

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

(Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of congress March 3, 1879. Published every morning except Monday. Business office 211 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 3-2941.)

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches.

MEMBER PACIFIC COAST DIVISION OF BUREAU OF ADVERTISING
Advertising Representatives—Ward-Griffith Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit.

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
By Mail (In Advance)
Oregon Elsewhere in U.S.A.
One month 4.00 6.00
Six months 12.00 18.00
One year 24.00 36.00
By City Carrier
One month 3.00
Six months 9.00
One year 18.00

Prelude to Winter

October's evening chill, unlike the Indian summer twilight and November's penetrating cold, is the stuff that harvest moons are made of: A last over-the-shoulder glance of September mellowness, the heavy smell of apples lying on the ground, and the crackle of dry leaves skimming the sidewalks before the wind. And it fair invites a fire in the fireplace.

Later on, when the furnace has been started, the blaze on the living room hearth seems superfluous. It seems a conceit, almost; a mere part of the decoration like a quaint knickknack kept just for display. But right now the fire is a comfort, indeed.

Besides, neither the crisp nights with stars hanging low over the chimney, nor the murky nights with fog caught in the tretops seem complete without the smell of wood smoke. So, get the box of old newspapers and some kindling, and bring in a couple of logs from the stack by the side of the house.

Such fine logs, too—seasoned oak sawed into short lengths by a valley farmer who was clearing some land. All summer they've been in the sun, and the dry grey moss and bits of green lichen and brittle twigs of mistletoe clinging to the bark do catch the flames!

There, it is drawing nicely. Funny thing about a fire in the fireplace—it kind of shuts out everything but the familiar objects close enough to reflect the glow. The train-whistle a few blocks away, the wind howling down the street battling walnuts off the trees, the steady rain on the windows—how faraway they seem. The room is filled with the warmth of the fire, with its comfortable snapping and rustling, and the flickering light thrown out by a shower of sparks when one of the logs settles down against the andiron.

Funny thing about a fire—it is more than just a means of taking the chill from the house. More than anything else—more than fluorescent light and television and stomic bombs—the hearth-fire is a symbol of civilization, of homes and families and a welcome hand to the neighbors. The first men crouched by fires, knowing the wild animals would be kept at a distance. And we, protected though we are by insulated walls and insurance policies, we still feel reassured by the hearthfire.

In a way, this is the way the world is... warming itself by the little flame it has kept alive through many winters, watching to see which way the wind blows and whether it is carrying the snow that already is falling in yonder dark and unknown valleys.

So, quickly now, throw another log on the fire, lest it die. We must not let it turn to ashes before the winter comes.

Political Logic?

Ever since President Truman said the republicans were working hand in hand with the communists, we have been trying to figure out what he meant.

A speech this week by the executive vice president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards gives us a clue. The realtor explained to a California conven-

tion that the movement for public housing is a priority issue in the communists' effort to seize control of the United States. Federal housing and government slum clearance projects form a big Red weapon to destroy our price system and the incentive for home ownership, he said.

Every communist is a public houser; providing housing for people who have none will "pit class against class"—divide and undermine the country, the executive asserted.

If what this "authority" says is true, then it is quite clear what Truman had in mind when he pictured a Soviet-GOP alliance.

Evidently, Senator Robert Taft, one of the GOP's chief policymakers on domestic affairs, is a wild-eyed radical because it was his wild and inoffensive bill—the Taft-Ellender-Wagner housing bill—the real estate lobby in Washington worked so hard to defeat. And that, according to some types of political "logic," would prove that the republicans and the Reds are comrades!

Vinson's Mission to Moscow

The news that President Truman planned a radio broadcast to announce he was sending Chief Justice Vinson of the supreme court to Moscow to confer directly with Generalissimo Stalin has produced a genuine shock to American diplomacy and to the United Nations. Once again the comment of Senator Vandenberg is pertinent: "We can work with only one secretary of state at a time."

It was in early 1947 when Secretary Byrnes was laboring in Paris in a foreign ministers' conference, trying to write treaties to wind up the war that Henry Wallace, then secretary of commerce, made a speech, with President Truman's express approval, critical of American foreign policy, which seriously impaired the position of the secretary of state. The present proposal, even if it was chloroformed before formal announcement, is embarrassing to Secretary Marshall and damaging to the United Nations into whose hands the problem of Berlin has been put. Again, it is a surprise undercutting of our allies, Britain and France, such as has occurred previously.

If we absolve the president of any political purpose and credit him with sincere ambitions to end the cold war with Russia, he still is guilty of amateur blundering. It is ruinous to the prestige of the United States. Other governments have complained about the zig-zag tendencies of American diplomacy. The latest incident confirms their worst fears.

It seems absurd to think that Justice Vinson with only a general knowledge of the complex subject of Russian relations could sit down with Stalin and compose the differences. We have had enough missions to Moscow as it is. Vinson's failure would have made us a laughing-stock over the world.

The episode proves again Mr. Truman's inadequacy as president in these difficult and dangerous times.

"Asleep at the wheel" replaces "asleep at the switch" as an explanation of injury and death.

Tito Complains of Soviet Nationalism

By Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—A remarkably interesting conversation took place very recently in Belgrade, stronghold of Marshal Tito. Tito asked an old acquaintance, the extreme left-wing member of the British Parliament, Kenneth Zilliacus, to luncheon. There was an element of quaintness in the long talk which ensued between the Yugoslav dictator and the British left-winger.

But the talk was also the most important and significant indication of Tito's real position that has become available since his declaration of independence from the Kremlin in June.

At first, the conversation was personal and trivial. Tito had returned to Belgrade from a vacation on the island of Vis and he looked resplendently healthy. Zilliacus complimented him on his appearance. The dictator replied, with pardonable pride, that he had been following faithfully a rigid regimen prescribed by his physician. As a result, he boasted, he had got rid of 25 unwelcome pounds. From the uninteresting way Tito went to work on the lavish meal his cooks had provided, it was clear that the diet had now come to an end.

After the preliminary courtesies, Zilliacus, greatly daring, introduced more serious subjects. He found Tito surprisingly willing to talk about his troubles with the Soviet Union and with his former patron, Russian dictator Josef Stalin. In fact, Tito bluntly volunteered the opinion that the Soviets had intended to humiliate him and bring him to heel and that they had not succeeded. He admired, he said, the Soviet state and the Soviet system. But, he continued, the re-

lations between Yugoslavia and Russia must be the normal relations between any two sovereign states. He would under no circumstances accept the position of servant to the Soviet master.

Moreover, he continued, warning to his subject, the other "peoples' democracies." Instead of reviling him, should be properly grateful to him for standing up for their rights. Any of the other eastern European leaders, he remarked tartly, would collapse at the slightest touch of Russian pressure. No doubt he had in mind the short-lived defiance and hasty recantation of such satellite leaders as Poland's Gomulka.

As for himself, he asserted, like all Yugoslavs he was a proud man and his pride and that of his countrymen had been deeply wounded by the public Communist condemnation of June 28. If he had bowed his head, he would have lost the support of his proud and independent people. As it was, except for an insignificant few, his people were solidly behind him.

Moreover, this support could not be shaken. If the Soviets were foolish enough to order a full-scale economic blockade of Yugoslavia, no doubt his plans for the economic reconstruction of his country would be delayed. But they would be pushed to completion none the less. And surely Stalin would see then that he could do nothing to depose his former friend and would agree to a real reconciliation, as between two sovereign states.

Until that time came, said Tito, Yugoslavia would remain, despite insults and indignities, a firm member of the family of the peoples' democracies. And this was a big and significant thing, he said, because it precluded more friendly relations with the Western powers. He was particularly eager, Tito emphasized, for increased trade with the West. There was no real rea-

son, he said in effect, why he could not live together with the West.

And here Tito made his most remarkable statement of all. Emphatically he complained of the Soviet policy of setting one nation against another. The trouble lay, he said, in the chauvinism and narrow nationalism of the Soviet Union. Even to Zilliacus, it must have seemed odd to hear such complaints from the lips of the swashbuckling, bellicose Tito.

Tito seemed cheerful enough on the surface, but just beneath the surface there was an evident tension. He clearly had not deluded himself into believing that his position was really secure, or that his breach with the Kremlin could be quickly or easily healed. And repeatedly he referred to his great economic troubles.

He complained again and again of the inefficiency and inexperience in the economic sphere which bedeviled his regime. He had been fighting, he said, an uphill battle against this and other economic difficulties. And although he never quite said so, the implication was clear enough that a little help from the West in fighting his economic battles would be far from unwelcome.

Clearly, Tito must know that reconciliation with the Kremlin is exceedingly unlikely, or he never would have permitted himself to speak so frankly. Clearly he also knows that without some economic support from the West, his regime is in the long run doomed. Such help should be, and indeed in some measure already is, forthcoming. No one proposes that Tito should be loudly welcomed as a blood brother of the Western democracies. But the plain fact is that an independent Yugoslavia is in the Western interest, where a Yugoslavia under the Kremlin's heel is not.

(Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune.)



Dull, Duller, Dulles.



(Continued from page 1)

a fancy price, radiated ample warmth; or registers of hot air furnaces delivered blasts of hot, dry air into the rooms. On wintry mornings children gathered about the stove or furnace and parked their leggings and overshoes, wet from wading in the snow, nearby for drying.

Primitive, yes. But these schools instructed many generations of youth in the fundamentals of learning and encouraged many to go on to higher schools. Many a snotty-nosed boy emerged to become a senator or a lawyer or a preacher. Many a taffy-haired, gandy girl grew up to become an inspiring teacher, an intelligent wife and mother.

No, we wouldn't want these conditions to return. Germs still thrive in the common drinking cup. Sanitation and sewers are necessary in country as well as city. Hot water is hardly a luxury any more.

The report mentions only the deficiencies. Actually the vast majority of the schools of the state are modern. You go into any town in Oregon and usually you will find that the schoolhouse is the most attractive building there. And in the country the improvement in schoolhouses has been pronounced. Attention has been given to school lighting which in my opinion is of much greater importance than hot water. Playsheds are often supplied and play apparatus.

We have made progress. The published report is of value in stimulating effort to bring up the laggards. The remedy of denying them school aid and thus pushing them down in their poverty is a drastic prescription that should be withheld just as long as possible.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Intelligence informs us that by 1950 the paper work of the Russian general staff will probably be on a par with ours..."

Your Health...

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

CARE OF SPASTIC CHILDREN

Nowadays more and more attention is being given by the medical profession to the problems of spastic children, those unfortunate youngsters, who, because of birth injuries, or faulty development of the brain, come into the world seriously handicapped.

Some of these little patients have what is known as spastic palsy; and certain muscles are in a state of almost constant movement. Others have a rigid paralysis of certain muscles. These children often develop deformities because the constant pull of tense contracted muscles is so great that it cannot be counteracted by normal muscular groups. Furthermore, the tendons which attach these abnormal muscles to the bone do not grow as rapidly as the bones.

If these children are to be helped, a careful study must be made to determine the muscles which are spastic; weak and relaxed, or normal.

Braces are often helpful. It must be kept in mind, however, that such braces are used chiefly to control the muscles that are overly-strong and not to support the weak muscles. Thus, braces must be especially constructed and fitted with extreme care.

The feet should be bathed daily and perfect-fitting socks should be worn.

If there is a back brace, it is better to have no underclothing between the brace and the skin of the child. The brace should be checked often to make sure that it is properly fitted. If the brace is properly fitted, it may eventually be worn day and night.

Operations sometimes accomplish a great deal for these children. The type of operation which may be of value, however, can only be decided by an orthopedic specialist after he has made a careful study of the condition. It is often wise to continue the use of braces after an

operation, to prevent the recurrence of deformities.

The drug, known as prostigmine may be helpful to some of these children, since it relaxes muscle spasm.

Difficulty Eating

Many children with spastic paralysis have difficulty in eating and so suffer from vitamin and other deficiencies. Their diet must be well balanced so as to include all of the necessary food parts. Since some of these children expend more energy than normal children, their food intake must be greater. It is suggested that they be given Vitamin B-complex, since this compound not only stimulates the appetite but also relieves constipation. Vitamin B6, or pyridoxine given with Vitamin E, has been used for flabbiness and muscle weakness. Attention to these matters may be of great help to the child with spastic paralysis.

However, one of the most important factors in the management of spastic children is to give them the opportunity to play with other children. Frequently, the best way to accomplish this is to have them play with each other in summer camps and in certain hospitals and clinics that are engaged in this particular phase of child care.

(Copyright 1948 King Features)

Literary Guidepost

By W. C. Rogers

THE WINE OF ASTONISHMENT, by Martha Gellhorn (Scribner's; \$3)

An American officer, his jeep driver and the two women they meet in Luxembourg are the chief characters in this novel, and though the action takes place as the war thunders to its close, it is not soldiering which matters most to us, but people.

Their uniforms serve merely to place them, and anyway they come off quickly enough in this frank story about the affair of Lt. Col. John Smithers with Dorothy Brock of the Red Cross and the love of Pfc. Jacob Levy for Kathie Limpert. Miss Gellhorn leads us into a couple of stirring battles, and to talk about wartime problems and the dreams of home and peace are entertaining or nostalgic, but mostly we worry about John and Jacob.

There is a Jew, but no Jewish problem. There are officers, but they are not the cowards, bullies or cheats who have furnished a moral for other recent novelists. Except for the ending, which seems contrived, there is drama, but no melodrama. This is a thoroughly enjoyable romance.

'Spud-Dogs' Made With Drill Press

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn.—(AP)—"Spud-dogs," made with a drill press, are being used to promote Itasca county potatoes.

Junior chamber of commerce members using a drill press bored 3/4 inch holes in 1,500 potatoes, slipped in wieners and baked them. The "spud-dogs" were eaten at an annual potato festival.

The Record Is In the Vote

By Marguerite Wittwer Wright
Statesman Staff Writer

Oregon republican incumbents who all seem assured of reelection to congress have made little effort to discuss with the people their attitudes toward the vital issues which confront the 81st congress. Evidently, they stand on the record of the 80th.

But many a voter has only a vague idea of what "the record" consists of, a review of their past actions on matters of major importance are the best basis for guessing the actions of congressmen on future measures.

To better enable Oregon voters to assess the attitudes of their congressmen on issues, some of which are almost certainly bound to come up again, herewith is the voting record (compiled by a research agency) of Oregon senators and representatives.

Table with columns for 'SENATE', 'HOUSE', and 'Stockman'. Lists various legislative items and the votes of different senators and representatives.

Your City Government

A private corporation the size and value of Salem's would employ a full-time purchasing agent. The city must buy everything from tables to thumbtacks and the man who does the buying must have specialized purchasing knowledge. The man with that responsibility in Salem is your city recorder, an appointive officer.

He also acts as clerk of the council. The job demands a high degree of accuracy and reliability. The auditors who scan the city's records would tell you the work is in good hands.

The work is closely related to that of your city treasurer. The office of treasurer is elective and you have kept your present treasurer in office so long that apparently no one is willing to oppose him.

Where money is involved, the work of your recorder and your treasurer must work as a team. Fines and bills imposed at police headquarters go to the recorder. When final disposition is made in municipal court, whatever

still belongs to the city is then transferred by the recorder to the treasurer.

Taxes are paid directly to the treasurer, as are also collections for services and permits. Contract payments, salary checks and other items go through both offices. Business that ordinarily is transacted at the cashier's window is under the responsibility of the treasurer. It is also his responsibility to see that warrants are properly drawn, that funds are available to pay them.

As we have already mentioned, the city's budget this year entails the expenditure of \$1,369,709, by 17 departments or services.

The treasurer's office, where all available funds are handled, is operating this year on only 0.53 percent of the total budget.

The four highest percentages are: engineering (sewer construction), 33.83; fire department, 16.46; engineering (general), 14.75, and police, 13.64. The others are all far below these figures.

Estimated recorder's receipts this year are \$90,840, treasurer's \$126,574.

The two offices are competently managed.

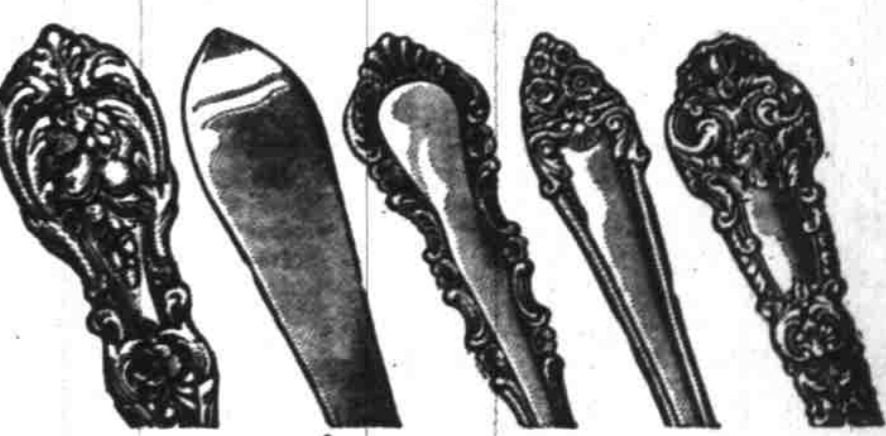
STEVENS FOR SILVER

- REED & BARTON
- FRANK WHITING
- GORHAM
- INTERNATIONAL
- FRANK SMITH
- TOWLE
- HEIRLOOM
- ALVIN

No Need to Wait Any Longer—Buy Your STERLING Now!

You'll find a fine selection of patterns here at Stevens—and prices for sterling flatware average less than 3% more than in 1944! So there's no need to wait any longer—it's hard to match sterling silver flatware for value!

Five of Our Handsome Solid Silver Patterns by Reed & Barton



STEVENS & SON
Jewelers and Silverware

339 Court Street Phone 3-8118