

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 22, 1881

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Paying for Defense

I have called for personal sacrifice. I am assured of the willingness of almost all Americans to respond to that call. A part of the sacrifice means the payment of more money in taxes. I recommend that a greater portion of this great defense program be paid for from taxation than we are paying today. No person should try to be allowed to get rich out of this program; and the principle of tax payments in accordance with ability to pay should be constantly before our eyes to guide our legislation.—President Roosevelt's Message to Congress.

That, at first glance, appears to be the most courageous statement in a presidential message which some persons are criticizing as reckless rather than courageous. Their criticisms refer to the statements of foreign policy. No foreign power is in good position to do anything concrete about its resentment against this nation's foreign policy. Some foreign power may do something about it, but it won't draw any bouquets for intelligence.

On the other hand the American people have the president right where they can get at him if they violently oppose higher taxes. But on second thought, we rather doubt that the recommendation of higher taxes required a great deal of courage. The president has his finger on the public pulse and he knows—for it is the fact—that the majority of thinking Americans, at least, are in agreement with this suggestion.

Not that higher taxes as such are ever popular with anyone. But every long-range aspect of the problem points in the one direction. There is going to be prosperity of a sort. During this period of prosperity taxes will be easier to pay. There is danger of inflation. To say that an approach to a balanced budget would help to prevent inflation is to say almost nothing at all, for the rapid creation of public debt is almost synonymous with inflation. The German inflation was just that; printing-press production of money—and paper money is not almost, but is synonymous with public debt.

The defense program will end in one of two ways; in war or in the restoration of international order and security. If it ends in war, the nation will be even more heavily burdened with debt; any part of the load that can be absorbed now will leave us that much better off. If it ends without American involvement in war, the debt will be a "dead horse" to be paid for in a period of comparative depression when the enthusiasm will have died out.

The Army of the Nile

There is something antique about the title of the British army in Africa. For purposes of newspaper correspondence and for ready reference among both popular and military groups it is called the Army of the Nile, as though its members, both officers and men, had always lived near the valley of Thebes instead of in midlands villages or on Scottish moors.

The fact is not lacking in significance that General Wavell's army does have a name which, at the worst, reminds one of some of the more grandiloquent dreams of the great Napoleon, or, at best, of the armies of Cleopatra and Marc Antony as they forlornly lined the shore at Actium watching the defeat of the Egyptian flotillas at the hands of those of Rome and of Octavian.

The name is well chosen for an army which fights along the desert African shores of the Mediterranean. For since the time when first the Phoenicians sought out the far crannies of the Mediterranean, the African shore has been a battlefield of conflicting armies, both European and African. It was in what is now Tunis, still under the French flag, that Carthage flourished as the greatest trading community of the ancient world from remote antiquity until the time of the Punic wars in the third century before Christ. Eastward, along the African shore in what is now Libya and western Egypt, the power of Carthage was felt all along the Mediterranean littoral until, near the ancient city of Cyrene, it came in contact with the empire of the Selucids, heirs of Alexander the Great in Egypt.

It was this coastal domain, no less than Carthage itself, which was at stake in the Punic wars which began between Rome and Carthage in 264 B.C., and which became as titanic a conflict in that time as the present war in this century. The Romans, by dint of great naval effort, were victorious in the first of the series of wars, but in the second, begun in 218 B.C., the military genius of Hannibal on the Italian peninsula itself threatened the aspirations of Rome and the republic itself. At Cannae in 216 B.C. Roman arms suffered the most crushing defeat of their millennium-long history.

The conflict was finally decided in 202 B.C., however, at Zama, inland from Carthage, not far from the western border of the Libya into which the British have swept in recent days. The battle, in its way, was as significant in terms of military strategy in its day as the use of armored battalions in our own. Hannibal, having insufficient cavalry, divided his force and placed it on either end of his line; his expectation was to draw off the Roman cavalry, and then to elongate his infantry line, causing it to enclose the Roman force. But the Roman general Scipio comprehended the maneuver, and in defiance of the Roman tradition which required the supporting force of an army to remain in the rear of the front line, marched his reserve swordsmen to the end of the front line, and brought them face to face with the Carthaginians. In effect, the battle line was merely doubled in length, and when the superior Roman cavalry returned from their chase of the Carthaginian force, they made short work of the remaining legions of Hannibal and the Carthaginians. The victory, together with the final humbling of Carthage in the third Punic war, gave to Rome unquestioned domain along the African shore for six centuries to come. One hopes that General Wavell can do as much, if not so well.

Holman's Peeler Log Bill

Pictures on The Statesman's front page recently depicted the Willamette river log-driving "industry" which is moving millions of feet of Coast range and Willamette valley logs to mills in Portland. Deprecatory remarks have been heard, prompted by a realization that Portland is getting the benefit of the manufacture of this timber rather than communities nearer the scene of logging, including Salem whose sawmill remains idle. These sentiments are well founded, but it is strictly an economic problem. If valley communities want to correct the situation they will just simply have to finance the saw-milling operations or convince sawmill operators that they ought to move into this region. The coast's "peeler log" export industry is a different matter. There the logs are being shipped abroad in the raw state so that not much more than the stumpage value flows back into the state and national economy; and it is possible to do something about it through legislation. Senator Rufus Holman had a bill in congress last session to ban this export of raw logs but it didn't get far, primarily because of Secre-

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Two questions: how is Chemeketa pronounced? and where does the name Oregon come from and how? (Concluding from yesterday.) Mr. Case of Ridgefield, Connecticut, one of the inquirers being answered in this series, asked about the nickname of Oregon. There have been many.

If you will turn to the Oregon Blue Book, official authority in such matters, you will find only one, "Beaver state," and no explanation, since the state flower the Oregon grape.

But the reader of this series has found out, if he did not already know, that the Californians in the mining districts of that state during the gold rush called the men from Oregon lopers, for no good reason.

They were just jealous of the Oregon gold diggers, because they were ingenious, and industrious, and therefore generally successful.

Then, turning to the book, "American Nicknames," recently published, the author George Earle Shankie, Ph. D., one may find, under the heading, "Oregon," these lines:

"The following sobriquets are attributed to Oregon: the Beaver State, the Hard-case State or the Land of Hard-cases, attributed to Oregon, has reference to the rough and hardy life led by the early settlers of the state." (He indicates that he gets many kinds of nicknames for the Oregon Country, as well as because of its intelligence, industry, ingenuity and other admirable qualities.) (A note indicates that Prof. Shankie gets that information from Charles H. Carey's History of Oregon and the Pioneer Historical Publishing Company of Chicago and Portland, Oregon.)

Mr. Shankie adds these lines: "The sobriquet, the Hard-case State, or the Land of Hard-cases, attributed to Oregon, has reference to the rough and hardy life led by the early settlers of the state." (He indicates that he gets many kinds of nicknames for the Oregon Country, as well as because of its intelligence, industry, ingenuity and other admirable qualities.) (A note indicates that Prof. Shankie gets that information from Charles H. Carey's History of Oregon and the Pioneer Historical Publishing Company of Chicago and Portland, Oregon.)

Finally, Prof. Shankie puts in this: "It is called the Web-foot State, because, due to the excessive rainfall during the winter months, the climate at that season is best appreciated by the 'web-foot' animals."

That is out dated now. Oregon is a state of large size, and it has many kinds of climates; that of the area near the Pacific ocean, where the average rainfall is high, but where the recompense is an evergreen land adapted to dairying and its attendant lucrative industries, and with many other advantages peculiar to its situation.

Then that of the Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River valleys, with their lands of diversity and superabundant opportunity, their pastures and prairie and pear paradises, onion and apple empires, where the properly attended crops never fail, and abundance ever attends intelligently directed industry.

Then, that of the bunchgrass country between the Cascades and the Blue mountains, where every man is a neighbor and every woman a lady; with the latching hanging on the outside of the door; where it is a capital crime for a rancher to lock his cabin door and leave no food for the weary wayfarer.

Then, the "upper country," beyond the Blue mountains, where hospitality and good fellowship attempts to outdo the bunchgrasses and sagebrushers of the lower altitudes.

That is Oregon, land of sunshine and showers, empire of neighborliness and good fellowship, where every man is a king and every woman a queen. Land of the Empire Builders. Land of the Golden West. Land of the rose and sunshine. Land of the summer's breeze. Laden with health and vigor. Fresh from the Western seas."

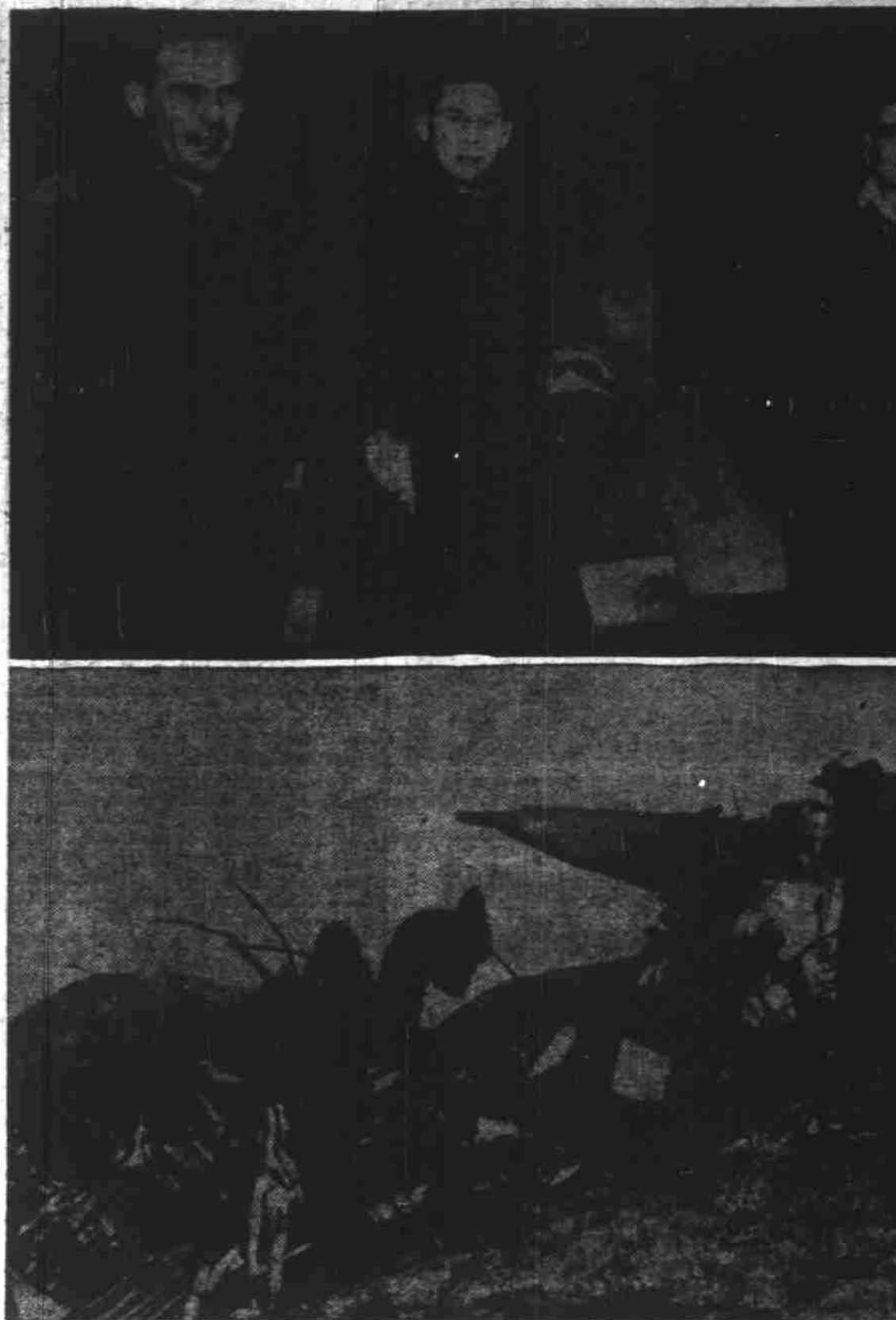
Average Prisoner Term 15.6 Months

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—(AP)—Average term served by prisoners in Oregon is 15.6 months, a census bureau study showed today. It was below the national average of 19 months. Illinois had the longest median of 46.2 months and North Dakota the shortest, 8.1 months.

The report covered sentences for manslaughter, larceny and aggravated assault. Sentences for murder in Oregon were not included, but the average for robbery was 46.6 months, 18.3 for burglary and 12.6 for larceny, fraud and stolen property.

tary Hull's opposition. The state department's enthusiasm for penalizing American industry and interests to placate other countries passes all understanding. To offset that indefensible policy, the people of the Pacific Northwest should unite in support of Senator Holman's bill.

Strange Trail of Aviation Misfortune



Above are three of the four navy airmen who parachuted from a flying boat in a storm over west Texas, only to be killed when a navy transport plane in which they were being returned to California, crashed on Mother Granddy peak, 95 miles southeast of San Diego. A fifth man who parachuted from the first plane was killed. In the picture, from left, are H. H. Neff, L. Z. Hughes and A. M. Faray. Lower picture, wreckage of the transport plane; the tail at right and a wing in left foreground.—AP Telegrams.

Wotan's Wedge

By Francis Gerard A Prelude to Blitzkrieg

Chapter 3 continued. Not a word was spoken by the three young men as their orderlies placed heavy cloaks about their shoulders. As they strode into the outer hall, von Riesenhafer glanced at his young friend and said, "Where do we go?" "To the Schloss Wallenfels," replied Max. Just by the door waited the manservant, Josef, who had brought the message from His Excellency. As Max approached him, Josef doffed his fur cap, going down on one knee and said, "Highness, and kissed the young man's hand.

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN T. M.—It is a little too early to do much transplanting yet. Wait until late February or early March. This applies to the perennials you are asking about. You can set out your shrubs any time the weather is favorable and the ground is not so sticky so that there is no harm in doing so. This depends somewhat upon your local soil conditions.

But leave your little English daisies, your new columbines and your gypsophila where they are for another month or six weeks. As a matter of fact these plants are often best in bloom so you know that it will not be too late in early March. Had you been able to set them out in September that would have been different. Among the perennials which will flower the first season from seed planted in spring are the penstemon campanulatus, the Iceland poppy, the linarias, the galliardis, the geranium, the campanula rotundifolia, the Saxifrage, daisy, larkspur, the delphinium, and the garden gladiolus.

Grandpappy Jenkins, after vainly trying to get the kids up for school, thinks it should be called the slowly rising generation.—Eugene News. Anybody who can get out of bed these cold mornings at the first ray of dawn deserves a medal for valor.—Olive Barber in Eugene News, next paragraph below the first quotation.

Radio Program

- 8:00—Milkman Melodies. 8:10—Banquet Salute. 8:30—News. 8:45—Hits and Escapes. 9:00—Popular Variety. 9:20—News. 9:45—Tune Tabloid. 10:00—Festive Call. 10:15—Popular Music. 10:30—Four Notes. 10:45—Sing Song Time. 11:00—Hits of Seasons Past. 11:15—Musical Moods. 11:30—Willamette University Chapel. 11:45—Talent Parade. 12:15—News. 12:30—Hillbilly Serenade. 12:45—Willamette Valley Opinions. 1:00—Popular Music. 1:15—Sale of Paradise. 1:30—Western Serenade. 1:45—US Marines. 2:00—Popular Music. 2:15—Crosroads Trail. 2:30—Crosroads Troubadour. 2:45—Tune Concert. 3:00—Western Music. 3:15—Musical Collegiate. 3:30—Musical Coll. 3:45—Interesting Facts. 4:00—Sports News. 4:15—Popular Music. 4:30—Festive Call. 4:45—Hits of the Day. 5:00—Springtime. 5:15—Dramatic Music. 5:30—Dance Music. 5:45—Festive Call. 6:00—Musical Clock. 6:15—Agricultural. 6:30—Financial Service. 6:45—Breakfast Club. 7:00—Jest Between Friends. 7:15—Dr. Brock. 7:30—National Farm and Home. 7:45—News. 8:00—Charming We Live. 8:15—Associated Press News. 8:30—Nature Trails. 8:45—Our Half Hour. 9:00—The Quiet Hour. 9:15—Orphan of Divorce. 9:30—Amanda of Moonlight Hill. 9:45—John's Other Wife. 10:00—Just Plains Hill. 10:15—Mother of Mine. 10:30—Market Reports. 10:45—Curbside Quiz. 11:00—The Quiet Hour. 11:15—Portland on Review. 11:30—Irene Wickler. 11:45—Associated Press News. 12:00—Sport Page. 12:15—European News. 12:30—Day and Night. 12:45—Tom Mix. 1:00—Boy Bled of Revue. 1:15—John B. Kennedy. 1:30—Builders of Tomorrow. 1:45—News. 2:00—Ours Kids. 2:15—Manhattan at Midnight. 2:30—Easy Aces. 2:45—Dr. Case, Tracer of Lost Person. 3:00—Harrington's Music. 3:15—This Moving World. 3:30—Portland Police Reports. 3:45—War News Roundup.

- 8:00—Memory Timekeeper. 8:15—Creswell Clock. 8:30—News. 8:45—Ely's Parade. 9:00—This and That. 9:15—Woman's Side of the News. 9:30—Keep Fit to Music. 9:45—Bachelor's Children. 10:00—Friendly Neighbors. 10:15—Is Anybody Home. 10:30—Concert Group. 10:45—News. 1:00—Musical Mosaic. 1:15—Sunshine Express. 1:30—News. 1:45—News. 1:55—Shifter Parade. 2:00—Symphonies of the World. 2:15—Captain Midnight. 2:30—Movie Parade. 2:45—John B. Hughes. 2:55—Archer Man. 3:10—Jimmy Allen. 3:25—Lone Ranger in Rhythm. 3:40—News. 3:55—Boys of the Town. 4:10—Tuddy Martin Orchestra. 4:25—Sunshine Garden. 4:40—News. 4:55—F. H. Harris Orchestra. 5:10—Mavis Dale Orchestra.

Strike of Month-Ends at Creswell

CRESWELL, Jan. 6—(AP)—A month-old strike of AFL lumber and sawmill workers' union members against the Pacific Mill company here ended yesterday with the signing of a union shop agreement. N. M. Ohrling, manager, signed for the company and representatives of the Willamette Valley District council of the union for the workers. Terms included a 2 1/2-cent an hour wage increase for all employees.

Elderly Woman First 1941 Traffic Victim

PORTLAND, Jan. 6—(AP)—Police marked up Portland's first traffic fatality of 1941 today. An automobile struck and killed Mrs. Bessie Leisy, 84, Portland, last night.

The Safety Valve

"DIVIDE AND CONQUER" To the Editor: Hitler's motto, which has succeeded in 10 or more European countries, is being used intelligently in the United States by his direct agents, Bund, consulta, scouts, etc., as well as by many other, some with intention to help him, others to exploit themselves and some hobby, claiming to be Simon pure Americans but "agin" everything extant and putting forth crackpot ideas to settle everything.

To me the peace advocates (Wheeler et al) top the list. They forget or ignore happenings in the treaty line in this generation. Italy was bound at start of the first World war to fight with Germany. She was bound against her. Many other nations sold to the highest bidder, regardless of existing treaties.

In the present war Germany has devastated over 10 nations with whom she was at peace and had solemn treaties, murdering millions of innocent, inoffensive men, women and children, leaving other millions maimed and homeless to starve. The nine-power, the disarmament and various other treaties all became "scraps of paper" when it became to the interest of Germany, Russia or Japan to ignore them.

In spite of all this some advocated peace talks with Hitler—of course he would very gladly make peace (on his own terms) and promised anything desired. (He promised that if allowed to gobble up Czechoslovakia he "would ask no more in Europe). He frankly admits that his murder and other nazi methods are justified in his mind to accomplish his purpose and just as frankly uses them. He like any bully only recognizes force and considers any peace talk prompted by fear and weakness and wishes one is for him why color to him?

Never has the United States been torn by so many controversial ideas and organizations into which are being injected communistic or satist propaganda. Backsters in politics, labor and business are trying to bring about a diabolical and antagonism. Our liquor consumption is increasing rapidly breeding crime, immorality, traffic accidents and a "to h-1 with it all" spirit. France had a similar condition. Do we wish to emulate her?

If not let's unite, drop our bickering and work together, living up to our motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." J. E. PUTNAM, Route 2, Salem, Ore.

Screen Actress Becomes Bride of Yacht Broker



Lola Lane, 37-year-old screen actress, became the bride of Henry Clay Dunham, 36, yacht broker, at a midnight ceremony performed by the Rev. James H. Leah in Hollywood. She was attended by her sister, Patricia (right), also an actress.—AP Telegram.