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Changing Commanders

The doctrine of indispensability gets a heavy jolt in the current Nelson-Wilson embroglio in Washington. The commander-in-chief, instead of commanding, dodges his responsibility first in letting the dissension (which he admits knowing about) get into a first-class row, and secondly in not making a clean-cut decision. Shipping Nelson off to China on some vague mission and then putting Wilson in charge of WPB was no solution to the impasse which had developed within WPB. Wilson had wanted to get out for months, but the president held him to his task without straightening out the differences between the top hands of WPB.

When Roosevelt returned from his five weeks' cruise in the Pacific about the first thing he said in his speech at Bremerton was that he had kept in close touch with Washington so that everything there was hunky-dory. Yet at that time this trouble was brewing which now has spilled over in a sorry mess.

Talk about changing horses in midstream, Roosevelt is now changing his team right at the critical juncture of shifting from war to peace. If ever leadership and generalship was needed it is right now in planning and effecting this critical transition. If that job is messed up, the nation's economy will go sour.

It would seem if we can shift command of such an important sector (and no one expects Nelson to go back as head of WPB) other changes could be made as well in the high command. It certainly is a reflection on the president's lack of administrative ability to have two as able and patriotic men as Wilson and Nelson leave in such a shabby manner. Both deserve well of their country, and both deserved better of their commander-in-chief.

Flight to New York

The three tons of northwest food products that a United Airlines cargo plane carried back to New York to supply a luncheon with produced about three (freight) carloads of publicity. Every city of size seems to have furnished part of the cargo, and dreams of regular plane delivery of perishable foodstuffs to rich markets are stimulated.

But carrying cocktail meat and fresh raspberries as a stunt and carrying them for commercial competition are two different things. President Patterson of United himself has

Willkie Gets a Bid

The president's attempt at a private tete-atete with Wendell Willkie appears to have run on the rocks, largely due to the president's own bungling. After having said in a press conference he knew nothing about an invitation to Willkie to discuss foreign affairs he later admitted having gotten in touch with him. Willkie seems to have handled his end of the affair with admirable discretion. He refused to make any comment until the White House finally admitted the invitation, and then stated that any such discussion should be non-partisan and that he preferred to hold it after the election. Thus he avoided entrapment and punctured the president's political intent, if such there was, in his original invitation.

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Willkie has with commendable consistency fought for honest and forthright decisions on the vital questions concerning international relations. He refuses to make petty politics out of them, and would sacrifice his political career rather than compromise on what he regards as fundamentals for world recovery. His attitude is that now the issues are bigger than the men or the parties. The welfare of our country and of the world is at stake.

Disease Score Worse

Either through a slump in protective measures or law enforcement or something, the number of cases of venereal disease took a marked increase in recent months. For July the total cases reported was 427. Multnomah county was the worst offender with 178 cases, but Marion county, which kept a very low count for months, reported 16 cases, 10 of syphilis and six of gonorrhea. The July trend is not improving for the report for the week ending August 19 shows for the state 47 cases of syphilis and 95 of gonorrhea.

The increase cannot be blamed on presence of the military because the military population is far less than in 1943 and 1942. Perhaps the civil authorities are less vigilant in rounding up the carriers than they were when the federal officials were pressuring them to hold a tight rein on commercialized vice. The statistics show the danger of any letdown in venereal disease control especially through law enforcement.

The Corvallis Gazette-Times wonders how the prices bid by former owners of Camp Adair

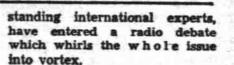


"Banners in the Dust"

The Literary Guidepost

By John Selby "MacArthur and the War Against Japan," by Frazier Hunt (Scribners; \$2.50).

Frazier Hunt has written a book called "MacArthur and the War Against Japan" that reads amazingly like a campaign blography. This it cannot be, of course, since MacArthur is running for Tokyo, not the presidency. But Mr. Hunt has done his old friend no service by writing his book in the wide-eyed, what-a-peerless-man-is-he style. The book begins, theoretically, on July 27, 1941, when the general, then retired and living in Manila, read in his newspaper that the Philippine army was to be called up. Actually, by the time he has finished the book, Mr. Hunt's reader will have soaked up all the essential Mac-Arthurian fact except the detail of his private life, most of which is ignored completely. So are his failures, and in this omission Mr. Hunt does not give his reader sufficient credit for intelligence. Even the dullest of us know that no man ever reached the general's eminence without having made mistakes and had failures, and it distorts the real MacArthur to write of him as if he were a sort of Tennysonian Galahad. West Point trained. Concretely, there is not a word about Mac-Arthur's often remarked tendency to do what Broadway calls "Ham." And too much is made of such material as the general's singular freedom from sea-sickness while escaping on a PT-boat from Corregidor with Mrs. Mac-Arthur, their child, and the child's Chinese nurse. Sea-sickness is, after all, a matter of nerves and the canals of the inner ear. Most of Mr. Hunt's book is a meticulous account of what happened while MacArthur struggled to organize his forces in the Philippines, and a proportionately briefer account of the battle for the Philippines, during which, according to Mr. Hunt, MacArthur insisted on standing in the open during air raids, without a helmet. Then the nerrative moves south while the southwestern Pacific campaign is described. Dozens of times, Mr. Hunt complains that Mac-



The ousted Hull assistant, Mr. Welles and Mr. Hull's constant kibitzer, Mr. Lippmann, (whose recommendations on international affairs have never been followed by any government in any instance as far back as my memory runs though he sells them to the public three times a these two, as I say, have become hopelessly involved in such technicalities as the respective degree of sovereignities of Japan and Germany in postwar.

AT THE FRONT

WITH THE AEF IN SOUTH-ERN FRANCE, Aug. 22- (delayed)-(AP)-High up here in the lower Alps more than 150 miles inland from the Riviera coastline lies the heart of the Maguis country-the sector where free French of the interior have been making life both miserable and short for Germans with their own guns, ammunition, food and supplies.

After spending a few days with these fantastic fighting men and women I found their use of enemy equipment to fight the enemy only one of a million of their seemingly miraculous achievements.

Each, of course, has a practical explanation. For instance, some of the enemy weapons they captured themselves, but mostly they are guns the Allies took from the defeated Germans and Italians at the climax of the Tunisian campaign more than a year ago. These weapons had been carefully repaired, serviced and checked in North Africa. Then daring Yanks brought them by Liberators high over France and parachuted them down along with what ammunition had been

captured in Tunisia. Then the Maquis went hunting for more ammunition, incidentally, of course, killing more Ger-

SEEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

News Behind the News producing for the bottle and can trade. More milk has been going to this trade than formerly as is proven by the fact that while the decrease in total milk produced was only one per cent for the year, the decrease in manufactured dairy products was five per cent. This loss was chiefly in butter and cheddar cheese. while there were great increases in soft creamed cheese and cot-

tage cheese. The statistics disprove the prophecies of calamity to the dairying industry which were voiced with vehemenee a year and more ago. The dispersals of herds did not result in depletion of dairy stock, the cows were bought by other producers. chiefly small farmers wanting to increase their production because they found it profitable to do so. Many cows went to the slaughter pens, but that is the normal route for cows passing their prime as milkers. The high price of beef and the high cost of feed perhaps accelerated the butcher rate. Prices of dairy cows remain high and the demand strong, which would not be the case if the industry was

Miserable for Nazi oldiers in France mans in order to get it. In addition to these guns both Ameri-can and British have been parachuting their own make of weap-

Maguis Make Life

ons down to the fighting French from North Africa and England. These forest-wise folk who have been writing Robin Hoodlike legends in the French highlands have learned in nearly four years of being forced to fight like skulkers in their own country how to achieve the impossible almost daily.

When American, British and French training teams parachuter down into these wooded wilds to help organize them, the Maquis acted so swiftly hardly a single Allied agent was captured by the Germans. When they needed more ammunition volunteers stormed German garrisons, although sometimes outnumbered a hundred to one, and captured it.

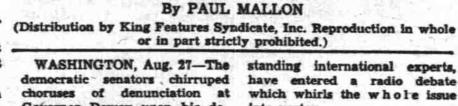
Through bitterly cold winters they huddled in caves, huts and in the hills, often unable for weeks at a time to get enough. food. The women bore hardships the same as the men.

"They've had a hell of a time." said an American captain who parachuted down to help lead them six weeks ago, "That's what makes them such fighting foels now."

And they are fighting fools. I have seen them leap barricades during hot street fighting and race straight into intense smallarms fire from German-held buildings. I saw a Maquis girl armed only with a pistol lead an assault on a German machine gun position. They literally made one sector of these mountains many miles square off limits for all German troops-even when ten times their strength.

They weren't too well organized even in this predominantly Maquis country when Allied experts came in to help them. But they were willing. One of the best examples of their progressand one of the best examples of their achieving the impossiblecame a few weeks before the Riviera invasion.

It became necessary to get several high ranking French and Allied military personnel into the area to coordinate the Maguis work with landing plans. But they were so valuable leaders didn't dare risk having them parachute down or sneak in from the sea.



Governor Dewey upon his de-

they went quiet. Tom Connally, their for-

or in part strictly prohibited.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 27-The standing international experts,

mand for small nations' protection in the postwar world then suddenly

pointed out that air transportation costs per ton-mile are far higher than for surface transportation. So no one should be deluded into thinking that his produce is going to market by cargo planes right off when the war ends.

Only high value goods with an urgent delivery rating will be shipped by air. Style merchandise, perishable foods and flowers of more expensive kinds, repair parts will make up most of the practical air express of the immediate future. Quantity goods, even in foodstuffs, will move by rail or motor truck, or in the case of staple commodities, by water where boat service is offered. One swallow makes neither spring nor a drunkard, and one well publicized airplane trip, while it reveals possibilities, does not produce a transportation revolution.

Study in Mass Psychology

The armory was jampacked Friday night, the queue to gain admission reaching nearly across Liberty street to Crystal Gardens. The attraction was the weekly "grunt and groan" act and more particularly the facial ugliness of one of the grapplers. The same night a Walt Disney film of fantasy filled one of the theatres after running for several days to packed houses.

But rival political meetings that night failed to do so well. A sergeant's platoon of people attended the republican meeting to hear the report of three distinguished citizens who had attended the national convention as delegates, and a corporal's guard met in the court house to get a "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" club started in behalf of Edgar Smith, democratic candidate for the senate.

We'll let the people "roll their own" comment on the contrast.

American furriess dream of a postwar world in which "every woman will have a fur coat." There's another difficult choice for the rising generation: Coats for the girls or fox tails for the jalopies?

Editorial Comment

MAKING DEMOCRACY STRONG

One great error which the Italian and German democracies shared in common was proportional representation. This appeals to many idealists as the only "fair" representation of all sections of pub-lic opinion. But its fatal defect, as exemplified in Italy and Germany, was that it shattered the elec-torate and the legislature into a multitude of par-ties and factions of bitter extremists who would have had no real chance of getting into power under the majority-voting system and the two-party system. Under the latter system candidates cannot hope for success unless they appeal to the majority and especially to the moderates at the center. This, it is true, hus the disadvantage that it sometimes blurs issues; but this is more than compensated by the far greater advantage of encouraging and even enforcing the attitude of tolerance, moderation and able compromise essential to the lasting sucas of democracy.

In addition to this appeal to the center, the succoss of democracy rests upon concentration of re-ponsibility. This implies a strong and stable execu-tive, responsive to public opinion but not made subnt, as in pre-war France, to every whim of he legislature.

Mere improvements in machinery will not safe-mard a restored democracy in Europe unless they are supported by an informed, moderate and heal-

farms will compare with their asking prices to the government. If the owners go out and look at their places they may be too saddened to make an offer. Fences down, fields grown to weeds, orchards neglected, farm buildings gone to wrack-it will take a lot of time, money and work to get them in the condition they were when the government took their lands. However, such is the demand for farm land, the government should realize good returns on the places it offers for sale.

What are Dewey's chances of election? Well, of our 31 presidents, three had mustaches, six had beards, 22 were clean shaven. Would it help Dewey's chances if he shaved off his mustache?

Quite soon now they put on the back shelf copies of "The Last Time I Saw Paris."

Interpreting The War News By KIRKE L. SIMPSON ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Events of this August weekend were so obviously snow-halling to a crisis for Germany in Europe that speculation was rife as to whether total nazi collapse might be only weeks, not months, away. Nor could Japan read the war portents with much less apprehension.

In France, allied forces were swiftly weaving the struggle into an old familiar pattern that spelled German defeat a quarter century ago. German evacuation of all France west of the Somme-Marne line was so certainly in progress under pulverizing allied attack that nazi commentators admitted the retreat. And even that line, the last short of German frontiers, was gravely menaced. Two vast and powerful American forces and a reborn French army were converging for a junction in the plains of France southeast of liberated Paris.

Their meeting would do more than close the trap on remnants of the nazi occupation troops in France south and west of that allied line. It would aim an immediate flanking threat at the Somme-Marne front before the nazis even reach it. It would expose the Rhine itself to allied assault.

It is that way the most dangerous allied spearheads are thrusting up the Loire, the upper Seine and the Rhone under a significant headquarters news blackout as to their exact position.

Romanian surrender has brought no pause by charging Russian forces already knocking at the Galati gateway to the Danube valley. Bulgaria is too clearly on her way out of the war to be a factor of consequence. Hungary is rocked by political convulsions. There are intimations that a nazi retreat from the whole Balkan peninsula already has set in.

The outline of a total encirclement of Germany probably long ago envisioned in Russian-allied strategy councils is taking shape. It remains only for events in Finland, Norway and Denmark to complete its meshing around the shriveling greater reich of Hitler's soap-bubble dream.

Nor can Tokyo fail to read portents of allied power drives into such far-off events as the Roosevelt-MacArthur-Nimitz conference at Pearl Harbor, the arrival in Ceylon of Admiral Frazier, top ranking British sea commander, to take over British armadae massing in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean, the disclosure of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten's visit to London as allied commanderin-chief in southeastern Asia, the elevation of General Stilwell in China to four-star American army rank. The end of the wet monsoon also is near at hand to quicken campaigning in the Bay of Bengal

eign relations chairman, had Paul Mallon said at first that Dewey had staged a Luftwaffe attack upon the Dumbarton conference. A few days later he was beaming benignly upon the republicans, and saying in a senate speech they had been exceptionally cooperative on foreign policy.

> The change is attributable to State Secretary Hull. Mr. Hull was the first to realize-indeed he seems still the only one now firmly to insist-that, a peace imposed by a majority will not endure even among the United Nations; that the opposition will one day get into power here, perhaps soon; that unity at home as well as among the nations of the world is essential if anything constructive is to eventuate. He has been the leading force for restraint in an emotional world debate.

But the matter is constantly being pushed off the plane he wants, into politics and confusion. Comes now the foreign policy association, for instance, thinking to defend him against Dewey. In an involved and circuitous

collection of assertions, it seems to conclude Dewey is wrong and small nations can only be protected through domination by the big four powers. Furthermore, two columnists

who are supposed to be out-

These developments take a simple proposition and stretch it to monstrous incongruities. The proposition was this, before all these stretchmen took hold of it-and it still is this:

Dewey urged that the interests of small nations be better protected and suggested a specific way to do it. He recommended that the Dumbarton Oaks conference keep the military world setup separate from economic agreements. He and Mr. Dulles, in their conferences, started searching for a way in which small nations would not be over-ridden by the power of the big four, and they hit upon this formula.

Their reasoning is rather obvious. A small nation is a small nation and no one proposes to make them all big. The military might of the world will remain, after the war, largely with Russia and the United States, not with small nations, and not even with Britain and China. No peace can change that.

So Russia and the United States will have the greatest political power in the world. This is a fact of geography, industry, raw materials, manpower. It cannot be altered by the peace

Now Mr. Hull proposed to protect the small nations by safeguarding their sovereignty. This is largely a negative guarantee, but a powerful one. It would transfer the American conception of individuality to the world. People in this country are not actually born equal, as the constitution says, but they have equal rights in law.

Hull proposes there will be no monopoly of raw material and economic and financial domination by the big four, but Dewey says this Hull hope is too vague (indeed financial domination already has been hinted by the Bretton Woods conference, although the oil agreement might possibly develop more in line with Hull policy.)

Dewey goes farther and says the Hull way will not be effective, that a more certain way to accomplish the result is to keep the arrangements for world security separate from world trade, finance, etc. In short he says, do not use your military domination in politics, economics, trade; put them on a more equal plane.

The only question is whether the Dumbarton conference will choose that way, or the way the Russians seem to want to go. Neither the Russians nor British seem to want as much freedom

in distress Director Peterson is correct in pointing out that subsidies are an uncertain factor in the dairying economy. They are grants to supplement market returns and are made without regard to individual profits or losses of producers. Subsidies are distasteful and ought to be dropped just as

subsidies will never be known because it is impossible of determination. Probably not a great amount.

population and supply the armed November, they added. forces. Regardless of subsidies, which after all are in minor

country returns to peace.

aside, the facts suggest Dewey has made a constructive demand upon the conference, and Hull knows it and is using it. I suspect Hull cares more about getting his peace treaty ratified in

tial politics.

at Santa Fe, NM.



So the Maquis promptly built adequate landing airfields high up there in the hills, on a plateau screened by towering crags. Then they threw a cordon of their toughest fighting men around it. A few nights later an unarmed C-47 slipped in under cover, landed, discharged its cargo of military chieftains deep within enemy territory, and took off again safely.

Today I saw one of those officers leading the Maquis in battle.

Isolation Area At Tule Lake **Finally Clear**

KLAMATH FALLS, Aug. 26soon as possible. Just how much (P)-The isolation area at the Tule production was saved by use of Lake segregation center was empty of troublemakers today for the first time in nine months.

"Conditions in the center at this Most of the dairymen made a time make isolation of individuals conscientious effort to stay in no longer necessary," said WRA business and produce milk, and officials, reporting a transfer of that not alone for the possible the stockade's last occupant to the profit, but out of a sense of pa- main residential area. Recent miltriotic duty, as their contribution itary developments against Japan to victory, providing an essen- may have calmed the situation at tial food to sustain the civilian the big camp, torn by riots last

A total of 386 Japanese have been detained in the isolation amount, the score shows a job area for from one to two months. well done by Oregon dairymen, When officials were sure the which should be recognized, and troublemakers would cause no should not be forgotten when the disturbance in the main residence area, the WRA reviewed the individual cases and moved the men

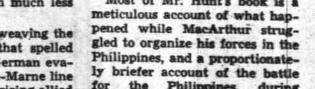
> Stockade occupants unsucces fully attempted two hunger strikes.

Twenty-eight aliens have been transferred from the isolation the senate, than about presiden- area to the alien internment camp

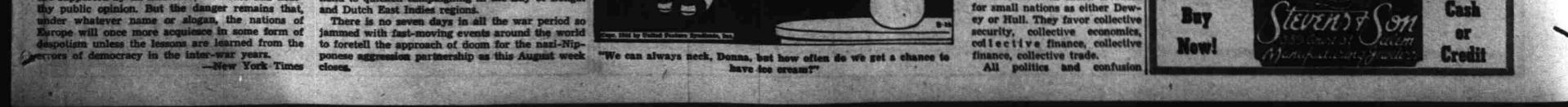
Arthur got the little end of the supply horn, but never explains why. And he emphasizes his friendship with the general, so that the complaints seem to be MacArthur's. "THE YOUNG IDEA" **By Mossler**

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