

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Senate's Mistake

Legislation usually is worked out in congressional committees, but houses retain the privilege of making amendments on the floor. Exercise of this privilege on Monday seems to have put the OPA extension bill in a jam. After a number of amendments to direct policies of price control were defeated, Senator Wherry proposed an amendment which would require the OPA to set prices for farm products which would cover production costs and give the farmers a reasonable profit. Seeing the chance of doing something for the farmer the senate adopted the amendment. No sooner had they done so than the fact dawned on them they had upset the whole plan of parity price legislation which congress previously had worked out. So senate heads called for elimination of the amendment in the house.

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau, who has sponsored parity legislation, called the Wherry amendment unworkable and impracticable. He pointed out the impossibility of applying it to the more than six million farms in the country, "no two of which are alike."

The government is warranted in extending price guarantees or subsidies to bring farm production up to amounts which are needed for feeding the people and helping win the war, but that doesn't mean the government should guarantee the laziest farmer, the poorest farmer, cost of production plus a reasonable profit. The accounting for that would be an impossible task. Either there would be as many prices as there were costs of production, or to guarantee the least efficient operator cost plus profit and fix that as the price would mean to guarantee huge profits for the more efficient. What that would do to the treasury or to the cost of living can scarcely be imagined.

In dealing with large groups, whether of labor, of farmers, of industries, general averages must be used. As a rule those are generous enough, when fixed by government agencies, to allow better profits than are realized under free competition.

The surprising thing, however, is that the senate, "greatest deliberative body on earth," in adopting the Wherry amendment, took snap judgment on a question which presented in the form of a bill would have consumed days of debate. Now, senators must be humiliated to have to run over to the house and beg its members to kill their mistake.

Veterans' Facilities

In the free-for-all roundup of complaints against veterans' facilities, the hospital at Portland and the one at Roseburg did not escape. The American legion's report on the former referred to "apparent dissatisfaction between staff and supernumerary doctors; other conditions fair to good." The VFW report was: "Alleged abuse to patients; poor food preparation." Both reports were critical as to the Roseburg facility.

The complaint with reference to the Portland veterans' hospital sounds thin. Anyone visiting an institution on a snooping expedition can find matters to criticize or hear grouching of inmates or staff members. In general, however, the Portland facility bears a fine reputation. Scores and scores of veterans have gone there for treatment and we have never heard a single complaint with regard to the care and consideration they received. Dr. Paul I. Carter, administrator of the hospital, is highly regarded in veterans' circles in Oregon and his institution is held in favorable esteem. So we are inclined to brush off the minor criticisms offered by the investigators as of little consequence.

The Roseburg facility has been used for psychopathic cases and less is heard regarding it. It has never been a satisfactory institution as far as Roseburg is concerned. It was promoted as a veterans' home. Congressman Hawley was chiefly instrumental in getting it located there. But the VA did not operate it as a home but as a hospital for the mentally ill. Whether because of the change in nature of the institution or for some other reason, the institution has not attracted much public interest since its construction, so there is no general report as to the quality of the service it renders.

With increasing demand for hospital care as a result of the present war, there should go insistence that the treatment provided both as to living conditions and professional attention be of excellent quality. While an institution cannot live down its character which calls for

Editorial Comment

GUARANTEING 60,000,000 JOBS

The time has come to talk sense about the government guaranteeing 60,000,000 jobs in the post-war period. Senator George, a democrat, puts his finger on the point involved. To guarantee that or any other arbitrary number would lead, he says, "to the most rigid regimentation we ever had in peace."

The Warner & Swasey company of Cleveland adds to the sum total of thinking by saying: "Government can't put 60,000,000 people to work—there wouldn't be anyone left to pay the bills."

The practical approach, without building up a false hope is, as Senator George says, to aim at a level of productivity that will furnish full employment as far as it can be realized.

No one is doing anyone a service by building up the hope that by fiat 60,000,000 or any other number of jobs can be guaranteed by government or business. To try it would be to set up a socialized control of industry that would destroy the virtue of work in a free country. That kind of employment is little short of slavery.

If the men who plowed under corn and burned pigs will just let industry do what it most wants to do, which is to make work and finance the people's leisure, there will be a maximum of jobs and a healthy competition to get them while practicing a thrift that provides the sinews of industrial activity.

A logical step after guaranteeing 60,000,000 jobs by socialized government could be to establish governmental birth control to get the situation really in control, and if it comes to that the social bat is in the fire—Oregon City Enterprise.

routines and for organization, it can always set for itself high standards of operation. That is what the people want for all the veterans' facilities.

Eisenhower Gets Russian Award

General Eisenhower's response to the presentation to him by Marshal Zhukov of Russia's highest award was not merely the expression of formal thanks, but a warm recognition of the contribution of Russia to the great allied victory and a firm pledge of association to prevent future wars of aggression by Germany, together with a fervent plea for peace. In words unusual for a professional soldier he spoke in behalf of the goal of peace, saying:

"All of us who are right-thinking want the common man of all nations to have opportunities that we fought to preserve for them."

"They want the opportunities that will let all nations that have been engaged in this war go forward together to greater prosperity—not for us sitting around this table—but for the masses that we represent."

While the newspapers have been reporting growing raggedness in Russo-American relations, reports from the occupied areas of Germany are of different tenor. American and Russian soldiers have been fraternizing on a very friendly basis. They seem to have gotten on famously in spite of language difficulties. General Eisenhower's speech at Frankfurt, and his later tribute to Marshal Zhukov in London, show that the irritations of inter-allied affairs have not affected his broad judgment.

With favorable reports coming of the mission of Harry Hopkins to Moscow, and some prospect of thawing out the freeze on the Polish question, a basis for closer relations between the three major allies who have fought together and won the war together may have been laid.

Citation

County Judge Grant Murphy Wednesday presented Gardner Knapp with a citation and merit badge because of his work as director of salvage drives in Marion county. Knapp deserved the recognition both because of the time he has devoted to the job and the results he has attained. Not a man to pick a scrap, he has certainly induced thousands of people to save their scraps of paper, tin and fats, for Uncle Sam's stockpile.

Rep. Stockman's proposal to hold hearings in various western cities on the Japanese problem will accomplish one purpose and only one—it will give sponsors and participants another opportunity to get their names before the taxpayers, at the taxpayers' expense. There used to be laws and courts and a constitution for such things, if our memory serves us right.

At least not everything has departed from normal these hectic days—both Philadelphia ball teams remain at the bottom of their respective leagues.

The weather bureau says it made its first weather map in 1871, and as far as we can observe this spring there hasn't been any improvement since.

Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON
Associated Press War Analyst

Aside from his own immediate policy declarations as he took office on the death of President Roosevelt, perhaps the most important step in international affairs President Truman has taken was his selection of Harry Hopkins and Joseph E. Davies as his emissaries respectively to Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill leading up to the next "big three" meeting.

He could have found no two men better qualified to reassure Moscow and London that Mr. Roosevelt's passing meant no change whatever in American purposes for war and peace. Both had been too long and too intimately associated with the inner circle of Roosevelt policy making for their new assignments to have any other meaning in Russian or British eyes.

With Hopkins' return from Moscow the president announced that the time, the place and presumably the agenda for his first meeting with his Russian and British colleagues are fixed. For security reasons the where and when are not to be released until the principals reach the scene selected; but Mr. Truman's announcement included a roster of the staff of advisers he will take with him.

The composition of that staff is interesting. With Secretary Stettinius and former war mobilizer Byrnes topping the list and Hopkins and Davies also to go if their health permits, it appears weighted for discussions of post-war problems in Europe, or for implementation of the world peace organization taking shape in San Francisco.

Reports from Capitol Hill indicate that Mr. Truman is so encouraged by what his personal scouts have told him from that sector, as well as from San Francisco, Moscow and London that he even hopes to have actual or assured American legislative ratification of the world organization charter in his pocket by the time of the "big three" meeting.

It was not greatly stressed but the president said he would also take along not only Admiral Leahy, presidential chief of staff and presiding officer of the American joint chiefs of staff, but other representatives of the joint chiefs. Obviously military as well as political questions are on the "big three" agenda although their nature must remain a matter of speculation.

It does not seem probable that details of allied and Russian occupational deployments in Germany or elsewhere in Europe would reach such high levels of deliberation and decision. Provision for that was made at Yalta and is being carried out by the council of Russian and allied commanders which met in Berlin to promulgate the Berlin declarations. However, it is quite possible that other questions arising from the war aftermath in Europe and more or less military in nature will require the presence of military advisers at the "big three" session.

Flag Day Today -- Old Glory on Display

By Ariene Wolf
AP, Newsfeatures Writer

Old Glory was 165 years old before Congress got around to setting down in black and white how the red, white and blue should be displayed.

Actually, it's the blue, white and red, as Griddle Adams, chairman of the National Flag Code committee, would point out immediately. Adams has been trying to set the people of the United States straight about their flag since 1921, when he decided, after studying heraldry, that few people knew how to wave Old Glory.

He started out by sketching what he thought was the correct way to display the flag, and sent the sketches to a New York newspaper cartoonist. Both Adams and the newspaper were promptly deluged with letters and phone calls asking where all the new rules had come from.

Conventions Held
Since then, Adams has been the mentor of several flag code conventions held by various patriotic

organizations, and also helped revise the first congressional flag code, which is a list of flag etiquette rules only, and carries no penalty.

Adams has written magazine articles on the do's and don'ts of flag etiquette, and is working on a flag book. And because he feels it's "lamentable" that so few people are flag-conscious, Adams also serves as historian of another group, the Flag in Every Home committee, which urges a more universal display of the flag.

Effect Cited
This second group is headed by G. P. Williamson, World War I veteran, who decided when the army turned him down this time that he could contribute something worthwhile by arousing patriotism among civilians. He says popular display of a nation's banner can have a profound effect on the populace, and cites Germany as an example.

It was in everybody's home, on everybody's arm. People got in the habit of worshipping the swastika. Williamson, whose committee works with large industrial firms and real estate holders, believes every home should display the flag. He has three. "The flag," he believes, "is the Cross of patriotism, and should be displayed as a patriotic privilege at all times—not as a result of holiday jollification."



IN CHURCH or at speaker's platform, the flag is placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the audience or congregation. Other flags belong at left.



ON SPEAKER'S PLATFORM, if displayed flat, the flag should be above and behind the speaker, and should never cover his desk. The flag should never be used as a drape.



IN GROUPS, the flag of the United States should be displayed at the center or highest point of the group. In a parade, it should be carried on the marching right.



OUTDOORS, over the middle of a street, the flag should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east-west street, or to the east in a north-south street.



FROM STAFF projecting horizontally from window, balcony or in front of a building, the flag's union should go clear to the staff's peak, unless the flag is at half-staff.

Kenneth L. Dixon AT THE FRONT

By Henry B. Jameson
(Substituting for Kenneth L. Dixon)

LONDON—(AP)—The Allies are faced with a problem in deciding how best to dispose of millions of tons of captured German armament and ammunition.

So far not satisfactory solution has been reached by the army or the military government industrial experts, say military sources here.

However, reports from the 21st army group indicate that considerable amounts of the ammunition collected so far has been tagged for use against Japan.

Huge dumps of Nazi tanks, guns and other armament which are scattered up and down the length and breadth of the reich can be disposed of, in the course of time, as scrap metal, but the stocks of ammunition and high explosive fall into an entirely different category.

At the present time every available ammunition expert of the royal army ordnance corps is engaged in checking up on captured stocks in the British sector of northern Germany, a war office observer reports.

He said that all automatic 9MM-calibre small arms were being oiled and stored in Hamburg to await transportation to the far east where they will be used against the Japanese by British troops.

"All captured small arms ammunition of this calibre will be shipped at the same time for use in these weapons or in our S-Ten guns which are also 9MM calibre," he added.

German anti-aircraft guns and field artillery pieces are not considered vital necessities in the Pacific theatre and come under the heading of scrap. This leaves the occupying forces with thousands of tons of quick firing and breech-loading shells and propellant charges to dispose of.

Two courses are open, says the war office observer. Ammunition can be dumped in the sea or reduced to salvage. Both have drawbacks.

The ministry of fisheries and the navy point out that ammunition dumped into the sea must be put into deep water where it can do no harm to the fishing fleet. Many large cargo ships—which are needed vitally elsewhere—would be required to haul the stuff to the deep sea beds of the Atlantic.

The breaking down of high explosive like TNT, amatol and cordite propellant charges into their chemical elements for re-use in industry involves a very high risk in human lives. The last war proved that.

Royal airforce experts are investigating the possibility of using captured German bombs against Japan, but even should this prove possible there are still large stocks of chemical warfare bombs and gas shell cylinders to be disposed of.

One valuable discovery in this checkup of Nazi war material is that the containers for the cordite charges used in the heavy calibre breech-loading artillery are made of aluminum. These can be readily reduced for salvage.

Services of more than 40 skilled trades are required to build a Liberty ship.

How to Dispose of Jerry Ammunition Poses Real Problem

"Americans should take their politics more seriously and should look upon politicians as career men, most of whom I have found honest and sincere but inclined to do odd things at odd times," the Rev. Chester Hamblin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, told members of the Salem Rotary club Wednesday noon in Hotel Marion. The speaker was introduced by Dr. J. C. Harrison.

"Three cities, three capitals or what does a preacher know about politics," was the subject upon which Reverend Hamblin spoke, having held charges in Oklaheima City, Okla., Bismarck, ND, and now Salem.

"Politics, according to Webster," the speaker said, "is the science and art of government. A politician is one versed or experienced in the science of art of government. Democracies operate best through political parties. Parties function through politicians. Eliminate politicians and you liquidate the parties, throwing the state into chaos. Then fascists have their chance."

"That is why it is so stupid of us to follow the Hitler line of scoffing at politicians. Party government means ballots, fascist government means bullets. Jefferson and Lincoln were politicians. How different might the history of the last 25 years have been if Wilson had been a politician. Politicians, skilled in government and propaganda, have achieved an education in democracy and are adept at organization."

"Career men in government should be encouraged and we should cultivate a belief in their fundamental honesty and integrity."

Emphasis on Politics Urged As Necessary

"The big show will exhibit today and tomorrow at the Leslie school grounds at 3 and 8 p. m., with the doors opening at 2 and 7."

At the railway sidings and at the circus grounds, there will be varied and picturesque action—the unloading of the 70-foot flat cars by teams of harnessed elephants, the haul to the lot of the cavalcade of wild animal cages, baggage wagons and thousands of tons of colorful paraphernalia, and the raising of the city of tents, including the five-pole big top in which the main performances are given.

Arriving with the circus will be hundreds of people, elephants, horses and the rare zoological specimens in the Russell Bros. menagerie.

Staged by Barrette, noted stage director and big top producer, this year's Russell Bros. Pan-Pacific performance is ultra modern, yet "circus" to the core, according to advance announcements.

An array of tonight attractions make up the 1945 program, in which scores of noted circus stars participate.

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER," by Everett Holles (Howell, South, \$2.50).

Just 18 days after Germany surrendered at Reims and ended the war in Europe, this history of the military struggle in that theater, from Africa to Berlin, was placed on sale. That's quick work.

As the author, who is on the CBS staff acknowledges, there are some omissions, such as details about V-weapons and about the aerial assault on Germany.

The book undoubtedly would have been improved by more information about the all-important bomber raids which paved the way to victory; and also by a few area maps on a larger scale than the end papers.

Aside from these lacks, this is if you want to know what's been going on, Holles can tell you. He has a surprising wealth of facts, innumerable bits of information ranging from A to Z to V-E day. Time may make some changes, but in general this book may last as is, for the period from November, 1942 to May, 1945.

"ENGINEERING PREVIEW," by L. Gruber, Harry N. Holmes, E. C. Spencer, Rufus Oldenburger, Charles Harris, R. G. Kloeffler, V. E. Faires (Macmillan, \$5).

An introduction to engineering, with sections on chemistry, drawing, mathematics, thermodynamics and so on. This is a technical book, but a thorough-going one, containing substantial surveys of what the future student must know in this field.

"EMERALDS FOR THE KING," by Constance Savery; "ARROW FROM HOME," by Katharine Gibson; "CATHY," by Sidie Joe Johnson (Longman, Green, each \$3).

All pleasantly illustrated, these books are for young people. Miss Savery's story is laid in the time of Cromwell, Miss Gibson's in American Indian country; the first is a boy-and-girl story; the second of rather more interest for boys. "Cathy" will be the girls' favorite; it's done in big type for beginners' eyes.

Circus Rolls Is for Show At 3 o'Clock

Coming from Albany on its own long train of double-length steel railroad cars, the Russell Bros. Pan-Pacific circus is scheduled to roll into Salem this morning over the S. P. line.

The big show will exhibit today and tomorrow at the Leslie school grounds at 3 and 8 p. m., with the doors opening at 2 and 7.

At the railway sidings and at the circus grounds, there will be varied and picturesque action—the unloading of the 70-foot flat cars by teams of harnessed elephants, the haul to the lot of the cavalcade of wild animal cages, baggage wagons and thousands of tons of colorful paraphernalia, and the raising of the city of tents, including the five-pole big top in which the main performances are given.

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New feats of horsemanship are presented by Lucio, Belmonte and other members of the Cristiani family of bareback riding marvels. Prominent among the multitude of alluresments in the arena and in the air are the Ortans, acrobatic whirlwinds; two troupes of the Flying Concellos, with Antoinette Concello, known as the greatest girl flyer of all time; China's balancing wizard, Ala Ming Fu, reputedly the only girl ever to accomplish forward somersaults on the tight wire; and lovely La Louise, "Queen of Aerial Rhythm," who stars in the all-girl Cloud Ballet.

Traffic Deaths Show Increase Over May 1944

Oregon traffic fatalities during May showed an increase of 42 per cent over the traffic death toll for the same month a year ago, Secretary of State Robert S. Farrell, Jr., reports.

Traffic accidents claimed 27 lives in May of this year, compared to 19 a year ago.

The pedestrian death toll for the month was four, the same as for May of 1944. Thus, the pedestrian fatalities constituted 15 per cent of the total death toll for the month, while in 1944, pedestrian fatalities amounted to 21 per cent of the month's traffic toll.

There were three bicycle fatalities in May, the first fatalities of this type reported so far this year. Last year, the first five months of the year saw five bicycle fatalities.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"No, I'm not mad at you, Lucius—but after a day's shopping and lashing an trades people, it's nice to get home and be natural!"

By Lichty



"No, I'm not mad at you, Lucius—but after a day's shopping and lashing an trades people, it's nice to get home and be natural!"

Knapp Cited For Salvage Drive Work

"Salem rose from 28th in rank in the state to second in rank in effective production of salvage, due in a large measure to the directional work of Gardner Knapp," County Judge Grant Murphy told members of the Salem Rotary club Wednesday noon in Hotel Marion when presenting a citation and service bar to Knapp for 5000 volunteer hours of service to the cause.

Judge Murphy is chairman of the Marion county civilian defense unit.

"Civilian defense, when first organized was deemed by many to be a unit for combat in case of invasion," the judge said, "but it developed that many duties fell to the lot of its members. They manned air raid shelters, watched for bombs. The organization took on such jobs as caring for babies of servicemen, their wives and also aiding farmers in finding help to produce crops for war."

"Classes were set up for men inducted into the service. They were informed as to their rights and how to protect them while at war. Members of civilian defense took major interest in war bond drives and finally when the material barrel became empty turned attention to salvage. Rubber tires, scrap metal, aluminum and finally paper became bywords of members."

"All these drives gave members headaches until Gardner Knapp took over and headed the work crews. Under his leadership we jumped from 28th to second place in the state. Only Benton county stands above us and it holds its place because every student in Oregon State college is enlisted in drives there."

Upon receiving the citation and service bar from the Oregon State defense council, Knapp told Rotarians that the honors should be divided between a number of others who through their cooperation had made the record of work possible.

Pre-Induction Meeting Set For Monday

A pre-induction meeting for local men called up for their physical examinations will be held at the Salem Chamber of Commerce, Monday, July 18, at 8 o'clock, W. H. Baillie, chairman of the area's pre-induction service committee, has announced.

Pre-induction meetings are held for each group of selectees as they are notified by their local Selective Service board. Conducted under the sponsorship of the Marion county defense council, these classes attempt to assist the men to make an easier adjustment from civilian to military life.

Information is given them by Ray Bassett concerning the correct papers to be taken with them when entering the armed forces to facilitate applications for family allowances, together with other legal advice. Services given the men and their families by the Red Cross are explained by Orpha Dachs.

All men in Marion and Polk counties who are entering the military service in the near future have been urged to attend and to bring their families or friends.

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