

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Five Years

It was five years ago today that, as Lord Grey said of a similar time 25 years preceding, the lights went out all over Europe.

Five years ago today Hitler sent his shiny new armor smashing into Poland.

Five years ago today Goering opened the cages to release his precious luftwaffe to bomb and to strafe in Posnan, Lodz and Warsaw.

Five years ago today Hitler summoned his reichstag, fulminated on Germany's wrongs and announced his invasion of Poland.

Five years ago today Hitler cast the lot that he said would decide Germany's fate "for a thousand years."

Five years and how much of history has crowded into those months and days and minutes! Five years and what swings have come of hope and despair, of grief and triumph!

Five year . . . and where now is Hitler's shiny armor, Goering's lusty luftwaffe? Where now is the victory which alone, Hitler said, would permit him to doff his soldier's uniform?

1939 saw the quick crushing of Poland though the spirit of the Poles was never broken; saw British supremacy at sea threatened by German submarines.

1940 saw the unleashing of the blitz in the west: the occupation of Norway and Denmark, the quick conquest of Holland and Belgium, the collapse of France; Dunkirk; Italy's entrance in the war; the air battle over Britain; a British offensive meeting initial success in North Africa.

1941 saw Hitler at the height of his power with his conquest of Greece and Crete and his sweeping invasion of Russia to the gates of Moscow. Fighting alone, Britain was buoyed by lend-lease from America, by the sinking of the battleship Bismarck and a fresh offensive in Africa; but the year ended with Japan's attack at Pearl Harbor and the launching of war in the Pacific.

1942 saw the turning of the tide: the Japs quickly extending their empire in the western Pacific; Rommel held and then pushed back in North Africa; Russia stopping a new offensive at Stalingrad and in the Caucasus; successful American landings in North Africa; victory at Guadalcanal.

1943 saw Germany and Japan definitely on the defensive; the great drive of Russia and the extinction of axis holdings in North Africa; ending of the submarine as a major menace; invasion of Italy; Americans driving Japs from the Aleutians; increased bombings of German war industries.

1944 saw the giant vise begin to close on Germany: Russians from the east, British and Americans and allies from the south and the west; heavy bombings from the air; the falling away of satellite nations; penetration of Japan's

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

fast approaching an utter rout is unfolding before the world as the figures pour in from the battle fronts there, north and south, to out date General Eisenhower's recapitulation of enemy losses in men and fighting equipment since D-Day in Normandy even before it reached print.

Those official Allied figures put enemy personnel losses at upward of 400,000 men in France between June 6 and August 25. His material losses were proportionate, with planes, tanks, guns of all sorts by the thousand captured or ruined.

The estimated equivalent of 35 German divisions has been destroyed, cut to pieces or trapped in their certain doom in coastal fortresses in Brittany. And to show for it all the foe has only the prospect of an air-harried, tank-worried escape across the lowlands of Belgium and Holland, with many other thousands of Nazis to be abandoned to their fate in Allied or French Patriot isolated pockets; plus the prospect of an American crossing of German frontiers through the Saarbrücken Gap perhaps within days or even hours.

The last lingering doubt of the completeness of the Allied victory in the north vanished with Eisenhower's disclosure of the Allied take in prisoners, enemy casualties and equipment and British puncture of the potential Somme defensive front at Amiens.

The Nazi retreat front between the channel and the Oise was cut in two by the British two-day drive from Seine bridgeheads to cross the Somme at Amiens. It is aimed seemingly to cut through to the channel coast east of the Calais hump, through the heart of the Nazi rocket bomb installations, while flanking American First Army columns to the southeast and now within 30 miles or less of the Belgian border extend the double-fronted sweep.

Perhaps the deadliest Allied threat in the north, however, came with the swift shifting of the American First Army from the Seine theater below Paris to the Oise front north and east of the city. It has taken over the whole northern face of the huge American bulge eastward between the Oise and the Loire previously held by Patton's galloping Third Army. That means that Patton's force is being concentrated on the eastern and southeastern faces of the bulge. And that way beyond captured Reims, Chalons and St. Dizier lie the roads that converge on the Saarbrücken Gap, some 60 miles to the east. That way, too, lies the southwest lunge to a junction with Patch's Franco-American Seventh Army rampaging up the Rhone valley from the Riviera and already reported on the Franco-Swiss frontier near Geneva.

Another German army, not included in Eisenhower's report, is being cut to pieces in the Rhone operations. A junction of the Third and Seventh Army would cut off its remnants, seal all isolated German garrison troops still in southern France south of the Loire or west of the Rhone against escape. It would also lend double strength to the power blow into Germany itself through the Saarbrücken-Belfort gaps for which the Third Army seems concentrating.

The situation for Germany is growing so desperate that conditional peace feelers are to be expected if they have not already been made. Nor can the indicated German weakness in the west fail to revive speculation that in the end German leaders might deliberately stage a total collapse there while still warding off the Russians in the east in hope of Allied instead of Russian occupation of the industrial heart of the nation and a subsequent rift

defense ring; and now Festung Europa shrunk to Festung Allemania!

Five years; but the importance of events is determined not by the clock or the calendar. Those years of toil and sacrifice saw preserved centuries of social progress through military victories which coming months must firmly enshrine.

Quotes From Hitler

July 19, 1940, appeal to Britain to end the war:

Believe me, gentlemen, I feel a deep disgust for this type of politician who wrecks entire nations and states. It almost pains me to think that I should have been selected by fate to deal the final blow to the structure which these men have already set tottering.

It never has been my intention to wage wars, but rather to build up a state with a new social order and the finest possible standard of culture. Every year the war drags on is keeping me away from this work.

In this house I feel it to be my duty before my own conscience to appeal once more to reason and common sense in Great Britain as much as elsewhere. I consider myself in position to make this appeal since I am not the vanquished begging favors, but the victor speaking in the name of reason. I can see no reason why the war must go on. I am grieved to think of the sacrifices it will claim.

Does Hitler feel like the victor now? And who is the "politician who wrecks entire nations and states?"

England rejected Hitler's appeal, so on March 16, 1941, he said:

No power and no support coming from any part of the world can change the outcome of this battle in any respect. England will fall.

After his great summer victories in Russia he said on Oct. 3, 1941:

This enemy is already broken and will never rise again.

A year later, on Sept. 30, when he thought Stalingrad was in his grasp he said:

The occupation of Stalingrad, which will also be concluded, will become a gigantic success.

Though Hitler called the Russian "some kind of swamp-human" and the Russian generals "military imbeciles," they broke the back of his armies, and his screams of "We will never and in no circumstances capitulate" remain his final and frantic rejection of the "reason" he once appealed to for British surrender.

Five years for Hitler . . . and how much longer?

New State Building

The Statesman is pleased to note that the state board of control has selected architects for the new state office building which was authorized back in 1941. The war has held up construction.

In view of changes in building costs the question arises if the \$1,000,000 appropriated will be adequate for a building in proper proportion to the others of the capitol group and for the housing of departments now in rented quarters. It would seem in order to total the footage required and make a computation on the basis of present costs per cubic foot. If more money seems necessary the matter could be laid before the legislature, or else the complete building should not be made at this time. It would be a mistake to build a bumpy building on the block opposite the state library.

The firm selected is the one representing a reorganization of Whitehouse & Church which designed the state library. Mr. Whitehouse is dead, but Walter Church, who was associated with him, now heads the organization. It is sincerely to be hoped that the loss of Mr. Whitehouse will not impair the unity of the capitol architecture.

VD Letdown

Additional statistics showing increases in venereal disease in Oregon covering first seven months of 1944 compared with same period in 1943: syphilis 1247 cases this year, 812 last; gonorrhea 1750 cases this year, 930 last. A 50 per cent increase in syphilis and nearly 90 per cent increase in gonorrhea. The evidence is as clear as the figures can make them that there has been a serious letdown in preventive measures, including law enforcement which appears to have coincided with the decrease in number of military stationed in Oregon. We hear a lot of croaking about states' rights. What about our state duties? Do we have to have the federals to carry out the simple measures needed to prevent venereal disease?

Editorial Comment

A FUTURE FOR THE JEEP? One forgets that it was only a very few years ago that "jeep" was the name of a mythical comic creature, invented by E. C. Segar, the cartoonist who originated Popeye the Sailorman. The "jeep" was a winsome little beast who seemed to be neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring—no one knew what he was, exactly.

Today we know what a jeep is and virtually everybody, from six-year-old boys to Guadalcanal heroes, knows what a jeep can do. The effort in Congress to amend the surplus property bill so as to enable returning servicemen to buy the tough little battle-buggies at a low price after the war brings up the question, What is the future of the jeep?

Unquestionably, it has a place ready and waiting for it on the ranch and farm. But when people only want to get about ordinary macadam highways again, what then? Will it become the college boys' darling and take over the honored position of the ancient Model T? Or will suburban families use it instead of the increasingly popular beach-wagon for marketing, getting the children to school, etc.?

Undoubtedly, the jeep has captured the imagination of youth in advance. The five set may make it a postwar craze. But we doubt if any great number of people will long submit to the pounding handed out by the jeep. Even spring seats will hardly fit it for anything but short trips and the most rugged owners, Americans have never taken to the small car; they have always demanded comfort. Our guess would be that before the jeep wins a lasting place in civilian life it will have to be so reformed and dressed up that a GI won't recognize it.—Christian Science Monitor.



"American Hayride"

The Literary Guidepost

By John Selby

"Brazil on the March," by Morris Llewellyn Cooke (Whittlessey; \$3).

Morris L. Cooke's "Brazil on the March" is the first intelligent and intelligible account of what actually is happening in Brazil I have read. It also tells what might happen there, and what the effect on the hemisphere generally, and particularly on the United States, might be. It is a book that leads to puzzlement, too. One wonders how North Americans have stayed blind so long.

Mr. Cooke was made chairman of the American Technical Commission sent to Brazil under the auspices of the State Department, the Office of Economic Warfare and the War Production Board. Mr. Cooke is a consulting management engineer well known to many Philadelphians, since he was once director of public works in that city. His group was picked to cover all possible phases of the committee's enterprise, and so far as the record shows, its members worked congenially and successfully together.

The record shows the Brazilians also cooperated with enthusiasm.

The mission was planned before Brazil declared war against the Axis. After that event, its importance and some immediate objectives were necessarily changed. Specifically, the immediate problem was to help Brazil become more nearly self-sufficient because there was not shipping space to bring in all the things she normally imported.

The long-range objective was to help Brazil as a cooperative and prosperous partner of this country, rather than to hold her down to a quasi-colonial position.

A higher living standard in Brazil will, Mr. Cooke's commission and its sponsors believe, produce a profitable exchange with us and with the world.

The plan is the industrialization of Brazil. Brazil's past has been a succession of booms, based on the exploitation of a new raw material, and not on its manufacture. Sugar was first, and when it died gold came and diamonds, then rubber, next cotton and finally coffee. This is the state our own South endured while cotton was king, and in a limited way, its cure is a parallel one.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.— past three weeks, directing their attention toward knocking Romania and Bulgaria out of the war and threatening to enter Germany by the back door (they will get Bucharest and the Iron Gate and Carpathian mountain passes leading to Germany via Hungary, Czechoslovakia).

But they will revert again now to the Polish front and drive straight for the German capital. Truth is, they ran into more Nazi resistance than they expected, not only at Warsaw, but on the East Prussian border and in the Baltic. The nazis have strong forces still on those fronts.

Hitler cannot hope to surrender to us on the western front without quitting also to Russia. The terms are not only unconditional surrender but indivisible, and the agreement on this cannot or will not be broken.

To guess when this will come is foolish, but personal estimates of military authorities now run through October and November.

Of all Hitler's crimes against civilization, his final tactics in this war are the most fiendish. Not even his savage, inhuman atrocities on minorities cost as many lives as his refusal to surrender a cause lost months ago, and the maintenance of the slaughter of his own people and others needlessly, even to the continuance of a robot campaign against England which could only be justified by a madman.

If he could be put into a robot himself as a projectile and shot to his death, not even then would justice be done for his crime, not even if he had a hundred lives.

His tactics are being interpreted by some as an indication he is already fighting the next war, that both he and his underlings are making their way underground to hide, pillage and sabotage indefinitely. The fascist militia is being organized for that purpose, even has the name "militia" to give it the fighting standard of the Maguis.

Such continuance of resistance has been threatened at the close of every war, has never been successful and will not be. Snipers soon lose their zest in the face of machine guns and 35 mm cannons.

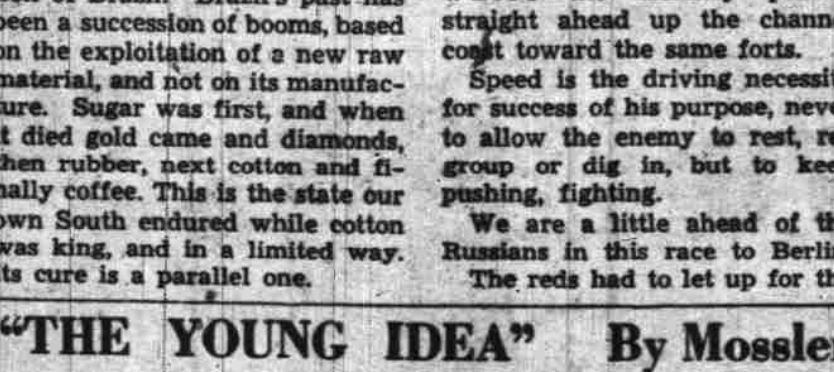
Rats can be driven from any lair by military fumigation. Our military conquest will subdue the Nazis completely, as far as violence is threatened by them.

But Kurt Dittmar's unofficial German radio plea for better terms sounds false and deceptive against Hitler's military tactics. The plea was no doubt offered to inspire our people to ask our generals why they do not make peace, to create some American pressure to ease up.

Hitler is still Hitler — to the end.

There was a total eclipse of the sun in 1932, and a new reel company sent two expeditions to South America to get authentic pictures of it. Bad weather prevented their getting any shots worth exhibiting. The company had to have a release, however, and put the problem to its technical expert. "I'll manufacture a picture of an eclipse for you right in my laboratory," he promised, and he was as good as his word. There was one flaw. When the picture was run off, the word "MAZDA" appeared on the face of the sun.—Bennett Cerf in THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"There's nothing to be alarmed about, not - obviously, the jeep's jumping!"

Kenneth L. Dixon AT THE FRONT Nutty Newsmen Getting Nuttier By Minute in France

WITH THE AEF IN SOUTH-EASTERN FRANCE, Aug. 25-(Delayed)—(P)—The only way a correspondent can go over this fluid, fire-cracked fantastic front at the moment is to emulate Leacock's famous horseman—mount and gallop madly off in all directions.

By the time you read this there may not even be a single front left in this part of France. But right now there are so many and they are moving so fast that the already nutty newspapermen are getting nuttier by the minute.

For instance, from this cock-eyed press camp this morning you can:

Drive all day northeast and reach the front in the Grenoble sector.

Drive all day south and reach either Marseille or Toulon—your choice for you get shot at plenty in either place.

Drive half the day west and reach the Rhone river front.

Drive all day north and try to catch the forces last seen disappearing in the direction of Denmark or somewhere.

And if trying to make a choice leaves you in the mental condition of most correspondents you can take the sixth alternative—drive most of the day northeast, cross the border, and be interned peacefully in Switzerland.

Just to keep any slightest semblance of sanity from entering the situation it should be added that press corps officials today were forced to move their camp 60 miles nearer "the front," and Solomon himself never had a tougher task than deciding which front.

One must also take into consideration the fact that the speed of the advance has played hob with gasoline supplies. Already our petrol is so limited we coast down all hills, and there are two sergeants and a corporal working out a formula for running press jeeps on a mixture of cognac and coffee grounds.

In case you're wondering why we don't just stay at the front, as many of us did during the Italian campaign, we must remind you the facilities for filing our stories for the folks back home still are necessarily limited to a single communications center. And the best story in the world is not worth the notebook it's written on until

pages, the columnist found a reading audience because his stuff was more personal and oftentimes in far better literary style than the routine editorials offered by papers.

Originally the columnists were primarily reporters, like Mike Sullivan and David Lawrence, who reported, with some insertion of personal opinion, the Washington news. Gossip columnists, headed by Pearson and Allen, came in style, developing a following by exclusive, gossip reporting, a style still followed by Pearson. As time has gone on the tendency of columnists to pontificate as editors instead of remain primarily reporters has developed. This often brings a clash between the paper's own editorial policy and the expressions of the columnists it uses.

Columnists are usually very touchy over any deletions or alterations in their copy. They claim, and rightly so, freedom of expression. But this has furrowed the brow of many a managing editor and many a publisher. Ray Howard expressed the difficulty well in his statement in connection with the dropping of Pegler as a Scripps-Howard writer:

"Many years of effort have demonstrated, notably in the cases of Heywood Brown, Gen. Hugh Johnson and Westbrook Pegler, the public's unwillingness to accept as something apart from the paper's policy the opinions of independent writers.

"Scripps-Howard must be judged by its own expression of editorial policy rather than by the views of a single brilliant writer . . .

Because readers could not seem to understand that the columnist's opinion was his own and not necessarily that of the newspaper's own editor and publisher Scripps-Howard did not renew the Pegler contract.

The incident raises doubts as to the future rating of the independent columnist. Lee Wood, executive editor of the New York World-Telegram, a S-H paper, said several months ago: "Personally I think columnists have reached a peak and, in fact, are right now on the wane. Newspapers are and should be giving studios attention to revival of their own editorial pages. Columnists are over-rated, I think."

I think Wood's opinion is accurate, and that independent columnists have passed their peak, and that primarily because they have gotten tired of doing an able job of honest-to-God independent reporting and tried to make editors out of themselves. That will not work, if for no other reason than the jealousy of the newspaper's own editor, who likes to think that he is the sole voice of authority around the paper!

Answer: Usually February is considered the ideal time. The soil should be so that it can be worked when planting is done.

NW asks what may be used for the treatment of prune and peach root borers now that many chemicals cannot be had because of war-time restrictions.

Answer: County agents tell us that one can obtain sufficient quantities of paradichlorobenzene for treating these trees. This should be applied at once while the soil temperatures still run from 55 to 60 degrees F. Full directions on its use may be obtained from your county agent. (N.W. your county agent is J. J. Inskip at Oregon City. Write or see him for particulars.)

Mrs. G. W. writes that she was given a sago-palm this spring and that the lower leaves are beginning to turn brown. She fears that all of the leaves will dry and the plant will die.

Answer: It is natural for the lower leaves to turn brown and drop off. Do not overwater the sago-palm but do not let it dry out. It likes strong sunshine.

Mrs. R. M. M. asks if there is another name for snake-plant. She likes her plant but she hates its name. Also she says her plant does not do well. Someone told her it would flower but it never has.

Answer: Sansevieria (pronounced just as it is spelled with the accent on the first syllable and on the final e which is long) is the correct name, and I notice that several are beginning to call it this—perhaps for the same reason as Mrs. R.M.M. wants a different name than snake plant. I have also heard it called sword plant. L. H. Bailey refers to it as bowstring hemp, which is an accepted name. Do not overwater this plant. Water once a week. Give it plenty of light, have sandy loam for its planting soil. It does bloom when it is old enough.

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