

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Pacific Progress

It was good news last week to hear that the remains of the Japanese army that two years ago was poised to attack Australia has been boxed in and virtually isolated by superior American and Australian sea- and land-power.

General MacArthur's remark in which he likened the present situation to Bataan is also apt—many, let us hope, are the Nip helots who will have plenty of time to rue the day when first they saw the south Pacific as the allied noose is drawn tighter and tighter around their positions.

Yet for all the pleasure with which the news of landings on western New Guinea may be greeted, the final chapter in the campaigns there has yet to be written. As General MacArthur says, "Time and combat will be required to accomplish their annihilation." He notes that "their ultimate fate is now certain," but will hazard no guess as to how much time, and how much combat, will be necessary to liquidate the 140,000 Japs who continue to infest the general area of New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland.

The Japs have shown a not inconsiderable ability to survive without the benefits of regular and ample supply convoys reaching them over the usual sea routes. They have not shown much tendency to give themselves up, even when, as in Attu, they found themselves in

an impossible situation; and they have not forgotten the battle wiles which won them the whole south seas in the early days of the war.

Submarines have steadily and voraciously consumed their cargo craft and oil tankers; planes have ripped their convoys; their bases have been attacked, and naval gunfire has wrecked installations and devoured ships in Japanese harbors. Yet their barges have, with some admitted success, sneaked from island to island, from port to port, to bring to their more beleaguered outposts the bare minimum essentials of ammunition and equipment necessary for continued resistance.

At Bougainville, for instance, the marine corps has been fighting since last mid-winter, yet the total area of occupation is not much greater than in the first few days of the invasion. In New Guinea, the isolation of the Japs is complete, yet they remain in small, vigorously defended pockets which require a considerable military outlay in order to reduce. Their naval bases at Truk and Palau are by no means as useful as they once were, but they remain formidable obstacles.

In fine, it is true that their ultimate fate "is now certain." Yet it should not be expected that that fate will be sealed in the very immediate future, or that it will be brought to pass without considerable expenditure of strength which one might wish to see elsewhere employed.



Stamping Out Fascism

Today's Radio Programs

KSLM-MBS-SATURDAY-1290 Kc.

6:30—Rise 'n' Shine.
6:45—News.
7:00—News.
7:15—Farm and Home Program.
7:30—Freedom on the Land.
7:45—Charles Maguire.
8:00—Good Ship Grace.
8:30—Women's Talk.
8:45—Music.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—It's the Truth.
9:30—Herald Calls.
9:45—Art Dickson.
10:00—Glen Hardy, News.
10:15—Hello Melba.
10:30—Luncheon With Lopez.
11:00—52 Marines.
11:15—Hello Melba.
11:30—George Hamilton Orchestra.
12:00—Organalities.
12:15—News.
12:30—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:45—Music.
1:00—Music.
1:15—Music.
1:30—Music.
1:45—Paul Martell.
2:00—News.
2:15—US Army.
2:30—Russ Morgan.
2:45—Your Bells.
3:00—News.
3:15—Concert.
3:30—News.
3:45—Herald Calls.
4:00—Bert Hirsch and Violin.
4:15—Sentimental Music.
4:30—Twilight Tunes.
4:45—Gordon Burke.
5:00—Chicago Theatre of Air.
5:15—Twilight Tunes.
5:30—Commentary.
5:45—News.
6:00—United Press News.
6:15—Hotel St. Francis Orch.
6:30—News.
6:45—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.
7:00—War News Roundup.
7:15—3 A. M.—Swing Shift.

7:45—Sam Hayes.
8:00—Hook and Ladder Follies.
8:15—Nighttime Window.
8:30—Pet Parade.
8:45—Consumers' Time.
9:00—Your America.
9:15—Here's to Youth.
9:30—The Baxters.
9:45—War Telescope.
10:00—Stars of Tomorrow.
10:15—Chicago Symphony Orch.
10:30—Races.
10:45—Rupert Hughes.
11:00—Doctors at War.
11:15—Your America.
11:30—Story Behind Headlines.
11:45—Air War Serenade.
12:00—Vegetables for Victory.
12:15—Wings.
12:30—Curt Massey & Co.
12:45—Religion in the News.
1:00—American Story.
1:15—Noah Webster Says.
1:30—Now Is the Time.
1:45—Music.
2:00—Louis F. Lochner.
2:15—National Barn Dance.
2:30—Can You Top This?
2:45—Barry Wood.
3:00—Grand Old Opry.
3:15—Truth or Consequences.
3:30—Able's Irish Rose.
3:45—News.
4:00—Oregon in Congress.
4:15—Three Suns Trio.
4:30—Music.
4:45—News.
5:00—News.
5:15—Seasound Auditorium Orch.
5:30—Hotel St. Francis Orch.
5:45—News.
6:00—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra.
6:15—War News Roundup.
6:30—3 A. M.—Swing Shift.

KOIN-CBS-SATURDAY-970 Kc.

6:00—Northwest Farm Reporter.
6:15—Breakfast Bulletin.
6:30—Tessie Rogers.
6:45—KOIN Clock.
7:00—News.
7:15—Bob Greene, News.
7:30—War Commentary.
7:45—War News Roundup.
8:00—Fantasy.
8:15—Critic's.
8:30—Grand Central Station.
8:45—Air-Flie of the Air.
9:00—Country Journal.
9:15—Mary Lee Taylor.
9:30—News.
9:45—Victory.

Sunday's Radio Programs

KSLM-MBS-SUNDAY-1290 Kc.

7:30—Sunday Prelude.
8:00—Wesley League.
8:15—Voice of Prophecy.
8:30—Radio Bible Class.
8:45—Lutheran Hour.
9:00—Glen Hardy, News.
9:15—Voice of Prophecy.
9:30—Bobby Hooper.
9:45—American Lutheran Church.
10:00—World News.
10:15—Voice of the Farmer.
10:30—Dr. Floyd Johnson.
10:45—Memory Service.
11:00—NBC Symphony Orchestra.
11:15—News Headline and Highlights.
11:30—Catholic Hour.
11:45—James L. Harris.
12:00—Jack Benny.
12:15—Tommy Tucker.
12:30—War Commentary.
12:45—Young People's Church.
1:00—Voice of Restoration.
1:15—Local Young People.
1:30—Wings of Healing.
1:45—Piquette Church.
2:00—Old Fashioned Revival.
2:15—Meditation.
2:30—Gabriel Heatter.
2:45—News.
3:00—National Symphony.
3:15—Cedric Foster.
3:30—Tommy Tucker Time.
3:45—Longworth Grey Orchestra.
4:00—First Presbyterian Church.
4:15—Jack Benny.
4:30—Sunday News.
4:45—Amos Weeks.
5:00—News.
5:15—Back Home Hour.
5:30—Old Fashioned Revival.
5:45—Rev. Percy B. Crawford.
6:00—Guy Lombardo.

KEX-NBC-SUNDAY-1190 Kc.

8:00—Your War Job.
8:15—Dr. Ralph Walker.
8:30—Bible and Trinity Choir.
8:45—Builders of Faith.
9:00—Message of Israel.
9:15—John H. Kennedy.
9:30—News.
9:45—Music.
10:00—Chaplain Jm. USA.
10:15—Sunday Favorites.
10:30—Life of Riley.
10:45—Hot Copy.
11:00—Al Pearce's Fun Valley.
11:15—Metropolitan Opera Auditions.
11:30—Sunday News.
11:45—Musical Steelmakers.
12:00—Radio Hall of Fame.
12:15—Be Alert.
12:30—Dorothy Thompson.
12:45—Christian Science Program.
1:00—Serenade.
1:15—Walter Duranty.
1:30—Dr. Pearce's Fun Valley.
1:45—Walter Winchell.
2:00—Basil St. Chamber Music.
2:15—Jennie Fisher.
2:30—Lillian Gish.
2:45—Look to the Future.
3:00—Greenfield Village Choir.
3:15—Hotel Sherman Orchestra.
3:30—Gala Kids.
3:45—Sunday Drama.
4:00—News Headline and Highlights.
4:15—For All Humanity.
4:30—National Radio Pulpit.
4:45—Builders of Faith.
5:00—Concert Hour.

KGW-NBC-SUNDAY-630 Kc.

4:00—Dawn Patrol.
4:15—News Parade.
4:30—News Headline and Highlights.
4:45—News.
5:00—Your War Job.
5:15—Dr. Ralph Walker.
5:30—Bible and Trinity Choir.
5:45—Builders of Faith.
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6:15—John H. Kennedy.
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Today's Garden

By LILLIE MADSEN

P.O.P. reports that last autumn she planted a package of primrose seeds and failed to get one plant. She says she paid fifty cents for "about a half dozen seeds" and sure wanted them to grow.

Answer: Primroses germinate very slowly. Perhaps she planted them too late and the rains washed them away. She failed to state just how and where she planted them, and a number of things might have been wrong. The slugs could have eaten them, too. Primroses are not too difficult to grow from seed. And the plants obtained this way, if a good strain of seed is used, are better, as a rule, than divisions. However, primroses do not always come true to color. Sometimes they are better than the original ones. The seed must be fresh. Too old primrose seed will not germinate. This is also true of delphinium seeds, as well as many others.

Knox Played Active Part in 3 Wars; Urged US to Prepare

(By the Associated Press)

As a republican newspaper publisher who had fought President Franklin D. Roosevelt on almost every domestic issue, Frank Knox agreed to become a member of his cabinet in 1940 because he believed the European war was wrecking America's isolationism and he passionately wanted the United States to get ready to fight.

Despite the anguish of party-line purists, the 68-year-old Knox, who had been the GOP vice-presidential nominee in 1936, became secretary of the navy and Henry L. Stimson, cabinet veteran of two earlier republican administrations, was made secretary of war for the second time in his life.

Read out of GOP

Hardly were the appointments announced when the republican national committee, meeting to organize the 1940 campaign, read the two men out of the party with the assertion they could no longer speak as republicans. From some democrats, as well as republicans, arose cries of "political maneuver" and "coalition government."

But the president and his new secretaries denied any reasons except service to the country in a darkening hour. Neither of the two colonels, as they were called in their first world war days, participated in the president's successful third term campaign. For both there was work of feverish urgency to be done—materially and psychologically the nation must be prepared for war.

Knox, who always considered one of the secretary's main jobs to be super-salesmanship for the navy, began to spend considerable time before naval committees of congress and public meetings. He called for bigger and better fleets, always hammering on the idea that the navy was the first line of defense.

A Prophetic Warning

He backed the selective service program, supported unlimited aid to Britain, called up naval and marine reserves as fast as they could be taken and sought tirelessly to prod the peace-loving, comfortable nation to action with such earnest warnings as he made at Honolulu in September, 1940: "We are living in ugly times—brutal, ruthless times when force, and force alone, can give safety and security."

Honolulu might then have taken this blunt judgment more conscientiously to heart. For there was America's Pacific fortress, generally considered impregnable and, with its mighty fleet base at Pearl Harbor, a symbol and stronghold of America's seagoing power.

He had great faith in Pearl Harbor, and the fleet based there; he confidently told the nation on

every occasion that "the navy is ready."

A little more than a year later, the fury of the Japanese sneak attack struck Pearl Harbor. And tragically enough, on that peaceful morning of Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941, the navy was not ready.

A Distressed Secretary

That bitter fact became apparent to Knox as he heard distressing reports of the battle during the day and night, sometimes in his office at the navy department, sometimes at the White House. To him it was not only a national disaster, but also a personal tragedy gallingly flavored with failure.

Official records later showed that despite his warnings, his orders to be on guard for instant action, his assurances to the people, the Pearl Harbor fleet was little more prepared than the nation itself.

But his reaction was prompt and characteristic. At 7 a.m. on Dec. 8 he flew from Washington to Pearl Harbor to see what had happened and assess the responsibility. A week later he was back in Washington and grimly reported to the president. The next day he summoned the press, frankly stated that neither the army nor navy had been on the alert and that further investigation would be made by a presidential board.

Subsequently he relieved Admiral Husband E. Kimmel of his duties in the Pacific, sent Admiral Chester W. Nimitz there and took Admiral Ernest J. King to Washington as commander of all naval forces and chief of operations.

In Three Wars

The war was his third. In 1898, as a private in Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, he had participated in the fighting in Cuba. In the first world war he went to France as a captain of infantry and came home a lieutenant colonel of artillery.

In 1917 and 1940 his service to the country interrupted a highly successful career in newspaper publishing and active participation in politics, which was often as not entirely unorthodox.

A lover of conflict, he was a crusading publisher of strong devotion to his own ideals. As publisher of the Chicago Daily News, he once made a spectacular campaign against gambling, disclosing establishments of which the police seemed unaware. He had started out as a crusader on the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Telegram and carried that spirit into politics.

He followed Theodore Roosevelt in the "Bull Moose" campaign, bolting the GOP. He returned in 1916 and was an active worker behind the scenes.

Nominated Vice-President

The climax of his strictly political career came at the 1936 republican convention at Cleveland when he was chosen as running mate to the presidential nominee, Alf M. Landon. But the election was a democratic landslide and the republicans carried only Maine and Vermont.

While he gave vent to vehement criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's domestic policies, he had little to criticize in foreign policies, except that they did not go far enough.

After the fall of France in June, 1940, had shocked public opinion into support of the administration's military and naval program, he and Mr. Roosevelt swung more closely together on foreign problems, continuing after he had been invited into the cabinet.

After Pearl Harbor he devoted his energies to get more ships built faster.

Gas Consumption Shows Increase

Gasoline consumption in Oregon for the first three months of 1944 showed an increase of nine per cent over that for the corresponding period in 1943, despite the federal gasoline and tire restrictions.

Secretary of State Robert S. Farwell, Jr., in a report released Friday, placed the consumption of gasoline for the first quarter of 1944 at 51,258,119 gallons as against 46,604,734 gallons in 1943. The January consumption was up 25 per cent this year and the February consumption 11 per cent. March showed a decrease of two per cent.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

comparative ratio than in Great Britain, but since Pearl Harbor our record has been better. While the British trade union congress which is the general control body for labor there has never made a no-strike pledge, its leaders have not called or led a wartime strike.

When the whole record is compared the United States and Great Britain stand pretty close together in interference of strikes with work in wartime. This would indicate that of greater importance than the legislation is the attitude of the workers. It is difficult even in wartime to coerce labor if it doesn't want to work. That may result in having internal trouble when you need unity at home. The fact that Britain has not invoked its labor penalties for striking (though it has the club behind the door) shows both the good sense of the government and the loyalty of the union workers.

It appears in this country as though the flurry of strikes and strike threats was over for the present at least. The coal strike was settled, and the threat of a rail strike dissipated. The steel workers are trying to get higher wages, but are not likely to strike. With the cost of living pretty well stabilized now worker demands may not be as pressing. There is therefore every prospect that we will get through this year, and we hope the whole war, without any serious labor difficulties. When we are at war is no time to rock the boat of industrial relations.

Stevens

FOR BABY!

A sterling silver cup in a simple unaffected design, a lifetime "Keepsake."

Engraving in Our Own Shop



Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

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Belated Tokyo admission of allied landings on Dutch New Guinea to seize strategically important air fields found General MacArthur's air heavyweights striking at Sorong on the northwest tip of the big island.

They were better than half way over the remaining gap between Hollandia and southeastern Mindanao in the Philippines when they blasted Jettman airdrome, 670 miles northwest of their indicated Hollandia take-off.

That may be the direction of the next allied leap-frog hop up the New Guinea causeway. In reviewing the surprising success of the now completed Hollandia operations that have trapped another 60,000 Japanese troops on New Guinea to their ultimate annihilation, Secretary Stimson noted that longer similar hops were to be expected. Occupation of Berau peninsula, New Guinea, would bring MacArthur's vanguard within less than 600 miles of Mindanao and less than 500 miles from the eastern portion of Celebes island flanking the strait of Makassar. Sorong lies on the western shore of the peninsula. The big planes sank 10 troop-laden barges and other craft in their raid on its airstrip and harbor.

The official account did not say which way those barges were moving. Presumably they were hurrying reinforcements to the garrisons of what remains of New Guinea in Japanese hands, a clear indication that Tokyo expects immediate allied exploitation of the Hollandia operations in an effort to sweep all New Guinea clear of Nipponese resistance and turn it into a jump-off base for re-entry into the Philippines.

There are unofficial hints from MacArthur headquarters, however, that the next phase of combined central and southwestern Pacific operations worked out at MacArthur-Nimitz conferences will be directed northward rather than northwestward. Paulau atoll, the remaining enemy bastion blocking the Carolines corridor to the Philippines, is now flanked from the south, in easy reach of land-based bombers taking off from New Guinea. Both Paulau and even once mighty Truk probably have been written off already by Tokyo as lost

News Behind The News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, April 27—The first definite working basis for a postwar plan has been agreed upon by 34 nations in the international monetary fund announcement by Treasury Secretary Morgenthau.

This is not the Morgenthau international bank idea, nub of the Keynes and White financial arguing and planning. Mr. Morgenthau said he announced this acceptance of currency stabilization principles because leading congressmen and government officials had approved. If he applies that same reasoning to his bank notion, it is already dead—and, frankly, I suspect it is.

Probably the reason it was not advanced along with this stabilization move is that Mr. Morgenthau realized not even his own cabinet would accept that idea which seeks to establish an international bank with private American money (guaranteed by the treasury) for rehabilitation of war damage.

This currency stabilization, however, was approved even by republican Senator Vandenberg, and other republicans not likely to be drawn in easily on a questionable arrangement. One republican congressman stomped out of one treasury meeting into the headlines with an assertion that the agreement would give away American gold, to the danger of our currency, but Mr. Morgenthau says this errand confere went out and came in three different times.

True also, Russia hung back. Mr. Morgenthau was getting ready to announce the agreement without Russia 24 hours earlier. This inner pressure brought no less an authority than Stalin's Foreign Minister Molotov into action, and Russia signed at the last minute.

Only some international bankers remained in the end to complain and protest quietly, but their influence is so small as to make their complaint insignificant.

Everyone could sign and everyone could agree, because the declaration of principles did not commit anyone finally. The final agreement will come up at a world monetary conference to be called by Mr. Roosevelt within the next few months.

Some improvements will have to be negotiated there because the statement of principles leaves many wide open loopholes, largest of which seems to be the opportunity for any nation to have a sound international financial standing while being broke at home. Nothing yet announced would prevent any ruined currency from being accepted internationally as if it were sound.

There are probably many other defects in this agreement, dealing as it does with the most complicated of all the world subjects which only a handful of experts thoroughly understand.

But, basically, the idea here is to create an international fund through which currencies may be bought and sold. As in all other postwar schemes, we contribute most of the money.

But, in this case, the assumption is that the revolving fund will merely be used for the legitimate purpose of stabilizing world currencies—not for financing ventures, trade, or flights of capital of one nation against another.

Of the \$3,000,000,000 fund, we will contribute nearly one third, more than twice as much as Britain, nearly three times as much as Russia, but voting power is to be based relatively on contributions, and, therefore, our authority will be commensurate with our contribution.

This may not amount to as much as it seems, because we will not have enough of a vote to initiate any action, but the size of our vote will be sufficient to veto any unsympathetic action against our interest.

The basic idea behind it all is to protect our interest in the gold standard as a measuring stick for currencies. Our contribution will be made in gold (leaving more than enough to protect, the bookkeeping backing of our gold currency at 40 cents on the dollar).

Every other nation at the conference except Russia put on the table a statement of its gold holdings, and its ability to meet the proposed requirements of contributing a portion of its advance to the fund in gold (25 per cent of its contribution or 10 per cent of its gold stock, whichever is smaller). At the coming world conference, however, Russia will have to disclose her gold position if she chooses to follow the cooperating line.

In short, this is a broad statement of primary principles in broad language. It is far better than, and far different from, the Keynes and White plans, which roused such recent loud discussions.

If the coming conference plugs the loopholes satisfactorily, the first of the international postwar arrangements will be finally accepted before the end of the war.