

# The Oregon Statesman

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

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Member of the Associated Press  
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this newspaper.

## Temporary But Human

It is to be regretted that there have been authenticated evidences of discrimination against the Mexicans here by invitation to help us with the harvest. Howard Blair, manager of the farm labor supply center at the fairgrounds where nearly 350 of the workers are quartered, says in several instances Mexicans have been refused ice cream cones, cokes, candy bars, beer and other items.

Blair concedes that merchants have a real problem, with scarce items, in supplying permanent residents and customers, but points out that the discrimination of one merchant works a hardship on others who seek to play fair with all residents of whatever nationality or creed.

The Mexicans are paying their way. There is a daily deduction of \$1.29 from their wages, for food and kitchen help expense. They have a 5 a. m. breakfast and 6:30 p. m. supper at the fairgrounds, and take a basket lunch to the orchards. Upkeep of the camp itself is paid by the county farm labor council.

Most of the workers are family men, and hope to take home sufficient money to acquire a little plot of farm land. In the meantime, they also would like to leave some of their funds here. By far the greater proportion of businessmen have welcomed their trade and furthered international relations by their courtesy. The minority ought to do as well in treating fairly these workers from old Mexico.

## Divided It Stands

The community of Mill City lost its newspaper, the Log, many years ago when the town suffered adversity with the closing of the big Hammond mill. Recently a new paper, the Enterprise, was established there, and has progressed to 36 numbers of its first volume. The Enterprise looks forward to fresh growth in the Santiam valley when the Detroit dam is constructed. Right now it is concerned with getting the community ready for big events. The publisher, Paul Robinson, calls for suggestions, as he published the following meditation on the query "Where is Mill City?"

Pick up the "Oregon Blue Book" and you will look in vain for the name Mill City. Other towns of the state are mentioned that are not half the size in population, but they are incorporated, and only incorporated towns receive notice. Pick up a map of Oregon, and Mill City with 1400 people isn't even on the map. If new maps are incorporated, and if any information was wanted, there is no one to write to. No mayor, no secretary of a boosting commercial club—we don't have them. Should you need a law enforcement officer, you might borrow one from somewhere, but you don't need any, because we haven't a law or an ordinance to break. Mill City is located at odds. The Santiam river runs through the center of town, one half being in Marion county and the other in Linn county, although substantially more homes are in Linn county than in Marion county part. Still if a letter is addressed to anyone in Mill City, it comes to Marion county, as the postoffice is in Marion county, and the government calls that "Mill City." The railroad depot is in Marion county and named "Mill City." There are in Marion county and called the Mill City State Bank. Consequently, Mill City must be in Marion county. These here are nearly a thousand strong, living in Linn county. Are we in Mill City? Or are there two Mill Cities? Or do we live adjacent to Mill City. One way out, maybe not logical or legal, would be for the Marion county Mill City to incorporate and then, by special election, "take in" or "consolidate" the Linn county Mill City.

Next year this "part of the woods" is going to need a head, we are going to need police protection and many things we are not prepared to meet. Hire someone to start plans for the early future. Has anyone a suggestion?

## Legion Points the Way

Invaluable publicity accrues to the northern Pacific coast states by virtue of the lead story in The American Legion magazine for July. And also in it is a well-voiced thought of the potentialities inherent in the area's war-affected population.

The story, written by Robert Ormond Case, is entitled "Go Northwest, Soldier," and declares that in this region "the paths toward . . . the chance to earn and maintain his own niche of security . . . are broad and plainly marked."

The story, which was distributed to a million homes, declares "there is plenty of room—the Willamette valley alone could support double its present population; permanent residents have attained the upper level of the world's highest living standards; half the nation's

## Editorial Comment

### STASSEN AT SAN FRANCISCO

Commander Harold Stassen, former republican governor of Minnesota and a much-talked-of possibility for the presidential nomination last year, has taken the spotlight at the San Francisco conference of the United Nations. Studious writers and observers at San Francisco have been pointing to him as the "forceful and commanding" figure in the American delegation. He has steadily gained acceptance from the start through showing great breadth of understanding, courage in breaking away from precedent and pre-conceived ideas and in displaying a type of leadership that has caused him to stand out.

In the beginning Commander Stassen, in accepting the appointment of President Roosevelt, frankly said he considered the appointment a "political liability." It has turned out to be quite the contrary and now his more mature advisers in the republican party, quick to perceive his demonstrated leadership in a most difficult situation, are counselling him to finish his work at the conference and temporarily withdraw from the active scene. In short this means that once the conference has done its work Commander Stassen will return to duty with the navy no doubt, refrain from public speaking for the time and stand by for the 1948 presidential scene.

At San Francisco Commander Stassen and Senator Vandenberg by their conduct have given strength to the republican party as having men capable not only of international understanding but of international leadership. It has been apparent their counsel and persuasion have been headed by delegates of other countries and Mr. Stassen's boldness and plainly spoken thought have been effective. Seasoned writers almost everywhere have agreed he has pointed his destiny toward 1948 in no uncertain way and probably without intended effort in that direction—Oregon City Enterprise.

standing timber is in Oregon and Washington; it is one of the nation's finest dairy regions; underwriting the Northwest's industrial future is almost half the nation's potential hydro-electrical power."

In the last paragraph, the story says: "Thus, in pin-point summary, the Northwest's three great primal assets—timber, agriculture and power—loom like giants against the postwar horizon."

In regard to war workers, the story commends the Kaiser interests for using an "inventory of the Northwest" to halt a homeward stampede which threatened a serious cut in production, and mildly criticizes "local residents" who "hadn't taken the trouble to tell them . . . that their peacetime chances were better where they were, that to be 'marooned' in the northwest should not be regarded as an alarming but fortunate circumstance."

The Legion has done this area a service by playing up "Go Northwest, Soldier." It's up to the Northwest to live up to the opportunities cited for it.

## Japan's Choice

Admiral Nomura warns the United States that insistence on unconditional surrender will cost us blood. He fails to mention that further resistance of Japan will cost the Japanese people blood in ratios running up to 13 to one. He does not mention, what we are aware of, that unless the Japanese military party is definitely crushed now, the job will have to be done over a generation or two hence. Lives lost now ought to save more lives through preventing another outbreak of war.

Nomura was the ambassador to the United States at the time of Pearl Harbor. While there was no indication that he was informed of the treachery plotted for Dec. 7, 1941, his advice to this country evokes no agreeable impressions. Memories of Pearl Harbor still rankle.

The Japanese propaganda is perhaps designed to buoy the fighting spirit of the Japs themselves. Surely there isn't the slightest hope of detecting us from our purpose of complete military victory. The events in Europe should convince Japan that the allies are not to be stopped short of their goal. That goal is destruction of enemy military power and prevention of future aggression. When that is assured our fighting forces will be glad to stop dropping fire bombs and shells on Jap cities and decimating the ground forces of the enemy. The choice lies with the Japanese.

## Interpreting The War News

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
Associated Press War Analyst

The promised American saturation bombing of Japan's home islands in preparation for the next major move against the Asiatic foe is well on its way, now even though probably few if any ships or personnel redeployed from Europe have yet gone into action.

Current figures from the 21st bomber command show that its Marianas based Superforts flew 6,500 sorties in the 39 days from June 1st with a loss ratio of substantially one-half-on-one-per-cent, or 39 ships. That loss figure is convincing evidence of ineffective enemy defenses either in air or from the ground. During June alone the big bombers accounted for 138 enemy planes destroyed, a figure that means that during the whole 39-day June-July period the foe's air losses ran four to one or more.

Yet as of this date the promised 1,000 Superfort blows have been no more than half realized on any particular day. Only twice in July, did the attacking fleet reach the 800 plane mark. Not only is full B-29 deployment against Japan yet to be reached, but better weather conditions for long range missions are to be expected after the monsoon bred rains in the China sea region end within the next two months.

Both the bomber command recapitulation and Japanese from Tokyo stress the recent increasing diversion of Superforts from incendiary and bomb raids to mine planting. Added to naval surface and subsurface and army-navy air patrols ranging all the seas about Japan, aerial mining is tightening up the blockade of Japan another important notch. It tends to make the movement of even coastal and fishing craft in Japanese territorial waters precarious and must gravely increase food shortages.

The west monsoon season that so greatly hampers major military activities in Burma or elsewhere in the southeastern Asia command battle zone diminishes to just rainy weather in the north; but it does restrict air activity to some extent and increases losses in planes and personnel due to other than enemy action. Around early September the monsoon will blow itself out in the Indian ocean and the Bay of Bengal, however, and from then on stepped-up allied assault by air, by sea and on the ground can be expected at both ends of the trans-Pacific battle front.

British official commentators note that present activities by the 14th army in Burma are "to a great extent in preparation for what is to come" since the west monsoon "still dominates operations." They conclude that battered Japanese army remnants in Burma have been trying to set up "a coherent defense line" between the Sittang and Salween rivers "to cover the approaches to Siam and Indo-China."

The British 14th army, in due course to be joined by the 12th now in process of concentration at Raagoon, was not halted by the monsoon season last year. Despite rains that deluged Burma it prepared the way for the subsequent sweep to Raagoon and is repeating this year. According to its command, General Slim, two-thirds of its "fighting troops" and some 80 percent of its administrative personnel "are Indian."

"Nothing I can say about them (Indian troops) could be adequate to express my admiration for the part they have played in the (Burma) campaign," their commander added.



Distributed by King Features Syndicate by arrangement with The Washington Star

## There've Been Some Changes Made

### The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

"THE WORLD, THE FLESH AND FATHER SMITH," by Bruce Marshall (Houghton Mifflin; \$2.50). It's odd, I find, that this novel can be made up of many very good people and yet be a very bad novel. All the virtues are here: religious, moral, social; all, that is, but one: the literary virtue.

Marshall writes about the Roman Catholic Father Smith, his bishop and his colleagues and some members of their flock in a Scottish city. Despite an occasional comment that is both smart phrase and profound observation, the material is tasteless. Murder is not exciting, humor doesn't draw laughter and pathos doesn't draw tears.

The book opens before World War I, closes in World War II. It boils down to about three decades of conversation on what the priesthood should do about life, love, labor, liturgy and other things.

Catholic himself, the author has a perfect right to take down the clergy's hair and reveal what goes on behind the scenes. My objections have nothing to do with religious or sectarian matters. I just find it inept.

Without doubt the author intended this as an optimistic book, ending on a note of hope. Somehow it got turned around into a discouraging book . . . at least for me. It's a Noble Endeavor gone wrong.

"DESERT ISLAND DECAMERON," selected by H. Allen Smith (Doubleday, Doran; \$2.50). If you're a castaway, a book is probably a poor substitute for a girl, but if it has to be a book, this would be an excellent choice. It contains some 40 stories having to do, most of them, with the girl who isn't with you. It would repay reading before you're shipwrecked, too.

"THE BRIDGE," by Stanley Burnshaw (Doubleday; \$2.25). "A poetic drama," this book has for subject the construction of a "bridge" to a better tomorrow. The chief characters are capitalist, materialist worker and dreamer. I must confess myself in complete disagreement with both Alfred Kreymborg and Louis Untermeyer, whose high praises appear on the jacket.

## News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

(Distribution by King Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Henry Morgenthau's side of his resignation story told how he had become irritated by constantly recurring rumors of his impending departure, that these were interfering with his work so he went to President Truman and said he would not stay unless he received backing.



Paul Mallon

Mr. Truman offered to deny the rumors. Mr. Morgenthau thought the denial should promise his continuance in office "at least until Japan is defeated." The president seemed to feel this would commit him too far. Mr. Morgenthau wrote out his resignation, although he had not planned doing so.

The other side of the story implies that many of Mr. Truman's highest-placed associates were worried about Mr. Morgenthau possibly succeeding to the presidency, a position for which he would be the first to concede his unfitness by temperament, experience or ability.

Little note was taken of the situation, but if anything had happened to Mr. Truman during the few days interval after he accepted the resignation of State Secretary Stettinius, and before he appointed James F. Byrnes to that cabinet post, Morgenthau would have been president, as next in line.

Now Messrs. Truman and Byrnes are going to Berlin for the big three conference (but not together, as a precaution) Mr. Morgenthau was still clearly next in line—until his squeezed resignation placed him in a position where unquestionably he would have to decline the office. This situation may not have worried Mr. Truman, but associates working in his interests no doubt were the authors of what Mr. Morgenthau thought to be "irritating rumors."

Around the top of this administration Mr. Morgenthau had been regarded as a man with

good New York banking connections, but expendable. Now he will continue at the treasury until probably August 15 when his successor, Fred M. Vinson, will take over.

As a matter of full truth, Mr. Morgenthau was slated to go any way when his Bretton Woods plan cleared congress and the war loan drive wound up. There was no logical excuse for him to continue to delay fulfillment of the custom, permitting a president to choose his own cabinet, without the slightest embarrassment.

Indeed, this column was able to lead off, in Newspapers last May 24:

"A complete cabinet shake-down is coming. State and treasury will surely be involved in addition to agriculture, justice and labor."

Both angles of that forecast now have been fulfilled. I am therefore inclined to believe both sides of the story, Mr. Morgenthau's and the untold one that Mr. Truman's friends, knowing well the personalities involved, nettled Mr. Morgenthau into making the break.

The equally important resignation of Supreme Court Justice Roberts lacked such thorough explanation. He dodged inquiries. Yet his associates knew he was so completely out of tune with the Black crowd on the court and the majority trend of that tribunal, they were not surprised when he grasped the excuse of his crossing of the retirement age, to bow himself out diplomatically.

Justice Roberts was such a pleasant friendly man he was accustomed to call his associates "brother." The Black men would naturally consider such friendliness a weakness. They are bitter. Unquestionably splits on legal interpretations have cut harshly into the personal lives of the justices. That bench is no place for a friendly man.

Now the Black faction has been in the majority only about half the time, mostly, I believe, in union labor cases in which they have rewritten the anti-trust law and greatly expanded the immunity of unions.

In other cases the Stone-Roberts-Frankfurter group, representing what might be called the "legal front" of the court, frequently has been joined by Justices Reed and Jackson to make a majority of five against the Black group.

If Mr. Truman chooses as Roberts' successor anyone who will join the Black group, the court may be gone for the next 10 to 20 years.

If he appoints another Reed or Jackson, the present deplorable predicament of the highest tribunal will be still further complicated. If he tries to get another Stone or Roberts he will, at best, be able to keep the court bewildering.

BUFFALO, W. Va.—(P)—The citizens of this town (pop. 338) apparently are satisfied with the present mayor, recorder and five councilmen.

Not a single voter appeared at the polls in yesterday's biennial election, not even the officials who prepared the ballots which were blank because there were no announced candidates.

The state attorney general said the present administration must carry on until the next regular election in June, 1947.

Advertisement for Dixon Doughboys. Text: "Doughboys Want To Get Home and This Proves It."

By Don Whitehead (Subbing for Kenneth L. Dixon) FRANKFURT ON MAIN, Germany—(P)—The bulk of the once great wehrmacht now held prisoner in the American zone of occupied Germany is to be demobilized and returned to civilian status before winter. The army is filtering German manpower back into industry and agriculture after screening out SS troops, nazis, war criminals and other suspects. The primary task of disarmament—separating the soldier from his weapons—is has been completed and now the principal job is to get members of the defeated army back to their homes to pick up peaceful pursuits. Priority is given coal miners, agricultural and transportation workers and former employees of key industries which must be revived. Second priority is given to women, third to men over 50 years of age and fourth to non-Germans forced to become part of the wehrmacht. Soon there will be a general discharge of prisoners without regard to those categories, but the discharge rate will be based on the ability of areas to absorb manpower and general labor needs. "So far," a member of the US group control council said, "these discharged soldiers have been very docile and easy to handle. There has been no trouble with them and no serious incident." This is probably due to the careful method employed. Since military government officials are in close touch with local situations they are able to determine whether more or less manpower is needed in any given area. No policy has been announced on whether discharged troops whose homes are in Russian, British or French zones are to be returned. This is a matter for the allied control council in Berlin.

Advertisement for "IT SEEMS TO ME". Text: "IT SEEMS TO ME".

(Continued from page 1) in two. That march, as is well known, only made the south more bitter against the north. After living for 84 years under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy, the last 80 of which was only a symbolism, the people of Dade county voted on July 4th last to rescind their proclamation of secession and rejoin the United States. Vicksburg, Miss., likewise made the last July 4th historic by holding a celebration on that date, unfurling the Stars and Stripes and having a "dam Yankee" Maj. Gen. Edward H. Brooks of New Hampshire, for speaker. That was the first July 4th celebration since General Pemberton surrendered that city to the union army under General Grant on July 4, 1863. It has been a date of shame ever since. In this war so many northern soldiers have been trained in Mississippi and so intertwined are the loyalties to a common cause that Vicksburg finally surrendered again. It would be a mistake to conclude that only ashes remain of the hates and the hopes of the old south. Senators Bilbo and Eastland of Mississippi put on recently in the senate, in their opposition to the FEPC appropriation, a demonstration of bitter race prejudice, which shows one has only to probe in the ashes to find embers still alive. There remains a large body of opinion in the south which, while accepting the verdict of the Civil War, adheres to old attitudes on such a subject as race relations. "White supremacy" and "protection of the white womanhood of the south" are still slogans to rouse the fighting blood of many a southerner. Steadily though, the spirit of unity spreads, and steadily the basic precepts of democracy: liberty and equality before the law, gain recognition. Dade county and Vicksburg are tokens of a desire to join with the remainder of the United States to work out our common destiny.

## Gloria Swanson Would Get Rid Of Fifth Husband

NEW YORK, July 9—(P)—Gloria Swanson, stage and screen actress, today filed suit for separation from her fifth husband, William N. Davey.

In supreme court, Miss Swanson asked for \$1,000 a week temporary alimony and \$25,000 for her counsel. She was married to the 52-year-old Californian in Union City, N. J., last January 29.

Previously, Miss Swanson had been married to screen actor Wallace Beery, Herbert Somborn, the Marquis de la Falaise de la Courdraye and Michael Farmer.

## Fires Raging on Vancouver Island; Forests Closed

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 9—(CP)—All forested areas on Vancouver island and British Columbia's lower mainland were ordered closed to logging operations and the public today because of forest fires still raging in five areas on the island.

The ban, announced in Victoria by Lands Minister E. T. Kenney, is effective at midnight and will mean an enforced holiday for some 8,000 men in logging camps. Operations will remain closed until the extreme fire hazard now prevalent along the B. C. coastal region has eased. An estimated 1,500 loggers will be engaged in fire-fighting.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Have report from Hon. Sp—It's evident he study U. S. army secrets too long—want to know how many points ER need for discharge!"

Advertisement for "THE WATCH THAT Times the Stars". Text: "THE WATCH THAT Times the Stars". Includes a photo of a man and a watch.