

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## GI Joe and the Fraulein

The orders of General Eisenhower for the military government of occupied Germany are terse and firm. They are in short: "no foolishness." For civilians who mind their own business, no interference; for those who do interfere, death. But death will not be visited on the innocent by way of reprisal as is the Nazi custom.

Hard as it will be to preserve order and foil the German underground, perhaps even more difficult will be carrying out army orders that the GIs can't date the German frauleins. General Eisenhower has ordered "no fraternizing" with the German population, and that includes women! But, as an army officer remarks, the American soldier "is normally friendly, trusting, easy-going and ready to pick up acquaintance everywhere." So it's going to be hard to get him to look straight ahead when German frauleins, bereft of men of their age for years, cast coquettish glances in their direction.

In the last war the American soldiers entering the Rhineland after the armistice met and some of them mated with the German women. They enter the country now with the war still on, and with the German people in a different temper. They will need to be on guard against every German civilian, women included, fearing either personal betrayal or espionage. So the army rule is undoubtedly wise, and soldiers themselves if they have some costly experiences may learn to avoid fraternizing with the population. We can still count on soldiers passing out sticks of gum to children however. That privilege should not be denied the soldiers; and children carry an appeal in every language.

## Acquire Bush Pasture

A promising arrangement has been worked out under which the whole 100 acres of the Bush tract in the heart of Salem may come into permanent public use. The city now has deed to the 57 acres of flat land, possession to come after the death of Miss Sally Bush. Now the Bush interests indicate willingness to sell the city the remaining 43 acres of upland for \$175,000. One condition is the deed of from seven to 10 acres of the pasture to Willamette university for an athletic field. The new price is a reduction of \$75,000 from that formerly put on the property.

The Statesman trusts that a satisfactory financing plan can be worked out so the city can acquire this property. The opportunity is most unusual to obtain so large a tract for a public park in the heart of a city. The improvement of the university portion could be tied in with the development of a general public recreation center on the flat.

The acquisition of the property would not come until the death of Mr. A. N. Bush and Miss Sally Bush.

The city will need to develop a comprehensive park program, not only for the utilization of the Bush Pasture but for providing suitable parks in other sections in anticipation of future growth of Salem. The present offer furnishes a great opportunity, and a real responsibility as well.

Two fine Oregon citizens have passed on during the week, Lyle Kiddle of La Grande, one of the splendid family of that name in Union county, and George E. Aitken of Sisters, whose drug store was always a pleasant stopping place and whose interest in central Oregon and especially in wildlife was always keen.

General Mud, the old familiar of the first world war, is contesting for command on the western front. But we hear nothing about cooties. Evidently the new chemicals protect the soldiers from these plagues of former years.

Here is the way to end this Berlin-Distomo fias. When the allies capture Berlin, Germany, rename it Distomo. Make the Germans carry the punishment and the shame.

The Russians have captured Szeged and Cluj in Hungary. They can have them, sparing us the necessity of learning how to pronounce them.

An increase of 50,000 eating places is forecast for the period immediately following the war. That will provide jobs for the million waitresses we already do not have.

## Editorial Comment

### ANYHOW, WE LIKE IT

In no other country in the world but the United States could rival sets of political leaders be lambasting each other—especially during war time—as President Roosevelt and Governor Dewey now are doing.

The president started the mud-throwing when he descended from his "commander-in-chief" pinnacle, in an address before the international teamsters. The democrats now concede that this was the most ill-advised campaign speech ever made by Roosevelt.

All along he had assumed the role of "unwilling candidate." He was being drafted by his country. He did not want a fourth term, but he was a "good soldier" and would not "shirk his duty." Then speaking before the teamsters' union, he suddenly reverted to type. No longer was it the "commander-in-chief" speaking. Instead here was just another candidate, desperately seeking office and resorting to mud-throwing, satire and innuendo in his attempt to attract votes.

President Roosevelt "led with his chin," in this address, and he gave Governor Dewey an unexpected opportunity to get in some effective wallops. Since then the affair has developed into a political brawl of the first water, with both sides slugging it out and no quarter asked.

Yet, despite the heat that has been generated by this campaign, the American people still are 100 per cent united in support of the war effort. In other words we can have a good old-fashioned family quarrel, even in the middle of a war, and still not lose our sense of perspective.

No wonder every other nation in the world regards us with amazement. Even the liberal British hardly can understand us, and "Uncle Joe" Stalin probably is wondering why Roosevelt does not have his rivals shot.

It may seem crazy, but we like it! —The Dallas Chronicle.

## Dewey on Foreign Policy

The New York Times came out for Roosevelt because it approved of his "foreign policy." That argument was pretty well punctured by Governor Dewey before the Herald-Tribune forum Wednesday night. He showed that in critical situations the president's own foreign policy had been wrong, notably the snubbing of De Gaulle, the tardiness of relief for Italy, and the forgetting of the Atlantic charter's renunciation of territorial gains in the handling of the Russo-Polish boundary question.

In this respect Governor Dewey reached clear over to the left to pick up the protests and disappointments of the "popular front" which has been definitely dissatisfied with the management of these foreign relations. However the "popular front" puts the primary blame on the state department while Dewey put it on the president himself and gave a neat bouquet to Secretary Hull.

The Dewey tour-de-force is formidable because it penetrates to the core of our performance in terms of our war aims. Dewey has, however, the benefit of hindsight on these situations. His own outline of policy for world affairs is sketchy. He proposes the punishment of war criminals, removal of the power of Germany and Japan to wage war, and the internationalism of the Ruhr. He makes no reference however to the great and turbulent forces which are loose in Europe and reveals no attitude toward the difficult struggle of the democratic idea for survival on the continent. A political candidate hesitates to become detailed in his program, yet we find ourselves wishing for a clearer note from Dewey as to what his own policies would be as president.

Tonight President Roosevelt is to speak on foreign affairs. Will he undertake to answer Dewey's criticisms, and will he outline what his policy will be for an ensuing four years?

## Vote Republican!

If you scan the county ticket on the ballot you will find that all republican incumbents are running without opposition. This is quite a tribute to the persons holding those offices—or else it indicates the low estate of the democratic party in Marion county.

The one office in the court house held by a democrat is that of county sheriff. The republican nominee for that office is Denver Young, who has had experience as a chief deputy in the office, and in addition has had business experience. He is a man of good reputation, who appears to be in every way competent to do a good job as sheriff. He would be the actual, not the nominal sheriff. So The Statesman says: "Vote Republican—vote for Denver Young!"

## Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

American hearts thrilled with pride as the war bulletins brought tidings of heavy new American blows against Germany and Japan alike, matching Russian victories and the steady, remorseless advance of allied comrades elsewhere.

A triumphant announcement from General MacArthur confirmed Japanese reports that American reoccupation of the Philippines is well under way. In Europe shell and bomb riddled Aachen, the first German community of size and tactical and strategic consequence to be taken fell to American arms, a desolate, war-wrecked symbol of the fate awaiting other German cities at allied and Russian hands.

There were notable developments on other fronts to match these. The Russian invasion of Germany proper via the break-through into East Prussia was in full motion by Berlin admission. In Hungary Russian columns closed swiftly on Budapest and intensified the growing threat to Vienna. A Nazi retreat except for sacrificial rear guards from the last German held islands of the eastern Mediterranean and Aegean seas was clearly discernible.

It was westward across the Pacific that American eyes looked first, however, to appraise the total change in the war which MacArthur's return at the head of a powerful army to the Philippines represented. His own bold words in announcing the successful descent upon Leyte to catch the Nipponese off guard left no doubt that American military genius had paved the way for American valor to come decisively to grips with a treacherous enemy ashore as well as afloat and in the air.

The striking aspect of that long amphibious jump bypassing Mindanao to land on flat and productive Leyte above it and knife powerful Japanese armies in the Philippines apart at a single stroke, is that it closed in its designated beach landings undetected. That again demonstrates the overwhelming American air and sea superiority built up in the Pacific. It even more strikingly repeats the lesson of the sustained carrier plane bombardment of Formosa which Tokyo so frantically sought to convert in Japanese eyes into a great naval victory.

But for the fact that Japan had been blinded and rendered impotent in the air and her still powerful fleet herded into remote hiding places, no commander would have dared take the risk of that long voyage. Eyewitness accounts indicate an armada of surface warcraft and troops and supply vessels involved that covered many miles of ocean in transit. Yet there is no hint that the foe learned of its approach before it had penetrated into wide Leyte gulf itself.

There can be no question that General MacArthur will have not only the willing and effective help of Filipino forces he so promptly and eloquently summoned to action from his beachhead command post, but that he was fully informed of enemy dispositions in advance of his actual attack. It seems certain that no enemy troop movement to cope with the American invasion anywhere in the islands has gone or will go unreported to the commander by watchful Filipinos.

The MacArthur estimate of 500,000 Japanese troops potentially cut off in the southern end of the Nipponese South China sea conquest zone looks ahead, probably, to early seizure of other central islands and the opening of the Philippine island sea to fleet passage into the Solu archipelago and the lower China sea itself.

The divide-and-conquer pattern of American strategy is clear and perfectly executed. It could yield far quicker results than army spokesmen are yet ready to forecast.



"Last of an Old German Line"

## The Literary Guidepost

By JOHN SELBY

"THE BUILDING OF JALNA," by Mazo de la Roche (Little, Brown; \$2.50).

It would be nice to know how much of Mazo de la Roche's Jalna story was the result of a long-term plan, and how much of it simply grew that way. When Miss de la Roche published "Jalna" in 1927 the book was winner of an important prize, and was also a commercial success. It's my impression that the author never intended to do nine books on the same people, but that public demand and commercial possibilities dictated that course.

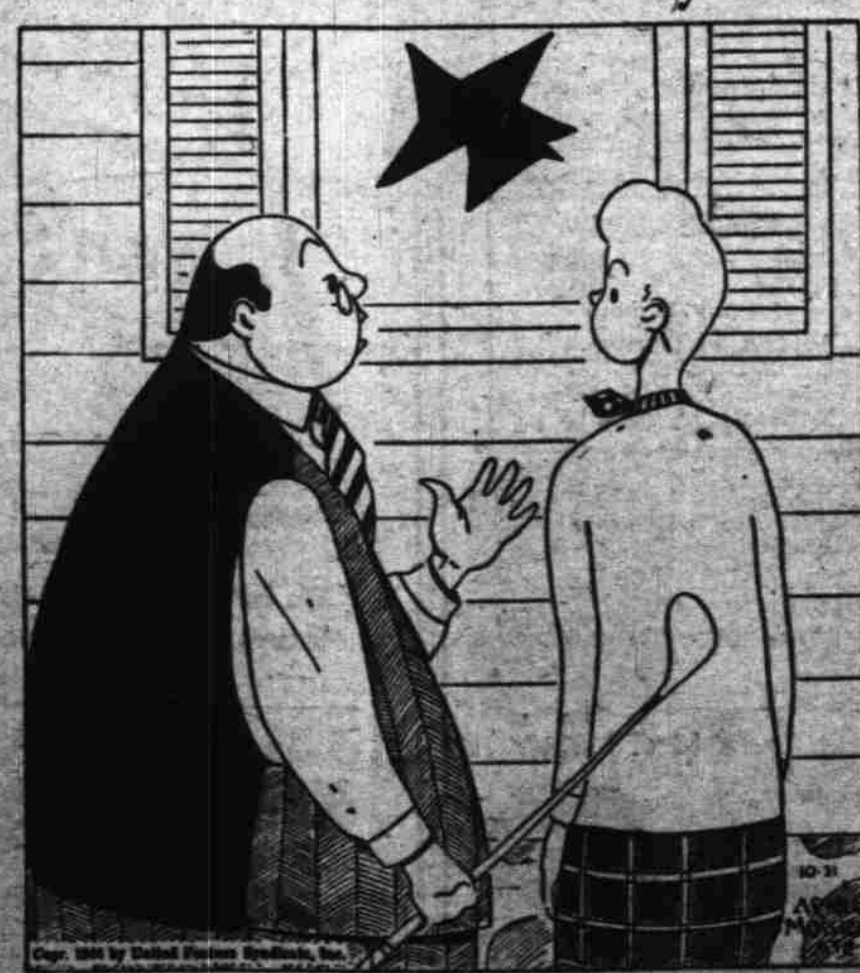
What is so remarkable about the Jalna books, ninth of which is "The Building of Jalna," is Miss de la Roche's continued interest in her fictional people. Her publisher compares her to Tolstoy, and although her style and his are antipodal, there is some validity in the comparison. Even after nine books, this remarkable Canadian views her creations warmly and treats them generously. This time she has gone farther into the past than ever, in order to describe the founding of the Whiteoaks clan in Canada.

This means that much of the course which the new book runs has been predetermined by the happenings of the others—and if anybody thinks it is easy to do a series of books in reverse, as it were, let him try it. One is forever finding that something dropped into a book carelessly and for no particular reason, when extended back into time, is channeling the behavior of characters in a wholly unexpected way.

This sort of thing could develop into a straightjacket. It has not for Miss de la Roche. If I had not already read most of the Jalna series, I should never dream that Adeline and Captain Whiteoaks were not fresh from the de la Roche stable, instead of familiars for the last 17 years. Adeline is known to most of the novelist's admirers as an old, a peppery, and a delightful woman. Here she is a young wife, removing from India to England to Ireland to Canada. Her husband is a strong, wholly masculine character, Adeline the wonderful product of a wild Irish line and Canada becomes actual and beautiful before the reader's eyes.

But Dr. Townsend is FAIR. If one cannot spend the whole of the \$60, (or whatever the amount is, probably nearer \$90) he does not have to apply for only the amount he can spend. You say much about the rise of the price of bread. This has all been figured out, and it will raise the cost of bread about one fourth of a cent per 10c loaf. Oh people do not be frightened.

## "THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"You tell mother YOU broke it, and I'll tell her I've ALREADY smashed you!"

## The Safety Valve

Letters from Statesman Readers

### DEFENDS LITTLE TOWNSEND PLAN

To the Editor:

A few comments on your editorial of October 18. The number of Townsend pensioned people who would trade in Salem would be about 5000, which would bring over \$300,000 each month more than now. Do you think that would increase your business any? You say, "it would add to all other taxes." Not to all other taxes. The taxes for the upkeep of poor houses, state pensions, and all other expenses for helping the elderly and disabled, will be done away with, which will be four or five times as much as the cost of the Townsend taxes.

You say, "the gross income tax is UNFAIR, because it does not accurately measure ability to pay a tax." It is the fairest tax known, because only those who sell something pays this tax, and if one does not sell for enough to pay the tax does not have to sell.

It cannot become a sales tax on a person's salary, for when a person receives money he pays an income tax. And you say, "when he buys merchandise he pays the accumulated gross income tax," and not a sales tax. But it cannot become a "double-barreled shotgun which carries a powerful kick," for he can pay but one tax on it.

One would not want to add to the price of wheat, for the extra number of bushels which can be sold, would add enough to the amount one could sell, would more than make up for the amount of the tax. More goods sold, more profits. And much more will be sold, because there will be \$300,000 more that must be SPENT each month, or the pensioner will get NO pension check the next month, if he does not spend it all.

There are the names of persons included in this "living hall"—Roosevelt, Wallace, Stone, Rayburn, Hull, Morgenthau, Stinson, Biddle, Walker, Knox, Forrestal, Ickes, Wickard, Jesse Jones, Perkins, Truman, Stettinius, Patterson, Leahy, Marshall, King, Arnold, MacArthur, Eisenhower, Nimitz, Halsey, Hopkins, Byrnes, Nelson, Wilson, Land, Bowles, Bush, McNutt, Marvin Jones, Baruch, Jeffers, Hoover, Davis, Price, Rockefeller, Dewey, Bricker, Green, Murray, Lewis, Johnston, Kaiser, Clapper, Pyle, Lippman, Bob Hope.

There can be many an argument over the inclusions and omissions. But at least it is a significant project, preserving in working pose the principal figures of this time.

for we will all live and the editors will be making more money too, and be awfully glad we have fought for 10 years the 15th day of last July that you might have the benefits of these years of labor.

Do not be alarmed about the rise of the price of goods in stores, for if you will go into any store now and ask if they will discount 3% for a deal of \$25 or \$50 worth of goods they will gladly discount the bill before they will let you pass out of the store without making the sale.

You close your editorial by saying, "Even if we were to accept the Townsend theory that the spending will 'improve business' that still would not erase the inequities of this gross income tax. This alone is sufficient ground for rejecting the proposal. The Statesman recommends Vote 317 No." BUT I SAY, VOTE 316 YES, and in a few months we will all bless the day for how it will help the business men and crippled soldier boys, who will all be entitled to this pension. Who would not be willing to give the 3% tax, even if it did not reduce other taxes more.

B. I. Plummer.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

clothes, with his pipe, or his jowls, or his paunch, or his stoop-shoulders, or his towering height or whatever personal characteristic the man may have.

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## Brigadier Howell To Conduct Revival

Brig. and Mrs. Francis Howell, Salvation Army evangelists, will conduct revival services at the Citadel, 241 State street, October 21 to 26. Week night services 8:30 p. m. Sunday 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Brigadier Howell has held important positions in the Salvation Army in Canada and this country for 30 years and the past three years has been conducting evangelistic meetings up and down the western coast. The general public is invited.

The US constitution provides that the total membership of the house of representatives never shall exceed one for every 30,000 persons but that each state shall have at least one representative.

Staff about Wounded Men Aching for More Action Is 'Just Bunk'

## WITH THE AIF IN FRANCE

Oct. 14—(Delayed)—(P)—Ten "return to unit" men stood in a separate group, talking quietly. They had come to the last leg of the frontward trip with hundreds of new replacements—raw rookies in the combat zone—and like them soon would go into the line.

But there the similarity ended. The RTU men all had been wounded, injured or ill. Unlike the rookies, they were unequipped except for the clothes they wore out of the hospital but it did not take that to distinguish between them and the newcomers to the front.

Whereas the rookies most obviously were possessed by a curious and fascination and fear of the unknown as they neared the front, the RTU men are busy trying to steel their nerves to make the transition from the placid life of recuperation to the filthy, dangerous, miserable life of the combat zone.

"How's it going there?" asked Pvt. Alexander McCabe, 36-year-old New York city rifleman. He was one of the few men who were wounded in the fight after the original landing.

"They say it's getting pretty rough again—especially the artillery," said Pvt. Charles Butehoun, 19-year-old Long Island rifleman who was wounded in the early days of the French campaign.

"I hear it's the artillery again—the same old story," said Pvt. Woodrow Wilson, 25, Port Arthur, Tex., rifleman in a soft, musing voice. He had been wounded back in Italy near Rome and then fell ill during the early part of the French drive. The others nodded silently, each lost in his own memories.

"Come on, Dick, tell him how you were wounded," grinned Staff Sgt. Thomas Wristen, Santa Anna, Tex., reconnaissance man, suddenly breaking the spell. Pvt. Richard C. Hamblen, 22, of Amarillo, Tex., assumed a dramatic pose.

"I was storming a position in a French barn," he said. "My mission was to bring back an

armload of hay but I didn't see a loose board in the hayloft and I fell. And that is how I was wounded."

Then Hamblen added, "Tell him about your wounds."

"Aw, a blamed blowtorch blew up in my face," said Wristen wryly. Everybody laughed. For a moment the artillery was forgotten but a short time later Pfc. Clarence Hagerty, 21, of Wilmington, Del., a rifleman, and Pvt. Richard F. Porter, 21, of Glen Elder, Kans., a tank driver, started talking about it again. Hagerty had been wounded in the Rhone valley and Porter had been sick.

"It wasn't the artillery that got me," interrupted Cpl. Randolph T. Myers, Bentleyville, Pa., reconnaissance man who had been wounded at Lyons. "They got me with either a machine pistol or a carbine slug when I wasn't down low enough."

"Where did it hit you?" someone asked.

"You can put in the paper I was hit in the hip," Myers said, his broad grin disclosing he was missing a front tooth. "But between you and me I am going to have a helluva time after the war when the old ladies ask to see where I was wounded."

After another burst of laughter the conversation again turned to the grim subject of enemy artillery and other front-line conditions.

Pfc. Ernest Garner, 27, of Skowhegan, Me., and his buddy, Pvt. Thomas Jones, 20, of Pulaski, Tenn., who were riflemen wounded in the Rhone valley decided that "if they need this many replacements it must be pretty rough up there."

Everybody agreed tensely as they watched the replacements wander aimlessly about the bivouac area. "Pretty soon they voted unanimously that I should put in the paper that 'this stuff about the wounded just aching to get back into the line again is just so much bunk.'"

They meant it, too. But a short time later Pvt. John Black, jr., a brand new replacement from Cleveland, I., came up and asked with understandable nervousness if it was as bad "up there" as some guys have been telling him.

"Hell, no, buddy," said Garner quietly, without hesitation. "Look at me, I wouldn't be going back if it was that bad."

## War, Fire Loss Comparable, Irreparable Says Thompson

War and fire losses are comparable and irreparable, Seth B. Thompson, state insurance commissioner and fire marshal, told members of the Salem Board of Realtors at their noon meeting Friday in Marion hotel. Thomas was introduced by President George D. Alderlin.

"There is no way to replace the wealth lost in fire and in war,"

Thompson said, "except through self denial and accumulation from other sources. No use can be made of heat generated by uncontrolled fire. The same is true of war. Ammunition is blown up, facilities of peace are converted to war manufacture. In the final analysis there is a definite loss to world economy and the loss is never salvaged."

Justify Position

"Because of the hopelessness of war, advocates of peace at any price have tried to justify their position. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford university, almost created an international crisis some years ago when he referred to France as a 'decadent nation.' Actually he did not mean morally, but economically, as the result of the loss of life for a century in wars."

Thompson explained the case with which a good situation may

develop into a bad one where fire is considered. He said there was a plywood plant operating in this valley in a most efficient manner. A critical inspection one day, however, he said, disclosed 29 needed corrections. The management was not aware of any of them. Manpower shortage and pressure of production for the war had created the situation, he said.

Loss Distributed

When property burns, Thompson said, the loss is distributed between many, but the loss remains the same. There is a world tendency now to view war in the same manner. Dumbarton Oaks may furnish the answer.

"A new concept is brewing," he said, "and the world is coming closer together. There is no greater need for indemnities now than before. However, distribution of losses may become worldwide."

## Veterans' Rights and Benefits

(Daily in this space will be published a portion of an official pamphlet giving information on the rights and privileges of war veterans under federal laws.)

### Getting a Government Job

If you were a Federal Civil Service employe (other than temporary) when you entered the war, you should apply to the agency where last employed within 40 days of your discharge or to the Civil Service Commission in the event you experience difficulty in being reinstated. If you satisfy the requirements (see "Getting Your Old Job Back" above), you are entitled to your former position or one "of like seniority, status, and pay."

If you didn't have a Civil Service job before, but want to get one after you are discharged, you will get special consideration and preference in Civil Service examinations. This preference also applies to wives or widows of veterans under certain circumstances.

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