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TUESDAY, October 10, 1944

Inside Greece

British troop landings on the Greek mainland and their rapid advance against slight German opposition have opened another longshuttered window of Hitler's "Fortress Europe," permitting a clear view into what lies behind. Firsthand reports by American newspaper correspondents accompanying the British expeditionary forces give us accurate and colorful accounts of conditions and prospects. The liberated area is thus far confined to the Peloponnesus, the rugged peninsula which forms the southern extension of Greece into the Mediterranean. Traditionally poor and backward, the Peloponnesus perhaps does not typify conditions throughout Greece. Nevertheless, this sample is probably not far below the average. The descriptions thus far penned

by our correspondents give a tragic picture and forecast serious problems for the near future. The general population, while not literally starving, is devitalized by prolonged hunger and uncared-for diseases, especially malaria. However, this low state of vitality has not inhibited political passions, which are running high. It should be remembered that the modern Greeks, like their forebears of antiquity, take their politics violently and are prone to factional strife. Prewar quarrels have been both complicated and intensified by the years of Axis occcupation. When the Germans overran Greece, the boldest spirits took to the inaccessible mountains and there formed guerrilla bands under local leaders of varied character. This patriotic movement was never unified, but hate each other almost as much as powers. they did the Germans. The upshot was sporadic civil war going on parallel to the war against the invaders, and of course the general population suffered from both. This led certain elements to co-operate partially with the Germans by forming "security battalions" to maintain order and prevent depredations by rival patriot guerrillas, some of which were little better than brigand bands. This "security" element should be distinguished from the much smaller group of outright collaborationists who went over entirely to the German side and profiteered

However, the guerrillas apparently consider all not actively with them as quislings and want literally to exterminate them and confiscate their property. The British authorities are having a hard time preventing wholesale killings and lootings which might be the prelude to a ferocious civil war and general chaos. This ominous situation in the Peloponnesus will very likely be duplicated in other parts of Greece: and, for that matter, may be expected elsewhere in the Balkans as they are liberated from German domination. The outlook is thus a dubious and troubled one.

therefrom.

The Rumely Pardon

In an editorial commenting on the Indictment last week of Dr. Edward A. Rumely for refusing to supply the House Campaign Expenditures Committee with the names of contributors to the Committee for Constitutional Government, of which he is executive secretary. The Star stated that after the First World War he was convicted and served a prison term on a charge of violating the Trading With the Enemy Act. That complaint grew out of the purchase by Dr. Rumely of a New York newspaper before this country went to war with Germany in 1917. The prosecution contended that the German government supplied some of the funds for the purchase, a circumstance of which Dr. Rumely denied knowledge. He and two attorneys were convicted, however, on a conspiracy charge based on a report of the transaction which they made to the Alien Property Custodian.

Later, after evidence not introduced at the trial had become available, President Coolidge commuted their sentences, pardoned all three men and restored their civil rights. Mr. Coolidge acted on a recommendation by Harlan F. Stone. then Attorney General and now Chief Justice of the Supreme who expressed the belief Court. that the three men were innocent. In a proceeding for the reinstatement of the two attorneys to the New York bar, Chief Justice Cardozo of the New York Court of Appeals, later an associate justice of the Supreme Court, also indicated his belief that the men had been unjustly convicted. Similar opinions lawyers and jurists.

and it is in fairness to him that the circumstances of the pardon are published at this time.

The Security Proposals

The text of the tentative proposals submitted to their respective governments by the delegates to the conferences at Dumbarton Oaks provides ample confirmation of the claim that a large measure of agreement has been reached in the common effort to set up international machinery to maintain the peace of the world.

Our own State Department, in making public these tentative proposals, emphasizes that a great deal remains to be done before an effective international security organization can begin to take final form. The governments represented at Dumbarton Oaks-Britain, Russia, China and the United States-must first examine the tentative proposals and then prepare complete proposals which could serve as a basis of discussion at a full United Nations conference. This may not be without its difficulties. Then there are matters on which not even tentative agreement has been reached, notably the voting procedure for identifying future aggressors and invoking

sanctions against them. But it would be extremely shortsighted, especially at this stage of the undertaking, to permit these matters of unfinished business to becloud the fact that very substantial progress has been made. The governments represented at Dumbarton Oaks are not bound by any agreements which may have been reached there. Nor are the governments obligated to ratify the tentative proposals advanced by the delegates. But to some extent, surely, these proposals reflect the sentiments of the home governments. and they are, therefore, of very great importance.

These proposals contemplate the establishment of a general international organization dedicated to the preservation of peace and the promotion of the well being of the member nations. It would have as its principal organs a general assembly, a security council, an international court of justice and a secretariat. Of these the security council is the most important, for the ability of the international organization to prevent war will depend primarily upon the authority finally delegated to it and the procedures through which it is permitted to function. As contemplated in the tentative proposals, this council is the organ which will have to make the important decisions and enforce them. Hence, it is inevitable that most of the coming debate will evolved into factions which came to center around its character and its

> In the United States there will be particular interest in the proposal to empower this council, after certain preliminaries, to use military forces. of which we would contribute a part, against an aggressor. It will be said, on the one hand, that this would be an act of war, and that under our Constitution only Congress can declare war. On the other hand, it will be contended that if the international organization is to act effectively, it must be able to act quickly through its council, and that to require specific congressional authorization for the use of force in a given emergency would result inevitably in fatal delay. This question, obviously, is a serious one, deserving the fullest study and debate. The least that we can do now is to refrain from prejudgment.

Another difficulty concerns the reported Russian stand on the voting procedure to be followed in the council. There are to be eleven members of this council, with five permanent members representing Russia, Britain, China, the United States and eventually France. The Russians are said to have insisted that these permanent representatives of the major powers must vote unanimously for the use of force before it could be invoked against an aggressor, and this, if one of the major powers should become an aggressor, would enable the delegate of the offending nation to tie the hands of the other powers by the simple expedient of casting a negative vote in the council. This attitude of the Soviet government is disturbing. But it does not necessarily represent Moscow's final position, and, in any event, it should not be used to cry down the notable gains that have been made.

What is needed now is the determination to build on the foundations which have already been laid. It would be idle, of course, to expect a perfect international security organization in what is, at best, an imperfect world. But unless we are content to resign ourselves to the unthinkable alternative of another world war, we must make the most of the opportunity which now lies before us. If this calls for a new order of faith-in ourselves and in out fellow men-it must be forthcoming, for without it there can be but little hope for the future.

Volcanic Italy

For months past virtually all firsthand information from Italy, official and unofficial alike, has depicted an intensively darkening situation with increasingly volcanic possibilities. The approach of winter compounds the difficulties and renders speedy remedial action the more imperative.

All this is emphasized in the current report of Luigi Antonini, a prominent official of the American Federation of Labor, who returned recently from Italy, where he had spent some time as a member of an Anglo-American labor mission dewere expressed by other prominent signed to assist in rebuilding a dem-lawyers and jurists. signed to assist in rebuilding a dem-ocratic labor movment in that dis-but what is more important, his own, too.

that Dr. Rumely had been pardoned, a somber picture of contemporary Italy. Mass unemployment, wholesale prostitution, delinquency, hunger and general hopelessness have generated an atmosphere of deep despair and disillusionment. The bright hopes raised by Anglo-American intervention a year ago have been dissipated, so that "many Italians are beginning to say that, from the economic point of view, they were better off before the Allied invasion. This has lessened their hatred of the Germans."

Mr. Antonini explains this changed attitude when he says: "With industry at a standstill and agriculture and trade paralyzed, the Italian people in the territory occupied by the Allies live almost entirely on money spent by American and British soldiers. Inflation is rampant, black markets flourish, and poverty and misery are universal."

In this connection, it might be added that the problem of Italy's rehabilitation will be further intensified when the Germans are driven from Northern Italy and those heavily industrialized regions are added to our charge. The Germans are reported to be deliberately stripping the north of everything worth transporting and destroying the rest. This will increase the likelihood of economic chaos which might eventuate in a furious revolutionary upheaval communistic in character. Mr. Antonini reports that the Communists, under their powerful leader, Palmiro Togliatti, pursue a policy of watchful waiting, "knowing that, unless there is a marked improvement very soon, the facts of the picture will play into their hands." All this shows the necessity of wise and speedy action by the Allies if, as Mr. Antonini warns, "Italy is not to plunge from one dictatorship into another."

One more little thing that war has accomplished; it has practically equalized brands of cigarettes. Customers buy what is available; fool with no blind-fold tests, but go ahead and enjoy their smokes.

There are a number of "learn to write" schools. Lesson number one in any of them might well be to compel the student to look up the real meanings of such words as exotic, nostalgic, prone, infer, shambles and holocaust.

A woman who asked OPA for the ceiling price on turkeys received a 30,000-word reply. It is believed that some kind of a record will be broken when a zoo keeper asks for the ceiling price on elephants.

This and That

By Charles E. Tracewell. times gets squirrels into trouble. They seem to be unable to resist entering all open doors, especially of garages, and particularly if there is a bag of seed therein.

Then they get shut up. Finding themselves incarcerated, they take to gnawing at the door frames Only the householder who has had this happen can understand the amount of damage they can do.

Open doors to sunrooms and the like beckon to these curious animals. We know of one household in Chevy Chase, D. C., where this happened, resulting in the wrecking of many handsome flower pot containers, whatever they call

Squirrels become terrified, indoors, when they find themselves locked in, and naturally try to get out, in the only way they know. They scarcely can be blamed for this.

It is the outdoor consumption of apples, tulip bulbs, corn and tomatoes that irks the gardener. Often a fine apple is gnawed through just for the

Squirrels are very human, in their curiosity, and particularly like us in their reactions to surprise happenings. The other day we found one in the garage, seated on a big sack of wildbird food. He was raking his paws down into the bag for sunflower seed.

When he saw and heard us approach, he jumped off and started for the door. We were careful to go slow, to give him plenty of time to reach the door first. As he approached, he knocked over a small metal bucket, which made quite a clatter as it struck the floor.

Instead of frightening the squirrel, as one might have supposed it would, the noise simply evoked a human reaction

It stopped dead in its track, and looked around at the tumbling bucket. just as any person would have done under the circumstances

Then he ran rapidly through the door and out to the bird feeding station by the maple tree, where there was all the sunflower seed he could have desired.

He knew that, of course, before he went in, but once he saw that open door he could not resist the temptation to see what was inside, and once inside he could no more keep from sampling the big bag of seed than a small boy could resist helping himself to an apple swinging down in front of his eyes.

Four baby squirrels, born this summer, have at last come down the maple tree to the feeder at its base. This is an ideal situation for squirrels. The tree makes them feel very much at

It is about a month after young squirrels get their tree-going legs that they are brave enough to come down to earth. They gallop after one another in the tree for a long time before they manage to get the feel of the good earth. The mother brought down two of the young fellows one day, but the other pair remained aloft, peering down with beady eyes at their bolder brothers. It was not long, however, before the quartet was racing up and down the

It is only an exceptional squirrel which does any real damage to property, and this mostly when it happens to get confined in some way. Mostly they are interesting and amusing residents of our city, without any of the planned malice which dis-

trunk, sampling the sunflower seed like

A handful of peanuts, or sunflower, canteloupe or watermelon seed will keep them busy for a long time, and away from tulip bulbs, etc. To those who are worried by squirrels, we suggest feeding them for a time, to see if this will not divert them. We believe that by the time any one has fed them for

Letters to The Star "Stay at Home" Is Her Advice

to Other Young Girls To the Editor of The Star: With the tragic death of Dorothy Berrum, there has arisen in the minds of many readers speculation about Government girls and the protection they are given. As a Federal employe and a resident of Arlington Farms, I should like to express my personal views concerning the life we live. I'm not a hardened, cosmopolitan woman of the world; I'll be only 21 next month, and I've been in Washington just five months

We on the Farms are of all personalities, shapes, sizes and creeds. We have come from every State, and even outside the States. We are from different backgrounds in both our homes and educations. Some of us have had years of training and experience, some have never worked before. Why are we here? We semetimes wonder ourselves. We came because we wanted to help our country, and didn't or couldn't don a uniform; because the money was good (or so we thought, until we saw how fast it went); because we wanted freedom from our homes and wanted to be "on our own"; because we wanted to see for ourselves if there were as many men as we had heard; because we had never been in a large place and we wanted to find out all about it. Many of us were sadly disillusioned, especially those who never had worked before, to find that working in Washington was not the glamorous mode of life we had thought -but was plain hard work.

Life at "the Farms."

How do we live? It can be said in

three words-working, washing, wedding-and that daily workout, eating, of course. Some of us are on eight and ten hour shifts, some on "swing" and "graveyard." We come in so tired we just want to sleep our lives away. But we haven't washed clothes, or ironed, or met the new girls in the wing, or talked over our latest letter with a friend next door; so we get to bed anytime around 10, 11, 12 or 1. We live for the free time we have, from one "day off" to the next; for the next letter from "the man" or from home. Some of us don't really have homes; or we want to forget what we do have, because they are that bad. And we all aren't angels. either. The old saying about "birds of a feather flocking together" was never truer than when applied to the Farms. We make friends with all, but we make close friends with only a chosen few. We know who in the wing is not "our kind." We see girls hanging around the telephones, waiting to answer them in the hope that the girl wanted won't be in, and the boy will ask her for a date. We see pickups that are a dime a hundred; we see girls who scorn such. We know that, in most cases, our house directors know more about us than we do ourselves. We can fool them sometimes, but not always. They know when we're gold-bricking, and when we're really ill; they know what kind of dates we have, because they are experienced and wise enough to judge our boy friends and us.

And how much protection are given? Are we considered any more than any other Government worker whose home is in Washington? No. But we are looked after in the best possible way, allowing as much liberty as a girl on her own normally would want. We know that the few rules we have are for our own good. No, the protection doesn't really come from the Government or from friends. It comes directly from our moral training, our educational background. The Farms can help us with bed checks, slips to sign when we come in after 2 a.m., healthy, clean recreation, house meetings, etc.; but the thing that really counts is what we've already been taught to think and feel and how prepared we are to meet

Here Is Her Advice.

My advice to any girl under 20, or to one who has never worked before is: "Stay at home." We meet many discouragements; we get so homesick we sometimes meet ourselves in the hall. all packed up and ready to go; we manage finances poorly and are broke soon after payday. Were we at home, we could have the counsel of family and friends. Parents should say a determined and unwavering "no" when a daughter asks to come here to work. That is, unless they have taught her to take care of herself in all ways-and especially when it comes to men. On the Farms, it isn't uncommon to meet a girl who is ignorant in sex matterswho actually wouldn't know if, when or how she got into trouble. If these girls who have not been taught at home come here and get into a fast, lax crowd, the inevitable happens. Many of us are too young and inexperienced to have established within us a philosophy of life and and firm belief in God, and the strength to live up to them. Too many of us don't care, it's true. But those of us who do sometimes find ourselves more than just a little lonely, because we want 'dates" who are looking for companionship, understanding and sincere friendship, as well as physical attraction. They aren't often seen on the Farms-because we know, as do cab drivers, what a reputation our abode has. But we do all we can, individually and in groups, to combat such a record and to keep it as decent a place to live in as we could hope for. We're very grateful for the shelter the Government has provided; when we gripe about our conditions, it's just to keep up our morale. Living on the Farms is an education in itself—an education in living. But I don't recommend this life to any one who may be the least bit green. Frankly, it's too dangerous. R. M. G.

Cheers Compared

To the Editor of The Star: Lowell Mellett's "On the Other Hand" of September 30 is news only to our nonvoters who do not count November 7, next.

Would Mr. Mellett care to expose The Star reporter who threw a "wet blanket" on the cheer-makers at Mr. toosevelt's picked audience at the Statler Hotel? .

Why, this ambitious reporter broadeast through the columns of The Star that Mr. Roosevelt would address 800 invited guests from Mr. Tobin's unions plus 250 Government employes! Now the voting element of radio lis-

teners are comparing the cheers of the Hotel Statler's picked audience with the cheering for Dewey before a strange and unknown audience at Oklaho Who has the edge, Mr. Mellett?

REGISTERED VOTER

This Changing World

The arrival of Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Moscow is considered in American and foreign diplomatic quarters here as of greater importance than the two previous meetings between the British leader and Premier

visit is said to have been decided at the Quebec meeting last month when it became obvious that nothing but a heart-to-heart telk between the British and Russian premiers would straightene out a num of political questions on which de-pends the future collaboration of the big three.

It is an open secret that in recent months a number of problems in which we are only indirectly concerned but which have an important bearing on the future have developed between Great Britain and the USSR.

Official quarters which have a fair knowledge of what happened at Teheran say that in the political discussions among the big three which preceded the military agreements, Russia was given a free hand in Eastern Europe (Finland and Poland) and in the Eastern Balkans. Britain insisted that her interests in the Mediterranean required her having unchallenged suremacy in Greece, Yugoslavia and

The fact that London has been dealing in its own way with the Greek and Yugoslav governments merely confirms for the layman the assertions of the diplomats of what occurred at Teheran. In fact, soon after the conference was over, at the request of the British government, Gen. Draja Mihailovich, Chetnik leader, was dropped out of the picture and the entire British support was thrown to the Partisan leader, Marshal Tito. King Peter of Yugoslavia replaced his cabinet composed of a Serbian majority by a cabinet of Tito's friends and supporters at the pressing demands of Mr. Churchill

Peter even accepted Tito, who had gone on record as saying the King could not return to Yugoslavia unless the people of that heterogeneous country asked for him by a popular plebiscite. Acting on information from the usually-excellent British secret service, the British Prime Minister decided to

By Constantine Brown use Tito for his plans to keep Yugo-slavia in the British sphere of influ-ence rather than the more recalci-

trant Serbs. The British appear to have decided to support King George of Greece to re-

turn to his throne soon after the liberation of his country. In the meantime, however, the Rus-

sians went into the Balkans. Soon after the surrender of Bulgaria to Russia, Red Army units went far-ther south than was originally expected and entered Eastern Greece. Marshal Tito turned unexpectedly to Russia, abandoned his headquarters at Vis and flew to Moscow. Then he returned to the Red Army headquarters at Bucharest and the world was informed that with his special permission the Russian forces poised on the Danube were crossing the river to liberate Yugoslavia. The British became un-

Some of these matters had come up before the Quebec meeting. Others arose afterward but Mr. Churchill had some inkling of the shape of things to come. He is reliably reported to have suggested to President Roosevelt a third American-British front in Yugoslavia. But such an offensive was considered by our military experts as a political-military maneuver and we have not sufficient forces to spare for this type of operation.

Faced with the problem of dealing with the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean alone, the British Prime Minister decided to go to Moscow as soon as such a trip was feasible. He hoped President Roosevelt might be able to arrange for another three-cornered meeting such as the one at Teheran. But the President is not able to undertake a journey outside the United States on the eve of his election and Stalin was opposed to leaving Russia. He had already made a great concession last year when he went to Teheran, but made it very clear then that until the war is over he could not possibly leave Russia again.

As the Russian forces are advancing rapidly in the Balkans and are now on the way to Budapest and Vienna, the British Prime Minister decided it would be unwise to waste any more time and made up his mind to call on Stalin at his own hearquarters in the Kremlin, without Mr. Roosevelt

The Political Mill

By Gould Lincoln

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 10.-California leaders, both Republican and Democratic, after expressing deep regret at the death of Wendell L. Willkie, generally agreed that the sudden passing of the GOP 1940 standard bearer would have little effect on the presidential election in this State. Mr. Willkie had many followers in California. Most of his leading supporters, however, had already declared themselves for the election of Gov. Dewey of New York.

McIntyre Farris, Willkie chairman four years ago, is hard at work for Gov. Dewey, and so is John S. Barcombe. chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles County, which casts 42 per cent of the entire California vote. Other prominent Willkie men now supporting Gov. Dewey Anderson. The few who have turned to Mr. Roosevelt were "Willkie Democrats" in 1940

The Republicans here give credit to Mr. Willkie for having revitalized the party in California. They point to the Republican swing which resulted in the election two years ago of Gov. Warren, and the Republican lieutenant governor, Fred Houser, now a candidate for the Senate against Democratic Senator

Unless Mr. Willkie left some memorandum stating his future political plans, his choice for President this year between Mr. Dewey and Mr. Roosevelt will remain unknown. However, it is the belief of both Republicans and Democrats with whom this writer has talked that Mr. Willkie, had he lived. would have announced before the election that he intended to support the Republican national ticket. None of them believed he would have come out for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

About the middle of August I spent nearly an hour talking with Mr. Willkie. At that time Mr. Willkie said he was not prepared to announce his position. During the course of the conversation, however, he said a number of things that lead to the belief on my part that in the end he would vote for the Republican ticket, and so announce He made it clear that he felt himself entirely a free agent, without any obligation to the Dewey management. In

1942 Mr. Willkie took no part in the Dewey campaign for election to the New York governorship, although he had opposed Mr. Dewey's nomination. Nevertheless, Mr. Willkie, a few days before that election, declared he would vote for the Dewey ticket.

Mr. Willkie was a vital and dynamic figure in politics. He undertook to turn the Republican party away from isolationism. He also undertook to make the party stand for more liberal domestic policies. For these things he fought. day in and day out, since the days of 1940 when he was the party's candidate for President. And to him must go much of the credit for having achieved results along these lines.

* * * * The Republican party platform, do about important issues of the day. pted last June in Chicago, did not measure up to Mr. Willkie's ideas. said so emphatically. But he found also much to criticize in the Democratic platform adopted in July. He fought for principle. Nevertheless, he had his own personal ambitions. In the event of a Dewey defeat in November, Mr. Wilkie undoubtedly planned to hold himself available as a liberal Republican candidate for the presidential

nomination in 1948. He was never a man to count out of any fight. Because he fell in, to a large extent, with President Roosevelt's foreign policy after 1940, Mr. Willkie incurred the resentment of many old line Republicans. It was because of this and his flat refusal to make concessions to these party leaders that he was unable to make headway in his campaign this year for renomination.

Mr. Willkie was a crusader if he was interested in a cause, as he was particularly out for collaboration by the United States in the postwar world He said what he believed and let the political chips fall as they would. His was a great personality. Like other crusaders, he was uncompromising. Whether he ever would have made the grade as a presidential candidate again is a question. But that his death is a real loss to the country is no question whatever.

Had Mr. Willkie's health remained good and had he actually campaigned for the election of Mr. Dewey, he would have helped promote a Dewey election.

German Troop Resources

We have been getting a good deal of information as to the character of the German forces along their western frontier during the past few weeks. Front correspondents have told us of the scarcity of good infantry; the few reliable infantry battalions available are being used over and over again for local counterattacks. Quite as noticeable eems to be the scarcity of armor: what the Germans do have is used in small groups; rarely do we hear of more than 20 or 30 German tanks together in any

Many of the German units facing our men-especially in the Rhineland-are training units, formed since the general mobilization of July 20 and not yet equal either in training or equipment to the terrible demands of modern battle. They are fit only to defend fixed positions: they cannot maneuver.

The German dependence, therefore, is on material rather than men-especially on artillery, of which they seem to have massed great quantities to oppose us. Whenever good weather gives our planes a chance at the German battery positions-both in direct attack and in registration of our counterbattery fire -we are able to score notable advances.

All of which reinforces the view that we have only to break through the strongly established defensive "crust" which the Germans have constructed; that once we can do this and get our armored and motorized divisions loose in open country, the Germans will be nable to continue organized opposition anywhere in Western, or at least Northwestern, Germany; anywhere, let us say, between the Rhine and the Elbe

north of the Black Forest. Now there has come in a detailed account of the German order of battle on the front being attacked by the British 2d Army which goes a long way to-ward further confirmation of this view.

This British account gives the German strength on this front as 12 infantry divisions (actually about the equivalent, front-line correspondents report, of only nine divisions) and about five Panser divisions. Of these four infantry divisions with a few scattered tanks and British left, between Tilburg and the beyond repair—what must be their River Maas; one infantry division is between the Rivers Waal and Lek (presumably west of Nijmegan).

By Maj. George Fielding Eliot The strongest part of the German force is in the vicinity of the so-called Pannerdeutsch Canal, east of Nijmegen, where there are two infantry divisions and four Panzer divisions-but the four Panzer divisions are estimated to have only 150 tanks among them, about half the strength of a single American armored divisions.

> Farther south, between the forests of the Reichswald and the Maas Canal are two infantry divisions and one Panzer brigade at full strength (with 40 to 50 tanks), and still farther south, opposite the extreme right of the British 2d Army are three more infantry divisions (apparently not at full strength) and a Panzer brigade with about 20 tanks.

> If we required any more evidence that the Germans are parceling out their fighting power with extreme care and painful parsimony here it is. The very discrepancies in tank strength tell us that. The four Panzer divisions east of Nijmegen have been engaged in a series of vigorous counterattacks in an attempt to blunt the British salient north of the Wall at this point, during which they have sustained heavy losses, and now the average divisional strength is hardly more than half that of an American tank battalion—yet it does not seem that these losses have been re-

> Farther south there are two tank brigades, one twice as strong as the other, yet comparing favorably with the average divisional strength in the Panner-deutsch area, though a tank brigade in the German Army is ostensibly one-half

as strong as a division The fact is, apparently, that the Germans are putting in their tanks—like their infantry battalions—where they happen to need them for the moment on a purely opportunistic basis. They are living from hand to mouth in these respects, and hoping against hope that somehow they can stave off final and irreparable defeat until winter weather ses down and gives them a little res-

If they can do no better than this in the Netherlands where their danger is perhaps the greatest-since the conse-

Letters of Willkie To Lawrence Revealed

Had Reached No Decision on

Candidate, Says Writer

By David Lawrence Efforts by one side or the other to say which way Wendell Willkie would have voted are merely wishful thinking by partisans. For he intended to reach no final decision as to which candidate he would support until the very end of the campaign.

This intent is plainly revealed in letters written by Mr. Willkie under date of July 5 and July 12 and Aug. 1 of this year. The correspondence developed in connection with dispatches written by this correspondent which read in part as follows:

"July 5-Many a man in public life has made himself a martyr to a cause and his name has lived on in historylong after the names of men who actually became President have been forgotten. Wendell Willkie has a chance to do a service to the nation and to the Republican party in particular by carrying on a public campaign that will hold Gov. Dewey tightly to the first part of the plank on foreign policy in the platform and dissuade him from appeasing the isolationists or nationalists in the party who wrote the second part of that plank . . .

"Mr. Willkie has congratulated Gov. Dewey on his 'opportunity.' Presumably this means that Mr. Willkie, as a private citizen, along with millions of others, will wait to see between now and November what the Governor does with his 'opportunity'."

Comment of July 5

In commenting on the foregoing Mr. Willkie in a letter sent from New York on July 5 1944 wrote.

"I read your article. None has been written of late which I appreciate more. You outlined exactly what I expect to do."

On July 12, 1944, Mr. Willkie, referring again to this correspondent's dispatch of July 5, wrote from New York: "I want to repeat what I have said in my first letter-nothing that has been

written has stated my attitude or intent so well.' Then on July 31, 1944, this correspondent wrote a dispatch which read in

part as follows: "Ever since the Republican convention was held, there have been rumors that Wendell Willkie will support Gov. Dewey, but this does not have the slightest foundation. Almost every day some Willkie supporter joins the Dewey ranks and this is taken to have some particular significance.

"Actually, authentic information has reached here that Mr. Willkie has not made up his mind yet whether he will support Gov. Dewey . . .

"Those who have talked with Mr. Willkie since the convention find him not in the slightest degree piqued by the fact that he was excluded from the convention councils in Chicago, but they do find him very much interested in what the Republican party is going to

"It is conceivable that Mr. Willkie will wind up supporting Gov. Dewey and it is possible that he will not express any preference in this campaign at all but will adopt a completely passive role, making no speeches or public statements. This latter course, however. does not seem to be in line with the Willkie conception of leadership and it may, therefore, be expected that before the end of the campaign he will announce whether he intends to vote for

President Roosevelt or Gov. Dewey. "The decision is not likely to come until autumn, by which time Mr. Willkie will have had a chance to examine the addresses and utterances of both candidates and decide for himself which of the two appears to him as likely to exert the best efforts for international collaboration and world

Under Date of August 1 After reading the foregoing article in

the press, Mr. Willkie wrote from New York under date of August 1 as follows: "It could not have been said better nor more accurately. Of course, you appreciate the basic reason that I could not fight for the principles in which I believe at the convention was because the Dewey forces in New York did not include me as a delegate-at-large. I would have liked very much to have been able to fight for some of the opinions in which you and I believe on the

On August 30 this correspondent had his last talk with Mr. Willkie, in which the latter indicated that there was no change in his attitude or in the program that had been outlined in these dispatches in the preceding July and that he was still waiting to read the remainder of Gov. Dewey's speeches.

convention floor."

From the foregoing it can hardly be concluded that Mr. Willkie had made up his mind either way. He was like other independent voters who wanted to see what Mr. Dewey would do on the subject of foreign policy in the closing weeks of the campaign. Since fate deprived Mr. Willkie of the opportunity to read the remainder of Gov. Dewey's speeches, it would seem best for all concerned not to try to infer what he would have done if he had lived through the campaign.

The final decision will never be known because all the evidence and all the argument in the case had not yet been submitted and Mr. Willkie had the fairness not to prejudge anybody or anything.

Blue Water's Edge The man who owns an edge of spruce-

The morning sun, lake-rippled on Has all the heart desires to recall, No secret of the lake is kept from him,

Who knows each changing mood, en-chanting whim—
Calm days of mirrored sapphire lanced with gold,
Storm-angered billows, wind-lashed

to grey cold,
Clear nights of moon-washed silver,
bright as day,
To light each gliding eraft upon its No matter what world-wide paths he

must take,
The man, whose heart has known and loved the lake,
Will always come back to his

of shore,
Where peace shines in blue water
at his door.
BAULINE SOROKA CHADWELL.