

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Much War, Little Peace

Anti-war literature, most of it produced since 1918, fills a couple of shelves in the Salem city library. A complete collection of such books doubtless would overflow an entire section—to say nothing of the piles of magazine articles. Americans have high regard for the potency of propaganda; this barrage was unavailing. A great deal of the stuff was worthless, we can see now, because it attacked the problem directly or, if it sought out the root causes of war, seized upon the wrong ones.

But the shortcoming we noticed especially in a hasty scanning of this literature was its preoccupation with World War I, an irritating circumstance inasmuch as our quest at the moment was something factual about the incidence of war.

Just how frequent and how prolonged have wars been over given periods in history; what proportion of the time has peace prevailed? Seems an interesting question, and pertinent too, bearing upon the difficulty of finding a formula for permanent peace. The books didn't go into that, but with a chronology of general history as a framework and some reference work on the side, we have worked out part of it.

"War," the German militarists insisted in 1914 and again in 1939, "is the natural state of man." If that be true, man is in a sorry state. We don't believe it. Still, if not a natural state, war has been in some periods almost a perpetual state.

Take the last eight hundred years before the Christian era. You might start even earlier—perhaps even at the beginning of recorded history—but back there history was sketchy and dates uncertain, and war so common that specific records of the beginnings and ends of wars were neglected or later mislaid.

It wasn't much later than 800 BC when the Assyrians "came down like a wolf on the fold" and stayed on the rampage most of the time for 150 years, to be followed by Nebuchadnezzar's Babylonians; then the Persians successively under Cyrus, Cambyses, Darius and Xerxes kept things humming until the quarrelling Greek states were ready to take over and wind up the first half of this eighth-century period with the 27-year Peloponnesian war, though for that matter the Persians were still in there fighting at Cunaxa in 401.

It's a pretty fair bet there was no more fighting in the second half but there the dates are more exact. Here's the chronology, perhaps not quite accurate but near enough to make our point. All dates are "BC":

- 394—Corinthian war (8 years)
- 387—Gauls burn Rome
- 382—Olynthian war (4 years)
- 376—Athens vs. Sparta again
- 362—Battle of Mantinea (Thebans drub Spartans)
- 358—Social war, Italians vs. Rome (3 years)
- 357—Phocian war, Phocion vs. Philip of Macedonia (11 years)
- 343—Timoleon conquers Syracuse
- 340—First Samnite war, Samnites vs. Rome
- 337—Latin war, Latians vs. Rome (2 years)
- 335—Alexander on the march (12 years of conquest)
- 323—Second Samnite war (21 years)
- 321—Alexander's successors fight for control (20 years)

- 312—Demetrius campaigns (29 years, mostly war)
- 308—Third Samnite war (9 years)
- 279—Gauls invade Greece
- 274—First Punic war, Rome vs. Carthage (23 years)
- 237—Carthaginians invade Spain
- 227—Cleomenic war, Sparta vs. Achaean league (19 years)
- 219—Second Punic war (18 years)
- 211—First Macedonian war (4 years)
- 200—Second Macedonian war (3 years)
- 192—Romans vs. Antiochus (2 years)
- 172—Third Macedonian war (4 years)
- 167—Epiphanes takes Jerusalem
- 149—Third Punic war (3 years)
- 148—Lusitanian war, Romans in Iberia (16 years)
- 134—Servile war, slave uprising vs. Rome (2 years)

- 113—Gaul invaded by Cimbric and Teutons
- 111—Jugurthine war (5 years)
- 109—Rome wars on Cimbric and Teutons (8 years)
- 100—Social war (2 years)
- 88—First Mithridatic war, Rome vs. Persia (4 years)
- 88—Marius vs. Sulla, civil war
- 83—Second Mithridatic war (2 years)
- 74—Third Mithridatic war (11 years)
- 73—Servile war (2 years)
- 64—Lucullus campaigns (3 years)
- 64—Pompey takes Syria
- 55—Caesar's Gallic wars (8 years)
- 55—Caesar invades Britain
- 49—Caesar vs. Pompey, civil war
- 47—Caesar in Egypt (Veni, vidi, vici)
- 46—Caesar in Africa
- 45—Ditto in Spain
- 42—Battles of Philippi
- 32—Anthony vs. Augustus, civil war
- 31—Augustus triumphs at Actium
- 20—Tiberius on the march (12 years)

Allowing one year as an average for the tussles whose duration is unspecified and giving full time-credit to each war when more than one was in progress, that chronology of 400 years accounts for 290 years of warfare and leaves only four peace-gaps of more than a decade, the longest being 19 years. We can't guarantee that those were entirely peaceful. And though warfare possibly was then less murderously efficient than now and some of those wars were minor affairs, in others vast armies were engaged. Julius Caesar on his northern campaigns knew each of his soldiers by name; but Xerxes was reputed to have had an army of 1,700,000 and a navy of 4200 vessels including 1200 triremes.

Has the world done much better since the dawn of the Christian era? Give us a few days and we'll try to find the answer.

## Milk Prices and War Wages

A representative of the Office of Price Administration has been meeting with groups of dairymen throughout Oregon to hear their story, whose general purport is that higher prices for milk are necessary because their costs,

including feed and labor, have risen substantially.

The OPA man listens but doesn't offer much encouragement. If milk prices are permitted to advance—milk being definitely a cost-of-living item—that will be a lever tending to lift war industry wages still further, he points out, though qualifying his statement by explaining that his job is merely to report and that he has no voice in the final decision.

Existence of the broader economic problem is of no help to the dairymen, many of whom are right now "up against it." Many of the smaller operators are selling their herds or threatening to sell them; meanwhile Camp Lewis is begging for milk but western Oregon is in no position to supply it and a shortage in Portland is threatened.

Incidentally, despite the failure of supply to equal demand, several dairymen reported that fines had recently been levied for over-production. There may be an explanation but on the face of it this doesn't make sense.

But the big question is—and we recognize that the fault is not OPA's, for Leon Henderson has consistently fought for wage ceilings—why are war industry wages so far out of line with previous wages for civilian production? And what is government going to do about it?

## News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Russian situation does not look too bad. It is dangerous, discouraging yet far from disastrous, so far.

Events are shaping up toward a winter battle line in the south, running roughly along the top of the Caucasus mountains, across the vital oil regions. This would mean that the reds may keep the richest and best of the oil producing area, south of those mountains, out of nazi hands for another winter.

If they can hold the Baku area, where more than 50 per cent of all Russian oil has been produced, they will not consider this a very unsuccessful campaign, when measured against their advanced hopes.

Hitler has seized the Maikop fields, and no doubt soon will get Grozny, on the northern side of the mountain range. The reds have announced that the Maikop wells have been "destroyed," which only means that it will probably take Hitler six months to restore the production system and get oil from them.

No doubt the reds will similarly "destroy" the Grozny producing area now at Hitler's reaching fingertips.

If they can hold the excellent natural barrier of the protecting Baku mountains, it may not do them much good, as far as supplying their own oil needs, but they will at least keep this vital prize from the nazis. Their home supply has been estimated sufficient to carry them through the winter.

The Black sea will be lost to them but they have some shipping in the Caspian, which will enable them to communicate with the main front. It would be too dangerous a route, and cannot be freely used, but we can get some supplies and planes in to them through Iran. Furthermore, there is at least one army factor behind that line.

The most decisive action on this front therefore is yet to be determined, and the Russian cause is not without hope. The army of the southern commander Timoshenko, is still intact, has merely been retreating, and not attempting to make a major stand north of the mountains, and therefore should be able to do this job which is cut out for it.

Winter should start closing down the northern front, above the parallel of Moscow, within ten days. Snow there generally starts around Labor day.

A heavy rainy season, which will impede mechanical activities generally, sets in south of Moscow about the latter part of September and October, and continues in varying degrees until winter hardens the terrain.

On this central front, the Russians are assuming a defensive position, which they hope to maintain through the winter, along the excellent natural line of the Volga and part of the Don.

Hitler has just now started some unexpected offensive thrusts around Voronezh to break this Don line in the center. He may soon go hard after Leningrad and Moscow again, but so far, north of Voronezh neither side has had enough strength to make any appreciable dent in the other.

The layout of the whole front now is such that the reds could lose both Leningrad and Moscow and not have to give in—if they can hold the Caucasus mountains and the Volga-Don line.



Mark of the Beast

## Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

Chapter 23 continued

Much had happened since 1921. He had pulled Rainer's out of the depths into shallow water; there had even during the second half of 1923 and first few months of 1924, been a few definite pointers to dry land. The preference dividend was now being paid again, while the ordinary shares dividendless and without any sign of any, stood at twelve shillings and were occasionally given a run up to sixteen or seventeen. Chet had a continuing order with a broker to sell a couple of thousand and buy back at the lower; it was the only speculation Charles would allow, but Chet derived a good deal of pleasure from it, imagining himself a titan of finance whenever he made the price of a new car. Chet still lived at Stourton, though part of the place was closed up; it was really cheaper to live in a house one couldn't sell than rent another.

The rest of the family had had to make similar economies, but the real pressure had been relaxed by the resumption of the preference dividend, and they were all comfortably off by any standards except those of the extremely rich.

Chapter 24  
Bill could afford now her cruises and flirtations, with no handicaps to the latter except advancing middle age and none to the former save an increasing difficulty in finding new places to cruise to. Julia and her husband lived in Cheltenham, playing golf and breeding Sealyhams; George and Vera preferred town life and had taken a newly built maisonnette in Hampstead. Julian was at Cannes, doing nothing in particular with his usual slightly sinister elegance; once or twice a year he turned up in London, took Charles for lunch to the Reform Club, and worked off a few well-polished epigrams. Bridget had married an officer in an Irish regiment and lived in a suburb of Belfast. She had had one child, a boy, and was expecting another. With George's girl and Julia's boy and girl, this made a problematical five against seven of the previous generation, unless (as Chet put it) Charles hurried up. They were not, however, at all anxious for Charles to hurry up; and as both Lydia and Jill were past the age when any amount of hurry might be expected to yield result, and as Vera was sickly and Julia (so she boasted) had nothing to do with her husband any more, the ratio really depended on Bridget—plus, of course, an outside

chance from Charles. Nobody even considered Julian in such a connection.

Much more, though, had happened between 1921 and 1924. The ancient Irish problem had apparently been settled; a conference at Washington had arranged limitation of naval armaments between England, Japan, France, and the United States, someone had almost climbed Eyre's; the German mark had collapsed and French troops had entered the Ruhr; Mussolini was rebuilding Italy and had already bombarded Corfu; there had been an earthquake in Japan, there had almost been another war with Turkey, there was still a war in Morocco, and there was going to be an exhibition at Wembley.

By 1924 Charles also had changed a little. It was not so much that he looked older—rather he seemed to have reached the beginnings of a certain agelessness that might last indefinitely. He kept himself fit with careful living and week ends by the sea; faithful to memoirs, he had bought a small house in Portlaidale that was not too expensive to keep up in addition to his London apartment—no longer the one near the British Museum, but a service flat in Smith Square. He worked long office hours, and had to make frequent journeys to Rainer factories throughout England; there were certain hotels where he always stayed, and to the staffs of these he was satisfyingly known as the kind of man who gave no trouble, drank little, tipped generously but not lavishly, and always appeared to be wearing the same perfectly neat but nondescript suit of clothes. The fact that he was head of the Rainer firm merely added, if it added at all, to the respect they would have felt for

## Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

B. O. asks if it is too late to reset iris plants.  
Answer: It seems that irises, that is the tall bearded, are not so particular about just when they are set out. However, July and August are considered the best time, although they do well when set out in June and September also.

Mrs. J. A. T. writes that she was given an African violet while at the hospital and that it looked pretty "sick" before she brought it home. Wonders if it can still be saved or if the African violet is just a short-lived house plant.  
Answer: We are told that the African violet is very susceptible to ether and that for this reason it is not too good a hospital plant. However, if it is not too far gone it may yet survive with good care. African violets will grow and bloom for a long time.

Mrs. E. F. has sent me a white hydrangea and reports that her neighbor has a blue one which she (the neighbor) said was formerly pink. Mrs. E. F. wants hers changed to pink and wants to know what to give it.  
Answer: Unfortunately, the hydrangea blossom Mrs. E. F. sent me was from Hills of Snow, a hydrangea with a fixed color. Hers cannot be made to change in color. The light pinks or blues (opuloides) are susceptible to soil condition and will change from pink to blue if placed in an acid soil or from blue to pink if set in a neutral or alkaline soil. Peat moss, cottonseed meal, alum or iron will furnish acidity, while bone meal, lime, maple leafmold will retain neutrality.



Lester H. Lobie (above), Helena, Mont., attorney, was elected grand worthy president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles in their 44th annual convention in Chicago August 16. Lobie, president of the Helena chamber of commerce, introduced the first old age pension bill in the Montana legislature in 1923. (Associated Press Telegram.)

## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Esto perpetua meaning 8-20-43 has aroused a highbrow public debate, starting with this Thursday morning:

Last Thursday's issue of this column, discussing an advertisement of the Salem Business College covering a full page in the 1874 Salem Directory, said:

"In the center of the page advertisement of the Salem Business College, the name of the college at the top being printed in red, is, printed in blue, a picture of a lady bearing the American flag, and, printed in red, underneath the lady's picture, this line: ESTO PERPETUA."

"Can the reader tell the writer what that means? The writer took from his dusty shelf the Latin Dictionary that comes down to him from his school days. The reader who never belonged to a Latin class in school can guess what perpetua means; that it signifies perpetuity, everlastingness, like it sounds along with English; and that is correct. But how about the word esto? The writer cannot find it in his school dictionary that was standard at the University of Oregon in its early days.

So he relayed the inquiry, through a Willamette university student. That student finds, from Dr. Alex A. Vazagas, a member of the faculty of that institution, that esto means this. Is there a reader to dispute this? Is it perhaps 'hog' Latin instead, like a friend at the writer's elbow intimates that it sounds?

"The person who wrote the 1874 full page advertisement in the Salem Directory for the Salem Business College must have thought esto meant something like this. That is, Latin for this. And he must have thought the symbolic figure in red, white and blue representing the Salem Business College of that day represented a true perspective of the institution and intended for it to give forth a prediction. That is, this (school) (this institution) would live forever; that it represented perpetuity; it was a symbol of everlasting life. . . .

"Would there be any law or precedent against some person or company getting busy on attempting to make it come true?"

"The wording of the 1874 page advertisement would indicate that women were not then considered as business college students, or even students of pho-

nography, mining, importing, exchange, jobbing, commission, brokerage, or double or single entry bookkeeping, or banking or commercial correspondence, or insurance or actual business. Many changes have taken place in the general idea of what a woman may do and hold her good reputation. They are even becoming soldiers, in a dozen phases of the business of killing men, women and children. What a world!"

Two letters have already arrived attempting to give what was intended to be the meaning of the red letter word esto in the 1874 advertisement, and one person attempted to telephone his or her version, but could not make himself or herself understood. Will he or she please write the message, or in some other way make himself or herself plainly understandable? One of the letters, to the Bits for Breakfast man, dated Aug. 15, reads in part:

"I noticed your query about esto perpetua. I find in my volume of 100,000 synonyms and antonyms, classical quotations, etc., this: 'Esto perpetua (Lat.) Let it be perpetual; let it endure forever.' This book was (Continued on Page 9)

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

GIRL WELDER'S LAMENT  
I wouldn't stay home and  
Be a soldier's wife;  
So I took up welding  
And, oh! what a life!

I roll out at five and  
Grab some toast  
Run down to the shop  
And sweat and roast.

The very first thing—  
My rod gets stuck;  
I don't get excited  
I just cuss my luck.

The instructor comes along  
And says, "See here,  
This bead's run over  
Like foam on a beer."

There's nothing like sparks  
That burn holes in your jeans  
To make you come dreams  
Of your old sweet dreams.

But the ships we build,  
We'll build fast and well  
And we'll blow those Nips  
Straight into hell.  
DEANIE MCCARLEY.

## Radio Programs

- These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations in radio stations may be due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.
- 11:00—Columbia Broadcasting System.  
11:30—Sib Holf Orchestra.
- KEK—THURSDAY—1130 Ea.  
6:00—Melody Time.  
6:30—Harry Flannery, News.  
6:55—Erynne Garrett, News.  
7:05—Cecil Brown.  
7:30—Major Bowes.  
7:30—Stage Door Canteen.  
7:35—The First Line.  
7:35—Leon F. Drews.  
7:45—Frazier Hunt.  
8:00—Amos 'n' Andy.  
8:15—Glenn Miller.  
8:30—Death Valley Days.  
8:35—The Nightingale.  
9:00—Campy at Ease.  
9:30—Maude's Diary.  
10:00—Two Stars in the Sky.  
10:15—Warime Women.  
10:30—Air-Flie.  
10:35—The World Today.  
10:45—Spotlight on Victory.  
11:00—Herbie Holmes Orchestra.  
11:30—Stanny Strand Orchestra.  
11:50—6:00 a. m.—Music & News.
- KGW—NBC—THURSDAY—630 Ea.  
6:00—Dawn Patrol.  
6:30—War News.  
6:35—Melody Serenade.  
7:00—Melodic Good Morning.  
7:30—News Headlines and Highlights.  
7:45—Sam Hayes.  
8:00—Stars of Today.  
8:15—James Abbe, News.  
8:30—Symphonic Swing.  
8:45—Lola Noyes.  
8:55—David Hays.  
9:00—Bess Johnson.  
9:15—Bachelor's Children.  
9:30—Melodies at Midday.  
9:45—Moods in Melody.  
10:00—Mary Lee Taylor.  
10:15—Crosses With the News.  
10:30—Homekeeper's Calendar.  
10:45—Dr. Kate.  
11:00—Light of the World.  
11:15—Lonely Women.  
11:30—Guiding Light.  
11:35—Crested Hill Churches.  
12:00—Melodic Tunes.  
12:15—Ma Perkins.  
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.  
12:45—Right to Happiness.  
1:00—Backstage Wife.  
1:15—Stella Stevens.  
1:30—Lorenzo Jones.  
1:45—Young Wilder Brown.  
2:00—When Earl Marries.  
2:15—Portia Farrow.  
2:30—Three Stars Trio.  
2:45—Road of Life.  
3:00—Vic and Sade.  
3:15—Against the Storm.  
3:30—The Personality Hour.  
4:00—Punchy Young News.  
4:45—H. V. Kallenborn.  
5:15—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.  
5:30—Music of the Masters.  
6:00—Music Hour.  
7:30—March of Time.  
8:00—Fred Waring in Pleasure Time.  
8:15—Vernay Time.  
8:30—Frank Morgan.  
9:00—Aldrich Family.  
9:30—Moon River.  
9:55—Musical Interlude.  
10:00—News Flash.  
10:05—Four Eyes Young News.  
10:20—Musical Interlude.  
10:30—Moonlight Sonata.  
11:00—Swing Your Partners.  
11:15—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.  
11:30—War News Roundup.  
11:50—6 a. m.—6:00 p. m.—KOA.
- KOAC—THURSDAY—530 Ea.  
10:30—Review of the Day.  
10:45—The Homekeeper's Hour.  
11:00—Music of the Masters.  
11:30—News.  
12:15—Farm Hour.  
1:30—Favorite Classics.  
1:45—Young Time.  
1:45—Melody Lane.  
2:30—Let We Forget.  
2:45—Orchestra Gems.  
2:50—Guarding Your Health.  
2:55—Sunshine Serenade.  
3:00—Jesse Young Parada.  
3:00—Great Songs.  
3:45—News.  
3:50—Pops Concert.  
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.  
5:00—With the Old Masters.  
5:05—Four Eyes Young News.  
5:05—Evening Vespers Service.  
5:45—"It's Oregon's War."  
6:00—Pops.  
6:30—Farm Hour.  
7:30—Evening Song.  
8:00—Let's Be Neighbors.  
8:15—Concert Hall.  
8:30—Monitor Views the News.  
8:45—Music of the Masters.  
8:45—10:30—KOA.
- KSLM—THURSDAY—1330 Ea.  
6:45—Blue N' Shine.  
7:00—News in Brief.  
7:30—Rise N' Shine.  
7:45—News.  
8:00—Your Gospel Program.  
8:30—Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.  
9:00—News Briefs.  
9:30—Concert Orchestra.  
9:30—Pastor's Call.  
9:15—Kato Mendelsohn.  
9:15—News Reminiscence.  
9:30—To the Ladies.  
10:00—Women in Brief.  
10:45—Old Opera House.  
10:30—Women in the News.  
10:35—Curley Fox.  
11:00—Some Like It Sweet.  
11:30—Hits of Yesteryear.  
12:00—Organalities.  
12:15—News Serenade.  
12:30—Willamette Valley Serenade.  
1:00—Lum and Abner.  
1:15—Ray Noble's Orchestra.  
1:30—Meady Melodies.  
1:45—Melody Mart.  
2:00—Isle of Paradise.  
2:15—Stars of Today.  
2:30—Noellette.  
2:45—Tune Tabloid.  
2:55—Army.  
3:00—Swing Orchestra.  
4:15—News.  
4:30—Lullaby Tunes.  
4:45—Melodic Moods.  
5:00—Galli Rini, Accordion.  
5:15—Let's Reminiscence.  
5:30—Langworth Male Quartette.  
5:45—Al Clause.  
5:50—News Headlines.  
6:15—War Commentary.  
6:30—Solon Orchestra.  
6:45—Tunes.  
7:00—News in Brief.  
7:05—Employment Bulletin Board.  
7:10—News Serenade.  
7:30—Willamette Valley Opinions.  
7:40—Kathryn Thompson, Harpist.  
7:50—News in Review.  
8:10—Amity Boyer & Tomboyers.  
8:20—Arms for Victory.  
8:30—Bible Quiz.  
8:45—News.  
9:15—World's Most Honored Music.  
9:30—News Serenade.  
9:45—Oklahoma Outlaws.  
10:00—Let's Dance.  
10:30—News Serenade.  
10:45—Buyer's Parade.  
11:00—Cedric Fester.  
11:05—Kato Mendelsohn's Children.  
11:30—Concert Gems.  
11:45—Luncheon Concert.  
12:45—Shady Valley Follies.  
1:00—Walter Colton.  
1:05—Baseball Roundup.  
1:20—Victory Quasi.  
1:30—New York Racing.  
1:45—Sweet and Sentimental.  
2:00—Willard Trio.  
2:15—A Man With a Band.  
2:30—News.  
2:45—The Bookworm.  
3:00—Phillip Keyne Gordon.  
3:15—Baseball Roundup.  
3:30—Hello Again.  
3:45—Bill Hays, Bible.  
4:00—News.  
4:15—Johnson Family.  
4:30—Confidentially Yours.  
4:45—Johnny Ricardo's Orchestra.  
4:55—Jerry Seuss Orchestra.  
5:15—Sinofietta.  
5:30—It Pays to Be Ignorant.  
5:45—Treasure Star "Creda."  
6:15—Great Dance Bands.  
6:30—Jimmie Allen.  
6:45—Sweet Parade.  
7:00—Ray Gram Swing.  
7:30—Standard Symphony.  
7:45—News.  
8:15—GIR of the Orient.  
8:30—John B. Hughes.  
8:45—GIR of the Orient.  
9:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.  
9:20—Henry Wade Orchestra.  
9:30—News.  
9:45—Ray Wills Orchestra.