

The Oregon Statesman

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

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Boughten Honey

The bees in Marion county should be flying well these bright days. But then you can't always tell about bees. Usually they are a responsible, if independent, lot; feeding their broods, carrying water and propolis and manufacturing wax. Sometimes, though, they get restless and make ready to swarm when the queen is old. Or they revolt, usurp the throne and provide a new queen.

By now, though, their political difficulties should be settled and the colonies doubtless are working overtime in the fields of tangled hairy vetch and fragrant alsike clover.

And soon, when the honey gets ripe in the wax cells, it will be time to take the surplus from the hives, and it will appear on grocery store shelves. Light amber it will be, and mild, strained and purified, minus wax particles or air bubbles in its neatly labeled jars and cans. The labels even presume to tell the consumer exactly what it's made of—clover and vetch and alfalfa.

Now that shows a lack of imagination on the part of the beekeeper. Also it is not quite true. Certainly vetch and clover. But who is to tell the social bee that the prize roses on South High street are off limits, or that the dusty wild cherry blossoms on a scrubby tree beside the highway are unsanitary, or that the azaleas in the capitol park are not for his furry legs? Democratic, they are, the little robbers.

That's what's so nice about honey. It is stolen goods—but legal. All you really know is that it is made out of nectar digested first in the bee's stomach and then allowed to ripen and age in the wax.

There are other things the labels don't tell about honey before it is sterilized, packaged, wrapped up and paid for. You don't know about the patient beekeeper (beekeepers should never be nervous, waspish people) slicing the caps of wax off the dripping combs with a sharp hot knife and then turning the extractor while his children watch with anticipation the warm golden honey flowing into the earthenware jugs.

The labels don't describe how fresh honey is before it goes to market; how it is to sit on the back porch, listening to the crickets on a hot summer night, with a plate of brown bread spread thick with unsalted churned butter and warm fresh honey on the side. Or how it is to suck the honey out of a piece of the wax cappings, all sticky with bee glue, and then to chew the wax until it turns sweet and bland and crumbly.

About all the labels do tell you is the net weight. And who cares about that?

Senate Passes Draft Bill

The selective service program which the senate has passed over to the house is a better one for military preparedness than appeared possible some weeks ago. It does not establish universal military training. Instead it is selective, enough men being drafted to bring the military forces up to their authorized strength of just under 2,000,000. About 200,000 would be called up in the next year for a two-year stretch.

The selectees would be picked from registrants in the age group between 19 and 25, though 18-year-olds are required to register. The latter would be exempt from the draft if they volunteered for one year of active service and then enrolled for four years in a reserve component. Certain exemptions are permitted, such as conscientious objectors, veterans who served 18 months. Essential farm and industrial workers could be deferred or exempted; and doctors and dentists come under a separate category. High school students would be deferred until they graduate, quit school, or reach the age of 20; and college students would be permitted to complete their year.

All things considered it is as good a piece of legislation as could be worked out for a peacetime situation. It will keep up the enrollment in the armed forces, which is necessary in these critical times.

We scuttled our military establishment too early; so we have to reverse directions and repair the damage caused by too hasty demobilization. The senate bill has only a two-year life, thanks to an amendment by Senator Morse. The country hopes by that time it will be safe to let selective service expire.

More About the Voice

Now that the Voice of America scandal has simmered down to a dull roar, we are beginning to get more factual information and less hysterical red-baiting and mud-slinging.

One point needs to be understood. The state department-sponsored programs, damned by congress as un-American, were not broadcast as official Voice of America propaganda. They were beamed to South America as NBC "informational entertainment," not as a historical or current events series. It was nowhere stated that the program is a state department product.

Furthermore, the Christian Science Monitor reports, a study of the full texts of the scripts in question shows that the highly-publicized quotations used by ranting congressmen were torn from their context and denounced without understanding of the script's format or purpose.

Rene Borgia, who wrote the scripts, was directed by NBC to take two Latin Americans, with the existing prejudices about the U.S., on a tour of the country with an accompanying guide. Generally, the uncomplimentary remarks that appear in the scripts are put in the mouths of the misinformed visitors who are then corrected by the narrator or guide. As a Latin American, it can be presumed that Borgia knew better what prejudices Latin Americans hold about this country, than do congressmen who sometimes know little else than their own prejudices. For his source material, Borgia used John Gunther's "Inside USA" and the WPA guidebooks.

As the facts come out, the whole farce appears ridiculous. Certainly, the state department should have a hand in the direction of the pro-US propaganda it pays for. But this business of congress harping on everyone concerned as though they were black-hearted knaves and traitors shows lack of good judgment. There were a lot of more important things—like housing and public health—that congress could have gotten excited about instead.

Lewis Schwellenbach

Lewis Schwellenbach's light went out early, but not before it had shone out in many positions of importance and responsibility. Unfortunately it was somewhat under a bushel in his last assignment.

After service in the Washington legislature he was elected to the U. S. senate in 1934. In 1940 he took an appointment to a federal judgeship. He resigned this position in 1945 at the personal request of President Truman to succeed Frances Perkins as secretary of labor.

This move proved a mistake. He had to face the critical labor-management problems of the postwar era; but soon found himself pretty well stripped of power either by action of congress or by the president's diversion of tasks to others. He must have regretted many times leaving Spokane and the lifetime appointment of federal judge for the turmoil and the futility of Washington and the labor department. He paid a high price for personal loyalty to Harry Truman.

Martin Very Much In Race At Convention

By Joseph Alsop
WASHINGTON, June 12 — The presidential candidacy of Speaker of the House Joseph W. Martin is not, and never has been, regarded as solemnly as Speaker Martin thinks proper. A good many months ago Martin actually went to one of the leading editors in Boston to protest this unhappy state of affairs.

Whatever other people might think, he said bluntly, he was a serious aspirant to the presidency; and the newspapers of his home state had better begin taking him as seriously as he took himself.

There is something inevitably comic in the picture of the speaker rather nasally demanding, in so many words, to be taken seriously. It is time, none the less, to begin to be serious about the Martin candidacy if only because it has recently come close to wrecking the bi-partisan foreign policy.

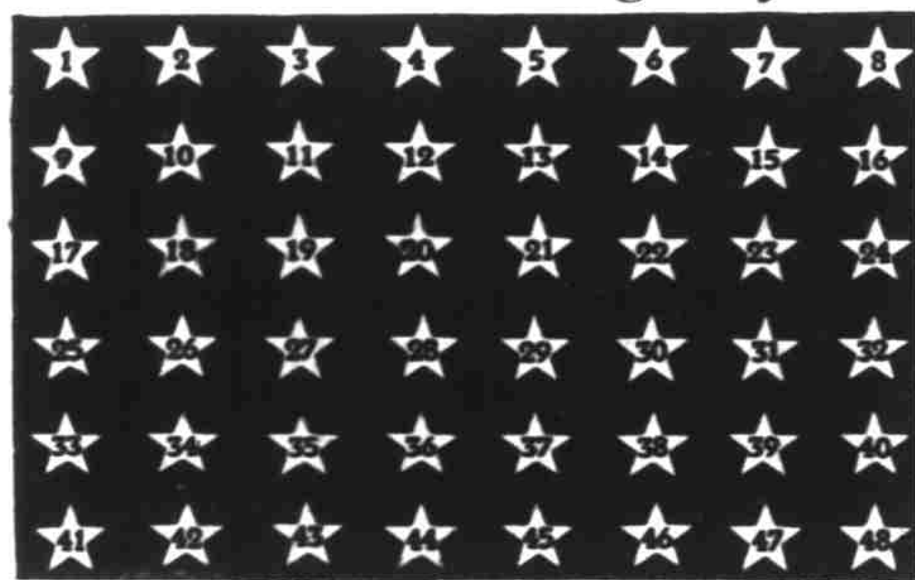
There was also another motive in this foray of Martin's, which is all too plainly disclosed in a less conspicuous Martin maneuver. Martin badly wants support from the big Pennsylvania delegation at Philadelphia. He has a toehold in the state, since his chief backers are reputed to be Joseph Pew and Ernest T. Weir, the two industrialists whose politics are so much part of the past that they have acquired a little of the joke-value of the queerer Victorian mementoes.

Not long ago, Senator Vandenberg wrote a group of Yale students another of his letters declining to put himself forward as a candidate. The letter was hardly published before Martin established contact with Duff, to point out that Vandenberg was not in the race and to solicit his support for Martin.

The plain truth is that Martin desperately wants to be nominated, knows he cannot be nominated except in the event of a convention deadlock, and knows Vandenberg is infinitely more likely to be chosen if a deadlock occurs. About Vandenberg, he must feel as the weaker competitor feels about the stronger, as the small man feels about the big man. And his attempt to subvert the bi-partisan foreign policy was also a personal attack on Vandenberg, delivered with considerable force from the flank.

Odds Against Martin
The odds against Martin actually being nominated remain

Tomorrow Is Flag Day



AP Newsfeatures
Custom and the consensus of experts on U.S. flag symbolism assign a particular star in the flag to each state. The order is that in which the states were admitted to the union. The first 13 states were admitted upon their ratification of the constitution, the others by federal action. Dates of admission for the 48 states are:

1. Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787.
2. Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787.
3. New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787.
4. Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788.
5. Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788.
6. Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788.
7. Maryland, April 28, 1788.
8. South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
9. New Hampshire, June 21, 1788.
10. Virginia, June 25, 1788.
11. New York, July 26, 1788.
12. North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789.
13. Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.
14. Vermont, March 4, 1791.
15. Kentucky, June 1, 1792.
16. Tennessee, June 1, 1796.
17. Ohio, March 1, 1803.
18. Louisiana, April 8, 1812.
19. Indiana, Dec. 11, 1816.
20. Mississippi, Dec. 10, 1817.
21. Illinois, Dec. 3, 1818.
22. Alabama, Dec. 14, 1819.
23. Maine, March 15, 1820.
24. Missouri, Aug. 10, 1821.
25. Arkansas, June 15, 1836.
26. Michigan, Jan. 26, 1837.
27. Florida, March 23, 1845.
28. Texas, Dec. 29, 1845.
29. Iowa, Dec. 28, 1846.
30. Wisconsin, May 29, 1848.
31. California, Sept. 9, 1850.
32. Minnesota, May 11, 1858.
33. Oregon, Feb. 14, 1859.
34. Kansas, Jan. 29, 1861.
35. West Virginia, June 20, 1863.
36. Nevada, Oct. 31, 1864.
37. Nebraska, March 1, 1867.
38. Colorado, Aug. 1, 1876.
39. North Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889.
40. South Dakota, Nov. 2, 1889.
41. Montana, Nov. 8, 1889.
42. Washington, Nov. 11, 1889.
43. Idaho, July 3, 1890.
44. Wyoming, July 10, 1890.
45. Utah, Jan. 4, 1896.
46. Oklahoma, Nov. 16, 1907.
47. New Mexico, Jan. 6, 1912.
48. Arizona, Feb. 14, 1912.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"It's shaping up into a happy little home, folks! . . . There's been a lot of happy hours spent on it already . . ."

heavy, despite all his maneuvering. Of the 35 delegates from his own state of Massachusetts, only seven are with him to the finish. The rest will follow other, more progressive Massachusetts leaders to support such candidates as Vandenberg or Dewey, after casting their complimentary first ballots for Sen. Leverett Saltonstall as favorite son. The chief Martin enthusiasts elsewhere in the country are men of the Dewey type, together with a number of old congressional friends.

He claims, probably with reason, that he will hardly get these votes unless and until the first choice of the republican conservatives, Sen. Robert A. Taft, has been eliminated from the race. His wing of the party is in fact quite visibly planning to put Martin forward when Taft fades. Actually, the republicans of the extreme right decidedly prefer the amiable speaker to the hard, angular, intellectual and annoyingly unmanageable Ohio senator. The reason is obvious.

Significance Buried

Because he is amiable, has seldom sought the limelight and is pleasantly unassuming, Martin's real political significance has been little ventilated. He has simply been accepted as a colorless man, carried to his present eminence by seniority, shrewdness and careful party regularity. But he has real meaning all the same; the house which he controls has become a sort of carnival ground for the lobbyists of all the special interests, from real estate to power, that maintain lobbyists in Washington. The worst thing you can say about Martin is that this has happened, not because Martin has improper connections with any of these lobbyists, but because he sincerely believes that this sort of man knows how to run the country better than any one else.

The strategy of the Martin candidacy is already known. Deadlock the convention. Call a recess. Bring pressure to bear from all the republican groups that want a candidate of the Martin type. And when the bewildered delegates re-assemble, bring Martin out of the box in the best 1920 style. The strategy has only one defect. It is a 1920 strategy, which is highly unlikely to apply to the republican party of 1948. (Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

they tote water for the elephant for four long years and think they ought to be the ones to run the convention; but they aren't able to do so. One reason is too many of them are candidates. Another is while individually they are able to get elected from home bailiwicks they haven't been able to impress the party rank-and-file very favorably. It's the governors, who lie closer to the people (and closer to the political organizations) that call the turn. Starting with 1936 the GOP convention has been more of a governor's conference. That year Landon of Kansas was the nominee. In 1940 with the effective floor leadership of Governors Stassen of Minnesota and Carr of Colorado and others Wendell Willkie was nominated. In 1944 Governor Dewey, never popular among the Washington politicians, walked off with the nomination. What will the governors do this

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time, especially Warren, Driscoll and Duff? My crystal ball is cloudy at that point; but I repeat, if and when they agree, the delegates may start reaching for their hats—and Dewey is still a governor.

STASSEN HEADS SOUTH
ATLANTA, June 12—(AP)—Harold Stassen made a quick pre-convention swing into the south Friday, predicted again he would win the republican presidential nomination on the ninth ballot and advocated "gradualism" in civil rights.

Warren Construction Company Bid Accepted

LEBANON — Bid of \$52,608.76 by Warren-Northwest Construction company of Portland for paving 19 city blocks this summer was accepted by the city council at a special meeting this week.

Cost of paving was figured at \$1.65 per square yard and curbing at \$1.10 per linear foot. Work is to start August 15 and is to be finished by September 15.

Funeral Costs?

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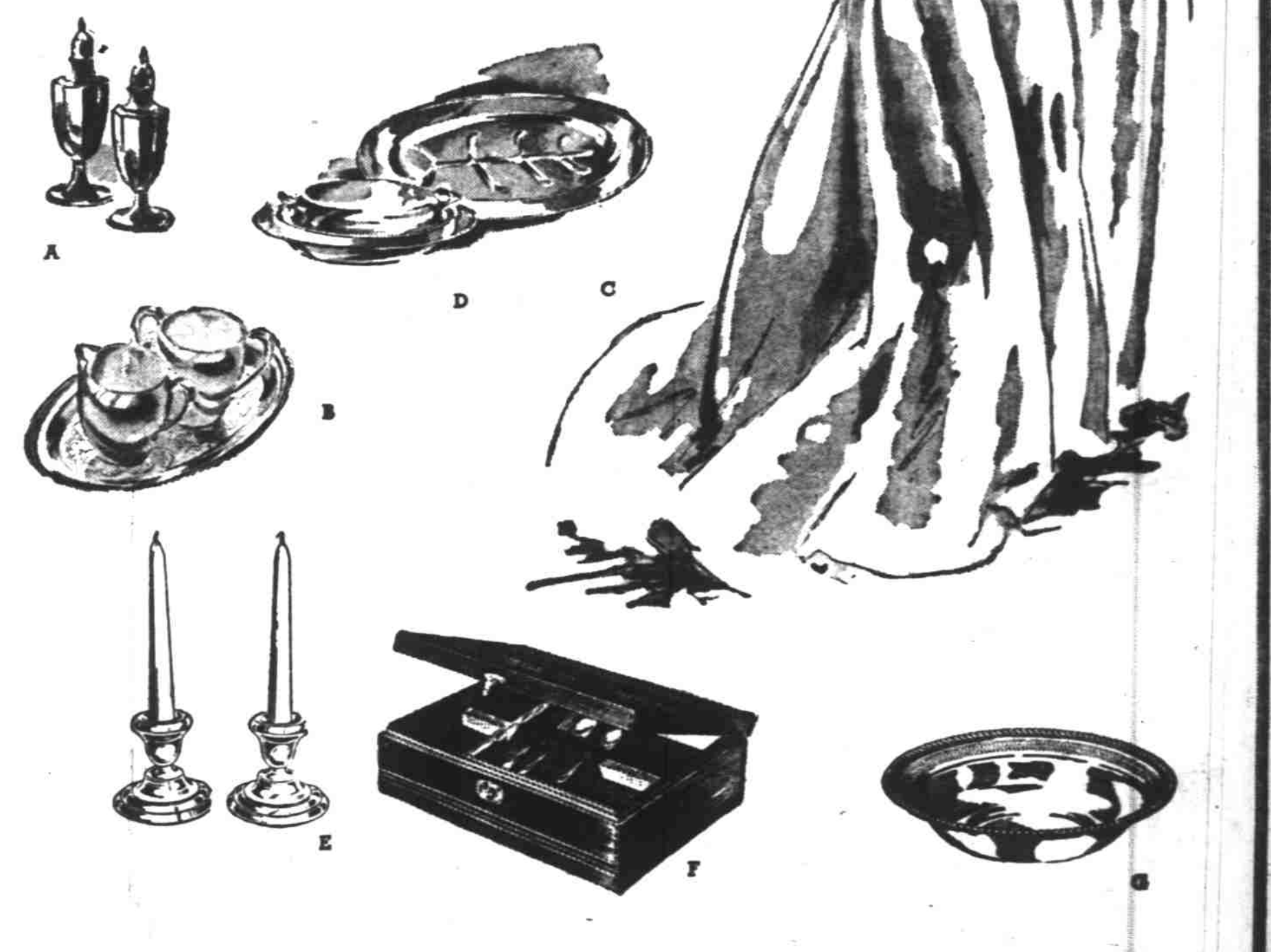
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