ofe Oregon Statesman

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

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Gasoline Rationing

The pleasure of anticipation, youth has been told these many generations, is greater than the pleasure of realization. Without attempting either to confirm or to debunk that belief, we can testify that the debate of anticipation is many degrees hotter than the debate of realization. For two years Americans warmly debated the issue of war or peace; then suddenly went to war without a bit of further argument. And for months there was debate over the necessity, or lack of necessity, for gasoline rationing; then uddenly and without warning gasoline was rationed, even here in the Pacific Northwest where it was scarcely anticipated-and there is no argument.

The necessity for gasoline rationing we will take for granted, particularly in view of the fact that the reason for it is so apparent. There is no shortage of supply. But the northwest, like the eastern states, has received its gasoline by ocean-going tanker. Now a lot of tankers are required to move gasoline and oils to United Nations fighting forces in many parts of the world; and submarines have sunk a great many; and in view of the submarine peril, we aren't going to ask that tankers and their crews put to sea just to bring us joy-ride fuel.

They are cutting us down 20 per cent. To the writer who has cut his personal use of gasoline by more than that voluntarily in the last two months, and to an approximate minimum, that posed a question: Is the reduction to be based upon consumption a year ago, or upon the supposedly lower consumption of recent weeks?

Inquiry disclosed that there could be no serious question on this point for, contrary to the belief of persons who have been economizing, there has been no drop in general consumption unless it occurred quite recently. Gasoline consumption in January for example exceeded that of the same month in 1941. But to the small extent that the question did arise, it was answered this way:

Dealers' quotas are to be cut 20 per cent from a figure based equally upon three past consumption records; three months including December, 1940, January and February, 1941; the same three months a year later; and if, say, the quota is for April, upon the gallonage handled in April a year ago.

Certainly the people of a community such as Salem or any of its neighbors can, other things being equal, get along with 20 per cent less gasoline than they did at this time a year especially when transporting the supply is a task of such peril and a vital factor in the war effort. In fact, other things being equal, one would suppose tire-saving would automatically result in that much gasoline saving.

Unfortunately, other things are not going to be equal. A lot of people are moving into the Willamette valley, attracted by the cantonment -yet no allowance for this is likely in the gasoline quota arrangements. That's the trouble with regimentation from Washington, DC, by persons who have no knowledge of local situations. Of course it's necessary now-but to our way of thinking, people will be so tired of regimentation when the war is over, there will be no danger of its continuation-unless it is still necessary!

Another flaw of regimentation is that no account can be taken of individual needs. One motorist used to do a lot of Sunday touringhe can get along easily with 20 per cent less or 40 per cent less. Another has driven only on business; he can't greatly reduce his consumption except at the cost of serious inconvenience. Fortunately, gasoline dealers have, until ration cards are issued, leeway to take these matters into account.

No matter-it's the war. Did you see that cartoon reprinted from the Washington Star? One government employe is carting off John Q. Public's typewriter, another his sugar. Ickes is siphoning off John's gasoline, Henderson is taking one of his tires and his rubber-heeled shoes; Morgenthau is taking his money. In the center stands John Q. himself in shirtsleeves, barefooted and with trousers pockets turned inside out. He is saying:

"Oh boy! Can I take it!"

Taxes Didn't Stop Buying

Many persons have assumed, and they may have been right, that the great wave of spending which marked the opening of this new year right on the heels of a Christmas buying splurge, was based largely upon fear of scarcity. In some lines this doubtless was the motive, and a well-founded one at that.

In addition to the more publicized items such stires and sugar—which actually have not figured much recently because of direct or indirect rationing-shortages impend on certain items of clothing, bedding, metal household appliances, heating equipment, fuels, paper, some edicines, such sport goods as contain rubber. There will be plenty of food but shortage of such items as frying fats, some cooking oils, canned fruits and vegetables, canned meats and fish, spices, possibly coffee. And there won't be any imported tobaccos.

But the curious thing is that whether the buying spree is due more to fear of shortage or to improved earnings, it didn't noticeably ninish in the period just before the federal taxpaying date. Apparently the public took se extra tax billions in stride. Apparently also, if taxation is to be a curb on inflation, congress will have to take a much bigger bite next year—and extract it from the purses which contain an unaccustomed amount of cash.

John Lewis' New Idea

Everybody is busy these days and national news not directly related to the war gets scant attention. Most readers noticed perhaps that John L. Lewis was moving into the zural field with his labor organizational efforts and, more likely than not, assumed that he was intent

upon lining up farm labor. Wrong. Lewis is organizing, not farm emyes but farmers chiefly eastern dairymen t the outset though he won't stop there if his

Well, farmers have long been in need of an

organization capable of holding them in line on business matters such as holding out for a fair price, and it might look as though Lewis' program was just the ticket. The main trouble with the idea is-John L. Lewis.

Look a little closer and you will see some curious, disturbing angles. This is to be a "union" of farmers, chiefly employers-but Lewis is tying it right in with his United Mine Workers. The contrast between mine workers and business man-milk producers is as extreme as that between hard, black coal and liquid, white milk. Their common interest is difficult to imagine.

It's obvious enough that Lewis, though no true "liberal" from the new deal angle-his alliance with the new deal was strictly opportunistic-has no vast, compelling urge to be of service to farmers. What John L. yearns for is power-political power in the labor movement. Signing up the farmers under his personal banner might tip the balance, numerically, in the CIO to his side of the argument, which currently is the minority side.

It's our guess that upwards of 50,000 eastern dairymen have bought themselves a peck of

News Behind The News By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, March 19-The best of the news from the Jap war front has been lost in scattered communiques.

It is true our navy has not done much with the

started. The Japs are keeping their big capital ships out of their south Pacific campaign in fear of our flying fortresses and submarines. Big battle wagons do not even carry depth bombs for de-

main Jap battlefleet. It has not

even been seen since the war

fense against subs. As they cannot be maneuvered swiftly they must rely on destroyers for sub protection, and upon aircraft carriers for protection against planes.

But day by day in every way, our navy and army have been pecking away mainly . at the indispensable, but unspectacular, phase of the Jap attack—the transport, supply and tanker

ships, and their convoy protection. Up to Wednesday night the United Nations had put out of action nearly one-fourth of Tokyo's estimated supply wagons of the sea, without which their advance cannot be maintained or their conquests held, and 44 of the cruisers protecting them (out of a total estimated strength of 56 Jap

The scoreboard in this supply shipping here shows: Sunk 110 (including 7 by the Australians); damaged 54 (including 15 by the Australians); total put out of action 164.

Jap merchant marine strength was estimated at 898 ships for this type of service on the eve of the war, counting everything above 2,000 tons. Of these 717 were freighters, 132 combined passenger and cargo ships, and 49 tankers. But 162 were under 3,000 tons and could not be used for the farflung service of this attack. So 736 is a fair estimate of what the Japs could use and 164 is about 22.3 per cent of this, now counted as out of action. This pinch of ships is important furthermore,

because the Japs cannot produce them as we can. Her merchant shipbuilding capacity is limited to 300,000 to 400,000 gross tons a year while we expect to build 6,000,000 gross tons this year and 10 -Furthermore her lifeline must not only supply

the Jap armies in the scattered islands of Oceania, Malaya, the Philippines, Indo-China and Java, but also their main army in China. Their supply line from Tokyo to Port Darwin, Australia would run approximately 2,800 miles long. The farther they go the more supply ships they will need to sus-

Even with the main Jap fleet hiding at home, the toll of fighting ships is beginning to mount. United Nations claim to have put out of action four stray battleships of an estimated 18 (it may be more) in the Jap fleet. Only two were sunk, two damaged. Jap loss in aircraft carriers has run higher than you would think, with half her estimated strength put out of action (three sunk, two damaged.)

Cruisers and destroyers are types she must have to protect her supply convoys. We claim 17 cruisers sunk, 27 damaged, or a total of 44 out of action. (She is reputed to have only 56, but she probably has more.) Of her estimated strength of 136 destroyers, 22 are claimed sunk, 12 damaged, or a

In submarines, her losses have been light, 10 sunk and two damaged out of estimated strength of 78. Sub-losses, however, are difficult to calculate accurately, and no doubt she has lost more than

When you add it all up, the dismal setback we suffered in the Java sea floss of 12 fighting ships of the United Nations without compensating comparative damage to the Jap navy) appears less discouraging. Undoubtedly this was the greatest loss our side ever suffered actually fighting on the high seas under any flag in any war, if measured in United Nations losses against enemy losses. Apparently the Dutch commander exposed his joint fleet north of Java without an avenue of escape.

But the navy now believes it has sunk 88 Jap vessels of all classes since the war began, the army 19, the Dutch 61, Australians seven-175 sent to the bottom. The navy claims to have damaged 27 more of all classes, the army 21, the Dutch 30, the Australians 15-93 more out of commission. This makes a grand total of 268 ships that have been put out

The scoreboard does not compare sharply with The scoreboard does not compare sharply with Admiral Shimada's claim that the United Nations have lost seven battleships, two aircraft carriers, 12 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 44 submarines (whoop!) and 42 other warships sunk (mosquito boats!) and four battleships and 72 other warships damaged (canoes!). He told his diet 128 merchant ships had been sunk and 92 damaged—an overall total of 425 ships which seems to be far more than the United Nations had in that part of the world. May-be he sank some of his own.



Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

When a Michigan 3-20-42 farmer knew more than the generals and all the engineers: . . .

(Concluding from yesterday:) Quoting the Cyclopedia further: "At this juncture Bailey (who was then a lieutenant-colonel) came forward and coolly proposed to build a couple of dams, extending from either side of the river, that would greatly increase the depth of the midchannel, and allow the fleet to

"The regular engineers SCOFFED AT THE IDEA, emanating as it did from the brain of a Wisconsin farmer, and declared it to be utterly imprac-

"Bailey, however, persevered, notwithstanding indifference, open opposition, and every discouragement, until finally, on April 30, he induced General Banks to sanction his scheme.

"The work being fairly starter, assistance was freely offered, and as many as 3000 soldiers were soon at work on relays night and day, while several hundred lumbermen from the Maine regiments made themselves useful in felling and moving trees. The toilers were frequently up to their necks in water, and oftentimes nearly prostrated by the scorching rays of the Southern sun. * * *

"The rapids where the river was to be deepened were about a mile long and nearly 1000 feet wide, with a current running ten miles an hour. On the south side where the timber was not available, cribs were constructed of brick, stone and iron, obtained by tearing down adjacent mills and sugar-houses, and taking up railroad iron.

"This important work was at last completed under tremendous pressure on May 12th, and the entire fleet passed safely over the rapids through an opening between the two dams 65 feet in width. Bailey's invaluable service won speedy recognition. June 7 he received the brevet of brigadier general. On June 30 he was promoted colonel, and afterward was tendered the for-

Today's Garden By LILLIE L MADSEN

P.T. wants to know if she can plant everbearing strawberries as an "edger" for her perennial flower bed. She says that something "ate off the roots of the primroses last year and they are not doing very well."

Possibly the same weevil which destroys strawberry plants destroyed the primroses. If you plant strawberry plants there, dig up the soil well and disinfect it before planting. You will have to bait for the strawberry fly. Apple pumice, or some of the other poison baits put out for that purpose will do the

The location for such a strawberry border should be quite sunny. The soil should not be too heavy but rather light. Everbearing strawberries planted now should bear in July. This type of strawberrry is best set out early each spring. A dozen plants should give you "break-fast" strawberries provided the family is not too large.

The Marshalls are still among our best home-garden strawberries for the spring fruit. Red Hearts are being used too, a

mal thanks of Congress, while the officers of the fleet presented him with a sword and a purse of \$3,000. In November, 1864, he became brigadier general of volunteers. . . . Subsequent to the war he settled as a farmer in Newton county, Mo., where he was elected sheriff, an office for which he was peculiarly well fitted on account of his great strength and dauntless spirit. * * *

"It was while endeavoring to county seat at Nevada without assistance that he met his death at their hands.

"It is worthy of note that 'Bailey's Dam' was still in a state of fair preservation 25 years after it was built, and bade fair to endure another quarter of a century. 5 5 5

Continuing the Young Folks' History of the Civil War account where it was left off at the end of the installment of yesterday of this series: "When Porter was at his wits' end, . . . Bailey proposed to build a series of dams across the rocks at the falls, thus raising the water high enough to let the vessels pass over in safety, just as locks are used in canals. Porter and Banks were hearty in their support of the plan, but the BEST EN-GINEERS CALLED IT MAD-

"Three thousand men, with more than 200 wagons, were immediately set to work. After eight days of hard work, when the dams were nearly done, the pressure of the water swept away a portion of their support. Seizing the opportunity, Porter ordered the Lexington to pass over with the rushing water. * * *

"Steadily she steered for the opening. It seemed as if the whirlpool must carry her down. Wrote a witness: "The silence was so great, as

the Lexington approached the dam, that a pin might almost have been heard to fall. 4 4 4

"'She entered the gap with a full head of steam on, pitched down the roaring torrent, made two or three spasmodic rolls, hung for a moment on the rocks below, was then swept into deep water by the currents, and rounded safely into the bank.

"Thirty thousand voices rose in one deafening cheer. . . . In three days the dams were re-



leader, E. C. Kuchner of Eugene, has been selected executive secretary of the state-wide

paired, and the other vessels came safely over the rocks." 5 5 5

It is interesting to note that, in the Cheney history, just quoted, this paragraph follows: "During this summer John Morgan (the raider) rode again through Kentucky. At length he entered East Tennessee, where he was surprised by a Union force under General Gillem. (He was Alvan Cullen Gillem, who helped chase Captain Jack and convey two desperadoes to the his gang after the massacre in the lava beds of April 11, 1873.) Morgan drew his pistol, but before he could fire a Union bullet had pierced his heart."

The lesson of "Bailey's dam" is that plain common sense may be better than the advice of the experts who think they know it

-War Fronts on Review.

7:50—War Fronts on Review
8:00—Burns & Allen.
8:20—McWain's Melange.
8:45—Gleb Yellin.
9:00—News.
9:15—Broadway Bandwagon.
9:30—World Affairs.
9:45—Diminutive Classics,
10:00—Let's Dance.
10:30—News.
10:45—Sunset Trio.
11:00—Music to Remember,
11:30—Last Minute News.

KOIN-CBS-FRIDAY-050 Ec.

8:20—Koin Klock.
7:15—Headliners.
7:30—Bob Garred Reporting.
7:45—Nelson Pringle, News.
8:30—Victory Begins Home.
8:15—Consumer News.
8:30—Betty Crocker.
8:45—Stories America Loves.
9:30—Kate Smith Speaks.
9:15—Big Sister.
9:30—Homance of Helen Treat.
9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
0:30—Life Can Be Beautiful.
9:15—Woman in White.

5-Joyce Jordan 5-Woman of Courage

8:00—Northwest Farm Reporter, 6:15—Breakfast Bulletin, 6:20—Koin Klock, 7:15—Headliners,

behind," Rusty suggested facetiously. To get to the beach it was necessary to cross the main highway. They approached it cautiously, and before they

what-have-you . . .

when he came back.

By PETER MUIR

Chapter 22, Continued

continue the battle to overthrow the Hun. And now that I have

that off my chest, let us while

away the time with a serious

game of bridge." From inside

his undershirt he withdrew the

pack of cards, now not only

grimy but also soaked, and the pencil stub as well as a bedrag-

gled sheet of paper on which he had already done some

And so until the sun dropped

into the ocean the four fugi-

tives, dressed in their faded pink Breton costumes, sat on the ground in the little woods,

bidding spades, hearts, no trumps, little and big slams, and

Hutch was dummy and wan-

dered out to the edge of the woods to have a look at the

light. "Better be going," he said

"Just one more rubber. We're

reached it the sound of marching boots came to their ears. Hutch told his companions to wait, and went forward to see without being seen. High reeds that grew up to the edge of the road helped him here. It was a patrol of German soldiers, and their officer was scanning the horizon, and ex-

amining the countryside carefully to right and left. He was undoubtedly the head of a searching party, and it was not difficult for Hutch to guess that he and his companions were the object of the search. They were marching inland, but there would be other parties on the lookout.

So he returned to his friends. and warned them that they must be doubly careful. They waited, scarcely daring to breathe, concealed in the tall reeds, until darkness was complete. Then they hurried across the road and down to the beach, and as they arrived a sea gull was calling-once, twice, three times.

"The signal," Hutch said. "Come on!" Chapter Twenty-Three

Life aboard the Reine Anne

was not "all beer and skittles," tion at being free and on their way to England made all the hardships of cold, rough weather, meagre food, and hard work seem negligible. Yves had only his two sons as crew, not wishing anyone else in the secret, and the four soldiers insisted on

doing their part, especially with

'Hutch' of R.A.F.

There was no reason why the old man should not troll with all

his lines and make a profitable trip. It didn't slow them up any, and Pierre said that by helping they at least paid their way in part. They made quite a sport of it, betting drinks, to be paid at the Savoy bar in London when and if they met there, on who could catch the most tunny. It was late afternoon of the fifth day when Rusty spotted something odd cutting through the water and called Old Yves.

"Hey, skipper, what's that?"
The sailor looked at it for an instant with his experienced eyes before replying. "Periscope," he said. "You four get below. Might be coming to the surface, and might be a German. Better go into the ice hold with the fish, just in case they want

to search. Allez, vite!" It was terribly cold down below, and the smell of fish was nauseating, but the four men stuck it out for what seemed to them a very long time. Voices above, guttural voices, speaking bad French, could be heard, telling the fugitives that the submarine had indeed come up and that its officers were questioning the Breton sailors. Finally there was silence and Old Yves stuck his head through the hatch.

"The swine have gone back to their pigsty," he announced. "And I hope that they all go to the bottom of the sea and stay there. 'Tis the best place for them. But I must turn back. The officer said it was a queer place for a tunny ship to be sailing. Tonight you'll have to cut away with the small boat. There are two pairs of oars, water and rations. Twenty-four to thirtysix hours should see you on the coast of England."

"Lucky there's a moon shining," Hutch said, after they had thanked the aged fisherman and his sons, and watched them glide gracefully and silently across its silvery path, then out of sight into the gulf of night.

Pierre handled the tiller, while Rusty and menri took first turn at rowing. There was little wind. and what there was helped them. The sea, also, behaved well and they made good time heading straight in the direction of the north star. Yves had told them on parting to keep it directly over the bow and they couldn't miss the southern coast of England.

(To be continued)

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Radio Programs

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. KSLM-FRIDAY-1390 Kc. 6:30—Sunrise Salute. 7:00—News in Brief. 7:05—Rise 'N' Shine. 7:30—News. 7:45—Sunrise Salute. 7:45—Sunrise Salute.
8:30—Lud Gluskin.
8:30—New. Brevities.
8:35—Morning Pick-Up.
9:00—First Christian Chur
9:15—Little French Shop.
9:45—Lew White, Organist.
10:00—World in Review. 10:00—Five Today. 10:15—World Today. 10:05—Castles in the Air.
10:35—Castles in the Air.
10:35—A La Carter.
10:45—Dr. R. F. Thompson.
11:15—Singing Saxophones. 10:35—World Today.
10:35—War Time Women.
10:35—Air Flo.
10:45—Defense Today.
11:90—Lud Gluskin Orchestra.
11:30—Manny Strand Orch.
11:35—News. 11:45. Lum & Abner.
12:00. Ivan Ditmars.
12:15. News.
12:35. News.
12:35. Williamette Valley O
12:55. Novelettes.
1:15. Tune Tabloid.
1:30. Isle of Paradise.
1:45. Milady's Melody.
2:00. Westernaires.
2:15. US Navy.
2:30. State Safety.
2:45. Song of the Week.
3:00. Old Opera House.
4:00. Shinging Hour.
4:15. News.
4:30. Teatime Tunes.
5:00. Here Comes the Bas KALE-MBS-PRIDAY-1230 Ec. 6:30—Memory Timekeeper.
7:30—News.
7:15—Rise 'N Shine.
7:30—Memory Timekeeper.
8:00—Breakfast Club
8:30—News.
8:45—As the Twig is Bent.
9:00—John B. Hughes. Opinions —John B. Hughes. —Woman's Side of the News ars Dance Time.

100—Buyer's Parade
15—Jerry Sears Presents.

- Concert Gems.

- Luncheon 4:30—Testime Tunes.
5:00—Here Comes the Band.
5:30—To the Ladies.
5:35—Dinner Hour Music.
6:00—Tonight's Headlines.
6:15—News Analysis.
6:30—Evening Serenade.
6:45—First Evangelical Chur 7:00—News in Brief.
7:05—Interesting Facts.
7:15—Hollywood Quartet.
7:30—Willamette Valley Opis 7:45—Interlude. 12:30—News. 12:45—They Too Like Musi 12:45—They Too College Augustura College Choir. Johnson Family.

> Here's Morgan.
> News.
> Salvation Army on Army Program. KEX-NBC-PRIDAL-IN | Ec. -Haven of

0-PTA. 5-Take It Easy.

5:15—Flying Patrol. 5:30—News of the World. 5:45—Tom Mix Straight :00—Secret City. :15—Rollie Truitt Fime. 6:30—March of Time. 6:55—News. 7:00—Elsa Maxwell. 7:15—First Piano Quartet 7:30—Mary Bullock. :45—Miracles of Faith. :50—Modern Music Box. :00—Herbert Marshall. :30-Gang Bu 9:00—Concert Hall. 9:30—News. 9:45—Symphony. 10:30—Uptown Ballroom Orchestra. 10:30—Broadway Bandwagon. 10:45—Dance Hour. 11:00—This Moving World. 11:15-Organ. 11:30-War News Roundup. EGW-NBC-FRIDAY-620 Ke. KGW—NBC—FRIDAY—629 Ke.
6:00—Quack of Dawn,
6:3—Early Bards.
7:00—News Headlines and Highlights
7:15—Music of Vienna.
7:30—Reveille Roundup.
7:45—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Stars of Today.
8:15—Symphonic Swing.
8:40—Lotta Noyes.
8:45—David Harum.
9:00—Bess Johnson.
9:15—Bachelor's Children.
9:30—Welcome. Neighbers.

12:30—Pepper Young's Family. 12:35—Vic and Sade. 1:00—Backstage Wife. 1:15—Stella Dallas. :15—Stella Dallan.
:20—Lorenzo Jones.
:36—Toung Widder Brown
1:50—When a Gtri Marrier
2:15—Portia Faces Life.
2:30—We, the Abbotts.
3:45—Story of Mary Marti Story of Mary Ma Right to Happiness Lone Journey. - Waltz Time. 9:30—Whodumi. 9:30—Dark Fantasy. 10:00—News Flashes. 10:15—Your Home Town News.