

# The Oregon Statesman

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

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## Congressional Boner

Having been assured repeatedly that "the supreme court reads the election returns" even though its members are or used to be out of politics, and having seen recent indications that other government officials read 'em, one might feel safe in assuming that congressmen likewise have that habit, inasmuch as their own continuance in office is decided at each general election if not sooner. Of course congressmen do read election returns and this month a great many read them through tears. But since November 3 there has been an accumulation of evidence that they have misinterpreted the election results.

Most recent item is the protest reputedly endorsed by seventy-five or more western congressmen against the December 1 institution of mileage-gasoline rationing. They ask that it be postponed three months, and suggest that it ought to be cancelled entirely if investigation proves it unnecessary.

Their interpretation of the election returns seems to be that the "discontent" vote against incumbents, largely democratic incumbents, was inspired by the lack of willingness to make the sacrifices asked in the name of the war effort. That viewpoint's fallacy we have heretofore pointed out.

But even if it were the correct interpretation, it must be borne in mind that mileage-gasoline rationing was not devised as a sacrifice to aid the armed forces. They get first call on the rubber in any case. This rationing's purpose is to keep the nation's automobiles rolling, not to stop them. It seems fair to assume that adequate investigation has already been made.

Garbled accounts of the protest meanwhile have hampered the rationing registration program, some auto owners having heard at third or fourth hand that the effective rationing had already been postponed.

The dividing line between proper protest against wartime regulations and unjustified grouching about wartime sacrifices is, we will concede, almost invisible. Some regulations may be unnecessary, others so bungled in their enforcement as to be inequitable. An example of the sort of bungling to which objection may properly be made, is the OPA's recent refusal to recognize a population increase in northwestern Oregon in connection with meat quotas. That such an increase occurred has now been proved. But in the case of mileage-gasoline rationing the need has been demonstrated. Westerners will be justified in demanding that in its administration there be due recognition of this area's peculiar transportation problems involving "wide open spaces" and lack of public transportation systems in rural areas. But the protest against the entire program is unjustified and not even in the interests of these congressmen's constituents. They'd better forget it.

## Save Rubber: Save Lives

From various quarters has come critical comment upon the fact that though United States military casualties in some engagements have been high, they have not equaled the number of "home front" casualties due to accidents.

Nevertheless, though industrial accidents doubtless have increased with the stepping-up of industry, it is worth noting that reduction in traffic speeds inspired by a desire to save rubber has resulted in a decidedly worthwhile saving in lives.

For the first nine months of 1942 the nation's traffic fatality toll was down 24 per cent from that of 1941, but even this does not measure the total result, for the 40-mile and 35-mile speed limits were not in effect in the early months of this year. The truth is that in September the reduction was 40 per cent; in August-it was even lower, 43 per cent. Reductions in January and February were only 8 per cent, gradually increasing thereafter.

Officials of the National Safety Council credit the saving in lives quite largely to mileage-gasoline rationing and anticipate even greater savings when this program is extended to the entire nation. In comparison to the same period in 1941, the total saving in lives was 6610. Oregon's saving for the year to date was 32 per cent, or 90 lives, the best showing among the three Pacific coast states.

## Economy Begins at Home

Nothing can be done about it until and unless the president gets the notion, says Paul Mallon. And what can't be helped, there's no use crying over. On the other hand, some crying might help give the president the notion. About 1936 when the new deal was booming right along, personnel of the executive branch of government was pushing up from the half million mark toward a million. In 1934 it had been around 661,000; in 1936 it was up to 824,000. In World War I it had stopped short of a million. But late in 1940 or early in 1941 it passed the million mark; in July, 1941, it was 1,391,699. This last July—that's the only time it's officially counted, apparently—it was up to 2,327,932 and still climbing.

Washington, DC, had about 480,000 population in 1930; it was up to 663,000 in 1940 but now it boasts 852,000. Verily, the capital of the world!

Though expansion of federal employment is inevitable in wartime, there is trustworthy evidence to confirm the common sense assumption that a lot of these federal employees are performing no useful tasks; that Uncle Sam himself is the biggest hoarder of manpower in the nation. Now that he's starting out to solve the manpower problem, it would be well to recognize that manpower economy begins at home.

Sales executives of a large auto manufacturing firm think the war will be over soon. A sailor at Midway wrote to the head office, asking if it would be possible for him to make monthly payments so as to get one of the first cars turned out after auto production is resumed.

## John L. Rand

If, as Oregonians and particularly Salem folk like to think, this state has in recent decades elected to its higher offices men who were in the aggregate more sincerely public-spirited and conscientious than the average of such officials throughout the nation, one explanation is that Oregon has remained preponderantly rural and has frequently chosen for these offices the outstanding men from its smaller communities where honest merit is more readily recognized than-in a metropolis.

Such a man was John L. Rand, who served 21 years as a member of the state supreme court, contributing to its decisions the benefit of a keen, penetrating legal mind and a gift for brevity in the statement of his conclusions. He was at once well-balanced, positive and fearless in his performance of the judicial duty; as an individual he was genuinely friendly and unaffected—qualities apt to be developed in such communities as those in which he served as college instructor, city attorney and district attorney; communities sufficiently modest in size that men are judged by their acts, not by their pretensions.

Wendell Willkie has been advocating, all around the world and forcefully, a second front. Some weeks ago this column hazarded a guess that in doing so, Wendell knew quite definitely there would be one, and soon. Whether he did or not, the second front has been opened; if not precisely the one he and Stalin wanted, one at least as good and in our opinion better.

Too bad national education week and mileage-gasoline rationing registration did not after all coincide in time. If they had, educators would have had no trouble inducing adults to "visit the schools."

## We'll Have to Feed the World

By HERBERT HOOVER in Collier's

A starving world must be fed after this war ends. That has been promised to the victims of the war again and again by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Even if it had not been promised, we would have to do it if we want to make a lasting peace instead of lasting anarchy. And we will need to do it unless we are willing to stand by and watch millions of human beings die after we have made gigantic sacrifices to give them a chance to live.

If this war stopped tomorrow, there would be millions of permanently debilitated adults and millions of stunted children. But there will always be millions who can be saved. If European civilization is to live, they must be fed. And especially this must be done for the children, or we shall be faced with a generation of physical degenerates and potential gangsters.

But if these promises are to be kept we shall need to begin preparedness long before the war ends. That preparedness means some new direction and new strategy for American agriculture. It means preparation of supplies from South America. It means advance agreements with our allies as to control of world supplies, finance, shipping and administration. It means creation of organization in advance, with an understanding of the huge volumes needed, the kind of food needed, the source of these supplies, their transportation, distribution, and the economic, social and political problems which must be met.

There are more horsemen that follow modern war than at the time the Apocalypse was written. In modern total war, famine and pestilence are accompanied by four new recruits whose names are Revolution, Unemployment, Suspicion and Hate. These additional destroyers make the job harder to manage.

That there is and will be famine, needs little demonstration. Already 148,000,000 people in the occupied democracies in Europe and Asia are short of food; millions of them are actually starving, and our allies are obviously running on very short rations.

The nazis' food supply is sufficient for their evils of today. They are working herds of prisoners on the farms and robbing some of the occupied territories. But their internal production will grow worse as the war goes on and there is less to steal from the subjected peoples.

In fact, the whole of Europe will continue to degenerate in domestic food supply. The reasons for that are simple enough: Europe in peacetime—and by Europe I here mean Britain and all of Europe excluding Russia—has to import large amounts of food for human beings. That is now cut off by the blockade, except to Britain, and some small amounts to the neutral countries.

On top of this, under the pressure of total war, field crops decline year by year. Manpower and horsepower are increasingly drained to the war; farm implements cannot be replaced; fertilizers are diverted to explosives; planting is less effective, and harvesting less perfect. Also, the animals in Europe are in considerable degree dependent upon imported feed. In consequence of the blockade, some part of the dairy and breeding herds must be slaughtered early in total war, and domestic feed for the remaining animals decreases because more fields must be turned to direct food for humans—and thus still more of the flocks and herds must be slaughtered.

In the last war, the principal food animals of Europe—cattle, hogs and sheep—decreased by over 70,000,000 head, and that is again taking place. The invaluable chicken vanishes, and fishing is greatly diminished. Thus the stream of animal products steadily decreases. To all this must be added the ravages of armies and scorched-earth policies.

Nor will famine this time be limited to Europe, for these causes are also working in Asia and Russia.

It is difficult for Americans to picture widespread hunger or starvation. We have not had such a thing in America. Nationwide hunger and starvation mean grim suffering, incalculable grief over dying children, physical degeneration, stunted growth, distorted, embittered minds and death. Its lasting effect is one of degree and time. Adults can recuperate from months of undernourishment. Children can stand less. In fact, the undersized, rickets, and the death rate among children are the sensitive barometers of starvation. Not even during our Civil War was there a town or city where these effects reached one tenth of what they are in certain cities of the occupied democracies at this moment.



Sweetheart in Every Port

## Radio Programs

KSJM—SATURDAY—1390 Kc.  
6:45—Rise 'N' Shine.  
7:00—News.  
7:05—Rise 'N' Shine Cont.  
7:30—News.  
7:45—Your Gospel Program.  
8:00—The Eaton Boys.  
8:30—News.  
8:35—Gilbert & Sullivan Music.  
9:30—Pastor's Call.  
9:35—Music a La Carter.  
9:45—Ray Herbeck's Orchestra.  
10:00—World in Review.  
10:05—Jack Feeley, Tenor.  
10:30—Al Terry and Buckaroo.  
11:00—Musical Horoscope.  
11:30—Hits of Yesterday.  
12:00—Organalities.  
12:15—News.  
12:30—Ornamental Serenade.  
12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.  
1:00—Spirit of the Vikings.  
1:15—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.  
1:30—Mildred's Melodies.  
1:45—Harry Brewer's Orchestra.  
2:00—The Four Buckeroos.  
2:15—Sincerely Yours.  
2:30—Singing Songs.  
2:45—Tune Tangle.  
3:00—Gloria LeVey, Willard Amos.  
4:00—Singing Strings.  
4:15—News.  
4:30—Teatime Tunes.  
5:00—Wool Sophisticates.  
5:30—Luna Bernice.  
5:30—Sunset Trio.  
6:00—News.  
6:15—War Commentary.  
6:20—Silver Strings.  
6:30—War Fronts Review.  
7:00—Weekend Jamboree.  
7:30—Willamette Valley Opinions.  
7:50—Five Novelties.  
8:00—News.  
8:15—Hollywood Quartette.  
8:30—You Can't Buy Business With Hitler.  
8:45—Sterling Young Orchestra.  
9:15—Edward's Oldtimers.  
9:45—Johnny Messner's Orchestra.  
9:50—Let's Dance.  
10:00—News.  
10:45—Harry Horlick's Orchestra.  
11:00—Popular Salute.  
11:30—News.

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper. All radio stations may be cut from this list at any time in the interests of national defense.

9:30—Kid Critics.  
9:45—Strictly Instrumental.  
10:00—Country Tunes.  
10:30—Adventures in Science.  
11:00—Football.  
11:45—News.  
12:00—Football.  
1:30—CBS.  
2:00—News.  
2:30—CBS.  
2:45—Portland Traffic Safety.  
3:15—Calling Pan-America.  
3:45—News.  
4:00—CBS.  
4:30—Martha Mears.  
4:45—Newspaper of the Air.  
5:00—Dance Orchestra.  
5:30—Harry Flannery, News.  
6:00—News.  
6:55—News, Eric Severid.  
6:55—Air Trip of the Air.  
7:00—Dance Orchestra.  
7:15—Soldiers With Wings.  
7:30—Frazier and His Orchestra.  
8:00—Thanks to the Yanks.  
8:30—Hobby Lobby.  
8:45—News.  
9:00—Hit Parade.  
9:45—Don't You Believe It.  
10:00—Five Star Trio.  
10:15—Les Hite, Orchestra.  
10:30—Sports Headlines.  
10:35—Helen Krupa Orchestra.  
10:45—Man Your Battle Stations.  
11:00—Henry Busse Orchestra.  
11:30—CBS.  
11:55—News.  
12:00—6 a. m.—Music & News.

KGW—NBC—SATURDAY—630 Kc.  
4:00—Dawn Patrol.  
4:15—Everything Goes.  
7:00—News.  
7:15—Aunt Jemima.  
7:30—Music of the Week.  
7:45—Sam Hayes.  
8:00—Organ Concert.  
8:15—Leslie Allen, News.  
8:30—Coast Guard on Parade.  
9:00—Music Room.  
9:15—Consumers Union.  
9:30—Whatcha Know, Joe?  
9:45—Pan-American Orchestra.  
10:00—Consumers Union.  
10:30—News.  
10:45—Eastern Footbal Games.  
11:00—Concert Orchestra.  
11:15—Sam Hays Trio.  
11:30—News.  
11:45—Joseph Gallicchio Orchestra.  
12:00—Religion in the News.  
12:15—Deep Melody.  
12:30—Music of the Americas.  
12:45—Optimist Club.  
1:00—Frances Hotala Orchestra.  
1:15—Sports Scripts.  
1:30—Charles Hotala.  
1:45—By the Way.  
2:00—National Barn Dance.  
2:15—Can You Top That?  
2:30—Bill Stern Sports Newscast.  
2:45—Dick Wolf Serenade.  
3:00—Truth or Consequences.  
3:15—Alice's Irish Rose.  
3:30—News.  
3:45—Story Editor.  
4:00—Musical Melodrama.  
4:15—Travels of Marco Polo.  
4:30—St. Francis Hotel Orchestra.  
4:45—Organ Concert.  
5:00—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.  
5:15—News.  
5:30—Cat You Top That?  
5:45—S. a. m.—Singing Shift.

KEE—NBC—SATURDAY—1180 Kc.  
6:30—Musical Clock.  
7:30—Blackhawk Valley Boys.  
7:45—Mirandy of Persimmon Hollow.  
7:55—The Knights.  
8:00—Stars of Today.  
8:15—Service Men's Hop.  
8:30—Radio Club.  
8:45—Reading in Fun.  
9:15—Christian Science Program.  
9:30—Breakfast at Berdis.  
10:00—National Farm & Home.  
10:30—Washington Luncheon.  
10:45—Victory Twins.  
11:00—Fantasy in Melody.  
11:30—News.  
11:45—Southernaires.  
12:00—News.  
12:15—Market Reports.  
12:30—Lundt Trio.  
12:45—Kop Klock.  
1:00—Club Matinee.  
1:15—News.  
1:30—West Coast Football.  
1:45—News.  
2:00—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra.  
2:15—Blue Flamingo.  
2:30—Hop Harrigan.  
2:45—Spotlight Bands.  
3:00—The Great Hornet.  
3:15—Red Ryder.  
3:30—News.  
3:45—Gibb & Finney.  
4:00—Biltmore Hotel Orchestra.  
4:15—News.  
4:30—News.  
4:45—Penn Orchestra.  
5:00—Danny Thomas Orchestra.  
5:15—The Quist Hour.  
5:30—The Moving World.  
11:15—Bal Tabarin Cafe Orchestra.  
11:30—War News Roundup.

KELM—NBC—SATURDAY—590 Kc.  
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# "Golden Lady"

By CLARENCE BUDINGTON KELLAND

Chapter Seven  
"Food!" the intruder bellowed.  
"Scram!" replied Peter.  
The behemoth noticed Darnley, and stared at her. "I don't know you," he said, "but I want to. You can come, too. You're a new one. I know all the old ones. Where do they come from, Pete? And they're all hungry. You're hungry, aren't you, beautiful?"  
"We're talking business," said Peter.

"I'll help you. It's my forte. Grab your hat before I perish in this famine. We'll go to Thirty-Nine."  
"We might as well give in, Darnley," said Peter. "Miss Carfax, this midget is Adrain De Groot."  
"Oh, exclaimed Darnley, 'I had no idea it was so late. I—'"  
"Will eat," said De Groot. "Don't set a record. Don't be the first girl in New York to refuse a free meal."  
She looked to Peter for a suggestion.

"Give in," he said. He always gets his way or annoys you to death."  
She wanted to give in; she wanted to see Thirty-Nine, for even so far away as her home town she had heard and read of it—currently the most famous eating place in Manhattan.  
"Are you an artist, too, Mr. De Groot?" she asked.

"What is an artist? Heaven knows. A radio comedian is often called an artist. Likewise, a trapeze performer. A chef is an artist. According to De Quincy, a murderer may be an artist." He halted and stared at her. "Do you mean you don't know who I am?"  
"I'm sorry," confessed Darnley.

"I," said De Groot, "am a historian and philosopher."  
"Which means," explained Peter, "he earns his living by writing a column in the papers under the pen name of Mister Manhattan."  
"Oh!" exclaimed Darnley. "In which," said De Groot, "I am both historian and philosopher."  
"And snooper, too," added Peter.

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## Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Many changes have 11-21-42 come to the Oregon Country, territory, state and views, habits, customs:  
"Continuing from yesterday: A blunder was made in this column yesterday, wherein it was made to appear that a part of the purchase price of The Statesman in 1884 came from some of that "jeffed" by the printers on the old Portland Standard of "Tony" Nolting; some that should have gone to unemployed or otherwise needy printers.  
That was an embarrassing mistake. The disposition of that money was on the contrary disposed of in favor of the interests of the needy printers. That policy has lasted for over 60 years.  
There is something more to say about the contrast between newspaper reporting in Oregon fifty and more years ago and now.  
The Oregon legislature to meet in biennial session next month will have attending it in the capacity of newspaper writers perhaps more than half a hundred men and women.  
Forty to sixty years ago it had two—two men; no women. A woman reporter would have been considered out of place.  
In the first place, there was in the way "house bill two hundred and four." Well, what was house bill 204? What did it do? Well, there was no house bill 204. It was a joke. It was a barrel of whisky with a tin cup, handy to the reach of every member of the legislature and his secretary and his assistants.  
Once (or twice) in a while, some member would move to adjourn, to consult house bill 204. Any way it was actually consulted, and did not require a motion to consult it. And no woman was known to consult it.  
And there were no typewriters. A woman clerk would have been obliged to take down her stenographic notes, if she could have taken them at all, in "long hand," and she would have been obliged to write the notes in single long hand, with, in the earliest pioneer days, no way of making a copy—except by writing a second copy of the original one.  
There were no typewriters, as early as 1854. Very soon after that year, typewriters began to come. The first two were brought by this writer and Jo-

Antoinette did the night she didn't appear at the opera, you are a scholar. If you print the inside story of the Cooper divorce, or why Freddie Peters left for Europe between two days, you are a snooper. Well, it pays better."  
"Miss Carfax," said Peter experimentally, "is the original of my last Metropolis cover."  
"I knew her face was familiar," said De Groot, "but," he turned upon her rather terrifyingly, "do you know anything? Are you intelligent?"  
"I do and I am," she said.  
He gaped, then moved to the door and jerked it open. Darnley and Peter followed him.  
"I'm sorry if this annoys you," Darnley whispered to Peter. "I didn't mean to bother you. I wouldn't even have come to your studio, because, after all, I hardly know you. But I did need to ask a few questions of somebody."  
"And," he asked almost involuntarily, "you don't want to tear my ears off?"  
"Why should she want to tear your ears off?" demanded De Groot. "Now, if it was my ears—there's a souvenir for a lady."  
"It was just a way of saying," said Peter, "that Miss Carfax is an incredible young woman."  
"They all are," grinned De Groot, "during the preliminary stages. Nothing wears off a girl quicker than incredibility. The better you know them the less incredible they grow, until they bore you and you go looking for another incredible one."  
"He sounds," said Darnley, "like an old maid discussing babies. Did he ever have a girl?"  
"Thousands," mocked De Groot. "Women are afraid to be alone with me."  
They alighted from the taxi at Thirty-Nine, and climbed the stairs to the dining-room. Everybody seemed eager to be noticed by De Groot who waded through the crowd in the lobby like a buffalo wallowing through a morass. A table was found for them against the wall, Darnley between the two men. Then De Groot commenced in a zipping voice to point out celebrities to her, adding comments upon their character or habits or companions with an amazing freedom.  
(To be continued)

ASYLUM ATTENDANTS BORN  
Good asylum attendants are born. They are not made. They must be the kind of men and women who are good hands in that line. If they are not, they have no business there.  
This writer helped get a situation for a close relative, as an attendant at the asylum for the insane. That attendant remained there several years, and did well and was pleased,