

By Charles Sprague

The place names, Cannae and Capua, recently in the news stir fuzzy memories in the minds of men and women who sometime or other have studied Roman history.

The British eighth army captured Cannae on the eastern side of the Italian peninsula several days ago; and Capua was the scene of violent fighting last week as the American fifth army sought to secure a bridgehead across the Volturno river.

The odd thing about Hannibal is that all we know of him comes from his enemies. As one of his biographers, William O'Connor Morris writes: "We do not possess a letter or a dispatch of this extraordinary man; we have no Carthaginian records to tell us what he was; we know of him only from the reports of his enemies, who, while they could not deny his powers, feared and hated him through a succession of centuries."

Hannibal, as you recall if you brush the cobwebs out of your memory, led his armies out of Spain and across the Alps, getting his African elephants across rivers on huge rafts and over the high passes of the mountains, though not without loss.

Buyers Were There, but Not Farmers

The customers were there but the farmers weren't—that was the situation on the opening day of the Salem Farmers' market Saturday.

Fred Lee of Lake Labish, with a truckload of celery and other green vegetables probably did the biggest business, but was sold out early in the day.

Air Offensive Setting Stage For Invasion

The aerial offensive against Germany appears now to be entering the stage of preparation for an allied invasion of western Europe.

Attacks constantly increasing in force and frequency probably can be expected from now on against those industries and arsenals essential to Germany's development of reserves for the critical campaign which will start when Anglo-American armies thrust across the English channel.

Louis Lachmund Funeral Monday

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Monday from St. Paul's Episcopal church for Louis Lachmund, long prominent in business and political circles here, who died Friday afternoon in Salem.

FOUNDED 1851

Salem, Oregon, Sunday Morning, October 17, 1943

Weather

Friday maximum temperature 68, minimum 54. Saturday river -3.2 feet.

Price 5c

No. 175

J. L. Lewis '3 Fronts, One Cause,' Asks End Of Strike Salem War Chest Slogan

FDR Sets Up Board for Rail Wage Demands

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 — John L. Lewis, asking striking coal miners to go back to work, told them today he thought the war labor board would approve next week an industry-wide contract lengthening the working day and boosting average earnings about \$1.75 a day.

In telegrams sent to local unions in Alabama and Indiana, the United Mine Workers' president declared that this was his "considered personal judgment" as to the board's probable action.

He urged the 25,000 miners idle in the two states to go back to work on Monday.

Other principle labor developments:

President Roosevelt established a new, three-man emergency board to reconsider wage demands by 1,100,000 railroad workers—the shophmen, maintenance-of-way men and other so-called non-operating employees.

Officials of the Kearny, N.J., yard of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock company said 85 steel handlayers who have been out since Monday had been notified of their dismissal.

Many workers still were idle at the Cramp Shipbuilding company yards, Philadelphia, where 2000 walked out Friday. Management representatives said they were unable to say exactly what was the situation.

WLB called on Lewis last night to ask the striking coal miners to return to work, and followed up today by sending orders to the miners to "return to work forthwith."

The union had not authorized the strikes which followed the govt. (Turn to Page 2—Story B)

Gripsholm Docks With Jap Nationals

By PRESTON GROVER MORMUGAO, Portuguese India, Oct. 16 (AP)—The Swedish exchange ship Gripsholm, carrying Japanese nationals from the Americas, arrived here today to repatriate 1500 US nationals, Latin Americans and Canadians who reached this port yesterday on the Japanese liner Teia Maru.

Transfer of the repatriated nationals is expected to take about a week.

Passengers in the T-to-Z name group were allowed today to take their personal luggage off the Teia Maru. This section of the alphabet was chosen because it happened to contain the exact number of people that officials of the Japanese ship wanted to handle at the moment.

This correspondent talked to a number of passengers aboard the Teia Maru and the Americans, especially, expressed a desire for fruit, basketful of which later were supplied.

A limited number of passengers were allowed by the Japanese officers to come ashore to the restricted 50-foot zone around the gangplank to meet friends or to stretch their legs. A Japanese official stood at the head of the gangplank saying yes or no to the passengers, depending on the case they put up to come ashore.

A specially favored few were permitted to be guests of the consuls ashore.

The special craving for fruit was shown particularly by those who lived in the Philippines where fruit is plentiful. One hungry passenger nabbed a basket intended for another. Fruit abounds on Mormugao, especially bananas, limes and guavas.

The heat bore down considerably on the passengers, but they were buoyed up by the prospect that the transfer to the Gripsholm would begin late in the afternoon or early tomorrow.

Kicker-Off



BISHOP BRUCE BAXTER

Congressmen Seek Stronger Postwar Stand

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (AP)—Fresh moves developed in congress today for a more stringent postwar policy resolution that would require United Nations action to set up a world organization with military powers to suppress future aggression.

Appealing to the senate for prompt action on the postwar collaboration measure, Chairman Bloom (D-NY) of the house foreign affairs committee declared that congress in 1910 took a "far stronger" stand for outlawing war than the proposal presently contemplated.

Simultaneously, a senate bloc assailed the postwar resolution approved by a senate foreign relations subcommittee as "vague in its commitments," and proposed alteration of a section which advises "that the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with free and sovereign nations in the establishment and maintenance of international authority with power to prevent aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

The group's proposed substitute advocates: "That the United States, acting through its constitutional processes, join with the other United Nations in the establishment and maintenance of an international organization to promote cooperation among nations, with authority to settle international disputes peacefully and with power, including military force, to suppress military aggression and to preserve the peace of the world."

Senator Ball (R-Minn) told reporters the group wants the words "free and sovereign nations" eliminated because it was felt their insertion in the resolution prepared under the direction of Chairman Connally (D-Tex) of the foreign relations committee, "can only be interpreted as a limitation on the parent authority."

In a formal statement, the group (Turn to Page 2—Story A)

'Kickoff' Breakfast Tomorrow Officially Opens Drive Soliciting

Their slogan "Three Fronts, One Cause," their minimum goal \$85,000, workers in the Salem United War Chest will officially commence solicitation early Monday following a "kickoff" breakfast at 7:30 a.m. at the Marion hotel, at which speakers will be Bishop Bruce Baxter, Charles A. Sprague, who is president of Oregon War Chest, and Jesse Gard, who was chairman of the highly successful 1942 campaign.

In actuality the solicitation has been under way for more than a week, for the pre-campaign gifts committee headed by Lowell Kern has virtually completed its task, workers in some of Salem's industrial plants have been interviewed, and in at least two rural school districts near Salem the campaign is already "over the top."

As a departure from past custom, there will be no report luncheon on the opening day, so the various teams will be working in the dark in so far as totals are concerned until Tuesday noon. At that time the report luncheon will be held in conjunction with the Kiwanis club luncheon and Frank B. Bennett, Salem school superintendent, will be the speaker.

Loyal Warner, campaign chairman, pointed out Saturday that the \$85,000 goal is the absolute minimum and that the local, state, national and international agencies should be supported to the extent of \$100,000 by Salem people.

He pointed out, on the other hand, that the \$85,000 figure is to be raised in the Salem school districts, aside from possible special gifts from outside. For in the 25 rural school districts contiguous to Salem, though their campaign is under Salem United War Chest direction, all of the funds collected go to Oregon War Chest and there is a separate quota of \$7500 for this area. In West Salem also, the Salem organization will supervise but Polk county will receive credit for the amount raised.

When the campaign is under way it is a race between various teams. In Salem the teams, their captains and quotas are:

Automotive and transportation, J. C. Carle, \$6500. Contractors, Fred Anunson, \$12,000.

General gifts, Carl W. Hogg, \$11,000. Governmental and education, George Alexander, \$12,000.

Industrial, A. C. Haag, \$16,000. Mercantile, Elton Thompson, \$12,000.

Professional, Charles Huggins, \$2500. Women's division, Dorathia Steustoff, \$10,000.

Chairman Warner expressed appreciation Saturday for use of the campaign headquarters office room at 455 Court street, donated by Jack D'Arcy.

Volturno Battle Mounts in Fury; Melitopol a Second Stalingrad

Stand or Die Order By Hitler

Russians Pound On Gomel, Kiev; Capture Villages

By JUDSON O'QUINN

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 16 (AP)—Gen. Feodor Tolbukhin's south Russian army wrenched firefely - resisting Germans from block after block of battle - shattered Melitopol, gateway to the Crimea, killing 2000 nazis as one of the bitterest struggles of the war today entered its fifth day.

Fifty miles to the north a Soviet relief army, slugging its way toward Melitopol, captured several hamlets in an advance of three to six miles.

There was new fighting at the Soviet bridgehead southeast of Kremenchug on the middle Dnieper where Soviet units were declared to have cracked the German lines and captured several settlements and over 250 prisoners.

North and south of Kiev where the Russians were fighting toward the Ukrainian capital, over 1000 Germans were wiped out, said a Moscow communique recorded by the Soviet monitor. In one week's fighting there the Russians said they beat back over 200 German counterattacks, wiped out over 8000 Germans in a step-by-step advance, and destroyed 176 tanks, 187 field guns and over 400 machineguns.

Gomel was another objective of heavy fighting as the Russians closed on the White Russian town from the north and south. Eight hundred Germans fell yesterday, the bulletin said, and big guns duelled throughout the day and night.

The Melitopol fighting, which rivaled Stalingrad for intensity and bloodshed, saw the Germans hurling waves of men and machines into the maelstrom despite their losses. Forty German (Turn to Page 2—Story E)

Jap Diet to Deal With Air Defense

By the Associated Press The Berlin radio reported from Tokyo yesterday that the Japanese diet which will convene on Oct. 25 for its 84rd ordinary session will deal mainly with economic measures dictated by requirements of air defense "such as transfer of factories, offices and civilian population from exposed to sheltered areas."

There was no explanation of the term "sheltered areas."

Reds Threaten Entire Front



The Russians have shattered Germany's southern defense line and are now threatening all along the line from Gomel to the Crimea. Possibilities of a breakthrough at any point of the German line (shaded area) are illustrated by white arrows. (AP wirephoto.)

Russia Willing to Discuss Postwar Politics, Holds 2nd Front Chief Business

By HENRY C. CASSIDY

MOSCOW, Oct. 16 (AP)—Russia is willing to discuss postwar political and economic problems as well as military issues at the forthcoming three-power conference in Moscow, but holds that the matter of "the second front" should come first, the official government newspaper Izvestia indicated today.

In a front-page article reflecting assurance that an accord can be reached on both political and military questions, Izvestia declared the allies are cooperating successfully and expressed confidence that they would continue to do so.

The article appeared amid growing indications of a generally warm atmosphere for the conference of foreign ministers.

(The exact date of the conference has not been announced.) Izvestia, as did the official communist party organ Pravda earlier this week, insisted that military questions must come before other problems at the parley.

"Undoubtedly," said the paper, "the question of a decisive reduction in the length of the war and of victory in the shortest possible time is tied up inseparably with the problem of opening a second front in western Europe."

Although Pravda had said that Soviet frontiers or the status of the Baltic states could not be discussed, Izvestia did not mention these points, and the tone of today's article was generally optimistic and conciliatory.

Izvestia emphasized the Soviet point of view that the most important immediate issue is "to cut down the length of the war." This has become the most popular current slogan of the Soviet press.

"Of course," said Izvestia, "questions of post-war organization are very important to the allied countries, and it is necessary even now in a period of war to prepare and settle many economic and political problems."

Terry Allen Commanding 104th Division

CAMP ABBOT, Ore., Oct. 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Terry De La Mesa Allen, colorful former commander of the First division, which fought across Tunisia and Sicily, has taken command of the 104th division now on maneuvers in central Oregon. Fourth corps headquarters announced today.

Allen, who holds the silver star for bravery and the purple heart from the World war, was in command of the First division when it spearheaded the counter-attack at Kasserine pass in North Africa.

Allies Smash Forward

Germans Renew Aerial Support In Desperation

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Oct. 16 (AP)—Allied troops smashing forward all across the Italian front have wrested two vital road junctions and ten other towns from the Germans, who were reported officially today to be counter-attacking savagely and renewing their aerial support in a desperate effort to break away from close quarter combat.

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Vichy radio, quoting German sources, said today that the allies have landed new reinforcements north of the Volturno estuary along the west coast of Italy. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

The battle north of the Volturno river reached a new high point of fury as the Germans lashed out repeatedly with terrific counter-assaults designed to disrupt the allies long enough to permit an orderly Nazi withdrawal, but the American fifth army struck back with such speed and power as to upset the enemy's plans.

(Radio France at Algiers said in a broadcast recorded in London that the Germans north of the Volturno were in full retreat.)

Both the fifth army in the west and the British eighth army in the east threatened to outflank the Germans' Volturno river line after hurling the stubbornly resisting enemy forces back with lightning advances ranging up to seven miles.

In a northward thrust which carried them five miles beyond the Calore river, fifth army forces captured Cerreto, nine miles northeast of the point where the Calore meets the Volturno, to increase their threat to the enemy's Volturno flank.

Crashing swiftly through stiff opposition, eighth army troops some 25 miles to the northeast pushed ahead six miles to capture the important road junctions of Campobasso, virtually in the center of the allied line across the (Turn to Page 2—Story C)

Welles Calls For 4-Power Postwar Pact

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—Sumner Welles, calling for a four-power agreement for a stable postwar world, declared today that the time had arrived for the United States government to tell its people its objectives for "security, social progress and prosperity" in that world.

"I for one cannot subscribe to the philosophy which some maintain that a policy cannot be initiated until after the people themselves have brought pressure to bear for its adoption," he said in an address to the 25th anniversary meeting of the Foreign Policy association here. The talk was carried on a blue network hookup.

"That philosophy," said Welles, who resigned as undersecretary of state last month, "would seem the very negation of the best constitutional tradition in our representative form of government."

Welles pictured President Roosevelt as "superbly fitted to undertake his constitutional responsibilities," and declared that "the people of this country look to him once more for that inspired leadership of which he is so supremely capable."

He urged that the United States, Britain, Russia and China agree soon on basic principles for the post-war world, to constitute "the very foundation" of an "ultimate international organization," whose two moral principles would be "the inalienable right of all peoples to enjoy the freedoms of religion, of speech and of information," and the conviction that "no nation has the inherent and unlimited right to govern subject peoples."

Crop Was Saved in 1943--and Credit Belongs Largely to School Children

By RALPH C. CURTIS

When the medals are passed out at the simultaneous termination of the war and the "war effort," it will be an injustice if the Williamette valley's school children are overlooked. For, be it recorded that in the 1943 harvest season, despite all the fuss and bother and ballyhoo, the crops were saved—and major credit belongs to "the kids."

Of course the Mexicans helped, and in contrast to the doubts entertained prior to their importation this year, they can come back any time the conditions are suitable. And some "native" adults put in their backs too. But if it hadn't been for the school children...

Some few farmers may file minority reports insofar as their own operations were concerned but the final over-all "score" is that all crops were harvested, with no more losses from lack of workers than might have occurred in a less critical year. Taking into account the conditions faced, it is proper to say that the accomplishments in combatting the labor shortage were nothing short of phenomenal.

Some cherries were lost by individuals, and a great many bean growers lost not beans but money—for the reason that their beans were harvested just late enough to fall preponderantly into 2 and

3 grades whereas if picked earlier they would have been 1s and 2s. But in that situation an economic factor intruded; pickers couldn't make attractive earnings at the time when the beans might have been harvested to the grower's greater advantage.

It is true also that some prune growers were to a degree "out of luck"—but that was a marketing and processing problem, not inability to get the crop harvested.

Evaluating the "final score" in another way, the outcome was more satisfactory, on the whole, than in 1942 when somewhat less concern was expressed at the outset; and much better than in 1941, when the problem fell into the community's lap without warning.

Its solution was a matter of organization and mass education, and the task was accomplished in spite of a new handicap imposed from Washington, Dc; the order which transferred the problem from the employment service, which had it well in hand, to the extension service which lacked the experience and the machinery. That this handicap was overcome is creditable to the cooperation between the two agencies; and in Marion county the heads of both have accorded specific praise to Walter Snyder, who headed the Emergency Farm Labor service

here and at other seasons is curriculum director in the Salem school system.

As for the school children's contribution, complete statistics may never be available though a survey is now in progress. Accurate figures are at hand, however, covering exclusively the contribution of the platoons recruited by the farm labor service. As compiled by Mrs. E. B. Daugherty, statistician for that agency, they reveal:

That approximately 13,300 man-days, or perhaps boy-or-girl-days, were put in by these platoon workers, although the report, which aimed at accuracy, does not include this figure which is compiled instead by multiplying the total number of children by the average number of days they worked on each crop.

For more specific detail, the platoon members, approximately 550 in number, earned all told \$61,534.73 which average ought to make a few cents under \$112 for an average child's earnings; however, those who participated in all six of the separate harvests in which the platoons engaged averaged \$174.92. They picked all told more than three million pounds of produce; 3,200,014 pounds to be more exact. Value of the produce they harvested, to the pro-

ducers, was \$165,388.05.

Platoons picked 93,105 pounds of strawberries worth \$7446.40 to the growers, and earned \$3124.19. In that harvest they earned \$2.99 per day on the average and \$26.93 for the season. In the gooseberry harvest they picked 34,081 pounds worth \$2044.86 and earned \$428.37 or \$2.45 daily; in raspberries 5564 pounds, earning \$320.83; in cherries they harvested 332,902 pounds worth \$31,625.19, earned \$10,099.82 for an average of \$2.38 daily.

It was in the bean harvest that the boys and girls really "went to town." Platoon workers numbering 563, possibly with a few duplications due to transfer from one platoon to another, picked 1,834,569 pounds — 917 tons — worth \$105,455 to the growers, and earned \$40,958.70; the pickers individually averaged \$258 pounds of beans, earned an average of \$2.74 daily and \$72.75 for the season.

Prune pickers among the platoon members picked 899,793 pounds, earned \$3322.64 for an average of \$2.59 per day; the portion of the crop they picked was worth \$17,960. Also some platoon members who worked by the hour in various crops earned \$3280.18. The typical platoon member was slightly under age 12.