

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher  
Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited to this newspaper.

## Discipline of the Arts in USSR

The tightening of communist discipline in the USSR is perhaps most evident in the renewal of cultural purges. These take the form of public rebuke which is humiliating to the artist. It may be that rebuke is accompanied by some scaling down in compensation—Russia has prided itself on the liberality of its rewards for artists. In any event the disciplining of individual poets, journalists, playwrights serves the purpose of the central authority in controlling the thinking of the people of Russia. Japan's police hunted out those with "dangerous thoughts." In Russia dangerous thoughts are averted by control of propaganda and restraint on expression even of those whose medium is literature or the arts.

The dictatorship centered in the Kremlin regards the press, radio, the screen, the theatre as tools of propaganda, to be used to indoctrinate the people in the Marxist-Lenin-Stalin ideology. In late years, however, writers of books and plays and composers of music and painters were not held in such tight restraint, requiring each product of their brains to be a socialist tract. This moderation has recently been altered; the "party line" governs in the field of the arts.

Just as Joseph Goebbels served Hitler as minister of "propaganda and enlightenment" the soviet Office of Propaganda of the central committee of the communist party dictates the line for journalism, literature and the arts in the service of the Russian dictatorship. The vehicle for the discipline is the new monthly publication, "Culture and Life," which acts as policeman and monitor for Russian men of letters and artists.

Its first blast came against two literary magazines, "Star" and "Leningrad." They were accused of opening their columns to authors whose works were "alien and hostile to the soviet spirit." Some of the writers were condemned because their works aped the "contemporary bourgeois culture of the west." Recently the official newspaper, "Izvestia" was criticized for failing to report adequately on "the soviet's democratic foreign policy, for materials exposing the instigators of slanderous anti-soviet propaganda abroad, and maneuvers of international reaction directed against the peace."

Perhaps the greatest surprise is the blast given the latest symphony by the famous composer, Dmitri Shostakovich. His "Leningrad" symphony, composed during the siege of that city, breathing the spirit of Russian resistance, brought Shostakovich distinction at home and abroad. The masters of communist thinking may have resented his fame. At least his new work, his ninth symphony, gets severe paring in the usual communist gibberish which is intelligible only to the blind faithful.

Brooks Atkinson was correct when he reported on his return from an assignment in Moscow that cultural life in Russia is barren. How could it be otherwise if the invisible thought police stand over the creative genius as he works at typewriter, easel or keyboard? How could Americans endure "freedom" like that?

## Alaska Votes Yes

Alaska bid for statehood, now approved by popular vote, poses a new problem for the American mainland, the vote coming as it does on the heels of ever-increasing pressure for similar recognition of the Hawaiian islands.

But there should be no attempt to lump the two territories in the same case at point. There is a marked dissimilarity in many ways, and the problems must be met separately. The developments of the past few years, and particularly of the past few months, have jerked Alaska from the situation of being merely a wealthy outpost with homestead and development potential. It has been slammed right into the center of the national defense picture more than ever before and has a right for such recognition on par with the strategic Pacific islands. With an area about six times that of Oregon, and hardly 10 per cent of this state's people, its importance to the nation as a whole is far more nearly in proportion to its size than to its population. But its very position at the crossroads of the north regions and its proximity to the great circle westward transcends all other considerations.

There will be long and loud debate as to whether the United States would benefit more by having Alaska a state than a vote-less territory. The debate will be short as to whether statehood would be beneficial to the territory itself. This week's vote is self-expressive on that item. There is this to say about Alaska—its population is more proportionately akin to mainland American, in peoples and language, than the Pacific melting-pot of Hawaii. Determining which is the more entitled to statehood will rest on which factors are deemed more important to the nation at large. Alaska has made its attitude known. Its champions in congress will see that its interests are furthered.

Britain offers an interesting feature for its children on idle week ends and variations of the plan might well be considered in formation of much-needed juvenile-training programs in the United States. Each Saturday morning nearly 1,000,000 British boys and girls swarm into 400 movie houses for the weekly meeting of the Saturday morning club. Children's films are featured, ages are limited from 7 to 14 and no adult is admitted unless accompanied by a child. The clubs also offer other Saturday activities, such as football, cricket, swimming and boating, dramatic work and concerts. Britain's two big film circuits, Odeon and Gaumont, began the plan.

Lewis B. Schwelkenbach, who was always a fair-haired boy with organized labor in Washington state, which helped him get the appointment as secretary of labor, is left off the AFL convention speakers' list. Lew has been "left off" and out of most labor business since he got back to the capital. He finally was given a whirl at the maritime strike, but fanned out. His friends report he greatly regrets he left the federal bench in Spokane to respond to the call of a former senate buddy Harry Truman, who since has forgotten their old-time affection.

## Paul Mallon's BEHIND THE NEWS

(Distribution by Kings Features Syndicate, Inc. Reproduction in whole or in part strictly prohibited.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. — The Steelman report laid down statistics showing us to be living in just about the best possible of all economies—but the stock market does not believe it.

The reconversion office director John Steelman told the president in his quarterly report that business profits are "at the highest point in history." Farm income has risen to "an all-time high," production is at its top peacetime record, national income is unprecedentedly "the highest," and unemployment is a measly 2 million—yet the market falls.

Concerning this phenomenon, Mr. Steelman says only, "the severe depression in the stock market... indicates uncertainties in the minds of business men. But about this, Mr. Steelman has no uncertainty. He predicts "net income of proprietors, dividends, and other income payments will also increase." In the face of this official promise of greater earnings—the stock market continues to decline.

So the peculiar, confusing condition has arisen in which no one doubts the Steelman report yet no one pays much attention to it—a stalemate in optimism and pessimism in which no one seems likely to change his mind. The business people assert behind their hands that the report should have been issued by the democratic congressional campaign committee, as it is purely a campaign document. The administration is taking the best possible—and in this case a wholly unequal view of conditions, merely to influence the coming voters. No one has taken the report apart to ascertain where it is wrong, while conflicting claims fill the air and bewilder the judgment.

The fault behind the whole report is basic. You can see this quite clearly in considering the claim that profits now are at an all-time high of history. They are. Steelman's figures calculate them at above \$10 billions this year while in 1941, the last peacetime year, they were around \$9 billions. But Steelman has absolutely forgotten to measure this increase against the price hikes since 1941. If he did, he would find profits have declined. He has measured the dollar volume of profits without considering how the dollar has shrunk. He has truthfully compared figures which may be sound enough—to get an unbalanced result.

Thus his figures condemn his own conclusions. He says national income was \$97 billions in 1941 when business acquired the \$9 billions of profit, but now he says national income is \$167 billions, and business earned only \$10 billions. Thus he unwittingly concedes business is making much less profit in percentage of income from sales.

This gross defect half-justifies the comment so frequently heard among business people, namely: "We have had inflation for everything except profits."

Now I do not feel much confidence in government statistics on prices or wages. I know wages have gone up only 18 to 27 1/2 per cent in certain unions, but not generally. The national average must be far less than 18 per cent. Also I also know it costs me more to live now than the government index says it costs (ceilinged items are never available except in the indices, while non-ceilinged items cost much more than the government calculates for me).

Own Wages Decrease In any event, I am willing to accept Steelman's conclusion that real wages (after taxes) are actually down some from pre-war days when measured against actual price increases. I know my own wage is considerably lower.

In the face of this crisis-crossed economic situation, you can well understand why the market goes down. General motors and possible U. S. steel are not operating at a profit today. Investors fear the unions have squeezed much profit out of business, and, with a sympathetic administration in power, will continue to squeeze the golden goose until all profits are gone, and the hazards of conducting a business do not warrant investment. Furthermore people have been throwing their money away, and as the Steelman report points out, there is danger that buying will not keep up at recent demand levels in the face of price increases.



Wednesday was an important day in Salem area Elksdom. Visiting the lodge was the grand exalted ruler, Charles E. Broughton (fourth from left above). Sheboygan, Wis., publisher, who spoke at a special luncheon in his honor where he was greeted by Gov. Earl Snell. Left to right are J. E. Masters, Chicago, grand lodge secretary; Secretary of State Robert S. Farrell, Jr., chairman grand lodge judiciary committee; Frank Lonergan, Portland, past grand exalted ruler; Broughton; Governor Snell; John E. Drummer, Seattle, chairman of grand lodge trustees; George Hall, New York City, grand trustee; F. T. Garosche, Portland, grand equir; Clifton Mudd, member of grand lodge activities committee, Salem; Inset is Fred Phlips, exalted ruler of Salem lodge 336. Also a visitor was Roy Heintz, West Virginia, secretary to Broughton.

## National Elks' Ruler Visits Salem Lodge

Charles E. Broughton, Sheboygan, Wis., grand exalted ruler of the Elks, and official party were guests of the Salem lodge Wednesday, continuing on to Albany, Corvallis and then Eugene last night. The officials were greeted at a reception in the Elks temple followed by a noon luncheon in honor of Broughton. The visitors and several Oregon officials were introduced by Clifton Mudd, Salem, member of the grand lodge activities committee, as was Frank T. Wrightman, only living charter member of the Salem lodge, past exalted ruler and past deputy grand exalted ruler.

Broughton reported fine progress in the activities of the Elks regarding aged members, veterans and juveniles, and urged renewed activity in the subordinate lodges in work among underprivileged children.

## Births

**JOHNSON** — To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, 640 S. Capitol at a daughter, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem Deaconess hospital.

**STONE** — To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stone, Mill City, a daughter, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem Deaconess hospital.

**SHARPE** — To Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Sharpe, 1525 Lee st., a daughter, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem Deaconess hospital.

**SMITH** — To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Smith, Monmouth, a son, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem General hospital.

**SMITH** — To Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Smith, Independence, a son, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem General hospital.

**CHAPMAN** — To Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman, 1018 Elm st., West Salem, a son, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem General hospital.

**MILNER** — To Mr. and Mrs. Donald Milner, 1150 Lee st., a son, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem General hospital.

**DECATUR** — To Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Decatur, route 3, Salem, a daughter, Wednesday, October 9, at Salem General hospital.

ducting a business do not warrant investment. Furthermore people have been throwing their money away, and as the Steelman report points out, there is danger that buying will not keep up at recent demand levels in the face of price increases.

For these reasons, seeing the most glorious business opportunity any nation ever had for indefinite peak good times fading upon the horizon, AFL William Green practically joined Senator Byrd in demanding abandonment of OPA price ceilings, except for rents and some other items. Labor itself must be coming to the conclusion OPA should be relaxed to allow some inflation of business profits, or there will soon be in the pot for wages. And Green is coming to this conclusion after having led the fight for OPA continuance. He now blames the act on congress.

His pressure at his AFL convention coupled with that of business may force the administration to drop its controls and reorient its economic line before election.

## Public Records

### CIRCUIT COURT

Gladys I. Parker vs Thomas V. Parker: Decree of divorce grants custody of minor child to plaintiff and \$30 per month support money.  
United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co vs W. T. Morrison: Amended complaint.  
Edward Floyd Wright vs Lords Mary Wright: Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment; married at Wenatchee, Wash., May 13, 1945.  
Berendina Verhagen vs Archie McKillop and Helen McKillop: Motion to make certain parts of complaint more definite.  
Edward Hayes vs Willard V. Hayes: Suit for divorce charging desertion; married at Valter, Mont., Aug. 29, 1929.  
Mary J. Fenton vs Gene Fenton: Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment; married at Vancouver, Wash., Feb. 2, 1946.  
Gladys Jones vs Wesley Jones: Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment; married June 19, 1945, at Vancouver, Wash.  
Edward Adams vs Jerry Adams: Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment; married Sept. 12, 1942, at Vancouver, Wash.

Cleva Lehr vs Henry J. Lehr: Suit for divorce charges cruel and inhuman treatment; married at Missoula, Mont., Oct. 21, 1938.  
Gladys Ivora Cripps vs Oscar Wallace Cripps: Decree of divorce grants plaintiff all household furniture and \$1200 alimony.  
Erlie Lorenz vs Harry Lorenz: Decree of divorce grants plaintiff \$399. Richard M. Adams vs Jerry Adams: Richard Giesy Reply by defendant denying all of plaintiff's complaint.

Gladys M. Sager vs Fred H. Sager: Suit for divorce charges cruel and inhuman treatment; married at Missoula, Mont., Oct. 21, 1938.

**PROBATE COURT**  
Order setting November 12 for final hearing. M. Josephine Shanks Order appointing guardian's annual report. A. H. Pustman estate Order setting November 18 for final hearing. Petition to vacate final order. Marcelino N. Ducanos estate: Petition to draw upon funds of estate.

**MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS**  
Allen Roy Newcomer, 22, watchmaker, Salem, and Mary Myers, 18, cook, Deadwood, S. D.  
Vincent Peter Pietrok, 26, sawmill owner, and Junetta Barbara Freres, 18, typist, both of Stayton.  
Charles A. Love, 22, stock manager, Salem, and Lovedy J. Wolf, 18, clerk, Monmouth.

**MUNICIPAL COURT**  
Arthur Pauley, Independence, illegal license plate, fined \$5.  
Charles Moore, 1005 N. Summer st., violation of basic rule, fined \$7.50.  
Herman Woodworth, 2100 Myrtle ave., no driver's license, fined \$5.  
R. Koon, 190 Mandrin dr., violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.  
C. J. Chernichowsky, Portland, violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.  
V. A. Mathews, route 7, Salem, violation of basic rule and reckless driving, posted \$25 bail.  
Douglas Parker, 1186 Sixth st., West Salem, violation of basic rule, posted \$5 bail.  
A. C. Lambert, 1273 Franklin st., West Salem, violation of anti-noise ordinance, posted \$5 bail.

**OCE Reports Vacancies Left**

Dr. C. A. Howard, president of the Oregon College of Education at Monmouth, said in Salem Wednesday that there still were vacancies at his school, for married veterans as well as for a few single students. Registration closes Saturday.

Dr. Howard pointed out that while the Monmouth school primarily was a teacher's college it was possible to take two years of general courses there and then transfer credits to other institutions, as several score students now are contemplating.

MEMBER  
**JAMES TAFT & ASSOCIATES**  
**Keltone MONO-PAC**  
218 Oregon Bldg. State & High Salem, Ore., Phone 2-4191  
Batteries for all Hearing Aids

**ICE CREAM**  
All Flavors, No 33¢ Limits, Qts.  
**SAVING CENTER**  
Salem and West Salem

## Sen. Taylor Favors CVA In Talk to AVC

Endorsing the proposed Columbia valley authority with what he termed the "lung power of conviction," Sen. Glenn Taylor of Idaho addressed a luncheon meeting sponsored by Salem chapter, American Veterans Committee, yesterday in the Marion hotel.

The U. S. senator predicted that public power development here and elsewhere, modeled on the Tennessee valley authority, would eventually win out to the benefit of all, despite the "vast financial resources of industrial opponents."

A Columbia valley authority, the speaker asserted, would mean money in the pocket for all citizens of the northwest because it would attract new industries, serve to improve rangelands and weed control, provide irrigation and flood control in areas greatly in need of these and by attracting industry would provide a great new nearby market for agricultural products of the northwest.

Sen. Taylor said he had recently interviewed scores of businessmen and citizens in Knoxville, Tenn., the heart of the TVA, and had found everyone there in favor of the TVA and enthusiastic about the benefits it had brought that region.

Before his audience of Salem liberals the democratic senator advised "keeping the democratic party and liberal forces synonymous," adding that liberal candidates now and in future political campaigns should keep telling the truth to the people at large and "should not give up hope—even in Oregon."

Sen. Taylor was introduced by former Governor Walter Pierce. Two democratic nominees in the current campaign also introduced were Carl Donough, candidate for governor, and Lyman Ross, candidate for first district representative.

**F. D. Bowman, Farmer, Dies**

Frank David Bowman, retired farmer who died here October 1, had been a resident of Salem for 36 years prior to his death, living at 124 1/2 Liberty at Services were held October 3.

He was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1865. At an early age the family moved to Kansas, and in 1883 came to Oregon in a covered wagon. The family arrived in

Grant county and in 1910 Bowman moved to Salem.

In 1902 he married Delia McDowell in Grant county who died a few years later. At Eugene in 1918 he married Mabel James who survives. He was a member of the Leslie Methodist church. He is survived by his wife; niece, Alice Harold of Salem, Lillie Timms of Pasadena, Calif., Crystal Henderson of Redmond, and nephews, Walter Bowman of Salem, Harry Bowman and Bert Lofton of Mt. Vernon, Curtis Mulligan and Marion Mulligan of Portland.

## STEVENS FOR QUALITY



**Diamond Duo**  
Every diamond set in 14k gold mounting with matching wedding band.



**Man's Diamond Ring**  
Brilliant diamond set in rugged, streamlined 14k gold mounting.



**Lustrous Pearls**  
Beautifully simulated in 1, 2 or 3 strand necklaces of choker or classic lengths.

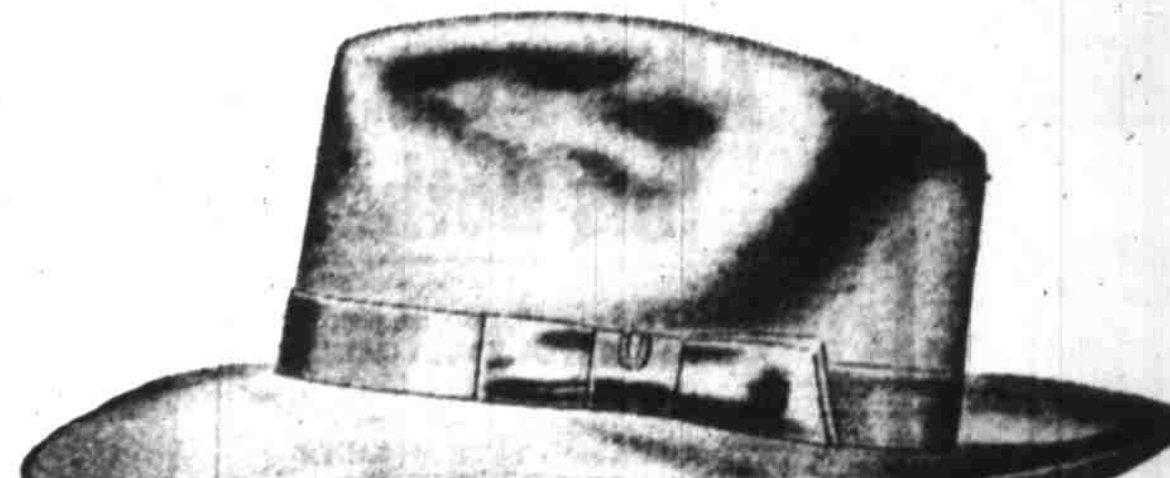


**STEVENS - BROS.**  
339 Court Street

# DOBBS

EXCLUSIVE NEW COLOR

# PALOMINO



a new Golden Tan

sired by the

Distinguished Thoroughbred



Few sights stir the imagination more than a beautiful Palomino horse grazing against a western sky. Now—for the first time—this stirring color has

been captured in fur felt... another Dobbs exclusive. Palomino is a thoroughbred hat in every way... thoroughly Dobbs!

**15.00**

Other Dobbs \$7.50 and More

## The Man's Shop

Moxley and Huntington  
THE STORE OF STYLE, QUALITY AND VALUE  
416 STATE STREET

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Does my sermon lap in such on a better world, Dear? Do you think the government might feel I'm criticizing them?"

## Editorial Comment From Our Contemporaries

**NATURE OFTEN RUDE ABOUT IT**  
Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of South Africa and one of the few survivors of the Versailles peace makers, is quoted as saying the present Paris peace conference has made greater mistakes than were perpetrated at Versailles in 1919.

The old philosopher-statesman finds hope, however, in the very badness of the errors. "They're so bad," he says, "they will eventually right themselves. Nature will eventually push out what is unwholesome."

While in the long run this principle undoubtedly operates, the hope it offers seems not too encouraging. The question may be of the process by which the mistakes right themselves. Smuts himself furnishes examples. He cites as two fatal blunders at Versailles "fantastically high" reparations and "the impossible Danzig corridor."

These two have now gone out the window; whether they have been "righted" is still a question for history; but the process involved Hitler, six years of global war, the ruin of a large part of Europe and of other places scattered through the world. Nature, pushing out these unnatural things, did it the hard way; so hard, indeed, that the cost, merely in material things, to say nothing of the lives and suffering, has been many times what the fantastic reparations and the impossible Danzig corridor were worth.

Nature, we see, is a severe rectifier; we shall do well not to leave any more for her to correct than we can help. (San Francisco Chronicle)