

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Shows Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 22, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, President

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How's Business?

It wouldn't have been a good idea, last winter and spring, to go around asking that question. Tactless, to say the least.

Now things are different. In a way it's not important, in another way it is. Winning the war, not making profits, is everyone's chief business. But—maintaining a healthy domestic economy will, if it can be accomplished, help win the war. For one thing, taxes come out of earnings and profits. The ideal situation would be a healthy economy based upon turnover of goods which are not scarce, produced to the limit of such manpower as is left over after the armed services and war industry have taken what they need.

Right now, things are tending in precisely that direction.

Business is good. Not quite up to what it was at this time a year ago in terms of commodity volume; but dollar volume is about even with that of late summer, 1941; and that actually is remarkable, for just a year ago there was a great wave of hoarding—buying. People were scrambling then for refrigerators, radios and wearing apparel, particularly men's apparel, "while they lasted."

Now, there are some scarce items—if what you want is made to any great extent of metal, it is getting scarcer because it isn't being manufactured. But a great many such items still are in stock and oddly enough, the demand for them is not excessive.

Take refrigerators and other household furnishings. Those that are available aren't moving fast, and apparently the reason is that when couples get married these days, they don't set up housekeeping. The bridegroom goes back to camp, the bride goes on living where she's been living or seeks an apartment as near as possible to her husband's post.

For a somewhat comparable reason, men's civilian clothing isn't actually booming, though neither is it doing badly. Too many men are being clothed by Uncle Sam. Besides, there was some hoarding of men's suits a year ago.

But women's and children's clothing is in exceptional demand; fall buying has started early, in some sections due to weather changes, in others simply because people have the cash—and that of course is the big factor all around. One noticeable difference is that a great many more families are in the market—families which were not heavy buyers in prior years. In general the trend is just what one might hope; purchasing of goods that are not scarce. There is also a great deal of buying in such items as fuel, and gasoline where that commodity is not rationed.

All this of course is on a national scale; there are great regional differences, and variations within regions depending upon the presence or absence of war activity. But the Pacific coast region is one in which there is an increase in trade over last year, of from 3 to 7 per cent in various cities.

Yes, we hardly dared hope for it, but business is good. And the normal time for the fall up-trend has scarcely arrived.

Silver Goes to Work

No doubt William Jennings Bryan has turned over in his grave while the living members of the silver bloc uttered cries of anguish. The silver Pegasus is being harnessed to a plow. Treasury department announces that its entire stock of non-monetary silver, more than a billion and one-third ounces, is being made available to industry while newly-mined silver is going directly from the refiners to industrial users.

It is well known that silver is a better conductor of electricity than copper, and has a number of other industrial uses. The price is a bit high, but who, engaged in the war effort, worries about costs these days?

Use of this silver will open up one major bottleneck. The silver bloc may in a sense have the laugh on those of us who consistently opposed the purchase policy which attracted this great heap of silver to the United States—the volume of industrial silver demand will determine what justification there is for that guffaw.

But if there is demand for all that silver and more, we can suggest a further source. There are almost a billion ounces of silver in coin of the realm, more than half of it in big round cartwheels which we don't need. The fractional coins are necessary but silver dollars are a nuisance. If the industrial silver stocks get low again, let's melt 'em down and salvage the copper as well as the silver. And then who'll have the last laugh?

Capitalist Collects From Reds

"It must be true or they wouldn't dare print it." That is some folk's reaction when an irresponsible publication prints scurrilous matter about prominent citizens. As a rule they believe that because they want to believe it. The truth is that such publications usually "get away with it" because the victim doesn't fight back. And among the obvious reasons for not fighting back, is the fact that about all anyone can get in such a case is judgment for damages, and those publications rarely own anything that can be turned into cash to pay damages.

An interesting case in which the offended citizen did fight back has just recently come to public attention. "The New Masses" weekly communist magazine, had an article about the "Cliveden set" of appeasers and pro-fascists which allegedly exists in the United States, and misguidedly listed among the members of that set, James H. R. Cromwell, who is minister to Canada get himself in the public eye by making some rash statements about United States foreign policy. Cromwell, you know, is rather a substantial figure, financially speaking, among other things having married some of the Duke tobacco millions.

So Cromwell sued "The New Masses" for a million dollars. The Reds probably would have felt insulted if he had made it less, having no respect for money especially in small sums. But when they began digging around for material with which to fight the case, they found there

just wasn't any. Everything Cromwell had said in public, or in private so far as they could find out, was strictly patriotic and anti-axis.

So the Red publication is going to make a retraction. But the intriguing thing about it is that Cromwell, the capitalist, is collecting a "substantial" sum—not a million, but considerably more than his legal costs—from the communist magazine.

They say the essence of humor is "something out of place" like mud on a dress suit. This situation, a capitalist collecting real folding money from the Reds, fits the prescription.

In view of the butter supply-and-demand situation we've heard no great commotion about butter substitutes, but even so we doubt whether this war slogan will be popular in dairy and creamery circles: "Put a ring around Tokyo though we have to eat oleo." Anyway, as verse it smells.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—It is astonishing that the Japs, with all their artillery and planes, chose to withdraw from Chubsein, the largest air field in China—the one we can now use to bomb Tokyo.

The Chinese naturally claim a victory at that point, but their announcements make it clear to the practiced eye that the Japs failed to confront them with formidable forces, and Tokyo claims the retreat was a planned withdrawal.

What then makes this field—so desirable to the Japs last May that they started a new China campaign—now not worth fighting for? Only one explanation seems plausible.

The Japs must believe we will shortly get airfields which are even closer to Japan. They must be intending to attack Russia, and open a new theatre of operations for themselves and for us. They must be withdrawing from China to strengthen their forces on the Russian border.

Their only successful general, Yamashita, is supposed to be in Manchuria now, looking over the ground. While it may seem to be a little late in the year for major operations so far north, the Jap invasion of Manchukuo was started in the same season (September 18, 1931) and fighting continued through much of the winter.

All signs add up to the conclusion that the Japs must try a big new major blow somewhere—if they have a blow left in them.

The toes of their advance in the south seas have been crushed.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur worked a tickler trick on them. Several weeks ago, when all the newsmen around his headquarters were moaning in anguish because he had not been furnished with power to do anything, MacArthur was even then building hospitals and bases to support the attack, which his secreted Australian troops delivered with devastating surprise upon Milne bay, as soon as the Japs occupied it last week.

Tokyo tee-heel in triumph at MacArthur's professed anguish, but his purpose became painfully plain to them when the Aussies came out of hiding and annihilated their Milne forces. It was the first engagement of the Australian troops under MacArthur, and they convinced authorities around here that they have the same thing our men have—the will to win.

Anyone who knows MacArthur's style could tell that he was the personal author of that long official communique issued Sunday night, giving a full account of the Solomon island fray. He might as well have signed it, so clearly did it betray his characteristic terseness, pugnaciousness and clarity (a distinct contrast with naval communiqués previously issued on the same subject).

MacArthur made it plain the big toe of the Jap advance had been cut off in the Solomons. Every cloud has now been chased away from that engagement, except the extent of our naval losses.

The first engagement (August 7 to 10) previously has been described in this column. In the second fight (August 23) the Japs mustered every available vessel they had in that part of the world. Some came from Rabaul, others from nearby bases.

Mr. Roosevelt once idly called the resultant attack only a "reconnaissance" in force, but the navy department announced the Japs had transports with them, and no one goes reconnoitering with troops. In fact, MacArthur disclosed a force of 900 was landed on Guadalcanal island, and all of it met death or capture.

This was clearly an effort by the Japs to recapture the southern Solomons, and it failed, because our bombers knocked out their only two aircraft carriers. The Japs could not proceed without airpower, had to withdraw, leaving us in undisputed control.

Any Pacific map will show you our lines of supplies to Australia have been cleared by this Solomons success. Other Jap airbases are too far back from the steamship routes to do much damage.

Coupled with the Jap loss of Milne bay, the Solomons success also makes impossible the invasion of Australia on the populous eastern side. The Japs will have to get New Guinea, or the Solomons, or both, for bases, before invasion can be attempted hereafter through the Coral sea.

Guiding principle of the Japanese is face-saving. Even the Tokyo broadcasters can see that some of it is required by the toe-crunching they have received. Authorities, who have the south seas area particularly in mind, suspect the Japs will try to muster a larger naval invasion force, and go back into the Solomons and New Guinea. Their second Solomons attack, however, showed they have little naval strength available in that quarter.

They are particularly short on aircraft carriers, since we blasted most of this Jap category out of the water at Midway. They cannot invade without carriers, and when they come back next they will meet our land-based bombing planes from that excellent field on Guadalcanal.

Other points at which they could strike are Alaska and India, but Alaska is foggy and not good fighting territory, while India already is being prepared, by fifth columnist and disobedience activities, to fall into the Jap lap without a costly major campaign.

Consequently most eyes here are trained on the Manchurian-Russian border.



'I' Test

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Even in Salem 9-2-41 time was when a deaf person was also a dumb one:

(Continuing from yesterday.) Quoting further from the biographical sketch: "He (Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet) was overworked, underpaid, and, owing to lack of a fixed policy on the part of the directors, was subjected to many annoyances.

"Although he had brought the institution to a state of prosperity, an attempt to remove him was made in 1823; fortunately for the life of the school it was frustrated, and he kept on, bearing increasing burdens, until April 7, 1830, when, for the sake of his health, he resigned.

"In addition to teaching classes, drilling new teachers, preparing annual reports, and conducting a large correspondence, he had spent a large part of his time in helping to found similar institutions, in delivering public addresses on deaf-mute education, in making appeals to legislatures, and in preaching; moreover, "in most of the organized public movements of the day, his support and active cooperation were considered essential."

"Of his work as a teacher, his son and biographer, Edward M. Gallaudet says: 'His skill in adapting methods borrowed from France to the needs of American children was great. He possessed peculiar and natural endowments for the special work of instructing the deaf, prominent among which was a really marvelous grace and clearness in all kinds of pantomimic expression.

"He was the first to suggest and use in schools for the deaf the language of signs in religious exercises and lectures. His eloquence in this language has never been surpassed and rarely equaled."

"Mr. Gallaudet ended his last S. S.—Asks when to plant daffodils out of doors and when to plant the bulbs for forcing, and which force best.

Ans. Plant your outdoors daffodils anytime from mid-September until October 1.

Bulbs to be forced for Christmas and early January, should be planted in early September. An ordinary flower pot such as used for geraniums is best. Use three bulbs—this includes tulips also—in an eight inch pot. Put a layer of gravel on the bottom and use a mixture of two parts good garden loam, one part leaf mold and one part coarse sand.

Remember darkness and moisture force root growth, and root development forces bloom. A few weeks of this and then change to warmth and light brings on foliage and bloom. About eight weeks develop sufficient root strength for forcing.

King Alfred forces well, but Golden Spur is usually a little earlier. The little, fragrant soleil d'or is also nice. Paper White Narcissus force well in either bowls of water or a leaf mold kept very moist.

After your bulbs are through blooming, give each pot a tablespoon of balanced fertilizer, and keep watering until foliage naturally turns yellow, then withhold water. Remove the soil and bulbs without separating and plant out of doors where they can be undisturbed for a couple of years. The same bulbs should not again be forced.

bers Oct. 1, 1830. Meanwhile he had been invited to inaugurate in Boston the education of the blind in America; to represent the Colonization Society in New England; to accept professorships in several colleges, and to become principal in various institutions, including THE FIRST NORMAL SCHOOL IN AMERICA, and to inaugurate a professorship of the philosophy of education in New York University.

For eight years he acted as agent of an association for the promotion of Protestantism in the West.

"In 1838 he was invited to become chaplain of the insane hospital at Worcester, Mass., and in the same year to accept a similar position in the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. He accepted the latter position, and held it until his death."

Now as to Oregon. Turning to the very well written and arranged official "Oregon Blue Book," beginning with the general index, taking first, "School," then "Deaf," "State," one finds 47, meaning page 47, and there one reads, in part:

"Deaf, Oregon State School for: . . . The Oregon State School for the Deaf was established in 1870. The school admits children of good mentality between the ages of 6 and 21 who are totally deaf, or those who have various degrees of hearing loss and as a result cannot make reasonable progress in the public schools of the state. As most deaf children have a mental handicap of from three to six years, a special course of study is planned for their needs in the preparatory grades. As soon as the second grade (public school) is reached, deaf students follow the Oregon state course of study.

"As it would be financially impossible for the various school districts of the state to provide special teachers and the special apparatus needed to teach the deaf successfully, a central school, where accurate academic and industrial instruction can be given, is provided. Most deaf children complete the course of study in 12 years and then have an 8th or 9th grade education.

"There is no charge for board, books, laundry, etc., but parents are expected to provide transportation to and from school, clothing, major operations, and incidental expenses.

"Every deaf child when enrolled is taught by means of speech reading. Special diagnostic tests in articulation and special tests for the intelligibility of speech are given at regular intervals. In every grade from the first to the ninth a group hearing aid is being used.

"These have been a means of securing better speech, have added vocabulary for some, and have accelerated others in their school work. A few, unable to learn by this method, are taught by means of spelling and writing."

(Continued tomorrow.)

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Radio Programs

These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted here are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.

All radio stations may be cut from the air at any time in the interests of national defense.

11:00—Count Basie Orchestra.
11:30—Johnny Richards Orchestra.
12:00—The Gospel Singer.
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Random Harvest

By JAMES HILTON

Chapter 28 Continued

"So different from Miss Hobbs—but that, I suppose, is because you chose her yourself."

"Or else she chose herself. She was just a girl in the general office first of all, until one evening I was working late and she invaded my private office to ask outright if she could work for me personally. Said she knew the other girl was leaving and she was certain she'd be better than anyone else. After that I simply had to give her either the sack or the job."

"Anyhow, you made the right choice there."

He laughed. "Oh yes, and I soon knew it. She was everything she promised. I've nothing but praise for her. I'd never have made so much money or acquired such style in after-dinner oratory but for her. She's intensely loyal, tremendously ambitious for me, and personally charming. I love her more than most men love their wives. She's guided my career—in fact she's almost made a personally conducted tour of it. I never do anything in politics or business without seeking her advice. She runs Stourton and Kenmore like a pair of clocks—she doesn't care if I'm in or out to lunch or dinner, or if I go to India or South America for six months or merely to Brighton for a weekend. She's everything a man like me could wish for in a wife—always provided—"

He paused and took a drink, then added: "Always provided he's completely satisfied to be a man like me."

"And aren't you?"

He took my arm. "Let's save up something for another night. I'm going to bed, and after all this, I really think I shall sleep. Tell Sheldon not to wake me till the guests begin to arrive."

The guests began to arrive in groups during the following afternoon, but I did not see Rainer till tea time, when he appeared on the terrace to greet the assembly; and from then throughout the weekend I had no chance to talk with him alone.

Nor with Woburn either for that young man, after initial shyness, turned into a considerable social success. Observing him from time to time I felt there was a certain scientific detachment in his obvious effort to make good at his first fashionable house-party (he had told me it was his first, and that he had never mived in that class of society before), it was as if he were exploring himself, discovering his own powers; experimenting with

the careless flatteries, the insouciant attentions that make up the small change of such occasions; finding that he could do it just as well as people born to it, perhaps even a little better after practice.

Woburn, indeed, was clearly a very adaptable and cool-headed young man, and the whole party was a good deal pleasanter for his being always at hand to pass interesting conversational cues to make up a bridge four, to play a not offensively good game of tennis, and to dance with otherwise unpartnered matrons. One could almost read in his face the question too wondering to be smug. Is this all there is to it?

Mrs. Rainer was the perfect hostess as usual, and I should have been lost in admiration at everything she did had it not been a repetition on a larger scale of what she habitually did at Kenmore. All, in fact, was as gay and brilliant and smooth-running as usual, but something else was not quite as usual—and I don't know how to describe it except as a faint suspicion that the world was already swollen with destiny and that Stourton was no longer the world—a whiff of mingling too delicate to analyze, as when, in the ballroom of an ocean liner, some change of tempo in the engines far below communicates itself to the revelers for a phantom second and then is lost behind the rhythms of the orchestra.

The simile was Rainer's as we drove back to London on Monday evening, leaving Woburn and Mrs. Rainer at Stourton. Within a few weeks the same mingling, many times magnified, had to come on a headline commonplace; trenches were being dug in the London parks; the curve of the September crisis rose to its monstrous peak. Rainer lived at his club during those

fatigued days and we were both kept busy at all hours transcribing reports, telephoning officials, and listening to the latest radio bulletins. Diplomatic machinery had swung into the feverish gear of guesswork and divination. Was Hitler bluffing? What sort of country was this new Germany? Would Russia support the Czechs? When would the bombers come over? Every chattering could claim an audience, journalists back from Europe were heard more eagerly than ambassadors; the fact that all seemed to depend on the workings of one abnormal human mind gave every amateur psychologist an equal chance

(Continued on Page 9)

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Brig. G. M. Barnes (above), head of the US army ordnance mission in London, said the British and Americans were producing a secret weapon which would be "a great surprise" to the Germans. (Associated Press Telegram.)