

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Labor Showdown Near

John L. Lewis is an isolationist with all the trimmings. . . He talks the fascist-leftist language of Wheeler, Nye—and Hitler; dismissing Britain's struggle as the dying convulsions of a greedy plutocracy. . . Lewis has therefore no reason at all for supporting the administration's program and every reason to sabotage it. But last year's sabotage nearly ended his career. To conduct his war with the president and the president's foreign policy in such a way as to restore his own fortunes was Lewis's most pressing problem, and the captive-mine dispute offered the best possible answer to it. That his conduct in this dispute might endanger the American labor movement by arousing public indignation and encouraging anti-strike legislation was probably not a matter of serious concern to Mr. Lewis.—Freda Kirchwey in The Nation.

Patriotic sentiments echoed throughout the land, from rostrums and over the ether waves, on Armistice day. On the cold gray dawn of the morning after, the nation awoke to harsh and distressing realities.

That some Americans were making personal capital of the national emergency was not news on Wednesday; it merely was something which could almost be forgotten on a patriotic holiday, then leaped back into national consciousness with resounding violence accentuated by the contrast.

Wednesday's events however were such that they scarcely needed that artificial aid. High officials of the five operating railway brotherhoods ordered their 350,000 members to strike December 7 for the 30 per cent pay increases which a presidential fact-finding board has deemed unjustified. The board has recommended increases averaging 7 1/2 per cent.

The brotherhoods chiefs met in Chicago. Meeting there at the same time were the heads of 14 non-operating brotherhoods, seeking to determine what action they might take in their share of the same general dispute. Their decision up to late Wednesday afternoon had not been announced. There were reasons for expecting that it might be contrary to that of the operating brotherhoods. Non-operating workers were recommended by the same presidential fact-finding board for increases of 9 cents an hour. These workers are not so highly paid as the men who operate the trains and 9 cents is, for some of them, a 25 per cent boost; on the average it amounts to 13 1/2 per cent. They also are offered a week's vacation with pay. It was assumed recently that for one or two cents more, these unions would have been willing to settle without invoking the mediation process.

So, strictly on the pros and cons of their own case, this group of unions might be expected now to make peace with management. But they may be somewhat in the position of Finland, if you get what we mean.

Wednesday's news also brought into the foreground a new crisis in the captive coal mine dispute with one facet threatening disaster to the entire mediation system which has been functioning with some success. CIO members of the defense mediation board resigned in protest against its adverse recommendation upon the union shop demand in this particular dispute. If they persist in this holdout and other CIO officials join in refusing to give that organization representation, the while, as threatened, CIO unions in general decline the board's services—well, the general labor situation, now all but unbearable, will be worse, which means that it will be unbearable.

Yet in all this there is one ray of hope. If the situation does become unbearable, something will be done about it. That something will be pleasing to those sections of labor which are just now "on the make" nor perhaps even to organized labor as a whole. But the above-quoted analysis by the editor of the ultra-liberal magazine Nation, is indicative of the clarity with which the general public including labor's sincere friends are now coming to see the problem.

When public opinion, the president's personal bias based upon the events of the 1940 campaign and John L. Lewis' defection at that time, and the clear necessities of the national emergency all point in the same direction, it may be expected that the indicated action will be forthcoming. No one who sees the problem in its entirety, clearly, will like that action—not even the most selfish "economic royalist." It will be bad all around, but apparently it will be necessary. And when it comes—we wonder if due "credit" will be given where it belongs; with John L. Lewis, whose viewpoint is definable though indefensible, and with the heads of the railway brotherhoods, whose viewpoint we fail to fathom.

## Response to Public Opinion

Incredulity was this department's first reaction to the proposal that the city's ban on pinball machines be removed. We simply could not believe that a majority of the city council would deliberately invite the immediate criticism and the eventual grid which such action would undoubtedly entail.

Later it was brought to our attention that sponsors of the repeal ordinance bill reportedly claimed to have the support of a majority of aldermen for this step. It was on the basis of these reports that we questioned, rather sharply, the council's responsiveness to public opinion.

Events have proven that the claim of a majority, if ever advanced, was not in accord with the facts. And now that public opinion has asserted itself with clarity and vigor, the sponsors of the pinball legalizer themselves have agreed to drop the matter.

For this evidence of desire to conform to public opinion, particularly in matters of this sort in which public opinion should prevail even against the private convictions of the public's chosen representatives, Mayor Chadwick and Alderman LeGarie are to be commended. Equally worthy of commendation in this matter is Alderman Armstrong, who reversed his position upon learning that the contemplated action would endanger Salem's chances of obtaining permanent aviation defense activity.

## "Armistice" in France

Little attention was paid so far as we observed, on Armistice day to the fact that in France, another "armistice" has succeeded the one which Americans have been celebrating for 23 years. Quite appropriately, Frenchmen in France did not celebrate the 1918 armistice this year—but not precisely for the reason that they have a new one superseding it. They—except for a few fascists and even in their case it is doubtful—have no occasion to celebrate the new armistice. They would be glad even now to celebrate the one which marked their victory, along with that of the United States, Britain and a dozen or more other nations, over the Hohenzollern menace and which ended the invasion and devastation of their soil, away back there.

But Frenchmen in France were not permitted to celebrate on November 11. They had strict orders against any demonstration relating to the day's significance. Those who have soldier dead of the 1914-'18 period buried on French soil—and nearly all have—were forbidden to decorate or even visit those graves.

Permission to visit a grave and shed a tear over it is just a little thing, unimportant to some who sincerely mourn but fail to associate the mortal remains with the remembered loved one. Of most Europeans including Frenchmen however, this dissociation is not typical. The privilege of weeping in a cemetery means a great deal to them. Still, perhaps it is just a little thing. One of the many little things which make it certain that this armistice in France will not endure. Bitter memories, bitter resentment will outlast it.

"Television, the newest home entertainment industry, stands in the shadow of priorities," says Wall Street Journal. If there is anything that should stand in the shadow during this emergency, we nominate television.

The priorities director has decreed a curtailment of 17.3 per cent in production of domestic washers and irons. Presently a badge of patriotism will be the dirty shirt.

## News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Kurusu is not carrying a peace plan in his portfolio, or in his hat.

The proper authorities have been forewarned privately from Tokio not to credit popular reports. The leading career man of the Japanese diplomacy was sent here, they say, to become a second ambassador to Admiral Nomura for an indefinite period. They are merely to see what they can do.

Kurusu's visit is being preceded by what might be called a barrage of peace plans, all of which are coming, however, through the unpredictable Japanese press. All have been impossible because they sought abandonment of the far-east and our complete understanding with Japan will be impossible until Tokio fully realizes that her plan of conquests and her axis partnership have both collapsed. That may be a long time.

Note: War rumors have been flying here faster than the peace reports—and bigger. Chinese quarters prefer to believe the one that will open hostilities within 90 days in a naval campaign already being organized with the British. No solid basis for such an expectation can be found.

Floyd Odium has found that helping little business is a big business, perhaps too big. He quietly submitted to Donald Nelson, the defense director, a program whereby a certain percentage of raw materials would be allocated to small business before the big firms get theirs. Some say 2 pct, some say 5 pct for firms employing 20 men or less. Odium's idea was that these materials would enable many small business firms to continue their present trade lines until next June, or turn gradually to defense items.

But Nelson turned it down cold. He took the position the small firms should be in the defense program, and not allowed to continue manufacturing lines outside. Defense contracts could be awarded to them for a number of their products like belt buckles, pins, fishes, canteens and such. To follow the Odium idea, he contended, would injure defense production by whatever percentage Odium raided our store of metals.

The difference of opinion was clear-cut and has cracked right down through the entire defense setup. The new deal boys unanimously backed Odium. They are already digging an official grave for Odium. Their latest understanding was that Odium was now putting his plan in final written form and intends to take it to the president over Nelson's head. Nelson in turn has made it clear he will go back to the mail order business in Chicago if his judgment as director of priorities is not upheld.

The next Ickes scare is expected to concern Tetra-Ethyl lead. A movement may be started to get motorists to use low grade gas, sparing the high octane for aviation use here and abroad. A clearer case of need for this can be made out, than for the unsuccessful gasoline conserving campaign. Effect on motorists is not likely to be great.

Certain Albany republicans are working toward an expose of the state "liquor license racket," and want Tom Dewey to head a special investigating committee. Dewey could use it for a springboard for the governorship if he needed a spring. LaGuardia will not back Dewey in the gubernatorial race, despite their friendship in the recent campaign. The New York mayor will support whoever Roosevelt wants, probably Lehman. Mud thrown in the recent election will be washed off by that time.

The international debates have caused so much personal animosity in the senate that many of the leading senators no longer speak to each other, or at most, very formally. Club-like atmosphere of the chamber is gone. Senate barber shop, usually a place of intimate chatting, is as quiet as a museum most of the time.



1941 Motion Picture Award . . .

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Some day a paved road 11-13-41 will join Cape Horn with the Americas, and then on through Asia, Europe, Africa:

(Continuing from yesterday.) "Unfortunately in the past the road, as purely a peace time social and economic project, suffered from the fact that it not only was involved in political manipulation but from the fact likewise that the resources of sparsely settled British Columbia and the Yukon Territory would not permit these areas to initiate so ambitious a project.

"Now, during the war time, the project continues to suffer from political manipulation, disagreements between engineers representing the Canadian and American governments who now look upon the road as a cooperative venture, and between the so-called prairie provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan which are asking to have the routing changed completely and to extend it northward to Alaska via Edmonton and the Peace River rather than along the general line through British Columbia which has been consistently urged since the very conception of the road.

"Many of these complications, it now seems, will be arbitrarily and sternly resolved, for the Canadian and United States governments both have come to realize that the American Burma road is an essential element in the defense of Alaska, Western Canada and the United States.

In this respect an editorial writer in the Vancouver Daily Province a few days ago cogently observed:

"It is manifestly hard to keep the discussion of this point out of politics, in the narrow sense, but what ought to be axiomatic in the discussion is that it MUST be kept out of politics in the narrow sense and especially in the narrow sense of the conflicting IMMEDIATE INTERESTS OF LOCALITIES.

"It is also clear that if this road is to be built during the war it can only be justified as a defense project. Neither Canada nor the United States can spare the time, men and money for this road unless it can be shown to be a work for the joint defense of the two nations.

"If that is conceded and honored as a principle, then the

route of a road through Canadian territory into Alaska should be chosen with an eye single to its value as a strategic highway, and the choice of it is almost exclusively the concern of the military engineers of the two countries.

"And the politicians of both countries should have sense enough and patriotism enough to insist that that is how the job is to be done."

"The Alaskan highway was first given official cachet in Canada during the regime of Conservative Premier Simon Fraser Tolmie in 1928. He endorsed it enthusiastically and worked for it energetically during his tenure, but, as seems to be the custom in all bi-party democracies, endorsement of the Conservative party inevitably resulted in criticism of the project by the Liberal party. With the election of the present Liberal Premier, T. D. Pattullo, the Alaskan highway found a supporter equally as ardent as Dr. Tolmie, but the blessings of the Liberals now has resulted in a reversal of attitude by the Conservatives. A further deterring influence has been the attitude of the Dominion government at Ottawa, which has sniffed at the road as an expensive and fantastically ambitious project of dubious social and economic promise.

"As early as 1930 the first Canadian - American Alaskan highway commission was appointed, with official status, to study the possibilities of the road. This commission reported favorably on the project. Subsequently similar commissions have likewise approved it.

"In 1939 the most recent American and Canadian Alaska highway commission were again appointed, the former being headed by Congressman Warren G. Magnuson of Washington and the latter by Charles Stewart of Ottawa.

"The American commission made further surveys, brought together additional data and pre-

sented a preliminary favorable report to the Secretary of State on May 8 last. The need for the Alaskan road became increasingly evident. The Germans were marching on Russia and the war clouds were heavy over the Pacific.

"Yet the Canadian commission made no report. Congressman Anthony D. Dimond of Alaska desperately viewing the increasingly precarious position of his constituency, on July 3 last charged the Canadian dominion government with 'stalling, delaying and procrastinating' in negotiations for the Alaska road. (Should say Dimond, territorial delegate in the U.S. Congress.)

"Dimond's charges brought rapid action.

"Within a week the Canadian commission issued a provisional report."

(Continued tomorrow.)

## "Emerald Embassy"

By FRANCIS GERARD

Chapter 4 Continued

"Oh lord!" said Yves. "I forgot to tell him." He went into the hall and picked up the telephone receiver. "John? Yves here."

"In what?" Meredith's voice came over the wire, "do I drape my manly form for this occasion? Do we give his oriental ribs the whole works?"

"The whole works!" stressed Yves. "Blimey!" snorted Sir John. "If I'd known that I'd never have agreed to go with you. Well, what time do we meet?"

"Nine-thirty," replied Yves. "Oh, by the way, suppose you carry a gun?"

"I've got an automatic." "Well, bring it. George is most insistent about that. Says one can't escort a million's worth of emeralds without adequate protection. See you at nine-thirty old man. Bye-Bye."

At five minutes to nine Mr. Blaydes-Steele's car was brought from the garage. At nine precisely he appeared beneath the front porch, looking extremely distinguished in his perfectly cut morning coat. As Yves switched on the engine and gently pressed the accelerator pedal, the big, yellow car woke to roaring, snarling life. One moment it was stationary before the front door and the next it was out of sight down the drive.

"I hope he'll drive more carefully coming back," said Lady Lanchester, watching from the window of her husband's bedroom.

A streak of yellow lightning flashed past the Meredith dining-room windows and the next second came the staccato bellow of the car's horn. Sir John flung open the front door and stood regarding Yves Blaydes-Steele non-committally.

"Good morning, my man," said Yves. "Would you tell Sir John Meredith, Mr. Blaydes-Steele is here?"

Meredith said nothing. One eye-brow went up slightly. That was all. Mr Blaydes-Steele gave an exaggerated start of surprise and said, "Good lord, old boy! So sorry. Didn't recognise you in those clothes. Thought you were the butler."

"Would you like to come in and have a cup of coffee?" suggested Meredith. "It'd give me an opportunity to poison you."

"No time for either," responded Yves and so Meredith bustled into the yellow car which swung once more down the drive and snarled away down the Colchester road. They were nearing London before Yves ventured to mention the murder of Ambrose Pennyfeather. Sir John listened in silence and having then put a few pertinent questions, sat in thought. Then he asked, "How would it be, Yves if we were to

come over and just nose round a bit." "Capitol!" agreed Yves cheerfully. "Of course," asserted Meredith. "I have no official standing? How are you going to square things with . . . ?" "That's all right, John. That's all arranged." Meredith looked at him admiringly.

CHAPTER 5

"Tell me a little bit about Pennyfeather."

For the remainder of the drive Yves talked and John listened. At the conclusion of the long resume of Pennyfeather's life, Meredith shook his head and said, "You tell me that Pennyfeather had no enemies. I have to accept that until I can prove otherwise. In the method of killing, my opinion is that a homicidal lunatic does not, as a rule, use a gun. What have we left? Practically nothing. Murder for profit is out, unless we suspect his man, the parson, or somebody associated with the cottage hospital. You tell me that's impossible. Murder for revenge won't apply if you're right about his having had no enemies. Murder for freedom doesn't enter into it, either, since the only person that would be free is his man-servant and he wouldn't be as well off as in his present employment. Mind you, I'm talking theoretically at the moment. I may find, when I get down to it, that Hogbin is desperately in love with some woman — to whom the old gentleman objected and—"

"He could have left Pennyfeather's employment," interrupted Yves.

"True. But would he have retained his legacy?"

"It's a point," conceded Blaydes-Steele. "But if you knew Hogbin, you'd know that you could rule that motive out, too." "Then what the devil's left?" asked Meredith.

"Six, old man! That's why we hoped you'd take hand."

The first lovely sweep of the Downs loomed as the big car was moving along at a smooth sixty.

Soon thereafter they were motorizing between lofty stone gateposts one of which bore the legend "Paddock" and the other "Wood."

The house which annually sheltered the hereditary ruler of Sulungu and his suite proved to be a large, modern house in what is described as "Queen Anne style."

That they were expected was evident for the big front door was open and outside it stood no less than six little men dressed in spotless white, their fatted faces coffee-coloured. (To Be Continued)

## Radio Programs

- KSLM—THURSDAY—1390 Kc.
  - 6:30—You're Salute.
  - 7:00—News in Brief.
  - 7:30—Old Favorites.
  - 7:50—The News.
  - 8:15—Henry King's Orchestra.
  - 8:30—News.
  - 8:45—Morning Matinee.
  - 9:00—Pastor's Call.
  - 9:15—Popular Music.
  - 9:30—The News.
  - 10:00—The World This Morning.
  - 10:15—Description for Happiness.
  - 10:30—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
  - 10:45—Musical Moods.
  - 11:00—WJL Chapel.
  - 11:15—Lum & Abner.
  - 11:30—The News.
  - 11:45—Yan Dilmers, Organist.
  - 12:00—Hillbilly Serenade.
  - 12:15—Willamette Valley Opticians.
  - 12:30—The Song Shop.
  - 1:15—Isle of Paradise.
  - 1:30—Red Chapel.
  - 2:00—News Briefs.
  - 2:15—Musical Miniatures.
  - 2:30—US Army.
  - 2:45—Will Bradley's Orchest.
  - 3:00—Vocal Varieties.
  - 3:15—You're Salute.
  - 3:30—Stars of Today.
  - 3:45—Keep Fit Club.
  - 4:00—Popular Music.
  - 4:15—News.
  - 4:30—Johnny Johnson.
  - 4:45—Popularity Row.
  - 5:00—Pop Chamberlain.
  - 5:15—The Neighbor.
  - 5:30—Tonight's Headlines.
  - 5:45—War Commentary.
  - 6:00—Serenade.
  - 6:15—News in Brief.
  - 6:30—Beverly's Orchestra.
  - 6:45—Interesting Facts.
  - 7:00—The News.
  - 7:15—Jimmy Allen.
  - 7:30—Popular Music.
  - 7:45—The News.
  - 8:00—Rhythm Five.
  - 8:15—Popular Music.
  - 8:30—The News.
  - 8:45—Mr. K. Honored Mu-
  - 9:00—News Tabloid.
  - 9:15—Popular Music.
  - 9:30—Olive Music.
  - 9:45—Let's Dance.
  - 10:00—Popular Music.
  - 10:15—Music to Remember.

- These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice in this newspaper.
- 10:30—Ed Stoker's Music.
- 10:45—University Explorer.
- 11:00—Eckling's Brass.
- 11:30—Organ Rhythms.
- 11:45—Interlude Before Midnight.
- KEK—THURSDAY—1100 Kc.
  - 6:00—Quack of the Dawn.
  - 7:00—Western Agriculture.
  - 7:15—Ames Court.
  - 7:30—Breakfast Club.
  - 7:45—Viennese Ensemble.
  - 8:00—What's New.
  - 8:30—Keep Fit with Patty Jean.
  - 8:45—Hollywood Headlines.
  - 9:00—Kavar Cugat Orchestra.
  - 9:15—Christian Science.
  - 9:30—National Farm and Home.
  - 10:15—Toley's Music.
  - 10:30—News.
  - 10:45—Charming My Live.
  - 11:00—Current Events.
  - 11:15—Hotel Taffi Orchestra.
  - 11:30—Stars of Today.
  - 11:45—Keep Fit Club.
  - 12:00—Orphans of Divorce.
  - 12:15—Amanda of Honeymoon Hill.
  - 12:30—John's Old Wife.
  - 12:45—Just Plain Bill.
  - 1:00—Your Livestock Reporter.
  - 1:15—News Headlines and Highlights.
  - 1:30—Market Reports.
  - 1:45—Household Hints.
  - 2:00—Rose City Calendar.
  - 2:15—Curstone Quiz.
  - 2:30—The Quiet Hour.
  - 2:45—A House in the Country.
  - 3:00—Wayne Van Dine.
  - 3:15—News of the Bookends.
  - 3:30—Prescott Presents.
  - 3:45—Count Your Blessings.
  - 4:00—Mr. K. Tracer.
  - 4:15—Hotel Taffi Orchestra.
  - 4:30—Adventure Stories.
  - 4:45—Flying Patrol.
  - 5:00—News of the World.
  - 5:15—Tom Mix.
  - 5:30—The Barton.
  - 5:45—Intermezzo.
  - 6:00—Tales of the Oregon Country.
  - 6:15—Rudy Valles Show.
  - 6:30—Hillman & Clapper.
  - 6:45—News Headlines and Highlights.
  - 7:00—March of Time.
  - 7:15—Flowers for the Living.
  - 7:30—Mary Ballock, Pianist.
  - 7:45—Easy Aces.
  - 8:00—Glen Shelley, Organist.
  - 8:15—America's Town Meeting.
  - 8:30—This Moving World.
  - 8:45—Hotel Billmore Orchestra.
  - 9:00—War News Roundup.

- KALE—THURSDAY—1230 Kc.
  - 6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
  - 7:00—News.
  - 7:30—Memory Timekeeper.
  - 7:45—Miniature Melody.
  - 8:00—Buyer's Parade.
  - 8:15—Brokers Club.
  - 8:30—News.
  - 8:45—The Twig is Bent.
  - 9:00—This & That.
  - 9:15—The Woman's Side of the News.
  - 9:30—Home Edition.
  - 9:45—Front Page Farrell.
  - 10:00—Find My Way.
  - 10:15—Standard School.
  - 10:30—Concert Gems.
  - 10:45—Louches Concert.
  - 11:00—News.
  - 11:15—Jimmy Shields.
  - 11:30—News.
  - 11:45—The Bookworm.
  - 12:00—John Agnew, Organist.
  - 12:15—The Nelson Family.
  - 12:30—Boake Cart.
  - 12:45—Music Depreciation.
  - 1:00—Voice of American Women.
  - 1:15—News.
  - 1:30—National Education Week.
  - 1:45—Spotlight Star.
  - 2:00—Musical Express.
  - 2:15—The Campuses.
  - 2:30—Pulton Lewis, Jr.
  - 2:45—Casey Jones, Jr.
  - 3:00—Orphan Annie.
  - 3:15—Jack Armstrong.
  - 3:30—Captain Midnight.
  - 3:45—Diminutive Classics.
  - 4:00—Paul V. McNutt.
  - 4:15—Variety Time.
  - 4:30—Movie Parade.
  - 4:45—Ray Gram Swing.
  - 5:00—Spotlight Star.
  - 5:15—Jimmy Fidler.
  - 5:30—Evening Song.
  - 5:45—Standard Symphony.
  - 6:00—News.
  - 6:15—Gift of the Orient.
  - 6:30—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
  - 6:45—Slumber Boat.
  - 7:00—News.
  - 7:15—Puss Time.
  - 7:30—Leon Maites Orchestra.
  - 7:45—Bob Crosby Orchestra.
  - 8:00—News.

## Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Before me lie five different requests for the names of nurseries or bulb houses where certain plant material can be purchased. None are accompanied by addresses.

I am not permitted to recommend certain nurseries of commercial growers in this column (editors are funny that way) so if you will all send me self-addressed envelopes I'll try to supply the information you desire.

The Chicago park district chrysanthemum show will still be on at Thanksgiving time (Mrs. L.D.P.). I believe it runs from November 8 to November 30, inclusive, so one may even have a choice of Thanksgiving dates at the show, which is held at the Garfield and Lincoln park conservatories. Some 16,000 "mums" will be on display. This is considered the greatest chrysanthemum display to be found in this country.



L. N. Phonograph  
Wanda May Wheatley  
Police at Saginaw, Mich. launched an intensive search for the slayer of Wanda May Wheatley, 20, whose battered body was found in a woods near Bridgeport, Mich. At an inquest, Dr. Oliver W. Lohr said his autopsy disclosed the girl had been criminally assaulted. Miss Wheatley worked in a telephone agency.