The Oregon Statesman

FOUNDED 1651

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

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Willkie on Lend-Lease Bill

Many members of congress who believe in the objectives of the measure are sincerely disturbed about its broad grant of powers. I urge the majority to examine with these members in the spirit of candor and cooperation every provision to see if the bill's true objective cannot be accomplished by the elimination of unnecessary authority. You of the majority do not need their votes to pass this bill but their approval and the approval of the millions of Americans whom they represent will give us the strength of a united people—a greater strength than that of armament, battleships and airplanes.—Wendell Willkie before senate foreign relations committee.

The circumstances of Wendell Willkie's visit to England might well have given rise to fear that he might lose his balance and "go overboard" for aid to Britain without reservation as to the method and the consequences. For he went without the sobering responsibility that adheres to an official envoy and he was subjected for days to the conscious pressure of Britain's harassed officialdom and the unconscious pressure of witnessing the plight and the pluck of a people fighting for existence.

Confirming the faith of the millions who supported him for the presidency in November, Willkie did not "go overboard." He kept his feet. Before the senate foreign relations committee he confirmed Britain's need, the substantiality of her hope for final victory and the soundness of America's recognition of a common interest justifying the efforts to assist and to bolster British morale embodied in the lend-lease program. All this he did with a fervor that reflected his vivid recollection of all he saw in bomb-cratered England.

But if his testimony was a rebuke to the isolationists and political obstructionists in congress, it was equally a rebuke to the heedless majority leadership which has seemed disposed to ride roughshod over all objections however reasonable—a rebuke all the more effective because it was so temperately administered.

Though it will be purposely misinterpreted on both sides, Willkie enunciated a clear-cut attitude toward the lend-lease bill. He endorsed without qualification its purposes, contributing to their support the weight of his own first-hand information and observation. He questioned the proposed method but, recognizing practical considerations and the time element, did not oppose it. He challenged only the ambiguous and apparently unnecessary items of broad authority granted in the bill to the president; offered sound reasons why the majority should cooperate in correcting and curtailing this authority even though it might pass the bill "as is."

There are two sequels. One concerns the republican leaders who recently were on the point of repudiating their 1940 standard-bearer because he seemed to disagree with them on this issue. Where do they go from here? Is Willkie, or are they, out of step with the 22 million?

The other sequel concerns the bill itself and the "insiders" who have been steering it. Willkie went much more than halfway in the interests of unity. He referred to "my president." But he could not go all the way with the bill as it stands. He arrayed himself with those who feel that for reasons of political perversity—if they are not more sinister—the grant of power to the president, the abrogation of congressional authority, was made too broad.

Two phrases stood out in the post-election discussion. "Loyal opposition" and "unity." The "loyal opposition" has fulfilled its role. "Unity" now is up to the administration. No weighty or unreasonable concession is demanded.

Rumors of War and Impending Peace

War rumors gather like thunderheads, great, black, arch, pervading, until suddenly they disappear as rapidly as mists on a June morning. They have no stability or credibility until one day, suddenly, something substantive happens which explains either their origin, or the cause for their circulation.

As much is true of the most persuasive of all rumors now current, the one that General Franco and Marshal Petain have been asked to serve as go-betweens in arranging an Anglo-Italian armistice. If this is true, or even remotely related to the facts of the Italian political situation, it is the greatest news since the fall of France.

It blew up suddenly on Wednesday when word came that the diminutive Caudillo of Spain was to visit Benito Mussolini on the latter's soil, and was to stop in the ancient city of Villeneuve to see Marshall Petain while on his way to the Italian border. This fact, coupled with the continuous drubbing which the fascist armies have suffered in Albania and Libya, makes speculation altogether too inviting to be easily avoided.

If peace it is to be, it will not be an easy one. There are too many thorny problems to be solved, problems which transcend mere questions of territorial concessions and of the putting down of arms.

There is the question of German participation in an Anglo-Italian peace. Would Hitler consent to it, or would he insist upon investing the Italian peninsula with his own troops as a means of keeping the British from gaining foothold on the continent? Would he go through the forms of maintaining the axis by seeming to maintain the Mussolini regime with the help of German troops, or would he use the familiar formula of protector?

What of the fascist party itself? England tried for over a decade to get along with the thundering pomposities of the black-shirts, even when the breathless vapidities of Gayda and his company of journalists were aimed most at her. She tried appeasement of fascist imperial ambitions in the Hoare-Laval agreement in 1935, and sought to feed candy to Italy through the blockade a year ago. Her gain was war, brought about by fascist party rather than popular demand. Peace might mean the exile of Mussolini to some modern Elba at home or abroad, and the stripping of the fascist party. It could hardly mean a mere cessation of hostilities which would leave the internal policies of Italy unchanged.

These are all pertinent questions, and so is the suggestion of a pan-Latin bloc aligned by the side of Britain. None of them, however, are near solution now, or will be at once even if Mussolini signifies his willingness to talk in terms of peace. The game is by no means played out, and too precipitate action by either party might jeopardize future advantages. Meanwhile, the British still command the Mediterranean, the legions fall back in Libya and Albania, and the shadow of the Germans hovers over the Alps. It is a time of fateful auguries.

Gasoline Tax Fund Diversion

Though perennial defenders of the motor fuel tax funds' sanctity have warned that the "raiders" are busy again, there is little possibility that any of the legislation which may be branded as proposing to "divert" these funds will receive approval.

It is strictly in order to point out however that Oregon, first to invoke this method of taxation for financing highway extension and maintenance, has consistently limited its use to the designated and appropriate purpose—and that it has been almost the only state to avoid "diversion."

But now the trend in other states is back toward the Oregon plan. Last November the voters of eleven states approved constitutional amendments forbidding any other use of motor fuel tax funds, and currently the legislatures of 20 states have before them, or have already passed, resolutions submitting similar amendments.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Our state to be 82 on Friday, our commonwealth 100 on Tuesday, Feb. 18th; great history; great country:

(Continuing from yesterday:) Jesse Applegate, member from Yamhill county, which then continued from Washington county to the California line, from the first day of his service contended that the provisional government did not make a truly American commonwealth, because all its acts, excepting those of the 1844 legislature, were performed or decided by "hand" ballot, that is, in votes declared by the raising of hands, and not ballots cast at polling places.

So he insisted upon and secured an adjournment of the 1845 legislature (which had convened on June 24) from July 5 until August 5 in order to allow the returns from an election of July 25 to be canvassed; a vote on all that had passed before, including the acts of the 1844 legislature.

The vote was 255 for to 22 against, showing a majority of 233 on all that had gone before.

If one wanted to be exacting, he might with reason insist that when the legislature of 1845 reconvened, on August 5, 1845, that really marked the founding of the provisional government. It would be a thousand times more reasonable than to date the founding of the Oregon provisional government from May 2, when a few people gathered to hear the report of a committee appointed by the second and last "wolf" meeting, and wound up by choosing a committee to draft a "constitution and laws," and report their findings on July 5 following, at the same place.

The first "wolf" meeting was on Wallace prairie (now headquarters of the Bush farms), in the building that was intended for the Oregon Institute that by change of name became Willamette University; called at the behest of W. H. Gray, in charge of the erection of that building, he having come from the Whitman mission to the Lee mission. Mr. Beers was at that meeting. He made the motion for calling a second "wolf" meeting, at the house of Joseph Gervais. (The house of the first "wolf" meeting was not used by the Oregon Institute, which was opened in what had been the building of the Indian manual labor school of the Lee mission.)

The second and last "wolf" meeting was held at the house of Joseph Gervais, two miles by trail below the first Lee mission buildings.

Geo. W. LeBreton was secretary, as he had been of the first meeting at the grave side of Ewing Young on Feb. 17, 1841, which adjourned to the one of Feb. 18 at the Lee mission, where, on ORGANIZING the provisional government, he was chosen to fill the office of clerk of courts and public recorder (really Oregon's first secretary of state and so listed in the Blue Book), and so remaining till the day of his death March 4, 1844; killed by an Indian outlaw.

That "wolf" meeting at the Gervais house adopted some rules about bounties on wild animals killing the stock of farmers. That was window dressing. Then it appointed a "committee to take into consideration the propriety of taking measures for the civil and military protection of this colony."

The committee had 12 members: Dr. Ira L. Babcock, Dr. Elijah White, James H. O'Neal, Robert Shortess, Robert Newell, Etienne Lucier, Joseph Gervais, Thomas J. Hubbard, W. H. Gray, Sidney Smith, George Gay and Charles McKay.

That was the committee which called the meeting of May 2, 1843, at Champoeg.

Will the reader please note the official report in the Oregon Archives, made by Geo. W. LeBreton, who was virtually secretary of state and had been so from the founding meeting of Feb. 18, 1841, at the Lee mission. It reads in part:

"The committee (of 12) made their report, which was read, and a motion was made that it be accepted, which was lost. Considerable confusion existed in consequence. It was moved by Mr. LeBreton, and seconded by Mr. Gray, that the meeting divide, preparatory to being counted; those in favor of the objects of this meeting taking the right, and those of a contrary mind taking the left, which being carried by acclamation and a GREAT MAJORITY being found in favor of organization, the greater part of the dissenters withdrew. . . Moved and carried that a committee of nine persons be chosen for the purpose of drafting a code of laws for the government of the community, to be presented to a public meeting to be hereafter called by them, on the 5th day of July next, for their acceptance."

That was all that was new THAT WAS OF IMPORTANCE done at the May 2 meeting at Champoeg, excepting that it was voted that the legislative committee should sit only six days, and that their pay was to be $1.25 a day each.

That was all. There was no 50-52 vote. That was a thing made up some years later, and given all sorts of window dressing. Made up out of whole cloth.

This writer thinks that if the nine members of the committee to make the "constitution and laws" received their $1.25 a day for their six days' sitting, it was made up from subscriptions.

It is the opinion of this writer that such members as Alanson Beers asked for no compensation, nor received any. Probably that is true of the other eight. Geo. W. LeBreton acted as secretary of that committee and he wrote nothing about the pay. The whole nine of the legislative committee were: David Hill, Robert Shortess, Robert Newell, Alanson Beers, Thomas J. Hubbard, James H. O'Neal, Robert Moore, Wm. M. Doty, and W. H. Gray. A rather superior crowd, counting out Gray, who was largely responsible for the 50-52 vote hoax.

(Continued tomorrow.)

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

D.S.D.—Wants to know if it is too early to plant garden. And should she plant peas and beans yet?

That depends upon the soil you have and also upon the spring we all have. I know of a number of people who put in their garden a week ago. If they have the nice sandy or gravelly soil which can be worked early, this is fine—if we have no severe frosts. And frequently we do not have heavy frosts this late in the season. But if the heavy clay variety which packs, you will do much better to stay off it.

Peas can frequently be planted early with considerable success. However, beans, if planted this early, are much more apt to lie and rot in the soil. As a rule it is best to wait until the soil warms up before planting beans.

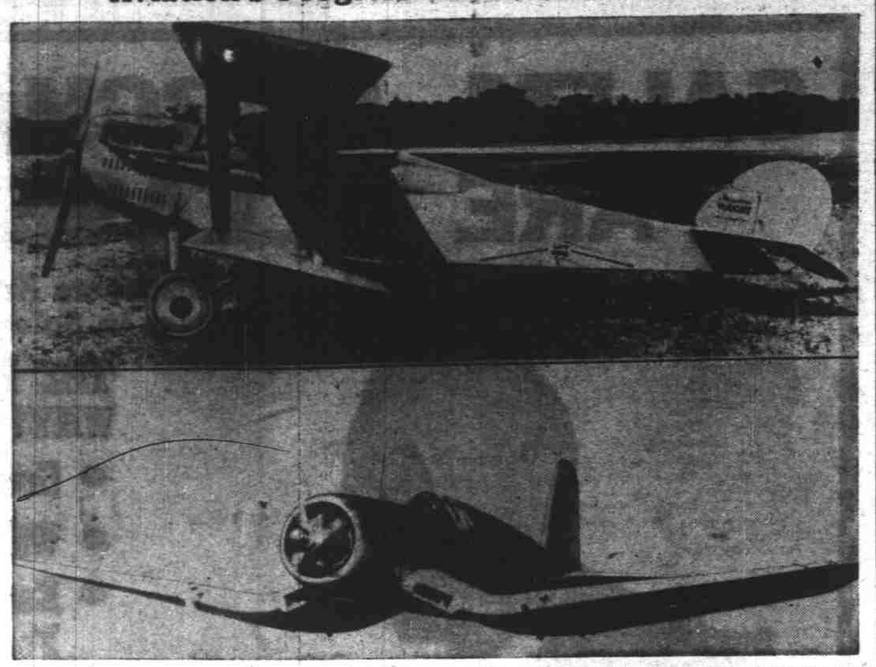
L.M.M.—Wants to know how to care for box, how to fertilize, when to prune.

Box should be trimmed in summer after growth has been made. A mulch of humus on box will greatly increase the vigor and protect the roots from summer heat. Give the box a balanced fertilizer in early spring, to get it off to a good start.

M.E.—Asks if she should not remove the manure mulch from her rose bed.

Instead of removing it, I suggest that she fork it into the soil. Roses grow best with considerable humus in the soil. One still hears rose growers say that fertilizer from cow barns is by far the best for the rose beds.

Aviation's Progress Between World Wars



Twenty-three years of aeronautical development is pictured in striking photos above. Upper photo shows an airplane of 1918, the original Vought VE-7 advanced trainer. In lower picture is the current Vought XF4U-1, heralded as one of the fastest planes built in the US. In 1918 when the army ordered 1600 of the VE-7s (only to cancel the order at signing of the armistice) the 1850 horsepower Pratt & Whitney engine which drives the XF4U-1 at a maximum speed of more than 400 miles per hour would have been considerable incredible.

Wotan's Wedge

By Francis Gerard

A Prelude to Blitzkrieg

Chapter 19 continued

"How should I know?" asked Meredith's voice.

"That's right," said Beef, "how should you? Well, anyway, 'e 'ops on a bus. Goes up on top. And what do I do? I don't go up on top; I 'ops in inside, 'cos you see I can see if anyone comes down, he don't spot me. 'E gets off at the top of Putney 'Ill, but I don't. Not me. I went on a bit further 'cos I seen which way 'e was goin.' Then I pushes the button and nips off about a hundred yards further on. Sure enough I picks him up again. Well, this 'ere Levinsky goes along with me behind him, at a careful distance. Before I knows what 'as 'appened, a car's pulled up and he's talking to a bloke. I waits around a bit so as not to be seen and then, blimey, if he don't get in and the car's off! Then I run like a bloomin' 'are. I was just in time to see the letters and the first three numbers of the registration plate, then the car was too far away for me to get the rest."

"Too bad!" said Meredith.

"It's all right, Sir John. It's all come out better in the wash. I stuck around on the chance and, lumme, it came off, 'cos this 'ere car came back after about an hour and I gets their last number. Note it, please. GUP 7657."

Thanks, Beef," said Meredith. "You're a lucky bloke. GUP is an Essex number. I'll get through to Tremayne right away. So long, Beef! And thanks again."

When Sergeant Beef had hung up the 'phone, Sir John Meredith got through to certain offices at Chelmsford.

"I suppose," he asked the clerk who answered, "that Mr. Tremayne is no longer at the office. He is? What luck. Would you tell him Sir John Meredith would like to speak to him."

A moment later. "Meredith? Tremayne here. What can I do for you?"

"You can get somebody to look up the owner of a car. The registration number is GUP 7657."

"Had a smash or something?"

"No," said Meredith. "But I'm anticipating one."

"Good lord! Is he such a dangerous driver?"

"I rather think he is," Sir John informed the other.

"Well, you know best. Hang on a moment. I'll get someone to look it up. Right you are, here it is—Siegfried Kloffer, 27 Claydon Mansions, Kensington, London, W8."

"Thanks a lot, Tremayne. G' bye!"

Meredith laid down the receiver. "Siegfried Kloffer," he repeated softly.

"What's that, darling?" asked Juanita looking up from her book. "It sounded like a German name."

"It is a German name," replied her husband. Lady Meredith, watching the dark brown face of her husband, saw that queer blaze which she knew so well, in the blue eyes. She asked rather breathlessly, "What are you up to, John?"

"I don't know, Juanita—yet. But I'm going to know."

Mrs. Meredith sighed, then smiled. "Well, I suppose one should be thankful that your retirement is not proving dull. Let me see, since the time you got out of harness, you've handled the business in Arabia, then the Allingham kidnapping case, and now this. John, must you?"

"I promised Sergeant Beef I would look into the circumstances of his nephew's death. That's what I'm doing."

"I suppose you know best," sighed Juanita.

"No, my sweet, I know better," he corrected her. "Let's be grammatical, darling, or Gerard—my author friend—won't report me verbatim."

In happy ignorance of the fact that Meredith already knew him by name and knew him also as an associate of Igor Levinsky, Siegfried Kloffer drove his car down the ramp of the underground garage of the block of apartments in which he lived.

After twelve noon, unless specially rung for, the servants did not bother the tenants of Claydon Mansions. This arrangement suited Kloffer who did not desire to have anyone poking about his rooms during his absence. He went up in the lift—a means of ascent ignored by the police constable in his complaint of the number of stairs earlier that evening, and let himself into his top-floor flat with his key. As he closed the door behind him, he stood very still for a moment or so, a sixth sense warning him that all was not well. He shook his head, calling himself a fool, then, suddenly, one of his five senses confirmed his first instinctive warning.

Kloffer smelt tobacco smoke, not of his own cigarettes, but the less pungent smell of Virginian tobacco.

The intruder was in the drawing-room to the right, the door of which stood ajar. Whistling softly to himself to cover the noise of his movements, Kloffer gently opened the drawer of the hall table where he kept an automatic pistol. His hand was outstretched to pick up the weapon, but his fingers stayed spread in mid-air.

The automatic was gone . . . Well, he would walk in and face whatever there was to be faced. So Siegfried quietly pushed open the drawing room door. He found himself looking down the muzzle of his own automatic, pointing unswervingly at him, the butt gripped firmly in a stranger's hand.

(To be continued)

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Your Federal Income Tax

COMPENSATION OF STATE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

All officers or employees of States, or political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, are required to include in gross income, for Federal income-tax purposes, the compensation received by them during the year as such officers or employees.

Retired officers and employees of States, and political subdivisions thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, who received in 1940 pensions or retirement annuities based on the services rendered by them while in active service as such officers or employees, are required to include such pensions or annuities in gross income for Federal income-tax purposes. If the pension or annuity is paid in whole or in part from a fund derived from amounts deducted from the compensation of such officer or employee while in active service, the amounts so contributed are considered the "consideration paid" for the pension or annuity. The amount received by the retired officer or employee shall be included in gross income each year to the extent of 3 per cent of the "consideration paid," the balance of the annuity payments being excluded in determining gross income for that year. When the aggregate of the amounts thus excluded from gross income equals the "consideration paid," the entire amount thereafter received as a pension or annuity must be included in gross income.

These taxpayers are entitled to the same deductions and credits as are other taxpayers. Dues paid by teachers to professional societies, the price of their subscriptions to educational journals connected with their profession, and traveling expenses, including railroad fares and meals and lodging, incurred in attending teachers' conventions in the United States, if they are not reimbursed for such expenses, are deductible from the compensation received by them as teachers in determining net income for Federal income-tax purposes. Records of such expenditures should be kept to substantiate the deductions claimed.

Campaign expenses and contributions made to political parties or organizations at any time are not deductible. Campaign contributions received by a candidate for a public office are gifts, and not income, so are not required to be included in the gross income for Federal income-tax purposes.

Warns of Nippon Attack

Undersecretary of State under Herbert Hoover, William R. Castle testifies before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, attacking the lend-lease bill. He declared that should the United States become involved in the war this country would be attacked by Japan.

Radio Program

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.

KSLM, 1230 Kc.

6:30—Sunrise Salute.
7:30—News.
7:45—Popular Music.
8:30—News.
8:45—Tune Tabloid.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:45—Melody Mart.
10:00—The World This Morning.
10:15—Novelettes.
10:30—Popular Music.
11:00—Musical Horoscope
11:30—Willamette U Chapel.
11:45—Value Parade.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
12:50—Popular Music.
1:15—Isle of Paradise.
1:30—Western Serenade.
2:00—News.
2:15—US Army Talk.
2:30—Popular Music.
2:45—Grandma Travels.
3:00—Cross Road Troubador.
3:15—Concert Gems.
4:15—News.
4:30—Teatime Tunes.
4:45—Milady's Melody.
5:00—Popularity Row.
5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies.
6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
6:15—News.
6:20—Popular Music.
6:30—Internal Revenue Talk.
6:45—Hollywood Hijinks.
7:15—Interesting Facts.
7:30—Talk of the Town.
8:00—Europe Tonight.
8:15—Vocal Varieties.
8:30—Ralph C. Curtis.
8:45—Popular Music.
9:00—News.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:30—Legislature Forum.
10:00—Hits of the Day.
10:30—News.
10:45—Let's Dance.
11:15—Dream Time.

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KGW—THURSDAY—620 Kc.

6:00—Sunrise Serenade.
6:30—Trail Blazers.
7:00—News.
7:45—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Stars of Today.
8:15—Against the Storm.
9:45—Me and My Shadow.
10:15—Between the Bookends.
10:30—Lavender and Lace.
10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:00—Hymns of All Churches.
11:15—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Light of the World.
12:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.
12:45—Vic and Sade.
1:00—Backstage Wife.
1:15—Stella Dallas.
1:30—Lorenzo Jones.
1:45—Young Widder Brown.
2:00—Girl Alone.
2:15—Lone Journey.
2:30—The Guiding Light.
2:45—Life Can Be Beautiful.
3:15—News.
4:15—Stars of Today.
4:45—H. V. Kaltenborn.
5:15—Jack Armstrong.
5:30—The Aldrich Family.
6:00—Music Hall.
7:00—Caravan.
7:30—Musical Americana.
8:00—Fred Waring Pleasure Time.
8:30—Coffee Time.
9:00—Frontiers of Industry.
9:30—Palace Hotel Orchestra.
10:00—News Flashes.
10:30—Music by Woodbury.
11:00—News.
11:15—St. Francis Orchestra.

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KEX—THURSDAY—1160 Kc.

6:00—Musical Clock.
7:00—Western Agriculture.
7:15—Financial Service.
7:45—Breakfast Club.
8:30—Josh Higgins.
9:00—Amen Corner.
9:15—Christian Science Program.
9:30—National Farm and Home.
10:00—News.
10:30—Charmingly We Live.
10:45—Associated Press News.
11:00—Current Events.
11:15—Our Half Hour.
12:00—Orphans of Divorce.
12:15—Amanda of Honeymoon Hill.
12:30—John's Other Wife.
12:45—Just Plain Bill.
1:00—Mother of Mine.
1:15—News.
1:30—Market Reports.
1:45—Curbstone Quiz.
2:00—The Quiet Hour.
3:00—Novatime.
3:15—Irene Wicker.
3:25—Associated Press News
3:30—Portland on Review.
3:45—Sport Page.
4:00—Wife Saver.
4:15—European News.
4:30—America Sings.
5:00—Pot of Gold.
5:30—Bud Barton.
5:45—Tom Mix.
6:30—John B. Kennedy.
6:35—Town Meeting.
7:45—News.
8:00—American Challenge.
8:30—Fame and Fortune.
9:00—Easy Aces.
9:15—Mr. Keen, Tracer of Lost Persons.
9:30—Ice Hockey Game.
10:30—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—This Moving World.
11:45—Portland Police Reports.
12:00—War News Roundup.

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KOIN—THURSDAY—940 Kc.

6:00—NW Farm Reporter.
6:15—KOIN Klock.
7:15—News.
8:15—Consumer News.
8:30—The Goldbergs.
8:45—By Kathleen Norris.
9:00—Kate Smith Speaks.
9:15—When a Girl Marries.
9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
10:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
10:15—Women in White.
10:30—Right to Happiness.
10:45—Mary Lee Taylor.
11:00—Big Sister.
11:15—Aunt Jenny.
11:30—Fletcher Wiley.
11:45—Home of the Brave.
12:00—Martha Webster.
12:15—News.
12:30—Kate Hopkins.
12:45—Woman of Courage.
1:00—Portia Blake.
1:15—Myrt and Marge.
1:30—Hilltop House.
1:45—Stepmother.
2:00—American School.
2:30—Hello Again.
2:45—Scattergood Baines.
3:00—Young Dr. Malone.
3:30—Joyce Jordan.
4:00—The Second Mrs. Burton.
4:15—We the Abbotts.
4:30—Newspaper of the Air.
5:15—The World Today.
5:45—News.
6:00—Major Bowes.
7:00—Glen Miller Orchestra.
7:15—What's on Your Mind.
7:45—News.

8:00—Amos 'n' Andy.
8:15—Lanny Ross.
8:30—Ask It Basket.
9:00—City Desk.
9:30—Traffic Safety Quiz.
10:00—Five Star Final.
10:15—Nightcap Yarns.
10:30—Reid Tanner Orchestra.
11:55—News.

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KOAC—THURSDAY—550 Kc.

9:00—News.
9:15—The Homemakers' Hour.
10:00—Weather Forecast.
10:15—Cavalcade of Drama.
11:00—School of the Air.
11:30—Music of the Masters.
12:00—News.
12:15—Farm Hour.
2:00—Home Garden Hour.
2:45—Monitor Views the News.
3:15—I'm an American.
3:45—News.
4:00—Symphony Half Hour.
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
5:00—On the Campuses.
5:45—Vespers.
6:15—News.
6:30—Farm Hour.
7:30—University Theatre.
8:00—Campus Interviews.
8:45—Foresters in Action.
9:00—OSC Round Table.
9:30—School of Science.
9:45—School of Physical Education.

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KALE—THURSDAY—1300 Kc.

6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
7:00—News.
8:00—Good Morning Neighbor.
8:30—News.
8:45—Buyer's Parade.
9:00—This and That.
9:30—The Woman's Side of the News.
9:45—Keep Fit to Music.
10:00—John B. Hughes.
10:30—Voice of American Women.
10:45—Bachelor's Children.
11:00—Friendly Neighbors.
11:30—Concert Gems.
12:45—News.
1:00—Music and Music.
2:00—Sunshine Express.
2:30—News.
3:15—American Legion News.
3:30—Mystery Hall.
4:45—Journal Juniors.
5:15—News.
5:30—Shafter Parker.
5:45—Captain Midnight.
6:15—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
6:30—John B. Hughes.
6:45—Time for Music.
7:15—Jimmy Allen.
7:30—Wythe Williams.
8:00—Symphony Hour.
9:00—News.
9:15—Gift of the Orient.
9:30—Freddy Martin Orchestra.
9:45—Speaking of Sports.
10:30—News.
10:45—Henry King Orchestra.

The Safety Valve

From Statesman Readers

FAITH AND GOOD WILL

To the Editor: Inspired by the heartfelt appeal and prayers of Joseph M. Portal in last Sunday's Statesman for everyone in America to give full support and laud the purpose of our capable president, his cabinet, congress and all connected with the creation of the vast armament to insure the safety of this great nation and aid to Great Britain, the writer inducts the querey evident for many years why myriads of people quarrel with each other and most of the inhabitants of Germany place a diabolical hatred against France beginning in the days of William I, Von Moltke, Bismarck et al and originating centuries before that.

The maritime experience of the writer more than 60 years covering the globe and also steamboating on many rivers of the US and Canada and the benefit derived therefrom by close observation bring to the forefront with gusto that quarrelsome habits and ornery one-sidedness is darn poor truck to lug around among the neighbors and especially amid the grand hospitality of the natives of Bali and Kings Island Indians of Alaska day in and day out.

Yes, yes, sailors of all degrees and paraphernalia never scud over the oceans to rummage in far-away places where the citizens have a nose on their face, ears, mouth and a tuft of hair on their dome (though some may be bald) like themselves nor heave-to in the offing to tell all hands that "super men" are now on deck to establish a "new order" at all points on the compass and to step lively—or else.

No, indeed. What all mariners like is to be able to return to all ports, give a hearty handshake and smile, wish everyone good luck, admire the new buildings, if any, and walk down the quay without expecting to run afoul of a quart bottle of "skee."

The writer was born in a small city in Ontario near Montreal—a large city allied to the French language and known to suffer the brunt of Teutonic propaganda—and details of the Franco-Prussian war are well remembered. At the elementary school in the small town all the male scholars were alive to the greatness of the German army, its tinsel and trumpery, arrogant and swashbuckling generals disguised in the heroic regalia of Buffalo Bill, soldiers with scars on their faces gained in the customary combat at schools and colleges and all the other rubbish, fol de rols and vainglory winnowed and plied up like the pyramids to impress the boys including a free ticket to the "big top" and an extra one at the concert to see the counterpart of Billy-the-Kid, Rain-in-the-Face and Geronimo. But our mothers and fathers barged in to make it plain all such gadgets of the wild and woolly wits waterland or sump'n were passe and mighty poor truck to lug around when manhood was reached.

Mariners of all form and manner are usually set down as impervious and a bit adamant towards religion. But happily the truth reveals it's a case exactly the opposite, for what's left of them out of the romantic days of the sailing ships and also those of modern times implicitly believe as did Sir Humphry Davey who said in the long ago "It's as near to heaven by sea as by land." Because of that undying faith I'll add the words printed on a beautiful valentine (artist and poet) panel made in England and quoted by George VI in a broadcast last Christmas eve:

"I said to the man
Who stood at the gate of the year,
'Give me a light that
I may tread safely into the unknown.'
And he replied
'Go out into the darkness and put
Your hand into the hand of God.
That shall be to you better than
light
And safer than a known way.'"

DAVID McEATHRON.

Stork Acomin'

Errol Flynn and wife

Lili Damita, screen actress and wife of the actor, Errol Flynn, expects a child in May, according to Hollywood friends. Flynn and Miss Damita were married six years ago.