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POLITICAL PRACTICE

By CHARLES V. STANTON

It is interesting to look through newspapers coming to the exchange desk and compare varying editorial opinions concerning President Truman's State of the Union message to Congress and Governor McKay's inaugural address before the Oregon legislature.

Comment indicates general approval of both talks, with only minor criticism directed at specific issues. A few editors have expressed disappointment that Governor McKay was not more aggressive and specific in his outline for state legislation.

This criticism, we believe, is evidence of change in governmental practices in recent years. We have become so accustomed to the new pattern that our attention is drawn to any deviation.

We were startled in this country when the President of the United States only a few years ago began dictating to Congress the legislation he wanted. Purges were ordered of congressmen failing to follow executive dictation. We saw the creation of a "rubber stamp" Congress. We saw efforts made to pack the Supreme Court. More and more we came under control by executive orders, directives, rules and regulations, rather than by law. Congress surrendered much of its legislative authority to the executive department.

Contrast in Messages

The recent messages by President Truman and Governor McKay are interesting in their contrasts. Speaking of this contrast, *The Bend Bulletin* says editorially:

Governor Douglas McKay, in his message to the 46th biennial session of the Oregon legislature, made it plain that he is well aware of the line between the legislative and executive departments of government. As he counseled with the lawmakers, of whom he was once one, it was noticeable that he recommended frequently, requested now and then but demanded never. In this respect his message was in pleasing contrast to the messages to Congress with which press and radio have familiarized us in recent years. In his remarks no evidence was given that Douglas McKay believed a governor should dictate to or force action from the legislature of his state.

We have become so accustomed to a chief executive DEMANDING of the legislative body that when a message recognizes the constitutional divisions of government we find some observers ascribing lack of aggressive leadership to the executive.

Governor McKay, we recall, ran into this same criticism two years ago. But he insisted it was not the governor's province under the constitution to direct legislation, except as needed to improve operation of the executive department. In this matter of executive department functioning, his latest message is clear and specific.

Delegation Of Authority

The two messages bear other points of sharp contrast. Governor McKay declared he sought no extension of his authority. While Oregon's "Little Hoover" interim committee proposes reorganization of the executive branch which would place more power in the governor's office, McKay said he was not seeking this power but would abide by any decisions made by the legislature. He made no specific suggestions for organizational change. He did, however, urge that no new state agencies be created; that government be limited rather than extended.

In sharp contrast, President Truman is DEMANDING of Congress extension of presidential authority, continuation and expansion of non-essential activities, despite tremendous financial requirements for defense purposes.

The federal government trend toward centralization of power in the executive department has progressed step by step over a long period of years, until it has become so accepted that some editors offer criticism because it is not followed by Oregon's governor. Personally, we applaud Governor McKay's adherence to constitutional checks, balances and responsibilities.



By Vianett S. Martin

Letters from my favorite aunt were — except for one slight detail — models for The Perfect Letter. When she could "find time" from obligations as a dental surgeon's wife, she would first read the letters to be answered; next, let down on the envelope reminders of what she wished to "answer"; then in pretty script she would cover pages, properly margined, with never a hanging infinitive, never a misplaced semicolon. Never, oh never, did Auntie watch her letter disappear down the road with the sunk feeling she had "left out" the most important thing.

Knowing you and your precious family were deeply loved by your aunt, and you, who included in your letters as many antics as possible to help them visualize their great-nephews. Like as not your letter to Auntie had been written while you were sitting on the floor, a small boy leaning casually against you on either side as if balance mattered not to a hit-miss typist using a portable on a tripod with collapsible legs.

Suggestions were freely offered by the kibitzers, and if you left the machine, were interpolated in what Auntie delightedly called "coffee." Of course you would mean about the latest threat to family harmony: Blue-eyes was driving his daddy to desperation because he sucked his thumb. Nowadays psychoanalysts would proclaim the child wasn't happy. Maybe not — but we had our troubles, too, and even the best-intentioned parents

have to say NO once in a while! You would also wait about the time they finished up a pound package of raisins. . . . You thanked the Lord it was Saturday because Janie, the sweet young girl who took them off your hands would arrive in a few minutes. . . . But your plans for the day were discommodated anyhow. It needed a paid of hands for each child; Auntie's reply would join you in thanking the Lord no harm had resulted "to the little angels" from the change from a carefully selected diet to one of straight raisins. Uncle would enclose a dollar with "Poor kids, probably starved. Buy 'em some more raisins!"

Undoubtedly your next letter telling of the captured can of beans would cross Auntie's reply. Even at the age of two or thereabouts, men don't like to wait for a meal, and will fill up on anything handy, if the cook is tied to long distance or whatever! Editors — and professors? — would have loved Auntie's copy. Each paragraph meticulously divided. Never a lapse into colloquialism in her sensitive ears. No quotations jammed in where they were not really needed. Yes, editors — and professors — would hail with delight such copy — except for perhaps one slight detail: Auntie's copy might come trailing in long, long after the deadline. Printers, however willing, find it hard to set up copy that isn't there.

We'll Make It, if the Steam Holds Out—



In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from page One)

and greatly superior enemy force. Why the difference?

Again the answer is simple. Wonju is an important communications center. Out from it leads a spiderweb of roads. One of these roads intersects the route that is being followed by our 8th army on its way back to the port of Pusan. We had to hold Wonju long enough to give our men of the 8th army time enough to GET PAST THE JUNCTION where the road from Wonju intersects the route we are following in our retreat from Seoul. Such is war.

Why all this discussion of Osan and Wonju?

Well, they are incidents of the war in Korea, a war into which we came too little and too late. Because we came too little and too late, we are suffering reverses. In war, the right should always prevail. But it doesn't. In war, victory is tragically apt to go to the side with the most men and the most guns.

In Korea, the communists have the most men and the most guns.

"Well," you say, "why TALK about it? What has happened in Korea has happened. All the talk

in the world won't change it." I know that. As old Omar the tent maker said so long ago: "The moving finger writes and having writ moves on, nor all our piety and wit can lure it back to cancel half a line or all our tears wash out a word of it."

The only excuse there can be for talking about mistakes in the past is to AVOID SIMILAR MISTAKES IN THE FUTURE. We went into Korea too little and too late, and now we are retreating from Korea. I'm afraid that about all we have accomplished is to get the South Koreans who were our allies while we were there murdered by the communists.

It is brave and noble to assert that we must stand by our allies in Europe. It makes sense to say that we must save the fighting power of Western Europe if we are to save ourselves. I'm all for doing both, if we can.

Suppose we go into Europe too little and too late. Suppose our allies in Europe can give us no more help than the South Koreans were able to give us. In that event, what good will be done?

I hope we can save Western Europe. But we can't do it with talk.

Bribes Accepted By RFC Officials, House Told

WASHINGTON — (AP)—Rep. Sutton (D-Tenn.) said in the House that Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials have accepted bribes of "several thousand dollars" to make loans.

He told his colleagues his charges would be "borne out" when a senate committee reports on its investigation of the RFC. A senate banking subcommittee has been looking into the RFC's administration for several months. Sutton hurled the charge of bribery in criticizing the RFC for foreclosing last fall on a \$37,500,000 loan it had made to the Lustron corporation of Columbus, Ohio. The firm makes prefabricated housing.

Sutton said "the Lustron corporation should be reopened for business immediately."

Sutton said the RFC foreclosed

on Lustron because it "would not go along" with precedents set on other loans.

"In times like we are now experiencing," he said, "it is close to treason to permit a modern plant with more than \$15,000,000 dollars in the best of machinery to be idle because of the maladministration of a few money-hungry officials of a government agency."

Indians Lose Money

Suit Against Government

WASHINGTON — (AP)—The U.S. court of claims has dismissed a claim by the Quinault tribe of Indians in Washington state against the federal government for the value of certain lands taken by the government in 1892.

The court held the Indians were entitled to recover \$87,988.68 including principal and interest for the value of the land it ruled, however, the federal government had spent on the tribe about \$300,000 outside of its treaty obligations. The Indians, it held are entitled to no more money.

Dynamite Blast In His Pocket Kills Logger

COOS BAY — (AP)—Dynamite carried in a logger's pocket exploded here and brought instant death to him.

He was Gerald B. Sponsel, 35, of near Myrtle Point, working at the Bone Mountain operation of the Coos Bay Lumber company.

Fellow workmen said they did not know how the fuse was ignited nor whether it was one of several sticks.

The widow and four children survive.

an average of 75 cents a year — 30 cents for colleges and universities and the balance for the foundations.

A total enrollment of 218,000 students in Methodist colleges, including students of all faiths, was reported by Dr. John D. Gross of Nashville, Tenn. He added that 750,000 Methodist students are attending colleges of all types at present.

Dr. Roland Thompson, president of the College of Puget Sound at Tacoma, Wash., was elected president of the association.

Clinic Reverses Cancer Diagnosis On Child's Eyes

ROCHESTER, Minn. — (AP)—

Four-year-old Carolyn Purcell isn't going to lose her eyes, and cancer, believed threatening her life, does not even exist in her case.

That was the joyous report given by Mayo clinic specialists to Carolyn's mother, Mrs. Frank Purcell of Alpharetta, Ga., after eight hours of examination at the medical center.

Mrs. Purcell brought Carolyn here by plane with a grim choice tormenting her mind. She had been told by doctors in Atlanta that Carolyn must either undergo surgery to have her eyes removed or die of cancer.

The 33-year-old mother and her husband, an unemployed stonemason, refused to consent to the operation. Days of anguish followed. Examination at the Mayo clinic was suggested, but the Purcells had little money.

The Shriners in Atlanta stepped in and supplied the money for a plane trip.

Clinic doctors here said there was an inflammatory reaction within the child's eyes which has impaired Carolyn's sight. They indicated it can be corrected by treatment.

The weary mother said little about when given the favorable report. She whispered, "Thank God," and then moved her lips, obviously in prayer. Mrs. Purcell took her daughter immediately to their hotel room for their first night's sleep in weeks.

Mayo doctors said it will not be possible to tell whether Carolyn's sight will be fully restored until prescribed treatment has progressed. The girl can only discern objects now. She will not undergo treatment at Rochester. The doctors recommended she be taken to Atlanta physicians.

In Atlanta, Carolyn's father, broke into tears when informed of the Mayo diagnosis.

"That shows you what the Lord can do," he said.

Tie On Truman Dummy Evokes British Protest

LONDON — (AP)—The British Tailor and Cutter declares sternly that President Truman has a public duty to dress well.

And that goes for his dummy, in the famous London wax works of Madame Tussaud's.

A previous issue of the tailoring trade journal had protested against the loud tie worn by the dummy. To this President Truman replied at a news conference that it was none of Tailor and Cutter's business.

Bouncing back to the attack today, the journal asserted in an editorial:

Unfortunately, perhaps, for Mr. Truman, what he does and what he wears is almost everybody's business.

"The respect which is his due often influences far more of the characteristics of his disciples than just their political sympathies."

Russia May Touch Off New War In Europe By Repeating Hitler's Disastrous Mistake

By WES GALLAGHER

NEW YORK — (AP)—Will the Soviets provoke a war? When? What do you do about it?

Despite their seeming lethargy these three questions give Europeans the same nightmares they give Americans today.

No one knows positive answers to these questions, including the so called Russian "experts," but if you live next door to the Russians in Europe — as I have since the end of the last war — the answers go like this:

(1) The Soviets are apt to blunder through an aggressive act into a world war rather than start one deliberately.

(2) The greatest war danger period since 1939 is from April through September of this year.

(3) You must fight in Europe as long as you can, no matter how little you have.

It is useless to speculate on whether the Kremlin is planning a deliberate all out attack. This would be the most closely guarded secret in the world. The best intelligence agencies in the world frankly admit they would not likely obtain such top secret information. The best they hope for would be a few days warning of a possible attack by external evidence such as troop dispositions, buildups and similar movements.

On this count they all say there has been no significant change in troop dispositions along the Iron Curtain through Europe in the past year or two. But the Soviets always have had enough there to overrun Europe. It would only need an order and minor shifts to send them into action.

The argument that the Soviets would not attack because they are "getting what they want without it" does not hold water.

May Repeat Hitler's Mistake

Hitler was getting all he needed in Europe in 1939 without war. He had the continent economically in the palm of his hand. He needed only to be patient. But he wasn't. He miscalculated that the west would not fight.

The danger seems to be that the Russians will not be patient, that they will make the same miscalculation of the west and that they will make one more aggressive grab in Europe that will touch off a war just as Hitler's invasion of Poland did.

Western Europe is just as it was in 1939. There is no more "give" for aggressors. There are no more plums left for the taking. All of the countries are sewed up by pacts, the presence of American or British troops, or deep — total commitments.

Above all things, the Soviet Union would like to have control of Germany and more specifically the industrial Ruhr area.

The Ruhr would give Russia the industrial might to match the millions of people she has snatched in Asia and Eastern Europe.

An aggressive move toward Germany or the Ruhr would be certain to touch off a new world war. Any such move would immediately involve American and British troops, since they are on the spot.

The same is true of Austria, Berlin, Vienna and Trieste. Norway is under the collective protection of the Atlantic pact.

It has been said the Russians might try to pick off rebellious Yugoslavia by using satellite troops. This would touch off a full scale war in the heart of Europe. It is impossible to see how this could be kept from spreading. There have been rumors that England already has given secret commitments to Tito.

Another Soviet engineered pass at Greece would deeply involve the United States and Great Britain, with their Mediterranean and United Nations interests.

Turkey, now fighting gallantly with American troops in Korea, is in a similar situation.

Despite its tremendous advantages in manpower, trained troops and vast ground strength, the Soviet Union would have definite military weaknesses listed.

Umatilla County Barbers Raise Price Of Haircut

PENDLETON — (AP)—Beginning Monday, haircuts in Pendleton and the west end of the county will be \$1.25 instead of \$1.

The increase was voted here by union barbers from Echo, Standfield, Hermiston, Umatilla and Pendleton. They said it was because of the higher cost of living.

Baker and La Grange are expected to follow, said Elden R. Smith, secretary of the local union.

The mid eastern Oregon is about the only spot in the state that hasn't raised and that barbers here wanted a long as they could.

The increase did not affect towns east of Pendleton in the county. There is no union in that area.

Episcopal Heads Name Three New Bishops

EL PASO, Tex. — (AP)—The house of bishops of the Episcopal church in final session here elected three new bishops.

The Very Rev. Richard S. Watson, dean of St. Mark's cathedral in Seattle, is to be missionary bishop of Utah.

The Very Rev. Albert Ervine Swift, rector of Holy Trinity church in Manila, to be missionary bishop of Puerto Rico.

The Very Rev. Richard R. Emory, rector of St. Paul's church in Minneapolis, to be missionary bishop of North Dakota.

The bishops adopted unanimously a resolution opposing gambling in any form to support church activities.

Water glass which is commonly used to preserve eggs is used as a base for "silica gardens." When crystals of sulfates of metal are dropped into a dilute solution, they react with the water glass and form compounds which grow upwards, much like plants.



GOLDIE MAE DOSS, 23, of 951 S. Main street, Roseburg, has enlisted in the WAC, and is taking basic training at Fort Lee, Va. She hopes to become a member of the WAC band. Miss Doss, the sister of Mrs. Maxine Merk, was formerly employed at Goettel's Variety store.

Threat To Salmon Seen In Proposed Dams

WASHINGTON — (AP)—The research director for the Oregon Fish commission told a Federal Power commission examiner that a proposed \$42,000,000 hydroelectric project poses a serious threat to the salmon industry on the Cowlitz river in Washington.

The Oregon official, Donald McKernan, testified as a witness for the Washington state game and fish departments, which are opposing an application by the city of Tacoma, Wash., to build two power dams on the Cowlitz, tributary of the Columbia river.

Opponents of the project assert that dams would block migrations of adult salmon to upriver spawning grounds, and also the passage of fingerlings back to sea.



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