

# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.  
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### Air Freight Limits

The dimensions of the new Kaiser-Hughes cargo plane are almost staggering: wing spread, 320 feet; length, 218 feet; gross weight, 400,000 lbs.; fuel capacity, 8000 gals. But in terms of cargo-carrying capacity the figures are diminutive: 60 tons.

The initial enthusiasm over the Kaiser suggestion of swarms of cargo planes has cooled considerably as the facts became known. It was learned that it would take more tankers to furnish gasoline for cargo planes than any possible saving could be made in use of surface vessels. Nor is there any more positive assurance of deliveries, because the crack-up rate of aircraft is still heavy; and it is logical to believe the nazis would try to use fighters to break up fleets of cargo planes.

OWI has issued a report which shows that in the postwar period even though we have great expansion of air freight, the surface equipment, trains, boats, trucks, will have to do the heavy end of transportation. It says that for a clipper carrying 8 1/2 tons of freight from New York to England, with refueling required in Newfoundland, it would take more than two surface tanker loads of gasoline delivered to Newfoundland and England to permit air delivery of a cargo which one surface freighter could carry across.

The air freight rate will necessarily be high. Now it averages 40c a ton mile. Rail freight averages around a cent a ton mile; water transportation much less than that. This means that air freight will be limited to high value goods or perishables. During the war, cargo planes are invaluable in making quick deliveries, often to inaccessible spots, jumping the water gaps and mountain ranges. After the war airborne freight will expand enormously, without a doubt; and costs will decline with increased volume and improved efficiency in planes. But the more prosaic methods of moving goods will still be needed, and will still haul the mass commodities which are the basis of manufacturing and commerce.

### War Administration

Raymond Clapper, one of the country's best columnists, has stopped off in London after his trip to Sweden to see a neutral country, one of the few left in the world, in action. He returns to London after an absence of two years. The evidences of the fateful blitz are still there—open areas of rubble, gaping water-filled craters, walls minus window glass, boarded-off wreckage. But the people, he finds, are in different mood. There is now the calm assurance of victory, rather than the expression of bulldog tenacity which carried the British through the luftwaffe's terrific punishment.

But one thing which Clapper reports is of particular significance, and that is he finds the same functionaries at work in the various government offices. At the information office, where he checked in, the same clerks and officials are on the job; so he picks up where he left off, just as though he had been away on a two weeks vacation instead of for two years. In this country, as he remarks, bureaus are cleaned out of their personnel over the lunch hour. A government official doesn't know when his "head will roll." Even the highest officials never seem quite sure of the permanence or extent of their power.

The Roosevelt rule of trial and error surely doesn't work in wartime: there's too much of both. Our war administration is largely an improvisation. It operates like an experiment, subject to change at any moment. As time goes on agencies should get through the period of "shake-down cruise" and operate on a firm basis. Whether we will reach that happy day before the war's end is problematical. If there is one field which needs thorough study and planning before the "next war" it is that of internal administration. The present fumbling has been costly in time and money, beyond our comprehension.

### 'What's Cookin'??'

The allied world as well as the axis sits on the edges of its chair waiting for the next great development of the war. Summer comes apace in the northern hemisphere, the best weather for fighting. Ground is dried out in Russia. Skies are clear everywhere except in Burma where the monsoon period is on. Armies and fleets everywhere are poised for combat.

The signs all point to an imminent allied thrust in the Mediterranean probably aimed first at the island defenses of Italy; Sicily, Sardinia, Pantelleria; perhaps also at Italy; and (again perhaps) at Crete or even Greece. Of course if Turkey comes to our side, the drive may be made across the historic Hellespont.

But do not ignore the Pacific theatre. The weight of American navy and army strength is in the Pacific. It is highly improbable that we will let the summer pass without striking another blow at Japan—cleaning up the rest of New Guinea, capturing the Jap base at Rabaul, or heading north by way of Timor and Celebes into the rich East Indies.

The present pause in the several areas of combat is merely the pause of preparation preceding the storm of shot and shell.

### Opinions of Lewis

Listen to this: Harry Bridges in his report to the longshoremen's union convention, brands John L. Lewis "a black disgrace to the laboring men and women of America," and hurls the epithet of "traitor" at him.

But Gladys Shields in her "Coffee Cut Clatter" in the Jefferson Review, pays her compliments to John L. Lewis very, very, thus:

"A bunch of skunk cabbage and poison oak to John L. Lewis from us. We can think of better gifts, but this is most ladylike, if one must be a lady."

### Pinch on Tires, Gas

The pinch is coming on gasoline and tires. The chief enforcement attorney for Oregon's OPA office speaks out plainly and says "no one has a moral right to do any pleasure driving at all." A spokesman for the petroleum administration declares plans are being made to extend the eastern states' ban on pleasure driving to the whole nation because of the necessity of conserving gasoline for war purposes.

Even more serious is the tire situation, especially in truck tires. For months now trucks have been rolling along, getting replacements or retreads without much difficulty. Now warehouse reserve stocks have been cleaned out, and receipts from factories are only a "drop in the bucket" compared to demand. The prospect is that many logging trucks will be laid up for lack of tires. For passenger cars, grade III tires, which are chiefly used tires, are said to be "virtually non-existent." Synthetics are not yet in production on a scale to give much relief. Recapping stocks are likewise very short.

All this simply adds up to the fact that motorists will have to conserve their tires, and for lack of gas will have to reduce their traveling. They are doing it in the east; evidently we must come to it here. It will be a full year before synthetic tires swing into large production. People will have to stay home or travel "on their uppers" for another year.

Military demands come first; agricultural and industrial next; personal, last. Only by rigid conservation of rubber and gas will we be able to skin through and do the essential jobs. This is just another way in which the war is pinching.

## News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The government and labor are proposing (Wagner-Dingell bill) to bring security to the people of this country by taxing them \$9,000,000,000 a year on a promise to pay unemployment, old age, medical and maternity assistance to those who need them in uncertain future years.

This \$9,000,000,000 of taxes would be invested in government bonds. Thus it is evident that the scheme will provide no more assurance to anyone than the security of government bonds.

But the people of this country already have invested their savings patriotically in government bonds not only toward the winning of the war but to provide for themselves just exactly what the AFL government plans—security against old age, unemployment, ill health, and maternity if such a matter develops.

It is also clear therefore, that a far greater assurance of security could be attained today for all members of the AFL and all other citizens by government steps to assure the repayment of war bonds in dollars worth just as much in the purchase of bread, meat and clothing, as the dollars they have poured into these bonds.

These are the primary steps to gain security, although they are not mentioned by the liberals promoting the taxing-insurance will of the wisp. The liberals pursue a distant Utopia, while ignoring the abyss in front of them.

This abyss is pointed out in all its dark depths and immediate nearness in a new book by the impartial authority Harold G. Moulton, of the Brookings Institution. It is entitled "The New Philosophy of Public Debt." It sets forth the policy being schemed within the government by the national resources planning board, federal reserve board advisor Alvin Hansen, and advocates of the Keynes endless debt theory (including apparently also the capitalist Fortune magazine).

These people want ever larger public debts, apparently without limit, built on and on up by the deficit financing of vast public works budgets. They even believe the debt is not a debt as it is owed by the people to the people.

They call it an asset, not a liability and the more unpayable it becomes the more they like it. The only limit even suggested by Hansen is that the debt can safely go "beyond double the national income if necessary." Keynes mentions none.

Dr. Moulton rightly concludes such fantastic finance would destroy the solid financial foundations of this country, that international reconstruction would then rest on quicksand—and he could have said that all the security of all the people would thus be destroyed.

Mr. Roosevelt and Treasury Secretary Morgenthau have taken the Moulton view. I had not noticed it at the time, but Dr. Moulton has discovered that Mr. Roosevelt said in his 1944 budget that this prospective war "debt of \$210,000,000,000 can and will be paid."

Moulton also quotes Morgenthau: "The rise in federal debt means that both principal and interest must be paid later out of higher taxes."

The implication of Moulton's book is that Messrs. Roosevelt and Morgenthau must be held to their promises and not allowed to fall victims to the Keynes theorists in their midst.

People in the street do not think of these things in connection with social security, although they are the primary essence of it.

Unless the people are alert to the manner in which their dollar can be depreciated by price increases and their bond investment dissipated by spending, it is easily conceivable this nation will eventually face financial difficulties.

Nations do not go bankrupt. When their debts have grown so vast that they cannot raise the money to pay the interest on it by taxation, they issue paper currency or inflate the price level.

By such inflationary processes, they can wipe out a debt, and indeed everything of value in the country. If they depreciate the value of the dollar to 25 cents by a 75 percent increase in prices, they wipe out three-fourths of the burden of the debt.

Thus, if the liberals will consider first things in seeking security, they will banish from their councils, and the government's, the theories of Mr. Roosevelt's planning board and the Keynes promoters. They will safeguard the social security of government bonds by working for three objectives:

- 1.—A good job, a good wage for all who will work.
- 2.—A stable price level which guarantees the security of wages and war bond buying.
- 3.—Repayment of the war bonds in which the savings of the people are now largely invested.



We're Getting a 'Bang' Out of This!

## Today's Radio Programs

### KSLM—TUESDAY—1190 Kc.

- 7:00—News.
- 7:30—Rise 'n' Shine.
- 8:00—News.
- 8:30—Morning Mood.
- 9:00—Orchestra.
- 9:30—News Briefing.
- 10:00—Tango Time.
- 10:30—Pastor's Call.
- 11:00—Uncle Sam.
- 11:30—Farm Home Program.
- 12:00—Music.
- 12:30—World in Review.
- 1:00—A Song and A Dance.
- 1:30—Hills of Yesterday.
- 2:00—KSLM Presents.
- 2:30—Millamette U. Chapel.
- 3:00—Organalities.
- 3:30—News.
- 4:00—Hillbilly Serenade.
- 4:30—Movies.
- 5:00—Lum 'n' Abner.
- 5:30—Music.
- 6:00—Isle of Paradise.
- 6:30—Announcer's Choice.
- 7:00—Four Novelties.
- 7:30—Broadway Bandwagon.
- 8:00—KSLM Concert Hour.
- 8:30—Mexican Marimba.
- 9:00—Music.
- 9:30—Teatime Tunes.
- 10:00—Homespun Ties.
- 10:30—Stop, Look! Listen!
- 11:00—Novelties.
- 11:30—Tonight's Headlines.
- 12:00—Evening Serenade.
- 12:30—Soldiers of the Front.
- 1:00—News.
- 1:30—Texas Jim Lewis.
- 2:00—Roytona Karavan.
- 2:30—War Fronts in Review.
- 3:00—Music.
- 3:30—Suspense.
- 4:00—Don Allen and His Orch.
- 4:30—Sweet Night.
- 5:00—Serenade.
- 10:30—News.

### Next day's programs appear on comics page.

- 8:30—Stories America Loves.
- 8:45—Aunt Jenny.
- 9:00—Kate Smith Speaks.
- 9:15—Big Sister.
- 9:30—Romance of Helen Trent.
- 9:45—Our Gal Sunday.
- 10:00—Life Can Be Beautiful.
- 10:15—Ma Perkins.
- 10:30—Vic and Sada.
- 10:45—The Goldbergs.
- 11:00—Young Dr. Malone.
- 11:15—Joyce Jordan.
- 11:30—We Love and Learn.
- 11:45—News.
- 12:15—Bob Anderson, News.
- 12:30—William Winter, News.
- 12:45—Bachelor's Children.
- 1:00—Home Front Reporter.
- 1:15—Uncle Sam.
- 1:30—Mountain Music.
- 2:00—Newspaper of the Air.
- 2:15—This Life of Mine.
- 2:30—Keep the Home Fires Burning.
- 2:45—News.
- 3:15—Songs.
- 3:30—Treasure Hunt.
- 3:45—News.
- 4:00—Raffles.
- 4:15—Sam Hayes.
- 4:30—American Melody Hour.
- 4:45—News.
- 5:00—Jerry Flannery.
- 5:15—John B. Kennedy.
- 5:30—Reddy Brown.
- 5:45—News.
- 6:00—Burra and Allen.
- 6:15—Herbert Hoover.
- 6:30—Congress Speaks.
- 6:45—John B. Kennedy.
- 7:00—I Love A Mystery.
- 7:15—Harry James Orchestra.
- 7:30—Lights Out.
- 8:00—Al Johnson.
- 8:15—News.
- 8:30—Newspaper of Mutual Benefit.
- 8:45—Five Star Final.
- 9:00—Wartime Women.
- 9:15—Air-File of the Air.
- 10:15—Music.
- 10:30—Orchestra.
- 11:30—Orchestra.
- 11:45—News.
- 12:30 to 2 a. m.—Music and News.

### KEX—BN—TUESDAY—1190 Kc.

- 6:50—We're Up Too.
- 7:15—Victory Gardens.
- 7:30—National Farm and Home.
- 7:45—Western Agriculture.
- 8:00—Life and the Land.
- 8:15—Music of Vienna.
- 8:30—News.
- 8:45—Gene and Glenn.
- 9:00—Society Club.
- 9:15—My True Story.
- 9:30—Breakfast at Sardi's.
- 9:45—Sausage Talking.
- 10:00—The Gospel Singer.
- 10:15—Andy and Virginia.
- 10:30—The Baby Institute.
- 10:45—Woman's World.
- 11:00—The Mystery Club.
- 11:15—Sam Lawson's Knights.
- 11:30—News.
- 12:00—Livestock Reporter.
- 12:15—News.
- 12:30—What's Doing, Ladies.
- 12:45—Uncle Sam.
- 1:00—Music.
- 1:15—Labor News.
- 1:30—Steve Merrill.
- 1:45—Kneess With the News.
- 2:00—Club Matinee.
- 2:15—Music.
- 2:30—Men, Machines and Victory.
- 2:45—News.
- 3:00—The Escorts.
- 3:15—The Sea Hound.
- 3:30—Dick Tracy.
- 3:45—Jack Armstrong.
- 4:00—Captain Midnight.
- 4:15—Hop Harrigan.
- 4:30—News.
- 4:45—Spotlight Bands.
- 4:55—Sports.
- 5:00—George Fielding Elliot.
- 5:15—Grace Fuld.
- 5:30—Red Ryder.
- 5:45—Carl Godwin, News.
- 6:00—Lum and Abner.
- 6:15—Duffy's.
- 6:30—Talent Time.
- 6:45—Down Memory Lane.
- 7:00—Music.
- 7:15—This Nation at War.
- 7:30—This Moving World.
- 7:45—Bal Tabarrini and His Orch.
- 8:00—War News Roundup.

## Interpreting The War News

By GLENN BABB

AP War Analyst for The Statesman

The air fighting over the long Russian front has reached a pitch of intensity which indicates that this preliminary phase of the great battles of 1943 is near its end. Moscow reports that 752 Nazi planes were knocked down last week and red army fliers are hammering airfields and gathering points for the huge forces the enemy is bringing to the front. Berlin tells of heavy assaults on soviet war industries and communications behind the front.

It is difficult to see how the opening of the 1943 summer offensive can be much longer delayed. Most authorities believe the attack will come within a few days and that Hitler will make it. Already the season is late for his purpose. He began the big push of 1941 on June 22 and found that the weeks before winter's coming were too few for his main purpose, the capture of Moscow. Last year he began a little earlier, delivering the big blow in the Kharkov area on June 11, and again winter came before he could achieve any of his major objectives.

This year his urgency is even greater; if he is to stave off disaster through a victory in the east he must win it before Russia's western allies compel him to divert the major portions of his armies to meet the blows with which they hope to crack his fortress of Europe.

In spite of the propaganda emanating from Berlin suggesting that the American armies may withhold their offensive in the east, that to remain on the defensive would be a sign of strength and not weakness, the overwhelming consensus of informed opinion is that Hitler must attack Russia. He must, as Winston Churchill said, make his "supreme gambler's throw" in the form of a third attempt to destroy the red army. There are strong indications that the blow may be delivered in approximately the same region as last year, somewhere along the Kharkov-Kursk sector some 300 miles south of Moscow. The first objective may be Voronezh, beyond the Don.

That was the avenue followed last June. Voronezh was reached after four weeks of heavy fighting but in that sector the Germans got no further and when the tide turned last winter they had to abandon that hinge of their southern front. Joseph Stalin disclosed last autumn that Moscow itself was the main goal of the enemy's 1942 drive. Apparently it had been the intention to wheel the main forces to the north somewhere beyond Voronezh and drive upon Moscow from the south and east.

But this plan broke down, apparently because Hitler could not be satisfied with one objective but had to try at the same time to grab the oil of the Caucasus and win the prestige he hoped would come from the capture of Stalingrad, the city named for his adversary. This year it is unlikely that the field marshals who have taken over from Corporal Hitler will permit any diversions from the primary goal, seizure of Moscow and destruction of the red army.

If there are to be diversions it is Russia's western allies who must supply them. The allies' chief purpose for 1943 must be to enable Russia to withstand the terrible blows that will be aimed at her. Thus it probably will be found that any attacks from the south or the west will be designed to serve the double purpose of diverting some of the 218 divisions Hitler has arrayed against the soviet union or opening or safeguarding the routes by which planes, tanks and war supplies flow to the Russian armies.

This reasoning points to the Mediterranean and Norway as logical theaters for the chief allied actions of the summer.

## 'American Bred'

By FRANK MELONEY

Chapter 19 continued

"Look here," he said good-naturedly, "leave the Friends out of this. They're having a hard enough time getting along as it is. Nobody's buying Great Danes these days, and he hasn't done much winning with the foreign competition I've brought in."

Brenda laughed—one of those tinkling laughs that never quite come off.

"Ah, now I know why you bought an American bred dog! You went soft hearted and wanted to help them out. I'll bet you paid a pretty price for the creature."

"Just the usual. And it wasn't a gesture. She's a flyer."

"Do tell me what you saw in her," Brenda coaxed.

"Well," Christopher began, she's got everything; dark eyes, splendid tuck-up, perfect hind-quarters—it's a joy to see her get—"

As he spoke he remembered the picture of Rowdy and Gretel racing across the lawn at Broadfields, with Ann standing beside him watching. Ferver crept into his voice in spite of himself. "She beautiful," he summed up simply.

"What's her name?"

"Ann." It slipped out unconsciously. He could have kicked himself around the block. Pulling Brenda's leg, he'd tripped himself good and proper.

Brenda laughed again, this time with less tinkle. "Ann? The dog's name. There were claws in her voice. "Or—" She let it hang in mid-air.

This was the real Gestapo touch. Christopher felt himself become entangled in a helpless rage. Brenda was no longer his wife, but she possessed some secret power of vexing him; he could cope with her only to a certain point. "Oh, cut it, Brenda!" he implored. "I'm not in love with Mrs. Freund if that's what you're driving at."

Brenda's eyes opened wide. "Darling, I'm talking about the—Ann." She repeated it reflectively. "A rather undistinguished name for show purposes. Or aren't you going to show her? Best breeding, perhaps?"

"B-o-h," said Christopher briefly. "And her name's Gretel, in case you'd like to know."

"Oh, I thought you said 'Ann'." Brenda smiled. "Sorry, my mistake. You know, Chris," she digressed, "if you cared less about dogs and more about other things, we might have made a success of our marriage."

"If you'd given me something to care more about than dogs, you might be right," he flung

at her. "I'm not in love with Mrs. Freund if that's what you're driving at."

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out impatiently. "Oh, let's not talk about it, what's the sense of raking up what's past and done with?"

"A lot of sense. Babies and a house full of dogs with the upholstery always full of hairs and slobber, could never really satisfy you, Chris."

"It's come near it."

"All right, Sweet, we won't argue it. Let's be friends. Let's always be friends. There isn't anything I wouldn't do for you. Which reminds me—" She patted his hand. "You're so obvious, darling, the way you're on pins and needles to get away, but it'll only take a minute. What about the puppy sweepstakes?"

"Well, what about them? Yes, I do have to get away. I'm late for an appointment."

"In Connecticut?"

"What do you want to know about the sweepstakes?" he demanded. "Stick to one thing, can't you?"

"I am," she assured him. "Look, Sweet, don't think that because you were generous enough to give me Crestview, I'm going to be mean and ball things up for you. What I mean to say is, the show has been held at Crestview for so many years; it would be silly to change all the plans at this late date just because you've bought another place."

(To be continued)

## T SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

all the government is a "silent partner" in the trade to the extent of many hundreds of millions of dollars in tax revenues each year.

Or the commission might hoist its prices to hold its profits up, assuming it # not under OPA jurisdiction. And the tax on pin-ball and juke boxes will provide some revenues, though hardly the \$1,000,000 held up as bait.

There remains the device of issuing liquor certificates against anticipated receipts, which has been used in the past. There undoubtedly would be a ready market for a certain quantity of such certificates, but the state treasurer and banks would naturally want to see a reasonably certain payday on such paper, for which the promise would not be too bright in view of dwindling stocks of liquor.

Or public welfare expenditures may not run as high as was indicated. Never in the state's history has the per capita income been so high, the demand for workers so great, or employment even by infirm and aged so readily obtainable. If a man in his 70's can make \$5 to \$10 a day, as many of them are, and feel they are contributing to the winning of the war, there's no attraction in going on the pension rolls at a meagre \$30 or \$40 a month. For those who are in need and cannot work larger grants are necessary because of higher living costs.

The situation emphasizes the warning made by the federal social security people some months ago, that it was a mistake for Oregon to depend on one source exclusively for its welfare funds.

One correspondent to this column from Corvallis suggests that liquor revenues be covered into the general fund, and appropriations for welfare be made from the general fund. That would do away with gearing pensions for grandpa on how much his son or grandson drinks. The relation would be close even then because the amounts involved, both in liquor income and welfare outgo are so large. But it might seem a bit more "respectable" to have the money come from the "anonymous" source of the general fund.

There isn't the slightest doubt that the governor, the budget director, the state treasurer will keep close watch on developments. A special session may come, but it's too early to regard it as a certainty.

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

CHIN-UP PICNIC

To the Editor: Chin Up Club of Oregon is holding an all day picnic Sunday, June 13, at 10 a.m. in the Odd Fellow's hall, corner High and Court streets, Salem, It's in the same building that the Grand Hotel is in. If you are disabled you are welcome to spend the day with them, all you have to do is bring some thing along with you to eat, and they will be put together. Expect to have dinner at 12:15 p.m.; program at 1:30 p.m. also a few other speakers. Your attendants are welcome to come with you, no steps to climb.

Any one who is not disabled is most welcome to attend their program at 1:30 p.m.

The Chin Up Club of Oregon is made up by physically handicapped people of all ages, at present they have 109 definite members. There's no membership dues, only a three cent stamp for reply when you are writing to club headquarters.

Be sure to listen to Radio Station KSLM Salem, Wednesday, June 9 at 12:30 p.m., and Friday, June 11 at 9 a.m., you may hear some thing about the Chin Up Club.

If you are interested and want to be a member, write to Miss Beth Sellwood, President, Chin Up Club, Route 2, Box 338, Salem, Oregon.

BETH SELWOOD  
President, Chin Up Club,  
Route 2, Box 338,  
Salem, Oregon



It's taste that tells  
And gives Master Brand flavor  
Fine ingredients plus skill  
Bring out all the flavor.

