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

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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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#### Spent Bullet or Fresh Force

The thunder of campaign oratory dies away, giving voters the chance to listen to the still, small voice of their own conscience as they study issues and men before they mark their ballots on Tuesday. They do well to let the emotional stir that attends the speech-making subside and reflect on the decisions they must make.

After the sound and fury subside the fact remains that Franklin D. Roosevelt is seeking a fourth term as president, and if elected that would vest in one man's hands power for the unprecedented period of 16 years. It would mean a continuance of the present administration mangled and sometimes snarling as it has become. It would extend the administration which has spent its initial force and has developed no fresh energies to drive it forward.

In Thomas E. Dewey the republicans offer a candidate who has disclosed new drive and force, who shows personal strength in dealing with men and problems and whose responses to current questions show that his mind is alert and his reactions clear and clean. As district attorney of Manhattan and as governor of New York Dewey has shown great competence as an executive, and the strong following he has shows that he is able to inspire teamwork.

Looking ahead to the change from war to peace it seems clear that Dewey would bring a stronger grasp to the task of winding up the war enterprises and would organize more promptly and efficiently both the government and the internal economy. Only trial could prove his ability in the field of foreign affairs, but he grasps things quickly and moves quickly and surely, so it is safe to conclude that America's foreign policy would be competently directed under his presidency.

While we appraise these candidates on the basis of their past accomplishment, we do so not to award a prize but to determine their competence for the tasks ahead. Four more years of Roosevelt would be much like a "spent bullet." Four years of Dewey would mean a vitalizing of our government, an orderliness in administration, an end of political vagueness. As The Statesman sees it the general lines of our domestic and foreign policy are quite well defined and will be followed whichever candidate is elected president. Public opinion will remain master regardless of who is president. Our situation at home and abroad is not so parlous that our future depends only on the retention of Rossevelt as president. The change, which admittedly is due, should be made this year rather than four years hence.

### Police Pension

Last spring the voters of Salem approved a proposition to create a retirement system for city firemen. Under it the city must make a certain contribution and the firemen contribute from their salaries, providing a fund for retirement and disability allowances.

As might have been anticipated the police now ask for similar benefits for themselves. The city likewise is to contribute along with members of the police force, and a specific levy of eight-tenths of a mill is provided to finance the city's share.

Frankly we do not like the method of getting pensions piecemeal, though we would approve a general retirement system for all public employes. For example, if this passes, the city will have a firemen's pension board and a police pension board, giving needless duplication. How successfully either plan will work out in experience we cannot predict. However we see no justice in granting pensions to firemen and denying them to policemen.

### Sixth Ward

The only contest on the city ballot is for councilman from the sixth ward where Tom Armstrong, incumbent and Fred Williams, former councilman are candidates. In addition friends of Mrs. Grace Kowitz who ran third in the primary, are urging that her name be written in. We believe the qualifications, character and affiliations of these persons are well known to the residents of the ward so that a newspaper recommendation is not required.

From Tokyo come reports of "a continued shakeup in Japanese home commands." A rotation system with the wheel speeded up, doubt-

### **Editorial Comment**

COLLEGE OR A JOB? In an informative pamphlet entitled "College and You in Wartime," President Dixon Ryan Fox of Union college sets forth in lucid terms the case for the civilian student who is undecided as to whether he should enter college of go into a paying job. This is a problem that many boys below draft age are now facing. Dr. Fox advises these young men, even though they may have only a semester or a year of classroom studies ahead of them, to attend college. Perhaps war work offers attractive wages at the moment; but what of the long-range point of view? Answering that question, the Union college president observes: "A year or a term in college will give you something to think about when you are in army camp or out at sea on a warship, something that is revealing and inspiring. Even if college, under the present circumstances, has to be only a temporary experience on your way to war, that experience will leave a lasting

That is a sensible observation, one that would be eccepted generally by thoughtful educators and aymen alike. No question of patriotism is involved. President Roosevelt has asserted that it is now in the national interest of the below-draft age youth to get as much education as possible before entering the armed forces. The army needs men who have had a good educational background.

have had a good educational background.

It is encouraging that large numbers of 16 and 17 year old high school graduates are following the suggestions of Dr. Fox and other school leaders, and are continuing with their studies. A survey of 154 representative American colleges and universities, conducted by President Raymond Walters of the University of Cincinnati, reveals that the civilian enrollments this fall are substantially above last wear's figures. New York Three. ast year's figures. - New York Times.

## Trial for Petain, Laval

This week the French Consultative assembly will meet to consider selection of a jury to try for treason Marshal Petain, Pierre Laval and the members of the Vichy cabinet. Petain and Laval are in Germany, so their trial will proceed with the defendants absent. Some 20 out of the 60 members of the Vichy government have been arrested.

These trials will take place before a supreme court composed of the five ranking magistrates of France, with a jury of 24 persons chosen from a list of 100 names submitted by the Consultative assembly which seems to function as the governing legislative body in France.

Old Marshal Petain is 89 years old, and the degree of his turpitude has not been determined. He professed to be trying to head a government which would save France, but he was hopelessly reactionary in his thinking and allowed himself to be pushed around by the Germans. He doubtless thought he was working in the interests of France, and in some respects he did stand up against the Germans, resisting, for example, German pressures for getting control of the French navy.

For Pierre Laval, the greedy, greasy collabor - . ator, there is no sympathy anywhere. He was a willing pawn of the Germans, a veritable Judas as far as France was concerned.

Of course trials in absentia are not satisfactory for determining guilt because the accused hear the charges against him. But the French seem disposed to hold the trials now and impose any penalties if and when they capture the defendants. The day of retribution is drawing nearer for those who misrepresented the France of history in the false government of Vichy.

#### Who Is She?

At the turn of the century she was called "mamma" with accent on the first syllable, though the theatre used the French accent on the last syllable: "mama." In more primitive circles she was "ma" or even "maw." Time passed and "mom" became a household famil-

But now she is called "mummie". Where did this last corruption come from? Did American children pick it up from the broadcasts the English children made when they were temporarily domiciled in this country? Remember:

She is still the same, the mother who comes to wipe away tears when children call, whether they say, "ma" or "maw" or "mamma" or "mama" or "mom" or "mummie"-or "mo-

Mr. Roosevelt accuses some republicans of putting politics above welfare of country. Could be; but Mr. Dewey didn't make his acceptance of nomination for president from a naval base or speak to the country from the gun turret of a destroyer.

Campaign managers are like football coaches in some respects, but not like them when it comes to making predictions of election results. You never heard of a campaign manager who put out a "bear" story on election eve.

# Interpreting The War News

KIRKE L. SIMPSON ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Caught in the 300-mile-long scythe-like sweep of Russian armies across the plains of Hungary, Budapest was plainly marked on European war maps this November weekend as the almost certain scene of the next mortal blow to fall upon the shrunken nazi inner citadel.

Red army vanguards storming up the Danube from the south were almost in the suburbs of the city. From the east and northeast also they were closing in swiftly beyond the outflanked and impotent upper Tisza river water hazard. The breathtaking scope and power of the Russian attack converging on Budapest, and the speed with which it everywhere plowed ahead, spelled the doom of that Danubian redoubt guarding the road to Vienna.

At Domsod, 20-odd miles south down the Danube, the Russians were less than 140 miles airline from Vienna. West of Domsod beyond the river lay the direct road and rail approaches to the Austrian

The scope of the Russian advance in Hungary, the tremendous breadth of front it covers from the southeastern corner of Czechoslovakia to the point where the Danube flows across the Hungarian border into Yugoslavia, strongly implies that the coming siege of Budapest is merely an incident in the developing Danubian campaign in Russian eyes. Vienna is the more probable real major ob-

More bad news for the Germans came in a Moscow report of the first heavy snows of the winter on the front, presumably in the northeast,

On the western front and in Italy, weather-conditions were hampering the allies. Despite rainflooded streams and washed-out roadways, however, continuous pressure was being exerted all along both fronts giving the foe no rest anywhere,

no chance to regroup his forces. That was the prime strategic purpose indicated by General Alexander, allied over-all commands in Italy, in a weekend review of the inch-by-inch fighting to break into the Po valley. It seemed to be the purpose of American and French pressure against the many passes that lead from France to

the upper Rhine. Pinning down of the enemy's thin-drawn forces in preparation for a major offensive, probably in the Dutch theater where greatest results could come most quickly from a break-through beyond the Rhine, seemed to be the main immedia of General Eisenhower's troops on th wer's troops on the Moselle front and in the Vosges.

The air battle over Merseburg, nazi oil center, was an outstanding incident of the

it brought the luftwaffe out in force the first time in weeks. It suffered crippling losses.

The increasing weight of an air attack on enemy communications serving the north end of the Siegfried line, as well as his oll sources, tended to in-dicate an impending allied effort to exploit the clearing of Antwerp harbor.



Squash Center Comments on the Campaign

# **News Behind the News**

By PAUL MALLON does not appear in his own defense nor does he (Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 5- most important phase of the Cleverest feature of Mr. Roosevelt's fourth term campaign was the extent to

mind in the past and away from the present and future. gan largely succeeded in run-

which it kept

the public

Mr. Hanne-

ning the president against Cool-Hoover, idge and Harding rather than against Dewey.

The debate was centered, from the democratic standpoint, upon the isolationism of characters and situations long dead, to the exclusion of the isolationism of the present (refusal of Russia to go into the open air conference at Chicago.)

Paul Mallon

Why, they even managed to push the argument back into the tariff. A great newspaper, the New York Times, actually made a leading point of its announcement for Roosevelt, on the notion that the republicans were historically the high tariff party. Shades of Smoot and Fordney-McCumber were raised like threatening witches.

The Dewey side in a high school debate in Pennsylvania had to call republican headquarters and ask what-in-the-world was the republican answer on the tariff proposition. Headquarters did not seem to know a particularly good answer.

Most people had not even heard of it for 15 years or more and the two platforms were equally vague. Yet a great newspaper and an inestimable number of people decided their vote to some extent on this matter which properly belonged among the antiques alongside the question of how nasty the late Senator Lodge was about a wholly different League of Nations problem 25 years ago.

The flimsy obsolescent rubbish used in this campaign may not be swept up on Wednesday, but just allowed to lay where it fell, while the winner turns his attention to current events.

The current truth on the tariff is that it is the least important of all prevailing influences upon foreign trade. It will continue to be increasingly inconsequential for many years because it must. When this war is over, the

which to purchase our goods. The South American countries have grown rather rich selling abroad during the war and have accumulated gold and dollar balances, which they are not using

to pay off their old debts to us. The French have considerable gold if they will use it to pay for goods rather than as a reserve for currency. The Russians can mine gold

matter will be that few nations

will have much money with

cheaply and sell it to us at high prices and thus accumulate some balances, but not to the extent of the billions wanted to buy our machinery and industrial products.

world will be in inextricable debt to us and cannot pay us. The Roosevelt administration has started to meet this problem in a typical way. Despite the fact that the debts

are already too high for repayment, they propose to issue more debt to foreign buyers, through continuing lend-lease, but furthermore by increasing the capital of the export-import bank from \$500,000.000 to \$5,000,000,000 (congress is holding this proposal up now.) In short, this government

plans largely to take money from the public treasury to pay for foreign purchases of goods from us, covering this transaction with the thin pretense of lending what it knows cannot be re-

There is one way nations could repay us. There is a sound way of promoting a lasting foreign

This government will have to get around to it one of these days either when its treasury runs dry or when it decides to stop playing bankruptcy politics and faces the modern facts of international life non-politically.

The situation calls for a managed trade—trade by specific negotiation, barter goods for goods as well as goods for gold. because that is the only way most foreign nations can trade with us.

Does this mean free trade? Of course not. Free trade is just as obsolete as tariffs. Conditions make it so. This country does not want

cheap electrical bulbs made by Japanese slave labor coming in here. Before the war both Japan and Germany were underselling "THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler

American production in our own market on a wide scale of goods. (Incidentally the AFL took the leadership in the fights for all the high republican tariffs. Also American agriculture does not want competitive food products coming in here.) This is one matter in which

centralized government controls are not only warranted but necessary, without interfering with individual freedom, because foreign trade is just as much a national matter as national de-

It does not require regimentation, but management. More bad debts, more spending, more giving-away or more or less tariffs will not solve the foreign trade problem (our exporters to the contrary, notwithstanding.) But a specifically managed program, in which deals are made through the government on a business basis, might do the job.

It could take payment in the we need from foreign nations while selling the surpluses we do not need, thereby achieving a balanced constantly expanding trade, which would be limited only by our own ingenuity.

## **Practical** Religion

-by Rev. John L. Knight, fr., Counselor on Religious Life, Willamette miversity.

Emily had been to school for the first time. "Well, darling what did you learn?" asked her mother. "Nuffun' ", sighed Emily hopelessly. "I've got to go back tomorrow."

One lesson all of us have learned is that education is a process of growth and development. So it is with everything else worthwhile-friendship, love, trust, faith, character, etc. And so it is with religion. We can't stop in at church just once in a while, or pray just now and then, or read the Bible just when some chance occasion arises, and expect to have the type of Christian faith that really will be a help in life. Religion, like education, is a matter of daily, weekly growth. Yes, "we've got to go back tomorrow.'

#### Statesman Recommendations On State Measures

Amendment to provide alternative means of securing bank deposits, relieving shareholders of double liability. 300 X Yes

Amendment authorizing change to managerial form of county government, if voters so elect 302 X Yes

Amendment creating state debt and permitting loans to veterans on farms and homes 305 X No

Amendment to permit legislature to fix conditions by which exconvicts may regain right to vote 306 X Yes

Bill providing educational aid to Oregon veterans

ill imposing retail sales tax of \$11 X No

to the beside the to Burke bill to restrict sales of tified wines to state store 212 X Yes

ent increasing state 314 X Yes"

The Safety Valve

NO "RUDE AWAKENING" To the Editor:

In your recent editorial, "Rude Awakening" you assume that you have called attention to some things that we had not thought of before, that recipients of the benefits from the little "Townsend Act" would have to pay the 3 per cent tax on them, and on insurance policies, etc., when col-lected. Some of us may be ignorant but surely to that extent and there will be no "Rude Awakening" on those points. Some one who has been receiving only \$40 per month or less, as a pension, or from any other source, will have quite a nice balance left after paying his tax and can buy considerably more goods than before and help out the business men that much

It never seems to block a real-

estate deal for the seller to have to pay a five per cent tax or com-mission on the deal to the agent, Three per cent more probably would not bankrupt him. The man who is getting an income of \$140 per month, more or less, will not be burdened beyond recovery by paying \$4.20, more or less, tax on it. He may be mighty glad to have the job instead of some man above 60 and because of the better business and labor conditions along all lines of manufacturing, transportation and trade brought about by the increased buying power of the people, and the enforced spending of

the annuities produced by the "Little Townsend Plan".

If he paid his tax for 20 years for instance, which would am-ount to \$1008.00 and then became 60 years of age, he would get all his money back in a little over a year and would continue to draw \$60 per month as long as he might live. I haven't insurance statistics at hand just now but as I remember I think that would be considered quite good income policy, \$50 per year premium and draw \$60 or more per month as long as he lived. And some labor men, not Townsend club members, told me recently that they thought the age limit would soon have to be lowered to age 55, because of unemployment, and the annuity may amount to more than \$60.00 also

I have been giving 12 to 14 per cent as a tither to the church several years, not on net income, which would of course be little, but on a moderate gross income and have bought bonds and saved some money besides, and could pay \$1.80 on \$60 per month and hardly miss it. So thousands of us will gladly await the "Rude Awakening." Vote 316 Yes. Yours sincerely,

B. F. Shoemaker. 1896 Court St., Salem. ADJUSTED COMPENSATION

To the Editor: As we oldsters approach the vening of our lives with dim-

(Continued on page 12)

reach of any point the highest



liberty of printing.

Milton took high ground: "Truth and understanding are not such wares as to be monopolized and traded in by tickets and statutes and standards. We must not think to make a staple commodity of all the knowledge in the land, to mark and license it like our broadcloth and our wool

He pointed out how the licensing of printing would lead to further government dictation:

"If we think to regulate printing, thereby to rectify manners, we must regulate all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightnoncompetitive raw materials ful to man. No music must be heard, no song must be set, or sung, but what is grave and

With satire tipped with humor Milton points out the follies and difficulties of government snoop-

"The villages also must have their visitors to inquire what lectures the bagpipe and the rebec reads, even to the ballantry and the gamut of every municipal fiddler, for these are the countryman's Arcadias and his Montemayors."

This address contains some of the finest passages in English

"For books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a potency of life in them to be as active as that soul whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve as in a vial the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them . . . a good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

And he rises to real eloquence in passages such as these: "Lords and Commons of Eng-

land, consider what nation it is whereof ye are and whereof ye are the governors: a nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious, and piercing spirit, acute to invent, subtle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the that human capacity can soar to." "Behold now this vast big city; a city of refuge, the mansion house of liberty. . . . He concludes in a moving appeal that lifts rescission of the

offensive order above the ignomity of retreat: "But to redress willingly and

speedily what hath been erred, and in highest authority to esteem a plain advertisement more than others have done a sumptuous bribe, is a virtue (honored Lords and Commons) answerable to your highest actions, and whereof none can participate but greatest and wisest men.'

I presume it is the absorption of the people's thought in war which prevents more general recognition of this anniversary. Certainly writers and publishers should join to acknowledge their debt to John Milton who set forth the basis for freedom to rite and to print. One of the few contributions I have seen is a splendid article by our own Prof. E. S. Oliver of Willamette university on "Milton Speaks Today" which appears in the "Advance" the journal of the Congregational Christian churches. Dr. Oliver makes a plea for the broader attributes of liberty:

"For liberty gets its power from a generative spirit within the soul of man. We must still be searching, still measuring truth by truth."

Liberty to write carries also liberty to think. I fear that with printing there has come a tyranny of the book. Somehow the mechanics of print influences the mind of man into an uncritical acceptance of what is printed. Thus it is that print enslaves the gullible mind.

To John Milton truth was not a revelation once made, but a goal for endless search; and printing was merely a vehicle to disclose the product of thought and study to stimulate further intellectual effort. The principle of no requirement of government license is now securely established in democratic lands (though not lacking need of vigilance to preserve it), but the further extension of liberty in the field of thought still needs stimulation. John Milton's political pamphlet is a powerful appeal

## **Veterans' Rights and Benefits**

(This is a portion of an official pamphlet giving information on the rights and privileges of war veterans under federal laws.)

Benefits for Dependents JOBS FOR DEPENDENTS

Special attention and assistance will be given by the local offices of the United States Employment Service and local Veterans' Employment Representatives to members of veterans' families seeking suitable employment.

Wives and widows of disabled veterans are given certain preferences for positions in the US Civil Service. PENSIONS FOR DEPENDENTS

When a member or former member of the armed forces dies of a service-connected disability, his widow, children and dependent parents may file a claim for pension with the Veterans' Administration. A veteran's own pension for disability is not continued after his death.

security acount. The next of kin should inquire immediately at the

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS In the event of the death of a member or former member of the armed forces who had civilian employment in private business or industry, survivors insurance benefits may be payable on his social

nearest Social Security Board office.



