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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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March to Berlin

The Medford Mail-Tribune goes back to the record to prove that it was General Pershing, not Premier Clemenceau or Marshal Foch who insisted on carrying the last war into Germany instead of acceding to an armistice short of the German borders. That is correct. However Clemenceau and Foch did demand in the peace discussions guarantees of security from Great Britain and the United States. The latter refused such guarantees, rejecting the covenant of the league which might have given seeurity to France. In the years after the war Great Britain failed to support France and prevent German rearmament.

However, we believe that the fundamental of which the march-to-Berlin in 1918 is now argued, namely that the Germans didn't taste military defeat, is an overstrain of the facts. It is in large degree Hitlerism propaganda, used long after the war. The German army knew it was licked. The German people knew the army was licked; and they knew they were losing the war. The German people knew because their stomachs were empty which is the surest way for a population to learn of military defeat.

This theory that the armistice was a mistake and was itself a breeder of world war II is too speculative for proof. Allied soldiers occupied German territory for many months. The German government was overthrown and the Weimar republic set up, all of which were direct proof to the German people of their military defeat. If the battles had been carried to Berlin itself it is very doubtful if that would have prevented Hitler from organizing the German people for a new war, and even if we do the same this year, that will not guarantee that the German people will keep the peace. They will break out again if they think they have a chance at conquering part or all of Europe. In other words it will take more than a sound threshing on German soil to prevent a third world war by Germany.

Mob Scene in Rome

It was no mob scene from an Italian opera that was observed in Rome Monday. It was a real mob, driven by primitive impulses to wreak its vengeance on a hated individual, Dr. Donato Carretta, who has been director of jails in Rome. Already on trial was the ex-chief of police in Rome, Pietro Caruso; but the mob at the instigation of two black-robed women seiged Cardetaa, beat him, drowned him in the Tiber and hung him feet first from a window in a city jail. The episode is reminiscent of the fall of the Bastille when the mob of Paris, on that fateful July 14th, 1789, stormed that fortress-jail and tore it stone from stone in a fury of revenge over the crimes it had housed. In Rome that fury went against jailer rather than the jail, but the inspiring cause was the same: vengeance for persecutions by the former regime.

While processes of law and order are generally to be upheld, there remains a virtue in a vigilante justice like this. It shows that a populace does have energy to strike when its yoke is too galling. The trouble in Italy has been that its people were too supine. They submitted to all the oppression of the fascists, when, if they had stiffened their resistance, they might have saved themselves and saved Italy.

In the senate Sen. Wherry, protesting against deletion of provision in bill for disposal of war surplus to apply proceeds to debt reduction, declared "Debt hangs over the head of every citizen in this country." Yes, indeed; as the children say: "Heavy, heavy, hangs over your head."

Editorial Comment

POST-WAR MIGRAINE TWINGE Already there are symptoms that one of the ma

jor national problems of post-wars will be "population shifts." One of the most difficult parts of this "population shift" problem is "race". There was a "gov'ment man" called the other evening and he left these figures on "Negro concentration" on the Pacific coast to consider:

Negro population	1940	1944
Los Angeles	49,000	150,000
San Francisco	6,000	75,000
Portland	2,000	22,000
Seattle	3,000	30,000
Of these new Negro resident	s of the	coast states
85 per cent are now employed	d in ship;	yards or i
aircraft plants. The story is ti	hat most	of them d
not want to go back to the so		

dustrial centers of the east whence they were drawn. The question is: "If they stay on this coast what work will there be for them and how will they be re-

ceived?" The other day we sat with some labor leaders who were talking about this same problem:

"So far there has been no discrimination in most of our unions. The feeling has been very good. But, if we get to the time when jobs are scarce and you have a lot of men white and black sitting around the hiring hall, what's the feeling going to be-in spite of anything you can say about tolerance and fair play."

There lies on the desk a report by the leading grange officers of the northwest and California on the Japanese question." It demands deportation to Japan after this war of every person of Japanese ancestry, regardless. The only meliorating note is the suggestion that Japan shall be allowed to exclude our nationals on a similar basis. Considering that many Japanese have been citizens for years and their sons have fought loyally on our side in this war, it is pretty strong. But it is a statement of how a large and important group feels.

It is going to take some level heads to meet some

of these problems in the atmosphere of bitterness left by evrey war. As we see it there are two patterns of thought, equally dangerous—the sentimental intellectuals and "liberals" who want to force an immediate mixing of races without regard to the explosive racial feelings which are an ugly fact and the radicals on the other side who preach "white supremacy" without any regard to

American principles or human justice.

This problem is stated merely because it is time to realize that the Pacific coast is no longer immune from these problems which have long harassed other parts of this country. There will be no quick and the nazi flooded regions. It promises early seizor easy answers, but there must be firmness for use of many well sheltered ports in Holland to speed up the flow of reinforcements and supplies for the full scale invasion of Germany itself along

Harsh Armistice

Finland is to pay a bitter price for its mistake in teaming up with Germany, but its principal guilt is that it is a nation of small military power sandwiched between great and contentious nations. It is true that Finland joined the Germans in 1941 in attacking Russia, but this was only in hopes of retrieving the losses incurred in Russia's unprovoked attack on Finland in 1940. It is true too that Finland rejected less onerous terms of armistice months ago, and ignored the repeated warnings of the United States against continuing its alliance with nazi Germany, but still the penalties imposed seem exceedingly harsh, and not such as will permit establishment of goodwill between Russia and Finland for many years to come.

Not all the 23 conditions in the armistice have been revealed, but the acting prime minister in revealing the general terms of the armistice called the day "on of the hardest days in our history." First, reparations of \$300,000,000, the same as for Romania, are required to be paid over a six-year term. Second, the 1940 border line is reestablished in southeast Finland. This means the loss of Karelia and the city of Viipuri and the leading industrial section of Finland. Third, Russia acquires the Petsamo area in the north, with its port opening on the Atlantic and its nickel mines. Russia also gains border territory in the vicinity of Murmansk. Fourth, Russia is given control of all of Finland's communications abroad for a two month term, and control of airfields in southern Finland. Finally the Finns are required to disarm nazi troops remaining on their soil.

The western powers agreed to the terms on Romania, but the United States, not having declared war on Finland, has no direct say on the Finnish peace terms. But the United States is concerned with reestablishment of relations in Europe that will give promise of lasting peace. It has therefore a right and a duty to express itself on terms with Finland and Romania. This paper frankly believes the terms to Finland unduly severe, recalling as it does that Finland was an innocent victim of the wicked deal between Hitler and Stalin in 1939. The Atlantic charter, which carried Stalin's later endorsement, is badly bleached in this territorial aggrandizement by Russia. We should announce that fact now, because Romania and Finland may be but a preview to Russia's demands on Germany. If so, the war again winds up in a scramble for spoils which breeds another war.

High School Hazing

Complaint is coming in against high school hazing of sophomores entering from junior high school. This has reference not to the former secret society practice, but to general hazing of incoming students, Boys will be boys, we know; but in a great public high school this sort of thing should not be allowed. Since many of the episodes involve use of cars and gasoline to transport their victims query might be directed toward the abuse of gasoline allowances,

There is an easy line to draw between wholesome fun and the horseplay that gets into brutality. In most colleges now a class scrap or pole-rush has been substituted for oldtime hazing. High schools ought not to inherit the evils which the colleges at long last are discarding.

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith has announced her retirement as president of the national WCTU, saying, "I believe that 11 years is long enough for anyone to hold office." She couldn't have been facing Washington when she said it, could she? The middle part of her name might also apply elsewhere.

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

The allied combined ground-air assault boring through the Brabant gateway to the flat northern plain of Germany is taking on triple threat values. It not only has poised a well developed flanking move against the whole nazi Siegfried line and a direct menace to Berlin; but is evolving swiftly into a vast new entrapment maneuver to catch the German garrison of coastal Holland in its clutch.

The latter is implied in Field Marshal Bernard L. Montgomery's calm suggestion to his forces that there would be "no point in rushing straight away to Berlin today or this week."

"If you first defeat the Germans or collect them in as prisoners," he added, "you will make the job

Nor can it be doubted that another 20-mile jump northward from the Arnhem crossing of the lower Rhine, already in the grip of allied sky troops, would effectually seal off the nazi garrison in northern Holland from escape except by sea, a desperately hazardous business.

A dual highway system leads northward from Arnhem to Zwolle and the east shore of the vast Tussel sea via Apeldoorn and Deventer. Capture of Zwolle would cut off the last land escape routes for German forces in the Netherlands coastal area south of the entrance to the Ijussel sea except for the long causeway spanning that entrance. The causeway could be knocked out by air at any time. It follows that the allied push into the Nilmer Arnhem gateway must already have set in motion an enemy flight from all northern Holland.

It is a reasonable assumption that whatever re-sistance allied forces may meet in driving northward to cut enemy communications with coastal Holland, it will not include siege operations against prepared strongly fortified positions. Whatever prepared strongly fortified positions. Whatever northward extension there may be on the Siegtried line, it must be behind German borders, not in the northeast province of Holland. And it is there in Holland that the road to Zwolle invites allied entrapment maneuvering.

The Dutch coast, its off-shore islands and the mouths of its great estuaries and inland seas have been heavily fortified since nazi occupation. The allied move through the Brabant gateway, how-ever, bypasses both those coastal defense works for the full scale invasion of Germany itself along the shortest route to Berlin.



"A Peaceable Animal, But -- "

The Literary Guidepost By JOHN SELBY

"INVASION!" by Charles Christian Wertenbaker (Appleton - Century;

We have grown so used to journalistic enterprise in this war that some examples which would have electrified the profession in 1918 are not even remarked in 1944. Charles Christian Wertenbaker's "Invasion," which is a book containing a parcel of illustrations by Robert Capa, is one of these, but it is being remarked.

It was a kind of race. The secpreliminary planning was of course done well in advance, and probably arrived in this country by mail. But the part dealing with D-day and after came by cable or wireless and was handled in much the same way that a wire story is handled on a newso paper desk.

That is the difficulty of Mr. Wertenbaker's clever stint. His book has been scooped by the news services and special correspondents. Nearly everything that has happened since D-day is fresh in the mind of the public, and because Mr. Wertenbaker's later chapters left Europe almost at the same time the news stories themselves left, he has not been able to include much that the news stories lacked. Nor is there much sense of immediacy about the book, because the accounts of the news services are still perfectly fresh.

But at least Mr. Wertenbaker's book gathers everything (well, almost everything) into one consecutive story. He was attached to Bradley's headquarters, and although he reached the beach considerably later than the first troops, he remained close to headquarters, and so kept a more balanced picture of the fighting before him than if he had been dashing around on the trail of one particular com-

Bradley's two masterly surprise actions, the first to sever the Cherbourg peninsula and the second to capture Cherbourg, are carefully covered. And "Invasion" gives some sense that the war is a continuing affair rather than a succession of isolated events, since it shows how the lessons of Africa and Italy were

News Behind the News

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WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 The sure springboards which General MacArthur's men are seizing now, from which to jump into the Philippines, and the simultaneous Quebec conference

which was wreathed with victory smiles has made the front pages look like we can make short work of Japan. routine military planning ann o u n cements

here are generally based on expectations of another year.

A few paragraphs from Kunming telling of our withdrawal from the huge central China front at Kweilin, due to ineffective handling of the Chinese troops, shows the difficulties involved of clearing a halfhemisphere of Japs.

Without making any pretense of special information from the Quebec meeting, it is evident that this final victory involves what the military experts are already calling "a strategic nightmare." In general it looks easy, in detail it will be hard. The Quebec meeting itself de-

eloped no news from admirals and generals who occupied the 700 hotel rooms and the 130 newsmen wrote nothing impor-

But an earlier war department statement on plans for demobilization laid out a program obviously designed to move vast quantities of our troops from Europe and this country into East Asia. This report indicated rather clearly that we intend to the job of defeating Japan ourselves and not rely heavily on arming the Chinese.

One negative step taken at Quebec indicated also we are not planning a single overwhelming operation as in Europe. Messrs, Roosevelt and Churchill

to the problems of Mr. Capa's pictures are excel-

lent in quality, and rather uninspired in subject matter. "THE YOUNG IDEA"

By Mossler

By PAUL MALLON

said they did not consider com-

toward the Philippines and Nimitz in the central Pacific under a single head. Mountbatten's campaign has not been satisfactory to many military observers, and much talk of his differences in stra-

bining the operations of Mount-

batten in Burma, MacArthur

tegic thinking with General Stilwell has been heard. Quebec, by avoiding action; seemed to confirm his leadership. There are some who think Mountbatten should already have rallied a sufficient British force in India for a large scale invasion of southern China and Burma, saying this should primarily be a British undertaking

because they have the base from which to launch and supply it. Such a prospective compaign might have been expected from a change of commanders, but nothing leaking from Quebec has given it credence. Now MacArthur is bent on

conquest of the Philippines. which is a gigantic undertaking in itself, but the Japanese officials publicly are expecting on their radio a direct, earlier invasion of Japan itself. We think commonly of Mac-

Arthur and Nimitz coming up from the south to take Japan, but there are several ways in, one from our Aleutian outposts in the north or from Russia. Speculations that Russia will declare war on our side immediately after Germany has fallen are gaining wide publicity. But the Russians have only a guard force facing Manchukuo which might not wish to undertake a campaign in winter.

Also the bulk of the red army will be nearly a third of the way around the globe in Germany at the end of the European war. Immediately available, even if Russia joined in, would only be bases, air and naval, from which we might operate.

So the plain inner facts indicate we will have to do the job ourselves. Churchill, with characteristic factual humor, insisted Britain would not be deprived of the honor of killing Japs. But he mentioned his fleet and air force before land troops.

est benefit because the fleet is reputed to be on a 1 to 5 ratio with us, a decided departure from the old 5-5 days in which our popular thinking is still

The air force will be of great-

The known facts also seem to say clearly we do not intend to go chasing Japs all over East Asia. MacArthur's announced next jump into the Philippines (announced by Mr. Roosevelt) will be short, but the steps from there to the China bases, Formosa and the southern Japan islands will require another separate operation and should not await the conclusion of the Philippine seizure.

We can go any place within reach of our air force because what is left of the Jap force is subject to destruction by our superior power. But the jumps must be dimited by our ability to gather necessary force and

My guess, therefore, is (again with knowledge) that we are heading straight for Japan as well as the Philippines and Burma; that the reinforcements released from Europe will take a couple of months to get around to Asia; that Russia cannot be of much help before spring, but particularly this — the extinction of the bulk of the Jap army strewn through northern, cent

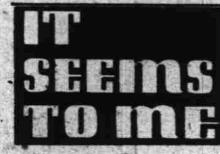
Ahead of Schedule Map Supply Gone

(ADVANCE) WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, Sept. 15-(delayed)
-(/P)-Like the case of the proud

arents recording unior's growth and progress, but us folks in ize that this socalled "beachhead" is a month old today.

has grown. In case nobody's ridden up in a weapons carrier and reminded you lately, this southern France invasion passed the point where it was supposed to be today-according to the original plan-'way back

about D-plus-5. In case you want to know when Gen. Patch's Seventh army was supposed to get where it is now, all I can find out is that they brought maps along to cover the first couple of months of the campaign and ran off all the maps more than two weeks ago.



(Continued from Page 1)

failing to solve the depression, prolonging it, in fact, a charge he repeated Tuesday night.

Again he attacked the presi-

dent for failing to prepare the country for war-which shows the audacity of the republican

In Seattle he laid at the door of the White House responsibil-ity for the most serious wartime strikes the country has had.

His purpose is clearly to put

the president on the defensive, to "get him on the run." By building on the mound of warnourished grievances Dewey hopes to attract votes of many disaffected groups, including labor itself, and then by puncturing the "myth of the indispensable man" to put the champ "down for the count." The strategy is politically smart, without doubt has the democratic high command guessing. It has the danger of Dewey's overreaching himself, and it must be admitted he has exposed himself to serious "counter-attack."

Brief though his stay in Portland was, due to a series of train wrecks, I believe Dewey created a more favorable impression that he did in 1940. He gave more evidence of personal power, which is only to be expected from his opportunity for growth in the intervening years. He is by no means to be dismissed as a man of mediocre talents. On the contrary his record as district attorney and as governor shows that he possesses real executive ability, and a competence much greater than has been possessed by many who have been elevated to the presidency in the past.

concerned, what may be described as a restrained optimism was manifest. There was little vainglorious boasting; on the other hand there was no spirit iasm that there was for Willkie in 1940, it is recalled that Willkie, while he drew the crowds peal will actually result in more favorable crosses on the ballots is the great November 7th mys-

Dewey's appearance in Oreof a fighting candidate, and confirmed the view that his strength as a candidate will grow rather than wane before the election.

clusion of the European hostilities, even if Jap power is definitely broken earlier by occupa-

Since then they have been flying new maps in.

Correspondents who figured they probably would spend the fall, and maybe the winter, within sight of the Riviera long since have visited Geneva, Paris and London, commuting straight

For everybody, it seems as though it has been six months instead of one. There have been so many "firsts" they have become old stuff both from the personal and news points of view.

There was the first time the troops hit the French beaches. The first time a frightened German surrendered to the first Yank uniform he saw. The first time we saw the unbelievable maquis go into action.

There was the first time we got out in front of the troops (which later became practically standard operating procedure) and the first time two enemy Generals were captured the same day by the same outfit.

The first fighter planes to land on the new beachhead-a Mustang piloted by Navy Lieutenant Stanley F. Fierstein of Houston, Tex., and a Thunderbolt piloted by Lt. Howard W. Danks of Chicago . . . the first beachhead newspaper "The 36th Division News: First Yankee Rag on the Riviera," edited by Lt. Sumners Wilson of New Rochelle, NY. which printed on D-plus-3 when the beachhead already had become an invasion.

The first time a pretty French mademoiselle kissed the bearded cheek of a soldier . . . We never realized the time would come when it would be necessary to step on the gas going through towns to keep from being mobbed by the mademoiselles . . . The first time we accepted proferred fruit and flowers and later, how we had to duck to keep from being kayoed by the same gifts

from hands of eager welcomers. Some firsts were not so pretty .. The first exhumation disclosing tortures preceding the murders of countless Frenchmen ... The first time a maquis bared his whip-scarred back to furnish unanswerable evidence.

The first execution of Vichy traitors ... The first mob vengeance visited upon those who never reached trial ... The first night of prowling darkened of their hiding places former members of the Vichy militia ... The first sight of cringing, simpering, mercy-begging human beings cut down by a stuttering Sten gun. None of these first are nice memories, regardless of whether or not they were just.

Now it's all mixed up, these garbled memories of one mad month that seemed like six as we tried to help cover a halfdozen different fronts simultaneously. The most important thought at the moment is that this is the first time we ever wore the same pair of unwashed olive drab pants for a solid

After all, when we left Rome we all said: "The first time the beachhead bogs down we'll return and get some clean clothes."

As far as the rank and file of Hi-Y Chapters republicans attending the Port-land republican gatherings are Plan Activities

Officers and advisors of Salem's three Hi-Y chapters met at the YMCA last night to open officially of defeatism over the November the 1944-45 Hi-Y campaign, drawprospects. While there was not ing up basic plans for future acthe crowd nor the mass enthus-

Salem High School Principal H. failed to win enough votes. Whe- B. Johnson was elected co-ordinather Dewey's less dramatic ap- tor of the three chapters, a job held last year by Harold Davis of the YMCA staff. The group also named Pete Hoar as publicity director. Each club will pick its own gon has given his party the sight advisors during the first regular session next Wednesday.

The first major project to be sponsored by the united clubs, it was decided at last night's meetral and southern China must ing, will be the printing and distake at least a year from con- tribution of football programs at Salem high's home grid contests. beginning with the October 20 fracas opposite Oregon City.



