Senate Farm Bloe Considers Bankhe ad Bill

The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Insurance, Con and Pro

A few weeks ago The Statesman had an ed-Storial dealing with mutual life insurance, investments, reserves, etc. in which some incidental criticism was voiced regarding the accumulation of contingency reserves in addition to the reserves required by law to meet the liability of the insurance policies that have been written. The editorial drew some correspondence. One local resident thought the criticism did not go far enough, and said:

Insurance men themselves who know and are willing to discuss the question frankly will all admit the following propositions to be true and they excuse on some such a theory as the ends justify-ing the means, or that it is to the best interest of the policy-holder.

"1. The higher that the accumulated legal reserve becomes the less real insurance remains to be paid by the company. The company obligation is a diminishing one.

"2. Dividends on insurance are premium overcharges in the first instance and are used primarily as a sales bait.

"3. The loan value on a policy constitutes, in honesty and fair dealing, the personal funds of the insured which should not draw interest when borrowed by the owner.

"4. The American Tables of Mortality are not merely inaccurate, but they are false and their use is a dishonest business practice which works to the disadvantage of the insured."

On the other hand an insurance executive in the state wrote to defend the practices of insurance companies. The excess reserves are necessary, he wrote, to absorb investment losses which cannot be avoided in operations over a long term:

"Surplus, you see, is as necessary to the solvency of a life insurance company under all conditions and at all times as savings are to prevent disaster overtaking the individual in an emergency. In other words, the gilt-edged investment of today may be the defaulted security of tomorrow, and the more than adequate mortality estimate of today may be wholly inadequate for a short period of time at some later date."

With reference to mortality tables, he writes: "Most progressive insurance companies have adopted a more modern mortality table and more of them are doing so each year . . . We do examine our own general policies and practices periodically to make sure that they are providing protection at the lowest possible cost consistent with safety."

So there you have diverse opinions: the con and the pro.

The practices of life insurance companies er review by the Temporary Nation Economic committee, a government agency, some four years ago. Its report was publised in Monograph 28 and the rejoinder of a committee of life insurance company representatives was given in Monograph 28A. These monographs and other literature are available in libraries for those who wish to study the subject more thoroughly.

We have great respect for the record of service performed by life insurance companies. Their officers are usually men with high standards of business ethics who devote their lives to keeping their companies solvent so they can meet all claims under the policies they issue. And their record, even in depression times, rates higher than other types of savings organizations.

Yet we believe there is room for improvement in the direction of providing protection at the lowest practical cost. There are three cushions to protect companies: participating dividends which fluctuate; surplus beyond legal reserves to absorb investment losses; mortality tables whose death rates run much higher than company experience. Theoretically in mutual companies, the savings accerue to the insured; but under ultra conservative policies these accruals are apt to pile up in "contingency reserves", and not be shared by the generation of policyholders building them up.

If Salem Were Tunis

When you go south of town a short ways you may hear on occasion the "boom, boom" of cannonading. It comes from the artillery range at Camp Adair, some 25 miles away. Suppose, instead of target practice, the noise meant real war, with a battle raging within 30 miles of the capital. With what anxiety would civilians strain their ears to determine whether the "boom-boom" was growing louder (indicating enemy advance) or diminishing (indicating enemy retreat). If you recall Tennyson's "Eve before Waterloo" it was the noise of the cannons which brought to "Brussels," and especially to "her beauty and her chivalry" gathered at a ball, the frist news of the battle of Waterloo.

We can get a more vivid impression of battles if we project them on a local map. Thus, if Salem were Tunis, the attackers would be in the vicinity of Monmouth, and the British Eighth Army down about Harrisburg. And if Salem were Bizerte, the French would be approaching from a point west of Dallas. Under any such eventuality, if it developed suddenly, panic would sieze the city. With Tunis and Bizerte, whose fall seems inevitable, and for whose inhabitants the chance of escape is almost nil, the panic feeling must give way to resignation. To the natives it means a welcome change of masters; to the French colonials, mixed feelings; to the axis soldiers the sting of defeat, but an

end of the long ordeal of fighting. And for a further graphic view of the North African situation reflect that the British Eighth Army has chased the Afrika Korps of Rommel a distance of some 1500 miles, a little farther than from the Mexican border to Salem.

Relating these facts to our own geography makes the war more realistic than merely reading the account in the papers or studying the map of the battle area itself.

No 'King's Ex' Now

If we could call "king's ex" on the war we I could take time out to settle some domestic difficulties, like the pending coal miners' strike.

Because the war is on we cannot do so. The war will not wait.

And because it will not wait it is inconceivable that we should have a shutdown of coal production now. Without coal most trains would stop, nearly all steel mills, most of the electric power plants, many industries. Without coal, homes, schools, hospitals would be without heat. There simply dare not be a coal strike of any duration in wartime.

President Roosevelt has met the issue this time without hedging. He has made a direct appeal to coal miners to go on working. He speaks, not as a person, but as the voice of the United States. It would be a sad occasion, and one fraught with grave danger, if that voice is not heeded. The unfortunate clash of personalities between John L. Lewis and the president must not cloud the main issue, which is to keep the mines operating; nor should it work to the injury of the miners whose claims are entitled to a fair and thorough hearing.

It is easy to indulge in personal abuse and recrimination; but the situation is too important and too critical. It must be "handled" lest without any "king's ex" we be forced to divide our efforts and energies in settling by resort to force the internal dispute which now looms.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

duction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)
(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, inc. Repro-WASHINGTON, April 28-This is one world allright—but take another look at it behind the news

This war started when Germany attacked Poland. September 1, 1939, and 15 days later, Russian troops crossed Poland's border cancelling Soviet-Polish treaties. In-

Russia.



Paul Mallon

Three months later, on Novem 28, the Soviet government renounced its non-aggression pact (1932) with Finland, and, two days later, invaded that country. Popular opinion against Russia hit such heights that we collected millions of dollars of our good money to aid the Finns against the Russians. Anyone in

the country who did not contrib-

dignation in this country ran

high against both Germany and

ute was an enemy of democracy. These almost unanimous public beliefs of ours prevailed for nearly two years when Hitler suddenly (June 21, 1941) turned on Russia. All our thinking switched diametrically.

Little Finland began to fight back against Russia, but we no longer considered her as a valiant democratic nation fighting against aggression. Her fight was the same, but, this time, we looked on her as a tool of the nazis.

Indeed, events drew us the whole way around and soon we found ourselves also fighting on the side of Russia, contributing billions to her cause. Only last week, we withdrew most of our embassy from Finland, presumably because she would not make peace with Russia. We could not afford

to be aiding an enemy of our new ally. All the while, we harbored the exiled Polish government which had been crushed by the nazis and invaded by the soviets. But this week when that Polish government demanded a Red Cross investigation of Polish murders, our Soviet ally practically declared itself about these people in our midst by withdrawing diplomatic recognition. The Krem-

lin acted quickly, without consultation. This act seemed a shock to us, but in view of the above history, it was logical and natural. The only reason it appeared to us as a shock was because we had nationally deluded ourselves into false

Everyone with an eye clearly focused could see from the start that Russia was in this war because the double-dealing Hitler had invaded her homeland, and that this homeland was what she was fighting for-not primarly to defend democracy or a new world democracy federation, or a quart of milk a day, not for the four freedoms, certainly not our conception of them as far as Finland and Poland are concerned.

Our swiftly changing publicity promoters, however, have tried to make some propaganda mesh out of the necessities which brought us and Britain into the war on the same side and to dovetail our ideals and our purposes. They did it so enthusiastically that they got us to believing that everyone on our side looked at this war as the average American man in the street.

Perhaps they even convinced themselves-until Moscow put them right. Indeed, Moscow dispatches say she might have acted earlier against the Poles in connection with other matters. Molotoff's note says straight-out that Russia wants Polish ter-

And is Molotoff wrong in thus preparing to demand Polish territory? Poland was Russian, Austrian and Prussian before the last-World war. The treaty of Versailles restored her ancient individuality, but thereafter she always had trouble with

Stalin no doubt will contend eventually her eastern provinces are rightly his. It all depends on how far you go back into history which answers you get. Both sides get the one they want.

Anyone who can settle the boundaries satisfactorialy to Russia and Poland has sufficient astuteness to be the leader of the world, but no one will ever fulfill that mission.

Now the Russians say the Poles are making nazi capital by bringing up the atrocity matter. That may or may not be.

The far more important thing to us is that these facts regarding Poland and Finland show how mercurial has been our public opinion and howwhether high or low-it has seldom looked at the other fellow's side of the matter or understood his position. We too make up our opinions on a basis of our own self-interest. Every nation has, always

Certainly here is the profound eternal truth of international relationships. Here is the basis upon which the post-war world must be built. It is a basis of conflicting interests, ancient territorial arguments, racial and religious competitions.

The solution of our hopes to live in peace hereafter must be founded upon these human equations, these realities. It cannot be found in the stars of idealism or in the "kies of self-deceptive hopes, or by throwing away of money and food to get temporary conformance.

It is one world, but it is an earthy world.

(From left to right, Sen. Charles McNary of Oregon, Sen. John H. Bankhead of Alabama, author of the bill, and Sen. "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the senate agricultural committee.)

Today's Radio Programs

KSLM-FRIDAY-1306 Ke,
7:00-News in Brief,
7:05-Rise 'n' Shine.
7:20-News.
7:20-News.
7:45-Morning Moods.
8:00-Rhythm Five:
8:30-News Brevities.
8:35-Tango Time.
9:00-Pastor's Call.
9:15-Uncle Sam,
9:30-Lest We Forget.
9:45-Round-up Time,
10:00-World in Review.
10:05-A Song and A Dance.
10:30-Langworth String Quartet.
11:30-Hits of Yesteryear.
11:30-Organalities.
12:15-News. 12:15—News. 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade. 12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions. 12:35—Willamette Valley Opinions.
1:00—Lum 'n' Abner.
1:15—Rolle Hudson's Orchestra.
1:30—Norway Fights On.
1:45—Spotlight on Rhythm.
2:00—Isle of Paradise.
2:15—US Navy.
2:30—State Safety Program,
2:45—Broadway Band Wagon.
3:00—KSLM Concert Hour.
4:00—Charles Magnante.
4:15—News. 4:15—News. 4:30—Teatime Tunes. 5:15—Records of Reminiscence. 5:30—Gypsy Orchestra. 6:00—Tonight's Headlines. 6:15—War News Commentary. 6:20—Evening Serenade. 6:45—Popular Music. 7:00—News in Brief.
7:05—Clyde Lucas' Orchestra.
7:30—Willamette Valley Opinions.
8:00—War Fronts in Review.
8:10—Four Polka Dots. 8:30—Treasury Star Parade. 8:45—Modern Choir. 9:15—Prize Fight, 0:30—News

KALE-MBS-FRIDAY-1339 Kc. 6:45—Uncle Sam. 7:00—Around the Clock. -Texas Rangers. -Memory Timekeeper. -Cheer Up Gang. 00-Cheer 8:30—News, 8:45—What's New. Boake Carter. -Woman's Side of the News. 9:30—Buyer's Parade. 9:45—Edgewater Arsenal Band, News. 10:15-Curtain Calls. 10:30—This and That. 11:00—Cedric Foster, 11:15—Bill Hay Reads the Bible. 12:30-News 12:45-On the Farm Front. 1:15-Music. 1:30-Music 2:00—Sheelah Carter. 2:45—Pat Neal and the News. 3:00—Phillip Keyne-Gorde 3:15—Wartime Women. -Hello Again. 3:45-Stars of Today -Louis Bromfiel 4:30—Johnson Family. 45-News. 5:00-Colorado Ranger. 5:15—Superman 5:30—Norman Nesbitt. 5:45-Remember When, 6:00-Gabriel Heatter. 6:15—Movie Parade, 6:30—Candlelight and Silver. 7:00—John B. Hughes 7:30—Lone Ranger. 8:00-Musical Depreciation.

Next day's programs appear on comics page.

8:30-Music Without Words. 20 Music 2:00 News. 9:15 Speaking of Sports. 9:30 General Barrows. 9:45 Louis Bromfield, 0:00 Soldiers of the Press KEX-BN-FRIDAY-1190 Ec.

6:00—Moments of Melody. 6:15—National Farm and Home. 6:45—Western Agriculture. 7:00—Smilin' Ed McConnell. 7:05—Home Demonstration Agent. 7:15—Keep Fit with Patty Jean. 7:15—Keep Fit with Party 7:30—News, 7:45—Music of Vienna.
8:00—Breakfast Club, 9:00—Keep Fit with Patty Jean.
9:15—Woman's World.
9:20—Breakfast at Sardi's.
10:00—Baukhage Talking.
10:15—The Gospel Singer.
10:30—Andy and Virginia.
10:45—Funny Money Man.
11:15—Current Events.
11:30—Songs.
11:45—Your Hollywood News.
12:15—News Headlines.
12:30—Organ Concert. 12:30—Organ Concert. 12:40—Second War Loan. 12:45—News Headlines. 1:00—Blue Newsroom Review. 2:00—What's Doing, Ladies? 2:30—Uncle Sam.
2:35—Labor News.
3:15—Kneass with the News.
3:30—Club Matinee.
4:00—My True Story. :45-The Sea Hound

Terry and the Pirates.

Dick Tracy, -Jack Armstrong.
-Captain Midnight. 6:00-Hop Harrigan. 6:15-News. 30—Spotlight Bands. 55—Little Known Facts. 90—John Gunther. 7:05—John Gunner, 7:15—Gracie Fields. 7:30—Close Your Eyes. 8:00—Earl Godwin, News. 8:15—Dinah Shore. 8:30—Gang Busters. 9:00—Meet Your Navy. 9:45—Down Memory Lane 10:20—Deep River Boys. 10:30—Eye Witness News. 10:45—Modern Music Box. 11:00—This Moving World.

11:15—Organ Concert. 11:30—War News Roundup KOIN-CBS-FRIDAY-970 Kc. -Texas Rangers. 45—Koin Klock. 15—Wake Up News. 30—Dick Joy, News. 45—Nelson Pringle, News. 8:00—Consumer News. 8:15—Valiant Lady. 8:30—Stories America Loves. :45—Aunt Jenny. :00—Kate Smith Speaks. :15—Big Sister. of Helen Trent. Romance of Helen Tre Our Gal Sunday. Life Can Be Beautiful. 10:10-Life Can be below.

10:15-Ma Perkins.

10:30-Vic and Sade

10:45-The Goldbergs.

11:00-Young Dr. Malone.

Interpreting The War News

The presence of Generals Stil-

well and Chennault in Washing-

ton means nothing good for Ja-

pan. It may mean the early im-

plementation of President Roose-

velt's promise after his return

from Casablanca that "import-

ant actions will be taken in the

skies over China-and over Ja-

for this journey halfway around

the globe, there is no doubt that

it will intensify Japan's fears of

new blows against Tokyo. This

probably will mean feverish at-

tempts by the Japanese com-

mand to anticipate or prevent

such assaults. These may take

the form of new offensives in

east-central China such as that

nouncement that the Japanese

"slaughtered every man, woman

and child" in areas in which

some of the fliers who bombed

Tokyo in 1942 landed, supplies

the missing pieces in the jigsaw

puzzle of the 100-day campaign

the Japanese waged in Chekiang

and Kiangsi provinces. This was

part of the savage reaction which led to the execution of some of the American fliers who fell in-

The purpose of that campaign

was something of a mystery at

the time. There was some Japa-

nese talk of cutting a swathe through southeast China which would permit establishment of

an all-rail route from Shanghai

to Singapore. The enemy cap-

tured the first link in this pro-

jected route and then, somewhat

Generalissimo Chiang's an-

Whatever the specific reasons

pan itself."

of last summer.

to Japanese hands.

By GLENN BABB AP War Analyist for The Statesman



nese casualties. Subsequent events, however, have indicated strongly that the entire operation was motivated by a desire to get revenge for the Tokyo raid and prevent a

inexplicably, withdrew virtually

to his original positions. The

campaign cost some 50,000 Japa-

repetition. The latter purpose fits with a fundamental principle of Japanese strategy in this war: to keep the big American bombers as far as possible from the land of the rising sun. It was pursued in two ways, by attempting to seize and destroy all bases from which American planes might operate and by using frightfulness against the hapless Chinese population, hoping this would terrorize them out of any further inclination to aid the Americans. We can only guess at the mis-

sion of Generals Stilwell and Chennault, but it is reasonable to assume that they are reporting to the president and the high command on the opportunities and perils of the China situation as they see them. The opportunities, of course, are those which would be opened up by concentration of enough American aircraft to clear the China skies of the enemy and reach out against the concentrated and vulnerable war industry areas of southwestern Japan, if not the capital. General Chennault doubtless will make out a strong case for this.

Chief of the dangers is that of leaving China too long to stand alone against the formidable continental armies of Japan.

11:15—Joyce Jordan.
11:20—We Love and Learn.
11:45—News.
12:15—Bob Anderson, News.
12:30—Wm. Winter, News.
12:35—Bachelor's Children.
1:00—OWI, Uncle Sam.
1:15—Green Valley.
1:30—Songs.
2:00—Newspaper of the Air. 2:00—Newspaper of the Air. 2:36—This Life is Mine, 3:00—Music. America.

3:45—News.
4:00—Raffles.
4:15—Sam Hayes.
4:30—Easy Aces.
4:45—Tracer of Lost Persons.
5:00—Martha Mears.
5:30—Harry Flannery.
5:45—News.
5:35—Cecil Brown, News.
6:15—Oregon at War.
6:20—That Brewster Boy.
7:00—Caravan.
7:45—Elmer Davis.
8:00—I Love A Mystery.
8:15—Secret Weapon.
8:30—Playhouse.
9:00—Kate Smith Hour.
9:30—Adventures of the Thin Man.
10:00—Five Star Final.

10:00—Five Star Final.
10:15—Wartime Women.
10:20—The World Today.
10:30—Air-Flo of the Air.
10:45—Glen Gray Orchestra.
11:30—Manny Strand Orchestra. II :55—News. Midnight to 6:00 a.m.—Music & News. KGW-NBC-FRIDAY-620 Ko. 4:00—Dawn Patrol. 5:55—Labor News. 6:00—Everything Goes. News, Healines and Highlights. 7:30—Reveille Roundup.
7:45—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Stars of Today.
8:15—James Abbe Covers the News.

10—Rose Room. 45—David Harum. 00—The O'Neills. 15—Arden—Comme 9:30—Arden—Commentator. 9:30—Mirth and Madness. 9:45—News. 10:00—Benny Walker's Kitchen. 10:15—US Marine Band. 0:30—Homekeens. 10:30—Homekeeper's Calendar. 10:45—Dt. Kate. 10:45—Dt. Kate.
11:30—Light of the World.
11:15—Lonely Women.
11:30—The Guiding Light.
11:45—Betty Crocker.
12:00—Story of Mary Marlin.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Repres Young's Family 12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Pepper Young's Family.
12:45—Right to Happiness.
1:00—Backstage Wife.
1:15—Stella Dallas.
1:30—Lorenzo Jones.
1:45—Young Widder Brown.
2:00—When a Girl Marries. 2:15—Portia Faces Life. 2:30—Just Plain Bill. 2:30—Just Plain Bill.
2:45—Front Page Farrell.
3:00—Road of Life.
3:15—Vic and Sade.
3:30—Snow Village.
3:45—Judy and Jane.
1:00—Frank Hemingway, News.
1:15—News of the World. :30—The Personality Hour, are Funny. Riggs and Betty Lou,

8:00—Fred Waring in Pleasure Time. 8:15—Let's Be Frank. 15—Let's Be Frank, 30—Your All-Time Hit Parade. 9:00—Furlough Fun.
9:30—Treasury Song Parade.
9:48—Oregon on Guard.
10:00—News Flashes.
10:15—Your Home Town News.
10:25—Labor News. 10:23—Labor News.
10:30—Gardening for Food,
10:45—Uncle Sam.
11:15—Hote: Biltmore Orchestra.
11:30—War News Roundup.
12:00—2:00 a.m.—Swing Shift.

KOAC-FRIDAY-550 Ko. 10:00—News. 10:15—The Homemaker's Hour. 11:00—School of the Air. 11:00-School of the Air. 11:20-Music of the Masters.

They Sell Sailors Elephants

New Novel by Frederick Hazlitt Brennan

Linn, Jelliffe and The Sham-Chapter 23 (continued) "I an' you deserve this, Tim. We went lusting after strange gods, strange gods. The Lawd don't love sailors only if their hearts is pure. If we ever get back in 'at navy and a guy says Money to me, I'll turn you loose on him with both fists!

"Yerse, Benny! But how we gonna get back to the navy? You got any ideas, pal?"

"Take it easy, Tim. We got all night an' all day tomorrow until time for the Handicap. The Shamrock started nibbling at a bath sponge. Fireman Dunnevan put his head between his hands and moaned. . . .

At the first pink flush of dawn, Mr. Bert Sedgwick, having spent a mad night of chasing about with policemen and detectives, stamped disconsolately into his beachhouse.

Miss Elnora Templeton jumped up from the living room di-

"H-hello, Berti" "You!"

"Yes." "And what, may I ask, are you doing in the home of a race track tramp? At this witching

"Did you find your horse?" "No."

"Goody, goody!" "Thanks.

"Where are you going?" "To bed." His former fiancee smiled

brightly. "Well, you can't use the bathroom," she said. "Because I'm going to be using it all morn-

"Oh . . . uh . . . help yourself," said Bert. "Thank you!"

Nodding, Elnora disappeared toward the rear wing. Bert stared after her. He was just about to move toward the left wing, when he heard a horse whinny. Or something that sounded like a horse. The whinny came from the rear of the house.

"A mental aberration," Bert told himself, "and no wonder!" But just as he crossed the rear hallway, he heard something that sounded like a horse's snort. It appeared to emanate from behind the door of the master's bathroom. Then there was a whinny and heavy thuds, as if a horse were stamping its foot. Sedgwick.

"Deft, light-hearted humor, Elnora!" he said, loudly. "You slay me! You really do!". There was a subdued mutter of voices and a distinct: "Whoa,

Half doubting, half believing, Bert tiptoed to the bethroom door. He stopped and listened. "Elnora!"

"Yes, Bert?" "Have you got my horse in there?" "Come in and see for your-

self, dear!" The door opened suddenly. A brawny arm reached out and yanked Bert into the bathroom. Elnora slipped into the hall. "Keep him safe, Tim!"

"Yerse, Miss Elnora!" "I'll go fix you all some breakfast.

Bert blinked as the door was slammed shut and locked. His vision cleared. Before him he saw Fireman Dunnevan, Seaman

12:00—News. 12:15—Noon Farm Hour. 1:00—Artist in Recital. 1:15—Today's War Commentary. 1:25—Variety Time. 2:00—Club Women's Half Hour. 1:30—Music. 3:00—News 3:15—American Legion Auxiliary. 4:00-Treasury Star Parade. 6:00—Treasur, 6:15—Latin Rhythms. 4:30—Stories for Boys and Girls. 5:00—On the Upbeat. 4:30—Stories 5:00—On the Upbeau 5:15—On the Campuses, Fyening Vespers, on's Wa 5:30—Evening Vespers. 6:45—It's Oregon's War. 6:15—News. 6:30—Evening Farm Hour. 7:30—Music of Beethoven. 8:00—Science News of Week. 8:30—Higher Education in Wartime.

"We just settled a little argument about soomen's ability to turn out ammunition."

Let this be said for Bert Sedgwick. He took it like an officer and a gentleman. "Who shaves first, gentlemen?" he inquired. Chapter 24

That afternoon as the beauty and chivalry of Southern California gathered for the running of the Del Mar Handicap, quite a few persons faced disaster if The Shamrock entered and won the big race. Millicent and Georgine, assur-

ed by Voice Garvey of the genuineness of The Shamrock's disappearance, had bet their all on Gallahadion, the ruling favorite. Loyal to Tim and Benny-at least to the extent of not wanting them to get in bad with their shipmates—they had passed the word to Chief Mulcahy that money bet on The Shamrock would be money wasted. Chief Mulcahy, arriving with a contingent of sailors, had let it be known that he was playing Gallahadion.

But The Shamrock had not been scratched. Discussing the matter by the

grandstand fence, Millicent and Georgine stood pat. "Even if they have found

Shamrock," Georgine said, "He'll be so tuckered out and nervous, he's a cinch to lose."

Yeoman Webster was holding forth on the same theory among the USS Trimble gang.

"The horse is no bet today, boys. I have it straight from Tim and Benny's jock that nobody can find Shamrock or Tim and Benny, either. They suspect foul play by Chicago gangsters." Chief Mulcahy took a grim chew of tobacco.

"Agh . . . there'd better be no more shenanigans from Linn an' Dunnevan!" he said. Then came the astounding an-

nouncement over the park's loudspeaker system. "Attention, please . . . Mr.

Sedgwick's horse, The Shamrock, has been recovered in perfect condition and returned to his stall! The stewards have examined the horse and will allow him to enter the Handicap!" The race track crowd reacted

true to form. A great hubbub

of boos and catcalls and Bronx cheers went up. It had all been a publicity stunt- that robbery thing. The Shamrook had been in his stall all the time. But among one group of turf followers, this announcement repeated over a portable radio in

Bert Sedgwick's bathroom created real consternation. Miss Elnora Templeton gave a bitter outcry. "You beastly cheats!" she said.

"This isn't The Shamrock! You've lied to me again!" Fireman Dunnevan gulped. Seaman Linn looked at the end of his cigarette. Jelliffe goggled. Bert Sedgwick jumped to his

"Elnora! Are you crazy-" (To be continued)

Editorial Comment

From Other Papers-

AGE-OLD BATTLEGROUND The terrain into which the British, the Americans and the French have now crowded Rommel and Von Arnim is not unacquainted with battle. There may hardly be a stone in this part of Tunisia that has not been bathed in blood.

Its recorded history of war begins with the foundation of Carthage, only a few miles from the modern Tunis, in 850 BC. Then follows a catalog of 700 years of fighting, largely civil war, but sometimes with the Greeks and Romans until the Romans finally destroyed Carthage in 146 BC. Rebuilt by the Romans in 122 BC Carthage became the second city of the empire and enjoyed the pax romana until the Vandals arrived in 439 AD.

Then began another long register of wars in Tunisia. Belisarius threw out the Vandals in 534. The Arabs threw out the Byzantines in 697. Then, following their custom, the Arabs fought each other over Tunisia fairly continuously.

In 1148 the Normans under Roger I of Sicily took the Tunisian coast and held it for 12 years. St. Louis of France, invading Tunisia in 1270, lost his life there, English troops under the Duke of Bourbon were in Tunisia for the first time in 1390 in an unsuccessful invasion. Thereafter the Arabs resumed

fighting each other over the rich province until 1525 when the Turks took it away from them. Charles V of Spain, Holy Roman Emperor, invaded the country in 1535; the Turkish Sultan drove aniards out in 1571. Tunisia then became a pirate state, doing its fighting on the sea, and settled down at home until later the French took it bloodlessly.

Now, after long quiet, the land, which gave its original Berber name Ifrika to the entire conof legions mightler than those of Hannibal, or Scipio, or Bellsarius or Sultan Selim.—San Francisco