

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## "Peace in Our Time" Again?

During the summer and fall 10 years ago it was the Munich crisis that had the world holding its breath. Today it is Berlin. And it is the disposition of the Berlin problem that will show how well the lesson of Munich was learned.

Hitler's policy of aggression was made plain long before Munich. He outlined it in "Mein Kampf" and the German armaments program and military emphasis pointed to war. In 1937 he told his generals that Austria and Czechoslovakia were first on the list. At the same time, Sir Stafford Cripps in England was telling British workers to stop making munitions. But when the Nazi minority in Czechoslovakia began to demand a tie-up with Germany, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain saw that European peace was being threatened.

Czechoslovakia had a treaty of military alliance with France and France had similar agreements with Russia. France was divided and weak, and Britain, though uncommitted, would be called upon to aid her old ally. So Chamberlain decided the best way to avert war was to persuade the Czechs to surrender by weakening French willingness to help the Czechs. Although Hitler's estimate of her importance indicated that Czechoslovakia might be the keynote to the defense of Europe, Chamberlain persuaded himself that it was "a small, far-off country"—not worth a war.

It was not in him to feel otherwise, H. R. Trevor-Roper, the Oxford historian and authority on the Nazi, writes in the New York Times magazine. Chamberlain was a complacent, narrow-minded and obstinate man of limited intelligence. He was primarily a business man and his outlook was entirely provincial. He had no understanding of history or of humanity. Chamberlain simply did not believe that Hitler was fundamentally different from himself, and his love of peace was genuine, emotional, almost mystical. And whenever evidence contradicted his illusions, Chamberlain simply ignored it. He was, in short, a sort of British Henry Wallace.

Chamberlain's crime was not his failure to solve a problem too complex for a man of his stature; his crime was his refusal to face facts. And that, says Trevor-Roper is Munich's lesson for us:

"We must be warned by Chamberlain's example. In world politics there are no short cuts, no personal triumphs; problems must be understood, not simplified, and mystical faith is no substitute for calculating reasoning. Above all, it is certain that an aggressor can never be appeased. Appeasement has never succeeded in history. . . From the debris of (Chamberlain's) disaster we may extract some comfort only if we can be sure that Munich was the final end of appeasement."

Whether or not a "get tough" policy with Hitler would have stymied his territorial ambitions will never be known. But it has been established beyond doubt, Trevor-Roper notes, that a group of German generals led by the chief of the general staff were preparing a military coup to overthrow Hitler in protest against his policy of aggression. When Chamberlain ignored their message to stand firm and surrendered, Hitler's path was clear.

## Gum: Last Stronghold of the Nickel

A former vice-president became famous by declaring after the first world war that what the country needed was a return to the five-cent cigar. The five-cent cigar did return to be sure; but it has gone up in smoke long since. But one thing we do have to give up and respectability to the nickel is the package of chewing gum. It still retains, the pack of five sticks, for five cents. And according to Philip K. Wrigley, who turns out a lot of the stuff for people to chew on, the price is going to stay at five cents.

How do they do it? How do they meet the rising costs of labor and materials and still produce gum for a nickel a package? Big volume accounts for their ability to hold costs down. Americans chewed 19 billion sticks of gum; this year the consumption is expected to hit 21 billion sticks (bigger market for Oregon mint oil).

Another way they kicked inflation was to substitute synthetics for chicle. For 50 years chicle, which is a sticky milk-like fluid exuded from a tree that grows in Mexico and Guatemala, was used as the base for gum—what you keep chewing on after the sugar is exhausted. In 1946 Mexico nationalized the chicle industry and shot the price up from pre-war 35c a pound and 1945 price of 75c a pound to \$1.25 a pound. Then the gum makers turned to the chemists who come up with a substitute. The Wall Street Journal describes it thus:

The synthetic bases include synthetic resins and synthetic rubber. The leading resin is polyvinyl-acetate, a cousin of vinylite which goes into shower curtains and phonograph records. It's made of petroleum gas and synthetic acetic acid. Another ingredient is microcrystalline wax, which is a type of paraffine wax derived from petroleum and looks and feels like bees-wax.

So that is what you are chewing as you masticate chewing gum. We've seen cartoons of irate persons biting phonograph records—if they had just kept on chewing they would have calmed down. For Mr. Wrigley is quoted as saying this about chewing gum:

There's a lot of nervous tension today. People are worrying about the draft. Russia and what's going to happen in Palestine. The more nervous people get the more gum they chew.

With ample supplies of petroleum and sugar the gum-chewers lot should be a happy one. They do not know they are chewing a close relative of the modern tire, though it tastes like it after the working over. They can still do it, for a nickel—and where else can you get such enduring satisfaction?

## Weak Textile Market

The price of meat has gotten all the publicity, but prices on cotton goods deserve a little attention. They have stepped off the escalator. In such cottons as unfinished prints are selling at 25 cents a yard compared with 38 cents formerly. Because of falling demand some cotton mills have shut down or reduced their working hours. They do this rather than reduce the price of the finished product. That habit of manufacturers brings complaints that it interferes with the law of supply and demand. Actually it usually is merely deferring the adjustment, or would if the cotton market were free.

Shorter hours in production mean that less cotton is consumed. This would bring cotton prices down were it not for government guarantees of 92½ per cent parity for cotton. Despite this prices are sensitive to demand; and if a brief shutdown doesn't bring in orders manufacturers will start chiseling their prices. The significant thing is that in textiles the boom is flattening out. It can happen elsewhere.

Porter S. King wasn't a Paul Bunyan, but he might almost have been one, so long was he identified with the timber industry in Oregon, covering a period of nearly half a century. He died Tuesday at Dallas where he had long lived and worked. He was preeminently a man who worked in the woods, in fire protection work and as timber cruiser; and few knew Oregon timberlands as well as he. Loggers will be referring to Porter King for years to come.

The depression which many authorities ever since VJ day have said was just around the corner is still as elusive as prosperity was 15 years ago.

## Foreign Policy Scores Victory On Greek Front

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It is about time somebody pointed out that American foreign policy, that always handy whipping boy, has had a vitally important success. A moment wholly unnoticed, Greece has been saved for the western world. Soviet control of the Balkans, the Mediterranean, which would mean something close to victory for the Soviets in the great contest now in progress, has been averted. This has been accomplished thanks to the efforts of the United States, and despite the protests that those efforts were foredoomed to failure.

Only nine months ago, before the American program in Greece had really taken hold, the odds seemed hardly better than even that Greece could be saved. Almost three-quarters of the land area of Greece was dominated by the guerrillas, backed by the Russian satellite states and commanded by communist General Markos Vafiades. Within the last two weeks Markos has fled to Albania. His mountain stronghold in the Grammos area has been cut off. A great deal of immensely difficult mopping up remains to be done. But one thing is clear. Short of war between west and east, there is not the slightest chance that Greece will fall within the Soviet sphere of domination.

The Greek army has done the fighting, using British and American arms. But American Lieut. Gen. James A. Van Fleet and his 300 American officers can take a good deal of the credit for pulling the Greek army out of the lethargy and defeatism into which it had sunk since its magnificent showing against Mussolini's legions. Van Fleet is a former football coach, and he has employed much the same methods for instilling the old team spirit in the dispirited Greek soldiers as he used in his football days.

Oddly enough, this peculiarly American technique seems to have worked wonders. The strategy was also largely of Van Fleet's conception. He used a two-pronged attack along the Albanian border to cut the guerrillas off from their satellite supply bases. It was Van Fleet's assessment that his strategy must force the satellites either to join the civil war overtly or to abandon Markos, and that the satellites would choose the second course. He was right, and his strategy is now succeeding.

This success is the most important consequence of the American effort in Greece, but it is not the only one. Last winter the Greek government was in chaos and the Greek economy was suffering from galloping inflation. More than three years since the end of the war, reconstruction of the war-ravaged country had hardly started. The American mission, headed by Governor Dwight Griswold, was still green at its strange task and had hardly begun to function.

## Officials Reorganized

Already, the Greek government has been quietly reorganized. As a start, 8,000 of Greece's underpaid and exceedingly purchasable civil servants have been dropped from the rolls. Despite loud cries from the rich crop of red-tape artists in Athens, the government is being decentralized. The ministry of supply, the most corrupt and inefficient department in a government remarkable for its corruption and inefficiency, has been restaffed from top to bottom.

Meanwhile the Greek economy is slowly being forced back on an even keel. The Greek budget is balanced. Currency in circulation is being steadily reduced. The disastrous inflation has been stopped dead in its tracks. While the civil war has been fought, reconstruction has gone forward. The vital Corinth canal was reopened a month ago, amid much rejoicing. The three most important Greek harbors are already repaired and work is in progress on others. Eight hundred miles of roads, hardly more than a collection of potholes a few months ago, have been resurfaced. In a word, Greece, however slowly and limpingly, is beginning to come to life.

## Economy Still Unhealthy

There is much left to do. The guerrillas are not yet beaten, the Greek economy is still unhealthy, and above all the Greek government is still no model either of efficiency or liberal democracy. But that so much has already been accomplished in a few months suggests certain conclusions, whose meaning extends well beyond the borders of Greece.

One conclusion is simply that first things must come first. It is fateful to expect a healthy political life in a country whose very life is finally brought on the brink of collapse. When the civil war is finally brought to an end, and when the Greek economy is again functioning, there will be a new free election. This will probably take place next spring. Then, and then only, will real reform of the corrupt and reactionary Greek government be possible.

## The second conclusion which our experience in Greece suggests

is that, political innocents though Americans may be, we are still capable of accomplishing a good deal more than many Americans had supposed. The fact is that, messy as it was, the job in Greece had to be done. And it is being done. Call it imperialism if you like, but it is saving Greece for the free world, and saving the free world in the process. (Copyright, 1948, New York Herald-Tribune, Inc.)

## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"This Washington heat will justify my record . . . I shall tell my constituents I was suffering from sun-stroke . . ."

## Public Records

### PROBATE COURT

Gabrielle Clark estate: Report of sale of real property filed.  
John K. Snyder estate: Order appoints Paul J. Snyder as administrator de bonis.  
Margaret Algure guardianship: Final decree approves final account and closes guardianship.  
Mrs. C. E. Moffitt estate: Order approves final account and distribution.  
James Michels guardianship: Account of guardian filed.  
Fred W. Rieck estate: Order sets administrator's bond at \$100.  
F. H. Taylor estate: Order appoints Eula Henderson as estate administratrix.  
Albert N. Moores estate: Order sets September 21 as date for hearing on final account.

### MUNICIPAL COURT

George Boise McGee, 631 N. Winter st., failure to yield right of way to motor vehicle, fined \$7.50.  
H. S. L. Sawyer, Silverton, violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.  
Robert C. Rouse, Salem route 7, violation of basic rule, fined \$5.  
Gordon V. Sutton, Eugene, void driver's license, posted \$5 bail.  
Charles H. Lawrence, Salem route 8, violation of basic rule, posted \$7.50 bail.  
Lorene Boehmer, Salem route 4, failure to stop, posted \$2.50 bail.

### CIRCUIT COURT

Hazel Stiles, administratrix of Richard Denis Stiles estate, vs. Harold and Floyd Duncan: Suit seeks \$10,000 in damages for Stiles' death in auto-pedestrian accident at State and Cottage streets, Salem, June 28, 1948.  
Erwin E. Battersman vs. Henry D. Palmer, Dick L. Grey and others: Plaintiff files reply to Grey's answer.  
M. Baker vs. Montgomery Ward & Co., and Wayne Parker: Defendant Parker files motion seeking to have court determine whether plaintiff's suit is attempting to proceed on theory of false arrest or alleged malicious prosecution.

### Georgia Home Insurance Co.

vs. Kuckenberg Construction Co. Suit seeks \$833.50 and attorney's fees for damage to plaintiff's truck in accident September 19, 1947.

### Dan Doherty vs. Stamper's J & T Tire Co. and Charles Stamper

: Plaintiff files motion asking that case be placed on trial docket. Plaintiff's suit is attempting to proceed on theory of false arrest or alleged malicious prosecution.

### Specialty Sales company vs. the Oregon state tax commission

: Decision dismisses plaintiff's suit which alleged state tax on coin operated radios is unconstitutional.

### Creighton Benton Jones vs. Jeanette Percival Jones

: Divorce decree granted to plaintiff giving defendant custody of minor child, \$75 a month for child's support and \$10,000 property settlement.

### Henry R. and Sallie Curtis vs. James F. and Ruby E. Cantan

: Order dismisses suit.

### DISTRICT COURT

Don Smith, 350 Hickory st., charged with obtaining money under false pretenses; waived presentment.

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Farris L. Morton  
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT  
Announces the Removal of His Office to  
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Phone 2-5454

## Greyhound Terminal Construction Starts



First forms for the walls of the new \$112,500 Greyhound bus terminal on North Church street opposite the public school administration building are being put up this week. Photo above shows the site of the one-story reinforced concrete building, looking from the alley to North Church street. The terminal is being built by Barham Brothers, Salem contracting firm. (Photo by Don Hill Statesman staff photographer.)

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page 1.)

liberals" of the new deal. They were busy making the world over. Undoubtedly they toyed with radical ideas and probably among them were some who went overboard for communism. They did a great deal of fraternizing and partying (a habit by no means restricted to the "true liberals"). They did a great deal of talking, perhaps a lot of boasting. Any "courier" could get an earful at any party and fill a long report of "confidential information" from official sources. It is not safe to assume that there was serious violation of secrecy as to important matters.

The danger looms that everything now will be labeled "top secret," that underlings and overlings will be tight-lipped and the fountains of information dried up. Even the cocktail parties may become sober so the columnists will lose their sources of "important stories now revealed for the first time."

It may be that information will "go underground" and what we get will be rumor, suspicion, misinformation. Official Washington would be full of "flying discs." It is easy to overdo our secrecy. A democratic government cannot function with its officialdom behind an iron curtain. We can better risk the release of information to a punative enemy than deny it to our people. Truth has always been the handmaiden of freedom.

## Marines Unit To Send 74 to Training Camp

Salem's organized marine reserve will send 74 officers and men to Camp Pendleton, Calif., Saturday, for a two-weeks field training period. The local group will board a 10 a.m. special train also taking Portland and Eugene marine reservists to the camp. The local men represent C battery of the 4th 105 mm. howitzer battalion, under the command of Maj. Leonard G. Hicks. The major's officer staff during the training period will include 1st Lt. James A. Henry, 1st Lt. Clifford B. Olsen, 2d Lt. Carl J. McLeod and 2d Lt. Hubert J. Faltyn. The latter officer was assigned to the Salem unit only this week.

Salem's marine unit is to arrive at Oceanside where the California camp is located at 5:45 a.m. Monday and is to return to Salem about noon, September 4.

On the roster of men signed to go Saturday are: First Sgt. Wayne A. Curry, T. Sgt. Edgie J. Keim, S. Sgt. Herman Doney and Robert J. Smith; Sergeants Stanley G. O'Hara, Cpl. Francis J. Carruth, Virgil G. Cook, Jr., Cpl. Arthur H. Hood, Emerson V. Murphy and Robert L. Newell; PFC Robert M. Baker and PFC Edwin H. Cates.

Privates Wayne A. Bass, Fred J. Blake, Marion L. Boatwright, Wayne A. Bradford, Thomas W. Blum, Stanley E. Brown, Darrell G. Burt, George M. Caley, James A. Collier, Willis C. Cook, Jr., Cpl. Arthur H. Hood, Roy L. Frazier, Joe E. Frazier, James R. Coy, Delbert J. Ditter, Melvin L. Eggleman, Donald T. Egan, Bert B. Egleman, Jr., Darrel E. Engel, Richard W. Fetherston, Ernest E. Gaub, Levi W. George, Donald L. Graves, Marvin H. Harger.

Edward Henry, Richard R. Hillaire, Arthur D. Huddleston, Victor H. Jackson, Donald E. Jefferson, Arthur G. Johnson, Keith H. Johnson, Otis G. Jones, David E. King, Vernon A. Lane, Roger E. Mason, Gerald B. McClure, Donald D. McLeod, Richard D. Moorhouse, Ronald W. Nairn, Wesley W. Nix, Roy L. Frazier, Joe E. Frazier, Marvin C. Rundhaug, Joseph C. Schaefer, Frankie J. Schmitt, Robert L. Sharp, Phillip R. Simons, Robert C. Smith, David J. Stewart, Curtis W. Harger.

Wheat closed ¼-2½ lower, September \$2.20½-¾, corn was ¼-¾ lower, September \$1.61½-¾, oats were ¼ lower to ¼ higher, September 72½-½, rye was ¾-4 cents lower, December \$1.71, and soybeans were 4½ cents lower, November \$2.54.

Wheat had to contend with moderate hedging pressure, optimistic crop reports from Europe and a Canadian government estimate that total wheat production in the prairie provinces would amount to 371,900,000 bushels. This was higher than private estimates, and up about 21,000,000 bushels from last year.

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SALEM, OREGON



RODEO QUEEN—Gloria Klaver poses with thoroughbred Palomino horse she rode after being chosen queen of the Calgary, Canada, Stampede by cowboys of Alberta.

## Nigerian Youth Seeks Pen Pal

A Nigerian youth, 19 years old, Surajii Anifowoshe, writing from the Nigerian capital, Lagos, asks The Statesman to "publish my name in your newspaper as a Nigerian youth that needs pen friends in your country." The boy says in his letter, "My hobbies are swimming and sports and if you can publish my name as possible as quickly, I'll recommend you to all my best friends in Lagos." His complete address is Post Office Box 247, Lagos, Nigeria, British West Africa.

## Dallas Pair Wed; Subjects of Feud

DALLAS, Aug. 18.—(Special)—John Ray Sooter, 19, and Mary Louise Day, 18, both of this city, were married in Portland last weekend, it was reported here today.

The marriage followed the fatal shooting of Fred Bailey, step-father of the bride, by Amos Sooter, father of the groom, on August 12. Dispute over plans for the marriage were believed to have been the cause of the shooting.

Witnesses at the marriage were the mothers of the pair, Mrs. Ida Bailey and Mrs. Jewell Sooter.

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- Coal ● Fuel Oil

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