

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Cashing Bonds

There is no less need on the part of the government for money than there was when it sold its E bonds to the public. There is no greater need for money on the part of the purchasers of the bonds (as a whole) than there was when they bought them. In fact, there is less, because incomes have continued high, allowing ample margins for saving. Are not individuals who cash them actuated more by temptation to spend than by necessity?

The government has made conversion of bonds into cash easy—perhaps too easy by qualifying banks as cashing agents. But simplifying the method of exchange ought not to be abused. People should not rush down to cash their bonds, for two reasons: first the government needs the money now; and second, the holders probably will need the money far worse at some future date. Where the proceeds are to go into some permanent and needed investment, like a home or a farm (except at speculative prices) or where the funds are required for education or for meeting the expenses of illness, then the cashing of bonds may be justified, though regretted.

What people need to do is consult their own conscience very prayerfully before they rush down to the bank to turn in the bonds which they bought so patriotically and so proudly, let us hope, a few months before. We like to boast of our record in the buying of E bonds. Why not start a campaign for bragging about the holding of these bonds of our government?

Dewey's Tax Program

While the tax program advanced by Governor Dewey Tuesday night may have been buttered a bit heavy in the way of promises of tax reductions, still the general program outlined was sound. It follows very closely the recommendations of the committee on economic development which has offered the sanest plan for federal taxes in the postwar period. This calls in brief for erasure of the excess profits tax when the war ends, reduction in corporation and income taxes as may be possible consistent with revenue needs, and elimination of most of the excise taxes.

The striking point which the republican candidate made was the need for simplification of our tax system. He pointed out that in this administration there had been 15 changes of tax laws in 11 years. Some of them have been terrible. The blame does not rest alone on Roosevelt and Morgenthau, for after all the congress writes the tax laws; but the democratic party has been in control of congress all this period and so must take responsibility for the absurdities and complications of the tax laws.

In this Dewey highlights the great trouble with the present administration both in the executive and legislative departments: its terrible bungling which has caused waste, confusion and uncertainty. Government simply gets too much in people's hair.

A Jap admiral says the "forthcoming" battle of the Philippines will be the "greatest and most decisive battle" fought in the Pacific. Well, what are they waiting for? The Americans will meet them whenever they "come forth."

Editorial Comment

WILL RUSSIA FIGHT JAPAN?

All speculation about the length of time necessary to defeat Japan has been based on the assumption that Russia would not join the United States and England on the warfront. Russia and Japan have a non-aggression treaty that both sides to date have kept scrupulously.

Saturday, however, the official soviet newspaper, Pravda, published a dispatch that may or may not be significant. The newspaper said that Japan was facing serious difficulties, and made it clear to Russian readers that nothing can save the Japs from complete and crushing defeat.

This in itself was a remarkably frank statement, considering the "friendly" state of Russo-Japanese relations. However, the soviet censor permitted the United Press correspondent to include an observation of his own, in transmitting the dispatch. The Pravda message, the correspondent wrote, will be "read from one end of the soviet union to the other" and "is bound to have tremendous influence in preparing Russian public opinion for events in the Pacific."

Could it be that Stalin plans to enter the war against Japan, after the United Nations complete their present job in Europe? Some competent observers believe that this will be the case, arguing that Stalin has so many interests in Asia that he could not afford to stand aside while the United States and England divide this "sphere of influence" between them.

One thing is certain. If Russia joins us in fighting Japan, pessimistic predictions that at least two more years of fighting remain on this front will prove unfounded. For Russia already has mainland bases almost in Japan's "back yard"; bases from which American bombers could blast the very heart out of Japanese cities and war industries. —The Dalles Chronicle.

THE NORTH'S PROBLEM, TOO

A good many Southern Negroes have moved north in recent years, especially since the war started, to find more money and a freer life. It is not likely they have found much more freedom. They do not have to obey Jim Crow laws in public conveyances, and that may comfort them, but, all in all, they probably have found life in the north no better than in the south.

They are confined to segregated districts where rents are high and living conditions unhealthy. Their chances for employment are limited to service jobs and generally menial positions. Their educational privileges may be better, but they soon find that education isn't much help to them. Many a college-trained Negro is a Pullman porter or an elevator operator because he has found that white men will not give him a job for which he is qualified.

In extreme youth the Negro child may not be aware of the situation that his dark skin places him in, but as he moves into adolescence, he sees that he's different, and that life is going to be hard for him. This, we think, is the reason why there are muggers and gangs of hoodlums in Harlem and elsewhere—the youngsters are turned bitter at an early age when they see that the chances are against them. —New York Daily News.

Sheep in Wolf Fur?

When Governor Dewey at Seattle gave support to the continuance of "labor's social gains" and the Wagner labor relations act in particular, and in San Francisco endorsement to low interest rates and price support for agriculture and job opportunities by government if private enterprise failed and in Los Angeles approval of extension of social security and medical care to all classes, the democrats accused him of trying to take over the new deal. Conservative republicans may have felt he was endeavoring to "out-Willkie Roosevelt."

But now we see Harry Hopkins trying to woo the voters on the "other side of the tracks"—the uphill side, that is. In an article in American magazine Hopkins outlines a program "for full postwar employment," the base of which is private enterprise. He urges removal of the excess profits tax. Private enterprise, he says, can assure maximum employment, with government spending playing purely a supplemental role. He admits that vast public works alone cannot abolish unemployment. He urges that care be exercised in the disposition of facilities and war surpluses "so as to minimize the interference with private production and maximize the output of private establishments." He is copying Dewey and Bricker's stuff.

What do we have here, a sheep trying to get into wolf's clothing? One is reminded of the old quotation about

"Who stole the livery of a man the court of heaven
To serve the devil in."

Clayton Resigns

William S. Clayton has resigned as surplus property administrator. Clayton is the country's biggest cotton merchant, friend of Jesse Jones, and as a big business man was under suspicion from the new deal section in and out of government. The bill for surplus property disposal was rigged with a three-man board, which Clayton said he would not work under. The bill has been passed and signed, and Clayton is quitting. That however, was probably what framers of the bill wanted to have happen.

At that Clayton wasn't getting off to too good a start. For the disposal of real estate he had the RFC set up as an entire new section to handle the business. Other departments, such as agriculture and interior, have had long experience in land matters and could have done a better job for the country.

Disposing of this surplus will be a grade A headache for anyone who attempts it. The clash of interests will be so sharp that those in charge will be damned for what they do and damned for what they don't do. In any case the government is sure to have to take heavy losses in many categories.

Big Trees

The St. Helens Sentinel-Mist which is published down in the forest of stumps of Columbia county has a story about big trees. The West Coast Lumberman told of the recent falling of a tree (the S-M doesn't say where) which scaled over 44,000 board feet. Of course such a report suggests "now you tell one" to the Paul Bunyans of the fir country. So the Sentinel-Mist reports that over in Washington fallers for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. at Longview cut down a tree from which 11 logs were obtained which scaled 71,542 board feet.

It was estimated that the lumber of the tree first mentioned would be sufficient for the construction of three large-sized houses. Now the lumber is going into barracks and warehouses and bridges and docks at army and navy spots all over the world. When it gets its discharge from war it will again go into houses and barns and mills.

The cigarette shortage hits the west pretty hard. There are no cornsilk or mullein leaves to use for substitutes.

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Nazi hopes of warding off an allied sweep to or beyond the Rhine before winter are ebbing fast as American troops bludgeoned their way through or around the Aachen and Metz redoubts of the Siegfried line.

Tank exploitation of an infantry achieved gap in Siegfried positions north of Aachen on a three-mile front was reported in process from American first army headquarters. In the south, the Fort Driant bastion of the Metz fortification system on the Moselle seemed firmly in the grip of third army comrades.

The gravity of the situation for the foe was underscored in a fanatical outburst by Dr. Goebbels, Nazi propagandist in chief. An all out allied attack has opened, he said, calling for "a rampart of (German) bodies, young and old" to bring it to a halt should it "temporarily succeed in advancing."

"The enemy must be prepared to find (in Germany) a fanatical population at the front and in his rear which will harass him without pause," the Nazi radio quoted Goebbels as saying.

Allied forces are not deep enough in Germany yet to test effectually the civilian response to that desperate plea. The same voice-of-nazism has so often told them that Hitler's fortress Europe was invulnerable and the "west wall" impenetrable that Goebbels must be a prophet little honored by intelligent Germans.

Nor has the full force of that Goebbels-announced allied assault yet been felt. American advances against the Aachen and Metz defense pivots still appear as essential preliminaries for a renewed British thrust at the Arnhem gateway to the Rhine in the north. That way is still the shortest road to the heart of Germany. It is there behind the lower Rhine that picked Nazi storm-troop divisions, not suspect fortifications, bar the way.

Southeastward meanwhile the Russian menace to Hungary, ignored in the radio broadcast except of Goebbels' frenzied plea for a fight to the death within Germany itself, rose ominously overnight. Sweeping up both sides of the Danube on a wide front in Yugoslavia red army columns neared Belgrad and a junction with Tito partisans below Budapest.



Progress of the Other War

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY

"EARTH AND HIGH HEAVEN," by Gwethalya Graham (Lippincott, \$2.50).

Some time ago a manuscript came wandering into New York from a comparatively unknown Canadian writer named Gwethalya Graham. On the jacket of the resulting "Earth and High Heaven" a lyrical blurbist says Miss Graham's story has stirred up "a feverish excitement in the publishing world"; that the first reader at Lippincott's greeted it "with vocal delight"; that when the script was sent to the magazines, the first editor to view it wrote, "Collier's fiction department is dancing in the streets!" and lastly, that the Literary Guild "snapped it up" for a selection.

Miss Graham's story of a Jewish boy and a Gentile girl in the throes of genuine love is nice, but I have no intention of joining Collier's block-party. The question with such a novel always is whether the intellectual appreciation of the problem (and the intelligence of the solution) is such as to make reopening a curiously touchy matter worthwhile. In this case I think the answer is no—but this has no bearing on the salability of the book, which will be considerable because people are race-minded these days, and, anyway, what Rudy Vallee used to sing of as "lahve" is always a potent money-maker.

Miss Graham has the super-Gentile parents of the girl refuse to see the boy, and the super-Jewish parents of the boy cluck at their son and say it won't work. She has the boy fall in inner conviction, which is that if the two of them love each other deeply enough, nothing can destroy their life together, not even a lot of snobs and snobism. The boy therefore "releases" the girl, who does not want to be released, even after spending a dreary three days with him outside the so-called bonds of matrimony.

And then the boy's brother comes in from his doctor's office, determines that the girl wants to go through with it (by asking, a means her fiance seems not to have thought of) and brings the unhappy pair back to each other's arms. Miss Graham rides a theme that will get attention, but rides in no particular direction.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—(AP)—There is a commonly prevailing notion the republicans will win congress even if Governor Dewey loses.

This is an easy assumption which takes the fullest possible liberties with the inner facts of the situation.

Careful check suggests rather that the election of Dewey is essential to bring both houses of congress into the republican column. Or rather it is unless the voters go in for an unprecedented amount of ticket-splitting and turn entirely away from the democratic list after checking Mr. Roosevelt.

The republicans have their best chance in the house. There the lineup today is:

Republican 212, democratic 216, vacancies 3, other parties 4.

Without the aid of a pencil, a glancing observer might conclude the house to be certainly republican as only six more seats are needed. Maybe—but the un-noticed fact inside the matter is that the republicans already fully hold the congressional field outside the cities and the rigid, if not solid, south.

They may logically figure to pick up a seat in Seattle, 1 or 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Wisconsin and some others similarly scattered. But unless Dewey pulls in a lot of districts now designated democratic (or there is heavy ticket splitting) a republican majority in the house cannot now be calculated in the strong terms that are being used on the stump and among the commentators.

Strong republican gains in the senate are sure. Offhand, about six democratic seats are certainly in such dire danger that the republicans already have one hand on them, and the democratic loss will no doubt be greater, even if Mr. Roosevelt oozes through. (Hazardously held democratic seats include those of Idaho,

Utah, Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, New Jersey, and doubtful are California, New York, Kentucky, Maryland and Connecticut.)

But a gain of 12 seats is necessary for the republicans to win the senate, and this is at least twice as difficult an assumption to accept at this time.

People do not appreciate the critical importance of congressional elections, no doubt because they cannot visualize so many races around the country, whereas the presidential race is expressed in two single opposing personalities.

But it has equal importance this year with the presidency upon the future course of government.

Ohio's Senator Burton (republican) has said that inasmuch as the congress is certain to continue as anti-new deal (and it is) the voters can get a coherent government only by electing Dewey.

The southern democrats are answering back that they may be anti-new deal but as yet not republican.

This is true, but on economic issues—the important one which will make the country what it is to be—they will vote more often as republicans will vote than as new dealers do.

The following conclusions are ascertainable:

The new deal is dead and cannot be revived. Mr. Roosevelt will have no chance to swing both houses to his way upon any controversial issue, national or international, unless he gets the votes out of the republican party. The Hillman crowd which is backing him can be paid off only in executive actions, not by governmental action.

In short Mr. R.'s victory would continue a stalemate in which the king may squirm and complain, but can seldom make himself successfully heard.

A Dewey victory would bring a new kind of government with an affirmative program likely to be carried through. It would bring a reform government and signify a return to one-party management of national affairs.

Kenneth L. Dixon AT THE FRONT

WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, Sept. 28—(Delayed)—(AP)—Courage of an almost awesome nature has the habit of cropping up in strange places—right in the middle of what the thoughtless might call "cowardice" and when it comes it brings a flashing moment of heroism, a memory which never fades.

Water and steel fell around a little French stable, seemingly in about equal proportions. The rain brought wet misery and the mortars brought death but nobody moved to go inside where thick walls would have meant shelter.

"It's mines," said one shivering soldier, standing as if rooted in the muddy barnyard. "Mines and boobytraps. They're everywhere. It's probably alive with 'em inside. For that matter they're all around here. I tell you I'm afraid even to move." His voice rose several notes as he finished speaking.

Faces of nearby soldiers all told the same story. Tension pulled their muscles tight and left little white lines around their mouths and noses. There was a touch of wildness in every eye. And these riflemen and medical men were not rookies. Every man standing there was a veteran of many months' combat in Italy and some had been through the Tunisian campaign.

But as the mortars fell closer, their explosions seemed to bracket the stable, every man remained frozen—exposed but not daring to move to reach cover.

They watched a doughboy hurrying across a little pasture toward them. They saw his body twist, rise slightly, and then crumple and saw the blossoming burst of dirt even before the

sound of the mine's blast reached their ears. They crouched like cringing statues for a moment longer; but the first agonized, high-pitched scream melted the terror.

Like men who have seen this happen a million times before, they broke into two groups. Four doughboys dropped their carbines and ran across the pasture—a pasture which they knew was planted heavily with other mines, a pasture which a moment before they did not dare to set foot on.

Two litter bearers ran toward the stable wall where a litter was dropped. They picked it up and ran after the four soldiers who by now had reached the still-screaming doughboy. They picked him up, laid him carefully on the litter and started back toward the stable.

Meanwhile the boy who said he was afraid even to move had sprinted recklessly down a little trail and came back with a medical officer.

The doctor bent over the litter. He did things quickly and then issued a low-voiced order. The litter bearers started down the trail toward the nearest spot where they were likely to find an ambulance, with the medical officer walking alongside.

Coming back toward the stable, the soldiers suddenly seemed aware of the dangers underfoot again and picked their way gingerly across the pasture.

In a matter of moments the whole picture was the same as it was before the mine blew up.

"The doc says he probably won't live long enough to get to a hospital," said someone.

"He lost too much blood already," said another.

The rain was still falling. The mortars were still falling. Soldiers' bodies crouched again like men waiting to feel the whistle on their bare backs. Little white lines reappeared on their faces.

Nobody moved toward the shelter of the stable door.

800 Wright Strikers Vote Return to Job

PATERSON, N.J., Oct. 4—(AP)—About 800 striking supervisory employees of the Wright Aeronautical corporation voted unanimously tonight to return to their jobs, ending a five-day walkout which threatened production of Cyclone engines for the B129 Superfortresses.

David Newcomb, president of the Wright Aircraft Supervision Association (Ind), announced the vote tonight after the war labor board at Washington had told the workers to return at midnight.

After the WLB stepped into the dispute today, the company announced that it had instructed 800 non-strikers, who had been sent home from its Woodridge plant when they were unable to work because there was "no adequate supervision," to return to work at the same time.

The WLB ordered the supervisors, members of the Wright Aircraft Supervision Association, an independent union, to terminate the walkout and also directed the company to reinstate all employees discharged or suspended since the stoppage, pending a final determination of the dispute by the board.

Marion Adds Health Nurse

Mrs. Fortis Conway, public health nurse, has been added to the staff of the Marion county department of health. She comes to Salem from the Clark county health department in Vancouver, Wash.

Mrs. Conway took her public health training at Western Reserve university, Ohio, where she received her master's degree and public health certificate. She received her B.A. degree from the University of Wisconsin. Mrs. Conway was formerly with the United States public health service.

Florida's Everglades cover nearly 5000 square miles.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler

By LILLIE MADSEN



"Honestly, Cynthia, if running away from home weren't so hackneyed, I'd do THAT!"

Today's Garden

By LILLIE MADSEN

Mrs. A. G. O. wants to know if the orange-orange will grow here. Says she came from the Midwest and there used to be hedges of this plant there. She plans to use it as a hedge on her farm but has seen none growing here so wondered if the rains would kill it.

Ans.: No, the rains do not seem to harm the orange-orange. There are a few hedges growing in Marion county. I remember seeing one growing here when I was little. It was very large, but I think this one has been removed in recent years. The orange orange is a member of the mulberry family. It survives repeated browsing by livestock and is not fussy about the soil.

Mrs. M. L. T. asks if the fernaria will survive the winter here or if it has to be taken in doors.

Ans.: I understand that it will survive our winters very well. It may be lifted and stored like gladioli, but I am told it does not need to be. The bulb should be planted six inches deep and in a location where it has full sun. It's native haunt is South Africa and it is related to the iris family.

Stevens

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR OVERSEAS

Of course you're going to remember that man or woman in the service... but be sure to mail your gifts early if you want them to get there in time for Christmas. All gifts for the Army must be mailed by October 15th. For other services by October 31st. Make your selections from our new "gift catalog" and you're sure to please.

We Will Wrap and Mail Your Packages Without Charge

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