

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
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Enforce Bang's Disease Law

Over at Tillamook a band of objecting dairymen refuse to dispose of their cows which on Bang's disease test prove reactors. So a court test of the 1947 law is in prospect to determine whether they can be required to rid their herds of these infected animals.

This is a renewal of an old battle. For years Tillamook county dairymen have fought legislation for forcible riddance of such animals. Their legislative delegation, headed often by George Winslow, has led the fight against regulatory laws which were fostered by the progressive Oregon Dairymen's association. The battle culminated in 1945, but it was thought the act as finally passed was acceptable. It seems now that it is not, at least to a considerable group. This was revised in 1947.

The germs cause contagious abortion in cows and undulant fever among humans. Pasteurization of milk is a protection for the latter. For cows there seems to be no cure, though vaccination is employed with calves. The general sentiment among dairymen is that the surest and best way to clean up herds is to slaughter the reactors. It is argued and with force, that the dairyman loses if he keeps an infected cow in his herd through loss of calves and loss of production. Veterinary scientists working in the field admit the problem is a very difficult one, but seem to agree that the test and slaughter method is the only safe procedure at present.

Under the Oregon law county veterinarians are required to test all female bovines and all bulls over six months of age once a year for tuberculosis and Bang's disease. TB reactors have to be disposed of promptly, and since Nov. 1, 1947, all Bang's disease reactors except calves which may be vaccinated must be slaughtered. The owner receives the beef value of the animal and is entitled to an indemnity of \$8 for grade cattle and \$12 for registered animals each from the county and state.

A reading of the statute does not disclose ambiguity to the layman. At least the purpose is clear, but how the courts may interpret the statute remains to be seen.

In the present state of scientific knowledge the law seems to be necessary and sound legislation, in the long run a protection both to the owner of dairy herds and of people who consume dairy products. Hogs also are a source of the germs which cause undulant fever but no steps have been taken in this state against infected swine. The majority of dairymen in Oregon support this program. They know however that even if they clean up their herds there is a risk of further infection if other herds are diseased. The majority will, backed up as it is by scientific opinion, ought to prevail in this case. The legislature heard all the arguments and then approved the legislation. The department of agriculture, which has the duty of enforcing the law is justified in insisting on prosecution of willful objectors in Tillamook county. Many progressive dairymen in Tillamook county want to see all herds in the county cleared of this disease.

The 1947 law should be enforced and if found weak strengthened by the next legislature.

Plan of Local Office Approved

The interior department at Washington has approved the plan developed in the local office of the reclamation service for the irrigation of 4,530 acres of land near The Dalles. The project was urged by landowners at The Dalles, particularly for use on orchard lands. The Salem office of the bureau which has jurisdiction over that area made studies and recommendations and by dint of much hard work was able to complete plans for submission to the department so the project could receive early consideration.

Water would be pumped from the Columbia river and distributed through canals to the several tracts. Application of water to the land however would be by the sprinkler system rather than by ditches. Secretary Krug in announcing his approval of the plan said it would be the first bureau project employing this method which has proven very practical in the Willamette valley and elsewhere. Congressional approval and appropriation are still required.

Advantage of the sprinkler method is that there is less waste of water and less soil erosion. Disadvantage is the cost of the pipe and sprinkler heads and probably greater labor cost in shifting the pipe.

The Salem office of the bureau, headed first by C. C. Fisher, since retired, and now by Lee McAllister, is located in the school administration building. Other projects it has been working on are Goose lake in Lake county and the extensive Willamette valley and Tualatin valley projects in western Oregon. It also does some work in western Washington. It works so quietly local people do not know much about it. Word of this approval by the department of plans for The Dalles project gives a welcome opportunity to publicize the local office. We may expect it to work out additional programs for northwest development.

Oleo Tax Again

In an adjoining column we reprint an address by E. W. Tiedeman, chairman of the executive committee of the National Dairy Council, which states the position of the dairy industry on taxation of margarine. It was sent in by a local dairyman who believes we did not have all the facts when we published a few weeks ago an editorial favoring repeal of the taxes on margarine. We are glad to reprint the address so readers may be fully informed as to the argument of the dairy industry for the tax on margarine colored yellow.

We remain however of the opinion that the tax is unjustly discriminatory, that a color is hardly something to be copyrighted, and that margarine is so well known that its sale, colored or uncolored involves no deception of the public. As we remarked in the original editorial our personal sympathies are all with the dairymen, but we feel under changed conditions they are no longer justified in demanding the special protection of a punitive tax on yellow-colored margarine. Nor do we think the dairymen would be "put out of business" by the repeal of the taxes. There will remain a great market for butter; and expanding demands for other dairy products will reduce the dairymen's dependence on the butter outlet.

The issue is dead for this session of congress because the house agriculture committee has voted to kill the repeal bills. A renewal of the battle may be expected next session, however.

Major General Tom Rilea

The promotion of Thomas E. Rilea, state adjutant general, from the rank of brigadier general to major general, announced yesterday by Governor John Hall, gives appropriate recognition to the ranking officer of the state national guard and to the distinguished career of General Rilea in the military service of his state and country. His advance has come from the rank of private in the old Third Oregon Infantry in 1916, by successive stages to the new rank of major general. They have been "earned" promotions, due to service to the national guard in peace and to the army in three calls to duty on the Mexican border, in two world wars. In the last war General Rilea held important posts of command, both in the field and at a supply base, and enjoyed the full confidence of General MacArthur.

Other promotions announced, Harry C. Brumbaugh and James S. Gay from the rank of colonel to that of brigadier general on the retired list of the guard, honor long and able service to state and nation.

Dairy Industry Attitude on Oleo Taxes

Address by E. W. Tiedeman, chairman of Executive Committee National Dairy Council.

The topic for discussion "Should butter and oleo be treated alike by government?" really means: Should the present taxes and regulations be removed from oleo? My answer is "No."

Right at the start I want to make it perfectly clear that the dairy industry is not trying to deprive consumers of oleomargarine, we have no desire to bar, or to limit, or to interfere in any way with the legitimate sale of oleomargarine. We have no objection to the use of oleo—just as long as oleomargarine is sold on its own merits, for what it is—a white vegetable compound.

Dairy farmers have no quarrel with oleomargarine in its legitimate field—no more than they have a quarrel with vegetable shortening, or lard, or salad oils. Oppose "Masquerade"

But let me make this perfectly clear, also, dairy farmers have opposed and will continue to oppose all efforts of oleo to masquerade as butter. Oleo is not butter, no matter how well it is colored, no matter how well it is artificially flavored and colored, no matter how skillfully the distinctive butter carton is imitated, no matter how many signboards and advertisements appear, showing farm scenes with dairy cows up to their knees in clover, no matter how it runs the entire gamut of imitation—oleo is still not butter. Since it is not butter, dairy farmers insist that laws which are intended to prevent its being sold as butter, be kept on the books. This whole issue is just that simple—if the consumer wants oleo, she has a right to get it. If she wants butter, and most people do, she has the same right to be sure she is getting butter.

The present laws which curb the unrestricted sale of colored oleo as butter are a safeguard to the consumer. The present laws were enacted. They are also necessary for the protection of the dairy industry, because only law can help to counteract misrepresentation, fraud and deception in the sale of oleo-margarine. Position Explained

Dairy farmers take the position that (1) oleo regulation is necessary to protect the consumer from intentional or unintentional fraud and deception, and (2) oleo regulation is necessary to protect the dairy industry from free and unhindered sale of oleo in imitation of butter.

The history of oleo legislation briefly is this. Oleomargarine was introduced into the United States in 1874. By 1883 its fraudulent sale as butter had become so widespread that congress considered the matter. The congress passed the first oleomargarine control act levying a tax of 2c per pound. This tax proved to be ineffective, and by 1902 some 30 states had passed anti-fraud laws, and congress acted the law which taxes oleo 10c per pound when it is colored in semblance of butter.

That is the one that the oleo lobby is trying so hard to have repealed. It is contended by those who are trying to repeal the law that oleo color tax, that present day business ethics are in themselves a guarantee against deception in the sale of colored oleo as butter.

Unfortunately this is not true, as the annual reports of the commissioner of internal revenue will attest. I am not suggesting that manufacturers of oleo would be intentional parties to fraud. The opportunities of fraud would be manifold, however, after the colored tax-free oleo left the hands of the manufacturers.

Called "Tribute"

The oleo tax has been described by its opponents as a "tribute" to the dairy industry. It is not a tribute to the dairy industry—neither the farmers nor the dairy industry get the tax; it goes to the government. The oleo tax is primarily a regulatory tax for consumer protection against unrestricted imitation of butter. It must be granted that when regulation is necessary, the product regulated should pay the cost of the regulation enforcement.

Under the federal food drug standards for oleomargarine makers of oleo are permitted to add butter flavoring, preservative, and vitamins A and D. If butter manufacturers wished to increase the natural vitamins A and D content of butter, by addition of vitamins A and D, or to add preservatives to guard against the improper refrigeration of butter, such practices would cause such butter to be subject to seizure and condemnation as an adulterated food product.

In the case of butter, it was unnecessary for congress to impose any regulatory tax because no question of fraud or deception is involved in its manufacture. Butter is a natural product, sold for what it is, and is not an imitation of any other product. Oleomargarine is an imitation of butter. Does anyone think, if the natural color of butter were pink, that the oleo people would be crying to high heaven because they are taxed when they color their product yellow?

Effects of Repeal

To summarize—If the present federal taxes regulating oleo were repealed it would mean that (1) Practically all oleo would be colored yellow—there would be little if any white oleo on the market to help hold down the price of colored oleo. There would be nothing to prevent manufacturers from boosting the price of yellow oleo. It is very likely that low income people would be paying more rather than less for oleo.

(2) Consumers would have no adequate protection against fraud, deception and misrepresentation.

(3) No control would be left to the federal government over intra-state production and sale of oleo because the pure food and drug act does not apply there.

(4) The dairy industry would

Wrought In The Flame



The Freedom Train will be in Salem April 6.

suffer tremendous losses because of the resulting increase in fraudulent sales of oleo as butter.

(5) Finally, the whole issue boils down to this—if the consumer wants to get oleo she has a right to get it. She can get it. She does get it if she wants butter, she has the same right to be sure she is getting butter. She can have this assurance only by keeping laws regulating oleo on the statute books.

Public Records

CIRCUIT COURT

John A. Schram vs. Marie Irene Schram. Defendant files amended answer denying plaintiff's claim.

Frances Lindley vs. Pacific Greyhound Lines and Gerald W. Jones. Suit to collect \$2,000 for injuries allegedly received in a bus-truck collision Nov. 5, 1947, near Midway on highway 99E.

Marie Egan vs. Pacific Greyhound Lines and Gerald W. Jones. Suit to collect \$2,000 for injuries allegedly received in a bus-truck collision Nov. 5, 1947, near Midway on highway 99E.

Beulah Carpenter vs. Pacific Greyhound Lines and Gerald W. Jones. Suit seeks to collect \$25,238 for injuries allegedly received in a bus-truck collision Nov. 5, 1947, near Midway on highway 99E.

Edward N. Laird vs. A. T. Wallace. Plaintiff files demurrer to defendant's answer.

Jesse Barkhurst vs. Vera Barkhurst. Amended divorce complaint filed.

Paul G. Wiegandt vs. Olive M. Stapp. Plaintiff files answer admitting and denying to cross-complaint of other defendants.

Mrs. L. C. Pollock vs. J. O. Campbell and Dale L. Young. Defendant Campbell files answer admitting and denying to cross-complaint of other defendants.

Henry P. Ochs vs. Howard R. Ochs. Suit for divorce charging cruel and inhuman treatment asks for custody of minor child and for \$45 per month support money. Married Dec. 23, 1944, at Vancouver, Wash.

PROBATE COURT

Robert A. Blevins estate. Final order allows supplemental final account.

Theresa Reinhart estate. L. Irene N. Simon, appointed administrator, and Charles Hudkins, Earl Daise and Rex Gibson as appraisers.

Mary Elizabeth Reinhart guardian-ship estate. William A. Reinhart appointed guardian.

DISTRICT COURT

Betty Lou Brown, fine suspended on payment of court costs.

James Day Barnard, Salem route 4, no operator's license, \$5 fine suspended on payment of court costs.

William L. Lucas, 1008 Third st. West Salem, violation of stop sign, posted \$2.50 bail.

Robert H. Bartlett, 181 Senate st. West Salem, violation of noise ordinance, posted \$5 bail.

Robert Warren Harper, Gervais, violation of basic rule, posted \$10 bail.

Paul R. Hoevel, 310 1/2 Kappahn rd., violation of basic rule, fined \$15.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

Roman Hoising, 29 farmer, Lebanon route 3 and Susan Ziebart, domestic, Woodburn route 2.

Olen Cannon farmer, route 2, box 26, and Inez Cannon, teacher, 340 N. Church st., both of Salem.

MUNICIPAL COURT

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GRIN AND BEAR IT



"Even if grain prices go down, I still got faith in the land—kin always sell it for a sub-division!"

Solons Told Problems of Hop Growers

Two Willamette valley hop growers testified before a house agriculture committee hearing in Spokane Thursday to recommend legislation to protect the domestic hop market against foreign imports.

Testifying for Pacific Coast hop growers were Ray J. Glatt, Woodburn, a director of the U. S. Hop Growers association, and Paul T. Rowell, Salem association manager.

Glatt asked the committee to amend the U. S. reciprocal trade agreement act to give congress a 90-day veto power on tariff concessions made to foreign countries.

He charged that recent heavy concessions granted to foreign countries by the state department had threatened the domestic hop market. He asked that the authority to grant such concessions be removed from the state department.

Glatt also requested that the marketing agreements act be broadened to permit control of crop imports which are under surplus control. He recommended that some restraints be placed on new acreage under surplus control operation.

Glatt asked that the marketing act be revised to include farmers' labor costs and bring parity calculation up to date. He concluded by recommending that congress consider enactment of an expanded hops research program.

Rowell said he had received information from Oregon Congressman Walter Norblad advising that the house has approved a \$31,000 hop research program for 1949. Oregon Sen. Guy Corson has assured growers that as a member of the senate appropriations committee he will do everything in his power to prevent the house-approved appropriation from being slashed. Rowell said.

Price said that although provisions are made in the state for recall of state officials, the U. S. senator takes his oath of office as a federal official. Price said he doubted if the senator would be subject to recall.

Two Boise veterans are circulating petitions demanding the recall of Taylor who is a vice-presidential candidate on a third party ticket. E. L. Fuller and Donald Smith, originators of the move, said "disgust for the man's action" had prompted the action.

Taylor in Washington had no comment on the proposed recall move.

The 1940 census showed that 13.7 per cent of Americans over 25 years old had less than five years of schooling.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPROVE 24TH STREET FROM LEE STREET TO BLOCK 6, BROOKLYN ADDITION

Notice is hereby given that the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve 24th street from the south line of Lee street to the south line of Block 6, Brooklyn Addition in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the city of Salem, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a 2 1/2-inch asphaltic concrete pavement, twenty-four feet wide in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor, which were adopted by the common council March 22, 1948, which are now on file in the office of the city recorder and which by this reference thereto are made a part hereof.

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NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPROVE RIVER STREET FROM COMMERCIAL STREET TO 4TH STREET

Notice is hereby given that the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve River street from the east line of Commercial street to the west line of 4th street, in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the city of Salem, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a 2 1/2-inch asphaltic concrete pavement thirty feet wide in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the common council March 22, 1948, which are now on file in the office of the city recorder and which by this reference thereto are made a part hereof.

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MENTIONED—Rep. Sam Rayburn of Bonham, Tex., has been mentioned as a possible candidate for vice president on Democratic ticket with President Truman. Rayburn was speaker of the house when Republicans won control of present congress.

MATTER OF FACT Use of American Troops to Replace British in Palestine Predicted

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, March 26.—American troops will soon be dispatched to Palestine to replace British troops. They will be sent to perform precisely the same function that the British have performed since the war. And they will inherit precisely the same miseries, including shootings and bombings by the Irgun and Stern gangs.

At the moment, this unpleasant prospect seems about the best forecast of what is in store as a result of the record of American policy on Palestine.

Every effort is of course being made to avoid this outcome. Those responsible for Palestine policy all hope longingly that the British can somehow be coaxed or badgered into keeping their troops in Palestine, at least for a year. Indeed, there is undoubtedly some disposition to try a little discreet twisting of the British arm to this end. But British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin's adamant assertion that British troops will be withdrawn on schedule certainly indicates that the British have no intention of putting up with the arm-twisting. And that means that American troops will be bequeathed the virtually impossible task of keeping order in Palestine, simply because no other troops, except Russian, are available.

The basic reason for the reversal of American policy on Palestine was, of course, precisely to prevent Russian troops from being sent to Palestine or Russian influence spreading to the Middle East. Partition was abandoned largely because the conviction gradually spread upward through the state and service departments to President Truman that partition gave the Soviets an opportunity to establish a foothold in the Middle East. The trusteeship proposal advanced last week by American U. N. Delegate Warren Austin was designed primarily to end that opportunity.

Council Plan Refused

The Soviet Union has refused to join the United Nations Trusteeship council, to which, if the American proposal is approved by the assembly, the Palestine problem will be referred. There is no veto in the council. Final decisions are made by a two-thirds vote. Thus even if the Kremlin were to order Andrei Gromyko to join the Trusteeship Council tomorrow, on the second day of March, 1948, the name of the partnership owning said trade-mark is said "Lehman's Seafoods," a partnership composed of said Robert M. Lehman and said John Wilton, whose principal place and place of business is in Salem, Marion County, Oregon.

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ROBERT M. LEHMAN and JOHN WILLIAM LEHMAN, JR., partners doing business as "LEHMAN'S SEAFOODS," M 13-30-27

But obviously the matter will not end there. The Trusteeship council will be asked to name a Governor General of Palestine. Clearly no United Nations Governor General can exercise authority in Palestine without troops to enforce that authority. Russian troops are barred. The British are determined to withdraw once and for all. The French have let it be known that they will under no circumstances send troops to Palestine and the Chinese have troubles of their own. No small nation has yet evinced the faintest enthusiasm for sending troops to the Palestine hot spot. That leaves the United States.

To be sure, the United Nations assembly may fall to follow the American lead to the extent of reversing itself on Palestine by the same two-thirds vote by which it originally approved partition. Or the United States senate, asked to approve the sending of American troops to Palestine, may simply refuse. Either development would mean that the Jews and Arabs would be left to fight it out. Chaos in the Middle East would ensue, with the most explosive international possibilities. Moreover, most of the experts believe that in time, as the enormous Arab superiority in manpower made itself felt, the Jewish community in Palestine would find its position in Palestine completely untenable. In that case there would be enormous moral pressure in this country to send troops, if only to prevent a massacre of the Jews.

U. S. to Replace British

Yet in the opinion of those closest to the situation the most probable outcome of the trusteeship proposal is that the United States will for all practical purposes merely replace the British as the mandatory power. There can be little doubt of the result. Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, American Zionist leader, has already said that the Jewish community in Palestine will fight troops in any uniform, including the American, which replaces the British. If Dr. Silver is right, there is no use dis regarding the risk of a vicious outbreak of racial feeling in this country.

Thus American policy on Palestine, which was primarily responsible for the British withdrawal in the first place, has led apparently to these results: first, we will inherit all the miseries of the British in Palestine and a few more besides; second, racial tension in this country may be disastrously aggravated; third, we will have committed badly needed troops where no advantage, strategic or otherwise, accrues from their commitment, and fourth, we will have settled nothing. It is not difficult to understand why the record of American policy on Palestine can stand as a chilling object lesson in how not to make foreign policy.

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Notice is hereby given that the common council of the city of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve 24th street from the south line of Lee street to the south line of Block 6, Brooklyn Addition in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the alley intersections, the expense of which will be assumed by the city of Salem, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a 2 1/2-inch asphaltic concrete pavement twenty-four feet wide in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor, which were adopted by the common council March 22, 1948, which are now on file in the office of the city recorder and which by this reference thereto are made a part hereof.

The common council hereby declares its purpose and intention to make the above described improvement by and through the street improvement department.

By order of the common council
March 22, 1948
ALFRED MUNDT, City Recorder.
Date of first publication hereof is
March 25, 1948.
M25-26-27-28-30-31-A1-2-3-4-4

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