

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Seeing a Ghost

In the April 15th issue of "Frontiers of Democracy," a publication of the "progressive education" faction, is an article, evidently an editorial, on "Shall we revive the Oregon school law?" It refers to the measure which the voters of Oregon approved at the polls back in the Ku Klux Klan days following the first world war, requiring all children to attend the public schools. This law was declared unconstitutional by the US supreme court, but this magazine article says, "The decision was, however, not uniformly convincing. With the new attitude on the US supreme bench there is no certainty that the decision would now be against the law."

It is true that there is "no certainty" about what the present supreme court may say about the constitution; but the recent trend of decisions is most positively in favor of freedom of speech and religion. The "Frontiers" people can get no grains of comfort out of decisions in the cases relating to Jehovah's Witnesses.

The article goes on to cite three arguments in behalf of such a law, which would do away with private and parochial schools—first, the "nobility" of private schools; second, "The method of certain parochial schools is dogmatic authority, not shared inquiry;" third, public schools suffer because of the opposition of private and public schools. The conclusion is:

"As one surveys these and other ascertainable facts, the conviction grows that the existence of the private school and of the parochial school is, in the net, hurtful to the best interests of American education and American life. A nationwide 'Oregon law' to restrict education during these early years to the public school seems the answer."

Thus do ghosts of the past put in their appearance. But not in Oregon. Here there has been a feeling of regret over the burst of intolerance which culminated in the Klan-sponsored school law. The reaction went so far in fact that the legislature voted to permit public school buses to haul private school pupils, and to provide free textbooks to children attending such schools, under certain conditions.

These progressive education people are essentially collectivist, want to streamline education and make children pawns of their own social and economic theories. They glorify the state at the expense of the individual. Editor of this magazine is William H. Kilpatrick, long connected with Teachers college, and regarded as head of the progressive education movement. On the board is Harold Rugg, another of the "advanced thinkers" in education of the Columbia university crowd. There are many signs that reaction to their radicalism is setting in; so we have no fears that the country will go for any law to suppress private and parochial schools. The public school system needs defenders and supporters; but there is still room for parental freedom in the instruction of youth.

S. P. in Service

Last year the magazine "Fortune" gave the Southern Pacific a write-up, dealing particularly with its financial progress as well as its wartime operations. Last week's Saturday Evening Post contains a stirring description of how this railroad is doing the job, with particular reference to the Sacramento division from Roseville, Cal., over the Sierra Nevada mountains to Sparks, Nev., a distance of 137 miles, but described as one of the "hottest stretches" on American railroads today. The title of the article by Frank J. Taylor is "Brother, Can You Spare a Locomotive?" which suggests the great problem of the railroad: tractive power.

No other line of railroad carries such a war load as the S. P. Other roads carry more freight and passengers, the Pennsylvania, and New York Central—but none has had so great an expansion of business and been under the operating difficulties of the S. P. The area served by its lines from New Orleans to Los Angeles, up the coast to San Francisco and Portland, and across from San Francisco to Ogden has become a military zone of greatest importance. On its lines are some 60-odd military training camps and air bases; the great airplane factories of California, the shipbuilding plants from San Pedro to Portland; the great ports of embarkation at Los Angeles harbor, San Francisco and Portland, all of which have added enormously to the railroad's normal load of fruits, vegetables, petroleum products, lumber, manufactures.

To do the job huge investments were made in new engines, boneyards were hunted for discarded locomotives, and as many as possible were borrowed from other roads. Train movement was speeded up as much as possible on a system most of which was still single-track. New methods reduced the time loss for turnaround, check-up, cleaning boilers and truing wheels and flanges. The road has lost over 12,000 workers to the armed forces, and remains hard pressed for workers for maintenance of way and rolling stock.

While the SEP article gives deserved praise for the Southern Pacific's record to date, it omits raising a question as to the future. The Pacific coast is the base for the expected attack on Japan; and the Southern Pacific as the principal Pacific coast railroad will have most of the rail hauling to do. It is hard to see how it can handle more business, though the car loading reports show continued gains. The danger is that the plant will be so badly overloaded that it can't do the job. Listening to the pounding of wheels on the rails as trains roll through Salem suggests "flat wheels." There is a limit to what the renovated engines can do, and to what the man-power of the system can do. We believe the road will get over the hump, which is a much bigger hump even than the Sierra Nevada; but it will need plenty of cooperation from shippers, from government agencies and from other railroads less burdened with traffic.

The Southern Pacific is enlisted for the duration; but there is a limit to its own powers of endurance.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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News Behind—Paul Mallon—
WASHINGTON, June 26.—Shed no tears for John L. Lewis, the triple strike caller, who is supposed to have been put in his place again until October 31.

The place he was put into is neither uncomfortable nor against his choice.

He and Interior Secretary Ickes got their heads together and adopted this course either at Ickes' suggestions with Lewis agreeing, or vice versa. They contrived a summer hiatus mainly as a cooling off period for the war labor board.

It has not become generally known, but Mr. Ickes is involved in as deep and bitter a dispute with the board as Mr. Lewis. Letters have passed between Enforcement Officer Morse, of WLB, and Ickes (or his right hand man, Abe Fortas) which are 10 degrees hotter than the unprecedented summer Washington climate.

Their correspondence has reached such a degree that many an inside rail-sitter suspects either Ickes or the board will have to get out of town before October 31, and the general assumption is that the one to travel will be the board.

Its members are literally fuming to an extent where they cannot talk without sputtering. Their faces are pale, and they show signs of their war of nerves not only with Lewis but with Ickes.

The mere fact that Ickes even talked with Lewis and thereby interfered with their dealings on the various coal strikes, would have been enough to make them run high, but when Ickes kept taking matters out of their hands and assuming to settle negotiations (even though he had an executive order directing him to do so) he just about furnished the main basic reason why the coal strike situation is in its current quandary.

So it may be reasonably said that Messrs. Lewis and Ickes really decided to let the problem go for four-and-a-half months to push, or let the board go on the rocks quietly in the interim.

Nor will Mr. Lewis be scared much by FDR's request to congress for extension of the draft age limit to 65 in order to deal with the miners or other strikers. Congress probably will not pass it.

The idea of making millions of people of the country subject to presidential draft at will, in order to punish a few labor leaders, is not apt to have wide political appeal. It looks like another of those administration proposals to avoid direct action against the source of trouble, in favor of a circuitous route and indirect action against all of the people for the sins of a few.

Most of the coal operators seemed to want to settle with Lewis without waiting four-and-a-half months for the outcome of these Ickes-Lewis political ramifications. Their actions suggest they may be scared on two counts.

In the first place, if Lewis sues in court for portal to portal pay and gets a judgment, he might be able to collect back wages for five years to 1938. A settlement would not go back so far.

In the second place, Ickes is running their industry and such an aggressive political character is apt to look under all their beds for whatever he can find now that he is in charge of their household.

The war labor board has been on the verge of going either out of town or on the rocks several times lately, but, at the moment, seems sharply divided as to its future course.

Some board members want to drop the whole Lewis coal strike proposition and get some sleep for the next few months. They were heartened by the fact that the president mentioned them in his draft message to congress, a reference which they interpreted as soothing their wounded prestige.

Other members want to make Lewis sign the two-year contract which they told him he must sign. They even want to force the president to force Lewis to sign the contract. This latter group is not likely to get anywhere either at the White House or with Lewis.

The matter, therefore, will probably drift. But it is at least an even money bet that the war labor board will not be around here October 31.

Editorial Comment

From Other Papers

NATIONAL WAR FUND

In 1942 the country saw in the USO the consolidation of fund raising drives on behalf of recreation for members of the armed forces that had been carried on independently in the first world war. It was an application of the community chest idea wherein one collection of funds is made for the support of a group of approved agencies instead of having a number of separate drives. Now there is being organized a further consolidation or union on behalf of a nationally approved group of war relief activities numbering 19 in all and including the USO. This is, in effect, a national community or war chest and bears the name, National War Fund.

With the National war fund organization in operation the participating agencies will cease their own fund raising efforts. The needs of the 19 for the remainder of 1943 and for all of 1944 have been set at \$125,000,000 and an allocation of this total among them agreed upon. It is understood that when this fund is raised there will be no other national drive of any nature before 1945 other than that for the Red Cross which will remain on an independent basis.

The National war fund drive will be made in this coming fall. State quotas have not yet been announced but one may guess that a quota of \$125,000,000 for a national population of 130,000,000 will mean that state or county quotas will run at about one dollar per capita.

Raising sums in excess of a county quota is not to be encouraged and if contributions do run over provision will be made in many counties to apply the balance on account of other causes for which local fund drives are ordinarily made, or for a local community chest.

As the plan has been developed it is obvious that through this National war fund contributions will be made by many counties to causes to which heretofore they have given no support. The opportunity should be welcomed as one that more definitely than ever unites the people of the country in the common cause of aiding our allies and winning the war.—Bend Bulletin.



A Great Little Monk When the Going Was Good . . .

Today's Radio Programs

KSLM-SUNDAY-1230 Ka. 8:00-Longworth Foursoons. 8:30-Music. 9:00-News in Brief. 9:30-Spiritual Interlude. 9:45-Organ, Harp, Viola Trio. 10:00-Music. 10:30-World in Review. 10:45-Moonbeam Trio. 11:00-TH Tunes of Tomorrow. 11:30-American Lutheran Church. 12:00-Ensemble. 12:15-War Commentary. 12:30-Golden Melody. 1:00-Young People's Church. 1:30-Music. 2:00-Isle of Paradise. 2:15-Voice of Restoration. 2:30-Vocal Varieties. 2:45-KBS Sunday Symphony. 3:00-News. 3:30-Skipper Henderson and Crew. 4:00-Alex. Kiriakoff Russian Orch. 4:30-Old Fashioned Revival Hour. 5:00-Tonight Headlines. 5:15-Anita Boyer and Tomboyers. 5:30-Del Courtney Orchestra. 6:00-Job Station's Quietness. 6:30-Longworth Novelty and Salon Group. 6:45-First Presbyterian Church. 7:00-Music. 7:30-News Summary. 7:45-Organalities. 8:00-Back Home Hour. 8:30-News. 10:00-Dream Time.	Next day's programs appear on tomorrow page. 10:30-Orchestra. 11:00-Music. 11:30-News. Midnight to 6 a.m.—Music and News.	12:30-Washington Reports on Roosevelt. 12:45-Upton Close, Commentator. 1:00-The Army Hour. 1:30-Lead of the Press. 1:45-News. 2:00-Symphony Orchestra. 2:30-News Headlines and Highlights. 3:15-Catholic Hour. 3:45-Newsmakers. 4:00-Those We Love. 4:30-Band Wagon. 5:00-Paul Whittman. 5:30-One Man's Family. 6:00-Manhattan Merry-Go-Round. 6:30-American Album Familiar. 7:00-Music. 7:30-Feller Winchell. 7:45-Music. 8:00-The Great Gildersleeve. 8:30-Stop and Go. 8:45-News Flashes. 9:15-We're In. 9:30-Valentine Horizons. 10:00-Sir Francis Horn Orchestra. 11:45-War News Roundup. 12:30-3 a.m.—Swing Shift.
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Monday's Radio Programs

KSLM-MONDAY-1230 Ka. 7:00-News in Brief. 7:30-Music. 7:50-News. 8:00-Morning Mood. 8:30-Freddy Nestor's Orchestra. 8:45-Freddy Nagel's Orchestra. 9:00-News Brevities. 9:15-Lango T. McClain. 9:30-Pastor's Call. 9:45-Uncle Sam. 10:00-Labor News. 10:30-Steve Merrill. 10:45-Kneass with the News. 11:00-Club Matinee. 11:30-The Latest Word. 11:45-Voice of the Coast Guard. 12:00-News. 12:15-Archie Andrews. 12:30-Light of the Sea. 12:45-Dick Tracy. 1:00-Jack Armstrong. 1:15-Captain Midnight. 1:30-Hop Harrigan. 1:45-News. 2:00-Blue Newsroom Review. 2:15-What's Doing, Ladies. 2:30-Uncle Sam. 2:45-Harmony. 3:00-Labor News. 3:30-Steve Merrill. 3:45-Kneass with the News. 4:00-Club Matinee. 4:15-The Latest Word. 4:30-Voice of the Coast Guard. 4:45-Archie Andrews. 5:00-Light of the Sea. 5:15-Dick Tracy. 5:30-Jack Armstrong. 5:45-Captain Midnight. 6:00-Hop Harrigan. 6:15-News. 6:30-Spotlight Bands. 6:45-Sports. 7:00-Music. 7:15-Gracie Fields. 7:30-Music. 7:45-Lum and Abner. 8:00-Greece Fights On. 8:15-Our Mayor Speaks. 8:30-True or False? 8:45-News Headlines & Highlights. 9:00-Down Memory Lane. 9:15-Broadway Bandwagon. 9:30-Joseph James, Singer. 9:45-This Moving World. 10:00-Organ Concert. 10:15-War News Roundup. 10:30-News.	11:00-Woman's World. 11:15-Mystery Chef. 11:30-Music. 11:45-Your Hollywood News. 12:00-Songs by Morton Downey. 12:15-News Headlines and Highlights. 12:45-News. 1:00-Blue Newsroom Review. 1:15-What's Doing, Ladies. 2:30-Uncle Sam. 2:45-Harmony. 3:00-Labor News. 3:30-Steve Merrill. 3:45-Kneass with the News. 4:00-Club Matinee. 4:15-The Latest Word. 4:30-Voice of the Coast Guard. 4:45-Archie Andrews. 5:00-Light of the Sea. 5:15-Dick Tracy. 5:30-Jack Armstrong. 5:45-Captain Midnight. 6:00-Hop Harrigan. 6:15-News. 6:30-Spotlight Bands. 6:45-Sports. 7:00-Music. 7:15-Gracie Fields. 7:30-Music. 7:45-Lum and Abner. 8:00-Greece Fights On. 8:15-Our Mayor Speaks. 8:30-True or False? 8:45-News Headlines & Highlights. 9:00-Down Memory Lane. 9:15-Broadway Bandwagon. 9:30-Joseph James, Singer. 9:45-This Moving World. 10:00-Organ Concert. 10:15-War News Roundup. 10:30-News.
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'American Bred'

By FRANK MELONEY

Chapter 28
Paul's jaw dropped. "Look, Rowdy lost yesterday." His voice went off to a croak. "Wain's giving you the blue ribbon was just to make you feel good, but not to put any wrong ideas in your head."

"Mr. Wain has a great deal to learn about women. He also has a great deal to learn about dogs." "Nobody knows it all," Paul argued. "He's a swell guy. Lay Rowdy's a swell-dog."

"OK, she's a swell dog. The Rheingold bloodline is the finest in the world, and I don't mean maybe. But Rowdy doesn't stand a chance at a show like the Morris and Essex."

"Does Gretel?"
"Gretel has a good win behind her. She'll probably take her class — if there's not too much competition," he added gloomily.

"You bred those dogs, didn't you?" Ann asked slowly. "And you're losing your nerve. Worse than that, you're losing faith in your own achievements. That's bad news, Paul," she finished gravely. "Honestly it is."

"Don't I know it?" he mumbled with grim lines of worry and strain setting into his round face. "If I don't make a couple of sales soon, I'll have the sheriff on my heels. Over ninety pounds of food a day those pups eat. And I can't cut down. I got to keep 'em up in good shape, or my whole investment's shot."

Ann was shocked into a new realization of the hazards of dog business.

And then Paul started to talk about dogs, and she realized that here was no chance affiliation with a casual livelihood. As well ask a musician to give up his art. Paul lived, ate and slept the profession he had inherited. Great, sonorous names rolled off his lips: Helgas and Thors and Odins and Ruprechs. He was like a Burke's Peerage of Dane genealogy. Ann pricked up her ears as he mentioned a Rowena.

"Any relation of this Rowena?" she asked.
"Grandam in the sixth generation, and she figured again in some line breeding that my father was working on in the fifth and fourth generations," he explained glibly.

"What was she like?"
"That was a dog," his voice quickened with enthusiasm. "One of my uncles bred her mother in the old country and my father brought her over here."

"You don't mean brought her over before she was born?"
Paul nodded. "That's how the old timers used to do it. They weren't interested in the individual dog, they were interested in the bloodline, in what would some day happen. Well, anyway the boat was late, and the pups were born in Hoboken in the dock. The trip must have been hard on the mother, because Rowena was the only one of the litter that lived, and the mother

10:45-Homekeeper's Calendar.
11:00-Light of the World.
11:15-Lovely Women.
11:30-The Guiding Light.
11:45-Hymns of All Churches.
12:00-Story of Mary Martin.
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 Wilder Brown.
2:00-When a Girl Marries.
2:15-Portia Faces Life.
2:30-Just Plain Bill.
2:45-Road to Paradise.
2:55-My True Story.
3:00-Snow Village.
3:15-Judy and Jane.
3:30-Dr. Katz.
4:15-News of the World.
4:30-Dinner Sisters.
4:45-The Personality Hour.
5:00-Eyes Aloft.
5:15-News.
5:30-Contested Hour.
5:45-Information Please.
6:00-Fred Waring in Pleasure Time.
6:15-Commentator.
6:30-Cavalcade of America.
6:45-The Telegraph Hour.
7:00-Hawthorne House.
7:15-News Flashes.
7:30-Romeo Town News.
7:45-Labor News.
8:00-Gardening for Food.
8:15-Columbia.
8:30-Uncle Sam.
8:45-Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.
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The shadow fears of childhood, of the dark, of a strange person, of an empty room, are foolish; and by wise instruction parents enable children to overcome such fears. But the fear of a hot stove which the child learns through a burned finger is real and genuine, and as long as he lives sets a proper barrier to his motions. So with society, the genuine fears of economic disaster that may come through inflation or foolish policies of business or government; of plague that may come through neglect of quarantine restrictions; of war that may come through renascent caesarism, ought not to be waved aside as foolish, but heeded, and made the basis for policies which will avert the dangers of which they warn.

Freedom from fear can come only through freedom from danger—and that seems reserved for heaven.

A letter from Helen Hayes, agent this column's suggestion of a play on Mary Todd Lincoln, with Miss Hayes in the title role:

"Thank you so much for sending me your column, and for that idea—which is not new to me, and which, as you say, must be written!"

"But you have started the ball rolling with that column, and now I shall probably be deluged with Mary Todd Lincoln scripts and will only have to choose from them."

Here's hoping some playwright will do a play worthy of the opportunity.

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