

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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Future of Lend-Lease

In his letter transmitting the quarterly report of the lend-lease administration Pres. Roosevelt made the point that we should continue this program "on whatever scale is necessary" until we have the unconditional surrender of Japan as well as Germany.

Most Americans will favor this plan. We want Great Britain's help in the final trimming of Japan (though we can do it alone if need be), and realize that to furnish this assistance Britain will continue to need a certain volume of supplies.

Americans also are willing to make the necessary contributions of foodstuffs and living essentials in the way of emergency relief to countries in Europe, when the war there ends, as they did after the first world war, to avert starvation.

But these contributions must be of a temporary character. They cannot be considered a promise that Uncle Sam will be Santa-Claus to all the world. Other countries will have to get in and dig to sustain themselves in the normal processes of production and exchange of goods.

In the end there will need to be a clearing of the slate. The old war debts still stand on our books even if Finland alone honors its debt to this country. Those debts were around \$11 billions. If the borrowers could not pay that sum in the interval between the wars, how can we expect them to pay the \$28 billions plus which they have received under lend-lease. There will have to be some discounting or extinguishment of this accumulation of debt before financial relations among the nations is on a sound basis.

Again, most Americans will agree that the chance of recovery except perhaps from Russia, is slight, and that we will have to charge off most of the totals we now have on our books. But in preserving our conception of free government in two great nations we will further agree that the gain is worth the cost.

Snuff Famine

Albany reports a unique famine, one of snuff, which has just been relieved by receipt of a sizable shipment. According to the Democrat-Herald the famine lasted about two weeks, and was caused by transportation strikes in the midwest which held up shipments. It reports that local consumers use about 3600 boxes of snuff a week—which is no amount to sneeze at!

Snuff, which travels under the deceitful trade name of "Copenhagen," used to be popular even in high circles. George Washington had his snuffbox as did the other notables of the time both in America and in Europe. The habit of using snuff now persists largely in the south, and perhaps the Albany demand comes from transplanted southerners. At any rate the season of death is ended and the Albany consumers have enough snuff again.

An exchange says: "Today in Paris people die in the streets from snipers' shots and Nazi planes, but the eternal feminine remains unruffled." If she's unruffled it's because the styles call for short-skirts and slim blouses. When the mood changes she'll be well-ruffled again.

Governors' threesomes are planned as part of the Dewey-Bricker campaign. Three spots Tuesday night, and two more sets of three are scheduled. It remains to be seen whether the democrats will counter with that toothsome twosome of mayors—Kelly and Hague.

The right hand of government doesn't let its left hand know what it holds. After the army or navy comes along to give a plant an E flag a process-server from Biddle's office is apt to follow citing the plant for violating some law.

Apparently it makes little difference to the soldiers of Romania and Italy and Bulgaria which side they are on. They do not shoot to be killed anyhow.

Editorial Comment

Our Bigger and Better Jerseys
Haring his sparsely thatched head to the rain of criticism, Prof. P. M. Brandt of Oregon State college opines that it was not a disaster to Jersey breeders of the west when the Germans overran the Isle of Jersey and played hob with its herds.

The genial and able Neck-Sticker-Outter Brandt was not being callous over the ill fate of the Jersey herds of the famous isle, but he was being pridefully western—especially pridefully Oregonian, because approximately 70 per cent of the dairy herds of Oregon are Jerseys, gorgeous Jerseys, and their superiority over Island Jerseys has not been adequately recognized in this country.

The east, particularly, has worshipped Mother Isle. Proper enough, because the Jerseys of that bit of green off the Normandy coast have carried the torch of careful selection and good breeding.

But we in the west have done it well. Our Jerseys are more rugged, more adapted to the hustle of getting out and finding feed, and their production is higher. They are bigger and serve the final purpose of all dairy animals better when the butcher is called in. For this we have not always had full credit. The smaller, daintier Island Jerseys have been promoted over them all too often. Lots of people worship the imported label, whether it is better or not, and against that Professor Brandt is doubtless a professor, as he should be.

He hears down on the fact that his heart is with the western farm families who have labored to build a type of sound agriculture. In his own state approximately 42,000 of the 60,000 farms have family-type farms, with dairy cows. It is hard work. Breeding is tedious work. But it is just about the soundest thing we have. In our after-war plans this is a type of small business which is as essential to democracy as fingers are to a hand.

These many small farms have made possible the great cheese industry of Tillamook. They have produced a lot of working dairy cows which have the beauty of eye appeal as well as the virtue of handsome-is-as-handsome does. They deserve more recognition than they have had.

That's the story of the west. Western pride has the goods.—(Pacific Rural Press).

Chosen Instrument?

Some months ago Sen. McCarran of Nevada, who has given a great deal of study to the matter of postwar aviation, introduced a bill to legalize a single aviation company for foreign operation. He contemplated an American flag company in which transport agencies could hold stock. This chosen instrument plan was his solution of the question now vexing the civil aeronautics board on whether franchises for foreign airline operations should be granted to a few companies, like Pan-American, or to many under a plan of free competition, which is urged by the majority of domestic companies, many of which are anxious to get a winghold in for-erican operation.

The McCarran solution has run into a snag however. Both the state and justice departments of the government object to a monopoly line. The state department sees in the provision that the flag line could negotiate with foreign countries for franchises an invasion of its own authority. The department of justice raises the question of violation of the anti-trust laws in creating a monopoly.

In view of this opposition and the opposition of the most of the domestic airlines to the chosen instrument idea, congress is hardly likely to pass the McCarran bill.

Meantime the CAB has to consider the numerous applications now before it for licenses to operate on foreign flights. A hearing is being held in San Francisco on the application of the Matson line for permission to fly to Hawaii and probably elsewhere in the orient. TWA wants "universal coverage" with its promise of landings anyplace on the globe within 36 hours. The board may wait for congress to decide on a national policy, but it can't wait much longer. Whether congress or CAB makes the decision, the fact is true that the thorns are thick on both ends of the airline stick, monopoly or multiple operation.

French Collaborators

The great French actor Sacha Guitry, is held in a Paris jail as a fascist collaborator. Maurice Chevalier, another famous actor, is reported to have been killed by French maquis. Bernard Fay, French author of biography (of Franklin, Washington, Roosevelt,) is said to be held in prison because he took office as a librarian under the Vichy regime and turned over to the nazis library material which they used in attacks on Free Masonry. Not a very good showing, is it, for French intelligentsia. Too many thought they were riding the wave of the future, only to find themselves high on the sand when the ebb set in.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, noted physiologist with a laboratory in Paris, has been "suspended from all his functions," the Paris radio says, because his "anti-national activity has been notorious." Charles Lindbergh worked with Dr. Carrel for some time. Wonder which infected the other with the nazi-disease.

King Carol will probably give up his Mexico night club if he gets a nibble to come back and take over his old job in Bucharest. He can't expect the allies to set him on his throne and then prop it up, however.

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

The overtones of impending German defeat sounded by high placed nazi military spokesmen, reflecting fast paced developments on the battle fronts, warrant speculation as to whether Hitler's own home front is ripe for early collapse.

His mouthpiece, General Dittmar, drew a dark and despairing picture of the plight in which German armies find themselves everywhere. He pleaded only for a bitter-stand that might stave off ultimate allied surrender terms, frankly admitting that the war was lost for Germany. There is at least an intimation that there are growing nazi fears of internal revolt which would end this war as it ended World war I.

Dittmar's home front broadcast must have stunned his German listeners. It left little to their imagination; tended to destroy their faith in official nazi announcements characterizing the retreat from Normandy and the Seine as a successful "detachment" of forces "according to plan."

The bulk of nazi forces "detached" in France have been permanently detached. They are either dead or taken prisoners.

What is left of two shattered armies in the north is being swiftly herded into a greater and more menacing trap than those in Normandy or west and south of the Seine. Berlin announcement of the evacuation of Rouen near the Seine mouth represents belated recognition of the nazi command of the danger in which its armies stand in the developing allied Somme snare.

A gigantic allied V is forming with its apex in the northeastern suburbs of Paris, its left arm running down the east bank of the Seine to Rouen or beyond and its right prong up the valley of the Oise to its headquarters northeast of Leon. Within the extending and narrowing maw of that triangle stand what is left of the German armies in northeastern France and the whole sweep of the rocket-bomb coastal area.

On the basis of the pace in the last few days, General Patton's Third army armored spearheads are only hours from the Belgian border at recaptured Reims. They are not much farther from Germany's own frontiers below Luxembourg where the Saare-Moselle gap is a possible allied objective.

Which of General Patton's eastward probing spearheads is the main attack the German high command does not know. It can have no doubt, however, that the northeastward thrust up the Oise valley beyond Leon is aimed at trapping all German troops west of the Somme or from the Belgian border to the coast.

With the fall of Rouen, the capture of Le Havre and the whole Seine estuary is in sight to give the allied left flank close up communications with Britain and expedite the advance from the Seine to the rocket launching area.



"Beachhead Objective"

News Behind the News The Literary Guidepost

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—War department, American Legion, and others, seeing how our nation was recently near destruction because of its military deficiencies, are pushing compulsory military training.



Paul Mallon

American youth, like the Europeans for many generations past, to serve a year or so in the army.

The women leaders, who have always killed such proposals, are promoting a new substitute this time. I heard a woman organization leader advocate it on the radio. Mrs. Roosevelt, I believe, has spoken and written in favor of it, as have some other feminine public counselors.

They want to train the youth in a non-military way under federal auspices with the money of the state, to make them "good democratic citizens." I do not believe these women have lent much thought to their proposal which springs from their natural love of peace and revulsion against things military.

We need a military force—so we train one in "citizenship."

Can they really believe the nation could have been saved against the nazis if the youth had just been "good democratic citizens" and not good soldiers? What could good citizenship have done at Pearl Harbor?

Any soldier will tell his mother that the best trained soldier has the best expectancy of life. It is the poorly trained citizen soldier who is least able to protect himself in a fight.

Everyone seems agreed we need military training of a larger section of our youth than formerly. We need it for love of our country and its ideals, and the protection of both in this world, such as it is. We need it more than ever because protection rests upon mastery of mechanical devices such as planes and tanks.

The proposal of the ladies

would defeat the purpose of what we agree we need. It is much worse than that, because it proposes to have the federal government take over the minds and bodies of the youth in their formative period, not for defense of the country which is their common obligation to the state, but for political education.

Is this not democratic Hitlerism? What is the real difference in method, between drafting youth for camp education in citizenship, and the Hitler and Mussolini youth movements and youth camps?

The war department, Legion, et al. have a similar weakness in their proposal. They want the training we need to be accomplished by compulsion on the citizen, arguing that otherwise the youth would not join in the program.

Has democracy then failed, even in victory? I think not. Only the ingenuity of a democratic people has failed. Only the devotion and service of our leaders to democratic theories has failed.

If the war department, the Legion, and the ladies all turned their thoughts away from these current sloughs of dictatorial imitation, and sought democratic methods of attaining their objectives, they could have agreed upon a method by now. I can think of some democratic ways it could surely be done.

Treble or quadruple the size of West Point and Annapolis, for the first thing. Allow each senator to appoint ten or more boys from home (by democratic examination methods only) to these free schools of military training.

If I know the American youth, there would still be a waiting line for both schools, and many boys earlier would select high school subjects which would prepare them for such schools.

Offer the subjects in the high schools which will enable such preparation to those who are inclined toward engineering, aviation, mechanics. You can even have a reserve officers training corps, in the schools, under an

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



Why all this fuss about systems, I wonder?

Kenneth L. Dixon
AT THE FRONT!

French People Can't Do Enough to Aid Their Liberators

WITH THE AEF IN SOUTH-EAST FRANCE, Aug. 24 (Delayed)—(P)—Every day is full of new incidents showing the spirit of the French people toward their liberators—something new to the tired doughboys who have been fighting in the Mediterranean theatre since Casablanca.

Every town turns out the entire population. They wave, cheer, throw flowers and serve wine—even when the tide of soldiers sweeping through begins to be numbered in thousands. There is no doubting their tears of joy and gratitude. The soldiers are accustomed to

the begging from hungry citizens. These people are hungry, too, but among them begging is discouraged in what few instances it appears. The villagers, instead, offer you their last loaf of bread and smile happily if you accept anything to eat from them.

Without casting unjust aspersions on other lands, it can be said you didn't dare leave so much as a field jacket unguarded in a jeep almost anywhere in Italy or North Africa. It just wouldn't be there when you returned.

But in several mountain villages far inland in France we were forced to leave a jeep loaded with hundreds of dollars worth of cameras and typewriters, food, clothes, gear and equipment—sometimes right in the middle of the milling crowds, sometimes in deserted alleys for the night.

Not once was so much as a single cigaret stolen.

Once we asked a maquis chieftain if our stuff would be safe left unguarded through the night. He quietly said yes. It was. But not until the next day did we find that just to be sure he had passed the word around that anybody caught tampering with our jeep would be shot.

French people, both the fighting maquis and the unarmed civilians, take any risks to help the troops. They lead the way to gun positions. They draw fire so the Germans are forced to give away their locations. They carry out the wounded and bury the dead almost in the midst of the scraps. They have provided armed guards wherever needed.

And everybody is still talking about the story of the people of Pierrefeu and the lone doughboy who fell there, the victim of a sniper's bullet.

He was the only casualty in the hill village northeast of Toulon. The death of the American who had come all the way across the sea to help liberate them touched the people of Pierrefeu.

Pvt. Frederick Mangiapane of Detroit, Mich., told the story to Pvt. George Dorsey of Los Angeles, a Stars and Stripes scribe.

After the shot sounded and the doughboy fell, the sniper disappeared. Meanwhile, amid low exclamations of indignation the townspeople picked up the doughboy's body and gently carried it to a nearby house. The town undertaker went to his shop and picked out a sturdy pine casket carved from the tall trees which dot the mountainside.

"Then the people changed their ordinary clothes to black ones," Mangiapane said. "They picked pallbearers and brought out a big French flag. They took down the boy's serial number and gave it to army officials later."

A requiem mass was sung in the little Pierrefeu church over the casket brought with flowers and the French tricolor. Behind four black-clad men the townspeople walked in a long procession out to the ancient cemetery where Pierrefeu had buried its dead for generations.

Germans were shelling the town, but the funeral for the American "soldier of France" went on.

"There were a lot of people there—everyone in town must have gone to the funeral," said Mangiapane. "It really was nice—just like something you might see back home."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

to sustain armies and navies. So the appeal goes out for loyalty to country. "Land where my fathers died" excites our deepest loyalties: Safety of home and family evokes the highest sacrifice.

Not only are sentiments of nationalism stirred, but war instructs us in hate. That is not difficult. When the enemy is shooting to kill you or your loved ones it is not hard to hate him. In fact hate becomes a very serviceable tool in the kit of warfare. While some soldiers may be methodical about fighting, or others sporting, many are fired with an intense hatred for which in the present war there is abundant provocation because of the cruelties of Japs and nazis.

Can we expect such fires of love of country and hatred of enemies to cool quickly and be supplanted by the spirit of international unity which is fundamental to "durable peace"?

It can be done only if there is careful discrimination in our postwar decisions. The antagonisms will develop along this line: Some will go in for intense nationalism, acquiring all the bases from the Philippines to Dakar as Senators McKellar and Reynolds appear to advocate, erecting high protective tariff barriers for support of home industry, urging policies of extreme militarism. Others will want to go maudlin in their internationalism, welcoming the Japs and the Germans as merely badly behaved children who have been properly punished, dispersing our substance all over the world, and sinking war ships and demobilizing armies. Common sense should warn us against either of these extremes.

Our loyalty remains to our own country, put that down first. But we can cooperate in trade, in finance and in cultural relations with other countries. Also we can set our feet in the path that points toward peace, remembering however that it is not a one-lane path, but a multi-lane path that will require all the nations to march abreast, including the enemy states after they have been fully disciplined.

The fact is that while we invoke nationalist instincts in the waging of war, war itself instructs us in the necessity for world cooperation. There is universal revolt against the horror and tragedy of war; so it is not at all impossible for the seeds of peace to take root in the soil of war. But they will require most careful tending if they are ultimately to bear flowers and fruit. It is folly to think that the job is done if we draw up a fancy international charter, universally signed.

army officer. But do this in the democratic way.

Don't force all youths into these ventures. In addition to being un-American, it is unwise. Those who wish to go into such lines will desire to make the best of their opportunity for a free education.

The same education will be wasted on the others who do not want it. Herding these in by compulsion would merely give you a bad army, numbers, not effectiveness.

If you want camps for military training for others, let the government make these attractive enough to youth to invite their interest and participation. Do not go back to the old army salary of \$30 a month. Keep up salaries of defense service as long as you need men for defense. Make the defense services of this country honorable professions, such as Britain has always made her navy. Do not revert to the popular scorn of military duty.

These three simple democratic methods without compulsions possibly would give the army and navy more men each year than they want or could handle, in my opinion. If not, there are other ways, which the experts could devise—not to pamper the youth with glorified CCC camps and WPA's, but in the offering of commensurate opportunities whereby the youth may advance themselves.

Our trouble is our leaders are not even trying democratic methods or thinking of democratic ways, but on both sides of most questions wish to compromise with ways they should despise.

Let them turn their thoughts toward reworking the methods of this republic, toward making its methods efficient, and away from its compulsions to do the very things Hitler did, and thus profaning the name of democracy.

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