The Seattle Times

Founded August 10, 1896, by Alden J. Blethen, 1846-1915 . . C. B. Blethen, 1879-1941

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Elmer E. Todd, President & Publisher F. A. Blethen and Wm. K. Blethen, Vice Presidents & Associate Publishers

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

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 develop-

ments 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 psy-chology 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

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

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

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

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 overconfidence, or in drawing conclusions on any basis except factual analysis. Up to this time, the facts give us reason to be hopeful and optimistic.

Police in Hiding Small Help To Traffic Problem

MUCH of the apprehension that was feit, IN prewar days, we learned much about traffic regulation. But we learned the hard way, giving a hearing to anyone and spending money to try out all kinds of theories. Eventually, however, we learned.

Then came war and the dangers in domestic traffic paled beside the dangers in foreign air, seas and lands. Traffic regulation was more or less side-tracked; the caution "drive carefully for your country"

meant something.

Now we're back to those days when the "drive carefully" caution means little to too many autoists—unless it's backed by a police siren or whistle. Must we also revert to those days when we were learning the hard way?

Now's the time to pick up where we left off—to remember that enforcement comes first; propaganda and "drive carepreachings and slogans, definitely So let's have the enforcement; as The Times said yesterday, let's SEE those city police enforcing traffic laws.

Which recalls another prewar lesson.

We learned then that it was bad psychology on even the conscientious auto driver to know that traffic police were hiding in ambush, waiting to spring out on him. The policeman's job is an honorable one—there's no reason to hide. And in those prewar days he was forbidden to hide.

So let's stop him right now before his inclination to hide goes any further. It's the actual seeing of the traffic policeman in action that not only gives the careful driver confidence for his own safety but makes the reckless driver wreck-less.

Just the thought of an ambushed traffic officer makes the average autoist mad. And an auto driver made mad is a potential danger, no matter how law-abiding he may mean to be.

Garnering dollars for the traffic court's cash register is not the purpose of traffic Their job is to save lives—in doing that job they should take pride. They shouldn't be hiding in alleys or side-streets.

Extra Pay Outlawed

THE Times has long believed, and has found frequent occasion to say, that the compensation attached to many of the county offices in this state is inadequate. It may be fair enough in some of the less populous counties, where the volume of official business is comparatively light; but in all larger counties it is entirely out of line with the services required by law.

We speak of this again, and without reference to present incumbents of county offices, because of our complete concurrence in the majority decision of the State Supreme Court, invalidating the act of the 1945 Legislature, which undertook, by evasion, to increase county salaries by a kind of bonus for virtually fictitious services.

The state Constitution is very clear in prohibiting increase of pay for county officers during the terms for which they have been elected. The Constitution is 56 years old; but in the matter of compensation for elective officers, state or county, as provided in 1889, the people have never been disposed to amend it.

As the state keeps on growing, this inequity becomes more impressive. We seem to have here another good reason to resume effort for constitutional revision as soon as we are straightened around from

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

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

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 seen active duty, should be re-

youth has sacrificed.

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

> -W. H. Fleming, 1417 4th Ave. W.

REAL ASSISTANCE

Editor, The Times:

Y 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 an-

cestry-parentage. M. L. HULBERT.

LEADERS OF TOMORROW Editor, The Times:

LETTER in The Times, August age hoys regardless of service, cation. together with all men who have

government appreciated what our 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.

THOSE WHO STAYED HOME

Editor, The Times: I, a mother of five sons, all in the service, wish to add my veice to that of Tom Gilson, in saying I heartily agree with him on sending the so far fortunate stay - at - homes for - occupation duly. And I might say he may well add the conscientious objectors to the list, as there will be no killing from now on (we 24, by Tom Gilson, regarding hope) and their excuse seems a overseas occupation, is timely bit weak. By all means let our and well said. Definitely all teen 18-year-old boys finish their edu-

> -Mrs. H. C. Gibson, 614 East Union.

Laski Should Be Advised To Stick Closer to Truth

WASHINGTON.-Not long ago. Prime Minister Atilee 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

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

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,

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 disinterested-

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 heen 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, Huil 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. Paruch, 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 protege 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.

then there was a histus until

1936 while Mencken was editing

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

The American Tercury.

The Literary Guidepost -By W. G. ROGERS

SUPPLEMENT ON Z, THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE, by 1919 in a modest 374 pages. The second and third editions came out at two year intervals and

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 even 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

Mencken has followed a unique plan in the Supplement by tieing it up with the original work chapter by chapter, but it remains an entity in itself, and vir-

tually all the material is new. .The first edition appeared in

extent that a thorough rewriting extent cha.
was necessary.
* * * THE author had found that American, instead of drawing away from standard English, seemed to be in the process of

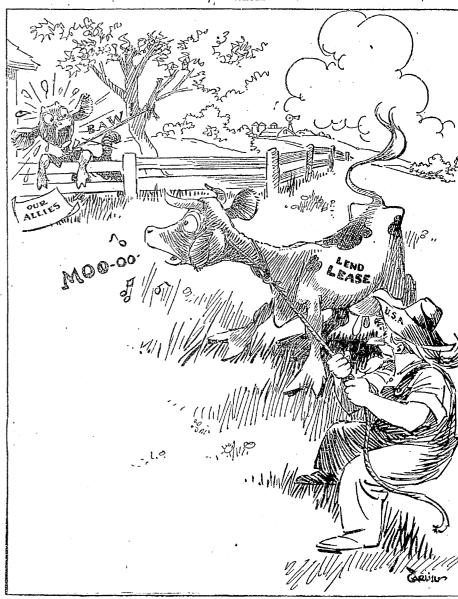
bobbling it up and reducing it to a dialect In planning a Fifth Edition, Mencken saw that a book of 2,000 pages was no good and so, instead turned out the present Supple-

ment. "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



"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



What Britons Say of Lend-Lease

ONDON-News from the Far East was driven into the side columns of the week-end front pages of London papers by the Lease-Lend 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 30year 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 electorate.'

to assist the negotiations. For the rest, the best course is to leave the negotiators with a free hand to conduct the conversations with which they are charged."

The paper points out that Parliament has now risen to allow ministers to prepare in detail their plans for national reconstruction, and their decisions must obviously be affected by our trade relations with the United States. So we must hope that the negotiations will go forward speedily. THE NEWS-CHRONICLE, too, comments that

the prime minister's statement will do good if it brings home to both countries the need for a speedy determination of their economic and financial relationships on the basis of mutual help laid down three years ago when the master agreement was signed. The papers emphasize that it is the sudden end of the war against Japan which has led to the American move.

As The Times puts it: "The suddenness of victory has forestalled prior settlements, and for the moment there is a grave and abrupt gap in the financing of Britain's overseas supplies."

But the paper declares that the gap can plainly be reduced as the months pass by the restoration of home production for civilian purposes, by restriction of imports to evident necessities, by the rapid reduction of overseas payments made needless by the end of the war, and, in the long run, with due regard to the heavy British debt in sterling, by the development to the full of sources of supply and customers in the British Common-wealth, the sterling area and Western Europe.

THE TIMES says: "It is as well known in the United States as in Britain that the present British difficulties are due in no conceivable way to improvidence. They have arisen from the agreed share which this country undertook to contribute to the common war effort.

"Nor should it be supposed that Britain stands in these dealings as an impoverished plaintiff, seeking either charitable relief or philosophic advice about the broad direction of the British econ-

U. S. Not Helping Pan-American Solidarity -By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON-What does the United States intend to do about the Argentine "problem"?
Developments over the week-end hardly tend to clarify the position of the Washington administration.

In fact, it would seem that the late President Roosevelt's action in recognizing the present government at Buenos Aires-a step that had the active and unanimous support of all Latin-American governments-is about to be repudiated in large part by President Truman and Secretary of State Byrnes.

Cordell Hull was a great American secretary of state, but one of the very few mistakes he made was in the final stages of his policy toward Argentina. President Roosevelt rectified the error by approving on March 16 of this year a written plan for the formal recognition of and admission of Argentina into the Pan-American family of nations, and giving her an opportunity to declare war on Germany and Japan and sign the United Nations' declaration. Mr. Hull now is credited with having influenced Secretary Byrnes to follow the State Department policies of 1944.

IT is true that the Farrel-Peron government in Buenos Aires has not as yet lived up to all the commitments it made at the Mexico City conference, but the pot is boiling inside Argentina and the ferment of democracy is working. To make a decision now to withdraw our ambassador and not replace him at this critical time, when the Argentine people need our encouragement and support, is a grave error.

The business of snubbing friendly peoples by withdrawing an ambassador has played havoc with our relations with Latin America in the past and has served only to foment anti-American movements in this hemisphere as well as being used in the countries affected as a means of capitalizing a people's patriotism and stimulating resentment against "foreign dictation."

When Norman Armour, the American ambassador, was withdrawn from Argentina last year in the same kind of move as is being made now, it did not help matters, but tended to give the fascist groups a free hand by withdrawing our own contacts with the democratic elements in Argentina,

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

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 con-

Now Latin-American governments and people will wonder at the sudden reversal of a major policy single-handed and without consultation with them. They have heard first from the news-papers 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 Janei 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 stinted 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-