

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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What We'll Spend for War

Income tax blanks arrived by mail at some homes and offices on Tuesday. Ineptly, you might say, President Roosevelt chose that day to mention that he intended to ask for \$6 billion dollars for the war effort in the next fiscal year. Actually the president didn't have much choice; it was the time for his biennial report on the state of the union, he was able to report that psychologically the union was in an excellent state because it knew where it was going and was on its way—and there was an overwhelming compulsion to mention the fare.

Fifty six billion dollars aren't hay. Over-all federal government costs haven't amounted to one-fourth that in recent years though they have been unprecedentedly high for peacetime. Until we got into that other world war, they never had amounted in any year to a billion dollars. It's interesting to note that in 1860 the federal government's receipts were fifty six—millions, not billions. But in that last war we spent close to two billion in 1917, 12 billion in 1918 and 18 billion cleaning up on war business in 1919. The outgo figure never got much below three and one-half billion thereafter but it didn't move up above four billion until 1931.

There is no intention to minimize here the seriousness of a war budget of \$6 billion dollars. But the nation certainly is going to spend it if possible. It will spend every dollar that it can—not every dollar that it can get, but every dollar for which it can get merchandise of kinds needed to fight a war. Sixty thousand planes, 45,000 tanks, \$20,000 anti-aircraft guns, eight million tons of merchant shipping in 1942; even more in 1943.

Where is the money coming from? Fifty six billion dollars is more than half of the 1941 national income. Well, it won't all come out of the 1942 national income, nor the next two years' income. That old national debt will zoom clear out of sight. It's a serious matter. But it's not as serious as this other matter that engages our attention.

We've been worrying about the national debt for a long time. Now there's no use worrying about it. Up it will go. We can do some things about it. We can cut off more of the non-defense items that have heretofore been mentioned. We can demand value received for all these war munitions. But principally, we can pay the bill, partly in cash and partly in "deferred payments" by producing and earning and saving.

When you analyze it, what will we be expending in order to win this war? Not dollars. They are just tokens to make the bookkeeping easier. Actually we will be spending labor and materials. We will spend some blood and some lives too and the thought is not pleasant. But we behind the lines will be spending our labor and the nation's resources. We will use up some of those resources faster than is pleasant to think about. Fortunately, we have them. But most of all, we will be spending labor. And fortunately, we have potential labor to spend.

A couple of months ago there was still enough unemployment to worry about. Currently there is more. But that is a mere matter of adjustment. Presently there will be enough work for everybody. There will always be some lack of adjustment. But our expenditure of labor will be greatly increased. There have been only a few million "unemployed," but when things get to moving the number of additional persons employed will exceed those few million. People who were not in the labor market will be working. Older men who had given up job-hunting; young people, we are sorry to say, who otherwise would be in school; married women who in other times would be staying in the traditional "woman's place," the home.

That labor, fundamentally, is what we will be spending to win the war. Much of it extra labor, labor that heretofore has been merely potential labor going to waste. The wasted potential labor of the depression period cost the nation considerably more than the cost of one year of war, even if it is \$6 billion dollars.

Labor isn't something you can store up and save in that way. If it isn't spent, it is wasted. Now we're going to spend it more, it stop wasting it. In the matter of labor, principal item in the war effort, we can't go into debt. In labor, we'll pay as we go. But don't think it will be easy and painless. Much of our labor will go into things to be destroyed; less of our labor will go into things to enjoy, to make life easy. Some things we won't be able to get; some things, after paying the tax bill, we won't be able to afford.

Labor and deprivation—those are the things we will spend for war.

Uncle Sam Takes Them

Three young men are leaving The Statesman this week to serve Uncle Sam in the active defense forces. Three others had gone into governmental service previously, all in connection with the war effort. Other businesses in Salem have made equal or greater contributions, in ratio to their total personnel. We mention the fact not to suggest that this institution has made an exceptional sacrifice but merely to express appreciation for the past services of Ron Gemmill, Keith Hansen and Ronald Hewitt and to wish them well in the new experiences upon which they are embarking.

Though we will miss them all, readers will notice particularly Mr. Gemmill's absence. It has been a source of satisfaction to The Statesman that its sport pages have been, thanks to Ron Gemmill's services, lively and informative and a wholesome, constructive influence in the field of athletic recreation in the Willamette valley. It is our purpose to maintain the high standard of that department in the realization that athletic activity, though hampered in wartime, is nevertheless more than ever important.

Now that Gemmill is gone someone ought to adopt Maize, but not this department. We did consider the idea, but her first question was: "Why do they call it a blackout when the black is in?"

No Blackout on Humanity

War is supposed to arouse man's baser instincts and put a damper on the nobler ones. That may be true of a people aroused to war fervor by racial hatred or visions of conquest. It cannot be true of a people in whom the dislike of war is ingrained, even though forced by others' aggression into a war of defense.

Though there is little danger that Americans' humanitarianism will be dimmed by their participation in war, there is danger that the works of war's victims in distant, less favored lands may be forgotten in the press of events more directly affecting our own fate.

In the case of China, for whose sufferers Americans have in recent years provided substantial relief even though at best it had to be thinly spread among so vast a population, there is now an additional incentive for continuing aid—or perhaps it is more exact to say that the incentive aside from pure humanitarianism is now clearer.

The Chinese are our allies; they are fighting for us as well as for themselves and, because of the geographical factors, they are fighting more effectively than we have fought in this first month of our war involvement. As our allies the Chinese are entitled to any aid we can afford them. It scarcely needs to be added that they need unlimited aid, and that to whatever degree we are able to fulfill that need, their fighting morale will be supported.

The United China Relief campaign soon to be launched in Salem deserves universal support. Every dollar given here is worth twenty in China.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—(P)—A phony optimism is springing up in this country. It is being fed by extravagant Russian communique, and oft-repeated roscocolored observations about our chances in the Far East.

As a background for the red communique, just remember that an ordinary winter would cover the fighting front in Russia with 8 to 12 feet of snow along about now, certainly within a week or two. Only the southernmost front can be excepted, and do not forget the Crimea, at the southern tip, is as far north of the equator as Nova Scotia and Minneapolis. The Black sea keeps it relatively warm, but the whole central and northern fronts will become stabilized for winter shortly, it is reasonable to expect. Then will come spring, and another campaign.

No one blames the reds for making as much propaganda as possible out of their astonishing successes, but for our people to use it as a guide, is foolish. In war, people have a tendency to believe only what fits in with their wishes. They should know officials here now are saying: "We can lose this war." They mean we can lose it right now by slipping into a condition of unreal security—the same false sense which prevented our rearmament in time.

The public should be aware of these following possibilities which must occupy the military mind: If the nazis get the French fleet we will be outnumbered in the Atlantic as we now are in the Pacific.

Nearest Jap base to Hawaii is twice as close as our nearest base, which may prove to be a very important fact when the Philippines fall. It requires 36 days to send a pursuit plane or tank by boat to Singapore through the Indian ocean.

What of the morale of our troops in the Philippines after they had been yowling for months for planes, saying they were sitting on a powder keg?

Will Turkey fight? Maybe, but they have not said so, and they probably won't if Hitler jumps from Sardinia into Tunisia.

For the winter campaigns in Africa and the Near East, Hitler again will enjoy inner lines of supply, whereas the British will have difficulty shifting forces and supplies.

With the British fleet dispersed over the Atlantic and Mediterranean, is Britain well fixed to meet an invasion there? We could lose this war.

The word "impregnable" must be abandoned for the duration. Corregidor is merely a well prepared fortress, open to bombing, capable only of withstanding siege until the last man is gone. The British really only figured to hold HongKong for 6 weeks or so, because the million inhabitants (mostly Chinese) had to rely for water upon reservoirs on the open hillside, held only by concrete dams. The Japs got them in half that time.

Singapore is the only really well defended spot in the Far East, yet it is open to the air. At least a six months' supply of oil and gas is supposed to be well cached beyond the reach of bombs, far below surface.

Nothing on the face of this earth is impregnable now unless you have supremacy in the air, at that point. Then practically anything is impregnable.

When Pravda, one of the official red newspapers (there are no others in Russia) accused General MacArthur of cowardice in declaring Manila an open city to save it from bombing, no one here even looked up. Pravda wanted to know why it was not defended like Leningrad, and Moscow. If Pravda had asked anyone who has been to Manila, or looked the city up in the encyclopedia, it would have found out.



Betcha Der Fuehrer Wonders "What Is so Rare as a Day in June?,"

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Dewey's orderly when he sank Spanish fleet in Manila bay was former Oregon reform school boy:

(Continuing from yesterday:) Later Dewey was executive officer of the heavy steam frigate Colorado, with an undisciplined crew which he succeeded in getting under control. The Colorado was one of Porter's fleet that participated in the attack on Fort Fisher.

After nine years at sea, Dewey went to the Naval Academy for his first shore duty. October 24, 1867, he married Susan Boardman Goodman, daughter of ex-Governor Goodman of New Hampshire. She died in 1872, after the birth of a son, George Goodman Dewey.

Dewey's first command was on the Narragansett, sloop of war, surveying the Gulf of California. The men under his command, feeling that there was to be a war with Spain, regretted that, on the surveying duty, they would be out of it, and expressed their regrets to their commander.

"On the contrary," Dewey told them, "if war with Spain is declared, you will not be out of it; on the contrary, we shall be very much in it. If war with Spain is declared, the Narragansett will take Manila!"

(Did that not come near showing for Dewey a gift of prophecy? The Narragansett did not take Manila, but Dewey's fleet did, headed by his flagship, the Olympia, as high history records.)

At 47 Dewey became a captain in the navy. In July, 1869, he was made chief of the bureau of equipment in the U.S. Navy. In November, 1897, he was ordered to command of the Asiatic squadron; took over his new command in the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan, January 3, 1898. For two years he had held the rank of commodore. Betting odds in the Orient were in favor of Spain, in case of war. April 26, 1898, Commodore Dewey received a cablegram telling him war had been declared between Spain and the United States. He set out to make the distance, 600 miles to Manila, with his flagship the Olympia, and the Bal-

timore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston.

At 5:30 a.m., May 1, 1898, according to one report, Dewey gave the word to begin firing, and an 8-inch shell from the Olympia crashed into one of the ships of the Spanish fleet. The Spanish ships fought, but their aim was faulty. The rapid shots and changing range of Dewey's ships were confusing to the Spaniards. In his official dispatches Dewey told his government: "Reached Manila at daylight (May 1, 1898) and engaged the Spanish ships and batteries at Cavite. Destroyed 8 of the former, including the Reina Cristina and Castilla. Anchored at noon off Manila. American casualties, 8 wounded."

The above facts are largely from the American Dictionary of Biography. The Dewey sketch in the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography has some additional facts, among them: George Dewey, third admiral of the U. S. Navy, was born at Montpelier, Vermont Dec. 26, 1837. With the Pacific survey three years, beginning in 1872. In 1882-3 he commanded the Juanita of the Asiatic station. Feb. 26, 1896, was commissioned commodore. January, 1898, was given command of the Asiatic squadron. April 21, 1898, and three days later, President McKinley cabled Dewey:

"Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy the vessels. Use it most endeavor." The U. S. Fleet under Commodore Dewey's command:

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

U.D. asks when to plant camellias, holly and figs. What kinds and what culture.

Answer: Most of these shrubs do best when set out in February or early March. Camellias should be purchased well balled and can be set out as late as April if they are given plenty of moisture the first year. This is necessary anyway to good bloom. Camellias like a rather loose soil with plenty of humus and they must not be cultivated around the surface of the soil.

This cuts off the feeder roots. Give them a mulch. In some requirements, the camellia is so similar to the rhododendron that it has been stated it desires an acid soil. Some growers now go to the other extreme and report that it will not thrive at all in an acid soil. I have seen the camellia do equally well in either an acid or a neutral soil, but the soil should be rather loose and drainage should be good. If the plant is placed on the north or east side of the house you will find that it will bloom better. A southern exposure leads it to bud out too early in autumn or winter and buds are apt to drop off.

Holly does best, too, if planted in February and figs also. Get figs which do well from nursery-men in this locality. Do not send to California for the plants. You are apt to get some variety which will not winter here.

Your Federal Income Tax

INCOME TAX DON'TS

DON'T prepare your income tax return until you carefully read and understand the instructions accompanying the forms. Make out a work-sheet and check it with the instructions before filing in the forms. DON'T delay in making out your income tax return. Tax problems deserve careful study, and the early assembling of your income tax return. Tax problems deserve careful study, and the early assembling of your data expedites this.

DON'T, if your gross income is \$3000 or less and is wholly from salary, wages, or other compensation for personal services, dividends, interest, rent, annuities, or royalties, file your return on Form 1040 without carefully considering the option to file the simplified Form 1040A, since the filing of your return on either form in such case constitutes an election which prevents you from filing

an amended return on the other form.

Don't overlook the fact that for the majority of taxpayers the tax for 1941 will be two or three times as much as for 1940 and that it is important for you to save out of your weekly or monthly earnings, or otherwise provide, a sufficient amount to pay your tax when it becomes due. For the calendar year 1941 the tax is payable on or before March 16, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1942, respectively. If any installment is not paid when due, the whole amount of the tax unpaid is required to be paid upon notice and demand from the Collector.

DON'T omit any explanation or information that is essential to a complete audit of your return. An ounce of care may save you a pound of unnecessary expense, and time and annoyance both to you and to your Government.

"Emerald Embassy"

By FRANCIS GERARD

Chapter 24 Continued

The countess herself admitted Sir John to the suite. She did not seem surprised, and welcomed him warmly with her most enchanting smile.

"I am very glad to see you, Sir John."

"You are very kind to see me, Madame, as such short notice," Meredith said as he followed her into the drawing room.

The countess regarded her visitor with level brows which drew down slightly into a tiny frown, as unconscious as it was transient. There was something different about this man, not so much in his variance from other men but from his former self, which she had encountered at their first interview. Something... something seemed to have gone out of his face. He seemed less inflexible, less a man of steel. He seemed... softened in some way. He was not improved by the change.

That magnificent assurance, which had so profoundly stirred her at their first meeting, was now lacking and, if now he seemed less strong, he appeared more human and less splendidly aloof.

She leaned forward and held out an agate box of cigarettes. He looked up into her eyes for a moment, as he took the cigarette, and then quickly glanced away again, as though he would

"Olympia (flagship), Baltimore, Boston, Raleigh, Concord and Petrel, with the revenue cutter McCulloch as auxiliary dispatch boat, sailed April 27 for Manila bay." Quoting the Cyclopaedia:

"Dewey's fleet is, for dash and gallantry, worthy to rank with Farragut's immortal defiance of the forts below New Orleans: a grand example grandly followed."

"At 5:15, headed by the Olympia, with the Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston; American firing at 5:41, when Dewey gave his memorable direction: 'You may fire when you are ready, Gridley!' At 7:35 Dewey withdrew his squadron, and returned to the attack at 11:16; completed the work of destruction in a little less than two hours; the whole Spanish fleet of 12 vessels being left helpless wrecks."

Dewey reported officially: "The 250 Spanish sick and wounded are within our lines. I am assisting in the protection of the Spanish sick and wounded. I will protect foreign residents. Manila will not be bombarded."

What a contrast to recent actions of the barbaric Jap military leaders at Pearl Harbor and Manila!

What a contrast to Hitler's staccato handling of the peoples of Nazi ravished nations! (Concluded tomorrow.)

hide his expression, but he was not quick enough, for the girl recognized what she had seen in this man's eyes. She had a feeling of mingled contempt and triumph. So this master crime specialist was this totally free of those chains which shackle most men. She watched his throat and the faintest shadow of amusement crept into her expression as she saw him swallow.

Anne replaced the cigarette box on the table at her side, not intending to smoke herself, and then quickly changed her mind and, placing a cigarette between her lips, leaned forward that he might hold his lighter to it. Her scented hair was very near to his face and the hand which held the lighter was not quite steady. She gently placed her long slim fingers with their blood-red nails upon his hand and held his eyes over the tiny flame of the lighter. She inhaled and sank back onto the sofa with a little sigh, blue smoke trickling slowly from her half-parted lips.

Sir John smiled at her uncertainly. He frowned down at the cigarette between his fingers and seemed to be searching for a conversational opening. She watched him beneath her lashes, conscious of a growing sense of excitement... What might happen when this strong man found his great self-control broken? He might become even more dangerous, she mused, but... what sweet danger that would be!

Meredith's frown deepened. He shot her a quick glance in which his indecision was plainly written; then said, "I thought... It is somewhat difficult, Madame, to..." He broke off and stared helplessly at her. He bit his lip and went on as though suddenly taking a firm resolve. "Madame, I have a very bitter confession to make. I have to admit that, as far as the Sultung necklace is concerned, I have, for the first time in my life, come up against an opponent who is just a little too good for me."

Having made this totally unexpected admission, Sir John sat forward in his chair, his forearms resting on his knees, his face turned away from the girl. For a long minute she made no comment, her eyes studying his averted face, noting the downward drag at the corners of the ordinarily strong mouth and noting, too, that the clasped fingers of his hands were gripping so tightly as to make the knuckles stand out white beneath the skin.

Anne de Vassignan was puzzled. From all she had heard of Meredith she had expected this admission of failure least of all. It was out of character. Her fine eyes darkened and narrowed in dawning suspicion.

(To be continued)

Radio Programs

<p>KSLM-WEDNESDAY-1390 Kc. 6:30-Rise 'N' Shine. 7:00-News in Brief. 7:20-News of Home. 7:30-News. 7:45-Oldtimers. 8:00-County Agent. 8:15-Popular Music. 8:30-News. 8:45-Soapbox. 9:00-Pastor's Call. 9:15-Popular Music. 9:30-News. 10:00-Five Star Musical. 10:30-Dance Time. 10:30-The World This Morning. 10:45-Sweet Swing. 11:00-Fred's Ragel. 11:05-Tango Time. 11:00-Hamilton Trio. 11:20-News in Brief. 11:30-News. 11:45-Lum & Abner. 12:00-Ivan Dilmars. 12:15-News. 12:30-Hillbilly Serenade. 12:45-Willamette Valley Opinions. 1:00-Market Report. 1:15-Isle of Paradise. 1:30-News. 1:45-News. 2:00-Vocal Varieties. 2:15-News. 2:30-Organalities. 2:45-Latin American Rhythm. 3:00-Concert Genua. 3:15-Popular Music. 3:30-News. 3:45-News. 4:00-News. 4:15-News. 4:30-News. 4:45-News. 5:00-News. 5:15-News. 5:30-News. 5:45-News. 6:00-News. 6:15-News. 6:30-News. 6:45-News. 7:00-News. 7:15-News. 7:30-News. 7:45-News. 8:00-News. 8:15-News. 8:30-News. 8:45-News. 9:00-News. 9:15-News. 9:30-News. 9:45-News. 10:00-News. 10:15-News. 10:30-News. 10:45-News. 11:00-News. 11:15-News. 11:30-News. 11:45-News. 12:00-News.</p>	<p>KALE-NBS-WEDNESDAY-1330 Kc. 7:00-News. 7:15-Rise 'N' Shine. 7:30-News. 7:45-News. 8:00-News. 8:15-News. 8:30-News. 8:45-News. 9:00-News. 9:15-News. 9:30-News. 9:45-News. 10:00-News. 10:15-News. 10:30-News. 10:45-News. 11:00-News. 11:15-News. 11:30-News. 11:45-News. 12:00-News.</p>	<p>KGW-NBC-WEDNESDAY-630 Kc. 6:30-Springtime. 6:40-Count Your Blessings. 6:50-Count Your Blessings. 7:00-Count Your Blessings. 7:10-Count Your Blessings. 7:20-Count Your Blessings. 7:30-Count Your Blessings. 7:40-Count Your Blessings. 7:50-Count Your Blessings. 8:00-Count Your Blessings. 8:10-Count Your Blessings. 8:20-Count Your Blessings. 8:30-Count Your Blessings. 8:40-Count Your Blessings. 8:50-Count Your Blessings. 9:00-Count Your Blessings. 9:10-Count Your Blessings. 9:20-Count Your Blessings. 9:30-Count Your Blessings. 9:40-Count Your Blessings. 9:50-Count Your Blessings. 10:00-Count Your Blessings. 10:10-Count Your Blessings. 10:20-Count Your Blessings. 10:30-Count Your Blessings. 10:40-Count Your Blessings. 10:50-Count Your Blessings. 11:00-Count Your Blessings. 11:10-Count Your Blessings. 11:20-Count Your Blessings. 11:30-Count Your Blessings. 11:40-Count Your Blessings. 11:50-Count Your Blessings. 12:00-Count Your Blessings.</p>
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