

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Wallace's Mission

Henry Wallace's mission to Europe will serve to consolidate sentiment in this country behind the Truman program of aid to Greece. A political reject himself, detested by the Washington type of statesmen and by run-of-mine politicians the country over his denunciation of the new American policy will react in his favor in the places where votes count: in the congress.

Wallace will find many receptive ears in Britain however because the left wing of the labor party is already sharply critical of the policies of Ernest Bevin, foreign minister. They foresee eventual war between Russia and the United States and fear they would be destroyed utterly in such a contest. Countries in western Europe will feel at even greater risk because of the predominant strength of Russia on the continent.

Strip off Wallace's name from his speech, and pay no attention to the accusation of impropriety hurled against him for his attack on the Truman policy in lands of our late allies, and read his remarks, as at Manchester, without advance prejudice and you will find room for plenty of reflection over his warnings. Wallace asserts that the program would stretch the American empire from China to the near east and from pole to pole; that Americans will never pay the cost and cannot pay the cost; that loans to Greece and Turkey are a down payment in a plan without shape or end. He thinks the Truman plan will result in a war terrible in its destructiveness.

How much of this is in the nature of prophecy, a prophecy of doom if the Truman policy is followed. Wallace's jeremiads may be too extreme, but at least the Truman policy is, as we have previously said, a great gamble; and for the public it is about a 50-50 choice between Prophet Truman and Prophet Wallace.

The world appears to be breaking in two, with the United States stepping forward to challenge Russia at its doorstep. The Truman program projects a duel of indefinite duration, with each lining up his seconds, a duel for which a shooting solution seems well-nigh inevitable. . . . Maybe George Earle was right. . . . Maybe we should drop the bombs now!

"Information Please"

One never ceases to be amazed at the variety and extent of knowledge which participants on "Information Please" radio program seem to have always on tap. So a new yearly almanac bearing that title and edited by the versatile John Kieran is sure to attract attention.

It well lives up to its title. It is a one-volume current cyclopedia. It parallels the indispensable World Almanac in some lines, is original in others. It contains probably less in statistics and more of information than the famous standby for editors and writers. It is printed on a better grade of paper and contains more pages. Its price is considerably higher than the World Almanac, but at \$3 is quite within reach of those needing such a tool.

One can cruise through this book and spend many delightful hours picking up bits of information. Its sports section for example is very complete. And for reference it is a one-volume library valuable in any home.

We have always envied men like Kieran and F. P. Adams for their store of knowledge. A book like this is a wonderful support to those of us whose minds are of limited capacity.

Group Seeks Better Service

At last some organized effort is being made to get improved railway service between Portland and Seattle. An ideal stretch for a streamliner, it has been cursed with mediocre train service for years. Now Chehalis, an important intermediate point, is launching a campaign to press for better service. Initially the group puts its finger on what seems to be the seat of the trouble: the pooling of service by three railroads which suppresses competition.

Within a few months San Francisco-Portland streamliner service will start, and the Milwaukee and Northern Pacific will have their fast new trains running from Chicago to the coast. But the length of track between Portland and Seattle will continue to be served by old and slow equipment. The organization now forming proposes to ask the ICC to bust up the combine if it isn't able to get action by direct approach to the roads. Here seems to be a case where a monopoly through cooperation strangles progress.

Murderess Executed

California authorities let the doctrine of "equal rights" apply and a 64-year-old woman convicted of murder was executed at San Quentin. She was the second woman to pay this penalty in that state.

The general thing is for juries or judges to sentence women guilty of homicide to life imprisonment. Sentiment seems to stop short of the death sentence.

There seems no reason for the discrimination however. Where a murder is coolly calculated as is often the case the penalty should be the same for the woman as the man. Not an agreeable thought, to be sure, this gassing of a woman; but it isn't for a man either. But when they murder they invite the punishment that society exacts for the crime.

Clackamas County Justice

County Judge Pope of Clackamas county prescribed a sensible punishment for four Oswego boys who pushed a summer-house over the cliff just to do a stunt. He ordered the boys to earn \$100 to repay the owner who protested that lecturing the boys would be enough. The salt of sweat in the eyes earning the \$100 ought to give a more permanent cure than a scolding from the judge.

In another case the Oregon city justice of the peace Paul C. Fischer sent a 17-year-old boy to jail for 24 hours for smoking a cigarette. We doubt the efficacy of that penalty. It is more apt to confirm the youth in his habit than break him of it.

Private industry made a pat rejoinder to the president's reiterated appeal for lower prices when it accused the government of contributing to the high cost of living by its program of price support, which serves to keep the food costs at a high level. Undoubtedly the program which so far has had little application will have that effect. But that doesn't absolve industry from its own sins. The fact is that all levels are "too high"—wages and prices both—for what we call normal economy. But getting down to lower levels is rarely done painlessly—and no group seems ready to lead the way.

Newfoundland gave enough attention to the proposal to see if it could join the United States to vote down the suggestion of a mission to Washington. Newfoundland has been a poor-house country, bossed in recent years by a British commission. It is independent of Canada. The flow of American dollars during the war when great airfields were laid out there for the transatlantic hop doubtless gave the people a financial lift. As far as this country is concerned we have about enough "poor relation" attachments without adopting another.

The first spadeful of earth to be moved at McNary dam will be saved for a permanent historical display. That's what is known as "doing dirt" to posterity.

Paul Mallon's BEHIND THE NEWS

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WASHINGTON, April 13—The Lillenthal confirmation has been publicly displayed as the result of a split right down the middle of the republican party with 20 republican senators for him and 27 against. It has been popularly portrayed as a rebellion by Senator Vandenberg against the Taft leadership.

It was far deeper, more subtle and more portentous than that. Truly enough the senate republicans split almost numerically, but the officers of the party there sided with Taft. Further, the publicity impetus for the rebellion, it originated in another source. The nominations were considered in the committee of Republican Senator Hickenlooper of Iowa. His support of them, and cooperation with the democrats, was considered significant in the senate cloakrooms because one of the members of the proposed atomic board is William W. Waymack, 58 year old editor of the Des Moines newspaper of the Cowles brothers, leaders in the Stassen wing of the republican party. Vandenberg worked with former Gov. Stassen in the original American delegation which set up the United Nations organization and they were in a rhetorical way its secondary fathers. Called Stassen, Victory.

Thus, while the press accounts are heralding the confirmation as a Vandenberg victory, the somewhat wiser cloakrooms of congress are calling it really a Stassen victory. Incidentally in these same quarters, the whisperers are prophesying a recrudescence of the Stassen presidential campaign when the former Minnesota governor returns from having seen Stalin during his current trip to Moscow.

Even this rebellious coalition with the democrats, however, had to make some concessions to extricate the appointment from its three months stalemate conflict. Some of the republican votes gained for Lillenthal were drawn into support by being told their approving votes would be a rather technical endorsement. They were told this (and I think this story won the doubtful votes); The entire atomic bomb board had actually been serving since last October, and if Lillenthal was beaten the entire list would have to be revised. Thus a whole new fight would open under prospects that there might not be an atomic board for a long time, thus also providing a "dangerous delay" in the development of atomic energy regulation.

Alternatives Offered. The actual alternative offered these favoring votes was whether to let the present list slide into "the most important appointments a president ever made" (quotes are from a New York Herald Tribune story), with the chance that congress could keep the board from doing too much, or to open consideration of a new panel to start work afresh.

It is no injustice to anyone to report that practically no senator liked the idea of voting for Lillenthal and the board. Senate reporters commonly say this among themselves and believe it to be true. Possibly this common assertion may be exaggerated as far as the democrats are concerned, because Truman lost only 4 votes from his party on the final roll. The board which is supposed to plan the next era of mankind therefore enters upon its duties officially under a somewhat doubtful cloud. But scientists rarely understand politics. Lillenthal was charged by Senator McKellar with being soft on communism. This may have been a defective allegation (although it was proved) because it could be excused by the knowledge that many new deal officials were similarly set. In fact bureau officials let so many communist sympathizers get in the government, Mr. Truman cannot now get rid of them.

Mis-Name Calling. It is true also Lillenthal may have been called in the debate some things he was not. But this may prove to be of less importance than the fact that he was not called what he is. He is one of the original Frankfurter boys from Harvard law school, one of the original new deal brain trusters and therefore an unusual appointee for a White House occupant like Mr. Truman, as well as an unusual one for republicans to support. His board of Dr. Bachar, the Cornell physicist who like Maymace is not in who's who, Lewis Strauss, the New York investment banker who was only incidentally a navy man, Maymace and Samuel Pike, who has long been a republican business man in this administration—this board was not expertly or objectively analyzed politically in the long debate. Lillenthal's character and background, it appears would run in favor of a democratic form of socialism, but the character of the board has not been established to any apparent extent for the quasi-socialistic job it is to do on atomic energy development.

The confirmation thus leaves behind in congress a sure prospect that its actions will be as closely scrutinized as has been the development of Lillenthal's TVA, at least. There may be trouble.

LICENSE SOUGHT. Marion county court has slated a hearing for Tuesday on the application of Jack Bowron, near Marion, for a class A package beer license.

MRS. BAKER HOME. Mrs. Wesley Baker and her infant daughter of Woodburn, were dismissed by Salem Deaconess hospital yesterday.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



There's only one way to beat the high cost of living. Foodick!—And that's to do without it!

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1)

admits on high school graduation showing 16 units of work completed, the 8 units required being 3 in English, 2 in social sciences, 1 in health and physical education, 2 in natural science, mathematics or foreign language. How Latin and Greek got frozen into the curriculum is a long story. In the revival of learning in the 15th century much of the literary material was in Latin or Greek manuscripts. Latin was the language of the Church. The text of the Hebrew Bible both in Old and New Testaments had long before been put into Greek. So understanding of Greek and Latin was necessary both for the educated priest and the learned men of the universities.

Modern colleges and universities were often started under religious auspices, with emphasis on Latin and Greek to prepare graduates for the ministry. When high schools were started they merely took over the curriculum of the private academies, with its requirement of Latin, though usually not of Greek.

No one would think of prescribing such a straitjacket for all high school students of today, and there would be rebellion if it were attempted. The majority of students will suffer no distress in life if they study no Latin. But for those who aspire to higher learning or to employment of language as a working tool a knowledge of Latin (and of Greek) is if not indispensable at least highly valuable. This is true both for students of the humanities and the sciences. So many of our words find their roots in the ancient languages that one needs to know them if he wants really to know English. The other day I discussed the word "helicopter" and noted

Public Records

CIRCUIT COURT. John W. Clark vs. Arrow Transportation Co.: Order of dismissal. Frances Bassett vs. Arrow Transportation Co.: Order of dismissal.

B. W. Bassett vs. Arrow Transportation Co.: Order of dismissal. Aurora Mutual Telephone Co. vs. Harley D. Brown and Audrey Brown: Complaint asks restitution of property; hearing ordered for 10 a. m. April 15.

State vs. Charles Tye: Pleaded guilty; continued for sentence. Emily L. Wright vs. Steve M. Wright: Complaint alleges desertion. Married December 23, 1923, at Delta, Colo.

Thomas Vernon Goodall vs. Walter P. Conboy: Lester D. Goodall appointed guardian ad litem of plaintiff.

JUSTICE COURT. Marvin C. Lerum, State hotel, obtaining money under false pretenses, continued to April 14 for plea, bail set at \$1,500.

Ervin Leon Phelps, 1855 Berry st., no vehicle license, fined \$2.50 and costs.

Leslie Mitchell Ruggles, Dallas, violation of basic rule, fined \$10 and costs.

Harry Richard Petermail, San Francisco, no vehicle license, fined \$2.50 and costs.

MUNICIPAL COURT. Eysie W. Richey, 930 N. 14th st., defective brakes, fined \$2.50.

Earl J. Bonney, 225 Chekeneke st., excessive speed through an intersection, fined \$15.

Forrest Edwin Jones, 70 Williams ave., reckless driving, liquor involved, fined \$50.

Lynd Thor Bonar, 1131 Edgewater st., West Salem, illegal reverse turn, posted \$2.50 bail.

Louis A. Ramus, 1095 N. Cottage st., excessive speed through an intersection, fined \$7.50.

Donald A. Heinz, 1625 N. 20th st., charged with excessive speed through an intersection, pleaded innocent, trial set for April 19.

William Strattemeyer, McMinnville, operator's license, posted \$5 bail.

PROBATE COURT. Estate of Wendell L. Miller: Final account approved.

Estate of E. D. Alexander: Frances A. Fox and Maryann Hagen appointed administratrixes.

By Lichty

H. L. Clark Recalls Days When King Lambert and Queen Anne Ruled at Salem's Cherry Fair

By Winston Taylor

Staff Writer, The Statesman

"Planning against rain" for today's outdoor events is a cinch compared to the rain risk encountered by Salem's early Cherry Fair sponsors. For in those days of 41 years ago, Salem was entirely lacking of paved streets.

The program issued for the eighth fair, in 1913, takes pride in the city's acquisition of 35 miles of property of H. L. Clark, 1190 Oak st., who solicited the advertising and who attended Friday night's meeting to revive the festival, a Cherian project for community cooperation.

The first fair, in 1906, was a cherry exhibit, that and nothing more, in conjunction with a convention of the Oregon State Horticultural society. Minutes of the old Cherry Fair association show that the suggestion came from an M. McDonald. Entries came from Salem, Hood River and Troutdale, and prizewinners (of whom no record exists) gained trophy cups donated by business men.

"Finest Display in History"

Cherishing of Salem as "the Cherry City" came as a result of the 1907 festival from the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen, which met at the same time. The nurserymen said it was "the finest and greatest display of cherries known to history." Entries came from as far as Ukiah, Calif. Flowers were also shown.

Beginning of the festival spirit was at the 1908 fair, which featured parades, fireworks, a king, bands and a Cherry ball. The first grand prize was awarded that year to M. O. Lowndale of Lafayette.

Growing all the time, the 1909 fair added the coronation of King Lambert and Queen Anne as events. A pavilion at High and Court streets was erected in 1910, and a large balloon was allowed to rise and float.

The sum of \$2,200 was budgeted in 1911, and the program was moved largely to Marion square. Automobiles, Baby Show.

Two events provided the thrill in 1912, a parade of decorated automobiles and a baby show. A yellowed newspaper clipping in the minutes of the old association bears the headline: "Auto Parade the Biggest and Decorations the Best Ever Seen in Salem, and Seldom Rivalled in the Largest Cities—California Fifth Regiment Band Led Parade—Governor West and Mayor Lachmund in First Car—Baby Show Drew Great Crowd and Billy McGilchrist Was the 'Sine Qua Non'—Handsome Babies, Big, Little, Fat, Lean, All Kinds and all of the Best."

Other features were a high dive at Court and Commercial streets and a baseball game between the old Salem Senators, who had won 10 of 11, and the Mt. Angels, who had won 14 of 15. Competition was provided by the Chautauqua at Gladstone. A Portland suffragette broke into one program here and talked for 10 minutes before being escorted to an outbound train.

One of the new events of 1912, which Mr. Clark declared to be an opportunity he hopes won't be overlooked in the revival, was

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the exhibit of products manufactured and raised in Oregon, especially in Marion county.

Mr. Clark said he had often regretted the lack of the Cherry



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