The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1651

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

Charles A. Sprague, President

Member of the Associated Press

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Congress Scans Neutrality

When congressmen convene today at the president's call to consider primarily his proposed amendments in the neutrality law, they will cast a careful glance across the Atlantic to determine just what this situation is which called them back to work ahead of schedule; and they will discover that is a situation even more grave than existed when the call was issued. At the time, the war showed signs of being confined to Germany, Poland, France and England; now Russia is involved in some indefinable manner and there is a serious threat that it will spread further and in unpredictable directions. History moves at a gallop in times like these.

The president's request for a "cash and carry" amendment was based upon the lineup of nations as of a week ago, and was frankly a move to help the democracies by "methods short of war" so far as the United States was concerned, and just as frankly, it was a matter of opportunism. The changed situation demands a re-examination of the issue.

When this issue first arose, it was The Statesman's opinion that the United States ought to make it possible for munitions makers here to supply the democracies what they could come and get and pay for. Foremost of our reasons for so believing was the undeniable fact that, the better the allies fared and the quicker they won, the less danger of this country's involvement. Our reasoning also led to a belief that it was not trading with the allies, but loaning them money and credit, that played a part in our involvement in the struggle which we are beginning to call from necessity for differentiation, "World War I."

There are a great many other arguments—among them the benefit of an outlet for manufactured munitions, for the development of a munitions industry which would enhance our own preparedness—and also a number of arguments which might be marshaled on the contrary side of the case. Press and public have, in fact, argued themselves blue in the face on this issue in the past two weeks, and argument is becoming wearisome. So for the present we will limit our discussion to two other aspects of the situation:

First, it should be generally recognized that though one group favors an arms embargo and another favors a cash and carry policy, both want the United States to stay out of war. This sentiment, indeed, is shared by workingmen as represented by their unions, and industry as represented by the National Association of Manufacturers. Since the nation is almost unanimous in the desire and the determination to keep out of the war, there is no reason for opposing sides in the debate to impugn motives. Calm reasoning ought to prevail—and there is greater need for it than ever before in this nation's history!

Second, the decision is for congress to make, not the president; and we emphasize this even though we happen to agree, for once, with the occupant of the White House. There was a tendency at the capital in the first few hysterical days after war was declared, to brand this an "emergency" which ought once more, as in 1933, to cause an abrogation of congressional powers. There is no such condition here, and it must not happen again. The present outlook is that the president will have his way, unless re-examination in the light of the changed situation casts more doubt upon the advisability of amending the neutrality act. But he is more likely to gain his objective if he will refrain, as suggested in the foregoing paragraph, from impugning motives of his opponents and from any appearance of seeking to dictate to congress.

Charles M. Schwab

At age 18 Charles M. Schwab selected steel as his vocation and took a job as stake-driver for the engineering crew of one of the Carnegie companies. A year later he was its chief engineer, and it was not long until he was Andrew Carnegie's right-hand man, then the first president of United States Steel and later the dominating figure in Bethlehem Steel. He was a self-made man. So much may be learned at a glance by scanning Who's Who or the encyclopedias. What interests that portion of the public that is intrigued by contemplation of his career, now that death has brought it to a close, is the secret of his success, his rise to the position of America's No. 1 industrialist.

There is that school of thought which holds that no man may rise so high without trampling ruthlessly upon regiments of his fellow-men, and another school which holds somewhat the opposite view. There is no denying that Schwab seized opportunities and built for himself vast financial power—power which the first group cannot conceive of being anything but a force for evil. On the other hand it must be recalled that in labor relations, "big steel" in recent years has taken consistently a more temperate view than "little steel" or some other sections of industry. It may be recalled that Schwab himself wrote as long ago as 1920:

> "I am myself a believer in the fact that the successful employment of labor does now and will in the future rest more and more upon the recognition: First—of the right of the men to deal with their employers collectively; and Second—upon the privilege of the men, through some kind of profit-sharing, to obtain a direct share in the profits realized upon the articles they themselves are making."

In his abstract thinking, at least, Schwab was ahead of his time on this subject. But after all, whether he was a benefactor to humanity or a ruthless exploiter does not precisely explain his career, for there are and were plenty of other men eager to be either. It's said that he was an engineering genius, a financial genius, a genius for organization. But what constitutes genius? Lacking an actual acquaintanceship, the question stumps us.

But supposing that such a man should write an appraisal of his predecessor—the man after whom he presumably modeled his own life. Is it not reasonable to suppose that he would emphasize most strongly in that appraisal, the points in the other's character and methods that most impressed him, that most appealed to him, that he tried hardest to duplicate? Here are portions of what Schwab wrote about Andrew Carnegie:

> "The tremendous results which Mr. Carnegie secured were always obtained through a spirit of approval and never of criticism. . . . How every man responds under such conditions! . . . I have yet to find the man, however great or exalted his station, who did not do better work and put forth greater effort under a spirit of approval than he would ever do under a spirit of criticism. . . .
>
> "Mr. Carnegie all the years of his life was the simple democrat that we preach of today. He never had a particle of snobbishness in his character, nor could he tolerate it in others."

There is likewise independent evidence that Schwab obtained loyalty and cooperation in the same manner that he attributed to Carnegie; by patting men on the back in token of appreciation of honest effort, and by showing sincerely that he held himself no better than his co-workers.

The Threat in the North

Rare is the man who, following a nocturnal feast on apple pie, ice cream and gingerbread cookies, has not gone back to bed to find himself shortly afterwards perched on a crumbling cliff several hundred feet over a seething maelstrom of icy waters on some distant northerly coast where neither he nor any other man had ever trod; or, if he is a man of different temperament, found himself pinioned to railroad ties while an express train rushes toward him as he struggles to answer the deep yearning within him to break his bonds.

No apple pie, ice cream, or gingerbread cookies have the peoples of the Scandinavian lands, or of the Baltic states, munched in the past 20 years—unless it be the fresh pastry of independence in the case of the latter—but for the position in which they find themselves now they might as well have done so. News dispatches yesterday described Estonia as blockaded by Russia, and all three of the Baltic countries "bobbing helplessly, like corks on turbulent waters, in the surge of events which struck Poland and which may at any time be directed against them."

Sweden, especially, is threatened by the progress of events on the continent. Her present sympathies are with England, but her citizens accuse the English of "neglect," since the British blockade has affected Swedish commerce with Germany and even neutral countries, and a British embargo has cut off vital coal supplies to both Norway and Sweden. More threatening, however, is the attitude of Germany, which has already given the Swedes to understand that she is willing to trade with them if they are ready to enter a barter agreement to supply Sweden with coal in return for iron ore. The Swedes are not blind to the "—or else" method of Nazi barter, but they resent the lack of sympathy which they think has marked the British attitude toward them.

Absorption of the Baltic states by Russia would perhaps be more of a tragedy of principle rather than an overwhelming diplomatic or strategic defeat for the allies, on whom their hopes for continued independence must rest. A far greater loss would be the overrunning or even peaceable seduction of Denmark, Norway and Sweden by the Germans and Russians. Not only would the losses in strategic advantage and in war materials be immense, but the final blackout of the thoroughly democratic rule in the three Scandinavian monarchies would be an irreparable moral defeat.

The small states in northern Europe will need inspired leadership in the next few months, together with a firm assurance that the cause of independence to which they devote themselves will be worth the struggle. They should by all agencies receive support in every form, material as well as moral, from the states whose allies they would be if they rose against the threatened incursions of the German-Russian hordes.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

First winter and summer of Applegate families in Oregon: 9-21-39
pork and peas staples:

(Concluding from yesterday:) Quoting the Jesse R. Applegate book further: "Our first winter was mild. I can recall but one snow storm and this snow disappeared in a few hours. We had no team nor wagon and could not borrow. (This made it necessary for Jesse A. to gather and carry chips and sticks for fuel, so he remembered it.)

"I went to school all that winter. We children followed a footpath through wild shrubbery higher than our heads. After a rain we were well sprinkled from the wet bushes, and often arrived at the school house thoroughly soaked. (The wild shrubbery is still there, after 95 years, if the school house was north of the old mission's first three houses, which this columnist thinks it was.)

"We considered ourselves fortunate if we were dry by noon. I can remember no play time, no games, not even tag. The last school day I recall must have been near the close of the term, for I went from the old well near the school house door to the fence on the mission farm and saw that the wheat was as high as the fence.

"Our people harvested on the mission farm, using sickles and scythes to cut the grain, which was afterward bound into bundles or sheaves. My work was to stack the sheaves into shocks. . . . By harvesting this crop our people supplied themselves with grain to take to the new settlement. The wheat was the red bearded variety. (The Applegates of the second generation, mostly sons of Jesse and Charles, became in after years bonanza farmers in Yoncalla and Scotts valleys, Douglas county, using the then most modern machinery and in harvest time hiring all the available help of their neighbors, including older brothers of this writer.)

"Many families arrived in the Willamette valley in November and December (1843), and located in different parts of the country. The Waldos, Kaisers, Looneys and others went up the river and settled on the Waldo Hills, Chemeketa and valleys of the Santiam. The Millicans, Bakers, Holmans, Hembrees, Hesses, Birds and others crossed the river and established settlements in the rich valleys of the North and South Yamhill.

"When our families had been established in winter quarters in the deserted mission houses, the country west of the river was explored, and places for settlement selected on a stream called Salt creek, at the eastern base of the Coast Range. In December (1843) Uncle Jesse Applegate established himself there in a shanty or hut. Here he, with one or two young men, resided during the winter, making improvements and preparing a home for his family. The settlement in Salt Creek valley was about three miles north of where the city of Dallas, Polk county, now is. The three Applegate brothers located on three adjoining sections, since known on the township map as the donation claims of James Frederick, A. H. Whitley and George Brown.

"When our families started west again, we crossed the Willamette river in the ferry boat which father built during the winter. Taking a southerly course between the hills and the river to Salt Creek valley, then west through a low gap in the range of hills (Eola Hills) six miles north of The Mills (now Salem), we traveled west about nine miles and kindled our last campfire on the bank of a branch of Salt creek under the brow of the Coast mountain range.

"In order to make the move, a team had been hired or borrowed. There may have been more than one team, although I can recall but one.

"This was the beginning of the first road in Polk county. The road was laid out before there was a county. . . . Our camp fire was in a grove of large oak trees. The three camp fires were close together and lighted the avenues between the trees up to a dark canopy of leaves overhead. We children played games in the grove early in the evening. . . . Our second camp scene in the grove of oaks was brilliant while it lasted. Uncle Jesse

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"Redheads Are Lucky"

By Vera Brown

Chapter 32.

Later, as the two drank their coffee and Handsome slept, Dr. Christian diagnosed the case as, "Alcoholism, of couse. But I wonder where he's been. He's half starved."

Meanwhile. Mike was saying to herself: "I can't leave him alone here. If I report in sick to the office, they might come here." Mike's cheeks flushed for she knew that Bob Kenyon would drive down at noon to see how she was.

"I'll get a nurse by the time you want to go to work," Dr. Christian promised.

Risk Reckoned.

Mike knew the risk she ran having Handsome in her apartment, but there seemed nothing to do about it at the moment. She and Dr. Christian talked it over. They agreed that Handsome should be in the country. They thought and planned. . . . Where could he go to recuperate?

The husky athlete was recovering rapidly. Two days later, Handsome told Mike about those two months he had been missing.

"At first, I was desperate. I thought you'd never want to see me again. Then, I guess, I just started drinking. I woke up in a little town up in Maine. I don't know how I got there, but I must have caught a ride on a freight." His head sunk lower. "I didn't have a sou. They arrested me for vagrancy. Kept me in jail for 30 days."

"They didn't recognize you?" Mike held her voice steady.

"I didn't shave, and I wouldn't tell them anything about myself. When they let me go, I started right back to you. . . . I didn't have much to eat. I was scared I'd get arrested again. When I got here, that fellow was here." Tears came to Handsome's eyes. He was still weak and sick. She bent and kissed his forehead.

"Don't think anything more about it now."

Desperate.

Mike was in a constant state of desperation that Bob would suspect something. She finally was forced to tell him that her brother was in town, ill at her apartment. She also told him Dr. Christian was taking care of him. Bob immediately tried to help and he almost drove Mike crazy.

When the series playoff began in Detroit, Handsome listened to the ball game on the little radio in Mike's apartment. What he thought or what he felt he never told anybody. It seemed to be a turning point in his life.

When Mike came home that evening he was in bed. During the night, she could hear him pacing up and down the floor in his room. But this seemed to be his fight. She could do nothing for him.

Next night when she came home from work, Dr. Christian was with Handsome. "I think we've got the answer!" he said.

Larry's Future?

"To Larry's future?" Mike asked.

"That's it." Dr. Christian was beaming. "My dad lives up in Northern Michigan. Near Iron Mountain. He's got a small farm. Just putters about. I think he will take Handsome for the winter."

Handsome met her eyes squarely and smiled: "I'm hitting the comeback trail hard, Skipper."

"How can we get him out of town?" Mike asked.

"I'm driving through next week, with Mrs. Christian. He can go with us." After the doctor had gone, Handsome seemed happy indeed.

"Just give me another chance, Skipper." His face clouded. "I'll need a little money."

"We'll get that, somehow." Mike assured him.

"I can't take any more from you, Mike."

"You won't have to."

Mike went to Wish Malone the next night. "You've been a grand friend, Wish. I need money badly. There's sickness in the family. I want you to . . . to sell my ring."

She held out the diamond which Handsome had given her that first summer. Wish knew quite a lot about diamonds. Ball players generally do. They like to buy them.

"I thought you might know one of the younger boys who'd like a stone cheap."

"Why don't you just borrow on it?" Wish asked.

"Better Sell It."

"Because I'll need more than that. Besides, I'd never went to wear it again. It's better to sell it."

Wish's face had a wry grin on it. "There's a rookie pitcher in Newark that wants to pick up a good diamond. You know, young Bensen." Both Mike and Wish knew quite well that Bensen was one of the "hopes" being developed to fill Handsome's place.

"Tell him he can have the ring for $400. It's worth $600, at least."

"Nothing from Handsome?" Wish asked as she was leaving. "We've got to hear some time."

Mike dropped her head, was silent. She hated to deceive Wish. But it was best. Handsome had to prove himself to all of them! And he would, she believed.

Dr. Christian was to leave town three days later. Wish telephoned Mike at her office and sent the money for her. He had managed to wangle $400 from Bensen.

(To be continued.)

Radio Programs

KSLM—THURSDAY—1360 Kc.

6:30—Milkman's Melodies.
7:30—News.
7:45—Symphonic Strings.
8:00—Morning Meditations.
8:15—Sally's Sallies.
8:30—News.
8:45—Opening of Special Session of Congress.
10:30—News.
10:45—President Roosevelt.
11:50—Morning Magazine.
11:45—Women in the News.
12:05—Value Parade.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
12:45—Musical Salute.
1:00—Johnny Magee Orchestra.
1:15—Interesting Facts.
1:30—Harold Turner.
1:45—Elias Breeskin Orchestra.
2:00—Let's Play Bridge.
2:15—The Johnson Family.
2:30—News.
2:45—Manhattan Mother.
3:00—Feminine Fancies.
3:30—Industry's Attitude Toward War.
3:45—Fulton Lewis, jr.
4:00—Sinfonietta.
4:15—Haven of Rest.
4:45—Victor Vincent Orchestra.
5:00—Johnny Davis Orchestra.
5:30—The Continentals.
5:45—The Airliners.
6:00—Dinner Hour Melodies.
6:45—Tonight's Headlines.
7:00—Hilo Serenaders.
7:15—News Behind the News.
7:30—The Green Hornet.
8:00—News.
8:15—Laff Club.
8:30—Moonlight Melodies.
8:45—Show of Science.
9:00—Newspaper of the Air.
9:15—Elias Breeskin Orchestra.
9:30—Henry King Orchestra.
9:45—Fulton Lewis, jr.
10:00—Muzzy Marcellino Orchestra.
10:15—Charles Operui Hawaiians.
10:30—Leon Mojica Orchestra.
11:00—Tomorrow's News Tonight.
11:15—Jim Walsh Orchestra.
11:30—Rhythm Rascals.
11:45—Midnight Melodies.

KOIN—THURSDAY—940 Kc.

6:15—Market Reports.
6:20—KOIN Klock
7:45—News.
8:00—Breakfast Bugle.
8:15—When a Girl Marries.
8:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
8:45—Our Gal Sunday.
9:00—Goldbergs.
9:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
9:30—Consumer News.
9.45—Mary Lee Taylor.
10:00—Big Sister.
10:15—Real Life Stories.
10:30—Brenda Curtis
10:45—European Broadcast.
11:00—This and That.
11:30—Fashion Chats
11:45—News.
12:00—Pretty Kitty Kelly.
12:15—Myrt and Marge.
12:30—Hilltop House.
12:45—Stepmother.
1:00—Singer.
1:15—Dr. Susan.
1:30—Singin' Sam.
1 45—Scattergood Baines.
2:00—Fletcher Wiley.
2:15—Hello Again.
2:30—Songs.
2.45—Speed, Inc.
3.00—Newspaper of the Air.
4.00—Orchestra.
4:30—Shadows.
4:45—Dance Time.
5:00—Major Bowes.
6:00—Workshop.
6:30—American Viewpoints.
6:45—Organist.
7:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
7:15—Parker Family.
7:30—Joe E. Brown.
8:00—Ask-It-Basket.
8:30—Strange as It Seems.
9:00—Everybody Wins.
9:30—Sports Mirror.
9:55—European Broadcast.
10:00—Five Star Final.
10:15—Nightcap Yarns.
10:30—Orchestra.

KGW—THURSDAY—620 Kc.

6:30—Sunrise Serenade.
7:00—News.
7:15—Trail Blazers.
7:30—Originalities.
7:45—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Swinging Strings.
8:15—The O'Neills.
8:30—Stars of Today.
8:59—Arlington Time Signal.
9:00—Cellist.
9:15—Me and My Shadow.
9:30—Meet Miss Julia.
9:45—Dr. Kate.
10:00—Betty and Bob.
10:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
10:30—Valiant Lady.
10:45—Hymns of All Churches.
11:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
11:15—Ma Perkins.
11:30—Pepper Young's Family.
11:45—The Guiding Light.
12:00—Backstage Wife.
12:15—Stella Dallas.
12:30—Vic & Sade.
12:45—Midstream.
1:00—Organ Concert.
1:15—Orchestra.
1:45—Singer.
3:00—Stars of Today.
2:15—I Love A Mystery.
2:30—Woman's Magazine.
3:00—Easy Aces.
3:15—Keen, Tracer of Lost Persons.
3:30—News.
3:45—Stars of Today.
4:00—Rudy Vallee.
5:00—Good News of 1940.
6:00—Music Hall.
7:00—Pennsylvanians.
7.15—Orchestra.
8:15—Symphony Hour.
9:15—Arabian Nights.
9:45—Orchestra.
10.00—News Flashes.
10:15—Midget Auto Races.
10:30—Orchestra.
11:00—News.
11:15—Orchestra.

KEX—THURSDAY—1180 Kc.

6:30—Musical Clock.
7:00—Family Altar Hour.
7:30—Trail Blazers.
7:45—Financial Service.
8:00—Dr. Brock.
8:30—National Farm & Home.
9:30—Patty Jean.
9:45—Science Program.
10:00—Home Institute.
10:30—News.
10:45—Melodic Strings.
11:00—Symphony Program.
11:15—Musical Chats.
11:30—Favorite Waltzes.
11:45—Musical Chats.
12:00—Smile Parade.
12:30—News.
12:45—U. S. Dept. Agriculture.
1:00—Market Reports.
1:05—The Quiet Hour.
1:45—Popular Melodies.
2:00—Curbstone Quiz.
2:15—Financial and Grain Reports.
2:20—Lost and Found Items.
2:30—News.
2:35—Orchestra.
2:45—Box Score Extra.
3:00—Portland on Parade.
3:15—Luther Laymen Singers.
3:30Fables in Rhythm.
3:45—European Summary.
4:00—Musical Comedy Revue.
4:30—It's Up to You.
5:00—Orchestra.
6:00—1001 Wives.
6.30—Concert Salon.
7:00—Frank Watanabe.
7:15—Music.
7:45—Orchestra.
8:00—Now and Then.
8:15—News.
10:00—Classics for Today.
10:30—Orchestra.
11:00—This Moving World.
11:15—Organist.

KOAC—THURSDAY—550 Kc.

9:00—Today's Programs.
9:03—Homemakers' Hour.
9:30—Home Garden Hour.
10:00—Weather Forecast.
10:01—Music.
10:30—Views of the News.
10:45—Music.
11:00—Variety.
11:30—Music of the Masters.
12:00—News.
12:15—Farm Hour.
6:00—Dinner Concert.
6:15—News.
6:30—Farm Hour.
7:30—Music.
8:00—Cities of the World.
8:15—Music.
8:30—Guard Your Health.
8:45—Music of the Masters.

School Safety Is Urged on Drivers

The Salem police department is not going to stage any brief, concentrated drive to bring about safe-driving practices by motorists passing school grounds but it will keep a regular watch to see that the city's school children are protected, Chief Frank A. Minto said yesterday.

The chief called on motorists to cooperate in the department's goal of going through this school year without a serious school child accident.

"We want motorists to help by observing school safety lanes, in front of the buildings and at the crossings set out for children to use in reaching their homes," the chief said. "Motorists should be especially careful to watch for children on bicycles at street intersections."

Children, the chief emphasized, are difficult to regulate and therefore it particularly behooves motorists to be on the alert for them.

On the Record

By DOROTHY THOMPSON

Senator Borah and Neutrality

If Senator Borah is correct in his analysis of the nature and meaning of this war, the course he recommends deserves consideration. But if he is fundamentally wrong in his basic premise, then the course he recommends is full of folly.

Dorothy Thompson

This column believes that his premise is wrong. This is not, as he thinks, a war of rival imperialisms. It is a revolutionary war. Its object is not to effect reasonable adjustments which will give greater justice to nations suffering from a lack of raw materials and commercial outlets. Its object is to change the whole structure of human society, to destroy all existing Western forms of political and economic organization and to substitute for them a new model which will not retain a remnant of what since Greece and Rome has been known as Western civilization.

• • •

Because the British and the French failed for five years to understand the nature of National Socialism, there is a war today. Had they not shared Senator Borah's optimism they would have halted this revolution when the Treaty of Locarno was broken. If the issue had been one of colonies and raw materials—that is to say, of imperialistic claims—Great Britain at least would have made great sacrifices rather than the much greater sacrifice of war. As late as the summer of this year the British government hoped that war could be avoided by such adjustments. That was the motive behind the conversations conducted in London in July between Dr. Wohltat, of German Economics Ministry, and Mr. Robert Hudson and Sir Horace Wilson. The government of Great Britain discussed the rehabilitation of the German economy and the stimulation of German trade with British financial assistance. A plan was envisaged whereby colonial adjustments could be made.

But no such adjustments could be made, because it is not in the nature of National Socialism to modify itself. Should it open its rigid system at any point, the whole structure would be menaced. It cannot come to rest except to gather itself together for a new drive. It describes itself as a "dynamism," and the description is apt.

• • •

Senator Borah, throughout his Thursday speech, was talking not about this war, but about twenty years ago. Even at that he indulged in very daring assumptions. He assumes that had the present neutrality legislation existed in 1917 we would have kept out of the last war. When the neutrality legislation was framed two years ago, Senator Borah says, there was no war of any moment anywhere. That is correct, but this column opposed the neutrality legislation then, on the ground that it was a travesty of international law and was more likely to get us into war than to keep us out, for it is certain as logical to argue that we stayed out of the last war for three years because it was paying us to be neutral and because the operation of traditional neutrality was actually aiding the side on which our sympathies and interests lay.

It is also a very keen assumption for Senator Borah to make in arguing that the sacrifice we made in the last war was futile. We went into the last war because the overwhelming opinion of this country was that it was better for our interests that Great Britain should win than for Germany to do so. And if we consider the kind of peace treaties that a victorious Germany made with the Bolshevik Russia she herself helped to create, and with Rumania, we were probably right.

• • •

But analogies with 1914-'18 are completely beside the mark. What now confronts Great Britain and France is the conjunction of two powers under absolute despotism whose purpose is revolutionary, not imperialistic in any previous sense of that word. And this revolutionary war knows no neutrality from the outset. What does Senator Borah think is the purpose of the German-American Bund in this country? What does he think is the purpose of the Communist party? Is he in the least misled by the fact that Messrs. Kuhn and Kunze speak beneath a portrait of George Washington, and Mr. Browder likes to adorn his halls with portraits of Lincoln? Does he not know that, both these "legal" organizations are nothing but conspiratorial bodies carrying out in this country, on this soil, policies which are laid down in the Kremlin and by Ernst Bohle's office for foreign organization and propaganda in Germany?

True that the two revolutionary organizations are still in this country, at loggerheads. But their propaganda approaches each other even now, ever since the Russo-German pact. In the interpretation of both the "Weckruf und Beobachter" and "The Daily Worker," this war is an imperialistic war. It is 1914-'18 all over again—they both agree. And what both want is the destruction of Great Britain as the greatest international stabilizing force against world revolution that exists.

A synthesis of the German and Russian revolutions is already being made. The old Bolsheviks are purged in Russia and the Conservatives are purged in Germany. The immensely efficient German military machine is now backed up by the vast resources of the Soviet Union, which will be developed and exploited by German engineers and technicians. A technical mission has already left for Moscow. We are seeing the conjunction of Nazi

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News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—When Stalin machine-gunned his way up beside Hitler in Poland, Mr. Roosevelt gave deep consideration to his cash-and-carry views—and to his secondary hope of returning to an international law basis.

In fact he started reconsidering about a week before the event as he had reason to believe Russia might drop her neutral pose.

The same thoughts that probably have occurred to you developed that early among his advisers . . . The vision of Russia opening a back door for Hitler to Latin American raw materials and even to our planes, arms and munitions in case the embargo is repealed . . . The possibility of Germany, Russia and Japan using the new American policy to conquer Europe, Asia and Africa, and thus effecting a purpose exactly opposite the intentions of the Roosevelt policy . . . A new light seemed to be cast on the whole matter.

Upon reconsideration, Mr. Roosevelt decided he was right in the first place (watch his message), and for the following reasons:

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1. Hitler has no cash, Russia and Japan have very little. On the other hand Britain and France have nearly one billion in gold, 825,000,000 in cash deposits and 3,000,000,000 in securities. As a practical matter, Britain and France would still be the beneficiaries of the Bloom bill or a return to international law.

2. The Trans-Siberian railway, even with its double track, is not anything like American railways in efficiency of equipment. Its limitations would hinder Hitler in using this door, to the same extent that Russia's internal needs for oil and raw materials prevent him from reaping the full benefits of his trade pact with the soviets.

3. The British navy might be able to establish a blockade in the Pacific against the Russians (based on Singapore.)

4. The only Pacific Russian port of Vladivostok freezes in winter so no advantage could be taken for six months in any event. The Russian ports of Murmansk and Archangel on the Arctic are open most of the year but they are now being watched very carefully by the British.

5. If the Japanese join the German-Russian rolling cordon, all considerations would have to be changed, but that remains to be seen. (Some also want to see how far the German-Russian cordon rolls.)

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If you want to find the White House banshees these days, don't look out the window (where Mr. Early said they went) or in the moon mists (where Mr. Roosevelt said they existed.) The infiltrating ghosts, Messrs. Corcoran, Cohen and company have in reality been in hiding, under the bed, in the doghouse, and out in the bushes, or should be. No one sent them there, except possibly their conscience. It appears their advice to the president has proved to be no less than 100 per cent wrong since the European crisis started several months ago.

One of their errors was their assumption that the Russians could do no wrong. They accepted completely the orthodox pinko beliefs, first that Russia would be the strongest of the anti-Hitler bloc, and when that assumption proved wrong, that Russia would certainly remain neutral.

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Also bad luck is pursuing the banshees. Baby Banshee Foley (Corcoran man in the treasury as general counsel) hit upon an idea of extending the Vinson-Trammell act to all industry. The act prevents more than 10 per cent profits on shipbuilding for the government or more than 12 per cent on airplane manufacturing. It sounded like a good idea, but before work on it was completed, the ghosts discovered Morgenthau, Edison and Louis Johnson had worked out a modification of the Vinson-Trammell act. The modification proposed to allow manufacturers to deduct liberal amounts for plant expansion after consultation with the government.

Incidentally the better idea is likely to become the administration plan to outlaw profiteering, when the situation gets around to that.

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One banshee plan which seems likely to succeed will make the anti-monopoly (national economic) committee a frying pan for profiteers. Suspect business organizations would be hauled before the committee and have their profits exposed to such publicity as only a senate investigating committee can get.

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