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ATTACK ON ELLSWORTH

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Scathing editorial comment recently appearing in *The Medford Mail-Tribune*, directed at Congressman Harris Ellsworth, stems from Editor Robert W. Ruhl's personal pique because of criticism of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Ellsworth declares. In a statement used by *The Oregonian*, Ellsworth says that Editor Ruhl, an admirer of the secretary of state, misquoted statements on which recent editorials in the *Medford* paper were based.

The *Medford* editor attacked Ellsworth on a charge that the congressman had described the current political campaign as having all Communists and Fellow-Travelers on one side and anti-Communists on the other.

The editorial comment sprang from a report in the *Medford* paper concerning the congressman's talk at Rogue River. Editor Ruhl wrote from California, taking his information from the *Mail-Tribune's* news report of the meeting.

Congressman Ellsworth states that the word "Communist" was not used and that the news item took two isolated statements, made in response to questions, without their qualifying remarks, the reporter's words being fashioned by the *Medford* editor into quotations using words and meanings never expressed by the congressman.

Few people who have heard Congressman Ellsworth speak will take the *Medford* editorials seriously. Nearly everywhere he has appeared, he has been asked the same question, relative to communist influence in the government and his replies have been identical.

The intent of the congressman's statement is that both parties have strayed from the principles upon which they were founded and that current issues largely involve left-wing approach as contrasted with more conservative theories.

Certainly no one can question that very obvious fact. Congressman Ellsworth's opinions are well known. He has appeared before voters in every part of his district. He has submitted himself to public questioning and has endeavored to answer queries fully and honestly.

He is a life-long resident of Oregon, obtained his education in public schools, has worked at sawmilling and publishing. He is particularly well informed on Oregon and its needs. He has been very active in obtaining federal help in development of natural resources, being influential in the establishment of the metallurgical laboratory at Albany, the alcohol-from-wood-waste plant at Springfield, port developments, access road construction, etc. He made a vigorous and successful fight to retain needed funds in the budget for the Bonneville Power administration. He has been extremely diligent in serving individuals having problems in Washington.

He is opposed by a man who has been employed almost continuously in federal jobs. He has been a resident of Oregon less than three years, apparently coming to the state for the sole purpose of breaking into politics in an area rapidly shifting party allegiance. His knowledge of the state is too meager to permit proper representation. His political position is far to the left, even in connection with present socialistic trends.

In comparing the two candidates, we doubt that any sober-minded voter will be influenced by the *Medford* editor's attack upon the incumbent congressman.

Ballot Measures

REAPPORTIONMENT BILL

By CHARLES V. STANTON

An initiative measure, promoted as a "balanced" plan for legislative reapportionment, comes before the voters in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment at the Nov. 7 election. Actually, the suggested formula should be called the "unbalanced" plan. It would make representation in the legislature worse than at present.

Sponsors declare the proposed formula to be patterned after the federal plan, giving representation for both area and population, protection for minorities and limitation on metropolitan areas.

But in operation the bill would give Eastern Oregon a decided edge over Western Oregon in representation, both in area and population, denying Multnomah county its rightful share of legislative posts, while preventing future proportionate representation for the rapidly growing counties of the western half of the state.

Reapportionment Overdue
The Oregon Constitution provides that the state legislature shall be reapportioned every 10 years, following the federal census. Despite this constitutional provision, the legislature has not been reapportioned since 1910, aside from a few minor changes.

Each time reapportionment is mentioned, rural areas battle to keep Multnomah county from gaining control, members of the legislature fight to save their positions and to preserve those of their associates. Thus reapportionment is long overdue.

After the issue had been kicked around in the last session of the legislature, without action being taken, several initiative projects appeared. One, sponsored by Giles French, representative from Sherman county, would have followed the federal plan. Another would have apportioned both houses on a basis of population alone. The so-called "balanced" plan is an in-between compromise.

Not Representative
The measure would increase the number of state senators from 30 to 36, presumably on a basis of population in each senatorial district. The formula provides that total population shall be divided into 36 parts. Each district having population equaling three-fourths of the divisor would be represented by one senator.

Another bill is raised indicat-



"Washington Report"
By FULTON LEWIS, JR.
(Copyright, 1950 King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

WASHINGTON—Mr. Seth W. Richardson has been one of the more prominent attorneys about Washington for a good many years—roughly since 1929, when former President Herbert Hoover made him an assistant attorney general.

That prominence has been enhanced in the past few years by two other official jobs—first, that of chief counsel for the so-called Pearl Harbor investigating committee; and second, that of chairman of the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Review board.

Last week, President Truman brought even greater prominence to Mr. Richardson, who is nominally a Republican but has served as a chore boy for the Fair Deal on various occasions, by naming him chairman of the new Subversive Activities Control Board. That's the five-man board provided for by the McCarran-Mundt-Nixon commie control law enacted by Congress last month over the President's veto. The board will be the overall agency in charge of administering the new law. More specifically, it will be the final judge of whether organizations are or are not communist-front or communist-action groups within the purview of the law's registration sections.

That means Mr. Richardson will be in a position to even greater power, on the matter of loyalty and security risk determinations, than he has been as chairman of the Loyalty Review board. That, in turn, would seem to make it worth-while to dust off some of his past utterances and deeds. So let's take a look at them to see whether you think he's the man for the job.

To begin with, there's the Pearl Harbor investigation of 1945 and 1946, for which Mr. Richardson served as general counsel. In an inquiry of that kind, by a congressional committee, the general counsel pretty much runs the show, subject to the overall direction of the committee's majority—which in this case was, of course, democratic and pro-administration.

You'll find a lot of people who were thoroughly familiar with that investigation still holding the conviction that many who could have shed valuable light on the circumstances of the Pearl Harbor debacle were deliberately shunned and kept off the witness stand. You'll find many people who believe that the inquiry was just as much of a whitewash as was the Tydings committee's job last summer. At any rate, there are no indications that the Richardson probe angered the White House.

Question number two involves his private law firm—Davies, Richberg, Beebe, Landa and Richardson, of Washington. The "Richardson" in that name, of course, is Seth W. The interesting part lies in the fact that the first name belongs to none other than Joseph W. Davies, Joseph W. Davies is the one-time U.S. Ambassador to Moscow who became famous for his palis-walsy attitude toward the Russians, and for the notoriously pro-soviet book "Mission to Moscow," which he wrote after he returned to this country. Mr. Davies also is the multi-millionaire father-in-law of Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, who was chairman of the senate subcommittee that

couldn't find any Communists in the State department, last summer. Question three stems from two newspaper interviews quoting Mr. Richardson at length or his views about the loyalty program. The first appeared on April 2 of this year. In it he compared it with conditions in Canada, and said: "In case after case before the Royal (Canadian) commission, Canadian governmental servants blandly asserted they had seen no harm in discussing top-secret work with casual acquaintances who, like themselves, were scientists. To me, a loose-lipped government scientist who thinks his outside activities and associates should be governed only by his own sweet will is as dangerous an individual as you would have running around in this modern-day world."

"Liberal critics to the contrary, you can't gauge a man's loyalty without taking into account who he associates with, what he writes, the groups he joins and the movements he sponsors."

That was on April 2, when the McCarthy charges were stirring up a rumpus all around the country and many top-notch administration figures were scrambling for cover. Some of the heat cooled off when the Tydings committee began its whitewash job. The line began changing. On June 18, 1950, there was another statement by Mr. Richardson. This time he was quoted thus:

"Loyalty concerns the question of employee activities working toward governmental overthrow. Evaluating 'security risk' is a matter of determining whether a worker's personal habits and characteristics are such as to guarantee he will be trustworthy."

"Supposing that and my 20 board colleagues had to go into risk questions? It would mean that each of some 3 million government workers would be jeopardized if I, as a prohibitionist, decided that a government worker going to a cocktail party was proof that he probably talked too much and therefore shouldn't be trusted. That is a matter to be decided by the various department heads, who know intimately what an employee is expected to do and can say directly how he conducts himself."

Offhand, the April 2 and June 18 statements seem less than compatible. To Mr. Richardson you are a security risk on April 2 if you open your mouth; on June 18 it's OK to blab a bit.

The Canadian government, at least, let the security agents round up the spies and run the Russians out of the country. Future experience will tell us what Mr. Richardson does.

Story Stirs Memories
Of Old Wilbur Academy

BEDFORD, Va.—I recently saw in your good paper the pictures of the old church and the old hotel building at Wilbur, both of which are very familiar to me. I have been in both of them many times.

I also read with a great deal of interest your account of the early history of the famous old Umpqua academy, where I went to school for a number of years. I first started to school there in 1883. The late Judge Henry L. Benson was principal of the school at that time. He was a very able and efficient instructor.

I also went to other teachers later on and was quite familiar with most of the events that occurred there at that time.

While I was attending the academy, the late George M. Brown also was a student there. I heard him deliver the graduation oration.

At that time the rules were not as strict as formerly and as mentioned in your article. Students had more liberty and privileges.

I have been told by the old timers of an event that happened there before my time. It might be worth repeating.

As the story was told to me, and which no doubt was true, Professor Royal, who was principal at the time, had very strict rules and enforced them rigidly.

One of his rules was that students must be at home or in their boarding houses by 9 o'clock.

In some manner he learned that a group of older boys were planning a night party. When they started for the scene of their festivities, he followed them. He was seen to be in pursuit, so the leaders took him on a long cross-country chase. They led him across a gulch spanned by a footlog. When he tried to cross the log, the boys started throwing rocks. He fell into the gulch.

But the story had a happy ending. Professor Royal had a stiff knee. The fall, in some manner, loosened the joint and he was freed from his handicap.

I would be glad to hear from any of the old students who attended Umpqua academy when I did.

LEW A. MARTIN
R.F.O.R. Home
Bedford, Va.

Reginald Aubrey Fessenden, noted scientist, was credited with more than 100 inventions in electric waves, sound and light.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

picked up in the course of routine fighting."

It's all guesswork, of course, but I rather imagine the over-all communist purpose is to go on feeding JUST ENOUGH REINFORCEMENTS over the Yalu river to keep us fighting all winter in the icy, grim North Korean mountains. That would fall in with their more or less obvious design to wear us down without using any of their real military strength.

The U. S. Public Health Service tells us today: "There's no place like home—FOR ACCIDENTS." It offers these statistics:

"In one year alone FOUR AND A HALF MILLION Americans were either killed or injured in accidents within the home. Every 16 minutes someone is killed by a home accident and every four minutes someone is permanently disabled."

It adds: "In terms of wages lost, medical expenses and increased insurance premium rates, the annual cost of home accidents approximates 650 million dollars."

Well, at any rate, it's cheaper to kill us off and smash us up in our

homes. A total of \$650,000,000 for killing and injuring 4½ million of us would be an average of around \$150 per.

As I recall the figures, it cost about \$30,000 for each person killed on the field of battle during World War II and somewhat less for those merely wounded.

From what I've read, I'd always understood the bathroom was the spot of deadliest danger in the home—slipping in the tub, etc. Our Public Health Service says huh-uh—it isn't that-a-way. The BEDROOM is the place of greatest carnage. More than 25 per cent of all fatal home accidents, it adds, occur there.

It explains: "Such things as smoking in bed, leaving gas or oil heaters on in a poorly ventilated room, leaving scissors around where babies can get at them and hanging bedroom pictures on a rickety step-ladder are simply murder."

That's one nice thing about reading the newspapers—you're always learning something you didn't know before. The first thing we know the statisticians will have figured out that the field of battle is comparatively safe and the real heroes are the home-fronters.

Recently a letter came from a friend in which was something of value, it would seem to me, to younger couples just starting out on life's journey. The words were written by one recently bereaved looking back on thirty-four years of an ideal marriage, and the sentences I am choosing from his letter suggest some of the reasons for that long happiness:

"Hope was of the most loving and affectionate disposition. And she was the kindest wife any man could ask for. She was not the nagging or whining type. . . . She was always so sweet with me that I have often felt I was spoiled. We were sufficient company for each other during all the 34 years. It made little difference whether we had callers since we were never lonely when we had each other. Of course we enjoyed our friends but they did not seem a necessity. I realize now that she is gone. I am very anxious to have people come in."

"It was such a joy to see Hope's bright smile of welcome when we had been away from each other whether several days or just an hour. . . . When I would come through the door from a trip downtown, no matter in what part of the house she would be, I would hear her lovely voice calling 'Hello. . . . No matter how miserable she might feel she would answer. 'Yes, I'm fine.' She tried hard not to let me know her worst feelings lest it worry me. . . ."

"Hope was the most honest person I ever knew. Never in all my

life with her did I suspect she was telling an untruth. I trusted her word implicitly. . . . She was fond of these lines from Sarah Williams' poem, 'The Old Astronomer': 'I have loved the stars too fondly To be fearful of the night.'"

"I finished reading the letter aloud. It was several minutes before EJ picked up his paper to read. In the shared silence, that companionable silence which is in itself kind of speech, a verse from the Bible came to my thought: it is a recipe for the wife's half of a successful marriage. 'Every wise woman careth how she may please her husband.'"

The words summed up, in a way, what the writer had been trying to tell us. Remembering the gracious hostess with her "bright red hair" and warm, friendly smile, and remembering the vividly written letters which I found in my file and re-read, I thought of more words from the Book which was Hope Sully Priett's daily companion:

"The heart of her husband does safely trust in her," and I wondered if a husband could say anything finer than the simple words: "I trusted her implicitly."

Republican Editor Refuses To Support Dewey

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — (AP) — Frank E. Gannett, newspaper publisher, announced Monday he would not support or vote for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who seeks reelection Nov. 7.

Gannett denied, however, that he would vote for or "order" his papers to support Rep. Walter A. Lynch, the Democratic nominee for governor.

The publisher asserted in a formal statement that "I personally will vote the Republican ticket, except that I cannot conscientiously vote for the Republican candidate for governor, because of methods used to get the nomination."

Gannett, who in the past has supported the GOP Presidential and gubernatorial nominations, said: "I have supported Mr. Dewey

many times, but I have concluded for the good of the Republican party, he should retire or be retired."

Gannett, publisher of a group of newspapers and owner of several radio stations, has been a staunch Republican.

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Hear U.S. Senator Guy Cordon KRNR
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Second of a series of three programs sponsored by Ellsworth for Congress Committee.

Final program of the series will be broadcast on KRNR Sunday, November 6, at 7:45 to 8 p.m.

Paid Political Advertisement
Ellsworth for Congress Committee
Earl McNutt, Chairman, Eugene, Oregon

FROM THE NEWS OF 38 YEARS AGO

LOCAL NEWS
Four suits of clothes, a separate pair of trousers and a lady's skirt, of the estimated aggregate value of \$100, were stolen from Mrs. J. M. Spence's cleaning and pressing establishment on Jackson street Tuesday night. One of the stolen suits and the extra pair of trousers belonged to George Montomery, a retired capitalist living on West Mosher street; the other belonged to Ben Palm. Lee Dillard, the proprietor of Mrs. J. S. Cherrington, recently from Riddle.

Roseburg Review
December 19, 1912:

Seeing the above news item was published December 19, 1912, we don't doubt the burglar's motive for heaving was goose-pimply cold! Please note that four suits, one pair of trousers and a skirt were valued at \$100. in that year. Shows how prices (and income) have advanced. If your property is insured by 1912 values, better come in or phone us—your fire losses would be at 1950 values, quite a difference!

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