

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Defer Boys' Camp Establishment

The state board of control has another problem in its lap besides the one of old age pensions. That is the establishment of a boys' camp. The attorney general has relieved the board of immediate duty under the old age pension law; but the boys' camp bill which was passed by the legislature and approved by the people has no such obvious constitutional defects as the other measure.

The law authorized the board to acquire the former CCC camp near Timber, Ore., and establish it as a camp for delinquent boys or wards of court who are amenable to corrective training. It appropriates \$50,000 for furnishing and equipping the camp and \$100,000 for operating it. However, from reports the old camp is in a bad state of dilapidation. The state forest service has been using part of the facilities for school for forest guards, but many of the buildings are in bad repair. It may be doubted if the \$50,000 is enough to provide the facilities specified in the law: housing, kitchen, toilet, bathing, recreational.

Under the law the board is required to maintain the camp near Timber only until June 30 next. If there is a chance at a change of location, certainly it would be foolish to pour \$50,000 down the rathole of an abandoned CCC camp. It is intimated the board may hold the matter up until the legislature meets. Since the result of the election will not be proclaimed until early December, the delay would be only a matter of a few weeks.

When the legislature meets the whole idea of a boys' camp should be re-examined. The weight of informed opinion is adverse to the program set out in the law—certainly there was no support shown in the late discussion for the location near Timber. In view of greatly increased demands on state finances, the legislature may find it advisable to suspend any appropriation for a boys' camp. At any rate the board will be protecting the public interest, including that of boys, if it defers action under the new law until the legislature meets and has an opportunity to review the matter.

Rates for Fishing, Hunting Licenses

The state game commission is churning over in its mind the thought of asking the legislature to lift fees for hunting and fishing licenses by over 200 per cent. The increases it is talking about are hunting or fishing license for residents of the state from \$3 to \$7; combination hunting and fishing for residents from \$5 to \$12.50; non-resident fish license \$10 to \$15; non-resident hunting \$25 to \$50.

Reason for the proposal is the same that others give for hoisting wages and prices: The decline in purchasing power of the dollar.

As far as fishing goes Oregonians seem to pay more and more for less and less. More people take out licenses and try to fish; but many confess disappointment over what they bring home in their creels. A sharp increase in license fees might increase the total re-

ceipts of the commission and enable it to hatch more fish for stream planting. It might also reduce the number of fishermen and thus give the fish a better chance to thrive. But \$7 looks like a big tax to charge for the privilege of dropping a fly in the water on the chance a trout will rise to it.

Those catering to tourist business will protest the increases suggested for non-residents. Only the well-to-do tourist will pungle up \$12.50 for a few hours or few days fishing in an Oregon stream.

The commission admittedly is in a tight box. It can't use a money-stretcher any more than a housewife or a businessman. It might do like the fish commission—come hat-in-hand to the legislature and ask for an appropriation; but the legislature has plenty of financial worries without adding another mouth to feed from the general fund. What, we ask, do the sportsmen's groups who always are prompt with resolutions on the fish and game question, have to suggest with respect to charges for hunting and fishing licenses?

The legislative interim committee is studying the whole question and should have its report ready in a few weeks.

Power Shortage Pinches

People have heard the cry of "wolf, wolf!" so many times with regard to possible lack of enough electric power that they probably get used to it as a scare-piece. With definite orders for curtailment of power deliveries to the aluminum industry in the northwest the warnings are no longer regarded as something to frighten people with in order to obtain bigger appropriations from congress for power installations. Consumption figures also bear out the representations that our productive capacity is being pressed to meet the growing demands for this fast-developing region.

It looks as though the deficiency would increase in the immediate future because the big dams now building take years to complete, and it will be many months before the north unit at Grand Coulee dam has its nine generators installed. The presently ordered cutback to aluminum plants may get us over the winter; but it may well be that in the following winter season more general conservation measures will be required. They will not be welcome, because we all like to have an abundance of electric light, power and heat; but they can be suffered.

Fame, in the way of Saturday Evening Post recognition, finally comes to Willamette university as it did a few weeks ago to Coach Lon Stiner and Oregon State college. Unfortunately, 1948 hasn't been the best year for football at Willamette or OSC; but we are pleased mightily over the recognition.

Employees of Tokyo's bankrupt Ogura Music company are being given harmonicas in lieu of severance pay. It could be worse—saxophones.

Boost in Taxes Appears Unavoidable

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—One of the penalties of President Truman's stirring victory is that he must go on doing the dirty jobs of government. And it now seems all too likely that raising taxes is going to be the first and foremost among these unpleasant tasks. In fact, if the president pays his customary attention to his expert advisers, he will ask the congress to raise something like the huge total of five billion dollars of additional government revenue.

Treasury and budget officials are not making any public statements on higher taxes. Yet, as they point out, privately, the facts speak for themselves. It is worth noting that they would have spoken just as loudly to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey as to President Truman. For the facts are both simple and inescapable.

In this fiscal year the Truman-vetoed tax cut will cost the government, according to the estimates of the Council of Economic Advisers, upwards of five billion dollars. As a consequence, the treasury will run into the red by an estimated billion and a half dollars. Every economist, from left to right agrees that such deficit financing in boom times is economic insanity. And the hard fact is that next year, unless the most important commitments of the United States are to be briskly tossed into the ashcan, government expenditures are sure to be sharply increased.

can be briefly listed. The greatest increases derive, of course, from fear of Soviet aggression. Defense spending, which now accounts for about 30 per cent of the load on the taxpayers, will have to be boosted by an abysmal—and the budget experts solute minimum of a billion dollars—agree that if the boost can be held to a billion a miracle will have been achieved.

Now that the goods are in the pipelines and the checks are actually written, the European recovery program is likely to cost the treasury about a half a billion dollars more next year. Rearmament of Western Europe is clearly in prospect. The lowest guess for the first year's cost is a billion dollars, and the final figure is almost certain to be more than this.

To this, add China. It is becoming daily more clear that the United States can either apathetically accept the appalling catastrophe of a China totally dominated by the Kremlin, or can make a great effort to avert the catastrophe. Some such effort is almost certain to be made, and there is no doubt that it will be costly.

At home, there are two lesser areas of probable increase. The farm support program may well run into the hundreds of millions, depending on the size of crops and the world agricultural market. Moreover, the president is committed to a program in the social security, housing, health and education fields which, according to a preliminary estimate by the Council of Economic Advisers, should cost about an extra half billion dollars. Against all these increases, only comparatively small savings, especially in tax refunds and veterans' expenditures, are possible.

Thus it is obvious that unless the country is to invite disaster by operating deeply in the red, a tab of several billion dollars

in increased taxes is going to have to be picked up by somebody. Who is it to be?

To that question there is among the experts a pretty unanimous answer—the corporations. The community property provision of the new tax law will not be repealed. The high-income brackets may have to carry an extra load. But the fact is that as regards the rich, the cow may not be exactly dry, but there is not enough milk left to fill the huge pail. That leaves the corporations, currently enjoying the highest profits in history.

There is as yet no agreement on what form increased corporation taxes are to take. There are in the government two schools of thought. One school favors an excess profits tax. The chief objection is that a peacetime excess profits tax will tend to freeze the economy, to the disadvantage of the small business man. The second school favors a simple increase in the graduated tax on profits. The objection here is that such an increase will add fuel to inflationary fires, since producers will tend to hand on the tax in increased prices to the bedeviled consumer.

Inherent in both forms of increased taxation is the danger that business men will angrily respond by cutting expansion and other commitments to the bone, bringing the specter of depression out of the wings, to front and center stage. Yet the fact remains that the vast bulk of government spending is now essentially a response to soviet pressure. No one likes high taxes. Yet it is difficult to see how very high taxes can be avoided, unless this country is simply to fold its hands in these menacing times and hope for the best, while failing to prepare for the worst. If Governor Dewey knew any other alternative to high taxes, he never revealed it. (Copyright, 1948, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)



'Said the Gov. of South Carolina to the Gov. of —!'

Your Health

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

Every parent of a baby under a year old should learn something of the symptoms of an abdominal disorder called intussusception, which develops in infants. This is one of the conditions which brooks no delay. When it is present, the penalty for failure to recognize that something is seriously amiss may be the loss of the baby.

I am not, of course, suggesting that parents should attempt to diagnose the condition—only that they learn enough about its symptoms to call the doctor immediately should any of them be observed.

Perhaps the most useful thing that parents can remember in this regard is that intussusception develops suddenly. A baby that has been previously healthy is seized by violent spasms of pain which may last for a few seconds to a few minutes, and which recur at about half-hour intervals.

In over half the cases, this type of pain is the first sign of the disease. Vomiting is another common symptom. The passage of blood from the bowels is not necessarily an early sign, but occurs in practically all cases sooner or later.

During the first day, for instance, the bowel movements may be absent or appear normal, but then they become liquid and bloody; the baby becomes pale, has a rapid heart-beat, sunken eyes, and fever. A swelling within the abdomen is present in about nine out of ten cases. The area around the swelling is tender, and the mass has the feel of a sausage.

X-rays are frequently of value in establishing a diagnosis. The age of the baby may also give a diagnostic clue as intussusception rarely occurs before a child is six weeks old or after 18 months.

Treatment in all cases is prompt operation. Prior to operation, it is usually advisable to give the baby an injection of whole blood into a vein or blood plasma. Salt solution may

also be administered under the skin. Following operation, it is also important to give the baby plenty of fluids by injection under the skin or into a vein. It is important to note that in this disorder, when operation is performed within 24 hours, the outlook is at least three or four times as good as when the operation is delayed for a day or two. The important thing to remember about this condition is that the earlier it is treated the better is the outlook, and the chief reason for failure of early treatment is the fact that the disorder is not recognized as early as it should be. If there is any indication of intussusception, there should be no delay in calling the doctor.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
J.M.: What causes boils?
Answer: Boils are due to infections with ordinary germs which are always to be found upon the skin, and particularly the staphylococcus.

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Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

THE BIG FISHERMAN,

By Lloyd C. Douglas
(Houghton Mifflin; \$3.75)

Douglas' 11th novel, about the son of Jonas, the fisherman Simon-called-Peter, opens on the plains of Arabia. King Aretas' pretty daughter is in love with Zendi, but Herod proposed an alliance to stand up against the arrogant commands of the duke. Ferrero, the great historian of the Roman empire, has attributed its fall in large measure to the breaking up of dynasties. When succession to the imperial office fell not to those in the legitimate line, but to the strong man of the palace guard, then, he believes, decay set in. The people lost confidence in the government when they saw brigands seizing power and abusing it, and then falling victim to some rival despot.

One does not need to be a believer in monarchy to see the principle of legitimacy has powerful influence in the business of government. Here we control succession by elections which follow definite constitutional provisions. That is our substitute for the dynasty. Nations with royal houses look ahead to see that the succession is maintained. That interest, as well as the natural human curiosity about births and deaths, helps to explain why the news "A prince is born" thrilled subjects of the British commonwealth of nations all round the globe.

guide the reader to the banks of the Galilee and the circle of John the Baptist, Simon Peter the successful fisherman and, eventually, the Carpenter, Jesus; and the novel, nearly 600 pages long, closes with Peter's death in Rome.

Douglas has written this, it seems to me, on two assumptions: That the great New Testament drama will be more palatable if a love story is added, movie-fashion, and if it is all reduced to a kind of hi-there, slap-on-the-back, pie-to-the-face level.

Whether or not the Holy Land remains holy, it becomes a place where dishes are stacked in the sink, servants forget their places just as in a modern comedy, and Jesus can't perform miracles without sweating like a day laborer. John, son of Zebedee, is addressed as Johnny. Peter denies his Lord in the words: "Well—he's no friend of mine." Philate says: "Now, then, Jesus, what's this all about?" and "Now, young man, you do not look much like a King." and when Joseph of Arimathea goes to ask for Jesus' body, Pilate greets him: "Well, Joe, what is it?"

Probably the Bible story was never brought down to earth with such a thud. John the Baptist becomes your buddy, Peter is pal. It leads me to suppose that some day, if I push the button at the Pearly Gates, I shall be expected to yell: "Hey, Pete, lemme in," and he to answer: "Well, if it ain't Bill!"

The jacket claims correctly that "Only the man who wrote 'The Robe' could write 'The Big Fisherman.'" PLANES ADDED TO LIFT WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 (AP)—The air force has ordered 20 more transport planes assigned to the Berlin air lift.

The Safety Valve

Chidings from "Friend"

To the Editor: I have tried to refrain from making any comment on the police department fracas. But I can not suppress a chuckle when reading friend Bob Efstrom's apparent justification for what was done. It may be that his judgment was right in giving his consent to the action.

I have known Bob for a number of years and always had the highest regard and warmest feeling for him. But I just can not swallow this good fellowship idea of his in claiming everything was done for the best interests of the city and the men involved. I wonder if there isn't just a little tinge of satisfaction in penalizing the fellows who opposed the manager form of government idea. I can not square the action taken against these officers for alleged campaigning for commission form of government and no action taken against firemen who really did a good job of campaigning by calling on people personally and signing advertising for their cause.

I would not presume to usurp the powers of the mayor, but in all my dealings with employees I have always found it a very good policy to endeavor to make good employees out of the ones I have rather than cut their jobs from under them for some minor offense. I wonder if Bob would entertain the idea that a reprimand at the time the infraction of rules occurred would have shown real executive ability. I dislike very much to hear every day the cussing that Bob is getting, for he is an old time friend of mine and I regret this thing could not have been handled more diplomatically.

L. F. LeGarie.

"Thoroughly Consistent"

To the Editor: Surely you will not dispute the Capital Journal's superfluous disclaimer to the effect that it "is not in politics." That it is not is brutally evident in the present dazed and disheveled condition of Dewey and local causes it so ardently espoused, although it most certainly thought it was in politics up to the time the roof fell in. I believe the Capital Journal to be thoroughly consistent in presenting the turkey to the president. It has been giving him the bird for three years.

Leo C. Dean.

Admiral Smith Faints During Portland Speech

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 16 (AP)—Vice Admiral William M. Smith, chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, fainted while speaking before a banquet audience here last night.

The Maritime Commission chief was revived a moment later. He explained to his audience, members of the Northwest Trade Association, that he had suffered similar fainting spells recently because of low blood pressure.

He did not continue his speech, hotel room to rest.

Rose Society to Hear Bacher

J. C. Bacher, Portland authority on plants and winner of the Johnny Appleseed award for his outstanding contribution to horticulture, will present an illustrated lecture on roses to Salem Rose society at the YMCA Thursday at 8 p.m.

Charles Cole of the state department of agriculture, will discuss winter care of roses and George Alling, rosarian for the northwest district, will describe new roses. Officers for next year will be elected.

Six Men Join Guard in Salem

Six new recruits were taken into company B of the Salem's national guard at the unit's weekly meeting Monday night in Salem armory, Capt. Burl Cox, commander, reported.

The additions boosted the company's total enlistment to 62 men and six officers. At least eight vacancies still exist in the company, Captain Cox said.

The new enlistees range from 17 to 19 years of age and are all from Salem. They are Lyle D. Anderson, Glenn D. Esterberg, Raymond G. Wollesen, Martin J. Beaulaurier, Harry O. Turner and Richard R. Brown. Company B meets each Monday at 8 p.m. in the armory.

Community Chest Promotion Plans Devised at Meeting

A concrete plan to acquaint the general public with the importance of Community chest (Red Feather) agencies in Salem, and to detail their financing and accomplishments, grew out of a meeting in Salem Monday night.

Attending were Alfred O. Loucks, chairman of the 1948 Salem chest drive; H. L. Braden, executive secretary; Charles Barclay, publicity director, and representatives of all the agencies. The plan will be presented to the chest's board of directors next month for ratification.

Meanwhile, Salem's 1948 chest continues to receive scattered late contributions toward the as-yet unfulfilled goal of \$110,000. The total has reached \$100,700, according to Loucks.

LARGEST TAX PAID

PORTLAND, Nov. 16 (AP)—The largest property tax check ever paid in Oregon was turned over to Multnomah county Monday. It was for \$937,569, and covered Portland General Electric company's 1948-49 county tax bill.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



The capitalists scream about our "iron" curtain... but they have their own "billboard" curtain along highways, no doubt hiding secret fortifications instead of scenery...