

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

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Home on Furlough

It is a pleasure indeed to welcome home the seven soldiers from Salem who have been serving with the 41st division in the Southwest Pacific. They have been gone from the homeland for 29 months, but it is four years since they went into summer maneuvers which were followed on Sept. 15, 1940, by full mobilization for war.

Capt. Wiedemann Again

Remember Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, friend of Hitler's and one-time German consul general in San Francisco? He was kicked out of the country in July of 1941, later to bob up in the Argentine and in Tokio. His name got back in the news with the report that a German soldier captured in Normandy, identified himself as a graduate of high school in Yakima, Wash. He told that an agent of Wiedemann's visited him, invited him to San Francisco and that there Wiedemann recruited him for service in the German army.

American End Run

The bleacher fans which were commencing to grumble over the lack of yardage gain in Normandy are on their feet cheering as Gen. Bradley's men are racing around America's right end for a 65-mile gain. The Yanks have carried the ball nearly to St. Nazaire. When they reach that they have sealed off the Breton peninsula and can then work back toward Brest which they can use as a landing port, as in the first world war.

Word Coinage

Some words are manufactured, like "kodak" which is without etymological ancestry. But others seem to spring up spontaneously, grow into common usage and survive. In the first world war the Germans were called "boche" or "Huns". This time the American soldiers have adapted a familiar word to designate the Germans—"krauts."

Editorial Comment

THE DEWEY CAMPAIGN In the field of domestic policy Governor Dewey will be able to say with much truth that the New Deal, after producing a series of necessary social reforms, has about spent itself; that in the technique of administration new ideas and new blood are needed; and that the inability of the democratic party to produce a new leader after nearly 12 years in power is a proof of weakness in the party itself.

THE FARMER'S JEEP Postwar planning for the Jeep has turned into quite a lively discussion. The department of commerce has come out with the flat assertion that the little war vehicle will be no good for farming—that its chassis is too low and its gear ratio too high. Others have leaped to its defense as if the Jeep were old faithful Dobbin instead of a buggy almost untried in agriculture.



Wanted Shatterproof Glass

Inside Washington

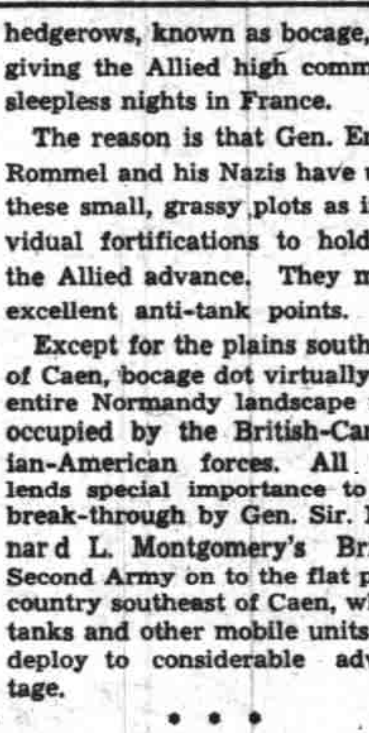
Special to Central Press WASHINGTON—In the view of political observers, the deep schism in the Democratic party caused by the vice presidential fight at the Chicago convention is a mistake in political strategy which may cost dearly at the polls in November. It is the considered opinion of these experts, that the president has lost more votes by permitting an "open" race for the vice presidential nomination than would have been the case had he dictated his choice to the convention as he did in 1940.



What are the facts regarding job prospects for the immediate postwar period? As good a discussion of this as I have seen appears in the report of the hearings of Sen. George's committee on postwar economic policy and planning, in the testimony of Dr. Harold G. Moulton of Brookings Institution. According to his estimate the present total labor force is 50 million persons or a little more in the busy season of the year. In addition there are around 11 million persons in the armed forces. Supposing the war in Europe ends this year and in Japan a year later, Dr. Moulton estimates that within two and one-half years from the end of the war in Europe there will be demobilized from the service and from war industry about 17,800,000 persons. This will take place gradually, not all at once. The army will remain much larger than before this war, probably a round 1 1/2 million for some time to come. What are the employment prospects for these 17,800,000?

It is now believed that it will take four months more to complete the government's case in Washington's mass sedition trial. Prosecution O. John Rogge confided to reporters as the 13th week closed that, on the basis of the original " timetable," he had submitted two weeks' evidence. About two months had been devoted to it. When the trial opened, Rogge had predicted that his evidence would take about six weeks. The trial, now in its fourth month, has moved along with virtually no "fovert act" testimony to date. Seven of the government's 200 witnesses have been on the stand. Only a fraction of the list of some 4,000 documents have been introduced. Three defendants have been severed from the case, and one died. Small clumps of grass or

FRAMEWORK FOR PEACE



Wanted Shatterproof Glass

THE YOUNG IDEA

By Mossler It is Dr. Moulton's opinion that the demand for goods and services in the immediate postwar period will be so large, in view of the stoppage of much civilian production, that the provision of employment for eight million persons is not at all impossible. To quote: "What I am trying to emphasize here is that, as we have analyzed this problem, without having in advance any assumption in our own minds as to where we would come out on this, we have reached the conclusion that the magnitude of this unemployment problem has been very greatly exaggerated by virtue of the inclusion of a lot of people who aren't going to be discharged from their jobs at all, but will continue to work where they are, and secondly, that the volume of industrial production, assuming a fairly healthy climate, is very likely to be large enough to make our unemployment problem in this transition period much less serious than it has been during most of the thirties." There will be pinches in given areas, Dr. Moulton admits, as in shipyard communities; and he makes no forecast for the period four or five years hence when



"Here I'm not eating or sleeping since I broke up with Wilbur, and you go and have STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE!"

Kenneth L. Dixon AT THE FRONT! Wyoming Lieutenant In Combat Despite 70-Year-Old Heart

WITH THE AEF IN ITALY, July 29—(delayed)—(AP)—Neither military nor medical men can quite figure out why Lt. Jack Degman of Piedmont, Wyo., is still alive and still in combat after going through the Tunisian and Italy campaigns. Platoon leader in a tank destroyer outfit, the ex-cowboy has been wounded five times, considerably above par for any combat corps, and it has earned him the battalion nickname, "screendoor," indicating he is full of holes. And the five wounds don't count a couple of extra ones which he didn't even bother to take to the hospital.

to the combat line and get him yourself." Shortly thereafter "Screendoor" Degman's papers came through officially reassigning him to his old outfit, ancient heart, battle scarred frame and all. People do not like to go up to the combat lines to get other people. Since Jack had been away his platoon lost two lieutenants who succeeded him in command — which provides a sketchy idea of how sizzling it was in that sector at the time. He had no difficulty getting his old job back. After the war he aims to return to college.

All this fighting was done with what is known as a 70-year-old heart in his 23-year-old body. It's a strange story. Jack's mother died when he was in his early teens. So he headed east, got as far as Wyoming. There his grandparents persuaded him to stop his wandering, work for money vacations and continue his schooling in the winter. Four years ago, after two years in a pre-med course in the University of Wyoming, Jack joined the army. It was natural that this lean, bronzed, sunburned youth of medium stature would get in some motorized outfit. Cowboys don't like to walk. How he got in with his heart amazes the medics over here but he did, and he landed with the invasion in North Africa. He started accumulating his wounds in the Tunisian campaign, but the boys were busy and nobody happened to check his heart while patching him up.

"Strikes me that's the best way to get rehabilitated—to learn how to earn a living in civilian life again," he said quite seriously. "After all, you forget how in the army, because you lead such a sheltered life."

What's the matter Doc? "Haven't I got a good heart?" "If you were a 70-year old man," replied the doc, "I'd say you had a fair heart—just fair." Then he proceeded to order him out of combat, told him to take it easy and not work too hard and above all not to get excited. He was reclassified for limited service only and sent to a replacement depot, which is where another amazing factor entered. But after a week there he found a loophole in the law and left. Red tape followed him to the front where his battalion commanding officer, a blunt major with a short temper sent word back that if they wanted Lt. Degman they would have to come and get him.

The Literary Guidepost

BY JOHN SELBY The Navy continues to be the best publicized of our armed services, on Publishers' Row. More books seem to be written about the Navy than about the Army or even the Air Force; the books are as a rule better written, and technical problems, such as organization of the text and censorship, seem to be less bothersome. What's more, most of the books sell very well. One of them was called "The Navy Reader," and was published last year by Lt. William Harrison Fetridge, USNR. Lieutenant Fetridge's "Reader" was popular enough to cause his publisher to demand another volume; this the Lieutenant calls "The Second Navy Reader." Like the first of these books, it serves a double purpose. It is the sort of book a Navy man could read with great profit in his first weeks of service, and it is unquestionably one of the best sources of information about the Navy the general public could find. The material is assembled from every type of source—service manuals to the slick magazines. It has been chosen for readability, but not altogether carefully, illustrations really illustrate, and there are a good many diagrams as well as a lot of exciting prose. (Bobbs-Merrill; \$3.75).

Furthermore, he told the replacement depot people, "you won't find him here at the battalion CP because I won't send a runner up there where he is now on anything but essential business. If you want him go up the pent-up demand for consumer goods is filled. It should be added that A. F. Hinrichs, acting commissioner, bureau of labor statistics, who followed Dr. Moulton, was more conservative than Moulton. He expressed the view that there might be as many as 50,000,000 persons in the total labor force, or two million more than Moulton estimated; and further thought that the safe margin for unemployed was around two million persons, instead of three. But both agreed that success depended on how promptly private employment was made available as demobilization from war and industries occurs.

Demos Urge Snell to Call Special Meet PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 4—(AP)—Gov. Snell was asked today by Democratic groups to call a special legislative session to amend the absent voters' law "to make certain our servicemen and women will have opportunity to vote." State Sen. Lew Wallace also released copies of a resolution approved by the Portland Elks lodge asking Snell to immediately call a session to enact legislation to change the independent filing date from September 23 to August 15, to give soldiers additional time to receive and return November ballots. Snell has approved use of the Federal ballots by absent Oregon servicemen, and he indicated a belief these will be adequate.

Labor groups favor the Kilgore bill which provides unemployment compensation at the rate of \$35 a week for war workers and for their retraining. But that rate is higher than the GI bill provides (\$20 a week) for service men. It would seem that the huge sums accrued (Oregon has \$50 billion) in the regular unemployment compensation funds would be adequate to care for workers during the transition period from war to peace industry. While these grants or compensation will help bridge the gap they provide only temporary relief. The real solution lies in real jobs at living wages. Making the change will provide a real test of the flexibility of our whole economic system, but I believe it can be done provided there is intelligent legislation in Washington and full cooperation in industry, trade and agriculture.

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