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OUR PROGRAM—To do our best for Our City,
Our State, Our Nation and for LASTING PEACE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1945.

Cold Hard Facts Drown Out The Pessimist

MUCH of the apprehension that was felt before the end of Pacific hostilities, as to the prospects for business and employment in the immediate postwar weeks has been relieved, if not dispelled, by developments since the capitulation of Japan. The headache gloomily anticipated has not materialized.

In the national picture, confidence that wavered after the first news of peace, appears to have been strongly restored. The stock market, reflecting business psychology like a precision instrument, first experienced a severe case of peace jitters, but soon rallied and the prices of securities since have advanced in very substantial strides.

Closer home, in Seattle and the Pacific Northwest, the picture to this moment has all been on the reassuring side. There has been little sign of great concern or worry on the part of war workers who have been, or expect to be, separated from jobs in which they have prospered during all the years of war.

AN example of this comes in reports from Portland, where the United States Employment Service notes with some surprise that war workers who have been laid off appear to be in no hurry to make new connections. Some 20,000 workers have been discharged from Portland war plants, yet employers meanwhile are pleading for men to fill 8,000 jobs in that vicinity. Families with comfortable savings in banks and war bonds seem content for the moment to take well deserved vacations, without much apprehension for the future.

In Seattle, the symptoms noted to date have all been encouraging. From one quarter comes information that industrial concerns plan investments and improvements which will involve expenditures of more than \$3,500,000. The Pacific Northwest savings and loan associations announce enormous increases in the savings deposited in their vaults. They will be in a position to serve a very large volume of postwar residence and other construction.

The Boeing company announces that it expects to maintain a peacetime payroll of 15,000.

THOUGH phrased in general terms, predictions of foreign trade authorities indicate a coming "boom" in Seattle's export trade. And news of a possible early settlement of China's internal conflicts gives this prospect even greater certainty.

Encouraging also was the testimony on postwar employment given last week before the Mead committee of the Senate by Dr. N. H. Engle, director of business research at the University of Washington. Dr. Engle has continued a factual and realistic study of forthcoming employment problems in the Northwest the past several years.

Without the slightest attempt to view matters through rose-colored glasses, Dr. Engle told the Senate committee that the Pacific Northwest will be one of the "bright spots" in the nation, "with fewer unemployed here, even during any temporary reconversion period, than before the war."

There would be no point in viewing these developments in any spirit of over-confidence, or in drawing conclusions on any basis except factual analysis. Up to this time, the facts give us reason to be hopeful and optimistic.

Times Readers Have Their Say

CHANGE OUR ATTITUDE

Editor, The Times:
WE are surprised to read that you still use the term "Jap."

Now that the war is over, we should start at once to attempt winning the peace. There is no better way to do this than by changing our attitude toward our former enemies. No longer need we ridicule these people.

—Joyce M. Stanley,
—Werner R. Mattersdorff,
International Students' House
University of Washington

A PROUD FATHER

Editor, The Times:
I AGREE with Mr. Tom Gilson ("Bring back 18-year olds"; Times, August 24) Being the father of five in the armed services, three that were called as they slipped out of high school, I feel the government owes these boys a release from duty so they can continue their education if they so wish or get a chance to earn a few dollars while there are a few left to earn.

There are plenty of young men who have been deferred, supposed to be essential, that should be willing to go and relieve these boys; they surely can stand the hardships of the Army of Occupation now that the shooting has ended.

If the Army and Navy would keep what men they now have in the services that are willing to stay in and fill in with men who have enjoyed high wages and good times, it would look like our

government appreciated what our youth has sacrificed.

And I will add, my family all enlisted; they didn't hide behind a deferment for which I am proud.

—W. H. Fleming,
1417 4th Ave. W.

REAL ASSISTANCE

Editor, The Times:
I WOULD like to tell you of my appreciation of your very fair attitude expressed in the favorable publicity given Nisei soldiers such as appeared in The Times of August 21 and previous accounts. Through your willingness to understand our problems, I feel that you have been of real assistance to us Americans of Japanese ancestry.

—BETTY OHTANI,
4721 W. Ruffner St.

ENTITLED TO JUSTICE

Editor, The Times:
CONGRATULATIONS on the stand which you have taken in regard to those American-Japanese who have been loyal to this country. They are as much entitled to justice as are Americans of German and Italian ancestry—parentage.

M. L. HULBERT,
LEADERS OF TOMORROW
Editor, The Times:
LETTER in The Times, August 24, by Tom Gilson, regarding overseas occupation, is timely and well said. Definitely all teen age boys regardless of service, together with all men who have seen active duty, should be re-

placed at once by the thousands of commissioned officers and 4F's who were deferred for slight physical defects, many of whom I am certain would welcome an opportunity in the service of army of occupation.

Men who have seen combat duty, indeed should and must not be subjected to further assignments, for God knows they have served their purpose well. BRING THEM HOME.

It is also highly important that all teen age boys be discharged, that they may prepare themselves to become our leaders of a better tomorrow.

In our pursuit for a real democracy, a lasting and permanent peace, to make our leadership strong, we can and will pave the way to perpetuate this by a true Christian American endeavor.

M. Perry Allen,
911 Alder St.

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THOSE WHO STAYED HOME

Editor, The Times:
I, a mother of five sons, all in the service, wish to add my voice to that of Tom Gilson, in saying I heartily agree with him on sending the so far fortunate stay-at-homes for occupation duty. And I might say he may well add the conscientious objectors to the list, as there will be no killing from now on (we hope) and their excuse seems a bit weak. By all means let our 18-year-old boys finish their education.

—Mrs. H. C. Gibson,
614 East Union.

Laski Should Be Advised To Stick Closer to Truth

—By FRANK R. KENT

WASHINGTON.—Not long ago, Prime Minister Attlee said, in effect, that Prof. Harold Laski, chairman of the British Labor Party's executive committee, neither made the new government's policies nor voiced its views. Mr. Attlee was forced into this statement by Mr. Churchill, who, calling attention to some remarks from Mr. Laski, insisted that the British people were entitled to know with what and upon whose authority he spoke.

In view of a recently published article by Professor Laski in this country, it might be well for Mr. Attlee to take early opportunity of conveying to the American people what he has already explained to the British people—to wit, that Mr. Laski represents only himself, and that neither Mr. Attlee nor the Labor government is in the least responsible for what he says or writes—particularly when he misrepresents and maligns distinguished American citizens, whose ability, character and unselfishness have earned them the respect and regard of most Americans, irrespective of party or class.

FOR that is exactly what Mr. Laski has done in his recent fulmination. Irritated by the idea, cherished by some eminent Englishmen as well as by economists here, that the Labor Party cannot put its "reforms" into operation without borrowing the money from the United States and that we might not find it feasible to lend for those purposes, he singled out Mr. B. M. Baruch, M. Cordell Hull and Mr. Jesse Jones, alleged exponents of this notion, for attack.

First, he expresses the hope that they will be shown to have forgotten that "there is another America than theirs—an America that put Roosevelt in power in 1932 and was faithful to him to the day of his death."

IF this means anything, it means that Mr. Baruch, Mr. Hull and Mr. Jones were anti-Roosevelt, opposed putting him in power and opposed keeping him there.

All three of the men Mr. Laski criticizes supported Mr. Roosevelt in all four of his campaigns. Mr. Baruch and Mr. Jones heavily contributed to his campaign funds. Mr. Hull, in addition, supported Mr. Roosevelt for his first nomination and was his Secretary of State for more than twelve years, resigning only because of ill health.

MR. ROOSEVELT constantly sought Mr. Baruch's advice, which he knew to be valuable, not only because of his wisdom and experience, but because of his extraordinary disinterestedness.

As for Mr. Jones, Mr. Roosevelt loaded him with some of the heaviest responsibilities of any man in the government. He not only was his secretary of commerce, but federal loan administrator with control over many billions of dollars.

In requesting Mr. Jones' resignation he not only highly praised his work, but in so many words, said that he was naming Mr. Henry Wallace as his successor solely for political reasons.

IN the face of these facts, the effrontery of Mr. Laski in picturing the Messrs. Baruch, Hull and Jones as enemies of the

Roosevelt administration and, therefore, in his judgment, unworthy men, is astonishing. However, he does not stop there.

In his next paragraph he asserts that they "and those thinking like them" were responsible for the great depression before Roosevelt came in—and calls upon America to remember that.

For one thing, it has always been the silly contention of the Laski type of "liberal" in this country that Mr. Hoover, singlehandedly, caused the depression. For another, was it the Messrs. Baruch, Hull and Jones who brought on the British depression, too? Long ago, economists agreed that the depression was world-wide and the result of the First World War.

The Laski idea that it was brought on by the Messrs. Baruch, Hull and Jones is certainly unique. It makes the professor look foolish as a student of world economics, but it should enhance his reputation as one of the great unconscious humorists of the world.

THERE is a serious aspect to the Laski attack. He has been so widely advertised that many here regard him as the "brains" of the British Labor movement.

Those who believe that British-American understanding, cooperation and friendliness are basic necessities for mutual security and world peace (and who believe that just as much with an Attlee Labor government as with a Churchill Conservative one in office) will deplore this outburst.

It does not make for cordial British-American relations. It does not make for anything good at all. It is the sort of thing which, it would seem, Mr. Attlee would want to discourage if he knew about it. It is the sort of thing which any true friend of England and the United States would resent.

IT has been widely printed that Mr. Laski is a great personal friend of Mr. Justice Felix Frankfurter and, presumably, of the new Under Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, who is a protégé of Justice Frankfurter.

As Mr. Laski is expected to come to America soon for the purpose of lecturing to us, it would seem desirable for Mr. Frankfurter and Mr. Acheson to get hold of the professor either before or upon arrival and have a talk with him.

Perhaps, they could not—and would not want to—modify or change his opinions. But, they might induce him to stick a little closer to the truth.

The Literary Guidepost

—By W. G. ROGERS

SUPPLEMENT ON THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE, by H. L. Mencken (Knopf, \$5).

TO contemplate H. L. Mencken as the producer of that vast enterprise "The American Language" is to look upon at least the Eighth Wonder of the World.

Probably no one man ever before has turned out such a prodigious piece of research written in such a sprightly style. Probably no other man ever would dream of undertaking, virtually on his own, such an overpowering project (to which there can never be an end so long as American is spoken).

MENCKEN'S huge work advances briskly; today with the appearance of "Supplement One." It is as big as the original book.

Mencken has followed a unique plan in the Supplement by tying it up with the original work chapter by chapter, but it remains an entity in itself, and virtually all the material is new.

The first edition appeared in 1919 in a modest 374 pages. The second and third editions came out at two year intervals and then there was a hiatus until 1936 while Mencken was editing The American Mercury.

When it came time to get out the well known Fourth Edition, Mencken's accumulation of new material was so vast and his thesis had changed to such an extent that a thorough rewriting was necessary.

THE author had found that American, instead of drawing away from standard English, seemed to be in the process of bobbing it up and reducing it to a dialect.

In planning a Fifth Edition, Mencken saw that a book of 2,000 pages was no good and so, instead turned out the present Supplement.

"This is my meal ticket," Mencken once wrote in a copy of "The American Language" in inscribing it for a friend. The world probably will call it his monument.

THE NEIGHBORS

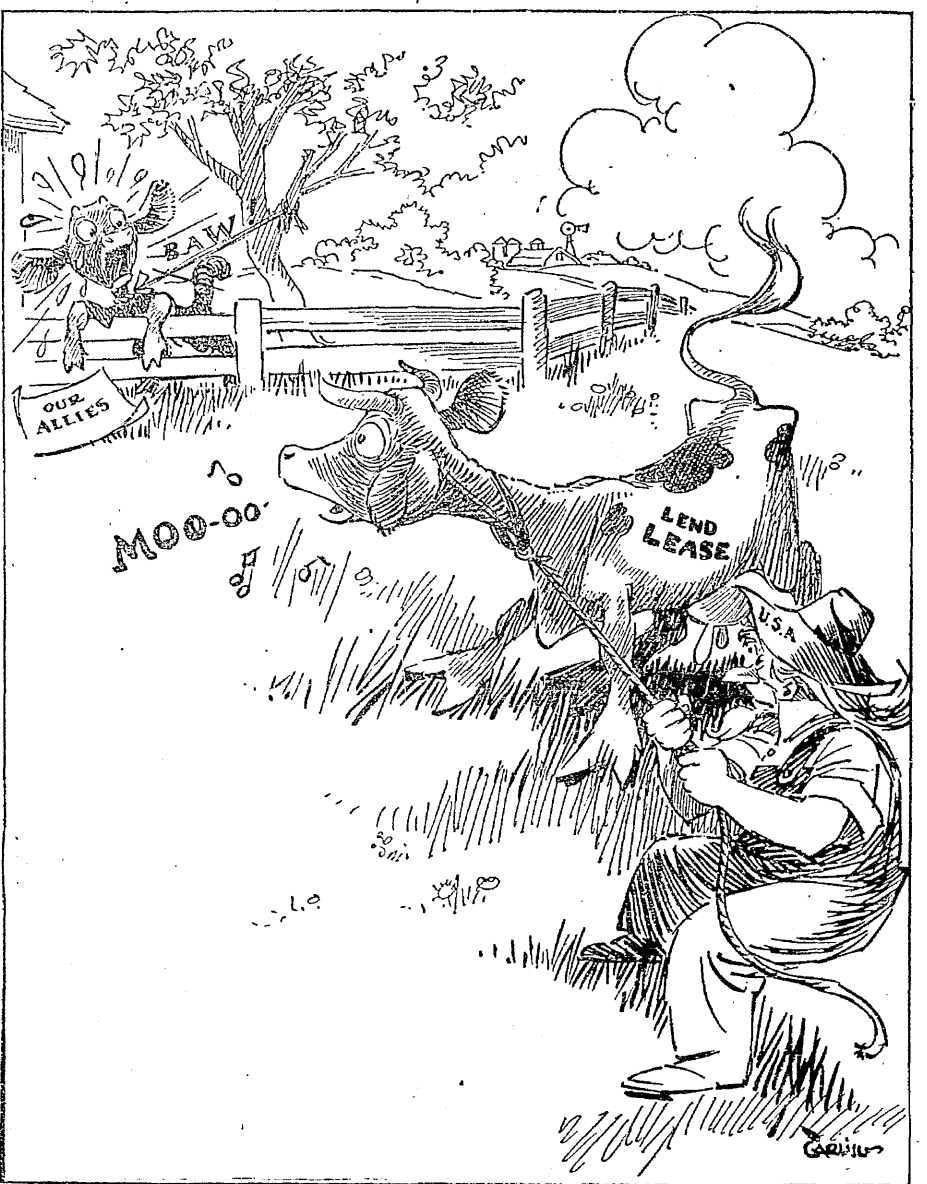
By Clark



"A jet-propelled car equipped with radar and television—and still you can't get home in time for dinner!"

PARTING IS SUCH SWEET SORROW

—By CARLISLE



What Britons Say of Lend-Lease

LONDON.—News from the Far East was driven into the side columns of the week-end front pages of London papers by the Lend-Lease position. "Britain Faces Further Restrictions" was the main headline in The Times, which gave half of its chief news page to the problem as well as carrying a long editorial on it. The American 30-year credit plan to soften the blow made headlines in some papers, and the general impression is that a solution will be found somehow.

Political and industrial correspondents explain what it all means to the individual. The Times in its leading paragraph says: "Civilians will have to accept further restrictions of goods. The serious effect on food supplies will be made known in a statement expected next week."

Correspondents point out that it will mean not only less food from America (one fifth of our protein came from Lend-Lease last year); it will also mean less cotton for our clothes, less petrol for motoring, less tobacco, fewer American films, as well as fewer luxury goods, such as refrigerators. Moreover, the need to increase our exports even more than was planned will mean that we shall be able to enjoy even less of our own products.

ON the other hand, the correspondents point out that we may be able to take over the stocks of Dominion meat and other food in the Pacific which would have gone to American forces there under reverse Lend-Lease.

But, as The Daily Herald's political correspondent says: "Nobody in this country, least of all any responsible British minister, is anxious to launch upon action of this kind. The method of catch-as-catch-can in the markets of the world would have serious consequences on industrial stability even in the United States itself."

IN its editorial, The Herald declares: "All that can be usefully said on the immediate question of our financial relations with the United States was said by the prime minister and by Mr. Churchill. Mr. Attlee stated the position in a manner which explained the situation clearly

and to admit the Argentine people into the family of nations. President Truman and Secretary Stettinius, as well as all the members of the United States delegation at San Francisco, approved the admission of Argentina to the United Nations conference.

Now Latin-American governments and peoples will wonder at the sudden reversal of a major policy single-handed and without consultation with them. They have heard first from the newspapers that a so-called "stiffening" is to be applied to our policy toward Argentina.

IS the United States alone to set herself up as the judge of the form of government or personnel or ideological leanings of the various administrations in Latin-American countries? Isn't this precisely what our Department of State is opposing when Russia insists on a single-handed policy in the Balkans and Eastern Europe?

The best policy for the United States to pursue is one of patience and forbearance. To pull out an ambassador who has been making headway in our behalf and to fail to replace him promptly is to imperil the success of the forthcoming Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro on October 20, which is to draw up a treaty of mutual defense in this hemisphere to supplement the temporary agreement known as the Act of Chapultepec signed at Mexico City last spring.

It would be much better for the prestige of the United States and the cause of Pan-American solidarity if the secretary of state formulated his new policies in Latin America after consultation with the other governments of Central and South America, and if he sent at once another ambassador to Buenos Aires to replace Mr. Braden, who has just been appointed assistant secretary of state here.

HITS and MISSES
Give a man enough rope and he'll smoke himself to death.—Bremerton Sun.

The fellow to be pitied is the one who stints himself to save gasoline so he could have a little for a vacation, and then suddenly finds he can have all he wants.—Yakima Herald.

Now to store any leftover atomic bombs in a cool place. Also the custodians thereof.—Walla Walla Union Bulletin.

Some of our citizens are using the end of the war as an excuse for a prolonged binge. Others do not need an excuse.—Sedro Woolley Courier-Times.

SUBSEQUENTLY other Latin-American countries saw the unfortunate consequences of this step, and this presumably influenced the late President Roosevelt last March to approve a new program whereby ambassadors from all Latin-American countries and the United States would be sent to recognize the government in Argentina