

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe"

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Hail and Farewell!

C. B. McCullough was a gallant soul who lived life to the full. He gave much from his great mind and overflowing heart, and from life he derived rich satisfaction in achievement, in generous participation in affairs and in hearty companionship. So there is something appropriate in his being called when life for him stood at flood tide—no slow fading of powers on a tardy ebb. But what a void he leaves in his profession, among his professional associates and among the wide host of his friends!

McCullough's work will stand as his monument, strong, clean, graceful bridges; writings on professional subjects whose authority is everywhere recognized. He has given to the Salem Planning Commission, as its chairman, a stamp and a vigor which cannot be lost. He took deep interest in this work because his home was here and because this is the capital city.

At this moment in the minds of a great company, it is "Hail and farewell, Mac."

Allan Bynon

So well known was Allan Bynon to Salem people because of his former residence here and his frequent return visits that he seemed still to belong here. News of his death last Saturday brought a shock to a large circle of local friends. Because of close association in state affairs the writer feels a deep personal loss.

Allan was a man of real intellectual energy, exceedingly thorough in his work, a man of principle who stood up for what he believed to be right. Deeply patriotic, he originated an Americanization program for Portland which was unique, and contributed greatly to the proper instruction of citizens seeking naturalization. He was ill in the hospital when the sad intelligence came of the accidental death of his son. This broke his spirit, and the expected physical recovery did not come.

As soldier, legislator, attorney, citizen and friend, Allan Bynon made a good record one, alas, too short.

The Oregon City Enterprise claims to have it right out of the horse's mouth that Senator Wayne Morse is pointing for the vice presidential nomination in 1948, although, it admits, not from Morse himself. Might be, although Morse is not one to set his sights for second place. Can you imagine the enthusiasm of the typical Oregon delegation to the republican national convention whooping it up for "Morse for President"?

The left-wingers are strong for severing relations with Franco's Spain because it is a fascist-nazi setup and a haven for escapees from Germany. They are the same people who were most insistent that the United States recognize Russia because Russia's government was its own affair. Consistency is a jewel quickly tarnished.

Behind the News

By Paul Mallon

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WASHINGTON, May 6.—The senate debate on the proposed loan to Britain has conspicuously ducked the fact that the British government is lavishly buying its way into socialism. Some of the senate news-men, who are the senator's severest critics, attribute the void to the broad lack of knowledge among politicos of financial affairs. They should charge it instead to the masking operations of the Attlee government. Not even the most learned financial authorities of the empire can ascertain how the Attlee treasury has taken over the Bank of England and the mines, or how it is proceeding now to take the cable and wireless companies, railroads, steel and whatnot. The operations have been covered with secrecy and confusion worthy of an Eisenhower invasion of Europe, in which false moves and rumors were used to conceal the real intent from the enemy.

Buying Its Nation With Debt

The government is buying its nation with debt. It is purchasing industries by offering government stock or securities to private owners for their private stock and securities. The price paid is rarely divulged, but seems generally to be the current market value, or better.

The London Times (April 29) analyzed the processes so far in an effort to offer some worthwhile advice to holders of railroad securities who may be next, and reached this conclusion: "Whatever method of nationalization is adopted, railroad stocks should be retained." In short, the Times concludes the government will offer at least the current market value or better for the railroads.

Only in the taking of the Bank of England, did the government tell what it was really offering. Then it gave a 3 per cent government bond for stock, but guaranteed dividends until 1966 equal to what the bank had paid in the past 20 years. In the seizure of the coal industry alone, did the treasury permit free sale of its substitute stock (there is a big debt in coal and operations have not been profitable). So the general conclusion is inescapable that the socialism of Britain represents the government issuing stock to the same people who held the private stock, at market prices, often promising them the same dividends, and in effect guaranteeing them against losses, while depriving them of influence in operations or the right to sell their stock.

Tactics Are Expensive Operation

This is an expensive operation. In effect, it transfers the debts of industry from private ownership to the people as a whole, making the treasury liable for success of the enterprises, stop all the war debts.

How will it work out? Not a man alive can guess. Offhand you might reasonably conclude that if the industrial operations continue profitable, the government may pay off in 20 to 25 years as contemplated. If business becomes unprofitable, the people in their taxes, will have to foot the bill—as well as the American taxpayers who are furnishing this proposed loan. Furthermore, it may be difficult for a labor government to promote profitable operations because such a government must be amenable politically to wage increases and increased operating costs for public service.

But these simplest truths may not stand the test of time, because government can do anything. As it has let money rot, it can allow its special securities for each of these industries in years ahead to find levels less burdensome upon the treasury. Only imaginations unlimited can possibly conjure the limitless possibilities. Mr. Attlee's arrangers are keeping things that way. In the cables and wireless bill, there is no clear indication to be paid for the involved holding company stocks. Apparently price is to be established by private bargaining between the treasury and the stock.

British Remain Phlegmatic

Yet these astonishing and perplexing developments in socialism have caused remarkably little interest among the phlegmatic British. The public likes to look at the surface of things (indeed has no opportunity to do otherwise in this instance) and on the surface, fair exchange seems to be no robbery. What difference does it make if the stockholders get a government security of the same value and interest rate for their private stock? So go the British.

The best commentary is offered by one of the personal items on the front page of the Times. Before the war this classified column was studded with such interesting items as: "Kitty. Please meet me at the usual place. Don't fail, I still love." There have been none of these notes lately, but many ads like the one which offered for sale a genuine pre-war leather golf bag for "20 pounds or any offer." Imagine it! A second hand golf bag offered for \$80 . . . or anything.

At such prices, and in its lavish buying of socialism, the few billions offered in the proposed loan cannot last long.



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Everything Seems a Little Twisted—

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

USA, by Madeleine L'Engle (Vanguard; \$2.75).

Cut this in two, and the first half, some 200 pages, would make an excellent novel, with credit going equally to character, mood, plot and writing.

Young Henry Porcher meets Ilse Branderas as the story opens, and they become and remain fast friends, just the right relationship for the girl and woman but less than enough to satisfy the boy and man. The boy is surrounded by family, but the girl has only her widowed father, whose status is slowly and dramatically revealed as the young people grow better acquainted.

Dominating the Porchers is the mother, as prissily good as any woman ever was; she holds life away with her white-gloved hands. Silver, Henry's sister, seems to be patterning herself on the mother, whom he frankly hates, but to some extent he commits the same error, for he too withdraws from life, in particular from the life represented by the sturdy, individual and independent Ilse.

The story is a contrast in subservience and independence, in weakness and strength. The boy has two legs to stand on but he won't, while the girl, figuratively, hasn't two legs to stand on but somehow she does. Episodes of considerable variety engage reader interest.

Miss L'Engle's difficulties begin, it seems to me, when she starts to build on her carefully laid foundation. Except perhaps for an actor introduced in the last half of the book, her material and her people continue to be credible, but they are not consistent; at the start I could not have dropped them, but eventually I find them dropping off.

So a new constitution will be drafted. Where is the Abbé Séraphin who in the period from 1787 to 1830 participated so often in the writing of constitutions, most of which failed to march? The present bewilderment is reminiscent of the revolutionary period when emerging parties sought to put their political ideas into the form of a durable constitution. Of that Carlyle wrote:

"A constitution can be built, constitutions enough 'is Sieyes'; but the frightful difficulty is that of getting men to come and live in them. Could Sieyes have drawn thunder and lightning out of heaven to sanction his constitution, it had been well, but without any thunder? Nay, strictly considered, is it not still true that without some such celestial sanction given visibly in thunder and invisibly otherwise,

socialist remnant (which is neither radical nor socialist). The great objection to the constitution was that it vested most authority in a national assembly. Only one house was provided for the legislative branch and this was given power to elect the president (who would remain largely a ceremonial official), the premier, all members of the high court of justice and a majority of the supreme magistrates court. This would have given France something of the loose democracy of its first national assembly. The most conservative parties feared this grant of power to the assembly might lead to dictatorship.

Post-war France seems to suffer from the divisions of pre-war France. Then the split between right and left made the country impotent in the face of German aggression. The "popular front" of Leon Blum temporized under the opposition to the pro-fascist elements of the extreme right. Political disagreement brought on military palsy when the time for action came.

France yet seems uncertain as to its direction of travel. It suffers from lack of leadership, the communist Thorez being most vocal. Elder statesmen are pretty much in the discard. The resistance movement failed to develop leaders with the capacity of statesmen.

In connection with this there came to my notice recently two articles from responsible magazines on the use of tobacco as a cause of both these diseases. One article was from the National Educational Association magazine for February of this year. In this article Dr. W. H. Dobson of Berkeley, Calif., was quoted as saying that smoke tar from cigarettes applied to the ear of rabbits produces cancer 100%, and that cancer of the lungs has increased in this country as the sale of cigarettes has increased. I.e., in 1930 the number of cigarettes sold totaled 123 billion and deaths from lung cancer numbered 3848. In 1942 the sale of cigarettes had grown to 257 billion and deaths from lung cancer that year had increased to the sum of 10,947, being most fatal between the ages of forty and sixty.

In Health, a doctor's magazine for the people, there was a long article on "Tobacco and Heart Disease." From a paper read before the Mayo clinic it appeared that coronary disease was five times as great in moderate smokers and six times as great in heavy smokers as in non-smokers. Dr. Paul White, one of America's foremost heart specialists, reports that 15 cigarettes a day increases the heart beat by 12,000 which is between four and five million extra beats yearly. There was much more in this article which was an eye opener to say the last, and a very important article for any young man or woman to read who contemplates taking upon himself the cigarette habit which is not easy to break once once being formed.

AMY E. MARTIN.

STATE ROADS UNCHANGED

There was no change in the condition of Oregon highways over the weekend, R. H. Baldock, state highway engineer, reported here Monday.

VISITS AUNT

Dr. Adolf Deegan, Edmonton, Canada, has been recent visitor in Salem at the home of his aunt, Mrs. A. C. Meyers, 1434 N. Cottage.

Free mothproofing for your fur coat. Store your coat and get your coat mothproofed. Price's, 135 N. Liberty St. Phone 9121.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichtry



"And you'll never tire of it! Being built of unseasoned lumber, it'll most likely warp into various shapes from time to time!"

25 Enlist in Army Through Salem Office

Twenty-five enlisted in the regular army through the Salem recruiting office the last two weeks in April, 17 for three years and 18 for 18 months. Those electing the longer term are permitted to choose their branch of service and those in which to serve.

From Salem the following were enlisted: William D. Russell, age 17, 1787 A. St., Dick C. Craven, age 17, 1080 Fir St., and Richard F. Dennis, age 18, 1346 N. 14th, all enlisted for three years service in the air forces assigned to the Caribbean defense command for duty. Wayne Killian, age 18, Box 100, re-enlisted this year in the transportation corps for duty in Europe. Merle A. Crowe, age 23, 1880 N. Liberty St., re-enlisted as a State trooper for three years in the U.S. Clarence A. Peerenboon, age 18, 3640 Brooks St., enlisted for 18 months in the regular army, assigned to the Signal Corps.

From Albany: Theodore Oldre, age 29, a former office re-enlisted as a marine for 18 months, regular army, unassigned; George E. Koster, age 18, route 4, enlisted for three years in the coast artillery, duty in Europe. Max L. Schaefer, age 17, route 1, enlisted for three years with the engineers in the European theater.

From Corvallis: Valder Stier, age 17, of 210 1/2 1/2, enlisted for three years for duty with the army air force in the Caribbean defense command.

From Silverton: Robert F. Nally, age 17, 1880 N. Liberty St., enlisted for three years with the regular army, unassigned.

From Shedd: Eldon Jastad, age 17, enlisted for three years with the army air force, assignment unknown.

From Independence: Leland W. Spriggs, age 17, 193 Grand St., enlisted for three months, regular army, unassigned.

From Shedd: Eldon Jastad, age 17, enlisted for three years with the army air force, assignment unknown.

From Newell: Oscar Lee Weltner, age 18, enlisted for three years with the corps of military police, assignment unknown.

From Newport: Harvey E. Moyer, age 18, route 1, enlisted for three years with the quartermaster corps, assignment unknown.

From Monmouth: Harvey B. Bethel, age 23, enlisted for three years with the army air force; he is a veteran of World War II, and re-enlisted as a staff sergeant.

From Dallas: Francis L. Andrews, age 22, enlisted for three years with the engineers in the Alaskan department.

From Lebanon: Bill D. Paetsch, age 18, route 3, enlisted for three years with the regular army, unassigned.

From St. Paul: Robert W. Blanchard, age 18, enlisted in the regular army for 18 months.

From Los Angeles: Guy R. Ring, age 19, route 1, box 112, enlisted for three years with the engineers, assignment unknown.

From Toledo: Raymond J. Sisco, age 22, enlisted for three years with the corps of military police, assignment unknown.

From Jefferson: Harvey E. Moyer, age 18, route 1, enlisted for three years with the corps of military police, assignment unknown.

From Marion: Gerald D. Mann, age 18, route 1, box 112, enlisted for three years with the engineers, assignment unknown.

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From Lebanon: Bill D. Paetsch, age 18, route 3, enlisted for three years with the regular army, unassigned.

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SCOUTERS HIKE

More than 25 Boy Scout leaders from Salem, Silverton, Woodburn and Independence hiked to Glenn creek camp, four miles above West Salem, Sunday as the last session of the Cascade council leaders' training course.

City firemen put out a minor fire in a bus Monday morning in downtown Salem.

ADDED TO STAFF

The national labor relations board in Seattle Monday notified Salem's Cannery Workers' local No. 670 that a union-won election held at Kelly Farquhar and Co. April 24 has been certified by the board and that the union is the recognized bargaining agent of the workers. E. S. Benjamin, union secretary, reported Monday.

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