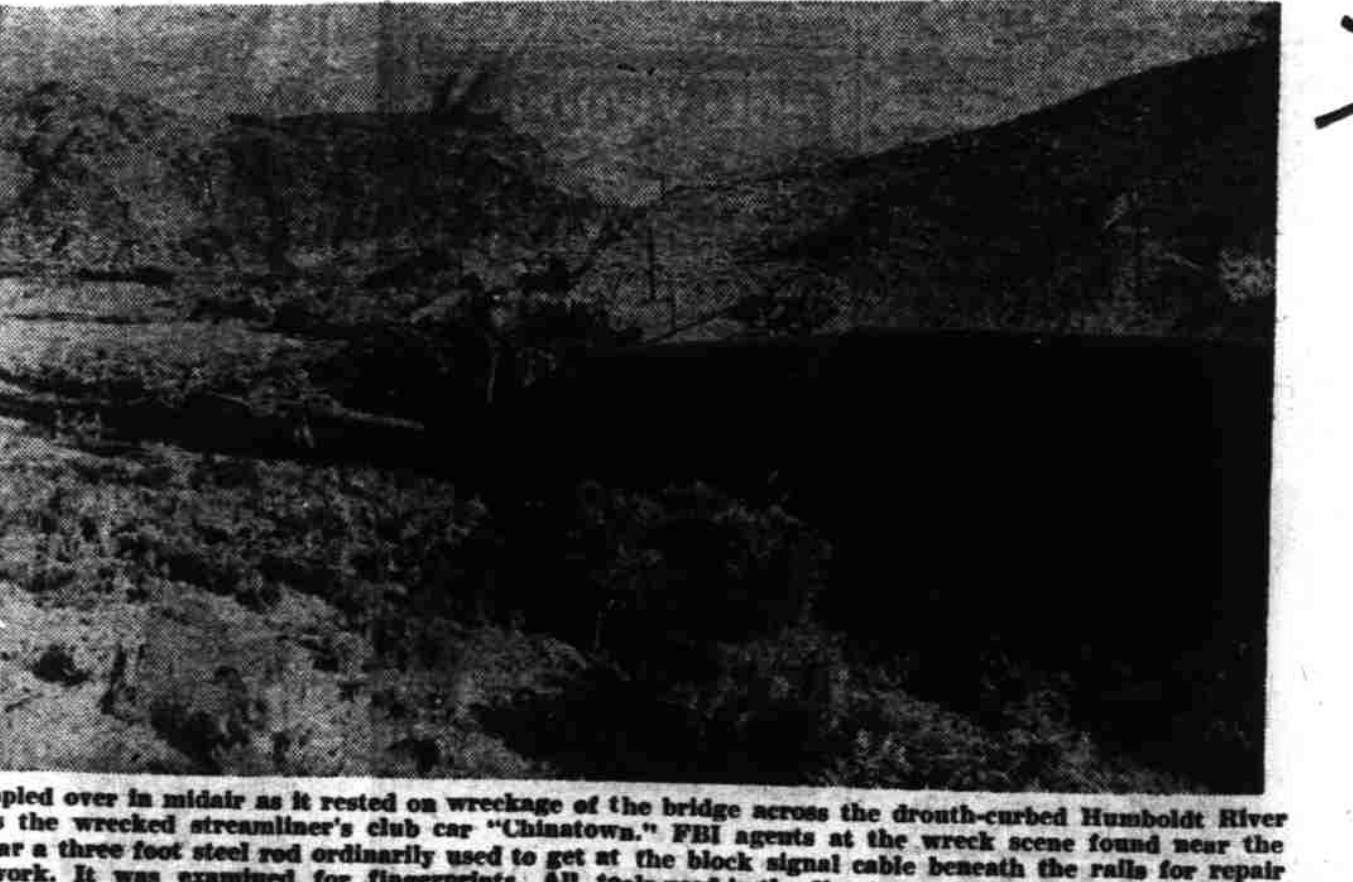
Germans think President Roosevelt should mind his own business and England thinks he is "wonderful for helping prevent war."

Italian soldiers are not respected by Germans.

## Survivors Examine Shrouded Bodies at Wreck



**Bodies of those who died in the most serious train wreck in years are pictured above lined at the tracks near the scene of the disaster. Survivors are examining the broken remains covered with blankets on the wild Nevada prairie. Only 87 of the 140 passengers on the luxury train escaped unharmed. Twenty were killed.—(I.L.N.)**



**Flopped over in midair as it rested on wreckage of the bridge across the drouth-curbed Humboldt River is the wrecked streamliner's club car "Chinatown." FBI agents at the wreck scene found near the car a three foot steel rod ordinarily used to get at the block signal cable beneath the rails for repairs work. It was examined for fingerprints. All tools used in the disastrous plot were railway tools, rescuers say.—(I.L.N.)**