

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Supper at the Stage Station

Wolf Creek tavern in southern Oregon, scene of highway dedication ceremonies and a barbecue today, is the last of the old hostleries on the Oregon-California stagecoach road. It was here, where President Hayes and other celebrities were welcomed, and at the other pioneer inns, that the traditions of western hospitality must have begun.

If George Estes' descriptions in "The Stagecoach" are accurate, there have never been, before or since, meals like the ones the stage passengers got at the Striped Horse tavern near Drain. The menu, as well as the manner of serving, make today's sandwich-and-coffee dinners or a crowded station dinner seem like pallid burlesques.

It was blue willow ware from Staffordshire and heavy silver and pewter castors on massive homemade oaken tables, in those days, and but let George Estes tell about it:

"The driver was host to his stage party. Around his waist was a road leather belt dangling two horse-pistols (raised from Colts, he said) and a bowie knife. Against his chair stood the eight-foot stock of his stage whip, the slender 16-foot lash falling in graceful whorls on the floor. Instead of calling to the girls in the dining room for service to his table guests, he flicked their hair or ankles with his whip-cracker."

"Before each driver-host a roasted pig, blanched with a thick coat of black pepper, garnished with deer tongue lettuce, spicy nasturtiums and caper pods, awaited the knife. In Big Road talk the road pigs were called "thorough-braces." They were roasted with apples, onions, sage, thyme and sprigs of parsley, in Dutch ovens buried in hot coals for four hours."

"The tables of the Striped Horse were loaded with home-fattened beef, cut thick and broiled; version sliced thin and fried; mountain trout, crisp-brown; red salmon fried in home-rendered lard and butter;... well-roasted mallard duck; mountain quail, broiled red-brown; home-made lye hominy with hogs-head. Maple-wood trays were stacked round with loaves of bread. Soups were made from large sections of choice hind quarters and beef bones barely simmering for four hours, flavored with onions, garlic, bull-nosed peppers, parsley."

"Then came 'coach wheels'—individual chicken pies; 'nuggets'—hard-boiled eggs stuck with cloves and pickled in vinegar; 'gold dust pudding'—choice kidney suet, raisins, flour and pepper, tied in a cloth and boiled; 'whiplash'—headcheese served with a sauce of cayenne pepper and vinegar; 'quarts'—cottage cheese, rich yellow cream and butter clots strained from sweet buttermilk."

"Large yellow bowls were piled high with the famous Striped Horse salads made of single leaf bronze lettuce, crisp white onions, juicy tomato, green and red peppers, cucumbers, parsley, mixed with crisp crumbled ham and bacon, seasoned with a blend of vinegar, water, pounded garlic, red and black pepper, dry mustard, mixed well with hot bacon grease, dressed with diced hard-boiled eggs and canned lobsters and oysters, diced and added last, with their liquor."

"Wild strawberries and cream, blackberries, thimbleberries, salmon berries, currant jelly, and quince preserves followed by chinquapins and hazel nuts."

proached. The circuit court in New Orleans refused to interfere, but Justice Black, who presides over that circuit, put a stay on the injunction pending a supreme court hearing—and the district judge backed down on his order.

Stevenson can appeal to the senate which is the judge of qualifications of its members, but it is doubtful if he will make his contest prevail. Johnson is one of the able and more progressive of the southern representatives and should prove a vast improvement over the intolerant O'Daniel.

Straus and the "Pink Slips"

Commissioner of Reclamation Michael Straus announces his bureau is releasing from employment 2882 employees because congress set a limit of \$48,000,000 it could spend on salaries. The charge comes quickly that Straus is timing his "pink slips" with the political campaign. He knew last June 30 what his salary restrictions were. He could have started his paring then. Instead, he waited till now.

The reason for the congressional restriction was that congress lacked confidence in Straus. In fact, by the wrong method of attaching a rider, it tied a tin can to him as commissioner. The record shows he abused his authority in the use of appropriated funds. The quoted records from the conference of bureau staff members in Salt Lake City last year shows a defiance of the congress which appropriates the money for his bureau. It was because congress didn't trust him that they put a ceiling on the amount he could spend for salaries—and after all \$48,000,000 is a considerable sum for one year even in these times.

As for President Truman's condemning the 80th congress for its treatment of western power and reclamation, the records show it appropriated more for reclamation than any congress in history. Also, as the Bend Bulletin points out, it was Truman himself who in 1946 put a freeze on spending the money the 79th congress had appropriated, limiting reclamation expenditures to \$85,000,000 for the fiscal year.

It is true some members of the 80th congress had to be clubbed by westerners to get them in line for western appropriations. But they did come through. What is needed is more honest administration so carryovers will not be concealed as they have been by bureau chiefs. When the bureau is headed by some one in whom congress and the people have confidence, then more trust can be reposed in it for the proper management of public funds.

Hiss Sues Chambers

Alger Hiss is suing Whittaker Chambers for \$50,000 for alleged defamation in his assertions that Hiss was a member of the communist party. The senate investigating committee said that one or the other of the pair was a liar, and while the members seemed to have a choice they didn't indicate it. This lawsuit shoves the decision over to the civil courts.

The situation will be different then. It will be up to Chambers to prove his allegations. Unless he can get some of his ex-communist buddies to corroborate his charges, or can get other supporting evidence, it will again be one man's word against another, with the jury to decide which one comes nearest to the truth.

The civil suit is a personal matter, but the whole country will be listening in on the trial because their curiosity has been whetted.

Johnson in Texas

It took a ruling by Justice Hugo Black to remove the road block to getting Rep. Lyndon Johnson's name on the Texas ballot as candidate for senator on the democratic ticket. The state election canvassers had declared he had a plurality of votes over ex-Gov. Cole Stevenson, and the democratic state committee had declared him the party nominee, but Stevenson got a restraining order from a federal judge, alleging fraud in the vote count.

Time was pressing, as the election day ap-

Reds, Not Germans, Cause Trouble

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Sept. 30—An interesting distinction in the use of words appears to be habitual among the men at Eucom—headquarters, European Command, U.S. Army.

In discussing their security problems they refer to two classes of people—Germans and communists. Not, mind you, German communists.

There seems to be tacit recognition of something this column has stressed so often—that a communist is a representative of Russian imperialism, without any claim to the rights of nationality accruing in any other country, regardless of where he was born.

It is the communist, not the German, who is the problem of those responsible for security in the allied occupation zones.

But I find no sentiment here in favor of outlawing the party, nor for driving communists underground with more stringent rulings against their activities.

Instead, security officials keep tab on them, expose them, and cooperate with civilian authorities in the military government to keep them from sabotaging either the economic or political objectives of the American program in Germany.

This is much the same technique used by security authorities against the native-born spies for Russia in the United States. It is a technique based upon hard experience both here and at home. It takes into consideration the fact that a known spy or subversive agent can be isolated from the means of doing harm, whereas the job becomes almost insuperable if the agent is constantly being replaced and his successors must be checked. And, although the practical security people don't talk about it, there seems to be an underlying recognition that knocking off the individual agents of an idea will never kill the idea itself.

As far as the non-communist Germans are concerned, they cause the army practically no trouble. Sometimes little cells develop, representing German nationalism or just plain hatred of the occupying forces. If they become too active they are broken up under occupation laws which are ample. But the big American effort here is to encourage, not

force, the Germans to pull away from their cracked idols.

There is strong evidence that the Germans themselves offer poor material for communist exploitation. Fifty years ago the radical socialists thought that industrialized Germany would one day be their real spearhead. The successors of these socialists transferred their hopes to Moscow because Germany wouldn't crack.

American experience here seems to lead to the conclusion that, despite terrible postwar social and economic conditions, that situation has not changed basically.

Editorial Comment

THE PUBLIC WILL BENEFIT TOO

What is taking place in Oregon City this week in the Sales Conference sponsored by the Retail Merchants' bureau of the Chamber of Commerce has quite a collateral interest for the public. For four nights the salesmen and saleswomen and executives who handle the business through the retail stores in Oregon City are studying how best, in the face of high prices, and the "bad selling habits" established during the war when because of scarcities the public would "take anything," new and better habits of handling the public can be developed.

With goods and services again becoming available, and competition getting keener, the demands upon the merchants are to provide better selling services, better displays and advertising, more informative answers and, yes, very importantly, a better selling esprit de corps in their individual establishments.

With high wages, notwithstanding high prices, the buying power of the public is still very large as compared with fifteen years ago. But, the public is becoming more selective, both as to merchandise and selling courtesy.

Improved service and selling will no doubt result from the four-night course now in progress under the direction of the Davis Sales Consultants of Portland. But, in the long run the public will, we venture, find it more pleasurable to spend its money. (Oregon City Enterprise)



"Still in There, Pitchin'!"

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

the adjustment act of 1938 that it no longer fits. Some states have shifted from cotton to other crops, notably the southeastern states; and the diversification is helpful to agriculture. But if acreage limits are imposed they could increase their cotton acreage by 100 per cent over 1948, reverting to the unwarranted one - crop style of wanted one - crop style of ton growing has expanded greatly in California - this year 800,000 acres were put in cotton in that state. Their allotment, though, would be only 400,000 acres, which certainly is a heavy slash for one state which grows some of the best cotton in the country.

It's time we have done with this hypocrisy on a farm program, this political pandering. What began as farm relief in a period of depression and extended to stimulate production in time of war is maintained as political bait in peacetime.

What is needed is an honest farm program, one that doesn't throw the farmers to the wolves but gears government aid to current realities. We will not get it as long as politicians use the U. S. treasury as a campaign fund for influencing the farm vote.

Mobile Teacher

MERCER, Mo.—(AP)—Mrs. Merle McIntosh, rural school teacher and mother of 13 children, has solved her housing problem. Mrs. McIntosh recently purchased a house constructed so that it can be easily transported by truck. When she moves from one school to another for her teaching duties, she merely has the house loaded on a truck and moves to a spot near the school grounds.

Your Health . . .

Written by
Dr. Herman N.
Bundensen, M.D.

In spite of the fact that we know its cause and have better methods of treatment than ever before in history, tuberculosis still continues to be one of our important health problems.

For years, scientists have dreamed of producing increased resistance to the germs which cause this disease by means of vaccination. If this could be done, they reasoned, exposure to the germs would be less dangerous. Young infants, particularly susceptible to the disease, could be protected during this early, hazardous period even though they lived in crowded quarters where tuberculosis germs were rife. It would also be of value among young adults, such as doctors and nurses, who are repeatedly exposed to germs by reason of their occupation.

To be useful, of course, the vaccination would have to be given before tuberculosis infection was actually acquired, for there is no evidence that any vaccine, however powerful, would alter the course of a disease which is already present. A Step Forward

This was the dream and, in 1906, a couple of French scientists took the first step toward realizing it. Thirteen years later a vaccine, called BCG, made from tuberculosis germs obtained from cows, was developed. The germs used were so treated as to be weakened but not killed.

But, in science, the gap between a dream and its complete realization is long and it was not until recently that the vaccine was used in the United States, and then only to a limited extent. It is given by placing a few drops of vaccine on the sterilized skin of the arm, and, with a sharp needle, a number of skin punctures are made where the vaccine, just as are made with smallpox vaccine. A small lump develops at the point of each puncture. After about a month, this lump disappears without causing any discomfort.

A number of studies have been made in the United States to determine just how effective the BCG vaccine may be. In general, they seem to show a reduction in the amount of tu-

berculosis infection in vaccinated groups.

However, it would appear that a great deal more work is necessary to determine just how much protection is given by the BCG vaccine, how long it lasts, and just what plan of vaccination would best produce and maintain the protection. It is stated that such a study may require a period of at least twenty years.

No Troublesome Reactions

At present it would seem that it can be generally accepted that BCG vaccine is safe and will not cause any troublesome reactions if it is properly given. It also appears to give some protection against tuberculosis throughout a period of about six years, which is the length of time for which vaccinated groups have been carefully observed.

As with any type of vaccine, the protection produced by the BCG vaccine is only relative, that is, if a person breathes in enough of the virulent type of tuberculosis germs, whatever protection he has from the vaccine may be overcome.

In any event, BCG is not a substitute for the known methods of preventing tuberculosis, but in some future time it may be found helpful as a supplement to these.

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The Safety Valve

IN DEFENSE OF O.E.A.

To the Editor:

Mature consideration and discussion with friends have persuaded me to write in response to your criticism of O.E.A. even though I realize the difficulty of altering an editorial policy if it has been adopted. My hope is that your Sunday editorial does not reflect an attitude. The editorial states that you have usually supported programs for improvement of education; we of the teaching profession know that this is true and significant. Harry Bridges can say to his following, "Join or no work!" but Cecil Posey must say to his following each year at this time, "Here are the things O.E.A. is doing for you. May I have a vote of confidence expressed by your re-joining the Association this year?"

"Judging by this issue of the Journal—" you will recognize a democratic organization at work. There are trade unions for teachers; they are strong and growing. O.E.A. is in direct competition with them. I solicit your support for our side.

O.E.A. ought "to promote the interests of public education." Education, like other human endeavors, consists perhaps in three factors: natural resources, tools and human effort. O.E.A. has worked for better tools in books and buildings, and better human effort in permanent, competent teachers. If you wish to improve any profession—medicine, law, clergy—how else would you proceed than to improve the people in it? You who are so familiar with education, well know what part the teacher plays in quality of education.

We recognize the need for curbs on inflation. School demands have been heavy following the upward spiral of the whole economic system. We strive on to solve our problems with the aid of sincere friends like yourself. These friends we would not have alienated by misunderstandings.

Sincerely,
D. A. Ramsdell,
Teacher.

Accomplice to Thefts Fined in Circuit Court

A \$250 fine and three sentences to Marion county jail and state prison were meted out Thursday by Marion County Circuit Judge George R. Duncan.

Dorothy Cartney, 225 Hollywood ave., was fined \$250 on charges of receiving and possessing stolen property. She pleaded guilty to the charge several months ago. A Marion county grand jury report Wednesday found her innocent, however, of a charge of burglary.

She was arrested August 5 when Glenn Edward DeHart was apprehended while burglarizing a Sublimity store. A quantity of loot, which police said was stolen in a series of local burglaries, was found in her home.

18 Months Added

Henry L. Brown, 19, state prison inmate was sentenced to 18 months each on charges of escaping from a state institution and larceny. He was indicted by the grand jury Wednesday with escaping from the state prison here September 21 and with taking a truck belonging to Al Laue Refrigeration Co., 2350 State st., in the get-away.

Brown made his escape in daylight and was apprehended about two hours later at Albany in the truck. He was received by the prison May 5, 1945, from Clackamas county on a 10-year sentence for assault with intent to kill. Paroled From Year Term

Arthur L. Hanshaw, Salem route 6, was sentenced to a year in the county jail on a charge of non-support but paroled. He was bound over to the grand jury in Marion county district court Tuesday and

pleaded guilty to the charge Thursday.

Carl Melvin Harden, Gates, pleaded innocent to a charge of assault with a dangerous weapon and his case was continued to a later date for trial. He was indicted by the grand jury Wednesday on a charge of shooting his cousin, Clifford Harden, with a rifle at Gates on August 4. The wounded man later recovered at a local hospital.

Basic School Support Funds Distributed

Approximately \$16,953,000 will be distributed among Oregon school districts under the basic school support law during the 1948-49 school year, Lester Wilcox, assistant state superintendent of public instruction, announced Thursday.

About \$8,000,000 of this amount is now being sent out to school districts while the remainder will be distributed on March 15 of next year.

The 1947-48 apportionment of \$15,945,000 was distributed on the basis of \$50 per child of school age. The school census in Oregon that year was 319,912 which has now increased to 399,078.

The distribution is based on school attendance, number of teachers, small school aid, transportation and equalization.

Of the \$5,000,000 emergency fund created under the law the educational department distributed \$90,000 in emergency aid to school districts in 1947-48. The state department of education used \$62,154.90 out of its \$100,000 set aside for administration.

Jefferson Davis, later president of the confederacy, encouraged the importation of camels into the United States in 1855 when he was secretary of war.

SAVINGS EARN SOONER

at Salem Federal

Money placed in your account during the first 10 days of any month, earns from the 1st of that month. Start now earning our current 2½% per annum.

560 State Street
Facing Court House
SALEM, OREGON

SAVINGS FEDERALLY INSURED

LOOK OUT—HERE COMES FUN

Here's a carload of Jimmy Hatlo's funny characters, and there's a carload of fun in his daily panel

"THEY'LL DO IT EVERY TIME"

Begins Today in
The Oregon Statesman

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"If the Government stops these radio quiz programs, Ambrose, will we have to give up our telephone...?"