

# 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.

## Soldier Assistance

A clear-cut statement of policy in regard to soldier labor is outlined in a statement from the army ground forces replacement depot number 4 at Camp Adair, and it is herein presented in the belief that the statement answers many questions which have arisen in connection with such work:

"Numerous requests are continually being made to headquarters, army ground forces replacement depot No. 4, Camp Adair, for that installation to furnish soldiers to harvest crops and work in canneries in this area. In order to make the maximum number of soldier workers available, it is standard depot policy for all soldiers going on pass or furlough to be informed that there is a serious shortage of farm and cannery labor and to be told where to apply for this work if they desire employment during their pass or furlough period. In addition, all depot personnel are informed regularly that such employment is available to them during their off-duty time on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Sunday. Again, soldiers who are scheduled to be separated from the service in the near future will be given special furloughs pending their discharge, provided their services are not needed in their organizations, and these men, informed of local employment opportunities in the same way as those being given regular furloughs, may elect to work if they so desire.

"In connection with the availability of men on regular furlough to work, it should be explained, however, that the average soldier stationed at army ground forces replacement depot No. 4 receives only two furloughs a year, each one giving him 10 days plus additional travel time to and from his home, and that such furloughs are for the general purpose of furnishing him with the opportunity of visiting his family and taking recreation, although the soldier may, of course, use his time in any way he sees fit. Under these circumstances, most soldiers elect to take advantage of the chance to visit their homes, rather than work.

"It must be borne in mind, too, that the assigned military mission of army ground forces replacement depot No. 4 is to process and train replacements to be sent overseas to the occupation forces, and that, although it is the firm desire of that installation to aid in supplying military labor for local farms and canneries, soldier laborers can only be obtained on a volunteer basis for work during their off-duty and furlough time, since no authority exists which would permit their diversion from essential processing and training tasks or their delay in departure for overseas for the purpose of taking civilian employment. It is obvious that military personnel with definite and necessary work to do cannot be made available for the performance of non-military tasks under contract, as can prisoners of war.

"In this last connection it might be pointed out that there are currently 1096 German prisoners of war from Camp Adair at work harvesting crops and that some 500 additional prisoners from another station are now picking hops in the Independence area—a total of 1596 prisoner laborers made available by military authorities to help meet local farming labor needs."

## Bridges—American

Opinions will vary as to how heartily Harry Bridges should be welcomed into the fold of naturalized Americans, but we can agree with his statement in the naturalization court at San Francisco:

"I believe I have had more opportunity and more reason to appreciate the fact that being an American citizen is a priceless possession—than most applicants."

Bridges said his acceptance was the culmination of a 17-year attempt at American citizenship. That may be, although it is well known that he did not follow through with his initial filing of papers to that end. But there may be reasons outside of citizenship which motivated his delay, and anyway those years are past. Bridges, the Australian longshoreman who rose to labor eminence with his vigorous leadership of the San Francisco strike in 1934, can now be called an American.

He should be proud of it, and during the war years there has been no evidence to indicate that he would be otherwise. If in more peaceful years he comes anywhere near as close to coordinating the efforts of employes and employers as he did in times of national stress, he will earn a better name than he has had.

## Editorial Comment

### AN EXPANDING INDUSTRY

One industry that is certain to show tremendous expansion in the immediate future is the production of frozen food.

In the Willamette valley huge warehouses and freezing plants are being erected, in addition to substantial installations already operating. Around Salem literally hundreds of acres of snap beans, corn and other vegetables were sown this year for freezing. The unusual sight of 50 or 60 acres of carefully tended pole beans—in one field—may be observed in Polk county.

In The Dalles a considerable tonnage of apricots was frozen this year and the Columbia Cooperative growers, in their new plant, will have frozen close to 100 tons of peaches by the time the season closes.

Incidentally, the availability of such a means for processing local peaches is proving of great value to growers this year. Due to the unusually dry season many small peaches were harvested. Size is not important, when fruit pulp is produced and frozen. Otherwise, there would not have been a profitable market for much of this fruit.

No one expects the frozen-food industry to drive canneries out of the field, but no longer is there any question that it will play an increasingly important part in our economy. One company now is making plans to freeze tropical fruits and other unusual types of food, and ship them by air to the United States. Even before the war one could obtain freshly frozen seafood from the Atlantic coast, in Pacific coast markets. Expansion may be expected in this and other lines. —The Dalles Chronicle.

Bridges, subject of two prolonged deportation hearings which at one time all but led him to an outbound ship, for years claimed organized persecution on the part of anti-union employers. They in turn contended he was a rabble-rousing communist and, to say the least, put nothing in the way of his deportation. But some of them, even so, admitted to a slight admiration for the \$75-a-week chief of the ILWU who said he kept off-color company for the sake of the men he represented but denied the charge of subversive affiliation.

Bridges is an haranguer of top note—in 1939 he insisted if certain concessions weren't granted his union it would cease to exist as a strong entity within 60 days. But there have been few instances of anyone claiming that he didn't keep his word.

American citizenship and the reasonableness of approaching middle age may yet make Harry Bridges an acceptable successor to some of the sincere labor leaders of the past. A democratic nation has given him his chance.

It will be a happy day when the world sees the like again of John McCormack. The humble Irishman, whose tenor voice brought him wealth via opera, concert, movies, record and radio, has been missed since his retirement seven years ago. Now he is dead, but the memory of his golden songs and his shy philanthropy will live a long, long time.

The headlines say Tojo is in disgrace for his sloppy attempt at suicide. It's a shame the Japanese couldn't recognize the deficiencies in the man until after he tried to bow out.

## Interpreting The War News

By JAMES D. WHITE  
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—(AP)—Dispatches from China were late today, because in victory the Chinese were celebrating the 14th anniversary of the Mukden incident.

Chinese spirit ran particularly high in Shanghai, where General Ho Ying-chin, chief of staff to the generalissimo, declared the entire city back under Chinese sovereignty. There is no more international settlement, no French concession, no special status for foreigners. Shanghai is Chinese.

A century ago the British forced the Chinese to grant trading rights in a concession on the mud banks of the Whangpoo river, and other powers claimed similar privileges. Shanghai was little more than a weed patch, but under foreign domination it grew into one of the world's busiest ports, funneling goods to and from the interior of China.

Today Chinese troops patrol the former French concession. The new Chinese municipal government is lodged in the quarters built by the governing body of the international settlement.

Subject to Chinese law and police authority for the first time in their lives are several thousand British and French, and several hundred Americans. They are the merchants, missionaries, teachers and others who failed to get away before the Japanese took over. Many who got away expect to return.

No Longer Have Protection  
Since the abolition of extra territorial status they no longer have the protection of their own consular courts in legal disputes.

Thus in Shanghai, Chinese administrators will meet their first test as authorities of a great power in the post-war world. As trade revives the foreigners in their midst will be paying Chinese taxes—personal and corporate—and if an American's automobile runs down a Chinese in the crowded street he will face prosecution in a Chinese court, not an American court.

If foreigners do not receive justice, there will be trouble. Some of them, especially old timers used to the old days when a Chinese policeman couldn't touch you, will be very hard to please.

But it can be assumed that the Chinese will make serious efforts to deal fairly with foreigners—if for no other reason than because the revival of trade in Shanghai is one big key to China's recovery from the war.

For some time, with American advice, the Chinese have been working over their legal code as it applies to foreigners, trying to ring it more into line with western practice.

Going to Run Own Show  
But they made it clear they are going to run their own show, especially in Shanghai which has been the symbol of foreign domination. General Ho emphasized that Chinese law would be the only law in Shanghai, with no special privileges for anyone. Chinese military headquarters are established in the Cathay hotel, swankiest of the British hotels in the settlement. A British newspaper, the Shanghai Times, was closed down today after its British editor had reopened it as soon as he was released from Japanese internment.

At the same time the Chinese are preparing to hand back public utilities to their original American and British owners. The Japanese had taken them over.

The Chinese know they are back in Shanghai only because American transports flew them in. Their goodwill toward Americans appears in contrast to the measures taken regarding the British. Tempers to Be Tried

But the Chinese also are conscious that the western powers gave up extraterritoriality only after Japanese conquest had wiped out in actuality. And they may remember, too, that the Japanese, in an empty but highly valuable propaganda gesture, went through the motions of giving up their own extraterritoriality before America and Britain got around to it.

Until Shanghai gets shaken down again as a big operating port and its communications to the interior are reopened, things are likely to be confused as the Chinese reassert authority over an area which has done as it pleased for a hundred years. Tempers on all sides are sure to be tried, until the great port emerges from the past and takes its place in the post-war present.



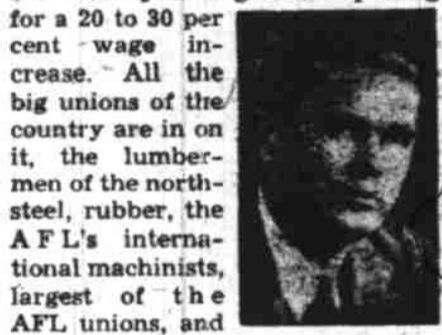
A Nation Acclaims Him

## News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—This is it—the post-war showdown of the new power of the unions. Behind the initial strides bestirring in Detroit and spreading through the country is a general uprising for a 20 to 30 per cent wage increase. All the big unions of the country are in on it, the lumbermen of the north-steel, rubber, the AFL's international machinists, largest of the AFL unions, and even the moderate well-run railroad brotherhoods. The CIO auto workers and radicals are simply front-running for a cleverly-planned and well-financed campaign of all unionization to up the take. AFL's mild, William Green, for instance, told the Dubinsky garment workers he thought all labor should have just about this proposed wage advance.



Paul Mallon

Truman Not Informed  
Strange as it may sound in an inflation-scared administration, high official backing has heightened the national dilemma—but not backing by Mr. Truman. My inside information shows conclusively the president, while favorable in general to a high-wage high-price policy, knew little of the developing ins and outs of this situation.

He certainly did not know inside, or out, to encourage it. His director of economic stabilization, William H. Davis, however, held an unfortunate off-the-record press conference about two weeks back, which was practically an invitation to the unions to demand even a greater increase. While he did not permit direct quotation, the press unanimously reported he thought wages could be increased 50 per cent "without increasing the price of manufactured goods." Nearly everyone spoofed this incredible assertion as petty political poppycock, except the union leaders, who seized it as a handy handle.

"That much is known. If Mr. Truman wants all the facts about sub-rosa troublemaking, he should call each member of the war labor board on the carpet and ask if he has talked lately to union leaders, advising them that now is the time to go after wage increases.

The board has become a helpless but hopeless nonentity. Its powers are doubtful. New labor secretary Schwellenbach has been sending no cases to it, and his disregard of it has become almost an established official position. The board in turn decided to consider nothing, except upon request of both employers and employes, which limited its power in a situation such as is arising, to practically zero.

Before these developments, the unions particularly the radicals, had been campaigning exclusively on the unemployment line. All their propaganda focused upon getting legislation from congress. It is true, the campaign was not proceeding satisfactorily and failed to generate much public enthusiasm, although Mr. Truman was behind it. The sudden switch back to the line of wage increases, strikes and shorter hours (the miners, John L. Lewis is especially hitting at his latter theme for his wage increases) caught the administration with its shoes off. Schwellenbach, for days after the start, was unable to move.

Publicity Excellent  
His initial publicity on assuming his post had been better than excellent. Indeed, Mr. Truman, himself, got off to a good start with the unions. Neither is popular or unpopular among the general run of union leadership, but both are favorably regarded.

Schwellenbach had planned a general industrial-labor national conference to meet the strike-wage-price condition everyone knew would arise eventually from the peace. It was to have been held two weeks ago under prodigious from republican senator Vandenberg. The latest talk heard around the labor department is that hopes are held for such a convention in November, by which time the fires now visible may be in full blaze.

The only excuse I can find for the delay is that the labor leaders wanted to get some free rides to Europe this month. They passed word around they were going over to "line up the communists." Tart observers suspected a "with" had been omitted before the word "communists," and all agreed there was a grave question of who would line up whom, and whether

the line would be prone or erect. At any rate, Hillman, Meany, et al are all over there, and the labor-management conference is an unfulfilled hope they caused to be delayed.

Piecemeal Campaign  
Yet the developing strike situation plainly shows this is not a condition to be settled by one plant, or even one industry. The unions are tactically presenting their campaign piecemeal plant by plant, and no doubt are planning settlements on that basis, but the points raised are national in inflationary import, as well as all other phases (employment, prices, production, etc.)

The labor-management conference had high on its unofficial agenda the question whether there should be another federal labor board (CIO wants it). Its basic hope was to find a common mechanism for dealing without strikes which flaunt the public interest and do great injury to the nation.

Whether Messrs. Truman and Schwellenbach will move along this obvious line, or choose another course such as calling the union leaders into conference with them, I have not yet heard. It is their whirlwind, their first, and certainly the biggest labor has generated since the sitdown strike.

The CIVILIZATION OF THE RENAISSANCE IN ITALY, by Jacob Burckhardt (Phaidon Press; \$2.50).

Italy has become a unified nation when this classic study of her people, "first-born among the sons of modern Europe," was published in Switzerland in 1860 by a little known Basle professor. And though this book did not establish the author's reputation, it will keep it alive as long as our civilization and culture retain the Renaissance's deep imprint.

Scholarship alone would not have made this so enduring. Burckhardt's other qualifications are a profound insight into the dynamic character of the Renaissance, a great sympathy for the giants of men and women who peopled the city states and a rich, dignified yet animated prose. Furthermore, in one elementary respect he succeeds where most other historians of this period, from Danie to Michelangelo, have failed: he draws the outlines clearly, instead of parading his erudition in a welter of details.

It makes exciting reading, too, even in comparison with the gory war news with which the press has been filled for six years. The age which produced great art, architecture and writing let great quantities of blood, and in all modern times man has rarely been so energetic, so wilful, so individual and so fascinating. The untrammelled passions which characterized that epoch boil hot on Burckhardt's pages.

There are innumerable observations which have or seem to have an unexpected relevance to our day. There's room to quote one, of special pertinence to us in democracies who think the undemocratic peoples are thwarted: "Political impotence does not hinder the different tendencies and manifestations of private life from thriving in the fullest vigor and variety."

The text is supplemented helpfully by 100 photographs of buildings, paintings and sculpture illustrative of the age and accompanied by notes by Ludwig Goldscheider, who also writes the foreword. The translator is S. G. C. Middlemore.

In a Roman house, the central room, or atrium, contained the hearth and a hole was cut in the roof to let out the smoke.

HONOLULU—(P)—Step right this way, ladeez and gentlemen. Step right this way. It's free. Not one penny will it cost you to look at probably the only American soldiers in this part of the Pacific who are not counting their discharge points, do not expect to go home soon and are actually comparatively happy about the whole business.

Furthermore—that's right, sergeant, step right up close and stare at the m—furthermore they're not asking "when do we go home?"

If you listen closely you can hear what they're asking. It's "Where are we headed for?"

Curious Sight  
Don't be bashful, folks. Go right ahead and ask questions. It's a strange and curious sight to see men such as these.

Why don't they care about points? Well brother, it's because they don't have any to speak of.

Why don't they expect to go home soon? Well, mostly because they just came from there.

Any why aren't they having hysterics in barracks about this business? Well, bud, they think it's only fair that they do their share over here and let the battle-weary boys go home.

Teen-age Eager  
You see, they're teen-age, pink-checked, eager replacements who are awaiting occupational reassignments here at the 13th replacement depot. They just got out this far and pretty soon they'll be shipped on somewhere else in the Pacific to take over a peacetime policing job.

Most of them are kids who got caught in 18-year old inductions six months or less ago. Few of them are bitter about being stuck with a long stretch in the Pacific, now that the war is over and other people are going home. Mostly, they just feel (not without reason) that they're mighty lucky the shooting stopped before they started.

"Points?" asks Pvt. Dill Ruffini, 19, of Jamaica, N.Y. Then he nods and grins. "Oo yes, points. I've got five. I guess we will put in a year or two, do our share and then get out of it—I hope."

They Aren't Nervous  
Pvt. Roland L. Ott, another 19-year-old five-pointer, from Albion, Mich., explains why he and his buddies aren't nervous about their plight:

"It's only fair that we young fellows relieve the veterans. There should be more than



enough of us to send every man with a year's overseas duty home. It wouldn't be decent if we thought we shouldn't do the policing.

Besides that, with the feuding over now it may not be so bad according to Pvt. James Metcal, 18, from Philadelphia. His seven (count 'em) points should entitle him to a respectful audience in this gang:

"For us younger fellows the occupation will be a chance to travel and see lots of interesting things, and have some unusual experiences—all mighty educational."

Education Worry  
That education business does trouble some of the boys, such as soft-spoken Michael Neiss, 19, from Bronx, N.Y., who admits that by the time he gets back to college he already could have had his degree in engineering.

However, Neiss is taking some armed forces institute courses in the meantime and thinks "we are fortunate our education was just interrupted, not cancelled entirely, like some."

Several of the youngsters strongly favor keeping alive the same induction dog that just bit them—drafting of 18-year olds. Five-point Francis Dee Olsen, 18, from Moline, Ill., thinks that way:

"They should continue to draft 18-year olds, at least until a volunteer regular army is capable of handling the occupation."

Not All Are Young  
Not all the newcomers are that young eager. Here and there you encounter one like gray-haired Pvt. Edwin L. Sutton, 36, of Camden, N.J., a married man who has two kids, and for three years was deferred as essential because he was a railroad brakeman.

"Then last March," he relates ruefully, "the draft board had to fill its quota and there were very few men left, so here I am—with the emergency all over."

But most of the youngsters in this strange squad of soldiers take much the same attitude as Robert Erickson, six-point private from Macomb, Ill., who's sort of looking forward to a year or so in Japan.

"Besides," he says, "we can help a little after all those other guys who have done so much."

That's all folks. Keep moving. After all this is only a sideshow. Under the big top you'll find thousands of veteran soldiers, sailors and marines still joining their voices in that old battle-weary ballad entitled: "We want to go home."

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary of the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches, will be the speaker at an open meeting of the Salem Ministerial Association at 8 p.m. tonight at the First Baptist church. Prior to the meeting, he will be the guest of the ministers at a dinner meeting.

Dr. Haynes was the first negro to graduate from the New York school of social work and is considered one of the nation's foremost authorities on race relations.

VISITORS HERE  
EAST SALEM—Mr. and Mrs. John Woodburn of East Turner road drove to Seattle on Saturday to spend the weekend at the home of their son, Harold and family.

## The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

IT SEEMS TO ME  
(Continued from page 1)

electric goods, and such heavy industries as manufacture of locomotives and rail passenger cars.

It is also noted as a publishing center—the Curtis Publishing co., publishers of Saturday Evening Post and Ladies Home Journal. According to report, Curtis is preparing to add to its magazine list and to print "pocket-books" now popular with the reading public.

I visited a friend who has an executive position with Cuneo Eastern Press. This printing establishment is devoted chiefly to magazine and catalog publication. It prints Life and Time magazines, also Good House-keeping and Cosmopolitan magazines. I saw presses turning and sections of Life magazine, also collating, stitching and trimming, all by machinery.

The mechanics of Time publication is interesting. Copy is received by teleprinters from the editorial offices in New York. A tape is punched which feeds into teletypesetters attached to linotypes. In the makeup department, everything is standardized so page forms can be speedily filled out, proofed, then sent to the foundry for making of electro plates. The printing is done on rotary magazine presses, except the cover, which is done on flatbed presses because of the color combinations required.

The timing has to be very close. Copy starts flowing in at 1 p.m. on Monday. By 12 noon Tuesday finished copies are coming out in the mailing room. In case of important news breaks, presses are stopped and forms changed as with a newspaper. Also, if news of major importance is pending the issue may be held up for some hours.

Time is also printed at the Donnelly plant in Chicago and in a plant in Los Angeles. Foreign editions are printed by offset process and sent by plane to other countries.

Complaint here was the same as elsewhere in the printing industry—lack of competent help and of paper. Removal of (magazine paper) rationing does not make any more paper—it merely makes paper a bacon-bent!

In a Roman house, the central room, or atrium, contained the hearth and a hole was cut in the roof to let out the smoke.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



Wish to know if surrender terms also prevent Non-Nippon industry? —Lichty

**RUGGEDLY CASED, SMART, DEPENDABLE**

# Watches

Budget Terms.

New Shipment of Watches. Many Styles. Both Ladies' and Men's.

STEVENS & SON

330 Court Street