

OUR PROGRAM—To do our best for Our City, Our State, Our Nation—ALL OUT FOR VICTORY.

The Seattle Times

Founded by Alden J. Blethen August 10, 1896

Alden J. Blethen, 1846-1915. C. B. Blethen, 1873-1941

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

ELMER E. TODD President & Publisher

F. A. BLETHEN and W. M. K. BLETHEN Vice Presidents & Associate Publishers

Published Each Afternoon and Sunday Morning by SEATTLE TIMES COMPANY

Telephone, Day and Night, MAin 0300

Main Office and Plant—Fairview Avenue North and John Street. Business Office open Monday to Friday, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; closed Sunday.

Downtown Branch Office—405 Pike Street. Monday to Friday 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; Saturday 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.; closed Sundays and holidays.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944.

Waiting for a Sure Thing Never Stirs Many Cheers

ARGENTINA'S severance of diplomatic relations with Germany and Japan is welcomed with much reserve by Secretary of State Hull and with similarly qualified satisfaction by sister republics of Latin America.

President Pedro Ramirez ascribes the break to sudden discovery that the sovereignty of Argentina has been jeopardized by Axis espionage activities.

Germany has been exploiting Argentina for many years. German political and commercial agents, as a close-knit group working to same purposes, had become a factor of powerful influence in business and government.

The cold fact is that circumstances have effected a change of minds. Argentina's self-exclusion from the otherwise solid hemispheric alliance has not proved profitable to her.

Better late than never is a good old rule for any nation, as well as for anybody. But even yet our hemispheric chorus is a bit shaky.

In point of high cost to this country, the good neighbor policy is proving a humdinger. For evidence of other and enduring advantages we must bide our time.

You Cannot Vote Unless—

LET this be a reminder to Seattle citizens that the time grows short to register before the primary election next month. The books close February 11.

Those who already are enrolled in the permanent registration files, provided they have voted with the required regularity, need not bother about this civic chore.

Needless to add the further reminder that this is a presidential year, and all will desire to be eligible to vote in the fall elections. Might as well get the registration business over with now.

Investing in Bigger Things

SOME statistical mind has bothered to estimate what the 14 billion dollars of the Fourth War Loan would buy in civilian goods and services.

Staggering totals these: 2,800,000 college educations or 12,730,000 farm tractors; 17,500,000 automobiles or 80,000,000 mechanical refrigerators; 140,000,000 washing machines or 187,000,000 radios.

The 14 billion dollars cannot be used to buy these major items of American civilization. It will be used to buy something even larger—the privilege of enjoying, later on, the benefits of American civilization itself.

A Lesson From London

WORTH M'CLURE, superintendent of Seattle schools, brought back one unexpected observation from his recent visit to England. English schools, he reports, even in such crowded centers as London, are more amply provided with playground space than the public schools of Seattle.

In Seattle, we always have taken considerable pride in our generous provisions for public playgrounds. But these are not generally contiguous to school buildings. The latter usually have playgrounds of a sort, but for the most part they are not extensive.

It is not a matter in which we should seek to vie with London or any other community, merely for the sake of competition. But if it is important for us to provide larger space for school playgrounds, the subject should be considered sooner, rather than later.

If Seattle fulfills our expectations as a metropolis, open spaces for these purposes will not always be available.

This May Furnish the Answer to One Of Our Toughest Postwar Problems

UNDER a new Selective Service policy, American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry now are being inducted into the Army from the relocation camps, credited to the communities where they formerly made their homes.

Such Mischief Needs Muzzle —And Quick

—By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — There's nothing more dangerous to the cause of the United Nations at this time than such movements as are being sponsored by the "Peace Now" type of organization.

However well meaning are the individuals who want to see peace moves immediately, they must realize that the present hostilities can come to an end only by a demonstration of complete military supremacy by the Allies or by a collapse of Germany with surrender at once by her armed forces.

Every sort of encouragement that can be given by the Allied spokesmen to the German people to abandon their rulers and accept military surrender to the Allied command is to be welcomed, but any initiative from the United States or Britain or Russia that looks toward a discussion of terms of peace would imply to all the world that the German armies had not been defeated and were merely arranging an armistice based on a draw or stalemate.

The phrase "negotiated peace" can only mean that surrender is conditioned upon terms relating to postwar settlement. This was not tolerated in 1918 and cannot be tolerated now.

The procedure followed in the First World War was to demand surrender and then, after the armistice, the terms of peace were written by the Allies and handed to the Germans to sign on the dotted line.

The German representatives were present at the Paris peace conference and were called in at Versailles only when the treaty was finished. Such changes in the document as were made at Versailles were minor in nature.

The only kind of peace that the Allied people want to see at the end of this war is a "dictated peace" which means a peace settlement that is within the discretion of the Allied representatives and only after military surrender of Germany is an accomplished fact.

THE misguided effort of "Peace Now" is that it gives the German rulers grounds for fighting and holding on their theory being that the Allies may negotiate terms of peace.

One reason why this is impracticable is that the United Nations cannot discuss peace with the representatives of Hitler or his regime at any time, and the first condition is that the German armies surrender and hand over Hitler and his staff to the custody of the Allies, after which terms of peace for the German people will be fixed.

IT would certainly be timely if the Allies announced that the arrest and delivery of the principal Hitlerites to the Allies must be made before any surrender by Germany will be accepted.

Mussolini slipped out of Allied hands because this procedure was not followed last summer when the high command of Italy was trying to capitulate.

THE mischief in the "Peace Now" activities is just the same as that which Pravda, the Russian newspaper, sensed last week—namely, that rumors of peace must be scotched at once and the whole world notified that they are baseless.

While the Pravda incident may have caused some dismay at the time, it has served to make clear that there are no "separate peace" maneuvers going on anywhere. This was one way to convey to the German people that they need not put their hopes in a division of the Allies on the diplomatic front.

TALK of peace gets to the Allied soldiers and gives them false hopes of early return home and tends to diminish their interest in further fighting.

It is a weapon which is worth more to the enemy than any other. That's why it is vital to quell any "Peace Now" activities at their very inception.

Hits and Misses

Answering the question, how to keep them, a Boston hotel offers maids \$18 a week and meals—with bait of a \$25 war bond at the end of two months' continuous employment.—Bellingham Herald.

A British woman died the other day at the age of 104 without ever having been told about the war. There are some folks much younger in this country who seem not to have heard about it either.—Yakima Herald.

The great middle class is the one upon which the income tax formerly concentrated. Now its complexities unite all phases of wage earners into the great middle class.—Everett Herald.

OFF THE RECORD

—By Ed Reed

"The Three Bares"

"No wonder his socks have holes—he cuts his nails with pinkie shears!"

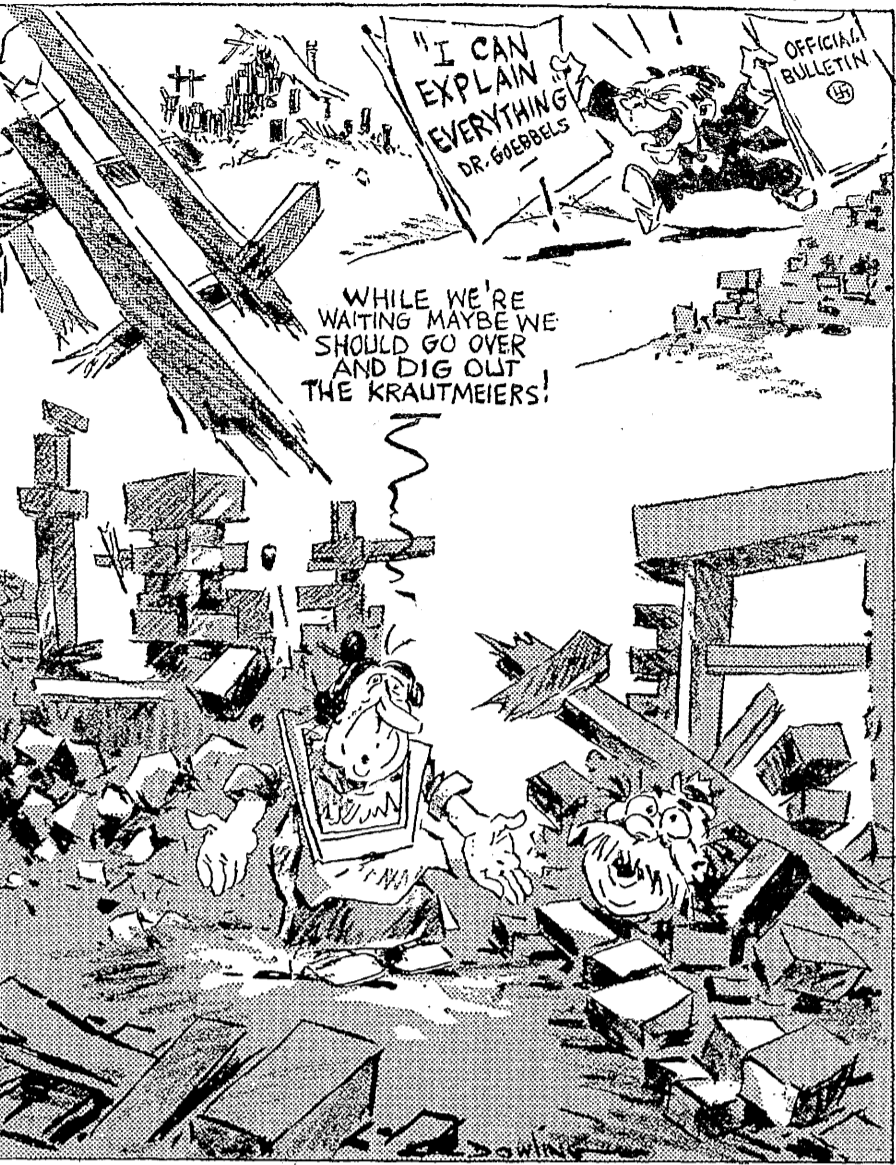
Following Mr. Farley's battle against the third term in the 1940 convention, he fell into disfavor with the President and New Deal politicians and was dropped without ceremony or apology.

It has been an open secret for the last year that Mr. Farley was the driving power behind the anti-New Deal campaign against a fourth term. Now that the campaign is actually under way, the fourth-term managers have recognized that Mr. Roosevelt must have a gesture which would hold through the 1944 election if he is to overcome the losses he has sustained on the home front in the last four years.

THIS is the first definite move initiated by New Dealers in more than six years to bridge the old party split, most serious in the Democratic ranks since the prohibition fight in the 1928 campaign with Al Smith as the nominee.

Judging from all surface indications, the old party fiasco—Kelly combination—are distinctly cool to the New Deal overture. Evidently they regard it as a mere gesture which would hold through the campaign this year to serve Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy and then collapse.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOKTOR COMES? —By Carlisle



South Pacific Wants Voice in Postwar World

—By PERTINAX

WASHINGTON.—We are still waiting for the text of the treaty signed on January 18 by Australia and New Zealand. But enough has become known of its provisions to make it appear an international act of far-reaching importance.

While most governments of the United Nations are still groping in search of a peace program, two British dominions, ruled by labor cabinets, have taken their own counsel and made a bold start with what looks to be a federation of their respective commonwealths and the edification of a de facto condominium over adjacent islands.

THE treaty is said to consist of no less than 46 articles. The governments of Australia and New Zealand agree to "act together in matters of common concern"—national defense, foreign policy, civil aviation, commerce and native welfare. For instance, toward such agencies of the United Nations as the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration they will adopt a common attitude.

But here is the cardinal feature of the agreement: They propose to establish a "regional zone of defense based on the two countries and stretching through the arc of islands, north and northeast of Australia, to New Zealand's possessions in the Cook Islands." In respect of that zone which, of course, includes Portuguese, Dutch and French colonies, a kind of Monroe Doctrine is being enunciated in Articles 26 and 27.

IN relation to enemy territories in the Pacific, Article 28 declares that "their interim administration and ultimate disposal are of vital importance to both governments and that the disposal should be made only with the agreement of both Australia and New Zealand, as part of a general Pacific settlement."

Article 27 is of large scope; it applies to all the islands in the Pacific and lays down the principle that "no change in control or sovereignty should be effected except as a result of an agreement in which both Australia and New Zealand concur."

THAT doctrine of Monroe is being completed by an adaptation of the South American doctrine of Drago to the circumstances of 1944-45.

"Absurd claims have sometimes been advanced in connection with wartime construction of naval, military and air installations. Both governments accept the undoubted principle of international practice that such construction does not in itself afford any basis for territorial claims after hostilities have been concluded. Obvious illustrations of such general practice occur in the cases of Iceland and the Azores," said Dr. Herbert E. Evatt, Australian minister for external affairs, commenting on the treaty.

Relevant clause is certainly not less explicit. BUT how would Dutch, Portuguese and French islands be introduced into the system? By the means of joint preparations of defense based upon Australia and New Zealand in which they would have to participate; of an arrangement concerning civil aviation whereby all air trunk routes would be placed under British control and ownership; and of a common policy intended to promote the social, economic and political development of native publications.

THE Australian government undertakes under the treaty to summon an international conference which will deal with those various items and conclude all requisite conventions.

THE expression "Australian-New Zealand condominium" can properly be used to describe the new structure since, apparently, the other participants (French, Portuguese, and Dutch local authorities) are not supposed to have anything to do with the permanent machinery which keeps everything in motion. The preliminary negotiations set up in Canberra and in Wellington, alternate meetings of ministers, etc.

They will send delegates to the United Nations conference in New Caledonia are not likely to relish any interference with the management of their homeland. Other obstacles can easily be perceived.

HOWEVER, Australians and New Zealanders are magnificently contributing to the war effort. They will insist on the fulfillment of their plan.

In the terms of the treaty, they claim representations "at the highest levels of all armistice planning and executive bodies" and they, as Mr. Evatt puts it, "regard it as fundamental that they should be associated in the preliminary planning and establishment of the international organization contemplated by the Moscow declaration of October, 1943."

Some professor has figured out that there are 850 basic words in our language. He should hear a top sergeant tell off a flock of rookies without dipping into the roster 800.—Concrete Herald.

A Vermont hen laid a three-yolk egg that measured 8 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches. Twelve of those would make the present ceiling price per dozen just about right.—Tacoma Times.

CHING CHOW

A GIFT IN THE HAND IS BETTER THAN TWO PROMISES

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Weather Report

Forecasts for Seattle and vicinity for period ending 8:30 p. m. Friday: Clear today and tonight, becoming partly cloudy Friday. Little change in temperature, with lowest 23 degrees and highest 48 degrees.

Table with columns: High, Low, Precip. for various cities including Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, El Paso, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Omaha, Portland, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Spokane, Washington, D.C.

SALUTE TO THE SERVICE MEN

E. M. Cressman, Graduate Of Lincoln High, Wins Promotion

Now stationed at Cherry Point, N. C., Edward M. Cressman, 22, son of Mrs. Josephine Cressman, 1731 14th Ave., was promoted to staff sergeant recently.

He joined the Marine Corps November 10, 1942. He is a graduate of Lincoln High School and a former employe of the Northern Pacific Railway. Attending technical schools in Newport, R. I., and Chicago since he left boot camp in San Diego.

The sergeant's studies have been in the field of aviation electricity. He hopes soon to see active duty. He recently wrote his wife, Betty. She resides at 514 N. 74th St.

Walter J. Resburg, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Resburg, 3211 1st Ave., Frank J. Eberharter, son of Frank Eberharter, 3114 15th Ave. S., both were recently promoted to corporal at the Armored Replacement Training Center, Fort Knox, Ky.

Former Seattle athletes, both entered the service in June. Stationed at the Chemical Warfare Service plant here, Charles Schwartz, 2151 Fifth Ave. W., has been promoted to captain. Captain Schwartz is a graduate of the University of Washington. He and his wife have been residents of Seattle for many years.

Recently arrived at Camp Roberts, Calif., for duty in the Infantry Replacement Training Center are Seattle men, 2nd Lieut. Gerald Leo Perry, Jr., and 2nd Lieut. Dennis E. Gallaher.

Home on leave after duty on Kiska, Capt. Thomas A. Dawson is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Dawson, 5413 Kensington Pl.

Captain Dawson has returned also from a visit to Northampton, Mass., where he saw his wife, Lucy Ann, graduated as an ensign in the Waves. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Novkov, 1108 Lakeview Blvd., and is now stationed at the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.

On his return to duty, Captain Dawson, who was in the Mountain Infantry on Kiska, will report at Camp Carson, Colo.

Morris G. Yevich, 20, son of Mrs. Gusta Yevang, 6534 22nd Ave. N., and William B. Hoffman, 18, son of W. I. Hoffman, 3011 61st Ave. S. W., have graduated from the gunner's mates school at the Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Station; and Earl C. Hansen, Jr., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hansen, 2218 Fairmount Ave., is a graduate of the machinist's mates school there.

Now ready to keep Flying Fortresses in the air as an aviation mechanic, Sgt. Wendell P. Sprague, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague, 735 17th Ave. N., has completed his course at the Army Air Forces Technical Training School, Amollo, Texas.

George A. Jahant, Jr., 618 25th Ave., has been promoted to captain at the Marine Corps Air Depot, Miramar, San Diego, Calif. He was paratrooper and camouflage officer for a Leatherneck.

Gerald Kenneth Rohovits, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Rohovits, 2638 Evelyn Ave., and Merle Leroy Osgood, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Osgood, 8752 15th Ave. N. W., were graduated recently from the Naval Air Training Center, Corpus Christi, Tex., and commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve.

Gunnery Sgt. J. A. Munsen, whose wife resides at 4710 Woodlawn Park Ave., is a member of a machine unit at Bougainville repairing broken and worn weapons left on the field of battle.

His unit repairs and cleans on average of 200 rifles a week which have been turned in for repair or picked up by a salvage section, a report from the marine base states. When in working order, the weapons are shipped back to front lines.

TODAY'S CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Word search puzzle with a grid and a list of words to find.