

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Wolman on Unemployment

While the senate substituted the George bill on unemployment compensation for war workers in place of the Murray-Kilgore bill, efforts are being made in the house to revive the latter or to modify the George bill in the direction of increased unemployment benefits. The bill is now in committee while the house is considering legislation for sale of surplus property, but will have to be considered before long.

In this connection the comment of Leo Wolman, writing in the Washington Post, is pertinent. Wolman has a long record of friendliness to labor, and was an early member of the national labor board. He wrote in part as follows:

The Murray-Kilgore bill (the War Mobilization act of 1944), in either its earlier or later version, was the most effective means yet devised to guarantee a large and permanent army of unemployed for many years after the end of this war.

The authors of this measure could not possibly have had much idea of how a measure of this type could be administered, and how much it would cost. Among other things, it provided administrative machinery which, if one reads the words carefully, was empowered to wield greater authority over the economy of this country in peacetime than we saw fit to permit the government to exercise during total war.

The various and sundry powers conferred by this bill granted administrative discretion on a scale, and with respect to so many diverse questions, never before contemplated in a peace-time statute.

The unemployment benefit provisions of the bill stood a strong chance of destroying the entire institution of social insurance or of converting it into a gigantic, national machinery of relief. The greatest danger faced by any plan of unemployment insurance arises out of policies which put a premium on not working. Once policies of this sort permeate an insurance system, it ceases to be insurance and becomes relief.

Senator Truman, democratic candidate for vice-president, says he will make few speeches. The one the public would be most interested in would be on his relations with Boss Tom Pendergast of Kansas City.

Missouri and Kansas never did get along well even though they are side by side. But Kansas, the sunflower state, will feel the claim that St. Louis grows the biggest and tallest sunflowers is the worst insult of all.

The Petain-Laval government has left Vichy, so the city reverts to its original source of fame—fizz water.

Editorial Comment

NO VISION, THAT'S ALL

The city has expended \$4250 for a street sweeping machine, but has no one to operate it. It is described as capable of doing the work of 25 to 30 "white wings." But the city definitely announces it is unable to find even one man to run the sweeper. But it has post-war implications that cannot be overlooked.

The first of these is that after the war, scientists with their photo-electric eyes, radar, etc., will most probably develop a street sweeper that needs NO men to operate it, and here we will be with a \$4000 piece of obsolete equipment on our hands, before it has even had a chance to stir a bottle cap, so to speak. On the other hand, according to some magazine advertisements, there may be no streets to sweep. How, for instance, does the city propose to get their new street sweeper on top of the Elliot hotel to brush up the helicopter landing stage? Hal! We'll bet the city commission and the city manager (or the city attorney, for that matter) haven't even thought of that one.

Another phase of the problem involves post-war employment (or unemployment) — depending on your party affiliation). From one point of view it appears rather stupid for the city to be rushing around grabbing up labor-saving devices in the face of a looming rush by servicemen for a shrinking supply of jobs. Imagine what the Dog Face in New Guinea will think when he learns that the possibility of being a white wing in Astoria has been eliminated by a machine monster spawned by the city commission.

What the city should have done (and we have given this no little thought) is purchase a street sweeper that does the work of one man and demands at least fifty to operate it. This would be more in line with that new school of government thought, sometimes known as the "make work" theory. This, indeed, would be an improvement over some of our more classic examples of the same, in that we would at least have clean streets. —Astorian-Budget.

MILL OREGON LOGS IN OREGON

Oregon's timber wealth has brought the state pay rolls and prosperity and will continue to do so but a development of recent years in connection with this asset of the state has a disturbing aspect. This is the growing practice of removing Oregon logs into adjoining states, particularly Washington, for milling. The larger volume of Oregon timber will, of course, be milled in the state, but the draft now made on this resource to supply mills elsewhere is of substantial proportions and means a distinct loss to the local economy.

The reason for this transport of logs to Washington is, of course, the fact that many mills in that state are "cut out," as the phrase has it. No more timber is available to them in their own neighborhood or home state and to keep going they must import their raw material. If their owners would do so they might move their mills to the timber but they prefer to transport the timber to mills. Undoubtedly it is an economy, in the first instance, to do this and so these Oregon logs leave the state for milling elsewhere.

Some benefit comes to Oregon from the logging operation and the export activity. The benefit is minor, however, compared with that that would be associated with milling in the state. Milling would mean enlarged pay rolls, community development, increased business opportunity and a greater prosperity. It would mean, too, new tax values to compensate for those lost when the timber is cut.

There is probably no levy that Oregon can make on these logs alone that go out of the state to compensate for the losses suffered by failure to do the milling here. We wonder, however, why a severance-tax might not be imposed on all timber as cut with a tax refund in the nature of a bonus to the mills that operate in Oregon on Oregon logs.

Hitler's Awards

Some time ago, when Finland seemed about to make a deal with Russia and get out of the war, Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop went to Helsinki. He promised German troops and got the Finnish premier to sign an agreement for no separate peace. The Nazis failed to keep von Ribbentrop's promise, so the Finnish government resigned and Baron Mannerheim was named president.

Last week, in spite of pressing business at home Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel made a trip to Finland to present President Mannerheim with Hitler's award of oak leaves to the knight's cross of the iron cross. Just how welcome this decoration was is not revealed, but Mannerheim must have regarded it as a feeble substitute for two equipped army corps needed to hold off the Russians. When the war ends Hitler's iron crosses and oak leaves will be offered in the curio shops at a dime a dozen, as those of the kaiser were after the first world war.

Pearl Harbor Facts

Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel "calls" Senator Truman for statements made in the latter's Collier's article. Kimmel denies Truman's statements that he and General Short failed to cooperate at Pearl Harbor, and the innuendo that he and Short were not on speaking terms. Of greater importance is Kimmel's assertion that the report of Justice Owen J. Roberts on the Pearl Harbor catastrophe omits the basic truths of that event.

This implies that the pending court martial may reveal facts not yet disclosed to the American people. An official inquiry is now under way, and proceedings cannot be postponed longer than December 7 next. The American people will insist on full publicity for the hearings, so that all the facts may be made known and responsibility placed where it belongs. And there should be no covering up of facts to protect big names.

Pegler to Hearst

Hearst, instead of Scripps-Howard, will distribute Westbrook Pegler's snarl. Pegler, who is one of the ablest literary craftsmen in the trade, has dealt so much in peevish that his own thinking has become warped and twisted. He has been a chronic labor baiter, yet when the navy takes steps to get the San Francisco machinists union to work overtime to turn out war goods Pegler starts yelping at the navy and the government. He ought to go on a milk diet for a time.

Secretary Morgenthau visited the front in Normandy, though he isn't even deputy commander-in-chief. He reports that the French people approve our invasion currency. They will trade bushels of Reichsmarks for folding money with a picture of George Washington or Abraham Lincoln on it.

A news item says that a New York playboy "is accused of making \$1,000,000 from illegal liquor sales in five months." The language hardly makes it clear whether his crime was making the million or being a bootlegger.

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Spurred by an exultant victory message from their British field commander, General Montgomery, allied forces have surged across the Seine on both sides of Paris to begin the battle of northwestern France even before liquidation of Nazi forces south and west of the river has been completed.

In northwestern France, General Montgomery said, "The victory has been definite, complete and final" and it marked "the beginning of the end of German military domination of France."

"We must now complete the destruction of such of his (the enemy's) forces as are available to be destroyed," he added. "After knowing what has happened to their armies in northwest France, it is unlikely that these will now come to us, so we will go to them."

In that Montgomery order of the day to his troops lay more significance even than in his startling concluding statement that: "The end of the war is in sight; let us finish off the business in record time."

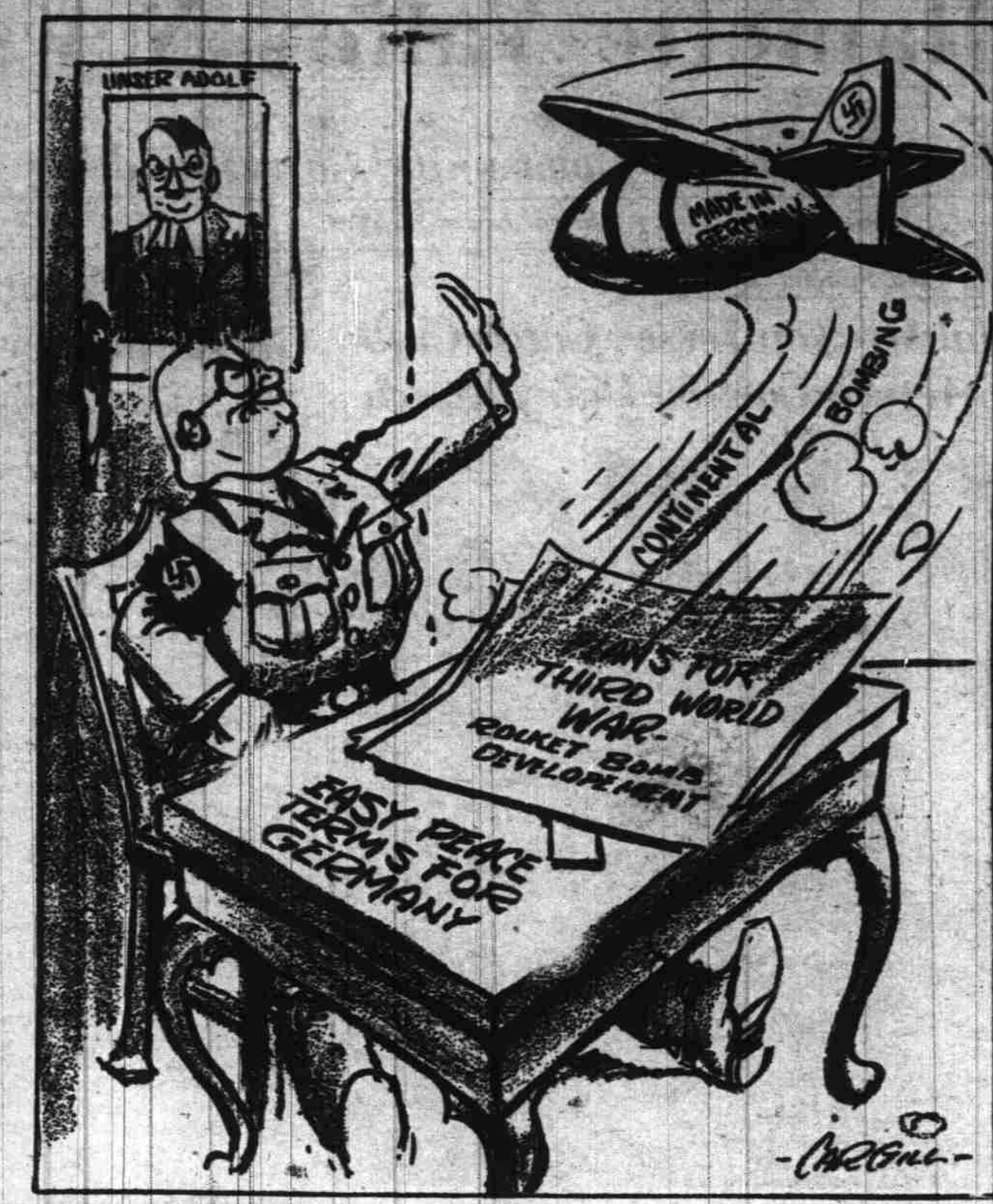
The pattern is already clear on the war maps. It can be traced in the bridgehead east of the Seine established by the American third army in the Mantes region northwest of Paris. That foothold appears to be substantially 10 miles in width, reaching to Vernon farther down the river, but with no indication as yet of its depth or the direction in which General Patton is pushing his drive to exploit the breach.

The second Seine crossing came at Fontainebleau, on the right of a broad river bank position south-east of Paris. Paris is now more than half enveloped from the northwest to the southeast.

In effect, these gaps in the Seine front offer two roads to the channel coast hinterland from which enemy robot bombs are aimed at England. They also represent successive potential entrapment threats. Meanwhile, Canadian crossing of the Touques river above Lisieux broke the last German outpost front, guarding the lower Seine, posing a direct threat to the big channel port of Le Havre. Shortening the distance to Britain for his shipping is an urgent necessity for General Montgomery as the fight moves into northeastern France to outflank the Pas de Calais and open the possibility of sea-borne incursions across Dover strait direct.

Montgomery's statement that there were further "surprises" in store for the foe hints at either additional landing operations in the channel area or possibly use of General Eisenhower's recently created air army.

It seems equally clear, however, that the extreme right flank of the American third army on the upper Loire, well beyond captured Orleans, is still moving east and southeast toward the upper Rhone valley. The exact forward positions in that area are not disclosed but seem to be headed toward an early junction with the Franco-American invasion army rapidly ballooning the allied Mediterranean beachhead.



"Next Time" Table?

IT SEEMS TO ME
(Continued from Page 1)

bottom. Then there is the cabinet style in sizes from six to 22 cu. ft. capacity, the vertical reach-in model. Finally there is the walk-in model, up to 40 cu. ft. capacity, usually with two compartments, one of lower temperature than the other. Prices range from around \$150 for the small units to say \$400 for a 20-ft. model.

What will this competition do to the present storage lockers arranged in banks around a central refrigerating system and rented to customers? Will they be put out of business like the old-fashioned ice-box? Well, hardly. In the first place there is the cost. Many families will not be able to afford two mechanical refrigerators in their homes—think of the thousands of homes not yet equipped with one mechanical cooler.

Next is the question of space. The tendency in modern housing is to conserve space. In many houses there simply is not room for a freezing unit, and in apartments there is little prospect for including it in any of the apartment houses already built. Future builders may include them, the same as they now include the coolers, or they might arrange banks of them in the basements. So it is not probable that lockers will go immediately and completely out of favor and use.

Perhaps the great field is on farms. There low temperature units would be of great value in conserving foodstuffs, especially meats, that are produced on the farms. Also the dual temperature arrangements are desirable for cooling of milk and keeping it against delivery to creameries for butter-making. The emphasis in dairying now is to cool the milk promptly after milking to prevent bacterial growth, for the sweeter the cream the better the butter.

There is no question of the practical value of freezing units in conserving foods. They pay for themselves soon in food economies. So it is not surprising if

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The ways and means chairman, Mr. Doughton, will not take it, and yet he has been in no hurry about the George substitute bill which would make the existing social security set-up take care of postwar unemployment through state action (maximum payment about \$18 a week, average \$13-\$14).

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"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 21—The left-wing political aggressors (the Pepper-Truman-Hillman-CIO crowd) tried to find Mr. Roosevelt for leadership and support when their Murray-Kilgore bill and its \$35-a-week federal unemployment pension for war workers was sinking to defeat in the senate.

He was nowhere to be located—on that subject at that time. He was traveling, or he was busy, or telephone connections were busy. They never got him. At least so they now say in private.

Their story leaves the burden for promoting that unpopular notion of a greater relief for high salaried war workers than soldiers will get, upon the drooped shoulders of Senator Truman, the vice presidential candidate. Vice presidential candidates and vice presidents exist chiefly to take blame (see career of Vice President Wallace).

It is difficult to believe a fresh vice presidential candidate would take such responsibility of fostering such legislation without orders from the top, but Truman is being quoted in the usual off-the-record way that always leaks out, to the effect that he alone was responsible.

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Less and less publicity is attending this major issue, probably because it will split the administration right down the middle, if it is pressed.

War Economic Administrator Jimmy Byrnes may not have told the Doughton committee in executive session that he was quitting his right-hand job to the president in anger, as has been reported by one newspaper. Other papers did not pick up that possibly apocryphal story because they could not fully confirm it.

His hearers seem agreed Byrnes at least said he would not be the postwar demobilizer although he now has that title by presidential award, and he sharply opposed the Murray-Kilgore bill, championed by the vice presidential candidate.

Also, a South Carolina newspaper, friendly to Byrnes, earlier wrote for their native state papers that he would quit all his right-handing for the White House January 1, and retire to private law practice, an amazing suggestion for a man who relinquished a life term on the supreme bench to be of war service to the president.

Byrnes received personal treatment at the Chicago convention which has not yet been publicly appreciated. He went to Chicago with more votes than anyone else had for the vice presidential nomination, including Wallace. Mayor J. Kelly was privately for him. Boss Hague was willing, but Flynn was doubtful.

In the midst of promotion work for him (and he would have been nominated, in my opinion), he suddenly withdrew.

Observers blamed CIO's Hillman and his related negro group, whose policy was that no southerner could be chosen. It is hardly conceivable to me that Byrnes would have retired without instructions from the only man who is his boss.

This is the way of the new aggressors in politics, the CIO-Hillman leadership, meeting inner defeat within the party of its choice. Indeed, valid question now is arising whether Hillman can control the CIO, or whether his overzealous, overfervent leadership may demoralize his own union.

At Salt Lake City, CIO locals 65 Bauer and 872 Toole broke from the Hillman leadership. Their members resigned from CIO-PAC, announcing:

"We feel that regardless of belonging to any committee, church, union or other organization, no one has the right to demand that we vote the straight democratic ticket. This action frees us to work and vote throughout the state for the candidates we feel will best represent us."

A CIO worker in East Moline, Illinois, has complained I have committed an injustice to CIO members by assuming Hillman was their leader, saying:

"I had no more part in having Hillman and his committee appointed or paying them than you have in appointing supreme court judges, and don't like them any better."

Strong-arm John Lewis could not control his Mine Workers' vote four years ago. Wise, old labor sage Sam Gompers once said:

"No one can control the labor vote."

This may apply to Hillman.



WITH THE AEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATRE, Aug. 10—(delayed)—(P)—From the airbases:

It got to be an old story. The Marauders would knock down a bridge in Italy or France and the German engineers promptly would repair it. Then the bombers would have to go back and do it all over again—all to the tune of plenty of flak on the second run.

So the B-28 boys got mad and switched signals. One day they bombed a bridge and knocked it down. The next day they went back to the same site and found the engineers at work and the span almost repaired. When they got through that day the bridge was out again. And so was one whole German engineering outfit.

Capt. Howard Hickok of Ames, Iowa, got back from a mission the other day and found the Thunderbolt he was flying had been so damaged by flak that he couldn't get the wheels down. Even so he seemed more nervous than his friends would have expected, for Howard is known as a cool character, even under very trying conditions.

The cause of his jitters became plain when he finally asked the control tower to clear the runway for a belly landing:

"This is the colonel's plant... I sure hope the old man doesn't take it too hard."

Back came the reply from the control tower:

"Come in, son, this is the colonel speaking."

One B-28 Marauder tail-gunner got tired of the German fighter trick of feigning distress and sneaking away to fight again. So when a Messerschmitt 210 dived at his plane over Italy not so long ago, he did everything but follow it down. As soon as it got within range he uncocked burst after burst.

One German bailed out. The plane was in plenty of trouble. He fired more bursts and another man bailed out. Delighted he literally leaned on the trigger poured a savage hail of slugs into the diving Messerschmitt—until he was tapped on the shoulder by the waist gunner.

"You can quit now" his sidekick explained gently, "two men is all they carry."

After 21 months of GI movies overseas, the boys at the bomber base have gotten used to almost everything. So they weren't much surprised a few nights ago when the last reel was shown first, followed by the first reel, followed by an announcement that the middle reel was missing.

Recent war developments have pepped up the spirits of a Marauder group which has been in this theatre since D-day of the African invasion. In three months the motto of the group newspaper has changed three times. In April there was no motto, but the Italian campaign

success in May brought forth "Golden Gate in '49."

The invasion of France in June switched the motto to "Fort Dix in '48," and the attempt on Hitler's life in July called forth the most exuberant of all—"Local dives in '45."

Two thirsty pilots already have figured out their plan of operations when they get home. They aim to go from bar to bar, always taking the most crowded places. Jones will go in first and buy a solitary drink which he will be sipping quietly when Brown enters and rushes up to him.

"Great Scott, Jones," he will shout, "how did you ever get out of that German prison camp?"

They figure that will be good for about a dozen drinks each place.

Mahoney in Salem Monday On Campaign

Willis E. Mahoney, democratic candidate for United States senator for the four-year term, visited Salem Monday in the interests of his candidacy. Mahoney, who was defeated by Sen. McNary in a close race in 1936 and by Rufus Holman in 1938, now contests for the seat held by Sen. Cordon under appointment. He returned from Washington where he has been located for several years to conduct his campaign. His plan is to carry his canvass direct to the voters all over the state.

Lining right up behind Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mahoney counts on support from the national democratic organization.

"I have been assured of full support from Washington," said Mahoney, "and rely on the people who vote for Roosevelt also voting for one committed to the Roosevelt policies."

Against criticism that he had been absent from Oregon for several years he cited his opponent, who he said, had spent a large portion of his time in Washington for the last 15 years.

Mahoney had no speaking engagement here but made a number of calls.

It Was "Easy Come, Easy Go" for Three Small Klamath Boys

KLAMATH FALLS, Aug. 21—(P)—It was "easy come, easy go" for three small boys who were stopped by police after they handed \$20 bills to several passersby on a downtown sidewalk.

"We've got plenty of money—have some," they said.

A policeman stepped in, stopped the giving. He found the fortune was what was left of \$850 E. E. Hufford stuffed into a tobacco pouch, then lost.

The boys, 7 to 9 years old, found it, gave some to a 16-year-old acquaintance, then started making gifts.

Hufford got \$602 back.

The Literary Guidepost

By John Selby
"Invasion Diary." By Richard Tregaskis (Random; \$2.75).

Richard Tregaskis, one of our better war diarists, is Johnny-come-lately with his new book, "Invasion Diary."

And for a good reason. Tregaskis was wounded on the Italian front a few miles from Cassino. He lost some of his skull, and surgeons at the front picked out fragments of bone buried as deeply as two inches in his brain. He was shipped from hospital to hospital, some of them tents, some comparatively luxurious, until at last he reached the United States. His wound paralyzed his right side, and made his speech organs cease accurate functioning. For days he was able to formulate thoughts, but quite unable to express them in speech or in writing. This was not a pleasant state for a newspaper man.

This unpleasantness delayed his book so long that an incredible amount of newspaper has told and retold the story, almost to the limit of human endurance. Mr. Tregaskis was first in Sicily, and John Hersey not only got a good deal of magazine copy, but a novel. Then Tregaskis jumped the Straits of Messina, figura-

tively speaking, and concentrated on the Italian mainland. This section of "Invasion Diary" is much the better part, less superficial and more direct in its impact. It leads up to the personal climax, aforementioned, and closes with a lot of material on hospital life in the American Army, on the psychological attitudes of wounded men, and even some humor, although humor is certainly not very interesting to Tregaskis. He appears to be a very purposeful young Harvard man.

I am not sure what "Invasion Diary" adds up to. It is quietly and effectively written, its material is very familiar, it deals with a section of the Battle for Europe which is temporarily overshadowed. There is little history in the book that has not been read elsewhere long ago. Tregaskis has perhaps overdone one of the hoariest of all newspaper maxims, which is the one about names, selling papers. Names probably sell books, too, but in the over-all picture, nothing is gained by including hundreds of them.

"Invasion Diary" is a neatly written review of day before yesterday's lesson.

Stevens

Credit
If Desired

JEWELRY FOR THE BRIDE

... There is nothing lovelier than the pearl to accent your charm. Let us help you choose the pieces to wear on your wedding day and for many, many days to come.

550 West St. Salem
Manufacturing Jewelers