of Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

Vengeance: In Two Acts

Act I Scene: In front of Japanese embassy in

Peiping. Time: July 19, 1937. Dramatis personae: Miss Carol Lathrop, 18: Mrs. Helen Jones. Five Japanese soldiers.

The two American young women stroll toward their hotel. Soldiers pop up from behind sandbag barricades.

Soldiers: &*\$**!!??** etc. (Soldiers charge the two women. One holds Mrs. Jones back with flat of bayonet.)

Miss Lathrop: Ee-ee-ee. (Soldier kicks her in stomach).

Soldiers: &*\$!!??&**! (General confusion. Nothing gets settled because no interpreter is handy).

(The two weeping young women are allowed to depart).

Soldiers: &*\$/&**!!* etc. (One kicks Mrs. Jones from behind).

Act II Scene I

This scene in motion pictures. Japanese invasion fleet approaches Bali, United Nations air fleet swoops down. Planes bomb and machine-gun invasion vessels. One Japanese cruiser is sunk, seven cruisers and destroyers are damaged. One transport is sunk.

Closeup of grim-faced Captain Eliot "Pete" Vandevanter at the controls of an American dive-bomber. He catches sight of an enemy destroyer, dives toward it and releases a bomb, catching the destroyer just below the water line.

Vandevanter: Kick my girl, will they?

Scene II

Washington, DC. Home of Mrs. Patrick Lathrop. On stage, Mrs. Lathrop, her married daughter, aged 23, and her granddaughter, aged 11 months; one reporter. Reporter: (Showing war bulletin). What

would you like to say about this? Mrs. Lathrop: That is the best news I have

heard in a long, long time. We knew Pete could

Mrs. Carol Lathrop Vandevanter: (Lady that she is) I was perfectly delighted to hear about it.

(Final curtain)

Kimmel and Short

"Remember Pearl Harbor" is the nation's war slogan. There are at least three things about Pearl Harbor that need to be remembered. One is the treachery of the Japanese attack before formal declaration of war, for which retribution is demanded. Another is the valor and spirit exhibited by our soldiers and sailors there, an inspiration to equally praiseworthy performance in the battles that lie ahead.

The third is Pearl Harbor's lesson in the need of alertness and preparedness.

Public opinion operating in the inimitable fashion it has in America, demanded that responsibility for the lack of alertness be fixed and that justice be done. The Roberts report laid that responsibility on the doorsteps of Admiral Kimmel and General Short, commanders respectively of the army and navy forces in Hawaii. That report however is more or less comparable to an indictment; an accusation which the accused are entitled to answer before a competent, unbiased court.

The two officers already have suffered immeasurably and, if it had been merely a matter of their withdrawal from the service, public opinion doubtless would have been satisfied. But the officers, possibly determined to force the issue and obtain vindication though this cannot be known beyond cavil, have applied for retirement with the usual retirement pay. That does force the issue.

Courts martial have been ordered but it is indicated that these must wait until a "suitable" time. Some citizens ask why now is not a suit-

· Let's reason for a moment. A secret court martial will not satisfy public opinion. Open trials are demanded. If public opinion is to be satisfied, that means detailed report of the testimony in the press. If justice is to be done, the defendants must be permitted to bring in any available evidence in their behalf. If the available evidence includes, as it well may, facts which at this date would be helpful to the enemy. . . well, you see, the trials cannot be held

The trials recently opened, in which former leaders of France are accused of betraying that nation, appear to us rather ludicrous. The case of Kimmel and Short is by no means comparable, yet we are not quite certain that their trials, started in these times and dividing the national spotlight with the war effort itself, would not pear equally ludicrous to the outside world. Particularly while the war is going no better for

This is a matter that will keep. Meanwhile we are disposed to think there may be advan-tages in holding it in abeyance. So long as the issue hangs fire it will serve—as it would not if pro-and-con argument were now to be renewed-as a constant reminder that carelessness and lack of unity are disastrous in wartime and cannot be tolerated.

Gram Steps Down

Forty years of sane, constructive leadership in the interests of working people in Oregon will be terminated by Charles H. Gram when he retires from the office of state labor commissioner early next year. Limiting the record to 40 years may be misleading for Mr. Gram will reach his 75th birthday in the same month that he retires, and it is safe to say that his interest n workers' welfare-has extended throughout

But it was in 1903 that he influence began to touch all corners of the state, for it was in that year that he became president of the state federation of labor, an office he held until 1909. Two years before relinquishing that post he had entered the state service as assistant labor comwistioner. In 1918 he was elected labor commis-

sioner, and has been regularly reelected each four years since. Six times the voters of Oregon have endorsed his record, in most cases by substantial majorities. A republican, he retained popular support through the new deal years.

An immigrant boy from Denmark who came to America at age 15 and made his own way as a laborer, farmer and farm manager, Mr. Gram has been no starry-eyed dreamer, no radical shouter on behalf of labor; he has devoted his efforts to practical tasks in the protection of workers against hazards, unwholesome conditions and exploitation. In devising legislation affording such safeguards he has been aggressive; in the administration of those safeguards he has been efficient, firm and fair, retaining the confidence and respect of workers and employers alike. His record is one which might well serve as a model for others who deal with difficult problems of worker-employer re-

Attention has been called to a typographical error-made by our typewriter, though, and not by the linotyper-in last Tuesday's editorial "Property Tax Calendar." It said property taxes for state, county and city were levied on a calendar year basis, "January through June." The last word should have been "December." The sentence was also incomplete in failing to show that these taxes intended to cover governmental expenses for the year 1940, were all payable in 1940.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Repro-

WASHINGTON, March 3.-First announcements of the Jap blow at Java did not fit together. The official communique here said the united na-

vies broke up a convoy of 40 transports, chased it north and prevented landings. Before this was cold on the

front pages, came bigger headlines from Batavia revealing the Japs had landed in three places. The conflicting accounts had to be published in the same editions.

As a matter of fact, both were right. Four separate attacks were made by the Japs with about 120 transports. The one that was broken up was aimed

at Maddera shoreline, north of Surabaya. The three successful landing attempts rolled in upon the west coast of Java (from Sumatra), between Batavia and Semarang, and east of

The Japs did not send many of their ships into the Java attack. They had lost heavily in cruisers the last two weeks. Some naval rumors suggest onethird of the whole Jap cruiser strength has been put out of commission, but this is a hopeful guess, not officially claimed.

Obviously, however, they kept their main fleet in home waters protecting Japan, beyond easy range of allied bombing planes.

No one of any authority here had ever claimed Java could be held. The narrow island is more than 800 miles long, a greater air line distance than from New York to Florida. Each rat hole in that expanse could not possibly be protected with the forces at

The only thing that could have broken up the Jap attack was counter-attack on the bases from which it was launched, or upon Japan proper, and our forces were apparently insufficient or unready. Here again was demonstrated the superior value of offensive action as the only feasible defense.

While the news of Jap successes there has been bad, however, it cannot be classed as unexpected.

Livelier hopes are justifiably held for India

In truth, there is some reason to expect, after Java, Japan may turn her thoughts and her force in another direction-possibly Vladivostok. There, hanging over the head of Tokyo, is a base for joint Russian and American bombing operations that cannot have escaped the attention of the Jap mil-

If our flying fortresses wen to work on Japnese factory districts from there, the damage to their war effort might be serious.

What could they get in Australia or India by their present conquest? They might reasonably take Darwin, merely to prevent its use as a port or airbase by the United Nations. But Australia proper, and India, are bigger game than they have sought previously and their armies are already strung out

one-third of the distance from pole to pole. Hence they may wisely begin to think of home protection and fixing up the oil wells, rice fields and rubber plantations they have amassed.

Overwhelming defeat of the Smith (40 hour extension) amendment was a great surprise to the leaders. As late as four hours before the vote, Speaker Rayburn and Floor Leader McCormack privately said they thought it would pass.

A combination of sudden political circumstances was responsible. Republicans sat back at first as the debate developed into a quarrel between southern democrats and northern new dealers.

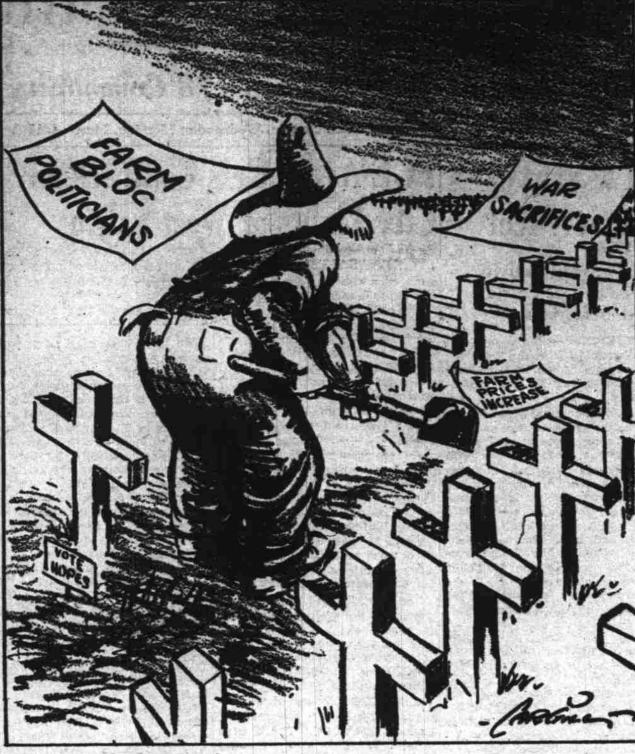
This fact inclined the republicans to let the democrats take the responsibility of majority pow-er. Many republicans whose records placed them in favor of the amendment, voted the opposite way. Strong overnight lobbying by labor (chiefly the railroad brotherhoods) took advantage of this in-ternal political situation. Mr. Roosevelt's opposition did not make much difference. His position had

In a closed session of the senate labor commit-tee, Chairman Davis of FDR's latest labor board, ropped the impression that a stronger stand painst strikes and inflationary wage demands was bing to be taken. He left the notion this governent would not tolerate strikes while soldiers are

Also he said flatly he would follow the Henmon policy in the price control law and prevent

Next morning after his appearance, his board failed to apply these policies to the General Motors wage increase demands. It sent the dispute back to negotiation by the company and the union.

Anemones prefer sun most of the day. During the summer they like plenty of water and during the winter they do not like to be in a dry location.



Between the Crosses, Row on Row!"

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

. . .

Question of the origin of the name of the Santiam river asked of this columnist:

A lady, whose telephone number has been misplaced, has asked this columnist the origin of the name of the Santiam river. A very good authority is Lewis A. ("Tam") McArthur's Oregon Geographic Names, which says:

> 5 5 5 "Santiam River, Linn and Marion Counties. Santiam River and North Santiam River form in part the boundary line ties. In addition to the two streams named, other important tributaries to the Santiam drainage are the South Santiam, Little North Santiam and Breitenbush rivers, and Crabtree, Thomas and Quartzville creeks, all heading in the western slopes of the Cascade range.

"The stream was named for the Santiam Indians, a Kalapooian tribe, living on the Santiam river. The remnants were moved to Grand Ronde reservation in 1906. Variant forms of the name are Ahalapam, Sandeam, Santiams, Santainas, Santian, Santains, Sandeham." . . . * * *

The Santiam tribe of Indians, or branch of the Kalapooian tribe, was considered of enough importance by the Jason Lee missionaries to justify plans for a branch mission among them, though such a branch was not established. That was not the only planned branch which was abandoned. One for the Umpqua Indians was especially stressed by Jason Lee, and afterward the idea was given up.

Rev. Gustavus Hines, who came with Jason Lee in the Lausanne party, arriving in 1840, and published a book, or two or three books, went with Lee to the Umpqua to look into the prospects further, resulting in its abandonment, wrote about that trip in his book "Oregon," published in 1857. As showing how primitive was Oregon in 1840, some readers will agree that a few extracts from that book are worth copying. They follow: * * *

Today's Garden By LILLIE L MADSEN

"Some time in the winter of

H.D asks what lily grows best

with delphiniums. Says she has heard that one certain variety is usually associated with them. Answer: One usually associ-

ates Madonna lilies with delphiniums. They bloom at the same time and the white bells are lovely with the blue of the niums-provided the blue are used. In an all white garden the white delphiniums and white onna lilies are also lovely

Charles Barber, who formerly owned Hood Acres at Troutdale. one of the better known delphinium gardens of the west, suggested the Nankeen lily (Lil-ium testaceum). Gladioli are also pretty with the delphiniums. U. S. asks when colum nay be moved.

when they are in bloom, they do not retard a great deal when moved. Columbines are a "nat-ural" for the Willamette valley U. L. also asks whether Japan-

ese anemones should be plu in sun or shade.

1837, before Rev. Mr. Lee left Oregon to return to the United States after a reinforcement, he visited the Umpqua tribe of Indians for the purpose of ascertaining their number and situation; but it being in that season of the year when it is next to impossible to explore the country, . . . he could not extend his own personal observations far.

. . . Mr. Lee, before going to the United States (Oregon was then a foreign land) had come to the determination that, if the mission was reinforced, he would establish a station somewhere in the Hudson's Bay Company.) Accordingly (Rev) Mr. Kone and myself were appointed to labor as missionaries among the Umpqua Indians. "Reaching that point of land

on which Fort Vancouver is situated, to which we (members of the Lausanne party) had been looking forward as the termination of our voyage to Oregon, . . . we were permitted to cast anchor the first day of June, 1840. . . . Dr. John McLoughlin, the superintendent of the Hudson's Bay Company, . . . received us with much cordiality; . . . extended to us the hospitalities of the place. . . . This (Fort Vancouver) . . . is the general depot for all the goods brought to the country, also for the furs collected, until they are shipped to England. . . . On the 13th of June a meeting of the members of the mission was called, by Jason Lee, to consult in relation to fixing the appointments of the newly arrived missionaries. . . . The lay members of the reinforcement (coming on the Lausanne) were principally located in the Willamette settlement (at the Lee mission site.) All the missionaries were immediately initiated into the Oregon mode of traveling, in getting from Fort Vancouver to their respective appointments.

* * * "Canoes were provided for us, and we all scattered away; some up the Columbia, some down; some up the Cowlitz, and some up the Willamette. "It was the evening of the

14th of June that Rev. A. F. Waller, Rev. W. W. Kone, myself, and our families found ourselves floating on the surface of the great Columbia, in two small canoes, on our way up to the mission station in the Willamette

Named by FDR



President Roosevelt to head an agency which merges 16 exist-ing governmental housing en-terprises into a streamlined denariment, studied a model house in Washington, DC.

settlement, having taken nothing with us but blankets and provisions to make us comfortable on our journey. . . . Conducted by our pilots, we crossed the main channel of the Columbia to the south side; . . . coming to a kind of promontory covered with a dense forest of fir, we ran ashore (near the site of present Portland) and made our first encampment in Oregon.

"By the aid of steel, flint and powder, we soon had the forest illuminated; then the women prepared supper of fried meat and boiled potatoes, bread, butter and tea, and spread it out upon the ground, where all partook of it with great relish. "Next our bedding was pre-

pared, and after recruiting our fire we prepared to sleep." (Continued tomorrow.)

'Hutch' the R.A.F.

CHAPTER 17 "What are you doing — why are you fighting for England against our glorious Germany?" Hutch didn't know how to answer this without placing imself in a most unfavora position. For a moment he thought without saying any-

"Well, come on. What are you afraid of Herr American?" There was a sneer in the way he pronounced American that made the fiyer furious. He had never hated anyone so much in his life as he hated this

sneering, bemonocled nazi. "I was fighting for the English because I believe in free-

The German stiffened, got to his feet and paced the floor, all the while wiping his monocle industriously. Finally he spoke, and his voice was now soft, in-sinuating, hateful. "So. You be-lieve in freedom. Well, well." Then he turned on David and his sharp face went livid with anger. In a raised voice he fairly shouted. "Your freedom is ended. Soon England will beg us on her knees for peace. And then, by Himmel, the Americas!

the world." The man's no idiot, Hutch thought, merely a fanatic. He really seemed to believe what he was saying, and as he spoke on it was apparent that he had forgotten the presence of a second person in the room. It was as if he were practicing a speech to be delivered at a political rally.

Nazi Germany will dominate

"We, the great German folk, superior to all other folk, will dominate. The fools who think they can oppose the will of Adolf Hitler. The fools who think they can oppose our might. The English fools-the American fools! Ha!" Again he began pacing violently back and forth across the room. "We lost the battle of 1918, yes. But now we are a different Germany, a Germany strong, united, and led by Adolf Hitler. The battle of 1940 is a different matter. We will dominate the world."

Hutchinson coughed and the officer turned as if surprised. 'Ah! I had forgotten you were here. You may go. I shall keep your papers." As Hutch passed Rusty he

was able to whisper, "No funny business. You'll get solitary con-The chateau was a two story building built around three sides of a square. Across the fourth side ran a high grille fence, and one passed over a very ancient

drawbridge to enter. It had evi-

dently been built in troublous

times with a thought for de-

fense. At present it made an

excellent military prison, and as the two airmen were escorted inside both were thinking the same thing - that escape would be most difficult from such a place. The only windows gave onto a court, the outside walls

being blank and solid. At least they were to be allowed to remain together, and when they were finally left alone they began to look around the room to which they had been

"Looks as though we had company," Rusty observed. There were four cots in the room, a over two of them hung the be-longings of French officers, On one military cap there was single stripe of a second lieutenant, and on the other two stripes of a first lieutenant.

"At least they're young," Hutch said, after he had pointed this out to his friend.

The room was not large, and it was very sombre, no sunlight penetrating there at any time of the day. There were the four cots, and by each cot a kitchen chair. In the center of the room stood a bare table, over which hung a single electric bulb with no globe or shade. The floor was of large stones, worn away at places by the tread of feet over the centuries, and the only rug was a square, moth-eaten affair under the table. The walls were bare except where nails had been driven into them to serve as clothes hooks, near the cots, and they had recently been whitewashed. Hutch said he believed the place had been temporarily arranged by the French as a hospital before the invasion.

"Let's look it over thoroughly," the American said, "before our room mates return."

They went over the walls inch by inch, tapping with their knuckles until they were raw. But the walls seemed solid. "Just as well try and dig through the Rock of Gibraltar," Rusty remarked.

"Not much chance there, I'm afraid. We might have a looksee at the floor, although it looks about as solid as the walls. These guys certainly built for the

They searched over the floor as carefully as they had the walls, going under the cots, in the corners; everywhere, trying to find a stone that could be budged from its place, but with no luck. They were tightly wedged into their places and the dust of time had been packed about them like mortar. Finally it was Rusty who

whistled in a low, long note of surprise. "Hutch!" (To be continued)

Radio Programs

6:30—Rise 'N' Shine. 7:00—News in Brief. 7:05—Rise 'N' Shine. 7:30—News. 7:45—Sunrise Salute. 7:45—Sunrise Salute.
8:00—County Agent Talk.
8:15—Hawaiian Echoes.
8:30—News Brevities.
8:35—Hitting the High Spots.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Just Quote Me.
9:45—Lew White, Organist,
10:05—Morning Pick Up.
10:35—Morning Pick Up.
10:35—Morning Pick Up.
10:35—Millady's Melody.
10:45—Dr. R. F. Thompson.
11:30—Wohl's Sophisticates.
11:30—WU Chapel.
11:45—Broadway Bandwagon.
12:00—Ivan Ditmars. 12:00—Ivan Ditmars.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:35—Willamette Valley Opi.
12:35—Tune Tabloid.
1:15—Sing Song Time.
1:20—Alpine Troubadors.
1:45—Melody Mart.
2:00—Herb Jeffrey's Songs.
1:15—US Marines.
1:30—Melodic Moods.
1:30—Melodic Moods.
1:30—Salem Community Cond.
1:30—Newlettes.
1:5—News.
1:5—News. Relaxation Time.
McWain's Melange.
Salute to South America. 0—News Tabloid. 5—Salem Restaurant Ass's. 6—Sub- Yellin. 30—Washington State Teachers 45—Diminutive Classics. 00—Avison's Orch., Scattle. 30—News. 15—Northwest Farm Report 15—Breakfast Bulletin. 10—Koin Klock. 15—Headlin.

10—Romance of Heien Trent.
15—Our Gal Sunday.
10—Life Can Be Beautiful.
15—Woman in w. ite.
16—Vic & Sade
15—Songs of a Dreamer.
16—Bright Horizon. 0—Bright Horse.

5—Aunt Jenny.

30—Fletcher Wiley.

35—Kate Hopkins.

30—Man I Married.

100—Man Manning. News.

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any varia-tions noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations with-out notice to this newspaper. All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time in the interests of national defense.

8:55—News.
9:00—That Brewster Boy.
10:00—Five Star 'Inai.
10:15—World Today.
10:30—War Time Women.
10:35—Air Flo.
10:45—Defense Today.
11:30—Manny Strand.
11:55—News.

KALE-MBS-WEDNESDAY-1330 Ke 6:30-Memory Timekeeper. #ALE—MBS—WEDNESDAY—1330 |
6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
7:30—News.
7:30—News.
7:30—Memory Timekeeper.
8:30—Breakfast Club.
8:30—News.
8:45—As the Twig Is Bent.
9:00—John B. Bughes.
9:15—Woman's Side of the News.
9:15—Woman's Side of the News.
9:15—Helen Holden.
10:30—Front Page Farrell.
10:45—Joe Frasetto Orchestra.
11:30—Buyer's Parade.
11:35—Colonial Orchestra.
11:35—Luncheon Concert.

KEX-WEDNESD &Y-1190 Ec. nrise Serenaus. ational Farm & Home

15—Mr. Keen, Tracer.
15—Mr. Keen, Tracer.
10—Secret City.
15—Upton Close, Comn.
15—Flying Patrol.
15—News. News.
Tom Mix Straight Shoot 0—Cab Callow b Calloway's Quizz sin St. Chamber M o Quiz Kids.

O Quiz Kids.

O Manhattan at Midnight.

O Easy Aces.

Hotel Syracuse Orchestra.

O News Headlines and Highlight.

SEdgewater Beach Hotel Orc EGW-NBC-WEDNESDAY-630 E

ck of Dawn. 5—Quack of December 10—Early Bards.
10—News Headlines and Highlight
15—Music of Vienna.
20—Reveille Roundup.
45—Sam Hayes.
20—Stars of Today. 5 Symphonic Swing 5 David Harum. 5 Women's World. 5 News. 0:30—Welcome Neighbor.
0:00—Woman's Place.
0:15—Bess Johnson.
10:30—Bachelor's Children.
10:45—Dr. Kate.
11:30—Light of the World.
11:15—The Mystery Man.
11:30—Valiant Lady.
11:45—Arnold Grimm's Dau 12:00—Against the Storm.
12:15—Ma Perkins.
12:30—Pepper Young's Fam:
12:45—Vic and Sade.
1:00—Backstage Wife. ekly red Waring in Pleas Walter's Dogho arin Cafe On