

JOBLESS PAY GROUP LOSES COURT CASE

SALEM, Oct. 23 (AP)—The Oregon unemployment compensation commission lost a supreme court case Tuesday which the commission said might cause depletion of its reserve fund out of which jobless benefits are paid.

The decision ordered that benefits be paid to Thomas Layman, faller and bucker for the Crown Zellerbach corporation, for January and February, 1938, when the corporation shut down operations at its Lewis and Clark logging operation in Clatsop county. The commission had denied him benefits on grounds that during those months, the corporation ordinarily shuts down operations because it is seasonal.

Circuit Judge Howard K. Zimmerman, sitting in Multnomah county, upheld the commission, but the supreme court, in today's decision by Justice Lusk, held that the commission exceeded its authority in making the seasonality determination.

"The pleas that the fund may be depleted if the commission's decision is not sustained, and that excessive benefit payments are being made in the logging industry might well be addressed to the legislature, but, we think, have no place here or before the commission," the opinion said.

"If the statute is not workable, then the remedy is with the legislature, which apparently has already seen the necessity of change in respect to particular provisions with which we have been dealing," it continued.

Under the unemployment compensation law's seasonality clause, amended by the 1941 legislature, men who work in seasonal industries are not paid benefits during seasons in which these industries are closed down. The supreme court decision showed that the corporation had operated during January and February of some years, hence it could not be classed as seasonal.

Other decisions today: Clyde L. Kiddle lost his damage suit against the Alaska Junk company for an accident in which Kiddle's car crashed into the back of a company truck near Pendleton. The decision reaffirming a previous decision by the court, upheld Circuit Judge Robert Tucker of Multnomah county. The opinion was by Justice Bailey, with Justices Rossman and Rand dissenting.

Omer L. Latham lost his appeal to obtain unemployment compensation, the court decision by Justice Rand upholding Circuit Judge Arlie G. Walker of Polk county.

The appeal in the Multnomah county case of W. H. Downing, claimant-appellant, against L. D. Mahone, administrator of the estate of Joseph Brooks, was dismissed in an opinion by Chief Justice Kelly.

Dr. P. O. Riley, Well Known GOP Orator Dies

SALEM, Oct. 23 (AP)—Dr. P. O. Riley, veteran employee of the secretary of state's office and well known over the state as a republican orator, died Wednesday in a Salem hospital. He had been ill for several weeks.

Phillip Owen Riley was born in Boston, Mass., May 3, 1880. He was graduated from Worcester Polytechnic institute, and received his master's degree at Harvard, after which he went to study in Europe.

He spent 74 years abroad, studying at the Royal university of Rome, from which he received his doctor of philosophy degree; the University of Madrid, the University of Paris, and Trinity college in Dublin.

As private secretary and speech interpreter, he went around the world with John Wanamaker. Dr. Riley spoke eight languages.

In 1926 he purchased the Hubbard Enterprise, which he published until 1935, when they moved to Salem where Dr. Riley joined the secretary of state's staff.

It is impossible to tell by looking at a man that he is a criminal. Dr. Leo L. Stanley, who, as physician at San Quentin prison, looked at a lot of them.

Captive Reds Aid Wounded Comrade



Three of the thousands of Russian captives Germany has taken cease being statistics for a moment, making a pathetic picture of Soviet soldiers aiding a wounded comrade along the road to a Nazi prison camp. They were captured in Ukraine fighting, according to German censor.

Soviets Fail to Stamp Out Religion in Russia, Claim

(Editor's Note: Here is a first-hand account of the religious situation in Russia, written for the Special News Service by Wade Werner, veteran foreign correspondent, from his observations while he was stationed in Moscow.)

By WADE WERNER
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (The Special News Service)—Not many months before the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939 a strange thing happened in Russia.

Bananas came back to the Soviet Union. No bananas had been marketed there, suddenly, a shipload was acquired in some trade deal with a Latin American country and the long-absent fruit again was offered for sale on the streets of the capital.

Most Muscovites had not seen a banana for so long they almost had forgotten what one looked like. Many of the younger people never had seen one in their lives.

Now, the Soviet constitution never had banned the eating of bananas. It just happened that for many years the Soviet foreign trade monopoly had imported a lot of other things, particularly things needed for the completion of this or that Soviet project—but no bananas.

It was obvious that an educational campaign would be necessary if bananas ever were to become popular again in Russia.

Somewhat the current controversy over religious freedom in Russia strongly recalls to mind the odd episode of the bananas. For in some of the passionate arguments pro and con there has lurked the implication that governments can make or break religions, just as they can make or break the traffic in bananas.

Even the Soviet government never imagined it could abolish religion overnight by decree.

Over a long period of years government-sponsored anti-religious propaganda patiently sought to wean the Russian people of their religious beliefs and habits. The propaganda was powerfully assisted by the destruction of many thousands of churches, the conversion of other thousands into anti-religious museums, motion picture theaters, workers' clubs, warehouses and garages.

Sunday was secularized and made like any other working day, so that regular church attendance became very difficult for most believers, even though there were a few churches still left to attend.

Systematic religious instruction of the young was prohibited, and theological schools were closed. Thousands of priests rightly or wrongly were accused of anti-Soviet conspiracy and paid the penalty with imprisonment or death.

Yet religion survived in Soviet Russia.

Before the revolution Moscow was a city of more than 300 churches. Many were dynamited to make room for municipal improvements, including one which was razed to make room for the still uncompleted great palace of

the Soviets. Others were converted to secular uses. By 1939 about 20 of them still were functioning as churches.

But religion in Russia did not shrink to conform with this physical shrinkage. Any visitor to Moscow in recent years who sought out the churches on Easter Sunday or at Christmas time could see without trying that far more worshippers than the buildings would hold were trying to crowd into the few remaining churches. True, many were elderly or aged persons, many of them obviously too old to care whether they were hampering their careers by such attendance.

Recent dispatches from Moscow have described churches crowded with people praying for victory. It would be most unusual for any government, even an atheist government, to discourage prayers for such a cause. But what will the religious reaction be if the Soviet regime crashes in a great military defeat?

Military disasters in the last great war not only ended with the collapse of the czarist regime and a terrific period of suffering for the established church but touched off a revolution that rocked established churches and social institutions in many parts of the world besides Russia.

The Bolshevik revolution was basically atheistic in character. If there is another defeat now, and another great revolution, will it be this time—in reaction against the other—a great religious revolution?

If so, what kind of religion? There have been great religious movements in the past which were characterized by their strong revulsion against violence—on the other hand there have been militant religions which have carried a fanatical faith

Transportation News

20 RAILROADS IN RED DURING 1940

While the 45 class I railroads in the western district, as a whole, reported a net income of \$10,584,494 for 1940, 20 of these lines wrote their final income figures for the year in red ink, according to the western railroads committee.

Last year was the first year in which Class I lines in the western district, as a whole, have shown net income since 1931. A net income loss of \$8,797,532 in 1936 by the western district was the lowest in any year between 1931 and 1940, and the aggregate net income loss, 1932-39, inclusive, amounted to \$363,821,321.

The small net income shown last year consequently moderates the loss shown in the last ten-year period very slightly. It by no means counterbalances the fact that 20 of the lines in the western district, among them about a dozen of those most important to the public from a service standpoint, have shown net losses in each of the last 10 years. Sixty thousand miles, or about 45 per cent of the total class I railway mileage in the western district, was operated with a net income deficit in 1940.

MORE EMPLOYED

Almost 250,000 more employees now are working on the country's railroads than in 1938. Employment in July this year was 31,061 greater than in July a year ago, according to the reports of the interstate commerce commission. Employment in July this year is reported at 1,187,205. In 1938 the total number of railway employees was reported by the commission as only 939,171.

along with their conquering legions.

Russia is vast and unpredictable. What will come out of the colossal carnage in which Germans and Russians now are engaged, not even Hitler knows; not even a victorious Hitler.

A defeated Soviet regime might find a sudden revival of strong feeling in the Russian masses taking freedom into its own hands. Or a victorious Hitler, by proclaiming wholesale reopening of churches and restoration of an established state religion, might find a general and genuine resurgence of Russian religious emotions running away with his show and upsetting all his calculations.

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GOSSARD

A Horse on the Germans



The mechanized Germans who found the famed Polish cavalry such a soft touch are running into a horse of a different color in Russia. The Soviets claim the Red horsemen are getting in telling blows against the invader. New picture shows Russian cavalry thundering to the attack, according to Moscow caption.

'Enemy' Gathers For Fresh Attack On Golden Gate

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 (AP)—Their strength reduced by the theoretical loss of a submarine, three heavy cruisers and 600 parachute troopers, "enemy" forces clustered off the Golden Gate today for a fresh attempt to storm San Francisco's harbor defenses.

When the new blow would come only the attacking high command could say, but the army, navy and coast guard units standing watch over the harbor's military emplacements were prepared for the onslaught wherever it might be directed.

They stood the initial test in the six-day war maneuver yesterday. The ring of forts surrounding the entrance to the bay still remained virtually intact, theoretically.

But only by the narrowest margin did the defenders manage to save Fort Winfield Scott, key to the entire string of fortifications, from capture by 400 parachutists who supposedly landed on a nearby golf course.

Henry went down to the office

and found his beagle hound, Fanny, had been locked in. She'd knocked the telephone receiver off the hook and was barking at the instrument.

Read the Classified page.

FEDERAL DEBT UP TO \$53 BILLION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP)—An overnight increase of \$1,347,383,430 shot the federal debt Wednesday to nearly \$53,000,000,000.

The big jump resulted from the final recording on treasury books of the recent sale of \$1,300,000,000 of new 2 1/2 per cent, 26 to 31-year bonds to pay part of the deficit resulting from defense expenditures.

The treasury said that as of October 20, the debt was \$52,459,142,361. Coincidentally, this was almost exactly double the peak federal debt of \$26,596,701,648 during the World War financing era. The big bond sale, also, was the largest single bond sale since the Liberty Loan drives of the World War era.

However, at the current expenditure and income rate, this big bond issue was only enough to meet about one month's deficit.

NO VACATION
WABASH, Ind., (AP)—School children all over Indiana started a two-day vacation today be-

Masquerade
DANCE
Pelican Inn
Pelican City
Friday, Oct. 24

cause of teachers' convention in Indianapolis.

But eight boys in Lincolnville high school didn't. School officials said they'd damaged the building and grounds in pre-Halloween pranks—and ordered them to put in the two days making repairs.



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So luxurious they give their price tags the lie! Beautifully woven and chosen tweeds or fleeces with soft fur collars. New front fullness, lower cut sleeves, fitted or tie-belted lines. New Fall colors. Women's sizes 12-20.

Dresses
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\$4.98
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