

Cane Berry Information Said Wrong

Misinformation as to cost of producing cane berries in this area has been given the office of price administration as material upon which OPA should base berry prices this year, Willamette Cane Berry Control board members declared at a session Saturday afternoon in Salem chamber of commerce rooms.

Promising to send a representative of the board to Washington, DC, to help set matters straight before the cane berry prices shall be established, the board Saturday wired Sen. Charles L. McNary asking him to arrange an OPA meeting for that representative.

Men at the meeting, who were said to represent 90 percent of the cane berry growers outside the cooperatives, established a fund from their own pockets to guarantee expenses of the trip and authorized William J. Lisfoot to represent them at the nation's capital.

The incorrect information, reportedly given at the request of OPA investigators by a non-grower of cane berries, might well influence OPA authorities to set this year's ceiling at last year's height of eight cents, it was feared. That price, board members declared, would not meet production costs. Immature labor is drawing 75 cents an hour for hoeing in some berry fields, it was declared.

Production of strawberries this year may be anticipated at one-half last year's crop since not only labor but the producers themselves have gone to the shipyards because ceiling prices last year did not pay costs and the cane berry crops may go out by the same route, it was said.

Despite the 12 cent ceiling on strawberries, at least one large wholesale concern was said to have made a fair-sized purchase the past week for 13 cents, with the price written into the contract.

Turk Envoy Goes Home For 'News'

The Turkish ambassador, said an authoritative source, went home for "rest and to renew contacts."

In other signs of invasion fear and stress, a Zurich dispatch to Reuters reported that five persons were killed and 40 wounded in Lyon Thursday night in a battle with German troops and in a French quarter where secret weapons and a printing press were uncovered; the Paris radio reported arrest of seven more "communists" in Bulgaria, and a German report appearing in Stockholm said the allies had dropped parachutists in Bulgaria to encourage revolt.

A London broadcast heard by CBS in New York said that the inter-allied high command in a message to the French people urged that they prepare for their role in an invasion, but to be on guard against German ruses intended "to make you uncover yourselves before the time is ripe."

It added that "the victory in Africa has shown that the German soldier cannot hold when he knows he has his back to the wall."

(King Christian of Denmark, in a Danish radio broadcast recorded by the US foreign broadcast intelligence service, deplored "the recent serious events (sabotage) that have occurred at many places in the country," and warned that such acts have most serious consequences "to individuals and Denmark.")

(Meanwhile the Swiss newspaper, Basler National Zeitung, said Germany's total manpower mobilization scheme was not working satisfactorily, and "there are neither enough jobs nor enough machines and raw materials to occupy all the mobilized manpower rationally and usefully.")

The Russians said Italian garrisons in Yugoslavia had rioted because sick and wounded men were not sent home, and Tass also reported that Rumanian railroads had been turned over to German authorities, with civilian travel forbidden.

There was other trouble in Rumania—a German broadcast from Bucharest said King Michael had the measles.

House GOPs Say Senate Plan Assured

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) Jubilant and confident, house Republicans Saturday claimed sufficient strength to lay the senate-approved skip-a-year tax bill on President Roosevelt's desk by Wednesday, while several democratic foes pinned their hopes on a veto.

The republican shortcut strategy centered around a move to fish congressional action on the modified Ruml bill without sending it to a conference committee for reconciling differences between the senate and house tax measures.

This could be done by adoption of a house motion to recede from its position and concur with the senate.

On the last test, the house rejected the Ruml plan by the slim margin of 206 to 204 before adopting a compromise, cancelling the obligation for the last year of about 90 per cent of the taxpayers. The senate bill, on the other hand, would abate taxes for virtually everyone, cancelling individual levies for either this year or last, whichever are lower.

Some legislators, discounting the republican shortcut plans, said the procedure to be followed probably would take these steps:

1. An agreement to send the bill to conference committee.
2. A floor fight over a motion to instruct the house delegates to accept the Ruml plan. If adopted, such a motion would be tantamount to passage of the bill.
3. Then, if the Ruml plan is approved, a meeting of the conference committee to remove technical "bugs" in the bill.

Confidence Still Voiced

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clarifying with reference to Attu that "setbacks there and at home will only increase our strength," and "in no wise could affect the will to victory and certainty of victory of the Japanese people."

Confidence in official Washington quarters found expression among naval men most frequently today in the remark that "you can be sure the United States would not send a boy to do a man's job."

There still was no indication of the size of the forces involved but it assumed that whatever they were the battle would be costly and the Japanese probably would have to be blown out of every cave and shelter, man by man, before complete consolidation of American positions on Attu.

Public Debt Up, Private Debt Down

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) The public debt reached a new high in 1943, climbing \$45,000,000, while private debt declined \$2,000,000,000 during the same period, the commerce department reported Saturday.

The changes in the debt structure, which stemmed chiefly from economic effects of the war program, the department said, saw the net public debt rise to \$116,000,000,000, while the net private debt dropped to \$113,999,000,000.

Yates Funeral Slated Monday

PORTLAND, May 15—(AP)—Funeral services for James P. Yates, Wasco, former state legislator and Wasco mayor, will be held here Monday. He died suddenly at a relative's home here Friday.

Glider Flies With Engines



Powered by two relatively small engines, a large army cargo glider (above) was successfully flown under its own power by Col. Frederick Dent (center), head of the army's glider program. Col. Dent, Lt. Col. William S. McDuffee (left), area officer for the air forces, and John Parker (right), president of Northwest Aeronautical Corp., builder of the craft, look over the ship after the test at Minneapolis, Minn.—Associated Press Teletext.

IT SEEMS TO ME

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such expulsion. The Japs are not here in such numbers as to be a menace. The expulsion act bars further immigration, and even if it were repealed, the number admitted under the quota system would be insignificant.

It is not necessary to expel the Japanese; the aliens will die in their age, and the native-born, for the most part, will become thoroughly Americanized.

There is another argument against any such drastic treatment, and that is, we want to do business with Asia when this war is over. If the Japs will get this world conquest idea out of their heads we can do business with them, and of course China will be eager for trade. That will mean we must have Americans residing or traveling in the Orient. They must be safe and free to live or travel under reasonable regulation. If we expel all Japanese then we become a "hermit kingdom" as was Japan prior to 1858. It doesn't make sense.

The people in Salem have had association with the Japanese residing here over a considerable term of years. It was the Japs who made Lake Labish from a bog into a garden spot. Their children went to high school and university here, caused little or no trouble, participated in school activities and were accepted as coming Americans. They were all evacuated under the military order, most of them going to Tule lake, and obeyed the order without resistance.

I am going to quote from a personal letter from one of the Japanese American girls written to Salem friends. This girl went to high school and college here. She writes:

"You ask how we are getting along here in camp. We have no complaint. We are well treated, comfortable quarters and plenty of food; but we do miss our friends in Salem and long for our former home.

"It is needless to say we are very much disturbed and frightened regarding the possibility of being expelled from this country after the war, and have heard this would apply to us American-born as well as our parents.

"How could this be? My brothers are in the army fighting for America. This is my country, my Oregon and Salem my home. I love them beyond all else. I know nothing of my parents' homeland, their religion or their mode of living. I have not a single thing in common with the people there. This may sound heroic, but the thought that I might be forced to give up the flag I love, the only country I know, and the freedom I was born to, in exchange for life in a strange land, among strange people whose customs and religion I abhor,—well that here would be preferable. I know this is the feeling of a great many of us."

This is a Japanese American from Salem expressing her own feelings. I know of others equally loyal to this country of their birth. Most of the Japanese Americans (outside of those going back to Japan for education) are growing up Americans in spirit as well as dress. Assuming the war is settled on a satisfactory basis I think the Japanese should be permitted to come back and resume residence here. We got along all right with them before, and can again—if the passions of race prejudices are not fanned to flame.

Emden Lashed By US Airmen

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ploded just ahead of an American formation.

"A few seconds later we would have been in that very spot," said Maj. L. E. Lyle of Pinebluff, Ark., pilot of the Flying Fortress "Yardbird."

Thus to date no American plane has been bombed out of the air, although the Germans have tried many times.

Hardly had the American bombers returned to their bases when strong formations of RAF bombers escorted by fighters swept over northern France to attack airfields at Caen and Foix. The escorting planes shot down seven enemy fighters and lost six of their own number but all of the bombers returned safely.

Three of the enemy craft were downed by the fighter command's top scoring wing sector, which destroyed its 1,000th German plane.

100 Japanese Airmen Bomb New Guinea

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repulsed the enemy and counter-attacked sharply. Last reports were that the battle was swaying back and forth with the enemy still attempting to drive the allied force out of their advanced position.

The Japanese ground attack opened at dawn as nine of their bombers, escorted by 15 fighters, hammered allied troops which were not protected from the air.

Then the dive bombers came in. That was the largest dive bombing force the Japanese had employed since 41 raided Buna several weeks ago.

At Wau, allied troops also lacked air assistance but the 20 high-flying enemy bombers, escorted by 14 fighters, failed to cause damage or casualties with their bombs.

"Preliminary reports from Bobdubi were that, despite the lack of interception, the enemy raiders caused only slight casualties, possibly due to the jungle covering enjoyed by the Australians and Americans.

Navy Clerical Policy Rapped In Congress

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP) The navy is using more than 4000 physically fit men in Washington clerical positions, a house naval sub-committee reported Saturday in demanding their replacement so they can go to sea.

"This large group of men who have met the high physical standards of the navy is performing purely clerical functions on shore while in other parts of the country the selective service system is taking men with physical handicaps and with families," the committee said.

"There is no apparent justification for this practice, and the retention in Washington of any substantial number of healthy, young enlisted men seems inexcusable. This is particularly true in the light of the present shortage of men qualified and eligible for active duty."

The committee, headed by Rep. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), gave this picture:

"A typical enlisted man in Washington works on the day shift, is a yeoman performing clerical work as he did before joining the navy, usually he had no sea duty, but is qualified for it. He is about 26 years of age, a high school graduate, and has been in the navy for less than a year.

"Despite the acute shortage of men of this calibre, and through no fault of his own, he continues pounding a typewriter, filing and shuffling papers far from the scene of battles which will spell ultimate victory in this war."

Pilot Forced To Bail Out

EUGENE, May 15—(AP)—Capt. Edward Mansfield, flying a training plane from Tucson, Ariz., to Salem, got lost in bad weather over the Cascades Friday night and bailed out. He landed safely southeast of Cottage Grove. The plane wreckage was found this morning.

Mansfield, whose home is San Marino, Calif., is a former U. of Oregon student.

250 Enter Silverton Pet Parade

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Arthur Gottenberg, commander of Delbert Reeves post of the American Legion, and Frank Powell, chairman of the parade.

Prizewinners in order of placement were: horseback rider, Marvin Totland, Marian Reed, and Carol Long; most original costume for girls, Eloise Moppin, Priscilla Jackson, Dorothy Herzigstead and Dorothy Williams; most original costume for boys, Bobby Frank, John Ryan and Bruce Monson; best dressed pet, Carol Long's burro; best stunt, a realistic tank made of cardboard entered by Waldo Amstutz and James Schwab; chicken prize, Mary Beth VanCleave, Jack Moon and Sharon Porter; goats, Joyce Ludviksen, Geraldine Nenn, Arline Goodrich; sheep, Katherine Campbell, Harold Thomas, Dale Peterson; small pets, Mary Morley, who entered a goldfish; large pets, Marvin Totland, entering a pony.

Rabbits, Glen Morley, Gale Jackson and Robert Olson; best chickens, Bobby Alfred, Peggy Monson and Patrick May Campbell; dog with the shortest tail, Darlene Jewell; cats, Donald Edwards; miscellaneous fowls, Joan Neiland, Alice Scheraga and Florence Butts; decorated doll buggy, Anne Rice, Karen Alfred, Shirley Ann Greenfield; best decorated tricycle, Sharon Jenkins, Kay Carol Bergerson and Richard Sorenson; reddest haired girl, Barcia Twilliger, Nellie Harrington and Reba Jewell; most freckles, Rita Uelmaan; most freckles among boys, Jerome Bergett; miscellaneous animals, Monte Colby, Ward Blakely and Bobby Goodall.

The best decorated baby buggy, Darlene Jeffrey, Maxine Morrison and third, Barbara and Beverly Morrison; decorated bicycles, Diane Hobart, Billy Achatz and Lowell Brown, Jr.

The rural school entering the best feature was Central Howell with Dorothy Carpenter chairman of that entry. A special award was made to Lloyd Traasen for his representation of Norway.

Prizes for cats, Jacquelyn Johnson, Beverly Anderson and Jean Bartch; best float, Barbara and Beverly Grossnickle, Waldo Amstutz and Jeanell Gottenberg; pigeons, George Weisner, Duane Setness and Glen Morley; youngest boy, Larry Norton, 3; youngest girl, Beverly and Barbara Morrison, 15 months.

Dogs for girls, Glorine Colby, Mary Tuggle and Kathryn Johnson and dogs for boys, Rollin Ohlssonand, Duane Bloch; reddest headed boy, Robert Edwards.

Interpreting The War News

By GLENN BABB
AP War Analyst for The Statesman

One major phase of the war ended last week in a smashing allied triumph and another was opened auspiciously. Africa, second largest of the continents, has been cleared of the last vestiges of axis resistance and the whole expanse of its Mediterranean coast became a springboard for the invasion of Europe. The forces of the United States began the march on Tokyo by the comparatively short, direct north Pacific route by a landing on Attu, at the western tip of the Aleutians.

Both these developments represented major strides toward ultimate victory. And the week provided proof that allied leadership is charting that course well in advance of the armies. Winston Churchill, in Washington for his fifth conference with President Roosevelt, said that "march after march must be planned as far as human eye can see." The time is approaching, he said, when the allied armies "will have advanced across the seas into deadly grapple on the continent" of Europe.

The Washington conference also provided evidence that heavy blows against Japan were being prepared. In Churchill's train came Marshal Wavell, commander in chief in India, and his naval and air associates. This pointed strongly to a campaign—perhaps in the autumn—to sweep the Japanese from the Bay of Bengal, recover Burma and reopen a way for the United Nations to move to the rescue of their most sorely beset member, China.

There was no reason to believe, however that the master plan of concentrating primary attention on Hitler had been altered. But it appeared that the growing power of the United Nations, carried higher week by week on the awe-inspiring flow of weapons from the war industries of America, had reached the pitch where offensive could be undertaken in nearly every theater. It was clearly indicated, therefore, that the war against Japan was shifting from the holding stage to that of attack.

Newsman Tells of Air Fight Over Amchitka When Jap Patrol Fell Into Trap

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

AMCHITKA Island, Feb. 18—(Delayed)—(AP)—Dear Boss: I went up on a ridge in the center of the island today, just to be able to say that I had looked at the Bering Sea and the Pacific ocean at the same time. I can say it now, but I have to admit they look exactly alike, both on the cold, gray and stormy side.

The fighting planes which patrol duty today. Part of the idea was to simulate the daily patrol that has been over the island from our bases to the eastward, just so the Japanese, should their observers be watching, would assume that everything was today as it has been before.

Therefore, at a little before dusk, the patrol came down and the planes were refueled.

Tojo fell for the bait.

Just at the time when herebefore our fighters have been coming down for the night on another island, leaving this one unprotected for the night, eight fighters went up from here tonight.

They were just well into the air when the alarm gun sounded as an outpost spotted Japanese float planes coming in from the west.

Our fighters, led by Major Clayton (Swede) Larsen, of Fargo, ND, were in two flights, four of them at medium height, four hiding out in the highest clouds.

The Jap planes, two float-mounted Zeros, headed straight into the trap, carrying bombs they intended to drop on this base as they had done eight times before.

Major Larson and his wing man, Second Lieutenant Kermit Beary, of Edison, Kansas, dived on the first Zero. The Jap had only time to jettison his bombs into the sea. Then Larson's guns raked him; and while his plane commenced falling apart, Beary added a burst from his own gun. The Jap plane burst into flame and plummeted into the sea two miles from the Pacific shore of the island.

For us—thousands of us, watching from every hill in the Garrison area—the fight was simply repeated bursts of aerial gunfire, followed by one bright comet of flame falling from a cloud. The wind was beginning to rise again, but you could hear the yelling above the sound of it. These ground troops had been waiting a long time to see one Jap die.

The second Zero, according to Major Larson, turned tail for home as soon as the American attack began. He fought viciously, sending bursts of tracer bullets just under Larson's plane as the major maneuvered for position. He rolled to avoid Beary, turned quickly trying to get away from Second Lieutenant Elmer J. Stone of Glendale, Calif., and First Lieutenant Roy L. Carr of Pocatemo, Miss.

None of his maneuvers did him any good. One after another the four bombs raked him, turned, came back and raked him again. At the end of the 15-mile chase, the Jap pilot, then only two hundred feet off the water, slumped forward over his controls and the Zero dove into the sea.

Far above, four other fighters—First Lieutenants Kenneth W. Saxhaus of Wahpeton, ND, and Dennis Crip of Lexington, Ky., and Second Lieutenants George Ruddle of South Gate, Calif., and George S. Arbutnot of Manifest, La.—felt cheated because neither of the Japs tried the traditional maneuver of attempting to out-climb the American planes.

That's all there was to it, boss. Just a quarter-hour of fighting that could be seen from the hills of Amchitka. But it was enough. It was enough so that most of the people on the island took time out from fixing gun positions and building roads to cheer

40 et 8 Wreck Initiates 16

Sixteen "goofs" received the rough treatment which makes "wreck" the appropriate name for a 40 et 8 society initiation, as Marion county voiture 153 held its annual spring blowout Saturday night at the Marion hotel. Attendance was swelled by the presence of a large delegation from Portland.

Ira Pilcher was chief wrecker, ably seconded by Oliver Huston, Rex Kimmel and Ethan Grant. Fred Paulus' version of the "Farewell Address" was a highlight of the performance. R. D. "Woody" Woodrow, chef de gare of the volume, presided at the dinner which revived the "wreck's" victims. Dr. Ernest, past grand chef de gare of Oregon, was a visitor.

The "goofs" included one man now in the armed services, Lt. Don Campbell of the navy, of Portland, and the commander of Rome post in Portland, Nate Cipolla.

Others initiated were Ira Boye, Frank Grimm, Isaac N. Bacon, William Paulus, George Estes and L. V. Benson of Salem; R. A. P. Yeoman of Independence, Charles Johnson of Stayton, and Ernest Holton, A. W. Hune, Paul Hanson, Walter Molin, Nicholas Childs and S. W. Bryant of Portland.

Air Colonel Host to Arab Student Group

A US ARMY BASE IN TUNISIA, May 15—(AP)—Lieut. Col. Graham W. West of 2364 S.W. Market street Drive, Portland, Ore., was host to a group of Arab school children recently.

West, commanding officer of a US fighter unit, granted a request of a teacher in a French Arabic school, Hedi Ben Ibrahim, to permit his pupils to inspect American planes.

The 15 boys in the class, from 6 to 12 years old, were perfectly disciplined, waiting patiently to inspect the plane two at a time. The teacher was permitted to climb about the cockpit, inspect radio equipment and try on a parachute.

He took notes on everything, explaining he intended to explain everything to his pupils in a classroom lecture.

"Our soldiers in North Africa used to be the sightseers but now the tables have turned," West said.

Hot Springs Food Parley Opens Tuesday

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP)—The first of a series of united nations conferences on vital problems growing out of the prewar period of economic and political nationalism and the war itself opens at Hot Springs, Va., next Tuesday, where representatives of 43 governments begin discussion of ways of freeing the post-war world from want of food.

It will be the first world gathering of governments on a truly global scale since the swansong session late in 1939 of the league of nations—a body that failed to establish and maintain a system of world political and economic order.

Described simply as a conference on food and agriculture, the hot springs parley could turn out, its sponsors say, to be one of the most significant gatherings of its kind in history. It could, they say, point the way to a new world order—an order providing a much higher standard of living for millions whose lives are plagued by hunger, ill health and ignorance.

The basic problem facing the conference is the fact that upwards of two-thirds of the world's peoples subsist on diets inadequate for healthful and productive living. Paralleling this condition is the existence of food productive resources ample to provide all with plenty of good food if ways could be found to harness them.

Often in the past, huge supplies of food accumulated in warehouses, unused because hungry persons did not have the money to buy them. As a consequence, the producers of foods themselves went in want of industrial products because they could not sell the products of the soil.

As indicated by the agenda of the conference, the food parley will try to work out ways of solving this seeming dilemma of want amid potential plenty.

Youth Council Sets Protest Of Pinballs

When the city council meets Monday night possibly to consider, among other pieces of business, the proposed ordinance which would legalize within Salem's corporate limits games and devices, designed for amusement, and hitherto banned under the so-called "pinball ordinance," at least one group of opponents to the measure will be sitting in the seats of the audience.

A delegation from the newly formed Salem Youth council, representing young people of churches of the city, has been assigned to attend the session, and will be ready to give its reasons for objecting to the games, officers of the new organization have indicated.

Printers Get Salary Boost

SEATTLE, May 15—(AP)—Approval of pay increases for the typographical employees of six northwest newspapers—four in Oregon and two in Washington—was announced Saturday by the regional office of the office of war information.

The announcement, over the signature of Dr. George B. Noble, regional W. L. B. chairman, asserted the increases were in line with the "Little Steel" formula allowing a 15 per cent increase over pay earned January 1, 1941.

The announcement of the increase included:

Portland—Journal Publishing Co. and Oregonian Publishing Co. and Typographical Union No. 58 agreed 170 employees get wage increase of .067 cents an hour for day work and .137 cents an hour for night work, retroactive to January 1, 1943.

Daily Journal of Commerce and Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58 agreed to .066 cents an hour wage increase for day work and .136 cent an hour for night work, affecting 12 employees, retroactive to January 1, 1943.

Salem, Ore.—The Capital Journal and Typographical Union No. 210 agreed to wage increase of 6 1/4 cents an hour, affecting 13 to 15 employees, retroactive to January 1, 1943.

Wound Came When McNair Forgot Rule

WASHINGTON, May 15—(AP)—The general who is responsible for teaching soldiers to keep down, out of line, forgot himself and a piece of shrapnel found its mark.

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, commander of the army ground force, admitted this Saturday in relating his experiences in north Africa, where he was wounded in action. But, he had an excuse—he thought he was protected from the crest of a hill.

McNair told at length about young soldiers, in battle for the first time, advancing while standing up despite the continual repetition in training of instructions to crawl when moving under fire.

"We'll have to pound that even harder," McNair told a press conference.

Then came this inquiry: "Were you standing or lying down when you were wounded, general?"

"Who?" asked McNair. "Oh, I was standing."

But, he added, he thought the crest of the hill was sufficient and had "miscalculated my defilade." The word "defilade" is used to describe protection against enemy fire or observation.

When Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi handed Dr. Morton E. Peck a plaque last night designating him as the "outstanding scientist" of Oregon, they honored Jesse Peck, too. At least, so it seems to many of Willamette university's alumni.

For she, too, is a scientist. With her young husband she set out in 1905 on a wedding trip that lasted three years, and took them into Central and South America to study the flora of those parts of the globe.

At Willamette, I think she must have been one of the faculty wives who introduced "firesides" before they became the official professional form of entertaining and becoming acquainted with students.

Was there ever a biology major who didn't go to the Peck's now and then? And some not students in that field, walking by the homey looking house set back from the green lawn, just casually went in to get acquainted, I'm told.

When Prof. set out to gather specimens for his herbarium, Mrs. Peck went along and contributed to that collection, too.

At Willamette we found both the Pecks younger than their years. A companion in The Statesman office suggests that the outdoor life they have shared may have much to do with this youth which clings even after retirement following long years of service to the old school. They found youth, too, through understanding and interest in that which was young, whether it be plant or animal or student, I suppose.

To remark upon the honor a wife receives when her husband's work is recognized is, after all, a bit unnecessary. Especially is this a fact in the case of the Pecks. For doesn't he write poetry that bespeaks a happy life filled with love as well as science?

ON the HOME FRONT

By ISABEL CHILDS

Now she has the satisfaction of knowing that the scholars of the state recognize what she must have long ago realized.