

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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They Don't Want It; Maybe We Can Get It

Governor Dewey made one great faux pas in his Oregon campaign. That was to talk on agriculture at Corvallis, home of Oregon State college.

As it was the presidential aspirant devoted his whole time at OSC to discussing agriculture and its problems.

Even the OSC students grew restless and in the Q & A period one student asked Dewey if he didn't know there were more engineering students at OSC than ag students.

With that wideopen break the Eugene Register Guard quickly moved in to propose moving the cow college up to the university.

But if it is moving day for the agricultural college we suggest moving it to Salem where we have lots of state land and some of the finest cow barns and milking parlors to be found anywhere.

We certainly will watch with interest the results in the Benton county primary to see just how badly Farmer Dewey gets beat by the City Slicker Harold Stassen!

Music Hath Charms

Transportation troubles are nothing new in the city by the Golden Gate. What is new—and often somewhat bizarre, too—are the unorthodox solutions foisted upon the hapless commuter.

When drivers refused to honor parking restrictions (practically every nook, corner and alley is bedecked with "No!" signs) the San Francisco police department hit upon the unique answer of letting bids to tow-car agencies and putting the responsibility of removing illegally parked vehicles on the hefty boys with tow hawsers.

But the lot of riders on the public transit systems is more picturesque.

Often in the Bagdad of the Barbary Coast, efficiency has been sacrificed to quaintness—as in the case of the disappearing cable cars. Cable cars, though a nuisance, are tourist attractions, objects of old-time sentimentality, and downright fun—so keeping them in operation was all right.

Buses and trolleys are more mundane, however. Their chief trouble was lack of thereof. So the transit officials proposed removing seats in streetcars to make more room for strap-hangers.

This week municipal railway executives announced they will install radios in trackless trolleys—ostensibly to soothe the savage populace. Light classical music and "brief" commercials would be piped in the packed conveyances.

This last wrinkle, in a problem that would best be handled simply by providing more and better vehicles, is just further evidence that the Californians are indeed a strange and wonderful race.

A Thorny Problem

Once upon a time there was a poor Carpenter named Leslie Kirby. He had a Wife and four Children, and they had no place to live because it was Postwar, and the King had not provided enough Houses. Well, this Carpenter had worked hard all his life and saved \$2,400. So he bought some land and with his own hands he built a little Cottage—a frame house with four rooms and a garage.

Leslie Kirby and his Family called their new home the "Briar Patch" and they lived there happily for more than a year.

But there was also a Villain—the rural council of the village where Kirby lived. This Villain ordered the Briar Patch to be Demolished because the Carpenter did not get a Building Permit. The council sent Workmen to tear down the Kirby home, but the Workmen felt sorry for the Kirbys who had no other place to live, and so they didn't even touch the Briar Patch.

Soon everybody in the Kingdom heard about the Briar Patch, and they wrote letters to Editors, to the King and to the Government. Some people pointed out that the Government was spending \$200,000 to prettify the new home of the Princess and the Prince.

Finally, the Government canceled the village council's Demolition Order, and all the workmen went home. We hope the Villain, foiled again, feels sheepish and we hope the Carpenter and his Family will live happily ever after in the Briar Patch.

Moral: Sometimes Governments have Hearts, but they are often well hidden under Red Tape. (P.S. This is not a fairytale; it happened last week in Bracknell, England.)

Can't Deal Russia Out

John Foster Dulles warns against plans to deal Russia out of an international organization. This is contemplated in a plan to recast U.N. and eliminate the veto.

We are not going to settle the issues of the cold war by ignoring Russia or blackballing her in a new league. Russia still will be sprawling over Eurasia with all the force she has now.

Queen Wilhelmina is going to relinquish her throne in the Netherlands after she celebrates her golden jubilee of reigning. She says she is too tired to rule—and she must feel quite lonely as she reviews the list of fallen royalty since she became queen in 1898.

Henry Wallace showed up at a Chrysler picket line and said "I am the first candidate for president ever to speak to pickets on strike." Presumably there always has to be a first. But Walter Reuther's UAW has repudiated the third party deal.

MATTER OF FACT

Russian Move to Partition Austria Expected as Treaty Parleys Fade

By Stewart Alsop
VIENNA, May 12 — In this bedraggled city, once so gay and now so dreary, there is little surface evidence of fear.



The Austrian people have become oddly hardened to living under the Soviet sword of Damocles. This even as yet is written, the future of Austria is being decided in Moscow, and the future of the world will surely be closely affected by the decision.

For the western negotiators in London, by refusing to continue the haggling on the Austrian treaty, have quite clearly said to the Russians, "your move."

Thus it is now up to the Kremlin to choose, once and for all. The Soviets can try for the whole Austrian loaf, by signing a treaty and thus ensuring the evacuation of the western troops.

Or they can accept half a loaf, and try to incorporate only their zone of Austria into the political structure of the great Soviet European empire. In either choice there are clearly explosive possibilities.

Until very recently it seemed likely that the Kremlin was seriously considering the great gamble of signing an Austrian treaty. The gamble must still seem tempting. To the Soviet planners, peering at their maps, Austria must have appeared a soft and easy mouthful, firmly held between the upper and lower jaws of the Soviet sphenoid, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

But within the last few weeks the odds have suddenly begun to change. The Marshall plan is passed, guaranteeing an independent Austria and economic breathing spell. The western allies have let it be known that they will only evacuate Austria if both Western Union and the United States are willing to provide some sort of firm guaranty of the Austrian borders against aggression.

Finally, there is the lesson of Italy, certainly fresh in Moscow minds. The communist party that failed so dismally in Italy is the strongest and best in the west. The Austrian communist party is small and weak, with leaders so inept that they have been rudely reprimanded by both the Cominform and the Kremlin.

For all these reasons, it is now believed probable—though still not certain—that the Kremlin will resist the temptation of a bold gamble for the lot of Austria. On the treaty negotiations will break down, probably never to be resumed.

But if that happens, those who have followed Soviet policy at close range, expect the beginning of an entirely new, and perhaps extremely critical phase. Once a treaty becomes no longer a possibility, the pressure on the western powers in Vienna will almost certainly increase.

The Soviets, entirely surrounding Vienna, will no doubt make things as difficult as possible for the westerners. This is certainly a disturbing prospect but it has been made clear to the Russians that there is a limit beyond which they cannot go without courting war.

Far more alarming, in fact, is the second development which is pretty generally anticipated. That is the partition of Austria, on the pattern of the partition of Germany. For except for Finland, the Soviet zone of Austria is the softest spot, the most likely area of infection, in the whole vast Soviet sphere of Europe.

It is easy to think of Austria as a kind of miniature Germany, with the Russian zone as tightly gripped by Russian power as in Germany. In fact, Austria has a central government. Despite some operative Soviet pressure, the Austrian officials and functionaries

of the Soviet zone are responsible, not to the Russians, but to the Austrian government in Vienna. Austrian move freely between one zone and another. Most Austrians in the Soviet zone, with what appears downright foolhardiness, are quite openly anti-communist and anti-Soviet. Workers in the factories seized by the Russians as war booty are represented by socialist unions, bitterly anti-communist, and hostile to their new employers, which must seem to the Kremlin a crowning indignity.

While a peace treaty is still possible, this resistance will be tolerated. But many here doubt that it would long survive the final breakdown of treaty negotiations. Instead, it is generally expected, the partition of Austria will be restricted. Communications with other zones will be broken. Food shipments will be held up. Local officials will be instructed that they must no longer take orders from Vienna. Freedom will die. All this could be done slowly and gradually, so that the world would hardly notice. Or it could be done quickly and brutally, as in Czechoslovakia.

Perhaps nothing of the sort will happen. Yet it is well to consider in advance what the western policy is to be. For the Soviet government to expel the Austrian government from its zone of Austria will be in flagrant violation of treaty. And to this sort of overt attack, the western powers must somehow respond firmly.

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Detroit Women Make Trips to Mid-State

DETROIT — First and second grade pupils entertained their mothers with a program Friday afternoon when twenty-five women were present.

Mrs. J. Fisher who had been in St. Charles hospital in Bend for a week following an appendectomy, came home Saturday.

Mrs. Oliver Johnson who had been in the same hospital was brought home Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Steinhoff, Jr. drove to Bend Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Charles Cook and Mrs. Guy Wilson.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

as a site for care of unfortunate wards of the state. To set up another hospital would not only mean a heavy expense but run head on into the problem of recruiting a professional staff. The state has had a hard time getting and keeping doctors and nurses for its present institutions without taking on this new burden.

The time may come in a few years when the state will require another mental hospital. Then let it be located in a good environment and built according to a definite plan. As Gov. Snell said, the state would be ahead on such a program at the end of 10 years over taking Camp White hospital for free.

Because of the maudlin appeals which the Journal and Sen. Wallace have spread regarding Camp White it will be necessary to carry on an active campaign to acquaint the people with the truth lest they fall for the phony propaganda.

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Oregon Feed, Seed Dealers Meet Today

Some 500 feed and seed dealers, feed manufacturers and wholesalers in feeds and seeds, from scattered sections of the Pacific coast are expected at Portland today for the 17th annual one-day meeting of the Oregon Feed and Seed Dealers association. Manager Leon S. Jackson has announced.

Featured speakers are scheduled to discuss state and world affairs rather than direct problems of the industry. Sessions will open at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. with the annual banquet at 7 p.m.

William Clark, Portland, is general chairman of the convention, assisted by James Jenks, Albany, who will preside in the morning, and Richard Cook, Portland, who will preside in the afternoon.

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State Fair Premium List Includes History, Changes in 1948 Fair

By Lillie L. Madson
Farm Editor, The Statesman

Oregon's first state fair premium list offered \$758 in cash prizes. Approximately \$75,000 in prizes and awards was paid out in 1947, with around \$3,500 more listed for the 83rd Oregon state fair, whose premium list booklet is just off the press.

In a brief history, given in front of the attractive new booklet, we are told that for that long ago first fair, held October 1 to 4, 1861, on the north bank of Clackamas river near Oregon City, leaders literally passed the hat in Portland to raise the premium amount.

The first fair was counted a success with the remarkable attendance of 1,500 persons. In its second year it was moved to Salem, and in its fifth year here, the sizable sum of \$25 was offered to winners of an oxen plowing match, with prizes of \$10 and \$5 going to the best exhibits of mechanical dentistry, to prove the fair was keeping abreast of the time. The premiums had then grown to \$7,500.

Modern Fair History Modern fair history dates from 1931, when the state department of agriculture was created and the fair placed in that department's hands. "We still aim to keep the fair 'abreast of the times,'" said Leo G. Spitzbart, fair manager, Thursday as he pointed out new changes listed in the premium book.

The interior of the agricultural building is being completely redesigned and renovated. This building presents the county displays, land products show, honey and apiary show, textile and baking exhibits, commercial displays and the inventions and industrial shows.

Biggest one change in the 1948 fair will be in the culinary and textile department, housed in the agricultural hall, under the supervision of Anne Hunt McKennon, where premiums have tripled and will total approximately \$3,000.

4 Portland Attorneys Admitted to State Bar

Four attorneys, all located in Portland, Wednesday were admitted to practice law in Oregon by the state supreme court. They include James P. Rogers, from Washington State; James P. Cronan, Jr., New York; Ray M. Harp, Ohio, and Ulysses Grant Plummer, Kansas. All were admitted on certificates from states in which they previously practiced.

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