

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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This is Leap Year

Only 357 days left in 1948 to lasso and brand that handsome and illusive dreamboat for "it is leap year, lady," and therefore open season for that most tempting of all wary quarry.

The custom of women proposing in leap year is said to have originated with a 13th century Scotch law which gave the offensive to the lassies with a gleam in their bonnie eyes. In this enlightened day, leap year is the time when woman's fancy frankly turns to what she has been plotting secretly for the last three years. The constitution guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit—so let the damsel have at it.

"It is a woman's business to get married as soon as possible and a man's to keep unmarried as long as he can," George Bernard Shaw advises, nothing that, "The world is strewn with snares, traps, gins and pitfalls for the capture of men by women." It was always thus. "Womankind more joy discovers making fools than keeping lovers" but the current nationwide man-shortage presages a grim feline feud over the panting spoils of the chase. Even if "man's not worth a moment's pain, base, ungrateful, fickle, vain" the gals would insist "a man's a man for a' that" (with a sidelong glance). Very smooth. Very mellorony.

The technique, the operating procedure are most important once the objective is cornered. Shaw's traps and gin are a little too crass and corny for the modern jet-propelled atomic bombshell. She has discovered (along with the ultra-feminine "new look") that the subtle approach is the best strategy: "A man always chases the (hard-to-get) woman until she catches him."

Men, doubtless, will be on the defensive all year (pulling in their ears and acting coy) because "marriage is a lottery in which men stake their liberty and women their happiness" but "he is a fool who thinks by force or skill to turn the current of a woman's will."

Leap year is a free-for-all with no holds barred. And Eve pulled the trigger on the starting gun. One warning, however, don't shoot on sight, sisters. "Look ere you leap, see ere you go. It may be for thy profit so"—but you might say it is better to have leaped and lost than never to have leaped at all.

Farm "Relief" in 1948

When President Truman calls for continuation and modernization of price support for major farm commodities he may hope to gain favor among farmers but city consumers will not feel so good, even though he tosses to them the vain hope of rationing and price controls. With butter and eggs fliriting around the dollar sign for the pound or the dozen, with bread selling at 22¢ a loaf and meat at prices not at all gastronomic, consumers are more interested in price brakes than price support.

Joe Doakes, plain citizen, wonders if government aid to farmers is a one-way street in which the farmer is assured a minimum price to protect him from the vicissitudes of a free market but not barred from enjoying the maximum price which the market will bear. That was the way the commodity loan plan works, which makes the deal heads I win, tails the government loses.

A dozen years ago when farmers were on or over the edge of foreclosure, there was a social emergency which the government undertook to meet by means of special grants for agriculture. But in the years since 1939 the farmers have probably enjoyed the highest relative prosperity of any large group. They were promised price support two years beyond the end of the war and the huge demand for food has assured them of continuing good prices. It would seem therefore that the farmers are now abundantly able to stand on their own feet.

During the war the farmers performed magnificently in producing foods and fibers. There is no desire to minimize the country's debt to them on that account; but measured by financial returns that debt would seem to be well liquidated by the price structure.

In the competition for votes however, it is not at all improbable that the republican congress will even outbid President Truman in extending subsidies and guarantees to the country's now prosperous farmers.

Death Comes to Charley Michaelson

The late Louis Howe was credited with being the personal guiding genius who pushed Franklin D. Roosevelt along in politics. And Jim Farley, as national democratic chairman, supplied rare talents as a political manager in two of the four Roosevelt campaigns. But to Charley Michaelson, dead now at 79, should go much of the credit (or blame) for the Roosevelt victories in 1932, 1936 and 1940. As publicity director for the democratic national committee he was the expert minister of propaganda, with in late years no equal.

Michaelson was master of the smear technique and used all his talents for undermining Herbert Hoover and his administration. Using the worldwide depression that was touched off in 1929 and 1930 Michaelson made Hoover into a grim ogre, one to be hated and reviled. So thorough was his job and so unreasoning the popular mind that Hoover's name still stands as a symbol of disregard of human misery, a characterization quite false as Hoover's long career in relief of human want should prove.

Michaelson was hired for his job by the old democratic committee, and he performed it to the supreme satisfaction of his employers and to the bitter despair of republicans. His role in journalistic history as a matter of destructive propaganda is hardly one to be envied.

Las Vegas marriages and divorces both declined in 1947. Would you call that a mixed blessing or proof that there is some good in all evil?

Editorial Comment

From Our Contemporaries

SENATORIAL DILEMMA

Idaho's senior senator, who can come up instantly with a complete solution for the most perplexing problems of the world, now has a personal problem that he admits is going to require some thought. It is whether he should run for vice president on Henry Wallace's third party ticket. He is presumably torn between love and—not duty, but prudent considerations of self interest which even a senator has, you know.

All of Glen Taylor's instinct must call upon him to mount and ride off with Wallace. The two are as alike as two peas out of the same pod on most any question you'd care to raise. They are a natural team. And a vice presidential candidacy would bring great gobs of publicity to a man with Glen's talent for showmanship. He might overshadow the republican and democratic candidates for vice president, neither of whom in all probability will even know how to ride a horse.

But there's the possible after-effects, the hang-over, so to speak. There isn't a proverbial Chinaman's chance to be elected to anything next year. And there is the vital need to be reelected senator in 1950. Will Idaho democrats, who must renominate the senior senator, else he will certainly become an ex-senator, regard a third party candidacy as just good clean fun or will they regard the senator as a betrayer of his party and retire him to the showers come August, 1950? And even if he wins renomination, 10 per cent of the democrats could easily defeat him in November by bolting his candidacy, even if he could win otherwise.

Aye, there's the problem. The plaudits of the multitude and possible oblivion two years later or fewer 1948 plaudits and a better chance to stay on the senatorial payroll. But a chap who can solve all the weightier national and international problems without even taking his overcoat off should be able to figure it out, given a little time.—Ontario Argus.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"How can our diagnosis be wrong?—We've had 3 reliable specimens of the patient's bank account!"

MATTER OF FACT Anglo-American Mediterranean Base Answer to Greek Problem

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—If any further proof is needed that the world is now in the zone of war, it is only necessary to consider the possible American responses to a Soviet recognition of the "government" of General Markos Vafiades. Already, of course, the Markos drive on Greece is based squarely on support from the Soviet satellites. The main military base for the communist general's unsuccess-ful drive on Konia was across the Albanian border five miles away. His propaganda broad-casts, it has been learned, emanate from a mobile railway car across the Yugoslav frontier. But this sort of thing is still unofficial, unadmitted.

or to Persia, or to Austria or to Turkey. 8.—If any further proof is needed that the world is now in the zone of war, it is only necessary to consider the possible American responses to a Soviet recognition of the "government" of General Markos Vafiades. Already, of course, the Markos drive on Greece is based squarely on support from the Soviet satellites. The main military base for the communist general's unsuccess-ful drive on Konia was across the Albanian border five miles away. His propaganda broad-casts, it has been learned, emanate from a mobile railway car across the Yugoslav frontier. But this sort of thing is still unofficial, unadmitted.

The Soviet bloc is thus as yet not finally committed to the expected official recognition of the Markos regime will commit the Soviets to open a g e g r e s s i o n against the Greek government. The nature of the decision with which such a Soviet challenge will confront the United States can be understood from the fact that our response now being seriously considered is the establishment of a great Anglo-American base in the southern Mediterranean.

Three main alternative courses of action will in fact be open to the United States if the Soviet bloc recognizes and gives armed support to the Markos government. These three alternatives are now being anxiously debated by the American policy makers.

The first is simply more of the same—more aid to the Greek government, with added emphasis on building up the Greek military forces. It is argued that if the Greek army were enlarged from its present strength of 150,000 to its wartime strength of 400,000 men, and if it were completely equipped with American arms, the Greeks would then be able to withstand on their own anything short of an open, all-out Soviet-sponsored assault. On the other hand, such an army would constitute an intolerable drain on Greek manpower, and on the inflation-riddled Greek economy. Greek economic stability, without which Greek political stability is impossible, would be indefinitely delayed.

The second alternative is to send American troops to Greece. Both Greek Foreign Minister Constantinos Tsaldaris, on his visit to Washington, and Greek Ambassador Vassili Dendramis, are believed unofficially to have requested American troops. There is some support for this proposal both in the state department and in the Pentagon building. It is argued that to send even a regimental combat team of 4,000 men would serve to stiffen the backs of the Greeks and would be a token of American determination to thwart the Soviet push south.

Yet there appears to be a growing body of opinion against such a move. There are cogent arguments that to commit American troops to Greece would be merely to fall into a trap designed by the Politburo. A small force would be useless, except for morale purposes. A few thousand Americans would not crush the guerrillas where 150,000 Greeks have failed, and as soon as this became clear any morale value from the presence of American troops in Greece would disappear. The only really effective American military action in Greece would be the sealing off of the Greek borders. If this could be done at all, it would require several divisions. Thus an important segment of American military force would be concentrated on one small point on the Soviet perimeter, leaving the Soviets free to shift their main expansionist drive elsewhere: to Italy.

Yet it is argued that if persuasion failed, such a base would provide precisely what American troops in Greece would not provide. It would provide the capacity to bring counter-pressure to bear, not merely at one point on the Soviet perimeter, but wherever a Soviet-sponsored push outward from the Soviet zone occurred.

These are the broad outlines of the main alternatives which the American policy makers are now debating. Of course the final decision may call for combining two or more of these alternatives—possibly the Greek army will be strengthened, while the establishment of an Anglo-American base is held as an ace in the hole. The one alternative which is not being considered is a total American withdrawal from Greece. For the consequences of the Soviet withdrawal are entirely predictable. Resistance to Soviet expansion all around the Soviet perimeters would immediately become mushy, and further Soviet expansion both into the Middle East and into Austria and Italy would only be a matter of time.

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Erickson to Represent WU

Walter E. Erickson, Willamette's recently returned director of admissions, will leave the campus today as the university's representative during the Oregon Independent college visitations to high schools in Portland and vicinity. Erickson, who returned to the campus last Monday, had been doing graduate work at the University of Washington where he will receive his master of arts degree in June.

Besides visiting all of the Portland public high schools, the college representatives will also interview interested applicants in West Linn, Oregon City, Milwaukie, Gresham, Parkrose, Tigard, and St. Helens high schools during the coming week.

Already, Willamette has accepted 40 of 80 applications for the spring term beginning next February and Erickson expects to accept about 10 more students to complete the spring registration of approximately 50 new students.

Awaits Grand Jury On Charge of Bad Check Passing

A man who Salem city police said admitted cashing at least nine bad checks here within the past week, is in Marion county jail awaiting action of the county grand jury. The checks totaled \$197, it was reported. John Wesley Kanton of Peabody, Kan., arrested Wednesday by city police, waived preliminary hearing on his appearance in Marion county district court Thursday and is held in lieu of a total of \$3,500 bail. He is charged on two separate counts with obtaining money by false pretenses.

Jersey Cattle Club Elects Aurora Man

By Lillie L. Madson
Farm Editor, The Statesman
Calvin Mikkelsen of Aurora was elected head of the Clackamas Jersey Cattle club for 1948 at its annual meeting held Thursday.

Mr. Mikkelsen with his father, Halvor Mikkelsen, now own one of the largest registered Jersey herds in Clackamas county. The herd is recognized by the American Jersey Cattle club as a "Gold Star" herd because of its high production and classification. Prior to buying their present ranch near Aurora, the two farmed on the Pudding river not far from Silverton and the younger one of the two says he learned much of his dairying while attending vocational agricultural classes at Silverton high school. C. E. Finnegan of Oregon City is the new vice president, and Barbara Gilmer of Canby is the secretary. Miss Gilmer and her father, R. A. Gilmer, own Oak Lane Jersey farm. The newly elected treasurer, M. C. Malar, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Andy Malar who own Firwooden Jersey farm at Sandy. R. E. Shick of Gladstone, and a 20-year member of the club, was elected director.

Reports showed a tremendous gain in Jerseys in Clackamas county in 1947. There are now 1,442 registered Jerseys in the county, with 629 of them on test. These Jerseys are owned by 77 breeders. There were also 290 registered Jerseys sold from Clackamas county in 1947. Reports showed that 150 Jerseys were exhibited at the 1947 show with 500 people in attendance.

Outgoing officers are John O. Lienhart, Woodburn, president, and Mrs. Lola Gale, Canby, secretary.

National YM Officer to Visit

The Salem YMCA is preparing for a visit March 5 by the national YMCA president, Kirtley Mathers, who is head of the Harvard university geology department. The local YM board of directors discussed the visit at its noon meeting in the YMCA Thursday. Appointed to a committee on arrangements are Loyall Warner, Frank Bennett, G. Herbert Smith and Carl Greider. It also was announced that Harold J. Rounds of Los Angeles, head of the YM's world service organization who has just returned from the orient, will visit here January 28.

Bank Loans Total Higher

Bank loans showed a 35 per cent higher total at the end of 1947 than at the end of the previous year, a compilation of year-end statements of three Salem banks showed Thursday. Combined loan total stood at \$14,284,895, as compared with

\$10,562,956 at the end of 1946.

Deposits of the three banks aggregated \$64,527,877, just over the previous high Salem bank deposit total of \$64,274,356 at the previous year's close.

The figures include the combined totals shown on Dec. 31, 1947, by the new Willamette Valley bank and the Salem branch banks of both First National and U.S. National banks of Portland.

Harry Lovald Succumbs to Long Illness

Harry Lovald, 1133 Chemeketa st., died Thursday at a local hospital at the age of 86, following an illness of several months. Lovald was born in Norway, Aug. 14, 1861, and came to the United States nine years later. He had lived in Oregon for the past six years and in Salem for 14 months prior to his death.

In addition to the widow, Mrs. Helen Lovald of Salem, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Ruth Kennedy of Portland; four sons, Herman B. Lovald of Philip, S.D., Arthur J. Lovald of Kenosha, Wis., Gordon W. Lovald of Los Angeles, Calif., and Richard H. Lovald of Washington, D.C., and also by seven grandchildren.

The funeral will be held at 10:30 a.m. Saturday in Powell-Edwards chapel, with the Rev. R. A. Krueger officiating. Concluding services will be at Belcrest Memorial park.

3rd Annual INDOOR CAMP

Jan. 8-11
First Evangelical United Brethren Church
Marion and Summer St.

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Evangelist

Prof. Roy Clark
Prof. Herschel Thornberg
Prof. Paul Thornberg

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Three Pianos
Brass Trio
Vocal Selections
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Including Saturday
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Prices effective for entire week, January 9th through January 15th, Fri. through Thursday. Open Sundays

Coffee Folgers	2 lb. glass	89¢
Coffee Schilling's	1 lb. glass	43¢
Coffee Red Dot	1 lb. bag	30¢
Syrup Staley's Crystal, 5-lb.	Golden 5-lb.	53¢ 49¢
Corn Pictsweet, cream style, 303's	Case 3.40, Can	14 1/2¢
Butter Armour's Cloverbloom Grade "A"	Lb.	89¢
Nucoa 2-lb. carton	1-lb. carton	73¢ 37¢
Shortening All popular brands	3 lbs.	\$1.25
Eggs Fresh Grade "A" Large	Dozen	64¢
Milk 48-can case, 5.85	Can	12¢
Sugar All popular brands	100 lbs.	8.75
Flour All popular brands	50 lbs.	4.39
Drifted Snow, Gold Medal, Crown, Fisher's, etc., 2.19		
Kitchen Queen	50-lb. 4.19	25-lb. 2.09
Soap All popular brands	Large package	35¢
Tomato Juice Hunt's	46-oz. can	17 1/2¢
Grapefruit Juice Texsun	46-oz. can	17 1/2¢
Tangerine Juice Old South	No. 2 can	9¢

In Our Self-Service Meal Department
If for ANY REASON you are not satisfied with the meat you buy in our Self Service Markets, we will replace or refund cheerfully and gladly, and we DO mean gladly. We operate these stores to please YOU, because upon your patronage depends our success, so—don't hesitate to tell us if you are not treated right.

Sliced Bacon	Armour's Star Cello 1-lb. pkgs.	79¢
Shoulder Hams	No shank No waste	51¢
T-Bone Steaks	Lb.	69¢
Loin Steaks	No large bones Lb.	65¢
Lard	Swift's Silverleaf 1 lb. carton	33¢

Mellow Freeze ICE CREAM
Quaris, All Flavors 33¢
ROCKY ROAD this week (Flake Chocolate, chopped nuts, marshmallows, mm' mm' good)

In Our Self-Service Fresh Produce Department

The finest assortment - - the best quality. Refrigerated to guarantee freshness. Self service, so you may choose that which you like.

Carrots	Bunch, young, tender, crisp	2 bun.	25¢
Lettuce	Crisp, solid heads		19¢
Celery	Very nice	Per head	19¢
Apples	Extra Fancy Delicious	5 lbs.	49¢
Juice Oranges	About 4 dozen in shopping bag		59¢

We Do Not Sell to Dealers
We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantities

SAVING CENTER
At the foot of the bridge West Salem
1/2 mile north of underpass Salem