

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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German Boy Scout

Hal Boyle, AP correspondent in Germany, reports this conversation from a tow-headed youngster in occupied Germany.

I was a member of the Hitler youth movement, but now I am glad I can be a Boy Scout again.

If that comment correctly reveals the attitude of German youth, then our hopes rise for Germany. If its boys will become boy scouts in truth as in name, then the Germany of tomorrow should be decent enough to gain readmittance to the family of nations. When the leaders of Germany get the notion of doing a good turn for the world and not a bad turn then there is hope for the country.

Boyle reports too that a restoration of parental discipline is already being observed in the occupied area. Under Hitler the youngsters were disobedient to their parents, because the Jugend movement forced on them the idea of loyalty to Hitler first. Thus they became little spies at home. Now Boyle says:

Some of these "teen-age tyrants" who ruled homes capriciously because of the hold they had on terror-bound parents as a result of threats to inform on them, have decided now of their own volition they want "to be good."

Russia passed through the same phase, with youth instructed in spying on their parents. These brats are once more under parental discipline; and no longer running wild like little Apaches. The German home is a good place in which to start the rebuilding of Germany, and occasional paddling of backsides will help to educate German youth away from helling Hitler and thinking they are the ordained lords of creation.

Jap Forces Cracked

There is a hint of "more to come" in the communique of Admiral Nimitz in which he states that the operations of Halsey's third fleet and its air arm under Admiral Mitscher have forced the Japs to withdraw their naval forces "from their former anchorages in the Philippines and to seek new refuges in the same general area." This implies that Halsey knows where they have flown to, which means that in his good time he and Mitscher will hunt them down.

Since these naval forces would hardly run the risk of being cut off by the American third fleet it is not probable that they have gone south to Borneo, Celebes or Singapore. About the only place left is the China coast or Formosa. If this reasoning is correct our fleet is in good position to sever the sea line through the South China sea to the Dutch East Indies and the Malay peninsula.

The September raids in the Philippines have as Nimitz says, broken the enemy air force on the islands with a toll of 906 Jap aircraft destroyed. The Jap shipping losses have been huge too, with a total of 149 ships sunk or damaged. These crippling blows are preliminary to the advance of our ground forces. Control of sea and air makes possible the seizure of island bases, one after another. Clearly the stage is prepared for a major move in the western Pacific before the war ends.

Paper Drive Succeeds

Gardner Knapp, local salvage director, had to take reports on the progress of the waste paper collection Sunday, which he had planned, on his hospital bed. The reports were very gratifying. The tonnage collected was all that was expected, three carloads. The trucks promised showed up, and the boys to help out, so the collection was smoothly made. Incidentally the 175 boys drank 700 bottles of cokes (it was a warm day) which shows youth's coke-consumption capacity.

The success of the drive proves its own formula: first, a worthy idea; second, good leadership, supplied by Knapp and Lyle Leighton; third, promotion through publicity; fourth, organization to do the job at the time appointed.

We hope the success puts Knapp back on his feet promptly—there's the war chest campaign coming up!

A scientist reports that oysters open their shells easily if they are made a bit tipsy. Same with men—alcohol opens mouths and starts tongues a-wagging.

Editorial Comment

FOR FREEDOM OF NEWS

Congress has just endorsed a resolution that may have a great deal to do with whether there is a third world war.

The measure calls for the incorporation into the peace settlement of a guarantee of free interchange of news throughout the world. The project originated with Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, and grew out of the grief that organization has had in recent years in covering news in totalitarian countries determined to prevent the truth about themselves from becoming known either within or beyond their borders. It has received unanimous support of American news gathering agencies, newspapers and political leaders.

The belief is that if all people can learn the truth about each other there may never be another great war. Hates flourish in an atmosphere of concealment, such as most of the world has had to live in during the past decade or two. Not only is news concealed, but it is falsified in the dictator countries. The reporter's life is a hard one bedeviled and frustrated at every turn by an unfriendly government.

The United States will therefore make an attempt to get a guarantee of free international exchange of news into the peace treaty. It will be difficult, because some of our present allies may be expected to oppose. But whether we are to have future peace or war may hinge on the result, there being no more effective weapons for the understanding that makes for peace than the truth, which as the Bible rightly said, makes men free when they get it. —Baker Democrat-Herald.

Missionary Goes Native

An American missionary in India has been fired out of the country on the ground that he was taking an active part in politics. It seems he "went native," resigning his connection with the mission and living as a native, residing in a small hut, wearing Indian clothes and eating Indian food. He also became identified with the student movement of southern India. The last was doubtless the cause of his getting in bad with the Indian government.

Some missionaries get the impulse to take up with the very primitive way of life of the people among whom they are stationed. It may be a sign of their consecration, but its value is very doubtful. After all the prime object of the missionaries is to lift up the peoples of the once-called "heathen" nations. It does not follow that it is necessary for them to live on the scale and level of the natives themselves.

As far as Indian politics is concerned missionary opinion is divided. Some favor the parties who clamor for immediate independence, others fear that the withdrawal of British control would precipitate internal anarchy. Regardless of whether India is free or part of the British empire the problem still remains of trying to free several hundred million people on a land which is only a tip of a continent. Going native by missionaries doesn't go far toward solving that problem.

Politix

In many ways it is to be regretted that our national election falls in a critical war year. At a time when the efforts of all our people ought to be concentrated on pressing the war to a swift conclusion we have to take time out to settle our internal political differences. No matter how honest the intentions of the candidates to keep the campaign on a level not to interfere with the war, that will prove almost impossible of accomplishment.

Dewey himself has brought in the war by his charges about demobilization and lack of preparedness and his comments regarding General MacArthur. The president in his speech Saturday night made an old-fashioned political address in which he got right out of his commander-in-chief role and took the political stump, after a good 1936 manner, though it must be conceded that Dewey invited such a rejoinder. Dewey warns that now he will "Lay on MacDuff, and damn'd be him that first cries 'hold, enough!'" While all this may gratify the hates of the politicians it will hardly contribute anything toward winning the war.

The aggressive Dewey campaign has forced the president to retreat from his declared purpose of not campaigning "in the usual sense." It begins to look as though the campaign would wind up in a real alley brawl. In ordinary times that would be all right; but it does seem out of place when the prime need is for national unity.

Limited mail service with Paris has been resumed, with correspondence limited to non-illustrated postal cards. Some of the illustrated ones they used to have in Paris would hardly circulate through the mails in peacetime.

The allies have liberated San Marino, probably the world's smallest republic. This tiny country never got around to calling off the first world war in which it was lined up against Germany. Now it can end two wars in one treaty.

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

British air-borne forces, slenderly linked as yet with Field Marshal Montgomery's ground armies in Holland, appeared to have still only a precarious toe-hold in the Arnhem-Emmerich gateway to the north German plain, but the Arnhem salient of which they form the apex is significantly widening at its base.

It seemed obvious that Montgomery was bent on gaining elbow room within which to mass sufficient power for quick and decisive exploitation of the break-through to out-flank the Siegfried line when it came—and completely confident that it would come soon.

His forces pushing northward toward the Dutch-Belgium border between Antwerp and Eindhoven were reported losing contact with the retreating nazis. His air scouts discerned evidence of a German flight eastward from western Holland through the narrow Arnhem-IJssel Meer (Zuider Zee) escape hatch. The implication was that a Nazi stand behind the Nedder Rhine and the canal fronted IJssel running through eastern Holland via Deventer and Zwolle would be attempted.

Arnhem is the key to that northern extension of the Siegfried line, however. Its fate as well as that of the main trans-Rhine defenses against which American armies are beating depends upon what happens at Arnhem.

Meanwhile a double allied wedge apparently aimed at the southern gateway of the Arnhem-Emmerich gap, Kleve, is on or beyond German frontiers on a considerable front east of Nijmegen. Whether it represents an impending frontal attack on the Keve-Emmerich sector of the Siegfried line or an effort to mask that strongly fortified "west wall" northern anchorage while the main attack is driven in above it is yet to be revealed.

The new eastward dents in that sector are attributed to American forces temporarily attached to Montgomery's army group.

The west front showed small change otherwise as the week opened. In the east, however, Russian forces in Estonia were close to completing their mopping up operations against trapped Nazi armies; and simultaneously developing a new monster entrapment threat far to the south.

The exact position of Russian columns moving northward into the Hungarian plain from Romania was not indicated. One report had advance elements beyond the Romanian-Hungarian border within 20 miles or less of Szeged on the direct road to Budapest. Another column, which took Humene in Czechoslovakia, also was aimed along a main route to Budapest.



"They All Fall for the Uniform"

Today's Garden Farm Move Opposed

By LILLIE MADSEN

P. C. reports that his quinces are "horribly small" this season and wants to know what is wrong. This is only the second year that the quince tree he planted five years ago has fruited. Last year, he wrote, the "three were very large. This year the couple dozen are very small."

Ans.: Probably too dry. A quince tree does better with some very good soakings during the dry season—and I do not mean mere sprinklings which will inkle down about three inches. The quince tree needs water which goes down 18 inches or more. But it does not need it so very frequently. A couple of times a month during June, July and August, especially the latter two, would have proved satisfactory. This helps him a lot now. But he didn't ask me in July or August. This advice is really for next season—and I may add that I know whereof I am speaking in this instance. I forgot to water my own quince tree this summer and the fruit is now no larger than walnuts, whereas a friend of mine has quince fruit as large as small oranges. She tells me that all quinces are quite small this year. She is quite correct so far as I am concerned.

Mrs. South Dakota: (She adds in a postscript that she admits that she was foolish as to remain there long enough to have the name—now that she has seen the Willamette valley.) Writes that she is worrying about the winter care of her roses. They seem to be setting out "new shoots and energy now when they should be quieting down for winter. Won't this new growth freeze right up and ruin the bush? I know Oregonians tell me this has been an exceptionally dry year and I am wondering if the recent rains aren't responsible for this growth and may not bring on a lot more which will also be winter killed."

Ans.: After you have lived in the Willamette valley as long as some of us other gardeners, you won't pay much attention to this talk about "exceptionally dry" or "exceptionally wet" seasons.

We have both right along. One year it is the one exception, and the following year the other. But don't worry about your rose bushes, for, unless we have "an exceptionally cold" winter, they will come through without any bother and will probably give you bloom right up to Christmas. Christmas roses here do not necessarily mean hellebore niger.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler

"Fair Fantastic Paris," by Harold Ettlinger (Hobbs-Merrill, \$3). I think most people who know Paris even slightly will find something very attractive in the late Harold Ettlinger's "Fair Fantastic Paris." Mr. Ettlinger first experienced Paris about ten years before the war, and he lived there until the Germans came. He was, however, a working newspaperman and not a conventional expatriate. Nor was he continually drunk on "atmosphere."

"Fair Fantastic Paris" begins as if Mr. Ettlinger were about to do a Julian Street book on romantic Paris. There is a lot about the side of Paris in which tourists were almost exclusively interested in the late 'twenties—the last moment, incidentally, when anything resembling the "old" Paris was to be seen, perhaps forever. Mr. Ettlinger does a round of the cafes, of Montmartre, of Montparnasse, of Les Halles and the two Iles in the Seine and all those once "glamorous" places. He even takes his reader on a long hunt for a pair of brass hinges in which a good deal of the city is laid out for inspection.

It seems to me this is a perfect approach to more serious considerations, because of two things: Paris was always France, the land that wagged the dog, and second,



Kenneth L. Dixon
AT THE FRONT!

Corporal Proves
Good Shooter. A
Fair Horse Trader

WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, Sept. 19—(Delayed)—(P)—Around these parts Corp. George D. Scruggs of Spar-tanburg, S. C., is considered some shakes with a 37 mm. shooting iron and a fair to middling horse trader.

George is an armored car driver in a mechanized cavalry reconnaissance unit. The other day orders came from his commanding officer, Lt. Col. Charles J. Hodge of Short Hills, N.J., a former Wall Street investment broker, to go bull up enemy traffic along a certain highway.

The first German tourists soon arrived aboard a Mark V tank. The biggest equalizer an armored car boasts is its 37 mm. gun, which has about as much business bucking a Mark V as a small boy with a bb rifle.

But George knew the toughest tanks can be hamstrung, so he simply shot its track off while the German crew looked on wondering where those funny little ping-pong sounds came from.

Somewhat upset by George's unorthodox tactics, the enemy armored commander down the road a piece sent a self-propelled 88 up to eliminate the Dixie upstart, but Scruggs never batted an eye.

Realizing that if an 88 ever drew a bead on him his mechanized horse would disintegrate, George craftily kept out of sight while the enemy gun jockeyed around 150 feet away.

Then the South Carolina kid came out slugging. His third round damaged the 88's driving mechanism and right track. He scored a clean kayo by setting it ablaze with his ninth round.

Now the German commander took no chances. He sent a whole armored unit accompanied by infantry. As a result George was taken prisoner, which was where his shooting ended and horse-trading started.

He sat down and began a heart-to-heart talk with the German sergeant assigned to guard him.

The scandalized and shocked sergeant hadn't been told a word about the allied landings in southern France—so say nothing of having been kidded into believing the Normandy "beach-head" had been booted back into the sea.

"Well, I'll be doggoned," exclaimed George, or words to that effect. "Your officers are just downright lying to you. Now let me tell you the straight story."

When George had finished, the German sergeant exploded: "I've had enough of this. I surrender."

"You're doing exactly the right thing," said George, judiciously, "especially considering the lowdown way they treated you. Now, how are we going to get back to my outfit?"

It developed that George's guard knew where German officers had parked a captured American jeep. George, being a cavalryman and allergic to walking, persuaded him to go steal it.

Which is how it happened that four days after he was listed as missing, Corp. Scruggs drove back to his outfit's headquarters, and apologized for his enforced swap of an armored car for a jeep.

But since he brought back a prisoner and plenty of valuable information to boot, officers' thereabouts considered it a fair to middling trade for a young fellow.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

would run the trucks and the trains? Who would spin the yarn and weave the cloth for clothing? Who would cut down the trees and frame the houses for dwellings? If everyone was living on a Townsend check who would do the work of the world?

The simple truth is that finally and fundamentally purchasing power resides in the needed goods and services. One pays for his bread with his labor in lumber. Another pays for his meat with his labor as a teacher. One pays for his house with his labor as a truck-driver. Money is merely the common denominator which expedited the settlement for these exchanges.

Now the Townsend bill, big or little, creates no new wealth. It builds no factories; it harvests no oats; it paves no roads; it weaves no cloth; it operates no telephones; it digs no coal. What it does is merely to deprive all people of a part of their income (which is their earned purchasing power) to transfer it to another, limited group, for no consideration and without regard to their individual need or circumstances. The fallacy therefore of the Townsend bill as a creator of prosperity is apparent.

Therein lies the inequity of the Townsend bill: it taxes people without regard to their ability to pay and distributes the money to other people whether they need it or not. The fundamental purpose of taxation is thus given a terrific jolt. The assumed purpose of taxation is to take from the people as little as necessary for the support of government for the good of all. This taxes all, heavily, for the good of a few.

With this abuse of taxation it becomes a powerful weapon which might be used to destroy the economic system on which the whole people depend for a livelihood. Chief Justice Marshall uttered the famous dictum: "The power to tax is the power to destroy." It is as true now as when it was spoken. Indiscriminate, arbitrary taxation can destroy the balance of our economic machine and create hardship and distress rather than comfort and happiness.

This little Townsend bill would do far more damage to Oregon than it will do good. It should be decisively defeated as was its parallel "gross transactions" measure which was voted on in 1938.

Oregon School Law Course To Be Given

EUGENE, Sept. 25.—(Special)—One extension class, "Oregon School Law" will be held in Salem this year during the fall term, October 2 to December 18, it was announced here by Henry Stevens, assistant director of the general extension division of the state system of higher education.

The course is an education rather than a law course and is designed primarily for those planning to teach or now teaching under emergency certificates. It aims to give a practical working knowledge of Oregon school laws and their application to education in the state.

H. E. Inlow, M. A., professor of history, Oregon college of Education, Monmouth, will give the course which will meet in room 301 of the school administration building from 7:15 to 9:15 p. m. An 11 week course, the first class will be held Wednesday, October 4.

Registration will take place at the second class meeting, Wednesday, October 11. The \$5.00 fee is payable at registration.

Two hours credit is given for the course.

The Literary Guidepost

the Parisian tradition of live and let live, which was not responsible for the events of the 'thirties, but certainly made possible the growth of reactionary parties and policies. Mr. Ettlinger first sensed that many French people were peering with approval over the Rhine and over the Alps just before the Stavisky scandals, and the whole ghastly mess was plain to be seen on February 6, 1934, when the Fascist groups tried to storm the Chamber of Deputies.

The next milestone was the re-

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