

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Women in Blue and White

Another step forward in woman's work in this war, will be taken today, with the official opening of the new classrooms at 421 1/2 Court street for Red Cross nurses aides and home nurses.

Although the opening event is a public reception, designed to attract men and women to the new classrooms and acquaint them with the work of the nurses aides, the real business at hand is no social event.

Training nurses aides to replace graduate nurses who go to war, is one of the big undertakings of the Red Cross. Housewives and business women are carefully picked, put through a difficult and confining course of study and then set to work in hospitals doing every possible thing to relieve the graduate nurses of routine work.

They donate their time.

At first hospital authorities were unconvinced that women who could afford to work for nothing would do the menial work in the hospital. Now the most skeptical of professional medical men and women have nothing but praise for the unselfish efficiency and cheerful devotion these women have shown for their work. Patients too look forward to the frequent visits of the attractive women in starched blue dresses and pinafores who cheerfully do the most menial of jobs.

Salem has done her part in providing nurses aides but many more are needed.

Marion county has graduated 155 nurses aides of which 82 are still active. Eleven are working elsewhere in the country and nine are now in the WACs, WAVES and in nurses training. Thirty aides are now training under Mrs. Louise Arneson, nursing supervisor for Marion county chapter of the Red Cross.

Wearing 1000 hour service ribbons are Katherine Adlard, Louise Iufer and Mary Barton. Five hundred hour ribbons are worn by Mrs. Armin Berger, Myrtle Bowman, LaVon Davis, Alice Heath, Elsie Holman, Grace Mandell, Ruth Wittner, Nancy Von Eschen and Agnes Tschopp.

The home nursing classes have been planned to give housewives instruction in how to care for the sick at home. It has been popular with mothers of growing children. Three hundred fifty have graduated from 22 classes in Marion county.

The new classrooms have been arranged to simulate hospital rooms. Nineteen hospital beds, each equipped with sheets, pillows and other accessories are provided. Available are metal bedside stands, screens, sink sterilizer and other standard equipment so that efficient instruction may be given here before the aides serve apprenticeships at the hospitals. Blackboards and classroom space complete the equipment.

The hours for visiting have been set for 2:30 to 3:30 today. Women who attend may find themselves inspired by the sight of those blue and white uniforms, by the hospital-like equipment of the classrooms and the thought of a great service to be done, and succumb to the urge to join the new nurses aide classes starting on October 11 in that very room.

That is just what the folks over at the Red Cross are hoping.

Hedging the Polls

We have an idea that the pollsters will play their cards pretty close to their chests. They will continue to show the margins in the presidential contest rather narrow, and will reiterate their claim for a percentage of tolerance, which can offer them an escape plank in case the final count is different from their predictions.

Presumably the predictions are based on mathematical count and not after any jimmyming with the returns; but in a race which appears as uncertain as the present one forecasters will simply not want to get too far out on a limb. The grouping of "doubtful" states can serve to sustain the suspense and qualify their forecasts.

Decisions as to how to vote are pretty well made now. The subsequent oratory will merely stimulate emotional reactions, not change many votes. Those who are for Roosevelt are for him; and those who are "agin" him are "agin" him, but we have to wait till Nov. 7 for the head count.

Editorial Comment

GETTING THE VOTE OUT

Both republican and democratic leaders fear a tight vote in the November election. To get them to the polls is the problem. They should circulate a rumor coffee will be rationed, and only those who have voted can buy six more cans.

Several of the Older Girls have announced already they expect nothing for Christmas. They also hope their brute husbands don't take their word for it.

The Morgenthau plan to punish Germany by making her a nation of farmers is viewed askance by the heavy Washington, D.C. thinkers. Fears were also expressed the scheme might work up to paying the Germans for the hogs they might have raised, while trying to conquer the world. —Art Perry in Medford Mail-Tribune.

TWILIGHT OF THE POLITICAL FREE LUNCH

Vice President Wallace's speech at Madison Square Garden the other night may have overshadowed a turning point in the history of American politics. The immediate cause of this turning point is not readily apparent. Perhaps it was Mr. Wallace's personal popularity. Perhaps it was the presence and performance of such notables as Sinclair Lewis, Serge Koussevitzky, Bette Davis, Frederic March and Orson Welles—jointly or severally.

But whatever the reason, the epoch-making fact remains that 22,000 people paid from 55 cents to \$2.40 for the privilege of being told how wrong they were in cases they favored Mr. Dewey, or of having their choice complimented and reaffirmed if for Mr. Roosevelt.

Recalling the free drinks, free cigars, free compact for the ladies, free kisses for the babies, and other more substantial largesse that has characterized every other presidential campaign, it can only be concluded that the political millennium must have arrived. —Astorian-Budget.

Al Smith Passes

"East side, west side, all around the . . ." country there is mourning over Al Smith, the colorful political figure of New York who rose from the city's east side to become four times governor of his state and his party's candidate for president. Here was a man who never lost the common touch, one who, though defeated for the highest office in the gift of the nation, rose in public favor.

There was in Al Smith a native honesty which distinguished him. He saw evils in prohibition and courageously declared his opposition to the prohibition amendment, prematurely, one might say, from the standpoint of personal politics. A thorough democrat himself he rebelled at the vagaries of Roosevelt's leftward march, turning against the latter in 1936 and 1940 after supporting Roosevelt in 1932 in spite of his personal chagrin over Roosevelt's desertion of Al himself.

In conversation with a man who had had opportunities for close contact with the late governors of New York we had his tribute to Al Smith as the ablest of them all. Under Smith more was accomplished for the actual welfare of the people of New York than under Roosevelt or Lehman—and the one who offered this testimony was prominent in a Protestant church. We have felt that part of the applause which Al Smith received after he retired from politics was from those who felt that he had suffered from intolerance during the campaign of 1928 and wanted to offset that wrong.

There were those who shuddered in 1928 lest Mr. and Mrs. Al Smith should enter the White house; but the verdict of the country has since been that Al Smith, earthy, buoyant, courageous, was one of the great Americans of this century. We shall not soon see his like again.

Bundles for Albi

Joseph A. Albi, who as president of the Spokane Round Table set congress on its ears and gave the country a full round of belly laughs over the Round Table's "bundles for congress" campaign after congressmen voted pensions for themselves, is suing a news distributing company for a large sum, alleging that he was libeled in an article in a magazine which the news company distributed. This is anti-climax. Albi could give, but he doesn't seem able to take it. We don't know what Pic said about him, but he does seem to be turning out a poor sport. Maybe congress should start a "bundles for Albi" campaign—bundles of bandages for his wounded spirits.

While the figures of losses in battle with the Japs are heavily in favor of the United States, we have to remember that the Japs increase at a rate of about a million a year, so there is a big surplus to plow under just to keep the population even. The long-view comfort is that the Chinese breed as fast, and if the latter can be armed they can police the Japs in the future.

Democrats in Texas who don't like the new deal have organized the "Texas Regulars." More for would fly if they were called "Texas Rangers" and lived up to the name.

Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Even on large scale European maps, the American made Ubach-Beggendorf dent in the Nazi Siegfried line defenses just north of half encircled Aachen looms oddly small for the importance attached to it in both German and allied battle concepts.

Its indicated north-south base line along the German-Dutch frontier measures some eight miles at most. Its eastern apex at Beggendorf lies hardly three miles within Germany. Yet what is happening or may soon happen within that meagre salient could write the name of some little German hamlet into history as the scene of one of the decisive battles of this war.

The crisis of the fight is close at hand by every criterion. Its approach can be read into the desperation with which Nazi commanders are seeking to plug the leak in the Siegfried dike before a flood tide of American armor comes rolling through.

Front line advances confirm the impression that, shallow as it still is, the Ubach-Beggendorf salient has definitely pierced Nazi fixed defenses. Advancing tanks and foot troops are dealing now with extemporized German defenses, with foxhole stands and slag-pile gun nests. Mobile batteries rushed up in a frenzied effort, have replaced fixed fortifications left behind in the slogging first army push.

Field reports say the immediate trend of the American advance beyond captured Beggendorf is east and southeast. Coupled with the dormant and even deeper American salient south of Aachen reaching eastward beyond Stolberg, a ring of steel is being slowly forged about Aachen itself and its German garrison. A second northward escape route, the Aachen-Gladbach highway, has been cut by American troops leaving only the multiple roads to Cologne open to the Aachen garrison for retreat.

Capture of Aachen, or its encirclement, still seems but an incidental objective of the first army offensive, however. Judged by the terrain difficulties involved, its major purpose must be turn northward once a deep break through is attained, striking along the flat lands of the plain west of the Rhine in rear of the Aachen-Kleve segment of the Siegfried line against which American and British comrades are exerting continuous pressure short of full scale attacks.

Serious undermining of that German frontier defense system from the south must inevitably lead to a Nazi flight behind the Rhine itself, and expose the Arnheim-Emmerich Dutch gateway to the north German plain to British assault. There were definite indications that a new British breakthrough drive from the now firmly consolidated bridgehead over the main Rhine north of Nijmegen is close at hand to match the American denting of Siegfried fixed fortifications southward in the Ubach-Beggendorf salient.



Dumbarton 'OK'S

The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY

"TIMELESS MEXICO," by Hudson Strode (Harcourt, Brace; \$3.50).

Besides conducting one of the few classes for young writers which does more than provide mild scholastic entertainment, Hudson Strode has staked out a particular field for himself, as a writer. This job is to provide books about places which are not so dry as minutely documented histories, and not superficial, as are the usual travel books. At the University of Alabama his students are mostly young, hopeful novelists. Mr. Strode teaches fiction, and writes fact.

His new book is "Timeless Mexico," certainly a perfect example of Mr. Strode's method and a pretty timely addition to the literature on Latin America. Mexico is one of the few foreign countries people can still reach; if these same people would only take time to read Mr. Strode before setting like the well known locust on the popular tourist spots, they might make their visits useful. To Mexico, that is, as well as to themselves.

"Timeless Mexico" might be called a history with pictures, meaning word pictures, not illustrations. Mr. Strode takes pre-Spanish Mexico at a swift pace, which is mercurial. There is a wonderful and confused glamor enameling pre-Spanish Mexico that pulls mightily after a few pages, and there is something about a race which insisted upon cutting open the breasts of sacrificial victims and plucking out their still-beating hearts which brings up the gorge of even a Millettoast. With Cortes, the familiar Spanish-colonial pattern begins to shape up, and this I think Mr. Strode has handled as well as any other writer on Latin America. His picture of Cortes himself is superb in every line.

He has done well by the long period that followed, and that is not simple, for it is often confused. He has, I think, been particularly successful in suggesting the continuity of the Mexican revolution, and showing how it relates to the expulsion of the Spanish, and to the revolutionary movements of the world as a whole. There is no way in which I could know whether Mr.

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The Dewey tax plan is a deftly political composite of the several new and somewhat revolutionary tax programs publicized recently.

The experts here generally think it will work. In fact it represents the currently running thought in congress—the apparent inclinations of the congressional tax leaders.

The administration has not yet officially committed itself either through the treasury or white house, although, as Dewey noted, some unofficial administration spokesmen have been unofficially sidling toward some of the ideas.

The theory, in its utmost simplicity, is to have a large national income and a low permanent tax structure—at least much lower than that of today.

In short, it proposes to raise a lot of money by smaller taxes on larger than pre-war incomes—with complete abandonment of the old new deal theory of tax and spend, soak everyone with an income in order to raise funds for free flowing government expenditures (Keynes theory).

Unquestionably the government will be forced to these methods by impelling post-war factors, the basic theories of which were first evolved, or at least noted in this column, beginning a year or more back as you will recall.

Dewey kept his variation of the underlying theme in generalizations. Ditching of the taxes on the lower brackets certainly means cancellation of the victory tax.

But he did not say how much, he would lower the income and corporation taxes, thus avoiding

Strode's (or anybody else's) appraisal of the yeasty and complicated period beginning with 1919 is just. All I can say is that it seems honestly done, and reads excellently.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"My boy, you'll be passing out of the cute stage soon, and you may as well prepare for a terrific social let-down."

Today's Garden

By LILLIE MADSEN

C.K.E. asks to what is referred when a "poor-man's-orchid" is spoken of.

Ans.: I have always understood that this referred to the bearded iris—and personally, still believe this—however, one of my garden encyclopedias tells us that it is a schizanthus or butterfly-flower. So, perhaps, the poor man may have his choice of orchids after all.

U.G.C. asks if lily-of-the-valley will grow beneath lilac trees or bushes.

Ans.: If lilac suckers have all been removed, and the soil dug out to the width of the branches—or nearly so—and mixed with well decayed manure the lily-of-the-valley will grow very nicely here. If the soil is very heavy, also mix in a little sand. Plant the bulbs and then water somewhat lightly over the soil. This will also help the lilacs.

INDIA'S GROWING ARMY
NEW DELHI, India.—(AP)—India's army—2,000,000 strong—the largest army in Indian history and the largest volunteer army in the world, now is absorbing recruits at a monthly rate of about 30,000 men.

Kenneth L. Dixon AT THE FRONT	Reconnaissance Unit Plays Dirty Trick On Infantry Outfit
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WITH THE AEF IN FRANCE, Sept. 30—(Delayed)—(AP)—Just as soon as they get this fight with the Jerry finished there's a certain 36th division infantry reconnaissance outfit.

And when that time comes, Kenneth L. Dixon, Sgt. Edward J. Kilpatrick, Breckenridge, Tex., allows as how he'll be happy as all get-out to strike the first blow for the infantry.

Here's the way Kilpatrick explains it: The infantry boys captured a German bivouac area the other day with 130 Germans plus a self-propelled gun. In the middle of the bivouac area they discovered plenty of chickens, rabbits, bread, wine and 24 cases of whisky. They promptly sat down to "regroup forces."

Suddenly they got a call from the reconnaissance outfit, which reported Germans massing for a counterattack only 500 yards ahead. They dropped their food and drink and headed up to catch more Germans.

They hunted and hunted. No Germans. Finally they gave up and returned to the bivouac area.

There, they hunted and hunted again. No rabbits, no chickens, no bread, no wine, no whisky. Right now they are hunting again, but as yet, no reconnaissance outfit.

Some Germans never learn the dangers inherent in the powers of suggestion to any Yank. Pfc. Lee Sun of New York City and 11 other doughboys were surrounded in the upper story of a French house the other day. They were badly outnumbered, and it looked like they were due to sweat out the rest of the war in some prison camp.

"Surrender, all of you!" a German called up to them. "And don't throw any grenades."

"Ah! Grenades!" breathed Sun, and promptly grabbed one from his belt, pulled the pin, and hurled it out the window and right into the midst of the Germans. In the resultant confusion Sun and the rest of the doughboys jumped out the window into a tree on the other side of the house, slid down and scurried off to safety.

After four days of steady marching the three unarmed medics were pretty tired. They were all privates, S. Nachtle of Bridgeport, Conn., Orville Allen of Dodson, Tenn., and Julian Brooks of Sherman, Tex. A stone barn filled with dry hay looked like an ideal place to grab a little shut-eye.

Once inside the shelter it occurred to the two Texans that there might be a few Germans around. Pvt. Nachtle scoffed, grabbed a pitchfork and headed toward a haypile in the darkest corner.

"Okay, you Jerries," thundered the Connecticut Yank, ferociously brandishing the pitchfork. "Come on out. I'm sleeping here tonight."

When four fully-armed but badly frightened Germans filed out and surrendered he almost fainted.

Today's short, short story about a long, long memory:

Scene 1: Staunton Military Academy, Virginia. Time: 1926. Characters: one major and one cadet.

The major is reading the riot act to the cadet. The cadet, a senior, had become involved in a student riot after academy officials, including the major who was professor of military tactics, had outlawed hazing. The cadet explains he was hazed as a freshman, hence he ought to get to help haze others.

Scene 2: 36th division command post in southern France, 1944.

The characters are the same except the major is Lt. Gen. Patch and the cadet is a captain.

As they meet, the general studies the captain and says: "You name's Wren—now, don't tell me—oh yes, Clark C. Wren. But you're from Washington, so what are you doing in a Texas outfit?"

"I moved to Houston, Texas, after you knew me, sir," Wren replied.

Later he told friends: "That's a pretty good memory, 18 years. He didn't say anything about the riot, though. Maybe he figures riots are all right over here."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

interest on funds borrowed for the purpose amounted to around \$5,000,000.

It is estimated that the total cost to taxpayers of the cash bonus and the lending operations will be roughly \$16,000,000. The deficiency in the loan division thus amounts to around \$11,000,000.

The popular conception may be that this deficiency was due to bad loans and poor collections. That is not the case. As of June 30 last the property sales account showed a net profit of \$95,000. The deficiency was due to the cost of administration and extra cost of money borrowed over interest received. The law provided that funds should be loaned to veterans at four per cent. The average rate of interest paid on the bonds was four and one-half per cent, so there was a loss to start with on interest, and the very considerable costs of administration had to be added. To cover this deficiency tax levies have been made, which now amount to one-half mill per year. Bonds in a total amount of \$32,850,000 have been issued; outstanding as of June 30 last were \$13,375,000; and the final maturity is Oct. 1, 1952.

The world war veterans' state aid commission was abolished in 1943 and its duties transferred to the state land board which is continuing the liquidation of the loan division. Its assets as of June 30 last included: bond investments of sinking funds, \$8,278,000; mortgage loans \$3,385,000; refinanced loan contracts \$612,000; sales contracts on foreclosed properties \$3,358,000; foreclosed real estate \$387,000.

It should be mentioned that the interest rate on sales contracts is generally six per cent which has helped to boost the interest income.

The great depression hit the borrowers hard and the commission had to take over property in an aggregate amount of around \$7,750,000. It has worked that off to a residue of around \$300,000. It is clear, therefore that its losses on property sales will be minor.

If the enabling amendment passes certain changes in the system should be provided in the new set-up. Appraisals should be made only by trained appraisers from the central office, and not by boards of local appraisers in each county as before. The interest rate charged should be enough higher than the cost of money borrowed by the state to cover administrative costs and provide some cushion for a safety factor on loans.

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