The Oregon Statesman

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

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Party Confusion

Republican party confusion is clearly indicated in the debate and vote on the bill to extend the law giving the president power to Fifth Column, Minus effect reciprocal trade agreements and to amplify that power. By a division largely on party lines the bill was passed in the house last Saturday on a vote of 239 to 153. The fight against the bill was led by Minority Leader Joe Martin and other top-ranking republicans in the congress. Of the Oregon delegation Mott, Stockman and Ellsworth voted against the bill and Angell for it.

The confusion arises from the fact that virtually every republican candidate for president since 1936 has endorsed reciprocal trade agreements. Alf Landon was sharply critical of the Smoot-Hawley tariff. Wendell Willikie frankly supported reciprocal trade arrangements. Governor Dewey not only supported the policy but claimed it as a "republican reciprocal trade agreements program which Secretary Hull is carrying out." He said it "has always been a republican policy."

Now just where does this leave the republican party? Do the presidential candidates speaking at election time voice the party policy? Or do the congressmen who hold office and vote determine party policy? Which is to be believed as representing the republican position: the candidate or the congressmen? The country can hardly be blamed for questioning the authority of the candidate when his assurances seem to carry no weight with his party members in congress. Or to put it another way: What is the true republican party "line" on the tariff today?

The Statesman raises these questions and leaves them for readers to ponder over. The same confusion was noted on the war issues. Out-of-congress leaders like Willkie and Stassenkept urging full cooperation with Britain against Hitler. Republicans in congress generally voted against such measures as repeal of neutrality act, lend-lease, extension of the duty of the national guard.

The lack of internal unity on the great national issues cannot help but make more difficult the party's return to power. Convincing leadership must emerge first, leadership that can impress the country favorably and be accepted within the party in laying down the party's program.

Clackamas Verdict

The promptly rendered decision of a jury In the Clackamas county circuit court in favor of the plaintiff, a Japanese-American who was suing to recover possession of his land which he had been forced to leave and to lease because of the evacuation, is an appropriate answer both to the agitators who have sought to foment public prejudice against the Japanese and to those alarmists who feared the structure of our liberties was falling because of that resort to kluxism. The jury heard the testimony and the arguments, retired and in 15 minutes brough in its verdict. The orderly processes of the law had been observed and undoubtedly will be

This decision makes it clear that Japanese-Americans are secure in their rights as citizens. The only other step needed is to give them fair treatment as individuals, allowing them to buy and sell and to participate as Americans in American life. Their ties with Japan have been permanently severed, save for the few still retained in segregation centers. We need to indoctrinate them fully with American ideas and ideals so they may not become an isolated, alein element.

With the use of temperate judgment and a measure of forbearance in both directions the west coast can solve this racial problem. We must preserve our laws which after all are the bulwark of the liberties of white, native-born citizens, and should not impute guilt to Japa-

Editorial Comment

"THUNDER BEASTS" IN OREGON

Did titanotheres, awesome creatures of the early tertiary, once live in Oregon? In his "It Seems to Me" column in The Salem Statesman, Charles A. Sprague reports they were associates of giant pigs, primitive horses and rhinos in the John Day country of ancient eras.

Mention of Oregon titanotheres is made in a splendidly written article on the geology of the state appearing in The Statesman, and the authority for the information is evidently Dr. Edwin T. Hodge of Oregon State college. Mr. Sprague and Dr. Hodge may have information we lack, but never before have we seen titanotheres included in the John Day fauna.

"Thunder beasts" was the name applied to these massive creatures of old by scientists of 75 years ago. It was to these older scientists that the tertiary beasts, with brains no larger than a man's fist and with the bulk of an elephant, were known as titanotheres. At present it is the conclusion of paleontologists that they should be listed as brontotheres. In ages long past, "thunder beasts" roamed in great herds over what are now the great plains of eastern Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota and Nebraska. So far as known, their trail did not reach into the northwest, a region showered by ash from exploding volcanoes in the late oligocene

Brontotheres were among the strangest animals that ever ranged over the earth. Although elephantine in bulk, they were comparatively low of stature, and their horns were knobs, well back of their eyes. With the passage of time, the horns grew longer, and the animals larger. Finally the skull was a yard long, and the horns a foot high on the very end of the nose.

Incidentally, the great "thunder beasts" that lived on earth eons before man appeared cost American taxpayers \$12,830. That was the cost of the O. C. Marsh monograph on the brontotheres. The edition

consisted of 4,900 copies. The Marsh volume might bear revision if the range of "thunder beasts" has been extended from stern Rockies to the John Day valley. But may we have additional proof of the

John Day titanotheres before we even suggest such a revision?—Bend Bulletin.

Question referred to Dr. Hodge, whose book on the John Day country The Statesman columnist

nese-Americans for crimes committed by those of their race six thousand miles away.

A Russian reference to some "sixth column" in Germany reminds one that the term "fifth column" has pretty well dropped out of the news. One good reason is that fifth columns became suddenly unpopular-their marchers suddenly found business elsewhere, and some of them were speeded on their way to oblivion.

"Fifth column" was a term born in the Spanish civil war. When Franco's columns were advancing on Madrid he is said to have remarked that a "fifth column" was already working in his behalf in the city. The term stuck, and found ready application to the traitors and collaborationists in France, in Holland, in Norway who paved the way for the invading nazis. Passing into the common vernacular it was freely used as a term to excite contempt or suspicion or hatred. Fifth columns sprouted widely on political fronts.

Came the reverse tide of invasion, particularly D-day. The Americans and British received very generous and very competent service from Frenchmen. The latter had organized themselves very compactly and worked as spies, as saboteurs and as armed forces. They could not be called "fifth columnists" because they were fighting within their own country to deliver it from a foreign conqueror. They became known as forces of resistance. In Yugo-Slavia Marshal Tito's following became known as partisans, and this term was applied to the patriots in Italy.

Thus it has come about that the news no longer contains references to a fifth column. Like the black shirts and the brown shirts, it is kaput, finished. One hopes it will not be revived.

Highway 99

The state highway commission found its task of designating the coastal interstate highway made easier by the earlier indication of selection of the Pacific highway, No. 99 and by the approval of that route by the California public works department. Oregon's action makes the choice final.

The ambitious Klamath Falls section will regret its failure to win the distinction, but the special advantages of its route insure it a large share of any traffic moving between Oregon and California.

Oregon lamb growers are getting a running start on marketing their spring crop. They are pleading for lifting of rationing restrictions so their lambs may be all sold at the time they are ready. The past two years lamb marketing in Oregon has been painful all around. Maybe the early start will bring a measure of relief before it is too late as it was in 1944

The way it has been in Oregon this spring people should save for the "sunny" day.

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON Associated Press War Analyst

Implicit in Japan's indicated decision to abandon the whole southern sweep of her south China sea conquest zone and its garrisons to their fate is the admission that the American toll of Nipponese air power has reduced it to virtual impotency for more than a suicide stand in the north.

With Japan as with nazi Germany, air power was the military factor upon which fantastic dreams of conquest were primarily based only to prove in the end inadequate to the task. Japanese and nazi war planners alike reckoned without the vast industrial production resources of Britain and the United States, once they were geared up to a total war effort. The axis leaders and their peoples are paying for that oversight in utter defeat, achieved in Europe and approaching in the Orient.

First glimpses of the Japanese retreat in China came weeks ago as field observers noted the absence of enemy air power to support futile attempts of ground armies to expand the China-Indo China communications corridor and seize American 14th air force bases that were ham-stringing traffic along that vulnerable life line. At the same time the meagerness of Japanese air forces deployed in French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma and Malaya GRIN AND BEAR IT as compared to the increasing weight of allied air attacks there was noted.

There is authoritative word from Lt. General Wedemeyer, American commander in China, as well as from Chinese military spokesman that enemy abandonment of the corridor is in progress. He told a Chungking press conference there seemed no doubt that the foe was falling back northward to shorten his defense lines and guard Japanese

main positions on the mainland and Japan itself. The American commander was optimistic over the improved military situation in China but warned that the time had not yet come when a general allied offensive there could be launched. It seems obvious however, that in order to meet both the crisis resulting from American landings on Okinawa and the uncertainty as to what Russia may do, Tokyo has called in virtually all that is left of Japanese air power from the south and even from central China.

Accepting the Chinese view shared by General Wedemeyer that the foe is pulling back on the mainland to some short defense line that could be air linked with the defense of the main Japanese islands, the weak point in such a deployment would be the east China sea span between the Chinese coast and Japan.

Okinawa, the largest and most central island of the Ryuku chain, is the key to the defense of that span and desperate as is Japanese resistance still there, its complete occupation by American forces is assured. American or allied penetration of the east China sea to split the contracted Japanese defense front in two will certainly follow

That conception of the vital nature of the attempt to beat off the Okinawa threat by suicide tactics is reflected in Japanese newscasts and in desperate nature of enemy suicide air sorties on American combat and supply craft in the Okinawa "-and I believe the time has come when we can start do



Just in Case-

The Literary Guidepost By W. G. Rogers

"THE MORAL CONQUEST OF GER-MANY," by Emil Ludwig (Double-day, Doran; \$2); "THROUGH JAP-ANESE EYES," by Otto D. Tolis-chus (Reynal & Hitchcock; \$2).

Here are our enemies, and they're a barbarous lot. Convicted by irrefutable example or their own words, the Japanese and Germans aren't left with a leg to stand on. The charges made by these two authors, who know firsthand whereof they speak, jibe with the latest news from our soldiery. It's unfortunate that more of us didn't recognize, before the war started, that German brutality to German was the first step toward German brutality to foreign foes, and that Japan's fighting talk meant she would fight.

Tolischus, former correspondent in Tokyo, indicts the Japanese on nearly a score of counts. He has culled quotations from politicians, professors, businessmen, writers to prove that they planned world conquest, that they are conscientiously vicious and ruthless, that we can't trust one of them as far as we can throw him, and that their emperor is of a piece with the rest of them and, however dublous he might have been about the evil course followed by his military chiefs, has never stood in their way.

Ludwig, born in Germany but now a Swiss citizen, caps his detailed, merciless criticism of the German character with suggestions of what to do with conquered Germany.

He quotes Goethe, who died in 1832, as saying: "Some more centuries may have to pass before one can say: it was long ago that the Germans were barbarians." That time is not yet here, Ludwig declares emphatically. Among his very severe stric-

tures, he claims German university faculties were preponderantly pro-Hitler, Jews were as much victims of the entire country as of the Nazis, that even when Germans had the vote, the best they could do with it was to elect a Junker Hindenburg or a Nazi Hitler.

He offers interesting suggestions. He would divide Germany proper in two, with Prussia a separate political unit. He advises occupying forces to behave always as conquerors. He would forbid travel abroad.

Salem Public library has ordered this book, Hugh Morrow, librarian, reports.

Dixon AT THE FRONT!

German Prisoners

of War Released

When Near Homes

carry at all times-under super-

vision of their own officers. The

American officers and enlisted

men check the final forms and

signatures to make sure the

papers are filled out correctly.

PFC Max Eisenberg, St. Paul,

Minn., who helps supervise the

As soon as they are filled out

these papers are turned over to

PFC Samuel Zahl, Brooklyn,

N. Y., who calls in his "board

of supervisors"-a picked group

"I guess it goes without say-

ing that these guys cooperate, too," said Zahl. "As far as that

is concerned, I can't say that

I blame them. I'd work pretty

hard under the circumstances,

However, it is more than mere

anxiety to get home as soon as

possible that prompts accurate

work on the part of the super-

vising German officers. They

know they will be held respons-

Discharge pay for German of-

ficers is 80 marks (\$8) and for

enlisted men 40 marks, which

presumably some day will be

repaid by the German govern-

ment in some form of repara-

The troops are then segre-

gated according to the localities

in which they live and if it is

a long haul home, they spend

another night in the prison

When transportation is avail-

able, they are taken home in

trucks. If not, they must walk.

don't even need a taxi.

To Estblish

Labor Service

2 Sub-Offices

With growers rapidly extending

their activities following the bad

weather breaks, Ralph P. Laird,

Marion county farm labor assist-

ant, announced Thursday the

broadening of the labor service

through the addition of two sub-

offices, one in Woodburn and the

The Woodburn office will open

today at 196 Hayes st., with Miss

Mamie Vincent in charge. Laird is

going to Silverton today to secure

a location and some qualified per-

son to take charge of an office

"We will give growers the same

kind of service in these offices as

accorded in the Salem office."

Laird said, "and when special

placements are needed in an area

and workers are not available we

will draw on the applicants from

other areas, coordinating the work

and the material to get the best

Laird also announced that sev-

eral good husky boys with some

farm experience had filed appli-

cations for a full summer of work

and that he desired to have grow-

ers contact him if they can use

these boys. The boys range from

Jesse Edgington Dies;

Well Known in Salem

results for the farms."

15 to 17 years of age.

other in Silverton.

there.

But guys like Cpl. Fritz Riedel

ible for any mistakes.

tions.

final signing.

of German officers.

"Needless to say, these people

IN OCCUPIED GERMANY-(AP)-Peace, like war, is full of

little ironic twists. Out of the front gates of the 87th division's prisoner of war camp at Plauen walked Cpl. Fritz Riedel, a veteran of the wehrmacht engineers with six years of service and the campaigns in Russia, Poland and France behind him. Fritz was are very cooperative," grinned the first German prisoner "discharged" by the Yanks because Plauen was his home town. Waiting outside were his wife

and four children-and the victorious American doughboys who turned him loose wore wry grins of envy as watched

the reunion. But Fritz' joy was comparatively shortlived. The home to which he returned bombed was out and there is practically food. Beno Kenneth Dixon tween now

and winter he must find some way to shelter and feed his fam-Most of the prisoners who were released with Fritz live

nearby. One group of German Wacs, whose sex created a considerable problem in the camp, also were sent home. The prisoners going through the 87th's "separation center" ranged in age from 10 to 60, the

Hitler Jugend who had been used as messengers. The doughboys in charge of processing and discharging German military personnel have set up office in a big indoor training building of a former German barracks. The result re-

youngest being members of the

er back home. Much of the "separation center's" clerical work is handled by officers and enlisted men of the wehrmacht who will be among the last to be released.

sembles an army induction cent-

"We have set up machinery to handle the release of 1000 men or women a day," said Lt. Col. John F. Murray, Elmhurst, N. Y., who is in charge of the 87th's five prisoner of war camps, and now bosses the business of discharging the erstwhile enemy soldiers.

By Lichty



Word has been received in Sa-

em of the death of Mrs. Jesse Edgington, 90, of Hood River. For the past year she had been reng in Mexico with her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Beckley. She died from a stroke on May 23 in Mexico. Mrs. Beckley is bringing the body to Hood River for burial. Mrs. Edgington has many friends

Peters Tells Three-Fold Duty Of State Accident Commission

"The state industrial accident commission has a three-fold duty. protecting the interests of the worker, the employer and the public at large," Ernest W. Peters, cashier of the commission told members of the Salem Lions club at their noonday meeting Thursday in Hotel Marion. Peters was introduced by

E. Burr Miller. "The law was passed in 1913," Peters said, "and at that time the workers were at the mercy of commission operates a safety diemployers. Less than 20 per cent vision. This agency studies the of the persons injured then were cause of accidents and it has able to recover in the courts. Tothose operating a hazardous bust improvements which will prevent ness, involving machinery, and accidents. those operating non - hazardous business, such as farmers.

quired to give protection to work- and paid out \$5,500,000 on these ers either by membership or claims. There were 122 fatalities through action by the commission. last year in industry. The law If a hazardous business is not now provides payments up to 50 affiliated with the commission and per cent of wages of the injured, an accident occurs it is the busi- when single to 66 per cent, when ness of the commission to settle married. Additional payments are the case with the injured and the made for dependents of the inentire cost is charged to the em- jured. Through these payments.

cooperating with the commission not become welfare charges." he accepts all provisions of the law. This prevents suits against individual employers. If a worker is not satisfied with the commissions findings he may appeals to the circuit court but the commission, not the employer, stands the cost of the suit.

"Between 16,000 and 17,000 employers are operating under the commission. In 1944 they contributed approximately \$11,250,000 to

Generally speaking, the wehrmacht clerks type out discharge forms-which the Germans must

(Continued From Page 1)

to Moscow and Joseph E. Davies to London to conclude if possible such preliminary agreements The points of difference or items ripe for conference are:

government in accordance with the Yalta agreement.

mania, Bulgaria. 3. Territorial questions: Polish

boundaries; Trieste. lations among the several seg-

ments of that country. tion on its western borders and of Britain seeking to safeguard away. its communications through the Mediterranean and its influence

on the continent. Hitler's final hope was not without foundation in the history of alliances: the division of the allies which would permit Germany to escape destruction. The coalition held until Germany's utter defeat. Can it hold now in victory? Those with a long-range viewpoint, who recall the facts of history, can foresee the possibility that in the event of a new power balance in Europe one side or the other might seek to restore Germany to strength as a potential ally. And do not think that the diplo-

mats in all the capitals of Europe do not know their history. Consider the Congress of Vienna, called by the victors over Napoleon in 1814. The big four then were England, Prussia, Russia and Austria. They end to such wars of aggression as Napoleon had waged, to clean out his puppet governments all than July 1. Persons attending

By his skill and intrigue over the spoils. Prussia wanted Saxony, Russia wanted most all of Poland. Austria and Englands opposed these grabs. The division went so far that a new alliance of England, Austria AND France, the latter so lately defeated, was formed, and a fresh outbreak of war became a possibility. Finally Prussia and Russia relaxed some of their demands and an agreement was reached. Critical though we may be of the ideas of royalist legitimacy in government which the Congress of Vienna sought to establish, it remains true that in general the settlements of the congress and the peace of Europe were maintained for about a century.

Though we know from history the chances of discord among victors we should not succumb to a fatalistic pessimism. There is a different spirit now at work -the universal demand of the peoples who bear the cost of all wars that their governments compose their differences amicably. This pressure cannot be ignored; and the statemen of today realize it. The hope of the world lies not in conferences, whether of some big three or four or five, or of 46 nations as at San Francisco, but in the enlightened opinion of the peoples of earth forcing their govern-

the fund. To prevent huge losses and heavy accident payments the

"Without the law many injured workers would not be rehabilitat-"A hazardous business is re ed. Last year we had 55,394 claims which portect the employer and "However, there is also protecthe workmen, the public at large tion for business. When a worker is also protected. It is a guarantee is employed by a firm which is that incapacitated workers will

Two Officials To Nursery

At the request of H. L. Pearcy of the Pearcy Nursery, located on the eastern side of Wizard island. County Judge Grant Murphy and County Commissioner Roy J. Rice made an inspection of damages done by the Willamette river which Pearcy told the officials "was caused by erosion induced by the breaking of the gravel hardpan in the river by dredging operations of the United States army engineers in 1938."

The engineers, the officials were informed by Pearcy, dredged the east channel of the river at that time as an aid to navigation. The that there can be no chance of next year, Pearcy told the offifailure if the Big Three do meet. | cials, the east channel was abandoned and dredging operations were carried to the western chan-1. Organization of the Polish nel, which is now being used.

At the time the east channel was dredged, Pearcy said, it was 2. Set-up of government in possible to throw a stone from his Austria without prior consulta- acreage to the island, a distance tion with the western allies. This of about 200 feet. Today, he involves the other countries of pointed out, the distance between the Danube basin: Hungary, Ro- the island and his property is about 800 feet. He explained that the widening of the channel was done at the expense of his land, 4. Coordination of policy and washing out about four acres of administration in Germany: re- fine farm land into the stream. He pointed to what once was a fine field of vetch and oats which These are tough problems, now is just a border of the crop made tougher by the nationalist a few feet wide and standing to policies of Russia seeking protec- extra height. He estimated about four acres had already washed

He told the officials that the army denies their dredging started the wash but said it was significant that the wash started after the 1938 dredging.

Judge Murphy said Thursday the only thing the court could do was to ask for some help through the office of Sen. Guy Cordon, which, he said, would be done immediately.

Veterans Talk With Governor **About Director**

Representatives of a number of veterans' organizations conferred with Gov. Earl Snell here Thursday in connection with the selection of a director of the departmet with a purpose to put an by an act of the 1945 legislature. ment of veterans affairs, created The law provides that this official shall be appointed not later

over western Europe. To repre- the conference refused to comsent France they invited Prince ment. The advisory committee for de Tallyrand who was the Von the department was announced Papen of his time and country. recently by Governor Snell. The purpose of the department

Tallyrand got the victors to is to coordinate all state and fedquerreling a mong themselves eral laws relating to veterans welfare and to give them all possible assistance.

