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WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1943.

They Tell You One Thing While They Mean Another

ARMIES of the Soviet republics again are putting up magnificent resistance to the Hitlerite invaders, as the Russian communiques most frequently refer to the Nazi forces in Russia.

We continue to admire the Reds' stubborn defense of their homeland, and approve whatever aid American production lines are able to give them.

These circumstances need not blind our eyes whatsoever to a realistic understanding of the intent and purposes of Communists here in the United States, and in other democracies of the world where they exist.

Herbert Morrison, British home secretary, recently gave expression to that realistic view of communism in stating his objections to the application of British Communists for affiliation with the Labor Party in England. Said Mr. Morrison:

"The Communists still believe in revolution by violence. They still believe that bloodshed is necessary. You cannot mix our policy of government by persuasion with a party which fights elections and prepares for violent revolution at the same time.

"The trouble with the Communists is that they have dual purpose minds. They tell you one thing and mean another. If they really agree with our policy, I cannot see any need for their separate existence. If they do not, they are humbugs by applying for affiliation."

Along the Don and the Donets, the Russians are fighting for Russia—not for us, nor for democracy. And whatever pretensions American Communists may make, they are interested in communism, not democracy.

Keep Them Away From Here

PACIFIC COAST residents need not apologize for approving the demand of the Dies committee, or of any other group, that Japanese-American soldiers be ordered to stay away from the coastal areas.

The committee's demand was prompted by the incident of the three Japanese inductees and the cameras at Sumner. How serious that matter was has not been disclosed by the Army. It may have had little importance in itself.

But it served to show that Japanese-Americans in uniform are likely to fall under all manner of suspicions if they are given full liberty to visit coastal areas on furlough. More often than not, the suspicions will be unjustified. All the more reason why these young men should be spared unpleasantness.

If Japanese-born American soldiers do not have the sense to stay away from the coast themselves, the Army should supply that lack.

Too Much to Expect

ASSESSOR RALPH STACY informs the board of equalization that federal government acquisitions of property in Seattle and King County will cause a reduction of more than \$600,000 in the county tax rolls.

The federal government lately has been acquiring property in all parts of the state; acquiring much of it so speedily that today's estimate of area and value might be out-of-date within a month or so—all this in addition to pre-war government holdings, amounting to approximately 15,000,000 acres out of the state's total acreage of 44,241,280.

Floyd McCroskey, member of the State Tax Commission, says it is hoped that the federal government, "which you can't tax," will make generous allocations in lieu of taxes.

We can only guess from experience. Hitherto the federal government has shown no disposition to do anything of the kind.

The Worst Is Yet to Come

A RECENT article in The Times told of the apparent lapse of the Old-Age Pension Union and its parent organization, the Washington Commonwealth Federation, into a state of innocuous desuetude. Persons formerly highly vocal in leadership of these groups have passed on to other engagements.

Though not specifically stated, two natural inferences may be drawn. First, that the political situation in the state is now such as to make Commonwealth Federation activities unprofitable; and second, that substantial increase in old-age benefits and other assistance under the Langlie administration, following last year's defeat of the Pension Union's most extravagant initiative, had taken all the wind out of that craft's sails.

Even so, another cloud, just now no bigger than a man's hand, appears on the political horizon. The state manager of the Townsend movement announces that the Townsend pension plan will appear on the 1944 ballot. At last reports the Townsend plan still called for a \$200-a-month cash payment to every person over the age of 65. Maybe we ain't seen nuthin' yet.

If Sentiment Swayed War Strategy Today Would See Invasion of France

IF days for invasion were chosen on sentiment, or by historical association, this would be a suitable occasion for the invasion of France. July 14, Bastille Day, is the day the French traditionally celebrate as the anniversary of their liberation from despotism. On July 14, 1789, the Bastille in Paris fell to the forces of the Revolution.

A mere handful of seven prisoners were liberated on that historic occasion, though for centuries the old bastion had cruelly housed captive Frenchmen by the score. All France is now like the Bastille within the fortress of Europe, and its prisoners are numbered in the millions.

It seems one of the strongest assurances of the ultimate successful storming of that citadel that considerations of mere emotion or response to light-headed popular clamor have not swayed the Allied high commands in the fight to rescue the prisoners of Europe.

While loose-thinking, loose-lipped civilians so long raised hue and cry for a second front, when the opening of such a front would have been utterly folly, American and British commanders prepared their orderly campaign, thoroughly and with composure. How it must unfold, step by hard-won step, we have seen in Africa, and now in Sicily.

The waiting is intolerable to Europe's captives; but their ultimate release already is as certain as history. By Bastille Day, 1944, it may well be an accomplished fact.

Willkie Votes Running Dewey Close Second

—THE GALLUP POLL

GOVERNOR DEWEY of New York, Wendell Willkie and Gen. Douglas MacArthur are the three top choices for the 1944 G. O. P. nomination among Republican voters in the three most populous states of the union—New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

That is the indication from a series of Gallup Poll surveys that give an early preview of the popular standing of various Republican presidential possibilities. The three states will send an estimated 222 delegates to the G. O. P. nominating convention, or one-fifth of the total for the whole country.

ALTHOUGH Governor Dewey has disavowed any desire to be a candidate, Republican voters continue to give him a commanding popular lead in New York and in Illinois at present. While Governor Dewey also leads in Pennsylvania, Wendell Willkie runs him a fairly close second in that state.

Mr. Willkie's strength, so far as these three states are concerned, is highest in Pennsylvania and lowest in Illinois. General MacArthur, who denies that he has any political intentions, is virtually as popular as Mr. Willkie in Illinois as a 1944 possibility, the survey finds.

Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio is fourth choice for 1944 among the rank and file of Republicans in the three states.

IN conducting its survey the Gallup Poll interviewed a list of seven Republicans who have been mentioned most frequently by political writers as possible candidates for 1944. Each voter was asked:

"Which one of these men would you prefer as the Republican candidate for President next year?"

The results in the three states follow:

NEW YORK: Dewey, 53%; Willkie, 27%; MacArthur, 8%; Bricker, 5%; Stassen, 4%; Saltonstall, 2%; Warren, 1%.

PENNSYLVANIA: Dewey, 38%; Willkie, 33%; MacArthur, 14%; Bricker, 9%; Stassen, 5%; Warren, 1%; Saltonstall, 1%.

ILLINOIS: Dewey, 41%; Willkie, 19%; MacArthur, 18%; Bricker, 11%; Stassen, 16%; Saltonstall, 1%; Warren, 1%.

Less than 1 per cent.

Political observers will be especially interested in the comparative popularity of Governor Dewey and Mr. Willkie in New York State. Judging by the present vote, Mr. Willkie would be left top man in popularity if Governor Dewey definitely remains out of the race.

The Literary Guidepost

—By JOHN SELBY

"FIGHTIN' OIL," by Harold L. Ickes (Knopf, \$1.75)

DOWN in Washington, the lion and the lamb are cuddling each other in at least one great set of offices. It is true that occasionally Harold L. Ickes pinches the petroleum industry, or the other way 'round. But there is mutual respect, a high degree of cooperation and the results have frequently been pointed to by the industry itself as an example of what can be achieved by proper methods properly administered.

Now Mr. Ickes has told the whole story of his work, insofar as it can be told without helping Hitler and Hirohito. He writes with his well-known gusto, and as frankly as he speaks.

EVERYBODY remembers Mr. Ickes' shouts for additional pipe lines, years back, and probably most of us have heard admissions from all sides that he was right and should have been heeded. Fortunately, Mr. Ickes did not sink in his tent when the lines were denied him.

Even more fortunately, as petroleum administrator and later coordinator, he already had organized the industry for action before Pearl Harbor by conference, the first meeting of his national committee had been called for December 8, 1941.

"FIGHTIN' OIL," explains in detail why rationing, and why different rationing, in different areas. The incredibly complicated problem posed by loss of tankers is analyzed. The world organization of supply and allotment is a story in itself.

Our successful production of a super-fuel for planes has been called a miracle; on the other hand, Mr. Ickes is convinced that the Axis is not now, and not likely to be later, endangered by lack of oil.

His discussion of our lowered reserves and remedies for the situation is startlingly frank, and his explanation of the way oil flows into allied industries, such as synthetic rubber production, is useful.

THEN, Mr. Roosevelt was asked whether he would seize the property of an employer who had declined to sign a contract with a labor union, his answer was in the negative.

This is the first time such a statement has ever been made by President Roosevelt since the maintenance-of-membership issue arose.

His recognition of the obvious unfairness that would result from enforcing an order of the War Labor Board even by indirect pressure against an employer, while ignoring the defiance of the board by a labor union, is a welcome sign that the administration is beginning to perceive the embarrass-

THREE months ago I broke my wrist while playing football in Hyde Park. In the same game I broke some ligaments and tendons, and they were no trouble to get fixed compared to that watch.

The first jeweler I took it to looked at me as if I were a mad man and patiently explained to me that all the men and women who normally did such work were doing precision tooling for the government. This happened everywhere I went. The quickest job promised me was five months, so I have been using Big Ben as my clock.

This has changed my life completely. I spend half my day in the attitude of a dog on point, waiting for this big cuss to ring. When I don't hear it I muse over a passing bus or an air raid alarm or someone shouting in the street. I hike through Green Park and look at it.

It's a mile walk, so actually aside from the health benefits of walking through the park and watching the soldiers make love to girls on the benches, I gain no knowledge of the time at all. By the time I set there and back, I have completely lost track of what time it should be and have to start all over again.

THIS exercise is beginning to make me look a little bit like Bernard Macfadden, who is not my favorite type. So I decided to repair my own watch. Unfortunately I didn't bring any watch repairing tools with me and I had to resort to a Boy Scout knife, a can opener, a pair of manicure scissors and a pipe cleaner.

Until you have repaired one, you

LINE'S BUSY, MUSSY!



As Election Nears, Justice Gets a Break

—By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON.—The cause of equal justice has triumphed conspicuously as a result of the steady pressure of public opinion, and President Roosevelt is to be congratulated for his courageous decision to treat employers and labor unions on the same basis with respect to orders issued by the War Labor Board.

For nearly three years now the federal government has used its coercive powers directly or indirectly to compel employers to accept in their contracts clauses known as "maintenance of membership" for labor unions. In several instances, with no other issue in dispute, the government has seized the properties of employers, removed their management and punished the owners because, as a matter of principle, they refused to adhere to an order of the War Labor Board which they felt was not based on statutory authority granted by Congress.

TODAY, however, all this is changed. President Roosevelt has told his press and radio conference that, while he has the stumps at cricket, when to pull the stumps at cricket, when to meet Maize at the pub and when to turn the lights out for the blackout.

You see there is no such thing as getting a watch repaired in London. Well, that may be an exaggeration, but you knock on the door and ask for Willie and Charlie and they are a friend of Charlie and Charlie said that Willie had a friend who might be able to fix a watch inside of six months. But this is almost a black market business and is not available to the average citizen. I speak from experience.

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Weather Report

Data furnished by the United States Weather Bureau for the 24 hours ending at 5:30 a. m. Pacific War Time, Tuesday, July 13, with-held for 24 hours under wartime restrictions.

	Temp.	Pre-cip.
Seattle (city)	70	55
Seattle (airport)	69	50
Albany	88	21
Boston	92	75
Buffalo	88	68
Chicago	91	71
Denver	97	58
Detroit	83	69
Kansas City	95	76
Memphis	90	70
Minneapolis-St. Paul	89	75
Miami	93	72
New Orleans	88	72
New York	87	76
Olympia	73	45
Omaha	88	65
Pittsburgh	88	65
St. Louis	94	72
Washington, D. C.	89	71
Wenatchee	80	53

*Amounts less than .10 inch are not published (war restriction).

SALUTE TO THE SERVICE MEN

Missing Radioman's Mother Receives Letter From Knox

A letter of high commendation has been received from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox by Mrs. Josephine Martin, mother of Hollis Martin, aviation radioman, second class, who was reported missing after the Battle of Midway, for the gallantry of her son.

Martin, with Aswell Lovelace Picou, was a member of Torpedo Squadron 8, the famous squadron which took off from the U. S. S. Hornet to battle a Japanese task force. Announcement was made previously that Martin was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, for his part in the heroic flight.

The letter, telling the reason for the award, which Mrs. Martin now has received, reads:

"For heroism and extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight as radioman and free machine gunner of an airplane of Torpedo Squadron 8 during an attack against enemy Japanese forces in the 'Air Battle of Midway.' Grimly aware of the hazardous consequences of flying without fighter support and with insufficient fuel to return to his carrier, Martin pressed home his attack with utter disregard for his own personal safety, in the face of tremendous anti-aircraft barrage and overwhelming fighter opposition.

His gallant spirit of self-sacrifice and his conscientious devotion to the fulfillment of a vastly important mission contributed materially to the success of our forces and was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service.

Radioman Martin was a graduate of Queen Anne High School and entered the Navy three years ago.

The Seattle Marine Corps recruiting office through Maj. William O. McKay, reported the following enlistments:

Enlisting for four years was Louis Boxer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil C. Boxer, 2818 E. Thomas St. Two 17-year-old men enlisting along with a great number of other Washington State men in that class were Benedict C. Musolf, 1431 Manor Ave., and John K. Albright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney V. Albright, 4110 Linden Ave. They were placed in the inactive reserve.

Signed in the reserve were Charles W. Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Delbert T. Wilson, Route 5, Box 115; Lawrence A. Daughters, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Daughters, Route 4, Box 660.

Victor F. Beckman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morrell R. Beckman, 418 Highland Dr.; Gerald Staudacher, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Staudacher, 519 W. 50th St. The five reservists were all granted a 14-day inactive period before reporting for recruit training.

Upon assignment to the technical school of the Army Air Forces at Sioux Falls, S. D., Pvt. Robert M. Barr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon

Now stationed at Lake City, Fla., Lieut. (jg) Kenneth A. Boone of the Naval Reserve is a flight instructor in twin-motored Navy bombers.

Lieutenant Boone is a member of the Naval Air Operations Training Command. He is a former Olympic High School pupil. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boone, live at Twanah State Park, Union, Mason County.

Pvt. Taylor A. Ralls, 6538 16th Ave. N. W., has been appointed platoon sergeant at the Colorado School of Mines Army specialized training unit. The appointment was announced by Col. John F. Zajicek, commanding officer of the unit.

Private Ralls is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ralls. He is a graduate of Ballard High School, where he was active in basketball, tennis and golf.

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