# The Oregon Statesman

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

#### THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Member of the Associated Press

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### Churchill on Peace Plans for Britain

Winston Churchill remains the master phrase-maker of the time. He can roll his oratorical periods with a flourish none can excel in this day. His style is characteristic: a freshness of diction and sentences cast in a prose rhythm.

Speaking as party leader of the Conservatives at a party conference the prime minister made it clear that he plans to carry on the task of heading the government, even after the war. He turned his thoughts therefore in the direction of party policy in shaping the government policy of the post-war period. Recurring as is his wont to the task in hand, Churchill uttered this sentence, which reminds one of phrases in similar tone in the house of commons and to the American congress:

The continuous and ever more rapid progress of the war against Germany and the nazi tyranny leads us all to hope that the giant foe against whom for more than a year we stood alone, unflinching and undismayed, will be forced into unconditional surrender or beaten to the ground in chaos or ruin.

As to postwar plans Churchill plumped strongly for private enterprise, scorning the socialist program "for nationalizing all the means of production, distribution and exchange. He said, again in the old English spirit:

We are determined, he said, that the native genius and spirit of adventure, or risk taking in peace as in war shall bear our fortunes forward in profitable work and trade for our people, and that good and thrifty housekeeping, both national and private, shall sustain our

One wouldn't class Churchill as much of a new dealer or a Henry Wallace revamper of enterprise. He said:

This is no time for windy platitudes. The Conservative party had far better go'down telling the truth and acting in accordance with the verities of our position than gain a span of shabbily bought office by easy and fickle froth and chatter.

All this will tickle the ears of the conservatives in Britain and on this side of the water too. But we wonder if Churchill really knows what his own people are up to? The British program of government and business seems to lean heavily on government bossing, on cartels and cradle-to-grave security. And Labor may take over if Conservatives really become con-

The state senate did honor to one of its veteran members, H. C. Wheeler, Wednesday, when it adopted a resolution of appreciation for his long service. Wheeler served in the house from Lane county for three terms, 1919, 1923 and 1925. He is now serving his fourth term in the senate, having entered with the session of 1931. His major service has been on ways and means committee (chairman, 1933) and education, which he has been chairman of for many sessions. Firm in his convictions Wheeler has been one of the stalwarts of the senate, and his quiet manner has won him many friends in and out of the legislature.

Before coming down for this session Senator Wheeler told his constituents that this would be his last term. In his 81st year he can retire from the stir and turmoil of legislative sessions and relax at his home in the beautiful Pleasant Hill section of Lane county, one of the oldest settled districts of the upper valley. He has earned an honorable retirement.

# How Come?

Our state department has gotten around to inquiring "How come?" with respect to the coup in Romania by which Premier Radescu was ousted and previously little-known Petru Groza was installed as his successor. If our country or Britain had been permitted to have news correspondents in Romania we would have had the facts. They are excluded. All our news comes through the Moscow filter-and that filter is still red.

# **Editorial Comment**

FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS

In the Oregon legislature, the enactment of an augmented plan of state aid for public schools is apparently near. We have discussed such plans before now. We would now like to discuss a plan for federal aid for schools which has been placed before the national congress.

In some respects this plan is similar to the state plan, for where the state plan would aid school districts, the federal plan would aid states. Each would get the money from the general fund, which means that almost any sort of tax might eventually contribute to the expense. Neither program of assistance would take into consideration the amount of money that taxpayers of a district had paid into the state treasury-or that taxpayers of the state had paid into the federal treasury. The state would distribute its largess on the basis of child population; the federal government would shower its blessings on states in which relatively insufficient provision had been made for education. There would be drought for those states where conditions were relatively good.

Not that the drought would be apparent. It would not be discerned at all. It would merely seem to the delighted educators that more money was coming their way. No indication that this money was ng anyone anything-or at least no indication that the money was costing the recipients anything. The illusion is a common one when disbursements are made from pooled resources.

But here is the way it would actually work. There would be \$300,000,000 to distribute. Of this, Oregon would receive \$1,891,478. Toward the \$300,-0. Oregon taxpayers would contribute \$3,-

Yes. Oregon would be one of the donor states. You see, conditions are not so bad in Oregon after all. Our Pacific coast states are three of the 17 which would pay more than they would receive. Maybe it would be better for Oregon to run its own offairs. By the same token, maybe it would be better for the districts of Oregon to run their own

affairs. The federal measures to which we have referred re S. 181 and H.R. 1296. Like proposals have been before the national legislature in its past four sesilons.—Bend Bulletin.

#### Over the Peak

From time to time there have been predictions that when the war in Europe was over and effort was concentrated on the war with Japan, the pressures on this coast would grow heavier. There was even a warning to Portland to expect a big influx of population to take care of the huge volume of shipping. The Statesman has been quite skeptical about these predictions and alarms. It seemed clear that both the railroads and the ports were handling about all the traffic they could. It also seemed reasonable to expect that when the pressure of supplying Europe's war was off the east the facilities of rail and ports there would be diverted to help with the Pacific war, using the Panama canal for shipping.

This is what is transpiring. Vice Admiral Vickery of the maritime commission said Thursday that large supply shipments destined for the war in the orient were being moved out of east coast and gulf ports "because west coast ports have not the capacity to accommodate the shipping." Also, he added, railroads could not possibly move all the supplies overland.

The fact is that our bases in the far east are getting well stocked now for big-scale war operations. Huge dumps have been established on island bases. There will be increases when the European war ends because of the desire to finish up the job as quickly as possible. But the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and of the At-There will be no sharply mounting peak of traffic or of work on this coast.

In this same interview Admiral Vickery disclosed that the merchant shipbuilding program for the war will be pretty well concluded in 1945. Many yards will convert to ship repair, but the big job of laying down hulls will be completed. Already the employment peak has been passed. Now there are 170,000 fewer shipyard workers than a year ago. Clearly the bloom will be off the boom by the year's end.

#### New Hampshire Speaks

There was something gripping about the report that the citizens of New Hampshire meeting in special town meetings, expressed themselves on the question of approval or disapproval of the plan developed at Dumbarton Oaks. These New Hampshire folk can make no final decision. That rests with the people of all 48 states acting through their chosen representatives. But the people of this old New England state felt the matter was important enough for them to pass on by formal voting. So in town halls all over the state, from busy, navy-yardcity Portsmouth to the snow-bound hamlets up in the White mountains, the citizens turned out to discuss and to vote. The meetings were preceded by an active campaign of education too, as seems quite appropriate to a New England state with its traditions of education and democracy. The vote-it was overwhelmingly in favor of the Dumbarton Oaks program. But the result is incidental to the unique event of holding over 200 town meetings on one day to discuss and vote on a question of national concern. Citizens of New Hampshire do not propose to shirk their civic duties and "pass the buck" to "them guys" down in Washington.

# Interpreting The War News By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR ANALYST

There are broad intimations from the west front that American Third army tanks are on the loose again, ripping their way up the left bank of the Rhine in Germany as they race through France to start the Nazi retreat to fortified German frontiers.

One armored unit was reported virtually half way to the Bingen bend of the river above Coblenz. Air scouts spotted German convoys streaming eastward out of the Saar basin to escape entrapment. And a wide and deep gain by American Seventh army comrades coming to grips with the last segment of the once boasted Nazi westwall defense system still in German hands tended to verify the impression that an enemy collapse in the Saarland was

The significance of the Third army push up the Rhine toward Bingen is two-fold. Main communication lines serving all the northern half of the Saarland converge in the vicinity of Bingen. If they are reached by American troops before substantial Nazi forces still deployed in the northern half of the great industrial basin, Germany's "little Ruhr," make good their escape beyond the Rhine, another heavy bag of prisoners could result.

Bingen also stands, however, at the northwestern "THE YOUNG IDEA" corner of a broad plain lying along the west bank of the Rhine from that point to the Karlsruhe corner. That plain apparently offers General Patton's seasoned tankers the best terrain they have had since they stormed across France. There are no natural obstacles west of the Rhine to bar their surge southward perhaps to effect a junction with the Seventh army in the Karlsruhe-Haguenau region to the south, closing a huge trap on probably tens of thousands of Nazi troops

Nazi commentators admit that the Third army break through southward over the Moselle has placed such German industrial centers as Frankfurt-on-Main, Darmstadt, Mannheim and Karlsruhe in jeopardy. All of them lie east of the Rhine but the danger of encirclement west of the river of a substantial part of the troops relied upon by the Germans to guard that all-important stretch of the river is very real. If the looming American trap on the west bank is closed it could leave the whole wide stretch of the Rhine from Coblenz to Karlsruhe virtually unprotected.

The importance of that cannot be over estimated. It is the Coblenz-Karlsruhe span of the Rhine that guards the best military approaches to the great central plain of Germany into which refugees from east and west have been pouring. A crossing of the river anywhere between Bingen and Karisruhe would expose such cities as Numberg and even Munchean (Munich), Nazidom's birthplace, to early

ze attack on the Saar basin holds glowing possibilities of shortening the period of German organized resistance materially. It is bringing pow-erful American armies directly into that portion of Germany they have been assigned for occupation under Yalta agreements between the United States, Britain and Russia,



has been working on the offi-

cially announced basis that the

war will never be over, and is

constantly expanding its de-

mands, (recently steel, alumi-

they do not want made public.

all he could to win this fight

for the army and himself) that

there would be no retrenchment

on V-E day, but everyone ex-

pects it must come the day after,

in a great many lines at least.

Furthermore, the president,

army, McNutt and others failed

to make out a case of a national

a drastic departure from demo-

cratic processes. There are sup-

posed to be some 67,000,000 peo-

ple working now. No official ev-

calities, in special industries.

fixed quotas in many war plants,

or five days a week, just would

I think a fair, objective ver-

age was limited and that the

condition did not come anywhere

Not even the prestige and un-

paralleled power of the presi-

dent could overcome these facts

and they could not be entirely

obliterated by the official great

administration publicity cam-

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not work longer.

supplying the world.

near justifying a draft.

num, zinc, etc.)

Not Many More Bridges Left to Burn Behind Him

### **News Behind the News** By PAUL MALLON

lantic coast will participate in this business. (Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

> WASHINGTON, March 15-Mr. Roosevelt's rebuff by congress on the draft-for-work bill is growing complete and

overwhelming. Only one new deal senator - just one - supported him (maybe of South Carolina) on the crucial test vote, unless you

count Leader | Paul Mallon Barkley, whose job requries him to lead in whatever direction pointed.

Such ardent Rooseveltian supporters as Guffey and Pepper ran to the mild voluntary manpower substitute which everyone agrees is not much of a manpower plan. Around the senate, it has been said Guffey, Pepper, et al preferred the CIO to the president when the showdown came, although this observation contains some political oversimplification.

Even the house eased down in the vote Wednesday to an extent making quite apparent the futility of the president's stand for a compulsory draft of work-

How did it happen to stand with him in the first place and pass the stronger May-Bailey bill? Well, the bill was promoted by the house military affairs committee which will do whatever the army wants ordinarily.

It was rammed through the house because our army was not yet out of the hole caused by the German break-through, and Speaker Rayburn made support of the war department in this matter an issue of emotional prestige for the president who was then absent abroad. Even then Rayburn had only a 10-man margin for compulsion against one of the substitute plans.

It is quite clear now that the house is caving in and in any event Mr. Roosevelt cannot get a labor draft in any form; furthermore, he must take approximately the weak senate plan or nothing.

To attribute his defeat to the CIO, however, is ridiculous. I. believe the primary cause was

The army admittedly made a mistake when it expected the end of the war last year and began retrenching on produc-

the president wanted it because he thought it would be popular with the soldiers, but that did not go in the senate, and is now falling in the house. I wish I could report this as a tion. In dismay it went to the opposite extreme and since then

great triumph for democratic processes-a victory for the voluntary way over the compulsory direction of citizens as the masses-but that is the effect, rather than the cause.

argument for the bill was that



future of government finance, for Wall street (the market-place) is quite cold-blooded when it invests its money. If it had its doubts the offerings would be in greater volume than purchases, with resulting price declines.

What does this mean for future bond marketings? That is what the bond men and bankcrisis on labor, warranting such ers are wondering. Don't be surprised if interest rates are not shaved on issues of the seventh war loan, due to come up in May. Great Britain last Noer claimed the shortage was vember discounted offering 21/2s of 1952/54 and offered instead more than 170,000 to 200,000 1%s of 1950. It will not be surprising if our treasury doesn't And there were many answers either lower the rate or lengthen offered to those figures. The the term at the old rate. Thus shortages were in sub-standard the ten-year twos might be sucwage industries, in certain loceeded by 15-year 2s; or the 21/2s might be replaced with 21/4s of Probably a greater deterrent to war production was the union the same maturity.

There is a great amount of and money conditions. Unions trading in government bonds, especially by financial houses. limiting production. Workers They have been able to make who could make big money, all neat profits on the rise. Herethey could spend, working four tofore the popular medium has been the 2s, because of their shorter maturity. But with the The Mead committee got this shift now of popular favor to evidence out of its Detroit inlonger term issues because of the vestigation, if any evidence of belief that interest rates will consuch an obvious general continue to decline the 21/2s are movdition was needed. Yet we are ing up. Considering their more distant maturity their increase should continue farther than the dict on the months of debate 2s which face an earlier maturand conflicting evidence would ity and still earlier call date. hold that the manpower short-

Don't get excited just because your bonds of these issues have gone up in price, and rush down and sell them. If the issues of the seventh war loan are offered with lower coupon rates, then the older issues are apt to move ahead still more. It should be comforting to holders of government bonds, however, to realize paign. Indeed the only effective that they can sell at a profit if they want to. That ought to help in the promotion of the next By Mossler

## The Literary Guidepost By W. G. Rogers

By W. G. Rogers

"REPORT ON THE RUSSIANS," by W. L. White (Harcourt, Brance; A condensation of this White paper on Russia by the author of

the excellent "They Were Expendable" appeared recently in a magazine and was criticized heatedly. In the introduction to the

book White admits there were some errors. "Some of these mistakes were favorable to the Russians," he writes; "some were unfavorable and these last of course I regret." He gives the Russians their

due, in passing. Stalin is "a great man;" Russian artillery, "excellent;" the red army, "good." The soviet union handles the race problem intelli-gently. All the youths are at

3-17

ARNIC MOST (ER

"I know, but they'll take showers after the game, before they

than praise to bestow. From the very first page, where he notes a soviet vice-consul's "creaky lutionary days.

he's having no trouble keeping an eye on his 21-year-old son James. PFC. James Johnson has just moved into the reconnaissance troop as a gunner in the light tank which his father commands. Chunky, leather-tough Sgt.

have his son fighting beside him,

but with the conservatism of a

AT THE FRONT

By Lewis Hawkins (Substituting for Kenneth L

Dixon)

year-old Sgt. Robert R. John-

son may be a bit out of touch

WITH 14th U. S. ARMORED

slow on predictions. "I think the boy will make a good gunner, but I won't know for sure until we get into action," said the senior Johnson. "After all, he's been in an anti-

are different from ours." good as his father, officers of of the valley towns, said Judson. the troop will, be well satisfied. Lt. Larry E. Reynolds, of doesn't know what fear is.

and man his 50-caliber machine as 'Old Quinaby.' while practically every other tank buttoned up."

quacious and when asked why, of the white men. at his age, he left his big family and little farm to return to war, he declared, "I guess I just wanted to see what this one was like."

sharp actions, he declines to compare it with the first World war. He served 19 months then with the 6th marine regiment attached to the Second infantry division, fighting in Alsace and at Chateau Thierry. But he's pround that he's able to say, "I've stood up to this one just as good as I did to the other one. I in the army and I still can march

Ind., and both his parents are still living near Mooresville, Offered by Ind., where his father, Harry Johnson, continues active farming at 70 years.

Reared at Speed and in Edinburg, Ind., Johnson served a second hitch with the marines in Haiti from 1919 to 1922 before marrying Verniece Harris of Richmond, Ind., in 1923. After several years as a sheet metal worker in an Indianapolis auto plant, he started farming near

Johnson, "my wife and I talked it over and while she didn't want me to go at first, I finally convinced her that I should. We both thought the war would last only a short time and I sort of convinced her it would be sort of a vacation for me and I probably wouldn't be away more than

no regrets that I enlisted again and I refused one chance to get out after it was decided to re-I'd like to go back home after

the army. Johnson's 14 children-eight

boys and six girls-range in age from 12 months to 21 years. Ten are under 18 and live with their mother in Greencastle. Uncle Sam's allowances for

this sizeable brood probably make Pappy one of the army's highest paid sergeants.

schoolboy English," to the last paragraph, he voices suspicion of and complaints about the Russians. The bulk of his book, written

after a trip with Eric Johnston and interpreters, is composed of findings like these: Russia is run by "combination

city manager-Little Caesar types." The country is like a penitentiary. The army is as bedraggled as the "Mexican" army. There are few paved highways. Stalingrad is only a little place compared to London. The factories are dirty. The Moskva hotel is like a barn. Wash basin drains don't drain.

To continue: Red diplomats don't smile; they wear badly cut suits of shoddy material. The ntative of the commissarwhich was official host reoded him of a pail of cold lard. The women have bad com plexions. The actresses have gold or stainless-steel teeth.

Does he find nothing to arouse his enthusiasm admires very much gently. All the youths are at admires very much gently. All the youths are at admires very much war. The Russians don't have palaces of the czars, various arwar. The Russians don't have palaces of the czars, various arwar. The Russians don't have palaces of the czars, various arwar. soviet villages, and the Bolshoi ballet . . . which as he explains is a hold-over from pre-revo-

Area's Trees L. Judson's DIVISION - (P) - Forty-eight-

Pappy Wanted to See What This War Was Like

Subject with his 13 other children, but Lewis Judson spoke to the Hollywood Lions club Wednesday noon on the "History of the Trees of Salem and the Willamette Valley."

The Indians were masters of Johnson obviously is happy to forest tending, and controlled the growth of the firs and oaks by burning certain areas each year, Hoosier farmer-the family place he said, but so sure were they of is near Greencastle, Ind.—he goes | weather conditions that they never allowed the fires to harm their large fir groves.

Several such fir groves still stand, and the large fir trees of Salem are of such a grove, the camp site of the Chemeketa Inaircraft outfit and their weapons dian village. Maple were the only natvie trees for shade and long If the youngster is nearly as lines of them may be seen in most

Some notable trees are a walnut planted by Mr. Willson, the Sappington, Mo., summed up the black locusts at the old horse general sentiment pretty well by stage station at Belle Passi, the saying, "Pappy is one of the best walnut at Church and Court men in our outfit. He's a better streets on the old Breyman place, man physically than most men the Redwood on Summer street half his age, and apparently he brought from California by Judge William Waldo, and the large fir "At Hatton I saw him climb on the southwest corner of the out of the turret of his tank in Bush school grounds, one time a regular storm of artillery fire camp ground of an Indian known

On the Bush property just west of the barn is one of the only re-Pappy-that's his name to all maining uncut groves of oaks, ranks-is a long way from lo- just as it was before the coming

Judson said that sentiment was responsible for the introduction of many kinds of trees and also other plants, by those who left their homes in the east for the Now that he's seen, in several long journey to the Oregon country. Included among such trees are our poplars, butternut, locust, walnut and many more.

The "Mission Rose" is a good example of plants to which sentiment is attached. A slip of that rose was given to newly-married couples for their new home, and received its name because given haven't been sick a single day by Alonson Beers to Jason Lee and his wife.

# Johnson was born at Speed, Scholarships Legion

Any son of a deceased veteran of World war I or World war II who is actually in need of financial assistance to continue his education, is eligible for one of the ten national commander scholarships to be provided this year in After war came again, says the United States by the American Legion, officers of Capital post No. 9 said here Friday.

No limitation, maximum or minimum, is placed on the age of the beneficiary of a scholarship. It may be awarded to high school graduates, or to college or university students at any stage of a "That was in June, 1942. I've regular course, without regard to age of the applicant.

Application by any son of a deceased veteran, regardless of lease men over 38, but I do think whether or not the latter was a member of the American Legion, the war is finished over here. I may be mailed to Edgar Smith, don't think I want to go to the department director of education of orphans of veterans, the Ame-Johnson tried to re-enlist in the rican Legion, 354 Pittock Block. marines but was told he could Portland 5. Name, date, and expect only noncombatant duty cause of death of the veteran as an instructor, so he went in should be given with the application.

