

# The Oregon Statesman

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

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## Bully

Perhaps the most curious idea on the Balkan situation yet seen appeared Wednesday in the Oregon Journal. The editorial writers on that distinguished newspaper suggested that Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, particularly, are being stupid as well as supine in not standing up to the "bully" Germany. They have bought, so the argument is, only a brief respite from blood and sorrow by offering Germany a fake neutrality through which she is helped and only the British hindered. They should realize that "a bully is stopped only by standing up to him."

Well, what is a bully? Usually he's the biggest boy in the grade, the class, or the school, who picks on people smaller than himself, but still not too small to afford him pleasure in his bullying. He's a person, usually, who is the same age and has about the same antecedents as his victims, but who merely happens to be bigger and more powerful in a strictly quantitative sense than they are. He's not so big, however, that he can't sometimes be challenged by a younger, smaller, but more rigorous person, and roundly whipped, whereupon he does become merely a coward instead of a bully. And he's definitely outclassed when he meets somebody his own size who's older and more experienced.

Now apply those conclusions to the Balkans. Bulgaria and Yugoslavia together have populations of some 23 millions. Add Greece and Rumania and they'd have some 42 millions of the poorest, most woe-begone people in Europe, whose idea of democracy, or even responsible government under a dictator, is about as highly advanced as in a Prussian barrack-room, and whose willingness and ability to work effectively together is equally rudimentary. The Greeks, who are no democrats, are perhaps the exception to prove the rule.

Thus the greatest possible strength of the Balkan states—Turkey will not fight in Europe unless attacked—would be opposed to a single great nation of 80 millions, with the material resources of 100 millions more of the highest trained, richest people on the continent of Europe. When you consider that important fact, you begin to realize that the Balkan states, singly or together, hardly attain even the dignity of "victim" of the German machine. They are more like small stones tossed out of the way of a tremendously powerful runner, and no talk about calling bullies' bluffs will alter the situation.

At the same time, one shouldn't overrate the strength of the Germans. They seem to walk through the Balkans without hindrance, but one is inclined to think, so could the British if they were in the place now occupied by the Germans and had a similar goal in view. The whole thing is simply that the Balkan states aren't big enough or resolute enough to measure themselves with Germany, either for weakness or for strength. Nor do moral arguments alter the situation.

## Inheritance

The custom of handing down substantial wealth from father to son is an unmitigated evil for all concerned, is a thesis you'll find argued in the most surprising places. Rock-ribbed conservatives on such questions as economics and free enterprise and social security will insist that inheritance is unjust to the sons and daughters of the poor and unfortunate for the sons and daughters of the rich, and that inheritance taxes ought to be confiscatory or that in some other manner the evil ought to be abated.

Evidence which might carry weight, especially in conservative circles, in support of this theory may be gleaned from a recent article on "Muddled Millions" in the Saturday Evening Post, wherein is traced the use to which considerable sums of inherited wealth have been devoted; the furtherance, not of intelligent liberalism, but of the Stalinist brand of communism!

Surnames that were synonymous, in the last generation, with Wall street and high finance and rugged individualism, dot this narrative of money poured into the coffers of the communist and fellow-traveling institutions, particularly the party-line press:

Marshall, Galland, Heller, Lamont, Filene, Whitney, Jaffe, Vanderbilt, Field, Childs, Swift, Morris, Fireman, Villard, Brown, Straight. Each name represents millions amassed in the good old American way which liberals deplore and radicals denounce. The writer concludes that money from these sources sunk in the deficits of communist propaganda publications alone adds up to more than three million dollars, but his figures seem conservative when seven-eighths of that amount may be traced to the Whitney fortune alone.

And the greater pity of it is not that this wealth was poured into a movement calculated to destroy the capitalistic system which created it, but rather that muddled crackpot thinking permitted it to fall into hands that would use it to fatten a ruthless, lawless, murderous totalitarian monster bent upon enslaving humanity in a manner which capitalism at its worst could not have conceived.

Whatever the other virtues or faults of the proposal to do away with large inheritances, this is one brand of folly it would eliminate.

## Quandary

Miltiades, when he fought the Persians, was not acquainted with the Germans, nor were the Germans acquainted with Miltiades, or even with the world in which Miltiades and his Athenian militiamen dwelt. They were off in their bogs and forest, leaving their new orders alone for some 2300 years.

So far as Miltiades and the Greeks were concerned, the saving of their city, their peninsula, and their freedom to think and believe was merely a matter of whipping the Persian hosts drawn up on the shore of the Bay of Marathon 23 miles from their city. This done, they could forget the Persian menace for good and all. Their fate was in their own hands, and no one else's, and it was theirs and theirs alone to be

victorious or to become, what would be left, Persian slaves in the most literal sense.

Miltiades led out his 10,000 militiamen, thought up some clever tactics, and sent the Persians running for their boats. Nor was there, when the victory was duly recorded in the Athenian city records, any question as to who would enjoy its fruits in continued freedom from aggression. The Athenians were victorious in battle, and that was all there was to it.

Not so the present Greek. They have chased the 20th century barbarians from Italy out of their own country, and off the high passes of Epirus. They have pushed them steadily nearer the sea across which they came, and of late they have shown signs of preparing to crush them finally and for all.

But the victory is not theirs, even though they have won it. The Germans have shouted across the roof of the Balkans from Bulgaria, and commanded peace between the Greeks and the Italians.

Greece's alternative is to give in to Germany and allow a peace which will probably cost her all the gains of her triumphant war, or to send back defiance, invite in the British, and prepare to meet the German battalions as well as the Italian. In either case, as her statesmen have plaintively pointed out, Greece will become a battlefield over which the right of the new order to triumph will be fought.

For Greece the victorious tradition of Miltiades is not enough: she has need now of the tragic prophecy of ironic fate in the dramas of her other great son, Sophocles.

Max Schmeling is making a comeback as a fighter. News photos show him in the role of nazi parachutist. Americans won't thrill at any victories in which he may participate. Yet, remembering him as an old friend, they will take comfort in the thought that on his job even though he goes down and stays down for the count, he won't necessarily lose.

Analysis of the '40 census shows more Americans than ever are living beyond the age of 65. One can ascribe this only to an unhealthy curiosity.—Walla Walla Union-Bulletin.

## News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Crumbling of the Balkans at the first Nazi diplomatic push was a serious disappointment to authorities here and in London. Nothing is to be gained by denying that.

Leaders of the democracies had been confident that Turkey would fight. The simple truth, as pieced together from fragmentary information, is that Turkey withdrew from the path of the nazis upon the urgent insistence of Russia. Good information has seeped out of Moscow that Stalin believes the Germans will win the war. He has acted like a man with a secret fear of Hitler from the start.

With Stalin quavering in the face of nazi push, the nazis found the better part of valor lay in acceptance of a dubious Nazi guarantee of their territorial integrity.

The British will have to get out of Greece if the nazis consummate their diplomatic conquest. No one here knows for sure how many air squadrons or troops the British had behind the Greek lines. Nothing has been said about them in dispatches. But the force was enough to make the Greek offensive successful against the Italians. With long lines of sea communications behind them, it is doubtful that they would choose to stand up against the more formidable German foe.

Then also with Bulgaria offering to become a doorman for the nazis, and the Turks promising to stand by, no one here can see a chance that the Greeks would be able to offer successful resistance to the nazis.

The cave-in seems truly to portend what the nazi press has been suggesting—an ultimate clean German sweep down to the Aegean.

The British may not choose to tackle foolishly the changed insurmountable odds against them in Greece, but they will certainly put up a scrap for their air base in Crete. There the odds will be nearer even.

This German movement is apparently headed toward Salonika which will provide excellent bases for small submarines. These could be shipped in and assembled for operations against British convoys and supplies in the Mediterranean. If the nazis are wholly successful in fulfilling their plans, they will also obtain air bases on the shores of the Aegean from which to reach out through the skies for control of the eastern half of Mare Nostrum.

But Suez apparently is relatively safe for the immediate future. Long range German bombing attacks can be organized against it from the new bases, but the distance is too great for a concerted damaging effort.

British have been secretly slipping Australian troops into Singapore for six months, but when another detachment arrived this week they heralded the news around the world with official bulletins. This strange disclosure of what hitherto has been a military secret, was designed to let the Japanese people know what their Tokyo government knew but has failed to tell them.

This and other Anglo-American strategy in the Far East seems to be bringing results. Singapore, already impregnable from the sea, has now been made equally formidable on land. If the Japs choose to move down the Malay peninsula, they will be met by the Australians more than half way. Never in history has Japan fought a foe as tough and well-equipped as these Australians.

You can already see signs that an appreciation of danger of further aggression has dawned not only upon the statesmen but upon the people of Japan. Confusion as to what the next move will be is evident among them.

It may be against the Dutch or against the Burma road (a move which would also violate British territory) but you may rest reasonably assured it will be in some other direction than the Australians.



The Safety of His Country Was His First Concern!

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Historian Barry sends 2-21-41 congratulations, gives a brief outline of history of provisional government:

Under date of Portland, Oregon, Feb. 12, 1941, J. Neilson Barry, historian, sends the words that will follow in this and the next two issues: "I congratulate you upon your red-blooded courage in daring to print the truth of the Champog humbug, which has duped so many good, honest people who were not suspecting hokum.

"You are absolutely correct that the first civil government in Oregon was established by the united and entire Willamette settlement February 18, 1841. The demonstration of that is complete, and may be verified easily.

"Technically only Congress can establish American government. The term quasi-government is technically correct. Yet, since governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, where an entire community unites in consent to local government, such government actually is real government, although not authorized by any nation. In Texas such local government became a national government by making Texas a separate nation.

"Yet there is a distinction between a local government of the entire community, which seems to be real government, and a compact or agreement among only some members of a community.

"By the general election May 14, 1844, the entire community became united in one local government which was recognized by all classes. While there was continuity in successive forms, yet the organization from July 5, 1843, to May 14, 1844, was not full-community government, but rather a compact among English speaking settlers. About one-third of the settlers were Catholic French-speaking. As a class

## Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

D.W.—Asks what new book on flower arrangement was published in 1940. Also when to plant chrysanthemums.

There may be recall right now. The only one I recall right now is J. Gregory Conway's, "Flowers—Their Arrangement."

There is no particular hurry about the chrysanthemums. April and early May give plenty of time. The soil should be rich and a good garden loam. It would be well to dig the bed now and fertilize it with barnyard manure. Fork the ground about from time to time before planting season. Set plants about 20 inches apart.

Nebraska—Writes her neighbor was shocked the other day when she showed her a package of cornflower seeds. Mrs. Nebraska asks if it is all right to plant them.

Well, yes, if you keep the flowers from going to seed. The cornflower, or bachelor button, as we more frequently call it here, is a pest in western Oregon grain fields. But, nevertheless, it is a lovely flower and the double sorts are particularly nice.

V.C.—Wants to know if the dogtooth violet will grow in "captivity."

Yes, very well. In fact this wildling seems to grow larger and multiply more rapidly in the garden than in the open field.

they held aloof from that compact until after the Indian scare. Then by uniting with the Protestants there again became a full-community government.

"Another important matter is that the Organic Act of 1845 established the first American-type government. It was the fruit of previous stages of advancement. There is analogy with the first stage in national government, the Continental Congress, which was really a compact until the Declaration of Independence. The second state under the Articles of Confederation was national government, yet imperfect and unsatisfactory. The third stage was by the Constitution, which provided a 'more perfect Union.'

"Similarly in Oregon we have the first stage, February 18, 1841, to July 5, 1843. Then the second stage July 5, 1843, at first only a compact among English speaking settlers. May 14, 1844, it became a government of the entire population, yet was imperfect, un-American, and unsatisfactory. The Organic Act of 1845 created a more perfect union, and one of the best governments in the history of the world.

"You are likewise absolutely correct in saying that Champog, May 2, 1843, had 'some important' as it most certainly did have."

"Yet there must be a clear distinction between the actual meeting at Champog, May 2, 1843, which really did occur on one hand, and the fictitious Champog meeting of the hoax, which never occurred. The hoax combined some features of the real meeting, yet was mostly of the subsequent Champog meeting of March 4, 1844. That hokum-meeting never occurred.

"The humbug Champog meeting hatched from the hoax is pure humbug, similar to the cow jumping over the moon.

"The first essential is to compile the nine trustworthy records of the real Champog meeting; and then fit that meeting into its proper place in the series of meetings. It was the eleventh of fourteen meetings; being the seventh of the ten meetings of the second series of meetings which culminated in the Compact of July 5, 1843, among English-speaking settlers.

"Since one aspect, which is greatly emphasized is that there was a vote of agreement to organize, it is well to remember that this was the SIXTH time that there had been agreement to organize. The seventh agreement of July 5, 1843, is of tremendous importance; although only by part of the community—the English-speaking settlers; yet not the French-speaking. Since they united with the compact on May 14, 1844, that, likewise is a very important date, leading up to the American type government by the organic act of 1845.

"(1) February 17, 1841, some of the settlers agreed to organize. (2) February 18, 1841, the entire community did organize. Yet Admiral Wilkes so opposed unauthorized government where British subjects formed the majority of the settlers, that he interrupted further development.

nor, George Abernethy, headed that off.

"The secret meeting, concealed from the loyal Methodists, held at Salem, in January again (4) agreed to organize, plotting subterfuge and trickery by pretending the plan was for protection against predatory animals. The committee appointed at the second wolf meeting met in open meeting at Oregon City, March 17, 1843, when they (5) agreed to organize a loyal temporary government, until Congress should establish legal American government.

"The seventh meeting of the second series met at Champog, May 2, 1843, when (6) they agreed to organize a 'civil community.' The important agreement (7) was on July 5, 1843, when they did organize the loyal compact until American government should be established. That was supremely important; although the set-up was un-American, and proved unsatisfactory.

"Owing to the hoax-meeting, which was used for inventing the Champog humbug, it is necessary to distinguish the real Champog meeting, of May 2, 1843, from the silly inventions added to the hoax. The hoax did not have those elements, yet provided a hook on which they were hung."

(Continued tomorrow.)

## Your Federal Income Tax

DEDUCTION FOR TAXES

In general, taxes are deductible only by the person upon whom they are imposed.

Taxes on real estate and personal property paid during the year 1940 are deductible. So-called taxes which are assessed against local benefits, such as streets, sidewalks, drainage, and other like improvements, are not deductible but are to be capitalized, as they tend to increase the value of the property and thus constitute cost of a permanent improvement. The federal income tax may not be deducted. The tax on unjust enrichment—a federal tax on income—is not deductible. Income tax, however, paid to the state by an individual on his income is an allowable deduction in his federal income tax return.

Customs duties paid by a person on articles imported for his own use are deductible. Import or tariff duties paid to customs officers; and business, license, privilege, excise, and stamp taxes paid to internal revenue collectors are deductible as taxes, provided they are not added to and made a part of the expenses of the business or the cost of the articles of merchandise with respect to which they are paid, in which case they cannot be deducted separately as a tax. The federal tax of 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof paid for admission to any place is deductible, provided an account has been kept by the taxpayer of the amount paid. Taxes on club dues are deductible by the member paying them. An individual may deduct the tax on his telephone conversations, radio messages, telegrams and cables, and on the rent of his safety deposit box.

Unemployment compensation contributions required under a state law, if officially classified as taxes, are deductible as taxes, and not as business expenses. The excise taxes imposed upon employers by the social security

## Radio Programs

- KSLM—FRIDAY—1300 Kc.
  - 7:30—News.
  - 8:00—Popular Music.
  - 8:30—Tune Tabloid.
  - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
  - 9:15—Popular Music.
  - 9:45—Four Notes.
  - 10:00—The World This Morning.
  - 10:15—Sing Song.
  - 10:30—Top of the Morn'g.
  - 10:45—Dr. J. Frankna Thompson.
  - 11:00—Mandala Moods.
  - 11:20—Value Parade.
  - 11:45—Maxine Buren, Home Economist.
  - 12:00—Market Reports.
  - 12:15—Ivan Dittmar at the Organ.
  - 12:30—Evening News.
  - 12:45—Hillbilly Serenade.
  - 1:00—Willamette Valley Opinions.
  - 1:30—The Song Shop.
  - 1:45—Fais de Paradise.
  - 2:00—Western Serenade.
  - 2:30—News.
  - 2:45—US Navy.
  - 3:00—Popular Music.
  - 3:15—Grandma Travels.
  - 3:30—Crosword Troubadour.
  - 3:45—Concert Gems.
  - 4:15—News.
  - 4:30—Teatime Tunes.
  - 4:45—Milady's Melody.
  - 5:00—Willamette Valley Players.
  - 5:15—Popular Music.
  - 5:30—Dinner Hour Melodies.
  - 5:45—Tonight's Headlines.
  - 6:00—Way News Commentary.
  - 6:15—Popular Music.
  - 6:30—Hitting the High Spot.
  - 6:45—Interesting Facts.
  - 7:00—Popular Music.
  - 7:15—Europe Tonight.
  - 7:30—Vocal Varieties.
  - 7:45—Wes McWain.
  - 8:00—News Tabloid.
  - 8:15—Instrumental Novelties.
  - 8:30—Popular Music.
  - 8:45—This of the Day.
  - 9:00—Tomorrow's News Tonight.
  - 9:15—Let's Dance.
  - 9:30—Dream Tune.

- KOIN—FRIDAY—940 Kc.
  - 6:00—NW Farm Reporter.
  - 6:15—KOIN Klock.
  - 7:15—News.
  - 7:30—Consumer Reports.
  - 7:45—The Goldbergs.
  - 8:00—By Kathleen Norris.
  - 8:15—Katie Smith Speaks.
  - 8:30—When a Girl Marries.
  - 8:45—Romance of Helen Trent.
  - 9:00—Our Gal Sunday.
  - 9:15—Life Can Be Beautiful.
  - 9:30—Women in White.
  - 9:45—Right to Happiness.
  - 10:00—Big Sister.
  - 10:15—Aunt Jenny.
  - 10:30—Fletcher Wiley.
  - 10:45—Home of the Brave.
  - 11:00—Martha Webster.
  - 11:15—News.
  - 11:30—Kate Hopkins.
  - 11:45—Woman of Courage.
  - 12:00—Portia Blake.
  - 12:15—Myrt and Marge.
  - 12:30—Hiltop House.
  - 1:45—Stepmother.
  - 2:00—American School.
  - 2:15—Hello Again.
  - 2:30—Scattergood Baines.
  - 2:45—Young Dr. Malone.
  - 3:00—Hedda Hopper's Hollywood.
  - 3:15—Joyce Jordan.
  - 3:30—The Second Mrs. Burton.
  - 3:45—We the Abbotts.
  - 4:00—News.
  - 4:15—The World Today.
  - 4:30—Sensational Quiz.
  - 4:45—Playhouse.
  - 5:00—Let's Have Fun.
  - 5:15—Al Pearce's Gang.
  - 5:30—Andy.
  - 5:45—Lanny Ross.
  - 6:00—Johnny Presents.
  - 6:15—Katie Smith Speaks.
  - 6:30—Five Star Final.
  - 6:45—Nightcap Yarns.
  - 7:00—Manny Strand Orchestra.
  - 7:15—News.

- KGW—FRIDAY—420 Kc.
  - 6:00—Sunrise Serenade.
  - 6:30—Trail Blazers.
  - 7:00—News.
  - 7:15—Sam Hayes.
  - 7:30—Stars of Today.
  - 7:45—Against the Storm.
  - 8:00—Voice of Experience.
  - 8:15—Modern Meals.
  - 8:30—Hedda Hopper's Kitchen.
  - 8:45—Sophisticated Ladies.
  - 9:00—Dr. Kate.
  - 9:15—Betty Crocker.
  - 9:30—Arnold Grimm's Daughter.
  - 9:45—Valiant Lady.
  - 10:00—Light of the World.
  - 10:15—Story of Mary Martin.
  - 10:30—Perkins.
  - 10:45—Pepper and Paul's Family.
  - 11:00—Vic and Sade.
  - 11:15—Backstage Wife.
  - 11:30—Stella Dallas.
  - 11:45—Lorenzo Jones.
  - 12:00—Young Widder Brown.
  - 12:15—Girl Alone.
  - 12:30—Lone Journey.
  - 12:45—The Guiding Light.
  - 1:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
  - 1:15—News.
  - 1:30—Stars of Today.
  - 1:45—Cocktail Hour.
  - 2:00—Jack Armstrong.
  - 2:15—Information Please.
  - 2:30—Waltz Time.
  - 2:45—Everyman's Theatre.
  - 3:00—Wings of Desire.
  - 3:15—Alec Templeton Time.
  - 3:30—Fred Waring Pleasure Time.
  - 3:45—Orphans of Divorce.
  - 4:00—Death Valley Days.
  - 4:15—University Explorer.
  - 4:30—Palladium Ballroom Orchestra.
  - 4:45—News Flashes.
  - 5:00—St. Francis Hotel Orchestra.
  - 5:15—News.
  - 5:30—Bal Tabarin Orchestra.

- KEK—FRIDAY—1100 Kc.
  - 6:30—Musical Clock.
  - 7:00—Western Agriculture.
  - 7:15—Financial Service.
  - 7:30—Breakfast Club.
  - 8:00—Josh Higgins.
  - 8:15—Amen Corner.
  - 8:30—National Farm and Home.
  - 8:45—News.
  - 9:00—Charmingly We Live.
  - 9:15—Associated Press News.
  - 9:30—Music Appreciation.
  - 9:45—Orphans of Divorce.
  - 10:00—Amanda of Honeyman Hill.
  - 10:15—John's Other Wife.
  - 10:30—Just Plain Bill.
  - 10:45—Mother of Mine.
  - 11:00—News.
  - 11:15—Market Reports.
  - 11:30—Curstone Quiz.
  - 11:45—The Quicker.
  - 12:00—Irene Wick.
  - 12:15—Bud Barton.
  - 12:30—The Associated Press.
  - 12:45—The Muzora.
  - 1:00—Wife Saver.
  - 1:15—European News.
  - 1:30—America Quiz.
  - 1:45—Tom Mix.
  - 2:00—When Evening Comes.
  - 2:15—John B. Kennedy.
  - 2:30—John's Happy Birthday.
  - 2:45—News.
  - 3:00—Hotel Edison Orchestra.
  - 3:15—Unlimited Horizons.

- 8:00—Song Builders.
- 8:15—Singing Time.
- 8:30—Hotel Billmore Orchestra.
- 8:45—News.
- 9:00—Florentine Gardens Orchestra.
- 9:15—Portland Police Report.
- 9:30—New News Roundup.

- KALM—FRIDAY—1300 Kc.
  - 6:00—Memory Timekeeper.
  - 6:15—News.
  - 6:30—Haven of Rest.
  - 6:45—Buyer's Parade.
  - 7:00—This and That.
  - 7:15—The Woman's Side of the News.
  - 7:30—Keep Fit to Music.
  - 7:45—John B. Hughes.
  - 8:00—Concert Gems.
  - 8:15—Bachelor's Children.
  - 8:30—Friendly Neighbors.
  - 8:45—Philadelphia Symphony.
  - 9:00—News.
  - 9:15—Sunshine Express.
  - 9:30—Your Portland.
  - 9:45—Down the Mississippi.
  - 10:00—Pops Concert.
  - 10:15—Castles in the Air.
  - 10:30—Shafter Parker.
  - 10:45—Captain Midnight.
  - 11:00—John Lewis, Jr.
  - 11:15—Ray Gram Swing.
  - 11:30—Lone Ranger.
  - 11:45—Johnny and Company.
  - 12:00—I Want a Divorc.
  - 12:15—News.
  - 12:30—Henry King Orchestra.
  - 12:45—News.
  - 1:00—Phil Harris Orchestra.

## Wotan's Wedge

By FRANCIS GERARD

(Chapter 22 Continued)

Immediately the panel shot and the door opened. Siegfried entered, but not until the door was closed was the light turned on. He found himself facing an elderly Jew in a discreet blue

livery. "Welcome, friend," said the individual. "Welcome, indeed." "Tell me, Benjamin," asked Kioffer, "how is the Rabbi?" Benjamin chuckled. "As he has been," he smiled. "For thirty years and more, at death's door. Yet it may well be that he will see another thirty come through that doorway. He has tenacity, the Rabbi."

Siegfried Kioffer followed the other upstairs and through a magnificent hall, the furniture indicating it to be an establishment of considerable wealth and taste. Up a great, curving staircase above which hung paintings by masters, by way of a long gallery where more fine pictures hung to a vast room which overlooked the gardens of the Villa Schuls and the park beyond. Here four men were sitting in deep chairs about the big fireplace above which hung a portrait of the old emperor, Franz-Joseph.

At his entrance they sprang up. With one exception they were all elderly men with wise, grave faces. Had you dressed them in the garb of desert Arabs they would have looked as much in keeping as they did in the correct white collars and dark clothing of Europe. There were world-famous names among them.

For instance, the little, bearded man with the high imperious nose was none other than Baron Goldschmidt de Rosen, the banker. The tall man to his right was Monsiur Henri Claeson, President of the noted Banque Economique Europeenne, while the plump little man who was still rising from his chair was none other than Sir Isaac Staumberg of the City of London. The fourth man was under forty and was that brilliant young Swiss financier, Raphael Gleiner. They were all Jews.

"Herman!" cried Gleiner, crossing the room with hands outstretched to the newcomer. "Raphael," smiled the man who called himself Siegfried Kioffer.

They stood smiling into each other's eyes, their hands gripped, as Kioffer exclaimed, "Ach, it is good not to have to pretend for a while!"

"You are sure you were not followed?" asked Sir Isaac in English.

"I came through the lavatory window, as usual," replied Kioffer and they all laughed. "Tell me," he went on urgently, "how is my... how is the Rabbi?" "Well, Hermann, well," Raphael Gleiner assured him. "Go in, my friend, he is awaiting you."

On the threshold of a bare, little room, Siegfried Kioffer paused a moment. It was more like a cell than a living room and in striking contrast to the magnificence of the room at his back. The wall in one corner a small iron bedstead stood, a plain cotrepreneur seeming to cover very little in the way of bedclothes. A simple board shelf on the opposite wall supported a number of dusty looking books, all of them much thumbed and tattered. In the middle of the room there was a deal table with no cover to it upon which stood a single oil lamp, together with quill, pen, a bottle of ink and paper. At this table, in a hard, upright, wooden chair, a copy of the Talmud open before him, sat a little, old man. He

(Continued on page 15)