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HAROLD ELKSWORTH, Editor

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Axis Atrocities

RIGHTLY, we think, Americans
tend to be suspicious of atro-
city stories in wartime. During
World War I this country was
deluged with such tales, many of
them sponsored by official allied
propaganda speakers and writers.
Afterward, we became convinced
that most of them were false.

Some, apparently, had no founda-
tion at all. Others were exaggera-
tions. The vast majority of
verified incidents turned out to
be individual acts of excitement,
sadism or lust.

At best, war is brutal. It brings
out the worst in the individual.
Pillage, rape, torture, murder al-
ways have been among the de-
plorable accompaniments of war.
Some soldiers yield to their basest
passions, and some officers
condone or even encourage and
participate.

Having these things in mind,
nevertheless the record makes it
clear that in World War II the
two principal axis powers are de-
liberately, officially instigating
and enforcing a campaign of
savagery that must make the in-
quisitors of old Spain twist en-
viously in their sepulchres.

These are not exaggerated rum-
ors. They are eye-witness stories
told by competent and credible
observers, some of whom have
been victims and lived to escape.

Some of the worst, indeed, like
the martyrdom of Lidice, reach
us out of the mouths of official
Nazi spokesmen, and in too many
instances have proven to be un-
derstatements of what was done
under specific instructions from
the German government in Ber-
lin.

Given a choice, probably most
of us would prefer falling into
German hands rather than Jap-
anese. That is because we might
hope to find individual Germans
possessed of normal human de-
cency, whereas the Japanese as
a race appear to glory in bestial-
ity and to get a sensual pleasure
out of human suffering.

But for mass brutality, organ-
ized sadism, deliberate and con-
sidered inhumanly conceived and
ordered and executed as a nation-
al policy, approved by the high-
est governmental agencies, the
barbarous Japanese have not even
attempted to emulate the Nazis.

Nor can the German people
escape by placing responsibility
upon Hitler and Himmler. There
are too many evidences that, as
a people, they have shown no
compunction about carrying out
terroristic orgies which no civil-
ized people could have stomach.

Because of what they have
done and are doing, we have a
right to hate the Nazis—not as
our adversaries in a clash of na-
tional ambitions, or even as our
deadly enemies in a warfare of
ideologies, but as brutal, treach-
erous beasts who apparently can-
not be permitted to mingle among
normal human beings.

The same can be said of the
Japs, but needn't be, because of
them it is universally conceded.
Of the Germans, let us not for-
get.

Editorials on News

(Continued from page 1.)

described, as follows:
"While endless streams of big
shells screamed over, German
air raiders in groups of 20 each
blasted the soviet fortifications
with bomb and bullet. Under an
umbrella of MORE planes nazi
infantrymen charged through the
pulverized Russian positions,
FOLLOWED by tanks in waves
of 50 to 75 each."

Red Star then describes the
Russian defense:
"Soviet artillery, anti-tank bat-

teries and SAPPERS HEAVING
HAND GRENADES AND
BOTTLES OF GASOLINE met
the advancing tanks and slowed
them down while red infantry-
men CLOSED THE BREACHES
torn by Hitler's foot troops.

"By 9 a. m. of the first day of
the German offensive the battle-
field was cluttered with burned-
out hulks of 53 German tanks."

A WORD here as to these
bottles of gasoline, which are
not new. They break on the
tank. The gasoline is ignited by
the tank's exhaust, thus setting
fire to the machine.

THE point is that the Russians
seem to be stopping these
tank-and-plane-team spearheads,
which are the backbone of nazi
blitz warfare, before they can
break through and fan out in the
Russian rear.

IN Egypt, the British seem to be
planning to make their final
stand on the strip of hard ground
between the Mediterranean and the
Quattara depression, with the
sea protecting their right wing
and the depression their left.

That is a historic position for
final stands.

YOU must have read Howard
Blakeslee's dispatch in this
newspaper, telling of the belief
that Rommel's 88-millimeter anti-
tank gun is really a ROCKET
CANNON.

The point is that by use of the
rocket principle Rommel was en-
abled with a light gun to OUT-
RANGE the British and U. S.
tanks and smash them while they
still couldn't reach him.

(As if, armed with a 30-30, you
were fighting someone armed
with a .22.)

NOTE also today that it was U.
S. army bombers, striking at
the enemy in probably the
LONGEST OVER-WATER
BOMBING FLIGHT EVER
MADE, that smashed the Japs at
Wake last Saturday night, smash-
ing their installations there so
badly they will be useless until
the little brown men can repair
the damage and fly in new
planes, and returning to their
bases without the loss of a single
plane.

Watch this long-range bomb-
ing. There will be more and
more of it as the war goes on.

KRRR

Mutual Broadcasting System,
1490 Kilocycles.

(REMAINING HOURS TODAY)

THURSDAY, JULY 2

4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.

4:15—Johnson Family.

4:30—Confidentially Yours.

4:45—Music Depreciation.

5:00—Vets of Foreign Wars.

5:30—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."

6:00—Dinner Concert.

6:50—State and Local News.

6:55—Interlude.

7:00—Raymond Gram Swing.

White Owl.

7:15—Hank Keene in Town, Ve-

vet Tobacco Co.

7:30—Americans at the Ram-

parts.

7:45—The Moylan Sisters,

Swansdown.

8:00—Standard Symphony Hour,

Standard Oil Co.

9:00—Alka Seltzer News.

9:15—Ozzie Nelson.

9:30—John B. Hughes, Stude-

baker.

9:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr.

10:00—News Bulletins.

10:02—Sign Off.

FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1942

6:45—Eye Opener.

7:00—L. A. Soap News.

7:15—Morning Melodies.

7:30—News Bulletins.

7:55—State and Local News.

Boring Optical.

7:40—J. M. Judd says "Good

Morning.

7:45—Rhapsody in Wax.

8:00—Breakfast Club.

8:30—Bargain Fest.

8:45—Miss Meade's Children.

9:00—Boake Carter.

9:15—Man About Town.

9:45—Melodies by Miller.

10:00—Alka Seltzer News.

10:15—"I'll Find My Way."

10:30—News Bulletins, Am. Home

Products.

10:35—Women Today.

10:45—Palmer House Orch.

11:00—Australian News.

11:15—Wheel of Fortune.

12:00—Interlude.

12:05—Sports Review, Dunham

Transfer Co.

12:15—Interlude.

12:20—Parkinson's Information

Exchange.

12:25—Rhythm at Random.

12:45—State News, Roseburg

Motors.

12:30—NewsReview of the Air.

1:00—Concert Hall.

1:15—Walter Compton.

1:30—N. Y. Racing Program.

1:45—Sweet and Sentimental.

2:00—Civil Defense School.

2:15—Man With a Band.

2:30—The Grabbag.

2:45—The Bookworm.

3:00—The Dream House of Mel-

ody, Copco.

3:30—News, Douglas National

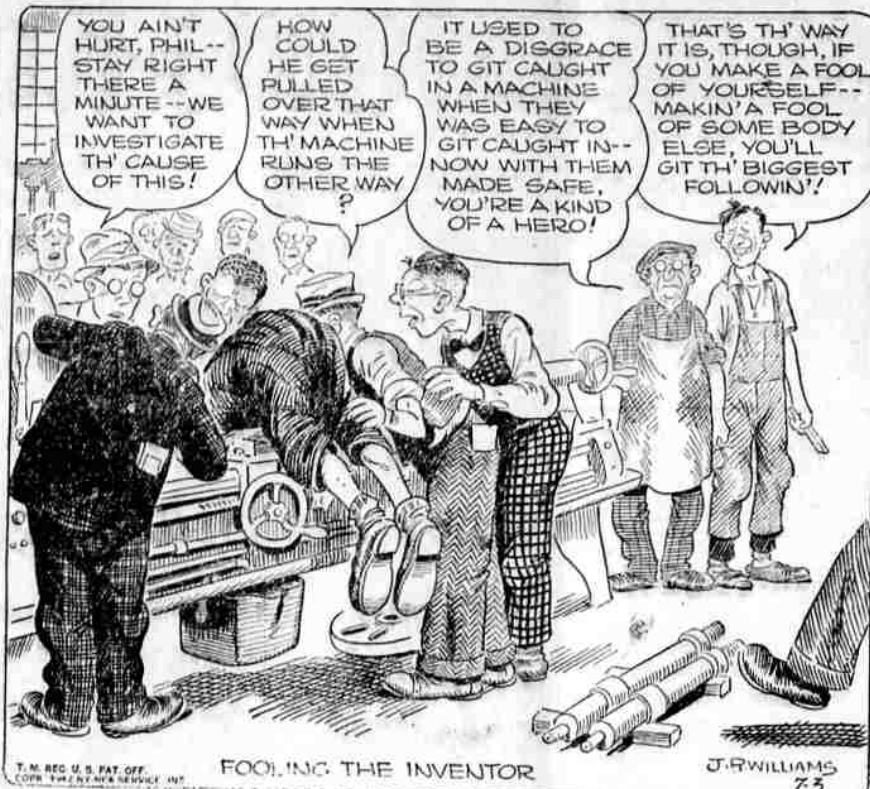
Bank.

3:45—Jan Savitt's Orch.

4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr.

4:15—Johnson Family.

OUT OUR WAY



Electricity Use in Oregon Shown By Census Report

WASHINGTON, July 2.—(AP)—Seven-eighths of Oregon homes are equipped with electric lights and 43.4 per cent have mechanical refrigerators, the bureau of the census reveals.

Basing its reports on the 1940 census, the bureau said also wood still is the most widely used heating fuel.

Electric lighting was reported in 98.7 per cent of urban dwelling units, in 83.3 per cent of rural non-farm homes and in 59.7 per cent of rural farm homes.

More city units had electric lights than radios but radios outnumbered lights in other classifi-
cations. Radios were in 93.1 per cent of urban units, 89.5 per cent of rural non-farm homes and 81.3 per cent of rural farm homes.

In city areas, 55.1 per cent of dwellings had mechanical refrig-
erators compared to 36.3 per cent of rural non-farm homes and 24.6 per cent of farm dwellings. Nearly half of all the families in the state had no refrigeration facilities—47.8 per cent. Ice refrig-
erators were used in only 6.9 per cent of the homes in the state.

The bureau's heating survey showed that 57 per cent of urban area housing units had central heating but only 14.9 per cent in rural non-farm areas and 7.1 per cent in rural farms.

About half the homes equipped for central heating used wood for fuel. Wood was used for cooking in 90.8 per cent of farm homes and in 75 per cent of rural non-farm homes.

Oil was used for heating in only 9.6 of the state's homes and electricity was the cooking fuel in 21.9 per cent while gas was used in 17.1 per cent.

15 Million Aided Through Red Cross

WASHINGTON, July 1.—(AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to congress yesterday a report of the American Red Cross, showing that more than 15,000,000 persons in Europe, Asia and Africa had received "effective assistance" through that organization.

The report said the value of the foreign war relief made available to all foreign countries by the American Red Cross as of April 30, 1942, totaled \$60,772,194.

Of this amount, supplies purchased or committed from government funds for the benefit of 12 countries were valued at \$16,254,864. Funds for these supplies were made available under the emergency relief appropriation act of 1941 and the third supplemental national defense act of 1942.

"The total loss at sea has been very small," the report disclosed. "Out of \$24,092,037 worth of government-purchased supplies ship-

4:30—USO Program.
4:45—Music Depreciation.
5:00—W. P. A.
5:15—Flight Against Inflation.
5:30—Songs for Marching Men.
6:00—Dinner Concert.
6:30—Treasury Star Parade.
6:45—Interlude.
6:50—State and Local News.
7:00—U. S. Army Program.
7:15—Waltz Time.
7:30—Lone Ranger.
8:00—Carl Hart's Orch.
8:15—Del Casino's Orch.
8:30—San Quentin Program.
9:00—Alka Seltzer News.
9:15—Hi Neighbor, McKean and Carstens.
9:30—Henry King's Orch.
9:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:00—News Bulletins.
10:02—Sign off.

DAILY DEVOTIONS

DR. CHAS. A. EDWARDS

Democracy is the product of belief and action. Lip service in its behalf never created it nor can it now sustain it. Such individual freedom as we have was purchased at the price of continuous and arduous effort by those who believed in it. Freedom remains a fact only so long as men who have it use it to maintain their own rights and to guarantee the same rights to others which they cherish for themselves. It is rather remarkable therefore that there should be so many people in America who say that they believe in God, and religious liberty, and the indispensability of spiritual factors to the maintenance of democracy who do so little to exercise their right to worship God. They neither go to church nor help to support it, nor participate in its program. Their belief in freedom of worship is best known by their neglect of it, or by their refusal to worship at all. This is comparable to the refusal of the people to school who say they believe in education. Education is not advanced by people like that and had we depended upon them in the fight for enlightenment we should be an illiterate nation indeed. Freedom which is neglected and on behalf of which men will not act is soon lost. Religious freedom like any other freedom can be lost in this way, too. Amen.

pepped up to April 30, 1942, only \$653,113 worth have been lost at sea."

PORTLAND, July 1.—(AP)—The employment service issued an emergency call today for harvesters for eastern and western Oregon crops.

Director L. C. Stoll said a number of workers is needed for the pea crop in the Athena area. Harvesting is by machine, and the work, limited to men, pays 65 cents an hour.

The strawberry crop of the Willamette valley needs 2000 additional pickers.

Also sought are 150 unskilled workers for the Vancouver aluminum plant. Seventy-five cents an hour is offered.

Harvesters Needed for Crops in Oregon Areas

MOVIE ACTRESS

HORIZONTAL

1 Compass point
3,7 Pictured movie actress
9 Father.
11 Beverage.
13 East Indies (abbr.).
14 Work.
16 Electrified particle.
17 She was born in the — of Montana.
18 Variety of quartz.
19 International language.
21 Runic (abbr.).
22 Upon.
23 Climbing plant.
26 Otherwise.
29 Measure of duration.
30 All right (colloq.).
32 Growl loudly.
33 Deceased.
35 Government issue (abbr.).
37 Bind.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

15 From.
16 That one.
20 Stew.
22 Whirlwind.
24 Imitation.
26 Eagle's nest.
27 Cabin.
28 Coil of threa.
29 Attempt.
31 Unusual.
34 Skills.
36 Frightened.
38 Railroad (abbr.).
39 Ingenious.
40 Lubricates.
41 Music note.
42 Courts (abbr.).
43 Anesthetic.
44 Female servants.
45 Not shut.
46 Stove part.
49 True mean (abbr.).
51 Symbol for europium.
53 Behold!
55 Half an em.
58 Symbol for samarium.
12 Like.
9 River in Italy.
8 Fruit.
7 Nickname for Lillian.
6 Near.
5 Wish for.
4 Whip for.
3 Be bright.
2 Therefore.
1 Short song.
45 Either.
38 Additional aid 62 Any.
36 Roost.
35 CRIS RESINTS.
34 MICHAEL BAYOULLI.
33 LE TRE AT EPISEA.
32 ART REELS SEA.
31 COLDEST SPENDER.
30 KAY BOYLE.
29 FEAR.
28 LANE.
27 ADAR.
26 GOthic.
25 KAY BOYLE.
24 TAT CO.
23 CTIC CO.
22 OAT T.
21 GEO STERN.
20 TED BOYLE.
19 KAY BOYLE.

Oregon's July 4th To See Festivities

(By The Associated Press)
Oregon's major war plants will work around the clock the Fourth of July, but there will be a number of celebrations for vacationing workmen nevertheless.

Because of transportation difficulties, some annual holiday events have been cancelled—such as Bend's water carnival. But Bend has scheduled a three-day rodeo, and other communities plan similar affairs.

Baker, Klamath Falls and St. Paul will have rodeos. Salem will stage festivities at the state fair grounds. Coquille will hold its annual fete, and Hillsboro will present its happy days celebration.

At Viking park near Portland a picnic is scheduled for a solid 48 hours—to give workers from all three shifts at the shipyards a chance to celebrate.

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Concerning the NORTHWEST

As Viewed at the
National Capitol
By
John W. Kelly

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2—

Into the Columbia river, passing Fort Stevens (recent midnight target for a Japanese submarine) and up to Portland have steamed six Russian ships to receive repairs. These completed, the vessels went to Tacoma and Seattle where they took on cargoes of flour. Quantities of this flour were milled in Portland and Astoria, but instead of the Russians picking up their cargoes at either of these ports they sailed empty to Puget sound, and the Astoria-Portland flour had to be sent to Tacoma and Seattle by rail, increasing unnecessarily the strain on the carriers.

Furthermore, the warehouse facilities on Puget sound are congested with supplies and war materials for Alaska and for the American task forces in the far Pacific. Railroad cars are being used as warehouses, regardless of demurrage charges. The transportation association on Columbia river could not see that the government's policy made sense, especially when most of the flour mills of the northwest have shipped their product through the river and now, despite the enormous freight piling up on Puget sound, the flour must be sent there too.

The answer to this situation is that although the food supplies are given to Russia under the lend-lease, the Russians have the privilege of selecting the port where they want the flour, etc., delivered, and they preferred Puget sound although Columbia river was used for making repairs. The cost of shipping from Astoria and Portland mills to Puget sound made no difference to the Russians, this cost being covered by the lend-lease for which American taxpayers and not Russians will have to pay.

Japs Don't Interfere

By dint of diplomatic negotiations, at last Russia has agreed to send a half dozen vessels into the river by July 15 and load flour for Siberia. To date about 95 per cent of the Russian lend-lease food has gone out of Puget sound. Japanese have not interfered with Russia taking food here, but a different situation might develop if the Russians underook to freight guns, tanks and planes.

Full details of the food requirements of the Russians have not been revealed, but Stalin is as anxious for food, especially wheat and flour, as he is for war machinery. The implements of war are moving to Murmansk and Archangel from the Atlantic coast but most of the food has been flowing through the northwest—Puget sound, to be specific. This wheat movement belies the statement that American wheat farmers have lost their foreign market. The shiploads of flour and wheat are a direct benefit to wheat growers of the inland empire and to the small flouring mills scattered throughout the interior of the northwest.

May Not Use Coos Coal

Indications are that the coal mines of Washington and not the mines on Coos bay will be furnishing coal for the army cantonments at Medford and Corval-

lis, but no decision will be made until after a special investigator makes his report. These two military establishments will require 140,000 tons of coal a year. From a statement by Major General Thomas M. Robins of the army engineers, prospects of Oregon coal warning the troops are none too good. Production at Coos bay runs 10 to 20 tons a day; it is difficult to increase output and there are no rail facilities, writes the major general.

Washington mines, on the other hand, have sufficient capacity and priorities can be obtained for necessary machinery to expand, but shortage of labor prevents operation at full capacity. Bituminous coal commission reports a labor shortage of 22.8 per cent in Washington and Oregon compared with a national shortage of 7.4 per cent. The army rule is to specify coal nearest the army post, if such mines can supply. Under this rule Coos bay would receive the contract, but it most likely will not.

May Tax Cantonments

Those military establishments which the war department has been acquiring so generously in the two northwest states will have to pay taxes if S.2308 is enacted. The bill, in substance, permits taxation by states and political subdivisions of property taken over by army or navy. This would apply to several hundred thousand acres acquired for air bases, shore stations, cantonments, bomb testing areas, ammunition depots, etc. It would embrace such things as the repair depot for planes near Spokane, the munitions depot at Hermiston (4.5 sections of land), the new base at Walla Walla, the blimp headquarters at Tillamook, the Corvallis cantonment of 34,000 acres, and the cantonment at Medford, just as large; the shore stations in Washington. A favorable report on the bill was made by the agricultural committee (almost all the land acquired was agricultural) written by Senator McNary of Oregon, who sponsored the measure almost five months ago. The bill was prompted when it was discovered that almost all the property in one northwest county had been taken off the tax roll by government purchase.

Back From Portland — Jack Roberts has returned to his home in this city, following a trip to Portland to see his brother, Ray Roberts, who is a patient at the veterans hospital. Ray suffered a fractured back in March and has been in the hospital since. He was recently taken out of a cast and is now wearing a steel brace on his back. He is reported to be steadily improving.