

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Commerce Rejects Wallace

By a vote of 14 to 5 the senate commerce committee voted to reject the nomination of Henry Wallace as secretary of commerce. The divided report will go to the senate Monday and shortly thereafter the senate will vote on whether to confirm or reject the nomination.

It is rare indeed that a presidential nomination to a cabinet position has been rejected by the senate. There have been a few instances, if memory does not betray us, where nominations that ran into opposition were withdrawn; but at the moment we recall no outright rejection of a cabinet nominee.

The action of the committee does not necessarily forecast the action of the senate. It is hardly to be believed that the senate would refuse to confirm a man who so recently presided over that body for four years, and who previously had been confirmed and served for four years as secretary of agriculture, exercising powers only a little less extensive than those presently vested in the secretary of commerce.

The reason back of the committee action is both suspicion of Wallace because of his politico-economic views and determination to kill him off politically. To the conservative democrats the latter is perhaps the more compelling reason. They thought they had tied a can to his tail and dropped him in Lake Michigan last summer. But when they get back to Washington here they find Henry Wallace sitting on the front porch like a cat with fabled nine lives. The conservatives do not want to see Wallace in a cabinet post because that gives him a springboard for the 1948 nomination. They are determined to prevent that, and this action merely follows up the political execution of Wallace as vice presidential candidate at the Chicago convention.

The question now is whether the president's letter to Jones explaining why he wanted to provide a place for Wallace is the same as his letter commending Wallace last June. If it is, then Wallace presumably will suffer the same fate. If Roosevelt is sincere in wanting Wallace for secretary of commerce he can apply pressures enough to save his nominee this time.

Looming large of course is the worry of business over what will happen to vast government holdings of war plants and machinery. Business felt safe with Jones; it is worried lest Wallace use this plant to launch socialistic schemes which will ruin competing private investment and prove costly to the treasury.

The very unanimity of the chorus condemning the Wallace appointment excites our suspicion. Rarely is such mass judgment correct. The fears about Wallace spring more from fears of his political philosophy than over his competence as an administrator. But after all, the new deal is what the people voted for, isn't it? And Wallace is the pure type of the new dealer.

Home for Historical Society

The Oregonian commends editorially the work of the Oregon Historical society in endorsing its request for an increase of \$5000 in its biennial appropriation, now at the sum of \$9000. Measured by its public service and the work it does in preserving Oregon history the society is most modest in its request. One of its most pressing needs is for an independent building where its valuable museum and library could be housed. If the state can't squeeze out the money for it some citizen of wealth ought to come forward with a donation to provide proper housing for the society and its invaluable collections.

For once we agree with Senator Tom Mahoney—hiring tax experts will not do the state any good. Neither will a new commission to belabor the Oregon tax question which is already black and blue from previous investigations but still is healthy enough to produce adequate revenue.

Admiral Yonal, Japanese navy minister, admitting losses to Japan's merchant fleet, now assures his people that Japan "is now perfectly confident of her ability to protect her merchant fleet." That is correct, against everything but rust.

Editorial Comment

BUYERS ARE BOSS

John M. Hancock, co-author of the Baruch-Hancock report on post-war adjustments, told the Commonwealth club that the American people will decide wages and prices by making or withholding purchases. He described this as the most democratic process in the world.

We believe he is correct on the method which in the long run will decide wages and prices, and that it is the method geared to democratic principles. But it can hardly be claimed as peculiar to democracy, because it is the one method which in the long run governs any economy.

It is more commonly called the law of supply and demand. It charted the ancient caravan routes and the voyages of Phoenician traders. It sent Yankee clipper ships to dicker for spices with the pepper rajahs. It put 30,000,000 automobiles on the highways of America.

Ceasars, Kings, Roman Emperors, Mongolian and Byzantine potentates have tried to defeat it with planned economy. So have Fascists and social revolutionaries. Compulsory production works while consumers can be forced to buy. Forced buying works while the Cossack is on the job with a knout; limited distribution works in a lifeboat or on a barren island while there is sense enough, or force enough, to bridge an emergency.

When primitive necessity relaxes, control loosens. Omar wonders what the vintner buys one-half so precious as the stuff he sells. The peddler unrolls his pack to display his treasures to the ladies of the harem, and the head of the house goes scouting for the pinstripes to pay the bill. Mr. Stonehatch dickers with the arrow maker. His modern successor weighs pros and cons of a television set. If he doesn't buy, the manufacturer doesn't make. If Cleopatra wanted barges of oak with sails of silk, she bought them. The day she bought the asp there was a slump in the luxury barge industry.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Death of Oumansky

Constantin Oumansky, soviet ambassador to Mexico, who was killed in an airplane crash at the Mexican capital Thursday, was one of the ablest men in the Russian diplomatic service. He came to the United States in 1933 as a member of the delegation to negotiate for recognition of Russia, and was ambassador in Washington from 1936 to 1941, the interlude of Maxim Litvinoff's representation in this country. While he was sent on to Mexico City when Litvinoff was returned to Washington he was still used by his country as a sounding board to North and South America.

It was Oumansky who spoke for Russia serving notice of "Hands Off" to western powers in the matter between Russia and its neighbors, Finland and Poland. When Litvinoff was recalled to Moscow he was replaced here by the comparatively unknown Andrei A. Gromyko. Why the able Oumansky was not sent back to Washington is just another of the mysteries of Russian politics. In any event Oumansky made his post important. His death may prove a misfortune because it removes one with a good working knowledge of American affairs at a time when there is need for closer understanding between Russia and America in the field of world politics.

Flag to Fly Again

They are shipping by airplane the flag of the old Oregon second regiment to Luzon to hoist it again over Manila when it is recaptured by General MacArthur. It was the first to be raised over the Philippine capital in 1898, and very fittingly should be used when the American armies march in to liberate the city from an oppressor more primitive than the Spanish. Oregon has had a close relationship with the Philippines because of the part played by Oregon troops in the occupation of the islands and reduction of the insurrection. It takes fresh interest now, as the flag is hurried to Luzon for the recapture of Manila which appears imminent.

Those who got acquainted with Brig. Gen. William A. Dunckel during the time of his service with the 104th division at Camp Adair will be pleased to note he has been recommended for promotion to major general. General Dunckel commanded the force which invaded Mindoro island and secured American positions there. He suffered a wound when his convoy was bombed by the Japs but insisted on staying on duty.

When we hear that American soldiers fighting in Germany were not as well clad as Germans for winter fighting it seems incredible. Our soldiers lacked, while outer garments for fighting on snowy ground, and their shoes were said inferior to Russian felt-lined boots. After all the expenditure and all the testing of articles of apparel it does seem impossible that the personal equipment of our soldiers would prove inferior. Or is it another case of too little, too late?

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

Startling as is Russian success in snapping shut the East Prussian trap on a whole Nazi army and lunging to within less than 100 miles of Berlin along the direct road from Warsaw, all within two weeks time, an equally amazing spectacle presents itself to American eyes in the Philippines.

It is less than three weeks since General MacArthur's troops poured ashore in Lingayen gulf prepared to fight the battle of Luzon. That recapture of that great northern island or any substantial part of it including Manila bay would go far to pave the way for final defeat of Japan was beyond question. Tokyo broadcasts conceded that the Philippines and especially Luzon and Manila bay were the key to the war in the Pacific, even to the war in China.

From MacArthur up and down through the American military command the most desperate Japanese resistance yet encountered was fully expected. It has not yet come. Instead the Japanese command on Luzon has frittered away the lives of thousands of its men in a seemingly useless and certainly ineffective delaying action, incurring losses at a ratio of ten-to-one against those inflicted.

In its stride down the west side of the wide and well watered valley that leads from Lingayen gulf to Manila bay MacArthur's advance guard has now reached, captured and passed Clark field and Fort Stotsenberg. The fate of the American and Filipino garrison that so gallantly and so long held out on Bataan and Corregidor no doubt was decided at Pearl Harbor, but it was in destruction of most of American air power in the Philippines at Clark field that the chance was lost to make the cost to the foe far heavier than it was. The grim satisfaction of the general and his troops in regaining the site of that tragic disaster can well be imagined.

Yet there must be even greater satisfaction for them in the fact that at Angeles, a step farther south, they stood within a dozen miles of the only road that leads from the Manila bay area into Bataan peninsula, scene of the last stand before Corregidor.

The American approach to Bataan is a more important fact than that they are now within less than 50 miles of Manila itself. It seems to be toward the entrance to Bataan peninsula that MacArthur is moving most rapidly. Whether that is in expectation of a Japanese retreat into that difficult military terrain, to parallel the earlier stand of outnumbered American-Filipino troops under his command, or for other purposes is not yet clear. If American air scouts, roving Luzon skies at will, have seen enemy concentrations on Bataan for a renewal of the battle there with positions exactly reversed, there has been no definite word of it.

It seems certain, however, that MacArthur regards Bataan not only as the last refuge of outnumbered defenders of the entrance to Manila bay but as the key to reconquest of that bay for an advance naval base to use against Japan itself, or Japanese armies in China.



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The Feeling Is Mutual



(Continued from page 1)

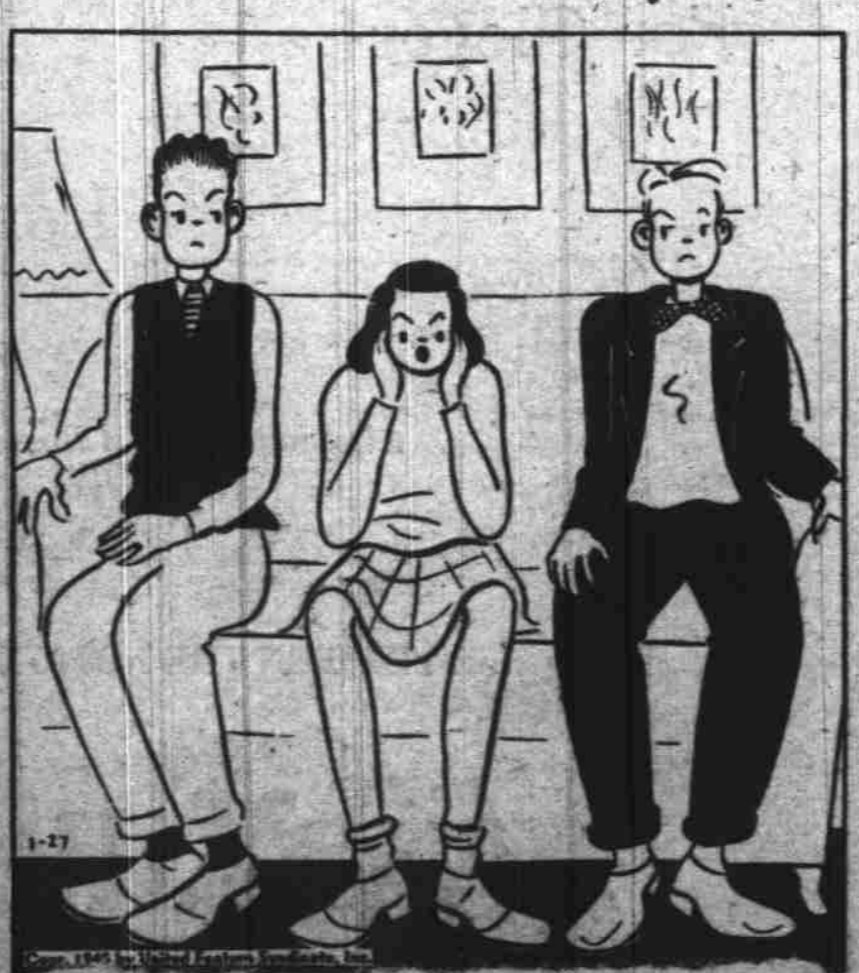
appropriate \$20,000 to be expended by the Oregon agricultural experiment station "for the purpose of defraying the expenses of research, including salaries of investigators, supplies and apparatus, traveling expenses, and other expenses necessary in conducting the research, and publication of reports and bulletins upon the results of the research for investigating problems relating to gorse with special reference to determining methods of controlling gorse."

There indeed is a project in southwest Oregon, where these representatives come from, gorse is quite a problem. It gets the blame for the burning of Bandon back in 1936, the fire traveling from the forests along the oily foliage of gorse to the town limits. Gorse covers the pastures and blocks the roadways. So naturally the residents of the coastal country would like to learn of some DDT that will give them quick riddance of this imported pest.

Who knows but what research may find some economic value to gorse? Perhaps it can be utilized for a breakfast food; or its oils may have medicinal properties. Its branches may be made into wool brooms; its blossoms by selective breeding made into synthetic orchids. At the very least, research may be able to discover some quick trick for driving out the gorse, relieving the landowner of labor with grubbing hoe and breaking plow.

Great indeed is man's faith in science, whose practical manifestation is shown by research. The Great Teacher chided his followers for their unbelief, telling them, "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say to this mountain, Remove hence; and it shall be removed." With the new god Research there is less doubt. With \$20,000 from the state treasury we shall say to the gorse of Coos and Curry counties, Remove hence; and it shall be removed... maybe.

"THE YOUNG IDEA" By Mossler



"Frankly, I wish one of you characters would take a powder!"

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 19 (Continued)

Annuities and Pensions
Officers in the armed forces receive what is called "retired pay" or "retirement pay" after they retire from active service. They differ from retired civilians in that they are subject to recall to active duty, and their retirement pay has been held up to represent compensation not only for services previously rendered but also for holding themselves ready to respond to a further call to duty. Prior to 1942 all such retirement payments were taxable as compensation regardless of whether retirement was due to age, number of years of service or disability. Now, however, if they retire on account of injuries or sickness resulting from active service in the armed forces, the "disability retirement pay" is exempt, for 1942 and later years, by express provision of law. However, payments made for retirement on account of age or service are still taxable as compensation and are subject to the withholding of income tax.

Government "pensions" and "compensation" paid to war veterans who are no longer in active service are usually paid on account of disability incurred in active service. The pension law provides that service-connected money benefits payable to veterans of World War I shall be entitled "compensation" and not "pension." All payments of "pensions" and "compensation" to veterans were formerly treated as taxable compensation, but since 1935 they have in general been exempt from tax by express provision of law.

Between the ordinary commercial annuity, on the one hand, and the compensatory pension or retirement payment, on the other hand, there is a third type of payment met with in the federal civil service retirement system, teachers' retirement systems in many states, and police and fire departments in numerous cities. Under the provisions of a statute or of a contract, as the case may be, the employer withholds from the employee's pay each pay day a specified percentage of his pay, and transfers the withheld amounts to a specified fund, usually called a "retirement fund," to which additional amounts are added by the employer. When the employee retires, on account of age, number of years service, disability, or other agreed reason, the employer pays him thereafter a

monthly retirement allowance which is derived in part from the employee's percentage contributions to the fund and in part from the employer's contributions to the fund.

For federal income tax purposes this type of retirement pay is treated as an "annuity" and not as a "pension."

The distinguishing characteristic that marks the "pension" as different from the "annuity" for income tax purposes is, therefore, that in general the pension is paid entirely out of the employer's funds on account of services, whereas the annuity is paid, in part at least, out of a fund to which the employee has contributed.

The Safety Valve

LETTERS FROM STATESMAN READERS

Hospitals Now Profit

To the Editor:
Last Thursday morning in your paper and in the department called "The Safety Valve" there appeared an article by Mrs. H. D. Smittson on "Hospitals and Nurses' Aides." This article is being contributed for the one and only purpose of correcting the misinformation contained in her allegations.

First we noticed the bold faced type used on one word; in fact, the only place where the caption where bold-faced type was used; it is the word "private." We want you to get it straight, Mr. Editor, that this institution is NOT a PRIVATE institution, but is a non-profit or charitable corporation. You may not know it, but a little time out on the telephone to the corporation commission of this state would have given you that information. What is more, a similar call to our accounting department would have disclosed over \$50,000 of charitable work done by this hospital during the year 1944.

Second, we learned for the first time that Salem hospitals are charging "fancy fees for their services." We know that many people think this is as true as the gospel, but the facts are to the contrary. For had we the space we could cite many hospitals in other parts of the country who charge much in excess of the rates charged here. In fact, we can show instances where the rates elsewhere double and even treble our rates. We do not know by what standard one is to say "fancy fees" except by comparison, and this will disclose that we are below the average.

Third, Mrs. Smittson seems to be in the darkest dark on the arrangements made between the Red Cross and the hospitals. It would be a good thing for her and many others like her to do a little investigating before leading out with insinuations of selfishness on the part of the hospitals. She would find that while the hospitals are not permitted to pay the aides that the hospitals did not seek free labor.

She would have learned with very little trouble that many patients have been paid for by the Red Cross for very much less than going rates to care for wives and families of service men. She would soon learn that raw recruits for service in hospitals are very costly in the early days of their training and that even 150 hours does not qualify one to take over the place of graduate nurses.

She would have learned that hospitals in Salem are not in a business, are not out to exploit any one, are not trying to make money, but to the contrary are in the work of trying to save lives and better the health of our community, are willing to take the little end of the horn rather than to dig deep into the



By Robert Eason
(Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Jan. 23—(Delayed)—German soldiers killed by S/Sgt. Arthur E. Williams have their names entered in a little black book. If there is time the Seattle boy also records the place, the weapon used and the date—but he always can fill in this information later.

Williams is settling a score with the German army and his fellow Timberwolves in the 104th division don't kid him.

Williams has hated all Germans since his first night in combat when they killed his buddy. No doughboy ever forgets his buddy and—well, Williams and this other doughboy were especially good buddies.

Today there are 23 names in the book. Twenty-three Germans for one American—and the account isn't settled yet.

There's a PFC from Brooklyn in the second division who smiles like he had been told the Burns had won another pennant every time he gets a letter from his dad.

Joseph Russo, 180 Menahan

street, came overseas with the 70th division in the last war and he knows just what it feels like to hear from home. He writes to his son George often, and before he seals the envelope he always slips in a new dollar bill.

Nazis dug in behind hedgerows and a line of foxholes in Germany were raising particular hob one night. Lt. Richard M. Jones of 205 Innes street, Salisbury, NC, took out a patrol of the 78th division that killed 13 Germans and captured three. After that, the Germans were quiet.

An automatic rifleman covered them as they worked their way across the soft snow. When the Germans in a nearby house got noisy the rifleman spattered lead into the windows and doors and kept the nazis busy ducking while Jones and his men made a run for the hedgerows.

When a German popped up in front of them, Jones got him with one shot. Voices from a foxhole were silenced with hand grenades. A German rose from another hole and somebody dropped him.

Meanwhile an artillery unit of the 78th put down a box barrage and the men fanned out, carefully working over every fox hole. When they came in and counted noses, their casualties totaled one injured thumb.

Literary GUIDPOST

By W. G. Rogers

"THE MISSOURI," by Stanley Vestal (Farrar & Rinehart; \$2.50). The prairie, mighty Missouri, "road to half America," picturesque, unpredictable, both hostile and friendly, is the subject of this well organized, well written and easily read volume in the series "Rivers of America."

"The river runs crooked through the valley, the channel runs crooked through the river," and the current flows upstream and down with almost equal ease. An engineer complained that, after spending a year building a bridge, he had "spent my time ever since keeping the river under the bridge."

People who live in this long valley which cuts through a handful of states will relish these tales of their homeland; Americans living elsewhere will welcome this lively record, dependable as a textbook but entertaining as fiction, of some of the most thrilling and momentous events in their national life.

The Missouri was the land, or the river, of Lewis and Clark, Daniel Boone, Kit Carson and Jesse James, who staged his first train robbery at Adair, Iowa, in 1873. It was the land of the Cutters, the Little Big Horn "massacre," Rain-in-the-Face, Sitting Bull, the Pony Express. The Missouri had its "king" and his Rhine maidens, its legends and its heroes. Frederic Remington and George Caleb Bingham were its artists.

Like all unprejudiced students of Indian history, Vestal sides with the Redskin. The white man cheated, betrayed and lied to him, and was often killed by him. Col. Nelson A. Miles outnumbered the Nez Percés five to one in 1877, but couldn't whip them, and their Chief Joseph refused to retreat and leave his wounded for, he charged: "We had never heard of a wounded Indian recovering while in the hands of the white men."

There are illustrations by Getlar Smith, notes and an index for the serious-minded. White men should read this, but our sensors ought to keep it off Indian reservations.

pockets of the people, and that not one single human being has a chance to make any money out of investment in these stalwart protectors of the health of this area.

She would have learned that both the Red Cross and our hospitals are working hand in hand to keep costs down and to make the service better and that sometimes has meant the giving of much free time by not only nurses' aides but by many others who never get decorated, even with a badge of honor from the Red Cross or elsewhere.

—Frank F. Wedel, manager, Salem Deaconess Hospital

OSC Dads Eye Unified Plea On Building

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, Jan. 25—A unified approach to the major problems of Oregon higher education, with immediate joint action with University of Oregon organizations in support of the higher educational building program, was proposed by the Oregon State Dads' club at its recent annual meeting at OSC.

Sentiment was expressed by Dads' club members that those interested in higher education in the state should get together on common problems involving other institutions in the state system of higher education.

Postwar problems of keeping and enlarging the college staff may be even more serious than the need for additional buildings, President A. L. Strand told the dads, with private industry and government bidding far above present salary levels to take some of the best faculty members.

Will W. Henry, manager of the Dairy Cooperative association of Portland, was elected president of the Dads' club, succeeding Harry Bruck of Portland. Arthur K. McMahan of Albany was named vice-president; C. H. Tomassene, Portland, secretary; and William W. Whitfield, Portland, treasurer. Directors are D. M. Pickett, F. V. Horton, Dr. Blair Holcomb, Orlando J. Hoffman, all of Portland; R. A. Skinner, Medford; Robert H. Watt, Bay City; R. G. Ridgley, Hood River; B. G. Babb, Valsetz; Ivan Stewart, Salem; O. H. Hampton, Pendleton; and R. W. DeShazer, Lakeview.

Nursing Schools Look For Nurse Students

PORTLAND, Jan. 26—(AP)—Four Portland area nursing schools opening their spring classes this month will need cadet nurse corps students, Lucile Petry, director of US public health service nursing courses, said today.

The need for nurses has been publicized, she said, and the job now is to get nurse candidates. The four schools are Immanuel, Good Samaritan, and St. Vincent's hospitals, and the University of Oregon medical school.

Baker Remembers to Pay 27-Year-Old Promise

NORTH BEND, Jan. 26—(AP)—A 27-year-old promise paid off today to Frank Day, a baker here. Day was then an apprentice in a bakery shop in Montana. While admiring some new equipment, his boss said "I'll give it to you when I'm through with it."

A large package arrived today at the Day bakery. It was the equipment.

STEVENS

DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY

Stevens & Son has an outstanding selection of chic Costume Jewelry... you'll find many, many pieces to add a sparkling touch to your costume for daytime and evening wear.

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Diamonds
Re-set
While You
Wait

Store
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9:30 A. M.
to 6 P. M.
Not Open
Saturday
Night