

The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING CO.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

Meat 'Beefs'

The Statesman has not said very much editorially about the "meat situation." There have been so many to offer diagnosis and cure that it seemed additional comment would only add to the confusion. Radio commentator Fulton Lewis had his slick scheme to give everyone meat. Spokesmen for the meat industry have volunteered their ideas on what is wrong. Congressmen, editors, columnists have all made their contributions. Now our columnist to the right, Paul Mallon, tries his hand at simplified analysis of the "situation." From perusal of his copy we are not certain that his contribution is very illuminating.

It is true that the cattle and hog population on the farm is greater than ever before. This is the livestock grower's response to demand and to patriotic appeal. This means that sooner or later all this livestock will come to market. There is no place else for it to go. When stuff is ready for market it goes to market. Growers will not hold on to cattle and pour expensive feed into them for very long after they are marketable. The hogs, which can be fattened and marketed in much shorter term than cattle, are coming to market now in big numbers. Cattle take longer, and the complaint has been that cattle were being rushed to market unfinished, and not fed up to proper weights. The claim was that the margin in price allowed for feeding was not sufficient. If cattle are being withheld from the market now, and are being fed, consumers will get more and better beef a little later.

It is also true that the uncertainties over subsidies have interfered both with cattle marketing and packing operations. The shutdowns of local packing plants were due in part to exhaustion of quotas at the end of the second quarter. Given a settlement of the subsidy matter, marketing of cattle will be resumed. What the civilian consumer gets will depend on the quantities the military services take; and we know their demands are increasing.

Mallon is all wrong on his corn-hog idea. The wide spread between the corn-celling price of 1.07 per bushel and the hog price has encouraged breeding and feeding of hogs. Corn marketed as hogs brings about \$1.35 a bushel. Spring farrowings were up about 20 per cent over 1942. So growers are not "dumping" their hogs. Average weights of hogs marketed in Chicago have been increasing.

The real trouble in meat production is developing feed supply rather than price or marketing restrictions. The corn and wheat surplus is melting fast, and protein feeds are not sufficient. So the food administration is discouraging any increase in poultry production, and suggesting some reduction in fall pig-farrowing.

The interjection of government in the livestock business has been for two purposes: first, to increase production, which is being accomplished; second, to hold down prices to consumers, a very difficult undertaking if the first object is to be attained. As a matter of fact the growers of beef cattle and swine have been treated pretty well. There is no ceiling on their selling prices; and the fact there were no ceiling prices on meats at retail and a free market for meat on the hoof has given the packers a squeeze.

The immediate necessity is to settle this subsidy business, up or down. When that uncertainty is ended the various elements in the meat business will know where they stand, and act accordingly. Meat production is at maximum levels for available feed supplies. The rest of the problem is a matter of pricing and rationing. That will always be difficult; but from our own observation we are of the opinion that meat distribution is better since OPA began rationing than it was before. And the people ought to take some comfort in the fact that there are 78 million head of cattle and 73,000,000 head of hogs on the farms. The meat will be coming along, and we'll get our share AFTER the army and navy take their cut.

YWCA's have long recognized the need for parlors where their women guests might receive male callers; but the YWCA at San Francisco has seen and seized its golden opportunity. It is providing a small marriage chapel for service men. It is doing a good business, too, as brides come from all parts of the country and are at a loss on how to hold their weddings in a strange city. Salem women have come forward on similar occasions and helped out with wartime weddings.

Eugene had one of the biggest segments of the NYA program, which is now being liquidated. Not much local grief is reported by a Register-Guard newsmen who made a check-up. He concludes: "If the situation in Eugene is typical of that in other cities, congress has saved the American people \$45,800,000." And the administrator admits he will have no trouble placing his students in jobs.

Oregon welcomes home its senior senator, Charley McNary. It will best express that welcome by giving him time for a rest at his farm north of town. After nearly two years of strenuous work in Washington he deserves and doubtless needs a good rest. He hasn't invented a "better mouse-trap," so the world shouldn't beat a path to his door. Let him enjoy a real vacation.

A financial advertisement offered State of Oregon bonds due in 1938 on a 1.30 per cent yield basis, and State of California bonds due in 1937 on a 1.40 per cent yield basis. This shows the value of conservative policies in public finance. Higher credit rating means lower interest cost.

In Edinburgh, Scotland the authorities have resorted to whippings of juveniles in an effort to stop their thieving. Six to 12 strokes of the lash are the punishment. Earlier parental chastisement might have been a better preventative.

OWI Conforms

The initial moves of Palmer Hoyt in taking over the domestic section of OWI are sound and practical. First, he has discontinued all pamphlets and booklets and posters, announcing he would rely on established media—newspapers, magazines and radio. Second, he has named an advisory committee of able newspaper editors with whom he will counsel.

As to the first decision—that will save the government hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will remove the criticism that OWI was being used to propagandize for Roosevelt's fourth term by means of pamphlets. The established media accept the responsibility of carrying news to the public, and get it to them in the quickest possible time, by radio and daily newspaper, supplemented by weekly and monthly magazines.

On the second move—that should keep OWI's operation fresh, giving him the day-by-day criticism of men whose business it is to handle and distribute news, men who know the feeling of the public and have made a success in the news field.

Hoyt's start is encouraging. Maybe OWI will get somewhere now.

Salem provides playgrounds and swimming pools for children's recreation; but it isn't duplicating the provision made by Mansfield in England, of a dozen donkeys for children to ride in lieu of vacations-in-the-country.

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

WASHINGTON, July 7—This country has the greatest population of cattle and hogs in all its entire history now, at a time when slaughter houses are going out of business in droves, housewives are unable frequently to get beef and pork at the butcher shop, and the value of beef rationing points had to be increased by the government because of shortage.

The cattle population is about 78,000, and hogs 73,000,000, both more than enough to furnish half a cow and half a hog for every man, woman and baby in the United States.

The cattle population is 3,000,000 over last year and 12,000,000 above normal (1939) while hogs actually are 13,000,000 above last year and 23,000,000 above the same normal.

The enigmas of why you cannot often get the minimum rationed amount is generally attributed to administrative inefficiencies—or, as a Norwegian farmer put in a letter to Senator Shipstead, "Too much forth and back talk in Washington."

But no one seems to have explained in simple, unargumentative language just what has happened so the public can understand it. Take beef for instance. Messrs. Prentiss Brown and Jesse Jones announced weeks ahead that roll-back subsidies would be paid to processors to inspire meat production beginning June 15. The government would pay the meat packers a bounty out of the treasury so they could pay the farmer more and thus induce the farmer to send more meat to market.

But when June 15 arrived, the government forms which the packers were to fill out to get this money, not even had been printed and distributed by the government. These have been printed by now, and partly distributed, but the uncertainty as to congressional approval of the subsidies scared the packers out of increasing the price to the farmer.

Indeed, the price of beef fell \$1 to \$1.25 per hundred pounds about three weeks ago, and the farmers naturally are sending fewer and fewer cattle to market (total price has been \$16 or \$17 on high grades). The packers themselves are frozen against a fixed ceiling price of meat and, therefore, cannot pay the farmer enough to bring in the cattle.

Frequently of late, little items have appeared in the newspapers about packing plants here and there losing thousands of dollars a week in their operations due to this cause. An industry report indicates only nine out of the 39 packers in Detroit were operating this week.

The situation on hogs can be just as simply presented, minus all the intricate, detailed orders and counter orders of government administrators. The government fixed the corn price at \$1.07 per bushel, and then fixed the feeding price of corn to hogs at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel by its price on finished hog products.

The farmers naturally are not going to feed hogs. They have been dumping their surplus hogs on the market lately in order to avoid feeding and because warm weather makes hog care in summer difficult. Some have to be washed daily with warm water, and there is a shortage of feed. Yet the closing of slaughter houses keeps even this plenty from fully reaching the people.

The situation holds the price unduly low to the farmer and is forcing disposition of hogs which should be kept for winter supply.

Congress is threatening to go to the extent of passing a law forcing the administration to move the corn price up to \$1.37 in order to encourage feeding and provide a more orderly condition.

Here you have two opposite results of the same managed economy. A shortage of beef in the face of almost plenty, has been promoted by inefficient price management. A dangerously over-plentiful supply of hogs caused by the same mistake.

The original price fixing policies were such failures that the administration openly conceded them as such in moving to try subsidies.

But these failures have been aggravated sharply by the six weeks of argument over subsidies, and now there is no one here who will say that these matters can in any way be satisfactorily straightened out even if the subsidies start working, and even if a single over-all food production chief tries to start smashing bottlenecks.

This experience should be enough to prove, even to national planners, that post-war national economic planning like this is impossible. Our methods of production and distribution are like a high brick wall built gradually by years of custom and experience in details.

When you try to pull a brick out here and there, you weaken the whole structure to the point where it totters and may fall down upon you and destroy you.



Training for the Main Bout

Today's Radio Programs

KSLM—THURSDAY—1390 Mc.	Next day's programs appear on comes page.	5:30—Concert.
7:00—News.	8:00—News.	5:45—News.
7:30—Rise 'n' Shine.	9:15—Guillermo Gale.	6:00—Battles.
7:30—News.	9:30—Musical.	6:15—News.
7:45—Morning Moods.	10:00—Serenade.	6:15—News.
8:00—Secret from Linger.	10:30—News.	6:30—Easy Aces.
8:30—News Brevities.		6:45—Tracer of Lost Persons.
8:30—Tango Time.		7:00—Stop, Look and Listen.
8:30—Pastor's Calls.		7:00—Major Bowes.
9:15—Uncle Sam.		7:00—Harry Flannery, News.
9:30—Marion County Farm Home Program.		7:00—News.
9:45—Music.		7:00—Cecile Brown.
10:00—World in Review.		7:00—Major Bowes.
10:00—A Song and Dance.		7:00—Stage Door Canteen.
10:30—Music.		7:00—The First Line.
11:00—Swing.		7:00—News.
11:30—Hits of Yesteryear.		7:45—John B. Kennedy.
12:00—Organalita.		8:00—Love a Mystery.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.		8:15—Harry James Orchestra.
12:30—Mid-Day Matinee.		8:30—Death Valley Days.
1:00—Lum and Abner.		8:35—News.
1:20—Ray Noble's Orchestra.		9:00—For You.
1:30—Mildred's Melodies.		9:15—Gardening This Week.
1:45—Big Sister.		9:30—Mayor of the Town.
2:00—Isle of Paradise.		10:00—Five Star Final.
2:15—US Army.		10:15—Wartime Women.
2:30—Music.		10:30—Air-7.
3:45—Broadway Band Wagon.		10:30—Music.
3:00—KSLM Concert Hour.		10:45—Woody Herman.
4:30—Langworth String Orchestra.		11:00—Manny Strang Orchestra.
4:15—News.		11:25—News.
4:30—Feature Tunes.		11:30—6:30 a. m.—Music and News.
4:30—Gall Rm. Accordian.		
5:15—Let's Reminisce.		
5:30—Strings of Melody.		
6:00—Tonight's Headlines.		
6:15—War Commentary.		
6:30—Evensong.		
6:45—Popular Music.		
7:00—News in Brief.		
7:25—Music.		
7:30—Keystone Karavan.		
8:00—War Fronts in Review.		
8:15—Music.		
8:45—Lawless Twenties.		

Interpreting The War News

By GLENN BABB
AP War Analyst for The Statesman

Conflicting Moscow and Berlin versions of the origin of the three-day-old battle on the Orel-Belgorod front in Russia make wholly clear only one aspect of what may be the most crucial conflict of the war in Europe.

If it is what Moscow says it is—the beginning of a long awaited third Nazi attempt to blitzkrieg Russia out of the war—it has been launched under a significant change in German propaganda technique. It is being pictured to the German public as a defensive fight, not a Nazi offensive.

That has one distinct advantage. If Moscow is correct and the Nazis have started a new power drive but are checked short of any decisive results again, the result still can be Nazi-heralded at home as a victory.

Certainly there is yet to come from Berlin any echo of the buoyant confidence of impending complete and final victory in Russia which was so marked in 1941 and 1942. That might mean that German military professionals, not Herr Hitler and his propaganda crew, are in the saddle this time.

Yet it also must reflect very grave apprehension on the part of the German high command as to how the war-weary German public might take another military defeat piled on top of the Stalingrad disaster, the Tunisian debacle and the fact that Italy and Germany itself are being ripped by Anglo-American bombing attacks day and night on an ever rising scale with no more than feeble token reprisals by axis air power.

So far as developments on the Orel-Belgorod front are yet recorded by either side, they lend full color to Russian insistence that another Nazi attempt to smash through to the Don or beyond is in progress. They tend to bear out reports that substantially half of the more than 300 Nazi and satellite divisions on the Russian front are concentrated on the southwest approaches to Moscow and the

Orel-Kursk hinge between the central and southern fronts.

The attack seems a three pronged drive. Its left flank appears based on the Orel salient, its center pressing against the Kursk sector and its right surging eastward in the Belgorod area. Some progress in each area is Russian-admitted or German-claimed.

What that looks like on the maps is a new and wide pincer move against Voronezh on the upper Don, the stumbling block to the last Nazi drive at the indicated hinge between Russian armies of the Moscow bastion in the center and those of the southern soviet command. The Russian stand at Voronezh and along the general line of the Voronezh-Yelets railroad to the head waters of the Oka river east of Orel deflected the 1942 drive from Moscow and sent it down the Don valley to Stalingrad.

That Nazi break-through to the upper Don was made on a relatively narrow front between Kursk and Kharkov. This time the base seems to have been widened northward to Orel for the purpose of turning the Voronezh-Yelets-Oka front while the southern jaw of the pincers pushes forward in the Belgorod sector.

The essential fact about this battle, however, is that on this July 7 the Nazi thrust is still more than 100 miles distant from the Don at its closest point on the anniversary of the Berlin claim that Voronezh had been captured. The north and south pincer jaws are even farther away, from 125 to 150 miles.

By any reckoning, there remain not more than 12 weeks of certain good fighting weather for the Germans in that section of south central Russia.

That limits rigidly the time on which Nazi generals can count to gain any final results in Russia.

For that reason if no other, the Orel-Belgorod drive cannot yet be set down as a full scale Nazi offensive, nor its real significance be appraised.

'American Bred'

By FRANK MELONEY

Chapter 23 Continued
"Oh, I don't expect we'll be meeting in the ring," Christopher smiled good-naturedly. "I'll be thankful if we take our class today."

"Oh, the poor Baron's death—" Brenda made a business of looking sad. "It'll be a shame not to have a Wain dog out in front at the final judging. Except that there will be a Wain dog," she added softly. "I mean, it's all in the family."

Christopher wanted to tell her that he'd have none of Konstantine's monkey meat under his kennels, but he refrained.

"Oh, and before I forget," Brenda gave out as a parting shot, "your Miss Rivers certainly has adopted the Wain touch with the claim price she's set on her dog."

"She's not my Miss Rivers," he retorted angrily.

Brenda gave her tinkling laugh. "Well, things are serious with you. You needn't bite my head off. She's somebody's Miss Rivers, and I just made her yours in a manner of speaking."

"You're a person of hasty conclusions, Brenda."

"I hope you prove me wrong," she returned. "Well, anyway, good luck—" She waved archly.

Christopher ploughed on thru the sales like a preoccupied thundercloud. Brenda made him angry, and he wanted to wring Ann's neck, which was rather ridiculous, since being angry at Brenda should, by all that was logical, make him want to wring Brenda's neck.

After a man's made a mess of one marriage, he's prone to look into his soul before jumping in to another one. He'd been looking into his soul pretty ruthlessly, on and off, and he didn't like what he'd found. There was a lot of room for improvement. Well, maybe that was the silver lining to a second marriage—practice makes perfect.

On the other hand, he wasn't the sort to go around snatching engaged females out of other men's arms. Still, if this Barton fellow wanted to hold on to a girl like Ann, he wasn't going about it the right way. For one thing, he ought to have been here with her today. The thought that Tom Barton might show up did not dissipate the gathering thunderclouds.

He found Hans polishing Gretel as if she were a brass door-knob. "Can you get along with-

out me? I've got to see someone."
"Sure. Didn't I work on her all yesterday?" Hans smiled.

Christopher strode off in the direction of the steward's office. He knocked on the door. A tattersall waistcoat with a chubby little man inside it looked up from a desk. Christopher made short shift of his business.

"I'm Christopher Wain. You have a Dane on your lists owned by a Miss Rivers, and entered with a claim price of five thousand dollars."

The chubby little man was ready to smooth Christopher down. "Yes, yes, it's ridiculous," he proliptated hastily. "First time the dog's been shown. Slipped by while we weren't thinking." He waved to a group of reporters and camera men in a corner, and made a series of little fat clucks with his tongue.

"I agree with you," Christopher said loud enough for the newspaper men to hear. "I'm claiming the dog at that price. That's the way I like to pick them."

There was a gasp from the tattersall waistcoat. There was a gasp from the reporters. "This is getting to be a real story," one of them announced.

"You call this a sotry?" Christopher scoffed. "This is just the beginning."

He could have kicked himself as he left the steward's office. Paul and Ann had prepared a beautiful spot for themselves, and he had walked in and usurped it. Well, if jackasses were in the making today, he was going to be one of them. But at least he was going to get a dog and a wife out of it!

The moment this show was over he was going to go ahead with the figurative wringing of Ann's neck and then he was going to bundle her and her highly publicized pooch into his car, and head for some other state. He tried to remember which of the neighboring states would serve his purpose. New York and Connecticut were out—they apparently didn't believe in hasty marriages. Maryland was in the wrong direction. He'd have to look into the question of Rhode Island. . . .

Chapter 23
Paul had picked a private little corner for himself, and fitted it out with a collection of pails, towels and instruments worthy of a field hospital. Ann watched his sure, swift strokes. There was something of genius in what he was doing.

(To be continued)

The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

HERE ON PROBATION

To the Editor:

I noticed some very harsh criticism of our governor in Statesman Safety Valve July 2. Well, our governor must make the best of a bad situation. When we lay the old folks at the governor's door it is evidence we have repudiated our responsibility. The old folks are with us always. We can do them good whenever we choose, and don't blame our sins on Snell.

I am past 78 and I have seen liquor benefit old folks. Our doctor ordered me to get liquor for my wife time and again. Both liquor and tobacco have their legitimate use, why blame them if some nitwit abuse them? Now I would like to ask Sister Rockhill a question. Why did Jehovah plant the forbidden tree in the midst of paradise or why did he not tell Adam to dig it up root and branch and burn it before he created Eve? You know it was that forbidden fruit that brought all these evils on us, or was it?

We are here on probation to exercise self-control. Whether we are capable of ruling our own spirit, and this would be impossible without the forbidden fruit and free will. Anyone that rules their own spirit will have their own hands full, not much inclination to rule others. God gave us free will and governments are instituted to protect us in those rights, so dictators and prof cranks and intemperate or drunkard cranks do not infringe on those rights.

Let us be honest with ourselves, get the facts, that look them in the face whether we like them or not. Too many of us deceive ourselves. We imagine that we have much faith when we merely look things for granted.

A. P. KIRSCH,
Rt. 1, Stayton, Ore.

Today's Garden

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Mrs. F. N. asks if there are any seeds she may sow now for autumn flowering. Listed as autumn bloomers from seed sown in July are salpiglossis, cosmos, Lobelia and stocks. Special attention must be given watering if these are to bloom in autumn. Small aspidragon plants—if you are lucky enough to have them—set out now and kept growing vigorously will bloom in September. If you happen to have some late flowering gladioli and plenty of water for irrigation, set these out now. Glads, too, must be kept free from disease and growing well throughout the season. The name holds true of dahlias. Unless one can water these two plants, it is very little use to plant them late in the season. In fact, unless one is prepared to irrigate thoroughly, do not plan for much summer bloom. Arrange your bloom for spring and very early summer and then again for autumn bloom.

Mrs. S. T. complains of no roses during the summer because of lack of irrigation and fears they will not bloom again in autumn.

Last autumn I visited a large commercial rose garden which had neither been watered nor sprayed during the summer months. I saw a number of lovely blooms. In fact, the roses seemed to be almost better. The stems were stronger than were many which had been irrigated. But unless you can irrigate, do not plan much on summer roses. Personally, I like to have roses dusted during the summer if at all possible. It throws them into autumn with better foliage. If you cannot irrigate, then keep the weeds out and loosen the ground whenever it becomes crusty.

The Distinctive

In a beautiful engagement ring the distinctive thing—the all important thing—is the Diamond.

Be certain that the Diamond you place upon the finger of your love is as perfect as the thought behind it.

Stewart & Son
Manufacturers

CREDIT IF DESIRED