

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
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Recognition of Dr. W. H. Lytle

Since 1907 Dr. W. H. Lytle has served the state as state veterinarian and since the formation of the state department of agriculture as head of its division of animal industry. He has been in poor health in recent months and unable to handle the duties of his office. Very appropriately, in recognition of his long and competent service, the current quarterly bulletin of the department is dedicated to Dr. Lytle. The cover shows a picture of Dr. Lytle on a job on the range, and the text carries the following dedication:

Very few, if any, living public livestock sanitarians have served so long as Dr. W. H. Lytle. Since June, 1907, he has been Oregon livestock sanitarian, first under the old state livestock sanitary board and later, when this was absorbed into the State Department of Agriculture, as chief of the Division of Animal Industry of this department. So it is fitting that this issue, relating largely to the work of this division, be dedicated to this faithful, long-time public servant of Oregon and Oregon's livestock industry.

The issue is devoted largely to articles about the great livestock industry of Oregon, the value of whose products marketed in 1944 amounted to over \$130,000,000. Of special interest are several articles dealing with control of Bang's disease and tuberculosis among dairy cattle.

The host of friends of Dr. Lytle over Oregon will be pleased at this recognition of what has been really his lifework.

Expedite Housing Bill

The house has passed a housing bill intended to speed up house construction, though some of the features recommended by Housing Expediter Wilson Wyatt were deleted. Among them were provisions to give veterans a cash grant of \$200 for purchase of homes, to put existing houses under price ceilings, and to tap the treasury for \$600,000,000 in subsidies to increase production of building materials. Provisions embraced in the measure include a price ceiling on new construction and giving the housing expediter final authority over OPA on prices of building materials.

The subsidy provision seems specially obnoxious. It would not increase capacity for producing many scarce items such as brick, gypsum board, lumber. Everyone in the building material game is busy as he can be under current labor and price conditions. Winter is always a time for slow bell in such production. Come spring and mines and mills and factories will be turning out goods in a steadily increasing stream.

Of greater though less urgent importance is the Wagner-Taft-Ellender bill. We do not understand that the Wyatt bill is a substitute for the former. It should be taken up and carefully considered for permanent legislation on the subject. It met with opposition from some organizations of real estate boards and material suppliers; but it represents a very constructive attack on a pressing problem.

Peaceful Japan

"When the devil was ill, the devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

That old saw seems to fit Japan's renunciation of war by framing its new constitution to abolish war. Defeated, the Japanese are docile, and far more repentant than the nazis. But given a chance at health, national aspirations may return. It would be easy then to yield to the temptation to make the constitution only a scrap of paper.

Americans who have looked over Japanese shoulders while the constitution was being drafted are proposing no similar amendment of our constitution to bar resort to war.

The cheapness of money and Salem's good credit were demonstrated in the sale of \$125,000 bonds for the purchase of the Bush's pasture by the city. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 1 per cent. They were sold at a discount of \$13.57 per \$1000 bond. In addition the city can call them for payment any interest-paying date after they have run five years. Low interest rates should not be an enticement to extend city credit; but when debt is to be assumed its burden is much lighter when the rate is as low as the one obtained this week. About the only comfort the investor gets, however, is the tax exemption which the municipal bond carries on federal taxes.

The wartime honeymoon must be over. A few months ago Harry Bridges of the longshore union was talking about permanent "no strike" pledges. Now his organization is preparing for a strike April 1. In the present state of society, labor would put its neck in a noose to agree permanently to abandon use of strike as a weapon, lacking other means of settling wage disputes. That was why we couldn't understand why Bridges would toss away the right to strike.

Oregon has previously lost Crater Lake to California. Multnomah falls to Washington and had the Columbia river diverted to empty in Puget Sound. Now we get some real estate back. A book review of Betty MacDonald's "The Egg and I" in Time magazine assigns the primitive Olympic mountains, where the MacDonald chicken ranch was located, to Oregon.

The telephone strike set for Thursday is nothing to talk about; something to write home about.

Notable Talk by Sen. Vandenberg

(Editor's note: Continued here is the epic address of Gen. Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, U. S. delegate to the United Nations, which he gave before the senate February 27. Yesterday's installment ended with the senator's portrayal of the protests by Lebanon and Syria regarding troops).

When Lebanon and Syria had finished, sturdy Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom, promptly announced that he would be willing to withdraw the British troops at once. Monsieur Bidault, the able Foreign Minister for France, immediately followed with a statement in kind. He said that there were technical arrangements to be concluded; but that he would gladly press their speediest possible negotiation. The controversy gave promise of amicable composition at one sitting of the Council. Our own distinguished Ambassador Stettinius, speaking for the United States, offered a resolution at this point which took note of the record; asserted the Council's general belief that there should be no unwanted troops on foreign soil in time of peace; expressed the Council's confidence that the case could be safely remanded to the parties in interest for final negotiation; and asked that the Council be kept advised of these developments. It appeared to be a prompt and happy and effective composition of the incident. The dove of peace flew in the window. But unfortunately, quickly it flew out again.

At this point the brilliant Soviet Commissar, Vishinsky, intervened. He wanted no such easy peace. He was not satisfied, he said, thus to let the matter rest. Long and bitterly he indicted the action particularly of France in Lebanon and Syria. Instead of being closed, the incident then blazed into two more days of intense and futile debate. He offered amendments to the American resolution which both France and Britain—and most of the Council—interpreted as stinging and unwarranted rebukes. This was not oil on troubled waters. It was salt in reopened wounds. The Chairman of the Security Council finally called for a vote. Mr. Vishinsky said he, too, was ready, provided the vote was taken under the provisions of the Charter prohibiting the participation of members of the Council who were parties to a dispute which threatens international peace and security. Both Bevin and Bidault hotly protested that this was not a "dispute threatening international peace and security"; that, therefore, they were entitled to vote and that they could not accept the Vishinsky implication. But they then announced that, upon their own responsibility, they would voluntarily abstain.

Vishinsky's amendment was voted down with only his author on its side. The American resolution was then given the seven affirmative votes required by the Charter. The chairman announced that it was carried. But he was wrong. The Charter also required that these seven votes had to include the concurring votes of the permanent members of the Council. This is the famous veto of which so much has been heard. Mr. Vishinsky promptly challenged the chairman's announcement. He was wholly within his rights, as, indeed, he was from start to finish. The resolution was lost by veto. That little Lebanon and little Syria just where they started. But then came the thrilling climax. Bevin, for Britain, and Bidault, for France magnificently asserted that they would voluntarily accept the terms of the resolution and abide its terms precisely as though it were the law of the Council. Put that high up on the credit ledger.

Proud of Western Democracy
Mr. President, I confess that I was proud of western democracy that night. And the life of the United Nations took on new assurance and new expectancy, in the pattern of their attitudes. On the other hand, I trust I am not unfair in also confessing that it seemed to me the distinguished Soviet Delegate—one of the ablest statesmen I have ever seen in action—seemed to be less interested in helping Lebanon and Syria than he was in baiting France and Britain—less interested in peace at this point than he was in friction. I am certain it posed the same question in all our minds which I am now finding almost every day, in one form or another, in every newspaper I read: "What is Russia up to now?" It is, of course, the supreme conundrum of our time. We ask it in Manchuria. We ask it in eastern Europe and the Dardanelles. We ask it in Italy, where Russia, speaking for Yugoslavia, has already initiated attention to the Polish legions. We ask it in Iran. We ask it in Tripolitania. We ask it in the Baltic and the Balkans. We ask it in Poland. We ask it in the capital of Canada. We ask it in Japan. We ask it sometimes even in connection with events in our own United States. "What is Russia up to now?" It is little wonder that the answer—at London and everywhere else—has a vital bearing on the destiny of the United Nations. And, Mr. President, it is a question which must be met and answered before it is too late.

Desperate Need of Mutual Understanding
It would be entirely futile to blink the fact that two great rival ideologies—democracy in the west and communism in the east—here, find themselves face to face with the desperate need for mutual understanding in finding common ground upon which to strive for peace for both. In the final analysis this means that the two greatest spokesmen for these rival ideologies—Soviet Russia and the United States—find themselves face to face with this same need for mutual understanding, both in and out of the United Nations. Indeed, if this does not oversimplify the problem, it might even be said that the future of the United Nations itself is wrapped up in this equation.

If this be so, Mr. President, I assert my own belief that we can live together in reasonable harmony if the United States speaks as plainly upon all occasions as Russia does; if the United States just as vigorously sustains its own purposes and its ideals upon all occasions as Russia does; if we abandon the miserable fiction, often encouraged by our own fellow travelers, that we somehow jeopardize the peace if our candor is as firm as Russia's always is; and if we assume a moral leadership which we have too frequently allowed to lapse. The situation calls for patience and good will; it does not call for vacillation.

(Concluded tomorrow)

If the St. Helens guy with the new hair restorer is elected governor he should bring along a case of his product when he comes to Salem.



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'If the Shoe Fits, Wear It'

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

THE POWER AND THE GLORY, by Graham Greene (Viking; \$2.50); **THE MINISTRY OF FEAR**, by Graham Greene (Pantheon; 25 cents).

The end of the war has showered us with many blessings but for a bookman few of them are quite so welcome as the re-issues of some of Graham Greene's absorbing novels. Though these two volumes are reprints, they merit a review; they might even merit another when they are reprinted.

This Englishman, whose acquaintance I, happy and shivering, first made with what I believe was his third book, "This Gun for Hire," writes stories which are thriller-dillers, if you view them superficially. No living writer can raise the hair on my head so fast, and keep it up so long, as Greene.

But he is not content with formal, empty plots however expert their mechanics. Though he achieves fantastically sensational effects, he does more: sets his stories in our times and constructs them out of our problems. In a way, he melodramatizes certain significant aspects of this century; he puts the mystery technique to an adult, literary use.

Lots of people have written thrilling stories about manhunts, but it takes a Greene to set the story in Mexico, make his fugitive a proscribed priest, and hound him to the last stirring page not only by his flesh-and-blood pursuers but also by his dramatic personal quarry: his fear of death, his abandonment to drink, his unworthiness as priest and yet, his persistent, abiding devotion to God. That's "The Power and the Glory," first published here as "The Labyrinthine Ways."

And lots of people have written about spies, but few tied it up so unexpectedly and yet so convincingly with enthusiasm. "The Ministry of Fear" is laid in wartime London. It opens with a lonely man wandering through a benefit fair, risking a few pence at a game of chance, betting on the weight of a cake and, with the help of a fortune teller, guessing right. From such prosaic beginnings you advance to half a dozen perhaps the most terrifying pages ever written, and at the same time you probe the appalling depths of a tortured heart.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



© 1946, Chicago Times, Inc. "Don't be stingy, Elmo—what with Nylon sales and landlords evicting tenants—WE might be victims of a disaster needing aid!"

News Behind the News

By PAUL MALLON

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WASHINGTON, March 7.—The story is told — I do not know how truly — that State Secretary Byrnes faced a verbal firing squad in the cabinet before his recent firming of international policy against encroachments by Russia around the world.



Paul Mallon

In the inner group it is related that President Truman allowed his cabinet advisers to express plainly to Byrnes their dissatisfaction at the total lack of results from his position as a diplomatic neutral. Indeed, a majority is said to have pointed out to him that to be a neutral in conflicts between democracy and totalitarianism is to be ineffective.

Some of Mr. Byrnes' friends are trying to stamp out the story, contending he wrote one or two of his firming notes before the date of the meeting at which the execution of appeasement, if not of Mr. Byrnes, took place.

I am inclined to believe the story because Mr. Truman stepped out conspicuously on the same platform from which the Churchill address, urging an Anglo-American alliance, was presented. Mr. Truman did not commit himself, except by his presence, but when a Missouri university grants an honorary degree to anyone you may be sure Mr. Truman arranged the affair. Indeed, he is supposed to have read the address in advance. You may recall Mr. Churchill paid a final visit to Washington a week or more before they both went out together for the historic occasion.

The union of these two men for the occasion, however, should not be interpreted as a definite forecast that all Mr. Churchill wanted will come to pass, immediately or even soon. Indeed, common interpretation around the country, judging by the comment and reaction, was that Mr. Churchill was inspired by a desire to give a boost to the proposed loan-gift of more

than four billion dollars to the British government. No doubt this is true, but the deeper meaning of his words should not be lost in such an obvious deduction.

The important thing is he spoke out against Russia. He removed the diplomatic velvet from his tongue and talked of realities. He dropped pretense and said what he thought.

Such plain words have not been much in order around here lately. The Byrnes policy had been founded on other factors than plain speaking, to say the least. I think it is fair to say the advocates of the Byrnes school of tactics (largely confined to the left wing groups) were timid in their fear to face truth.

The mere facing of it in these new diplomatic ventures therefore represents progress. The confused world cannot find stability and peace in diplomatic trickery, appeasements, spoken words without meaning, written and sworn words not to be carried into effect, or any of these devices — all lacking confidence, security and good faith necessary to sound understanding.

Agreement must be built upon these ingredients as a foundation, or they are meaningless and dangerous. To fear that war will come is in itself a position of weakness. It will come either way, if it is to come, because it can come only through action of our adversaries. If we face the facts we will know what the score is and we will be prepared. If we dodge the issue and retreat from position to position in the face of mere diplomatic pressures, and delude ourselves into believing surrender is peace, our fate is in the hands of our adversaries. These events, both on the inside and out, represent a first essential step from confusion toward peace.

Vance MacDowell Back From Union Meet at Walla Walla

Vance MacDowell of the local Farmers Union has returned from Walla Walla, Wash., where he represented the Farmers' Union Health association of Salem in the formation of a new Northwest Cooperative Hospital federation.

Members of the federation, which will coordinate activities of several hospital associations, are cooperative hospital groups in Salem, Sequim, Wash., Buhl, Idaho, Bremerton, Wash., Sandpoint, Idaho, and the Group Health Cooperative of Puget Sound, Seattle. Robert Nelson of Sequim was appointed temporary chairman.

Henderson New Deputy Sheriff

George D. Henderson, former Salem resident, was appointed temporary deputy sheriff, Thursday, by Denver Young, Marion county sheriff. He will serve at least for the duration of James Garvin's illness.

Henderson was recently discharged after seven years' army service, much of which was in criminal investigation work. He attended school in Salem before joining the army. Garvin is in the Camp Adair naval hospital and Young reported his condition as improved when he visited him recently, but thought it would be some time before Garvin would be able to resume his duties.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

industry of the farm operator. It would tax the wisdom of a Solomon to get these lands all apportioned properly.

Likewise there are complications in trying to bunch up small places into larger units. I recall some years ago attending a meeting of the land-use committee of Washington county. The studies prepared showed that 80 acres—40 in stump pasture—was about the minimum for a family unit. But the records showed a large number of places of 40 acres or less. I commented then that it was an idle dream to think of consolidating these small places into larger units in that county. The pressure of population out of Portland would force the cutting up of lands. That process is visibly going on in Washington county and other city-fringe areas.

What we have been undergoing as a result of modern changes are shifts in two directions. Power machinery has made profitable and practical large farm units for general farming, particularly grain-raising. Improved transportation (autos and good roads) is decentralizing cities, encouraging industrial or urban workers to buy small tracts for homes and for partial subsistence. Government might redraw the maps, but it would have to police lands continuously. What began as a worthy idea on the part of the farmers' union might end up simply in collective farms bossed by the government.

The situation is not altogether hopeless, as far as stopping the trend toward big farms is concerned. Implement manufacturers are now turning out very successful small power machines—tractors, small combines, one-man hay balers. These tools may give a fresh lease of life to the small farmer, enabling him to compete with the big operator. High labor costs may plague the latter while selling prices for his crops decline, further putting brakes on the trend to big farms.

North Dakota is enforcing a law against corporation ownership of farms; but it has not undertaken to break up the big wheat and stock ranches owned by individuals. In the western part of that state these ranches have to be big to be economic units.

We never want in this country the evils of the old Roman latifundia or the remnants of feudal baronies which long survived in eastern Europe. If we get to that stage, government action to break up big land holdings will be warranted. As a nation we are not yet in that situation. The farmers' union does well to raise a warning, but its radical proposal for action seems premature.

Police Report Drunk Driving

Twenty five of the total arrests by state police officers in January involved drunken drivers. Charles P. Bray, superintendent of state police, reported to Gov. Earl Snell on Thursday.

Fines in the motor vehicle law enforcement division of the state police department for January aggregated \$13,488.36. Approximately 175 drivers were arrested for having no operator's permit.

There were 276 arrests in the law enforcement division with fines of \$2804.45. Arrests in the game code division numbered 98, with fines of \$2887.40. Fines involving three arrests in the commercial fisheries code division aggregated \$150.

HAROLD LLOYD ADDS SUIT
LOS ANGELES, Mar. 7.—(AP)—Harold Lloyd, who has sued Universal Pictures for \$1,500,000, alleging plagiarism of his film plays, has filed actions demanding \$500,000 from Columbia Pictures on the same ground.

American Rose Society Officer Talks to Club

Rose growing is the queen of hobbies and its devotees are numbered by the thousands, according to Dr. E. C. Allen, secretary of the American Rose society, who addressed members of the Salem Rose society at the YMCA Thursday night.

Dr. Allen, whose home is in Harrisburg, Pa., is in the west making arrangements for the annual convention of the American Rose society which is to be held in Portland the first week in June in connection with the annual Rose Festival in that city.

"With the shortening of the work week and the increased leisure time which people of this country now have we are finding more and more time for hobbies and there is no hobby which can provide more pleasure than the growing of roses," Dr. Allen declared.

No other section of the nation, he declared, produces the rapid growth, the generous bloom and the long blooming season that is found here in the Pacific northwest, he declared.

Plane Readies Second Salem Flying Service

The second flying service at McNary field (Salem municipal airport) was ready for initiation today after delivery of a '46 Piper Cub plane Thursday to Vern DeAutremont.

Valley Flying Service, operated by C. Fischer, already has commenced its business of student instruction and plane rentals. Aircraft sales and service is to be established shortly also by Valley. Fischer said Thursday, adding that both DeAutremont and John Hughes plan flight and repair operations.

DeAutremont, instructor and mechanic at the Salem airport before the war and an instructor for the military during the war, is to be Cub dealer, will offer repair, flying school, flying service, etc.

Both Fischer, who was in the naval air transport service, and Hughes, AAF, are veterans.

74 Graduate From Salem Church Course

Credit cards certifying their completion of the standard leadership training course prescribed by the international council of religious education have been issued to 74 Salem church school workers who this week completed the five-week course conducted at First Methodist church under the sponsorship of nine local churches.

Most of the students were laymen and the original group of 91 workers who started the course represented 14 churches. It was stated by the registrar, Lois Hamer. The Rev. Charles Durden was dean of the school, which is an activity promoted throughout the country by the Federal Council of Churches.

Sponsoring churches here were Calvary Baptist, First Christian, First Congregational, Knight Memorial Congregational, American Lutheran, First Methodist, Jason Lee Methodist, First Presbyterian and United Brethren of Englewood.

Church Forms Salem's 27th Boy Scout Troop

The 27th Boy Scout troop in Salem was formed Wednesday night at the Latter Day Saints church, 460 N. Cottage st.

The new group is sponsored by the church and scoutmaster is Lorraine Stock. Troop committee members are Jack Salisbury, chairman, and Clarence Stonehocker and Edgar Veteto. Eight boys were present at the first meeting.

There are approximately 900 species of flowering plants, trees, and ferns on the Hawaiian islands.

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