

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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At Ike's Headquarters

A very intimate view of the war in its fighting is being furnished in the personal diary of Capt. Harry C. Butcher, USNR, who was on the personal staff of General Eisenhower. It is appearing serially in the Saturday Evening Post and properly rates as one of the journalistic scoops of the season. Center of the story always is General Ike, who was definitely a hero as well as friend to his aide, but shuttling back and forth across the tiny stage of GHQ are the great and the near-great: Patton, whom Ike sometimes had to dress down severely, Churchill (PM in the narrative), Roosevelt, Marshall, Alexander, Tedder.

The current installment explains the detachment of Gen. Terry Allen from command of the First division during the Sicilian campaign. It may be recalled that he came after that to Camp Adair and took command of the 104th division after General Cook was promoted to command of the 12th army corps. No explanation was given as to why he was shifted. Butcher's diary clears it up thus:

Maj. Gen. Terry Allen, commander of the First division, and Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, his assistant, have been relieved by Patton, confirmed by Ike. The former for "war weariness," and to be returned to America under our rotation policy without discredit. There he could rest and take another division, as he's an excellent commander. His men love him. General Roosevelt had proved to be a gallant leader of inexperienced troops. He is battle-wise and extremely courageous. Like-wise he has "had it." The First division has been in more fighting than any other outfit in this operation.

Allen and Roosevelt had simply worn themselves out in the strenuous campaign. Allen took the 104th division and led it in the hard campaigns of Belgium and the Rhine, with great credit. Roosevelt was tired, too, and later his heart simply quit on him in the battle of France.

Of greater significance is the revelation by Butcher of the conflict of opinion respecting the Italian campaign. This was pushed on the insistence of the British, notably Churchill, who had a terrible fear of failure and of excessive cost on a cross-channel invasion of France. The Statesman was very skeptical of the wisdom of trying to push the invasion up the spiny backbone of Italy, above Naples or Rome; and is still of the same opinion. Military critics may conclude that the Italian campaign after the toe of the boot was cleared was too costly a diversion, even if it did pin down large numbers of German troops.

The following is Butcher's observation after the Italian campaign had been launched with landings at Salerno:

The whole Italian campaign has been complicated by the conflicting desires of America and Britain. The former does not want to be committed too strongly in Italy, for fear of diminishing the strength and scope of OVERLORD (invasion of France). Britain has only reluctantly acceded to OVERLORD, but really has its heart in the Mediterranean, and therefore prefers to go all out in Italy and thence at the so-called "soft under-belly."

Official reports and communiques form the basis of historical studies, but they must be supplemented by personal memoranda, journals and comments. Writing such as the Butcher diary is not only interesting but important as source material.

A woman at Amity has a collection of 30,000 buttons. That's too many. Think of sorting through that many buttons to find one to match.

Editorial Comment

TAX COLLECTOR

A letter to the editor published in The Oregonian urging support for county manager government, for which provision is now made in the laws of the state, discusses the duties of county officers as they are now assigned, suggesting that they could be more logically distributed. One statement in particular invites comment. The correspondent, a Mr. James H. Anderson, only state where the sheriff is also the tax collector—a system dating back to the sheriff of Nottingham. This is an accountant's job which should be handled by the treasurer instead of going through two offices.

The critic hits close to the truth in his comment on the antiquity of the system. In old England the reeve was a combination bailiff, administrative officer and collector of food rents and dues from the dependents on the lord's estate. It was his duty to preserve order and to see to it that others performed the services required of them. The shire reeve (softened and combined to "sheriff"), was an officer of the king, but performed much the same tasks, although on a larger scale. He might also at times exercise certain judicial powers. He had far more authority, it is true, than the modern sheriff or, for the matter of that, than any county manager of these latter days, but the modifications of his functions to those of an Oregon sheriff only aid in tracing the evolution of the office from the times of the Plantagenets.

But, while the Oregon system may date back to the sheriff of Nottingham, as The Oregonian's correspondent has remarked, it has not descended in an unbroken line. For two brief years county treasurers in Oregon were tax collectors. The change was made by legislative act in 1913, amending Sec. 3667 of Lord's Oregon Laws to read, "Except as otherwise provided by law, the county treasurer of each county shall be the tax collector thereof."

The provision referred to was, "The sheriff of each county shall be the collector of delinquent taxes thereof."

Then the 1915 legislature came along and switched the deal, repealing the change enacted by the previous session in a bill providing for bonding the sheriff and specifically stating that, "The sheriff of each county shall be the tax collector thereof."

It's been that way ever since.—Bend Bulletin.

Dairymen's Worries

Oregon dairymen, who have been meeting in Salem this week, seem to have a good many worries on their mind. This is not unusual; and as is usually the case, the worries are not over the present but over what may happen in the future. Again as usual, the chief cause of the worry is the price of butter, which is the sort of keystone of the arch of the dairy price structure.

What dairymen fear is that they will fall between two government stools: withdrawal of subsidies and refusal to increase the price of the product. So the convention adopted resolutions asking removal of subsidies but at the same time a compensating increase in prices. The request seems reasonable, but already two government authorities are at loggerheads on the proposal. Secretary of Agriculture Anderson wants to cancel the subsidies and proposes price increases up to 18c a pound on butter to stimulate increase in production to meet demand. Chester Bowles, director of OPA, resists a price increase.

A price increase of 18c a pound would stir up the consumers but at the same time people need butter and want much more than they are able now to find in the markets. Should the controversy come down to political influence—and farming for years has been involved in politics—we may be sure the dairy interests will be vocal enough to make themselves heard.

Dairying is a tough grind; but over the years it has been quite consistently profitable. Dairy products are still going to be in heavy demand, and the people will have to pay enough to insure a continued supply. Milk producers need to be alert to shifts in economics and politics; but they need not yield to pessimism.

Paperless Seattle citizens now are also business. The employees of the city-owned transit system have quit work in dispute over wages. The old "Seattle spirit" seems to be breaking out in new places.

Interpreting The Day's News

By James D. White
Associated Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—(P)—China is preparing to rewrite a paragraph of history—with United Nations help and American bulldozers.

AP Correspondent Richard Cushing reports from Shanghai that the Chinese have decided to put the Yantze River back into its 1938 channel.

To glimpse the greatness of this task—and the human misery it seeks to relieve—imagine the entire southeastern part of the United States as a vast level flood plain where the Mississippi river could wander at will unless someone controlled it. Imagine that in 1938 the Germans had landed in Florida and marched northward. Stretch your imagination a little further and visualize army engineers blowing up the Mississippi levees near Cairo, Ill., to hamper the enemy advance, causing the Father of Waters to find a new course down through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and reaching the sea somewhere near Savannah, Ga.

That is roughly what the Chinese did in 1938 when—to stop a Japanese advance—they cut the dikes of "China's sorrow" near Kaifeng in Honan province. This allowed the Yellow river to rush down over the plain and find a new course to the sea, hundreds of miles away from where it had been flowing.

It covered county after county, swelling the little rivers it tried to replace, and flooding disastrously every year. Its shallow new course led it "across" the Grand canal and it came perilously near to joining the great Yangtze itself.

So the Chinese propose now to put it back in place, and the job is part of the Chinese relief and rehabilitation administration's program to control floods and make jobs for the hungry at the same time.

Cushing reports that CRRA is ready to spend the equivalent of \$45,000,000 in repairing the great two-mile dike breach near Kaifeng. The United Nations relief and rehabilitation will contribute supplies valued at \$5,000,000 in the form of bulldozers, steam shovels, dredges and food for an estimated 100,000 laborers.

To Occupy Two Flood Seasons
The work will occupy two non-flood seasons within the next 18 months.

Dike-building and repair is old stuff along the Yellow river, which has changed its course dozens of times within recorded history.

This is because it carries great loads of soil down from China's bare hills, and when the level plain slows its current this soil settles on the stream bed.

For thousands of years the Chinese have carried dirt in baskets to build up the dikes to contain the water, which each year rises still higher because its bed is raised by silting. In some places, notably along the stretch where the great break is, the stream thus runs as much as 40 feet above the surrounding plain.

Chinese engineers estimate that it will thus be necessary to go over the entire length of the river along its old course from the break to the sea, to make sure that once the Yellow river "goes home" it will stay there.

"Home" is a channel which the river followed from the middle of the last century until the desperate Chinese army altered the history of their war against Japan by diverting it in the path of a mechanized advance.

The cost in flood, famine and human sufferings remains to be accurately assessed. But throughout the war the river's new course provided a frontier which the Japanese never crossed in force until the very last.

Then it was too late.



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The Rooting Section

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

PASSAGE TO GLORY: JOHN LEDYARD'S AMERICA, by Helen Augur (Doubleday, \$3).

An intrepid, adventurous American, one of the best our land has produced yet one unsung in any full-length biography since Jared Sparks' almost a century ago, is the subject of this absorbing book.

For his actual accomplishments, history could well, and too frequently does, omit even the name of Ledyard; he was a man forever setting out for a goal he forever failed to reach. But he was fired by measureless aspirations; it's easy to read into his life a strange career, which began in a little New England town in 1751 and ended in Cairo in 1789, the most dazzling portents of a vast transcontinental U.S.

Born into a family of considerable means, he was disinherited inexplicably. He lived with relatives, went to Dartmouth, made his famous flight down the Connecticut in a canoe.

In some way he got to England, signed up with Capt. James Cook for a "scientific" expedition into the Pacific, was the first American to land on our west coast.

America's future lay westward, he believed, and he wanted wealthy countrymen to risk some of their ships in the fur trade between the far north-west and China. Robert Morris supported his project, then abandoned it. Other chances to ship around Cape Horn fell through.

In France he interested John Paul Jones in a voyage, but the captain, too, backed water. With the approval and assistance of Jefferson and some French and English sponsors, he embarked on the fantastic plan of circumambulating the globe and coming home across the continent from the Pacific, but he got no farther than Yakutat.

His significance, Miss Augur suggests persuasively, is that he helped to change Jefferson from a contented physiocrat to an ardent expansionist. In Ledyard she spies the germs of the Louisiana Purchase; she claims with ardor and eloquence and subtlety that Ledyard rode in spirit with the very first of the ships

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued From Page 1)

were started with seven traveling buses to tour the training camps of the United States. The call for entertainment was increased when victory put an end to fighting. Immediately after V-E day the army called for 100 camp show units to be at work in ETO by July 15th. And after V-J day, demand was made for 86 additional units for the Pacific.

The entertainment provided covered the whole gamut of interest. There were popular plays like "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Three Men on a Horse," "The Man Who Came to Dinner," and musical extravaganzas like "Oklahoma." There were variety acts from the vaudeville stage, cartoonists, musicians, acrobats, magicians, dancers, ventriloquists—the country was combed for people who could entertain service men and women.

The trouper found it a strenuous life. They traveled by every means of transport: airplane, ship, railroad train, jeep, truck. They had to put on as many performances a day as could be crowded in. They slept in pup tents, barracks and houses and hotels; did their laundry wherever they could find water and time together; ate at army mess.

The camp shows are continuing, serving now the men overseas and at army posts in this country and in the hospitals. The "hospital circuit" tours the various army and navy hospitals to bring cheer to men recuperating from wounds or illness. One feature that has proven of great value is the sketching service. Some 170 illustrators and painters were engaged to visit hospitals and make sketches of the men. This had a wonderful

that opened up our profitable China trade.

This is the best kind of biography, well written and on a fresh subject.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"We haven't got materials to build yet—but the office is terribly busy constructing miles of dotted lines, preparing for customers!"

Police Official Would Change 'Juvenile' to Adult Delinquency

Pointing out that crime was one of the nation's "biggest businesses" and predicting a post-war crime wave George A. Kanz, director of the bureau of identification and investigation for the state police, told the Salem Board of Realtors Friday that more should be done to prevent crime than to punish criminals.

Speaking at the board's weekly noon luncheon at the Marion

hotel, the former warden of Walla Walla state prison, and ex-deputy sheriff in Walla Walla and Pendleton, stated that the term "juvenile delinquency" should be changed to "adult or parental delinquency." He attributed the majority of delinquent children to broken homes.

"Supervised play and activities for youngsters plus parental co-operation are two great preventative of crime," Kanz asserted. He paid particular tribute to the Boy Scouts of America, saying that few former scouts are to be found in criminal files.

Trend Lower Here

In answer to questions, Kanz indicated that crime was on the increase, but noted that lawlessness in the Pacific Northwest was, as a whole, somewhat less than in most other sections of the nation. Asserting that his office received 25,000 fingerprint cards in 1945 as against 15,000 in 1941, he showed that 50 per cent of the total number of cards received in the last few years were on youths between the ages of 15 and 23.

Courses Urged

Regular college courses in criminology and penology which would send a better-equipped and more intelligent type of people into our law enforcement agencies are greatly desired, the speaker said. Recent tendencies seem to indicate that law officers are now hired for what they carry under their hats rather than for what they pack in their holsters, he added.

Salem Lodge to Visit Portland Initiation Rites

A large representation from the Salem council of the Knights of Columbus will attend an initiation ceremony of the Portland council at Cathedral hall in Portland Sunday, January 13, while several members will take part in the annual state officers of the Knights meeting Sunday morning at the council club-room in the Gordon building, 409 SW Stark st.

While member Knights are present at the initiation in the afternoon, a social party for their ladies will be held at the club rooms. In the evening a banquet will be served all Knights of Columbus, new members and their ladies.

The day's program will commence with Mass and Communion at 9:30 a.m. at St. Joseph's Catholic church, 15th and Couch streets, which will be followed by a breakfast for all members at the Mallory hotel, 15th and Yamhill streets.

Conferring of the three degrees on the initiates will begin at 12:30 at Cathedral hall.

The state officers' meeting starts at 10 o'clock at which time a place and date will be fixed for the annual convention, usually held in May. Members from the Salem council who will be present at the meeting are William LaRoche, district deputy; A. L. Elvin, state insurance agent, and Fred A. Rupp, Grand Knight of the Salem council.

South Santiam Road Open to Traffic Friday

The South Santiam highway, closed late Wednesday because of a slide, was open to traffic Friday, R. H. Baldock, state highway engineer, announced.

The McKenzie Pass highway also was open to one way traffic at Blue river bridge.

All roads in Washington county were reported hazardous because of ice.

Government Camp—Clear with a total of 53 inches of snow. Packed snow and ice throughout the district. One inch new snow.

Santiam Junction—One way traffic between Oakridge and the summit.

Klamath Falls—All roads in good condition and sanded.

Portland—High fog. All main highways in Washington county a glare of ice. Should clear up as temperature rises.

Eugene—Frosty and fog.

Medford—Heavy fog and freezing.

Astoria—High fog. Frosty and sanding operations in progress. Columbia river highway closed at east city limits with detour through Tongue Point naval base. One way traffic at milepost 42.4 in vicinity of Manzanita on Nehalem secondary highway. One way traffic at slide east of Astoria.

Baker—Clear and roads normal.

Bend—Clear. Detour 10 miles east of Mitchell where bridge is washed out.

Wilsonville Ferry—Closed by high water.

Oregon School Officials Plan Building Talk

School administrators from all sections of Oregon will gather at Eugene February 11 to 15 to consider building program estimated to cost in excess of \$20,000,000. It was decided at a conference here Friday attended by D. A. Emerson, state educational department, and Hugh Wood, University of Oregon, Supt. Frank B. Bennett of Salem public schools is canceling plans to attend a Kansas City meeting of school administrators, and will go to Eugene.

The conference will be held on the university campus. Under the existing laws plans for all high school construction must receive approval of the state educational department. Approximately \$10,000,000 of the postwar school construction fund is now available, officials said. This represents largely budget allocations, special taxes and sinking funds. Bond issues for school expansion and improvements is restricted to 5 per cent of the assessed property valuations of the school districts.

Cost Doubled

Emerson estimated that the construction cost per school unit has doubled since the year before the war.

Among the outstanding speakers at the Eugene meeting will be Dr. Ray L. Hanon, school building specialist, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Charles Burch and E. E. Nicolls, both of California. Voters of the city of Portland at the last general election approved a fund of \$5,000,000 for school building construction. Approximately \$1,000,000 of this fund is now available.

Encouragement Due

Emerson said it was the purpose of the state educational department to encourage construction of buildings which are necessary. Construction of other structures may be delayed pending lower costs, he declared.

Civil Service Exams Today In Portland

Oral examinations and interviews of the top eight applicants for full-time director of the state civil service commission will be held in Portland Monday and Tuesday, J. N. Chambers, commission chairman, announced here today.

Written examinations were completed two weeks ago. The director will receive an annual salary of \$5000 a year and will make his headquarters in Salem. The civil service system for state employees was approved by the last legislature and classification of the workers is now in progress. Classifications, based largely on job responsibility, will be completed by April 1.

TO ARREST VIOLATORS

PORTLAND, Jan. 11.—(P)—Police here will begin arresting motorists lacking 1946 automobile licenses, Chief Harry Niles said today.

Cool Fire

on white fingers

Unusual rings... with stones of glowing color for cool white fingers. Some have birthstones, some are set with gems of her favorite color. A collection in which every ring is a find.

Extended Payments

329 Court Street