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

#### THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

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Pistol at Congess' Head

I have told the congress that the adminis-tration cannot held the actual cost of food and clothing down to the present level beyond October 1.

Therefore, I have asked the congress to pass legislation under which the president would be specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the price on all farm commodities. The purpose should be to hold farm prices at parity, or at levels of a recent date. whichever is higher. The purpose should also be to keep wages at a point stabilized with today's cost of living. Both must be regulated at the same time; and neither can or should be regulated without the other.

At the same time that farm prices are stabilized. I will stabilize wages.

This is plain justice—and plain common

I have asked the congress to take this action by the first of October. We must now act with the dispatch which the stern necessities of

war require. I have told the congress that inaction on their part by that date will leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by the threat of economic chaos . . .

In the event that the congress should fail to act, and act adequately, I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act.

-President Roosevelt. A pistol, it is being said, is pointed at the congress' head,

If you discover rhyme and metre in that sentence, it is an accident and we are sorry. This is no occasion for levity.

Discussing the president's fight against inflation for the third successive issue, we again endorse his objective and applaud his determination. But the spotlight now is upon that pistol and its aiming—and in this there is cause for regret.

Though already we have quoted the president's fireside chat at some length in order to include sufficient background of the pistolpointing gesture, it seems advisable to add two other paragraphs heard later in the address:

The American people can be sure that I will use my powers with a full sense of responsibility to the constitution and to my country. The American people can also be sure that I shall not hesitate to use every power vested in me to accomplish the defeat of-our-enemies in any part of the world where our safety demands such defeat.

When the war is won, the power under which I act will automatically revert to the people-to whom they belong.

Here the president admits that he proposes to exercise powers which are not his in peacetime and from the fact that he discusses their propriety, one may fairly judge he recognizes it is questionable. His candor, in any event, is reassuring-and so is the forthrightness of his pledge that these powers will be restored to the people when the war is won.

Those people who have been shouting "dictatorship" since 1934 might now have a field day-but it would be a most harmful thing, and

could accomplish no good. Has a pistol ever been pointed at your head? It is a most unpleasant experience. But a great deal depends upon the circumstances. More often than not, or at any rate quite often, the gesture is justified.

And that is just the point. In this case it is justified.

If congress had done its duty, the pistol-

pointing would not have been necessary. "After election. Wait until after election." That has been the chorus. Every decision which might offend two dozen voters must be postponed until after election. The public is sick of it. No doubt the president is sick of it too. But because the public is sick of it, the president has near-universal support in his present

move to force congress' hand.

Yet it will make a great deal of difference, whether congress does what the pistol-pointing president asks, or whether the president is forced to act independently under questionable powers. If congress acts, the form of representative government is maintained-and likewise its substance, for a plebiscite would bring the same result.

Congress had better act. It is our guess that congress will.

Indeed, this friction between congress and the president may result fortunately. Though the president promised to "stabilize" wages, he did not bear down on that issue as he did on farm prices; possibly due to a belief that he already had the power to deal with wages.

But congress, with its neck bowed, may "go the whole hog" and enact a measure which will leave no question as to the adequacy of wage

#### Meat and Wheat

Meat rationing seems to be in order-and who: are we to kick? It's just another of those sacrifices which may be good for us and if it isn't, think of the Greeks and the Poles, and of our soldiers now war prisoners subsisting-

or not subsisting on a handful of rice daily. On the other hand, here are our granaries bursting with wheat-and though it's a radical and almost unthinkable idea in some sections where farmers have set ideas as to what's suitable for cattle and hogs, what's the matter with a big program of feeding wheat to livestock and

Even that, in view of the shortage of little pigs and calves, might not meet the need; perhaps we should still face meatless days. But it would provide meat for men in the service and for others who really need it.

In the "one hundred years ago" column in the New York-Herald Tribune we came across a reference to the "Locofocos." What centenarian remembers them? They were the new dealers of the 2000's and got their name from the fact that when this bunch got out of control at a Tammany meeting, the regular der turned out the gas lights, but the insurgents ded to arganize by the light of "lecofoco"

#### Anyway, Thinking

One hundred eminent scholars held a five day "Conference on Science, Philosophy and Religion" recently in New York, and wound up with a formal statement which included according to one press account, "a challenge to thinkers around the globe to discover new techniques by which men may 'think together' and more clearly so that the dictator-breeding world condition of 'intellectual confusion and spiritual deterioration' might be overcome."

Taking a quick glance at the conference agenda, you might conclude that these men were seeking, as the headline suggested, "new formulas for thinking" and that would be something forbidding to lesser minds.

What they really sought, but what they may have been less well euipped to seek than some less profound minds, was a formula to encourage, not more profound thinking by the few. but more thinking by the many. And that is a challenge,

Labor day weekend civilian casualties were only about one-third of normal. War's compensations even extend to the conservation of human life on the home front.

### **News Behind** the News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Repre-ction in who'e or in part strictly prohibited.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 9-Mr. Roosevelt did not

submit his wage-price program to congress Labor day as planned. All he said to congress was (in effect): "You repeal that obnoxious farm-price inflating



law within three weeks, and atlow me freely to move against our rising threat of inflation disaster, or I will put by program into effect, regardless of your restriction."

Something happened the last few days before the message to cause a change in White House

The president's trouble-compromiser, Judge Rosenman, had submitted to Mr. Roosevelt several recommendations for executive action without congressional approval. These headed

up toward inauguration of an overall economic control board, made up of various government department chiefs. (McNutt, Henderson, Davis, Eccles, Nelson, Wickard.)

Mr. Roosevelt, tired of creating super-boards on top of failures, and mindful of some inner criticism, then seemed to swerve toward naming a chairman of the board with such strong powers that he could be popularly known as a czar over prices and wages.

For that job he possibly had decided upon a man. not too much of a laborite, or farm bloc man, to be suspected of favoritism in administering wages and prices.

Presumably he wanted someone who would establish the confidence of the country (Baruch and Lehman being mentioned in most of the newspaper accounts, although some threw in the names of Justice Douglas, and other left-leaning new dealers who did not fill the requirement, or Mc-Nutt who is already running for president in 1944.)

When Mr. Roosevelt tried this program out on congressmen in advance, he ran into objections, mainly from the farm bloc. Some of them, like Senator Norris, of Nebraska, spoke out publicly.

A day or two before the president was scheduled to speak, Norris openly warned him congress would "raise hell" if he thus trampled on its constitutional

So the president decided to give them three weeks to do it the regular way, their way-if they could. His threat to do it anyway October 1, implied his own doubt that the farm bloc would relent and let him do it.

No one now doubts the wisdom of freezing wages and prices. It should have been done nine months ago, when the war started, as Bernard Baruch (still the fairest and smartest economist in contact with Mr. Roosevelt) then told the White House.

It should have been done last spring when the present Henderson price setup was instituted by congress over two-thirds of the prices of the nation, leaving one-third untouched and encouraging farm prices to run up. The Henderson system has been a brazen political makeshift compromise, with the unions and farm bloc.

The part of it that Mr. Roosevelt did not tell in his message, and the story with which the farm bloc men have justified themselves for their own selfish politics, is that Mr. Roosevelt was not holdng down the unions.

His various labor boards let some union wages ease up higher along a cost of living yardstick and in the pending General Motors case a labor board panel even went beyond the cost of living ustification for a further wage increase. The farm oc men said:

"You are letting the unions get theirs; we will

This weakness in the president's position still prevails in his message. While his presen the case against rising wages and prices is straight-forward, and non-political, and his plan to act carries the same honest, open handed general tone, he did not say how, or how firmly, he will "stabilize" union wages, (significantly, perhaps, he does not use the words "fix" or "freeze" in this connection, but only in connection with prices.)

All he said about wages was that he proposed to "stabilize" them himself.

His program, therefore, cannot be analyzed yet. While his objective is unanswerably right, the mi important question of whether his program v work, or even whether it will be fair and firm can be answered only after it is annou

People will look very closely, for the wording of the labor provisions especially, to see whether he will leave enough loopholes through which unions can edge their particular stipends still

Also the character of the man he will ar to do the job may be more revealing as to the real extent of his program, which is now being pre-



Sun Spots'

## Radio Programs

KSLM-WEDNESDAY-1399 Ke. 6:45-Rise 'N' Shine. 7:00-News in Brief. 7:05-Rise 'N' Shine. 7:30-News. 7:45-Your Gospel Program. 7:45—Your Gospel Program.
8:30—County Agent.
8:15—Stan Kenton's Orhoestra.
8:35—Howard Barlow's Concert Orch.
9:30—Pastor's Call.
9:15—A! Perry's Surf Riders.
9:30—Popular Music.
9:45—Relio Hudson's Orchestra.
8:35—To the Ladies.
10:30—World in Review.
10:35—The Oakies.
11:30—Musical Goliege.
11:30—Hits of Yesteryear.
12:35—News.
12:15—News. 5—Willamette Vo 5—Interlude. 0—Nick Cockran. 1:35—Mai insiletts O. 1:30—Milady s Melodi 1:45—Four Notes. 2:00—Isle of Paradise 2:15—US Marines. 9:30 Sing Song Time, 3:30 Sing Song Time, 3:50 Time Tabloid, 3:00 Old Opera House, 100 The Aristocratis News -News. -Teatime Tunes

5:15-Let's Re Langworth Chori ght's Head Popular Music. News in Brief 7:05—News in Brief.
7:05—Employment Bulletin Beard.
7:15—Tommy Reyonlds Orchestra.
7:20—Willamette Valley Opinions.
7:30—Earl Hatch Vibraharp.
8:00—War Fronts in Review.
8:10—2 Kings and a Queen.
8:30—Treasury Star Parade.
8:45—Eaton Boys.
9:00—News

9:00—News 9:15—World's Most Honored Music. Chuck Foster's Orchestra,
Dicksons Melody Mustangs,
Lets Dance 0:45-McFarland Twins -Alfredo Antonini's Concert.

I1:30—News KALE—MBS—WEDNESDAY—1330 Ke -Memory Timekeeper 1:15-Memory Timekeeper. 8:00-Breakfast Club. 8:30-News. 8:45-What's New. 9:00-Boake Carter. 9:15-Woman's Side of the 30-This & That

10:00 News
10:15 Your Date.
10:20 News
10:15 Your Date.
10:20 News
10:45 Buyers Parade.
11:30 Cedric Foster.
11:15 Miss Meade's Childrell:
11:30 Concert Gems.
11:45 Lunchcon Concert
12:20 News 12:30 News 12:45 Familiar Melodies

Walter Compton.
Reseball Roundup Sweet/& Sentimental 1:30—New York Racing Senting Senti 3:20 Hello Again 3:45 Bill Hay, Bible. 4:00 Fulton Lewis, jr.

# What You Buy With

A pelorus, used by the Havy, is a A pelorus, used by the survy, as a device which the over the surface of a compass to enable the operator to take hearings on distant objects. It has split heir eights, has been in use for many years . . . and costs



e scores of ships now being ted each month, we need of these instruments. se of War Bonds and Stamps will help pay for them. Invest as "wage-price freezing" device.

So far it sounds more like wage "stabilization" ing Government securities.

U.S. Tressay Department

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any varia-tions noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations with-out notice to this newspaper. All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time to the interests of national defense.

4:15—Johnson Family. 4:26—News. 8:45 Analysis of Propagands. 5:90 Captain Danger. 5:15—All Stars vs. Detroit, Football. 8:00 Lone Ranger. 8:30 This Is the Hour.

10:45 Ernie Heckscher Orchestra. 11:30 Count Bassie Orchestra. 11:30 Johnny Richards Orchestra

EEX-WEDNESDAY-1194 Ke. Maments of Melody. National Farm & ties Wastern Agriculture Smiln' Ed McGonnell. 1:05 Clark Bennis, Singer, 7:15 Bleakfast Club, 15 Mother Dream Melodi Stringtime.

Keep Fit Club with Patty Jean.

Meet Your Neighbors. 10:30—Ine Gospel-Singer.
10:35—Hotel Taft Orchestra.
11:15—Between 'he Bookends.
11:30—Stars of Today.
11:45—Keep Fit Club with Patty Jean.
12:00—News Headlines and Highlights. 12:15—Livestock Reporter. , 12:30—Market Reports. , 12:35—Novelettes 1:00—Club Matines.
1:55—News.
2:00—The Quiet Hour.
2:30—BN.
2:35—Chaplain Jim, USA.
3:00—Stars of Today.
3:15—News.
3:30—Stella Unger.
3:35—Organ Reveries. 3:30—Stella Unger.
3:35—Organ Reveries.
3:45—Wartime Periscope
4:00—Easy Aces
4:15—Mr. Reen, Tracer.
4:30—String Quartet.
4:45—Sea Hound.
5:00—Clete Roberts,
5:15—Secret City.
5:30—Jack Armstrong.
5:45—Deane Dicksson. 6:30—Basin St. Chamt 6:30—James Abbe. 6:45—Novatime. 6:55—Molasses' N' Jam

8:00—Earl Godwin, News. 8:15—Lum & Abner.

8:15—Lum & Abner. 8:30—Manhaitan at Midnight. 9:30—Down Memory Lane. 9:36—News Headlines and Highlights. 9:45—Lyrics and Lullabys. News National Radio Forum 0—Broadway Bandwagoh 5—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra. 6—This Moving World.

KOIN-CBS-WEDNESDAY-910 &c. est Farm Reporter. b—Wake Up News.

B—Bob Garred reportin.

Nelson Pringle, News.

Consumer News.

Listing in the Air.

Valiant Lady.

Sories America Love.

Kate Smith Speaks.

Bally Sister.

Bally Sister.

KGW-NBC-WEDNESDAY-620 Ke. 4:00—Dawn Patrol. 6:00—Show Without a Name

6:00—Show Without a Name.
6:20—Sheppard's Serenade.
7:00—News Headlines and Highlights.
7:15—Music of Vienna.
7:30—Reveille Roundup.
7:45—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Stars of Today.
8:15—James Abbe, News.
8:20—Camp Quickies.
8:40—Lotts Noyes
8:46—David Harunn
9:00—Bess Johnson.
9:15—Bachelor's Children Bachelor's Children Nellie Revell Preser Magic Melody.

10:30 Homekeeper's Calenda 10:45 Dr Kate. 11:30 Light of the World. 11:15 Lonely Women. 11:30 The Guiding Light. 11:45 Hymns of All Churches 12:30 Story of Mary Marlin. 12:15 Ma Perkins.

12:45 Pepper Young's Fami 1:45 Right to Happiness 1:30 Backstage Wife 1:15 Stells Dalins 1:30 Lorenzo Jones 1:45 Young Widder Brown 2:30 When a Girl Marries 15—Portia Faces Life 10—Hollywood News Flas 15—Organ Reveries. 10—Road of Life.

5:20 Against the 3:45 Bill Stern, Sports.
Personality Hour. 4:30—Funny Money Man 4:45—Stars of Today, 5:90—H. V. Kaltenborn, 5:15—Cocktail Hour. It Happened in the Bill Henry. Those We Love. -Paul Martin's Music.

9:09—Oregon on Guard. 9:15—Roy Mace's Music. 9:30—Your Mayor Speak 9:30—Your Mayor Speaks. 9:45—Log Cabin Farms Orchestra. 9:55—Musicai Interlude. 10:15—Your Hometown News. 10:15—Your Hometown News. 10:25—Musical Interlude. 10:30—Moonlight Sonata 11:00—Jantzen Beach Orchestra.

11:00—Jantzen Beach 11:30—War News 12:00-2:00 a m.—Swing Shift. KOAC-WEDNESDAY-550 Ke. 10:00—Review of the Day. 10:05—News. 10:15—Homemakers' Hour. 11:00—Music of the Masters 12:00—News. 12:15—Farm Hour. 1:00—Favorite Classics. 1:15—Variety Time. 1:45—Organ Nocturns. 2:00—Americans All. 2:30—Memory Book of Music. 3:15—You Can't \*\* Business With

Hitler. Sunshine Serenade. 4:00—Chorat Music
4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls.
5:00—Melodies for Strings.
5:15—Cavalacade of Drama.
5:30—Evening Vesper Service.
5:45—It's Oregon's War.
6:15—News
6:30—Farn Hour.
7:20—For Summer Time.
8:00—Voices of the Presidents.
8:15—Concert Hall.
8:20—Monitor Views the News.
8:45—Music of the Masters.
8:56:10:00—News.

## Seregant Cited



Sgt. Billy C. Gribble, of Scotisdale, Penn., who was cited by Gen. Douglas MacArthur for extraorinary courage in the face of great danger. Sergeant Gribble gear of a heavy plane while in "On July 10, 1871, his son, flight, working head down for James K. Allen, made his first one hour while two compan-ascension alone, in a small ballons held him by the feet.

chiefly from the fret of things And then Charles Rainier went that could not be forgotten beon to tell the story of his uncle and that first visit to Poldini's cause they had never been remembered. And all that day, historic restaurant: "I don't think I ever told you about him—he ever since meeting Nixon, the

fret had strengthened behind an increasing randomness of a cts

Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

was a charming and very short-sighted archdeacon, and the only

one out of my large collection of

uncles whom I really liked. He

liked me too, I think-we often

used to spend a day together. One evening during the Christ-mas holidays, we felt hungry aft-

er a matinee of Jack and the

Beanstalk, so as we were walk-

ing to the nearest underground

station he said, 'Let's go in here

for a snack'-and it was Poldi-

ni's. I think he mistook it for

some sort of cheap but respecta-

ble teashop-anyhow, we walked

in, all among the pretty ladies

and the young men-about-town;

we were cynosure of every eye, as novelists in those days used

to write-because it wasn't at all

the kind of place a Church of England dignitary would nor-mally take his schoolboy nephew

to, and my uncle, with his white

hair and flashing eyes (the drops

he had to put in them made

them flash), must have looked

rather like Hall Caine's Chris-

tian about to create a disturb-

ance. . . Anyhow, old Poldini-

he's dead now,-scenting some-

thing funny about us, pretended

all his tables were booked and

asked if we'd mind dining up-

stairs so up we went, my un-

cle blinking his way aloft with-

out a word of protest, and pres-

ently Poldini showed us into a

cozy little room furnished in

blue and gold, with a very thick

carpet and a convenient chaise

longue against the wall and gilt

cupids swarming in a suggest-

ive manner all over the ceiling

-in fact, Poldini took charge of

us completely, recommending a

la carte dishes and serving them

himself, and as the meal pro-

gressed my uncle grew more and

more surprised and delighted-

still under the impression it was

an A. B. C. or some such place;

and when the bill came I snat-

ched it up and said I'd stand

treat, and he said, 'My boy, that

is very generous of you'-and by

Gad, it was, for it took all the

money he'd just given me as a

Christmas present, But I never

let him know, and to the end of

his life he always used to tell

people he'd never enjoyed a bet-

house off the Strand. . . eating

house, mind you! He took a long

where we'll dine tonight-among

of milords entertaining the toast

of the town-and rather bat-

tered toast, if you'll pardon two

ning I remember chiefly, of course, the incident that crown-

ed it; but I can see now that the

entire masquerade was somehow

Rainier's last and rather prepos-

terous effort to tease a way into

self-knowledge, and that the cli-

max, though completely acciden-

tal, was yet a fitting end to the

attempt. I realized also, even if

never before, how near he was

to some catastrophic breakdown

-partly from overwork, but

When I look back on that eve-

bad puns at once."

ter meal than at that eating

Chapter 31

We drove to Poldini's through the rain, and were glad to find the place reasonably unchanged -still with its private room upstairs, little used by a generation that no longer needs such an appartus of seduction, and therefore slightly melancholy until gardenias and ice buckets revived a more festive spirit. Then, with some commotion, the Navoidas arrived, the pianist rather pale and glum in a long overcoat with an astrakhan collar, and Madame very florid and voluble with heavy gold bangles and ancient but good - quality furs, obviously bewitched (but by no means ill-at-ease) at the prospect of dining intimately with English nobility. We soon discovered that both of them were equally accomplished champagne bibbers, but whereas Madame grew livelier and gayer with every glass, her husband sank after the first half-dozen into a settled gloom from which he could only stir himself at intervals to murmur to the waiter a demand for "trouts"-for there had been some confusion over his order, due perhaps to the waiter's reluctance to believe that anyone in 1939 would ask for truites bleues in addition to Beluga caviare, steak tartare, and English rosbif. But all that too, and to Rainier's feverish delight, was in the halycon tradition-the age of monstrous dinners and fashionable appendicitis, the one most often the result of the others.

of the fourth magnum, Madame grew sentimental and talked of her romantic adventures in all parts of the world-a recital garnished with copious quotations from the poets, of whom she knew so many in various languages that I began to think it really must be a passion with her quite as genuine as that for Heidsieck; she liked amorous poetry best, and there was something perhaps a little charming in the way she obviously did not know which was too hackneyed to quote, so that from a wornout tag of Shakespeare she would swerve into a line from Emily breath and added: "So that's Bronte or Beddoes. A few words she wrongly pronounced or flid not understand: she w -ask us to correct her, quite simply and with an absence of selfher theatrical gestures and overstudied rhythms. Suddenly I realized, in the mood of halfmaudlin pity that comes after a few drinks yet is none the less percipient, that she was a sadly disappointed woman, getting little out of later life that she really craved for, without a home, a wanderer between hotels and casinos, listening to the same old Brahms and Beethoven in halfempty concert halls, tied for the rest of her days to a flabby ma-(Continued on page 9)

Presently, after the popping

Bits for Breakfast

By R J HENDRICKS

First to introduce navigation of the air into the military service was Captain James Allen:

. . . (Continuing from yesterday:) "In 1867 Brazil, together with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, made war on Paraguay and its despotic ruler, Lopez, and the Brazilian minister at Washington was empowered to secure the services of a skilled aeronaut.

"Mr. Allen was recommended by Prof. Lowe and leading officers, and together with his brother Ezra, who had aided him in Virginia, departed with two fine balloons for the seat of war. . . .

"This was far up the Paraguay river in a dense forest where the armies had lain, confronting one another, for 14

"In spite of vexatious delays in getting materials with which to manufacture gas, of difficulty in transporting his equipment, and in spite of attempts to dedreaded by the Paraguayans as much as by the Confederates, a thorough acquaintance with the enemy's fortifications and circumstances was gained, and the allied troops were so encouraged that the deadlock of months was broken, the Paraguayans were defeated in a series of encounters and Lopez was slain.

"The army officers and officials declared that there was not enough money in Brazil to re-ward Captain Allen, but he was mable to get the \$35,000 that had been promised him by the government in case he was sucful, and went back to the United States with \$19,000 only. "July 4, 1869, in the presence

of 100,000 spectators on Boston common, Mr. Allen ascended to the height of 8,000 feet above the city, and on July 4, 1871, with his wife and daughter and oth-ers, he ascended from Troy, N.Y., more than 5,000 feet.

loon from Troy, reaching an al-

9-9-42 titude of 12,000 feet, and landing in a forest in Putnam county. 100 miles distant, making the trip in less than two hours. . . .

"In 1874 Capt. Allen visited San Francisco, having been engaged to make captive ascensions at Woodward's Garden to add to its attractions as a pleasure resort. .

"In 1879 he and his son, who had now become his partner, went to Ohio on invitation, and at Dayton, Troy and elsewhere made ascensions together or singly in the Glory of the Skies and the Monarch of the Air. ...

"At Lowell, Mass., in 1886, Capt. Allen went up in a batloon, the weight of which, including ballast, ropes and passengers was 1375 pounds. In 1888 he was called to Brooklyn, N.Y. to navigate the Campbell air ship, an elaborate and beautifully wrought piece of mechanism. He ascended in it to a height of 200 feet, and then found that it could not be controlled, and advised its owners to abandon their attempts to use it as s means of transport; another acronaut essaying to navigate it was carried out to sea and-lost

Captain Allen was married Providence, R.I., Oct. 15, 1848, to Agree Jane Fields, (note further along), who survives with three sons and one daughter. He three sons and one daughter. He died in Providence, Sept. 24,

(Note: Captain Allen was not narried to Jane Fields. He married her. She was married to him. Men marry women. Wom en are married to men. May they be happy (and grammatical) ever after.) (Continued tomorrow.)

Pacific Coast Edition The Wall Street Journal THE PRONT PAGE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS & FINANCE Send for free sample copy 415 Bush St., San Prancisco, Callf.