The Evening Star

THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor,

WASHINGTON, D. C. MONDAY October 16, 1939

The Evening Star Newspaper Company. Main Office: 11th St. and Pennsylvania Ave. New York Office: 110 East 42nd St. Chicago Office: 435 North Michigan Ave.

Delivered by Carrier-City and Suburban. Regular Edition.

Evening and Sunday 65c per mo. or 15c per week The Evening Star 45c per mo. or 10c per week The Sunday Star 5c per copy

Night Final Edition. Night Final and Sunday Star 75c per month Night Final Star 60c per month Collection made at the end of each month or each week. Orders may be sent by mail or telephone National 5000

Rate by Mail-Payable in Advance. Maryland and Virginia. Daily and Sunday 1 yr. \$10.00; 1 mo. 850 Daily only 1 yr. \$6.00; 1 mo. 500 Sunday only 1 yr. \$4.00; 1 mo. 400

All Other States and Canada. Daily and Sunday 1 yr., \$12.00; 1 mo., \$1.00 Daily only ----1 yr., \$8.00; 1 mo., 75c Sunday only ----1 yr., \$5.00; 1 mo., 50c

Entered as second-class matter post office. Washington, D. C.

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of publication of special dispatches herein also are reserved.

Industrializing Canada

British plans for the development in Canada of a great industrial empire for the production of war materiel have aroused interest of business and financial circles on this side of the Canadian border. According to reports circulating in Wall Street, Great Britain is preparing to spend as much as three billions of dollars on a plant and production program designed particularly to turn out warplanes, munitions and other military and naval equipment, but capable of being adapted later to non-military needs of peaceful purpose. At least half a billion dollars is immediately available for launching the huge enterprise, it is said.

Under the tentative program use would be made eventually of from six to fifteen billions of dollars of resources, including commercial credits, which England and France have in the United States. Apparently the Canadian plants would look to the United States for much of the raw materials and machinery required to start manufacture and to carry it on. Negotiations with American motor and plane firms toward this end already have begun, it is rumored.

Neither the present neutrality law nor the one proposed by the administration would prevent participation, within certain limits, of United States business and financial interests in such an undertaking, despite in President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation. The existing embargo on "arms, ammunition and implements of war," as has been pointed out in these columns repeatedly, does not cover the metals and many other materials needed to make planes, guns and shells; nor the chemicals and cotton needed to produce gun-Cancellation under the President's proclamation of orders which France and Britain had placed in this country for planes and other "implements of war" left credits which conceivably could be used to finance parts of the Canadian industrial establishment. The "titleand-carry" plan embodied in the pending Hull peace bill would not seriously interfere with the transportation to Canada of any supplies needed for the war factories.

The creation by our next-door neighbor of a great allied war supply base would be certain to draw special attention from the German high command. Canada, being a belligerent, would be fair game for Nazi sabotage agents and even for bombing planes—if they had ways of striking so far from base. Before American interests lend a hand, the whole project should be given careful scrutiny by executive and legislative branches of the Government, with a view to safeguarding the neutrality and the security of the United States.

County Service Building

Another milestone in the growth of Prince Georges County has been passed with the dedication of the new \$125,000 county service building at Hyattsville, Md. The significance of the event was attested by the presence of the Governor and a United States Senator and Representative at the exercises. The latter was so optimistic as to prophesy that Greater Washington, stretching far out into Maryland, some day may outgrow New York and Chicago and become the largest city in the country.

Regardless of whether this vision materializes, it is clear that the county's growth to date and its prospects for the immediate future require such a building. The problem of administering Prince Georges, with its vast suburban development, from the rural county seat at Upper Marlboro is similar to the problem of administering Montgomery County from Rockville. Montgomery long has had suburban buildings at Bethesda and Silver Spring.

Necessity also required the establishment of certain county offices in suburban Prince Georges several years ago. All have been housed in rented quarters, many in a converted bank building. The new county building, erected with the aid of P. W. A. funds, will therefore not only be a distinct asset to the Hyattsville area but also will meet a long-standing need for uniting the suburban

county offices under one roof. Symbolic as it is of the county's growth, the new building will raise in many minds questions concerning

county such as Prince Georges, which is part suburban and part rural. The question of whether there should be provision for a county manager, such as Arlington has found satisfactory, naturally comes to mind. The building also suggests the recurring proposal to transfer the county seat to the populous suburban area, the question of dividing the county into two units, one rural, one suburban, and the often-studied plan to merge sev-

eral of the nearby Maryland counties. It is clear, however, that Prince Georges authorities have no intention of moving the county seat, for even as the suburban building was dedicated, the Marlboro courthouse was being enlarged. And the other questions also can safely be left to the future while county residents enjoy the welcome facilities which the new structure affords.

H. M. S. Royal Oak

"War cannot be made without running risks," wrote Admiral Mahan in one of the last articles penned prior to his death on December 1, 1914, and in which the famed author of "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History" discussed the probable course of the then barely four-monthold World War. It was in the same philosophical vein that Mahan reaffirmed the doctrine so deeply imbedded in him that "it is the unremitting daily silent pressure of naval force, * * * which has made sea power so decisive an element in the history of the world." Then venturing into the realm of prophecy, Mahan wrote: "In any case, the British fleet holds the decision in its hands, as in the days of Napoleon, if the allies persist to the end."

Mahan made that forecast in the middle of October, 1914, on an occasion not unlike Britain's crowning naval reverse to date in the present European war—the submarining of H. M. S. Royal Oak, 29,150-ton battleship, on Saturday. A German U-boat had accomplished in 1914 the amazing feat of torpedoing in one day three British cruisers-Cressy, Hogue and Aboukir. Asked by a British friend to comment on that disaster, Mahan expressed surprise that more such attempts had not been made, conveying the idea that a supreme navy, with an immense preponderance of fleet units of all categories, naturally offers the enemy a wide choice of targets.

Britain, in that realization, is undoubtedly sitting tight today, even in presence of the Royal Oak's fate, so soon after that last month of the Courageous, aircraft carrier, for command of the sea is still hers. His majesty's fleet remains in possession of fourteen capital ships, of which eleven are battleships as powerful the listing of Canada as a belligerent | as, or more powerful than, the Royal Oak, while three are far more effective battle cruisers. The Germans have three "pocket" (10.000-ton) battleships, two battle cruisers, two average battleships and two capital ships under construction. British warcraft tonnage now on the stocks includes nine battleships, five of them of the King George 35,000-ton class and four of the Lion 40,000-ton type carrying sixteen-inch guns. These new vessels will be commissioned progressively in 1940, 1941 and

> Losses sustained by the British fleet thus far are strategically unimportant, because of the rough fourto-one superiority in global tonnage which it retains over the German Navy. But it is, of course, obvious that even the presently "supreme" sea power cannot indefinitely maintain its advantage if it is subjected to a succession of losses like those of the Courageous and the Royal Oak. That contingency gives point to the arresting suggestions contributed to The Sunday Star by Major George Fielding Eliot. The author of "Ramparts We Watch" points out that "either the anti-submarine measures and dispositions now being used by the Royal Navy are seriously inadequate, or the Germans have developed a new technique for the employment of their U-boats; perhaps both."

It seems at least possible that the method invoked by the Germans to penetrate the special anti-submarine armored hull with which the Royal Oak was equipped—visible in the bulge or "blister" shown in recent pictures of the battleship-is the mystery weapon at which Hitler hinted when he boasted the other day of Nazi ability to thwart the blockade. But, just as it takes more than one swallow to make a summer, it takes more than the loss of one battleship to doom the British Navy either to despair or defeat. In the World War Britain lost sixteen capital ships-thirteen battleships and three cruisers. Yet the day came when the proud German high seas fleet, despite its gallant performance at Jutland, was to surrender at Scapa Flow, and later, in a grandiose suicide gesture, to scuttle itself in those waters.

The Postmasters Resolve

The National Association of Postmasters is manifesting extremely poor judgment in proposing to amend the civil service law for postmasters to "freeze" in office all in-

When the Ramspeck - O'Mahoney bill to put postmasters of the first, second and third class under civil service became law on June 25, 1938, it provided life tenure for those "hereafter" appointed. Because the postmasters were serving four-year terms, on a staggered basis, it was evident that about half of the 14,000 positions affected would be filled by permanent appointees of this administration, while the rest would extend over to the next to be acted

signed to defeat the charge that the law was intended to perpetuate Democrats in office. It favored the administration in power to a certain extent, because the terms of the larger offices are expiring in its lifetime, as is evidenced by permanent appointments already made at such points as New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. From a numerical standpoint, however, it provided approximately for an equal division. For example, the first session of the Seventy-sixth Congress confirmed 3,864 postmasters for life, and presumably the figure for the second session will be similar. The others, under ordinary circumstances, will be subject to the approval of the Seventy-seventh Congress, to be elected next year. But if the resolution adopted at the recent convention here of the National Association of Postmasters is carried out, the law will be changed to confer life status now on all in contravention of the original intent to have incumbents complete the four-year terms before

being reappointed permanently. That not only would be violative of the spirit of the new law, but it would constitute a form of manipulation that could not be defended on any grounds. Further, it would encourage tinkering with the act by succeeding administrations, for if it is to become a political football. everybody will feel entitled to a kick. In the end, of course, there would be no law, and that would be regrettable, for while the present statute is not perfect, it is a tremendous improvement over the former system under which postmasterships were legal tender for party service every four years.

The National Association of Postmasters would do well to forget this particular resolution.

Democratic Discipline

Secretary Ickes, in formulating a new set of rules to govern the issuing of permits for the use of Washington's parks as public forums, approaches an old problem from a new

In the past the public squares have been used as a means of reaching a wider audience by individuals of various beliefs and varied ambitions. Some have been earnest persons of missionary spirit, bent upon spreading their message to as large a segment of the community as they could reach. Some, driven by forces which they could never know, have striven to give meaning to an ethics they could never understand. Still others. presumably acting upon the guidance of conscience, have taken the opportunity granted by democratic principles to preach doctrines contrary to the beliefs which constitute

he accepted standard of the Nation. Regardless of their mission, all have the liberty to speak openly what is in their minds. Short of protection against incitation of riot or disturbance of the peace, no legal limitation can be imposed. Hence, it is conceivable that liberty itself can, with little stretch of the imagination. become its own enemy.

The regulations announced by the Office of National Capital Parks, however, offer an interesting solution. Hereafter all persons or groups seeking permits to hold meetings in the parks must apply for them in time to allow any citizens with conflicting views an opportunity to prepare an answer. Those interested in replying will be given first preference in the issuing of subsequent permits. In the words of the Secretary of Interior, speakers who use public grounds henceforth for promulgating their beliefs must "submit to the democratic discipline of open de-

Aside from the possible psychological effects of the order as a damper on overardent partisan claims, in view of a prepared challenge, the plan is an excellent one from the standpoint of practical, living democracy. By giving the opposition an opportunity to prepare an answer, and a pertinent time to speak, the new rule actually enhances the cause of free speech.

School War

With the opening of school in September the annual assault on the liberty and happiness of the downtrodden minors is well under way, and as usual the resistance is feeble and badly organized. The activities of truant officers cause heavy casualties, and what little success the boys have is due to no efforts of their own. Occasionally the enemy suffers a financial breakdown at weak spots on the economic front, when a school closes from lack of funds with which to pay the teachers or buy fuel. Every now and then a gleam of hope enlightens the besieged when a promising epidemic of measles begins, but the board of health almost invariably opens up a ruthless barrage, isolates the resistance by quarantine and destroys it.

Still, amazingly enough, the spirit of youth cannot be completely crushed. For instance, a bulletin from the Newark (N. J.) sector reports a chiseling attack on a stronghold of oppression known as Public School Number Three. A number of bricks have been pried from the walls, with the obvious idea of rendering it untenable by the enemy. However, the School Board of Strategy promptly met the crisis. They detailed their allies, the police, to watch out for the snipers, and then grimly ordered the janitor to hold the building and repair the damage at all costs.

It is thus obvious that even guerrilla tactics are doomed to failure and that the boys had better make

America Held Safe From Hitler Attack

Our Naval and Air Forces **Declared Adequate to** Repel Invaders

To the Editor of The Star: During the first World War we were told that the allies were fighting our battles by holding back the Germans and preventing them from reaching our own shores. Lately this talk has been revived, but how much truth is there

Germany wants colonies, but the cost

of obtaining and holding them in the Western Hemisphere would make it a poor investment. In the first place it wouldn't be possible for Germany to overcome us over here. Naval strategists say that a foreign navy 3,000 miles from its base would have an effectiveness of about 40 per cent. Thus a foreign attacking navy would have to be two and one-half times as powerful as our own, which would require a combination of most of the powerful navies of the world. The Germans then would have to obtain control of the British and French navies and get Italy and Japan as allies. At that, we would have the added advantages of home waters, nearby bases and land planes. Of all military or naval operations, none is as difficult as effecting a landing on hostile soil.

The only way for Germany to obtain the British and French navies would be by raising them from the bottom of the ocean, since their crews would scuttle them. The other day a British submarine was on the point of being blown up by its own crew before allowing her to fall into German hands. It is not within the realm of possibility that the British Empire, which was built up by sea power and is so dependent upon sea power for its existence, would meekly turn undamaged fighting ships over to Germany or any one else. Any one who thinks otherwise doesn't know British pride. Thus the premise that Germany could obtain other navies in order to launch an attack against us is preposterous.

As to Germany outbuilding us, that is equally preposterous. It is difficult to conceal the construction of a ship of any size, which requires several years to complete. For every ship that Germany could build we could turn out two or three to add to the reception committee.

Against an aerial attack from Europe we face no threat, since all of Europe and Japan combined lack sufficient aircraft carriers. Our Navy and Army planes would outnumber them many times over and give them a welcome of hot lead. Launching an aerial attack from European shores is also impossible, because the prevailing winds north of the Equator are from west to east. Westbound planes from Europe would face head winds and would not be able to carry enough gasoline for the round trip. If they carried any bombs, then to attempt a return to Europe would be suicide, since there would be very little gasoline left in the tanks. Our fast fighters could easily outmaneuver the attacking planes. In addition, our men would be fresh, while those in attacking planes would have a long, tedious transoceanic flight behind them. Transpolar flights to the United States would fare no better.

Persons who ought to know better shouldn't try scaring others with talk of German invasions of this country.

C. N. TRACT. October 12.

Recalls National Heroes Not Native to Soil. To the Editor of The Star:

Hitler, who, no doubt, for the time being rules the most powerful single country in the world (in a military sense) is frequently referred to as "a mere Austrian," not a German at all.

Napoleon who is still the idol of a warlike France was not a Frenchman. He was a Corsican (Italian). Alexander the Great, the foremost champion of "the Greek idea" was not a Greek. He was a Macedonian. Hannibal, the Carthaginian, whom some of our colored fellow citizens claim as Africa's protagonist was not of the African race, not a

Hamite. He was a Phoenician Semite. Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, who for some years (Thirty Years War, 1618-1648) dominated the German military scene was not a German. He was a Czech. Prince Eugene of Savoy, ever victorious commander of the Austrian Armies (about 1700) was not an Austrian by birth. He was part French and part Italian. John Schieski, although a "mere Pole," saved the empire at Vienna (1683). The "drillmaster of Washington's Army" was not a native American. He was Baron von Steuben, a Prussian.

The leader who, with the exception of Daniel O'Connell, did more for Ireland than any two of the others, was not a Catholic Celt, he was Charles Stewart Parnell-a Protestant Sassenach.

It is not where or how you were born, it is what service you perform for the country that you live in. Hitler certainly has done much for the Germans. After a while, maybe, if things go wrong, the Germans may scratch their heads and say, "But look what he has done FRED VETTER.

Says Americas Should

To the Editor of The Star: Why is there so much furor in Congress over the questions of neutrality and embargo? Why should we mildly remark "It's just too bad," when Jews and Catholics are persecuted, churches are destroyed, and children taken from their mothers to be brought up by the State? Why do we allow warplanes to

reasonable demand being rejected, he went joyfully to the attack. destroy half-civilized Ethiopians? Why should Austria have its government de-His military position now would seem impregnable. He need only sit tight bestroyed and Czecho-Slovakia be torn apart? Why should a mechanized army hind his west wall and hammer the British fleet, while Russia eats up the march into Poland and slaughter its in-British and French Empires in the East. Why can't the United States and all And Italy wrings territorial concessions in Africa from the allies as the price of the Americas mobilize a great army, not her phony neutrality. Hitler and Stalin to cross the seas, but to furnish food, clothing, medical supplies and means of are so sure of success that they are not letting Japan in on the loot; Stalin is defense to the victims of dictators?

still supporting China, as recent Chinese Also an army to guard our coasts, and victories show. a greater army of peace to raise all food If we were bandits, too, we'd join Hitler possible and store the excess? To go and Stalin at once and seize all British into mines, mills and factories to manufacture needed articles; into shipyards and French possessions in the Western to build the boats to carry these goods, Hemisphere. We are not bandits, but and then with arms and convoy take we can be long-headed and not delude them to our allies? E. M. HUSSEY. ourselves as to the military position abroad. We can sit tight, keep neutral, selves strong enough to win. Silver Spring, Md.

THIS AND THAT

By Charles E. Tracewell.

"FALLS CHURCH, VA. "Dear Sir: Birds have not been mentioned lately in your column, but we certainly have had them in our yard

"First, let me mention our mockers. And they are good little mockingbirds,

without a lot of belligerentness. "One sings a good part of the day, and the rest of them play tag, bathe and drink in the bird bath, search for bugs and generally enjoy their own company. "Believe it or not, I actually counted

11 mockers in our barberry bush as they flew out, one by one.

"How they love to perch in that bush! Don't you think we have more mockingbirds than is usual for one yard?

"Next come the townees. "How beautiful is the male towhee. The female is almost as pretty but looks more like a small robin to an amateur bird watcher. We have a number of these sociable birds. They-with the cardinals. song sparrows, and, yes, the English sparrows-enjoy the seeds and grain I sprinkle for them on the ground

"One lone dove joins them occasionally. The dove is not as shy as many people believe. "Lastly come the fat bobwhites. I

don't know whether my grain attracted them, but there they were one evening, 15 of them, feeding right within a few yards of our back door. "They staved around, not in the least

nervous, and played tag with one an-

other, calling to the others if they would linger too far away. "Next morning they came early and played around for some time, ate under the trees, then gathered under the barberry bush to preen themselves. They seemed more like chickens than wild birds. I feel that we have a miniature

bird sanctuary. "Sincerely, G. B. S."

This column has had no bird reviews recently because the station beneath the maple has been practically deserted for

This is due, we believe, to the fact that we permitted a band of grackles to drive away all the songsters, with the exception of the cardinals, without our realizing it.

Let this be a warning to all bird lovers not to tolerate for a second such murderers as purple grackles. They are interesting to watch. The

observer may simply count them as more material at first. He will not realize that they will suc-

ceed, if permitted, in running away most of the other birds, then leave themselves.

As chairman of the Foreign Affair

Committee of the House of Representa-

tives and one who has studied this ques-

tion for the past 16 years in the Con-

gress, I was very pleased to receive the

pamphlet issued by The Washington

Evening and Sunday Star containing a

compendium of recent editorials on the

subjects of neutrality, the embargo and

I have read the editorials from time

to time as they appeared in The Eve-

ning and Sunday Star and I have

thought so much of them because of their

unbiased presentation of the true facts

concerning the neutrality situation that

I have inserted many of them in the

Congressional Record so that they will

be read throughout the entire United

States and preserved as part of the offi-

cial records in the Government archives.

and Sunday Star on publishing these

editorials in such a handy pamphlet, for

I know they will be of the greatest bene-

fit and assistance to people studying the

Hitler has tricked the allies again into

rejecting moderate peace terms. He

asked only that Eastern Europe be al-

lowed to stabilize itself without western

interference, the smaller states allying

themselves with Germany or Russia, a

natural condition that should have come

into being along ago. There would be

no war, and Poland would be alive yet

if she had accepted her natural status

as a minor ally of Germany or Russia,

instead of standing between them and

preposterously defying both. That they'd

The allies, who caused Poland to in-

vite her own destruction, continue in

their error. They insist on interfering in

When will they understand Hitler's

technic and cope with it? They seemed

to understand at Munich. They granted

his demand for the Sudetenland, com-

pelling him to execute his real design by

force, the taking of all Czecho-Slovakia,

turning neutral opinion against him

The allies made a long stride at Munich

toward waging a successful war on Hit-

lerism, but their next step showed that

they had not really understood, that they

had yielded at Munich out of weakness

and not policy. Instead of making an

ally of Russia at all costs, they made an

Hitler then, secretly meditating the

partition of Poland, offered most mod-

erate terms for peace, hoping they'd be

rejected. He asked only for an old Ger-

man city and a road to it. This fair and

ally of Russia's enemy, Poland.

both attack her was inevitable.

Eastern Europe.

SOL BLOOM.

neutrality problem.

To the Editor of The Star

England and France Held

Slow to Understand Hitler.

September 27.

I want to congratulate The Evening

Star Neutrality Editorials

To the Editor of The Star:

peace.

Commended by Congressman.

Then the bird watcher will have on

his hands one nice feeding station, well stocked, totally without customers. Do not say this can't happen.

It can. You may not believe it, however, until it occours in your own yard.

Probably the grackles will be to blame This is the first time in four years that we have not had scores, and even hundreds of birds, at a feeding station. We can thank the purple grackles.

We believe that if other friends of birds are informed of what happens when grackles are permitted to be guests at a feeding station, they may be on the watch for them, and not tolerate them on the mistaken assumption that they will do no ultimate harm.

Even after they had pecked two sparrows to death, the grackles did not seem to be doing any particular harm.

The crowd of sparrows and others at the station was as large as ever. But so gradually that we did not miss

them, they began to thin out, and one morning we realized that our feeding station simply had no guests, in comparison with old times. * * * *

Eight or nine cardinals, it is true, were seen every evening, and half a dozen pigeons from time to time through the day, but the hurry and bustle of old times was lacking.

Most of those missing, of course, were English sparrows.

Some "bird lovers" might think this a blessing in disguise, to get rid of the sparrows, but we have never felt that way about these birds, as most readers here realize.

English sparrows have been welcomed, in the belief that they form the background chorus of the bird feeding sta-

Now they have flown away. We saw the band down the block the other morning, but the members would

not fly back to the old stand. When will they get over their fright? As far as we can see, the purple grackles, with their powerful necks, long

bills and mean, yellow eyes, have gone to parts unknown. But the sparrows, evidently, are not sure. They can find food anywhere at

this season of year, when grass seed is easily found in every lawn. Do not tolerate the presence of

grackles at a feeding station. Drive them away at once, and keep after them until they are discouraged and leave for good. The smaller birds will come back, if the grackles have not injured them, but it remains to be seen whether they will do so, once they are frightened by the powerful and cruel "blackbirds."

Letters to the Editor must

writer although the use of

bear the name and address of

a pseudonym for publication is

permissible. Please be brief!

what disposition shall be made of their

victims' possessions on this side of the

Atlantic. As a first step to expanding

our munition factories, let us repeal the

It is never too early or too late to make

precedents. In 1940 the American peo-

ple will have the first clear-cut oppor-

tunity to solve this third-term issue once

and for all. If the President runs a

third time (and I don't believe he wants

to!) it will not be a case of anything ex-

cept a grab at glory. And so, let us

American people say definitely once and

for all that it is our will, our democratic

will, that two terms in the White House

At the present time we seem to be

holding back the war in Europe, with

all belligerents waiting to see what move

we will make on the arms embargo

question. If we repeal it, we may turn

loose the dogs of war; if we retain it, we

may save the world untold suffering. It

seems to me that Congress is trying to

have us believe we are neutral, while

proposing to help one nation at the ex-

pense of another. We will have to

I feel sure that 95 per cent of Ameri-

cans do not want war, but are trusting

in Congress to keep us out. At least let

provision that the allies pay cash. When

we entered the last war it was supposedly

to protect our interests and save democ-

racy; in reality it was because we had

credited the allies to such an extent that

we could not see them lose. The popular

belief here is that if England and France

are defeated Germany would not hesi-

tate to attack this country. I disagree

completely. Let us not stand idly by and

see ourselves turned into soldiers of for-

tune by practically the same events that

dragged us into the last war. In Con-

gress now, as then, are two classes of

men-politicians and statesmen. One

looks out for his own welfare while the

other looks out for the welfare of the

people. May the statesmen prevail, and

October 6. MONROE DOCTRINE.

This war should be stopped-now. I

do not blame England and France for

doubting Hitler's sincerity, as his past

promises have all been worthless and his

views are mostly inconsistent, but his

recent talk had much common sense in

it and he could be reasonable if he really

wanted to be. He knows that in a long

war he is likely to lose what power he

has; therefore, I think he should be

practical, grant Poland and Czecho-Slo-

quest of weaker nations.

vakia independence, and stop his con-

The world can by united action force

this upon him, and work together for

the common good of all humanity. Let

the people of this Nation take a vigorous

stand for peace and freedom, and we will

keep the arms embargo as it now is.

Says Hitler Can Be Forced

To Listen to Reason.

To the Editor of The Star:

them not repeal the embargo without a

HENRY STONER.

are enough for any man.

Believes Embargo Repeal

Will Stimulate War.

To the Editor of The Star:

choose between the two.

October 12.

arms embargo. SAMUEL J. JONES.

October 13.

Declared Enough.

To the Editor of The Star

Two Terms as President

Letters to the Editor

Haskin's Answers To Readers' Questions.

By Frederic J. Haskin. A reader can get the answer to any question of fact by writing The Evening Star Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, director, Washington,

D. C. Please inclose stamp for reply. Q. Was there a moratorium on the

A. During the World War a moratorium was declared on the debts of men drafted into military service for the length of their service.

Q. When was the big flood in Topeka, Kans.?-L. S. F

8,000 homeless and caused the death of

200 persons by drowning.

A. The name means peaceful and was given Solomon because of a prophecy which foretold his birth: "For his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days"

Q. How many souvenir postcards are sold annually?-K. M. N.

A. It is estimated that annual sales are in excess of 50,000,000 in the United

first university in the world to include this language in the curriculum. Q. How does the number of women employed in the executive branch of the

the number of men?-L. V. A. On June 30 of this year there were 920,310 civil employes in the executive branch of the Government, of whom

Q. In what year did Buffalo Bill kill the most buffaloes while furnishing meat

falo Bill for the Kansas Pacific R. R. was made during the 1867-8 season, when he killed 4,280. Q. What kind of a beverage is raki?-H. M. G.

A. It is one of Turkey's most popular

drinks and is a clear, colorless liquid

three times, twice with the raisins and once after the anise has been added.

Q. How much will the British govern-

ment spend in combating Hitlerism?-J. K. A. In the first year of the war the government expects to spend 2,000,000.000 pounds, or about \$8,000,000,000 at cur-

rent exchange rates.

Q. When was the practice abolished in India of a woman cremating herself on he funeral pyre of her husband?—K.

Q. Is there an instance of an author or poet's having dreamed of a master-

mediately after reading a description of Cublai Can's palace in "Purchas' Pil-

Q. For whom is Greensboro, N. C. named?-J. S. L.

Guilford Court House.

coln Memorial at Washington, D. C.?-E. B. H.

first marriage?—C. B. D.

Shaw, obaining a divorce from him in

sold?—C. J. D. A. The book has sold over 255,000

Q. What kind of bamboo is best for rod making?-E. D. H.

for fishing rods because of its elasticity. light weight and strength.

which were more than 4,000 years old. Q. Where is the oldest farm in the

A. Texas claims it. This farm, near Ysleta, has been worked continuously since 1540, when it was established by the Franciscan Fathers who came to this country with Coronado.

Conversation With a Sauirrel

Will you have some nuts from my walnut tree? There are acorns, too. Take some.

When I offer food stores. Autumn's here. Don't you see her signs in bronze and

brass On the maple tree and frost-touched grass?

Can't you hear heralding wild geese say, "The Ice King is coming! He's on his

Where's your hoarding instinct? Where The least you can do is to store my gift.

Now you're edging closer, poised for

you say? Pampered city squirrel! All right. You find most of the world with us, and our-

debts of men who enlisted in the Army in the World War?-C. T. C.

A. Floods on May 31, 1903, destroyed \$4,000,000 worth of property, rendered

Q. What is the meaning of the name Solomon?-E. M. J.

(I Chronicles xxii.9).

Q. Is there any college which offers courses in Indian languages?—K. G. M. A. The University of Oklahoma at Norman is planning to offer a course in

Indian languages. It is said to be the

United States Government compare with

747,577 were men and 172,733 were

to a railroad?-L. G. S. A. The record kill of buffaloes by Buf-

made from raisins grown in Smyrna and flavored with anise seeds. It is distilled

A. The custom of suttee was made illegal by the British government in 1829.

piece?-L. B. H. A. Coleridge is said to have composed the poem "Kubla Khan" in a dream im-

A. The city is named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the hero of the battle of

Q. Why are there 36 columns instead of 48 in the colonnade of the Lin-

A. They represent the number of States in the Union when Lincoln died. The Memorial has two additional columns, which stand in the entrance.

Q. Please give the date of Lady Astor's A. In 1897 she married Robert Gould

Q. How many copies of John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" have been

A. Tonkin bamboo is ideally suitable

Q. How many years has linen been known to last?—S. T. A. Well-preserved linen cloths have been found in Egyptian mummy cases

United States?-W. B. S.

They're free. Don't just flick that plumy tail and jeer

Yet all day you've raced or sprawled at On taut light wires or the poplar trees.

Tiny paws mincing, greedy eyes bright. Oh, you'll take this nut that I've shelled,