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

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Good News from France

In France the rationing of bread will stop on February 1st. The large wheat crop of 1948 makes this possible. And the current favorable prospect for the 1949 crop gives some assurance that rationing will not have to be restored. The production last year was somewhere around 300 pullion bushels, substantially in excess of the pre-war acerage of 289 million bushels.

This is good news. Abundance of bread means that the people get food to eat, and bread is the mainstay of all continental diets. It means less resort to Black markets with their gouging prices. It means more energy so workers can perform more physical work. In fact plenty of bread may well start an upward spiral in French economy. Once started, like other spirals, it becomes self-generating.

With the economic machine again running and production increasing the temper of the people will be better. The forces of inflation will be spent, prices will start to come down. As the economy of the country grows healthier, so will its politics. There will be less flirting or conniving with communism, less inclination to join DeGaulle's right Rally. The intermediate forces will prevail and French political conditions grow more stable.

The widening effect of this will be to strengthen the west not only materially but psychologically. It should also permit some firm settlements of problems of western Europe and of

Perhaps we build too high a structure on the brief news item that bread will come off the French ration list by February. But great doors swing on small hinges - and this may be the hinge which will open doors to real recovery in France, and through France to all of Europe.

The Alumina Plant

There have been encouraging signs recently that the huge one-time alumina-from-clay plant in North Salem may get a firm hold instead of temporary leases on life, and the project is one which could well interest Oregon's congressional delegation in Washington.

The plant, costing more than \$5,000,000, has been used primarily in the production of fertilizer since Columbia Metals ceased the alumina experiments, but since its latest owners cancelled their \$700,000 purchase bid its future has been somewhat precarious.

It would serve no purpose for the plant to become idle and rot away. If the war assets administration cannot find a bidder who believes the plant can be amortized, it might at least permit a sale for little or nothing contingent upon payment from future profits if any accrue.

It is known that at least two eastern industrialists have been eyeing the property within the last few weeks and that the Salem chamber has not been idle. The plant is well situated for many purposes and lends itself to considerable revamping if necessary. It has an able manager in the person of Arch Metzger, and now is in operation again. But every help should be given to get it on a sound, permanent basis for the production of whatever is deemed feasible.

19.66

Now He Belongs to Legend

Louis Simpson died at North Bend the other day, but for decades he will remain a legend in the Coos Bay country. His father Capt. Asa M. Simpson was a colorful figure in the early period of western development. He found gold in the Mother Lode country of California and used it to found an industrial kingdom in lumber and shipping. His interests ranged along the coast, centering largely in Coos Bay.

Old Capt. Simpson was the original Cappy Ricks of the Peter B. Kyne stories. The son Louie was something of a character himself. Where the father accumulated the son scattered, his escapades with family funds in Paris being part of the legend. He built famed Shoreacres on a point overlooking the ocean, which his father first discovered through a glass as he was northbound on a lumber schooner.

Louie was a builder too, founding North Bend and being identified with numerous business and financial interests, and proving a generous friend to North Bend. His Shoreacres has become a state park, though its mansion has been pulled down. That will seve to keep alive the legend of its builder.

No-motion on ICC

Steamship lines in coastwise service had a freight tariff bureau for 14 years, but the withdrawal of all companies but one forces the liquidation of the Conference. The reason given for liquidating the organization is that the Conference petition in the matter of rates had been before the interstate commerce commission for three years without being acted on. The steamship operators concluded that in the face of this non-action they might as well fold up their

Three years seems an unforgivably long time for a government body to sit on a petition in a rate case. How is regulation going to work if the regulators let essential work back up like that? Some decision surely could have been arrived at in three years.

A tax expert figures that you work for Uncle Sam from one-third to one-fourth of your time. If that's so we've a notion to work for ourselves the first eight months and loaf on Uncle Sam's third of the year.

If you earn \$6,000 a year or more President Truman is looking at you. He wants you to pungle up more money by way of the income tax in order to finance, among other things, well, his salary increase of \$25,000 plus \$50,000 a year tax-exempt expense account.

Literary Guidepost

THEORY OF LITERATURE, by Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (Harcourt, Brace: \$4.50)

Of all the peoples of the world, we Americans, with the possible exception of the Russians, are most tempted to make relative rather than absolute judgments.

We discern genius in a Raph-"Madonna" because we are devout Catholics or Episcopalians. We attribute an authentic inspiration to a symphony because its first four notes (in Beethoven's Fifth) are adaptable to wartime use. We indorse a voice because the singer (Aksel Schiotz) has a noble reputation as a patriot or condemn one because the singer (Kirsten Flagstad) has a dubious highly of Thoreau's "Walden" because we like to go camping. We regard Victor Hugo as a great writer because we disapprove of Napoleon III. We see real artistry in the works of Sinclair Lewis, Nevil Shute and Laura Hobson and of James Farrell and Arthur Koestler because we hate racial discrimination or because we believe that in our rich country there is no excuse for poverty and no place for Communism.

Such reasons, so called, are

SHHMS

(Continued from page 1)

actually were immigrants from

the Arctic, One authority esti-

mates it took two million years

for the walnuts and hickories

to migrate from Alaska to the

John Day region, but Chaney

thinks a much longer period of time was required for the spread

of these forests. Other trees that

flourished in central Oregon at

birch, chestnut, elm. Only the

former shed their leaves (and

Now the hardwoods are found

fall and winters cold enough to

tions in his conclusion:

Chaney offers these reflec-

twigs) as do the hardwoods.

birch survives there.

altered climate.

time were oaks, maple,

SUN SPOTS!

It is true, it seems to me, that most of us like books because we like what they say. But the to obtain all surveys and plat made by federal government w ren that that does not make them good books is errufutable indeed, that merely makes their authors good fellows. Until criticism rises to the impersonal plane advocated here, it is only whimsical and impertinent.

level so that our Pacific shore has shifted back and forth from its present position. The altered topography which results from of air and ocean currents which control our climate. The changes in climate have been as slow as

tropical rain forest to a semiarid steppe. trends, we may be assured that partment in the state budget. the vegetation of Oregon will in the past. .

a human life.

Now what does this suggest with reference to the climate of that epoch? It was relatively Life Insurance yet with winters cold enough that trees shed their For State Police leaves. The difference between the dawn redwoods and their California cousins is that the Provided in Bill

A measure to provide member The reason these trees no long-of the state police with \$5,000 er live in central Oregon is that life insurance policies was introin the later periods of vulcanism duced in the senate Friday by the Cascade mountains were elevated. These cut off the warm, Bain and Thomas Mahoney of

the western slopes became heav-The proposal provides a \$10,000 ier in wintertime, encouraging appropriation from the general the growth of forests of fir and fund to finance the policies. At hemlock and spruce (evergreen), present the state police have no lish a nine-man Oregon potato and very dry east of the moun-insurance protection. Appropriatains, especially in summer. The tions to widows of police killed flora had to adapt itself to the in line of duty are authorized by special legislative acts.

much farther east where there is the combination of adequate rainencourage the shedding of leaves. Increased State Aid for Girls

Bills to increase state aid to Position Asked girls' institutions and to appropriate \$875,000 for the boost were ntroduced in the senate Friday. The measures would increase the

present \$32 per month aid for girls from 12 to 18 to \$1.50 a day or expenditure of \$42 a month for older girls would be hiked to \$1.75 a day or \$52 a month. The bills were introduced by

In the Senate

111110

county courts permission to obtain federal plats or survey notes from any federal agency. Directs county courts

SCR 3 - (Neuberger & others) -Would create a joint house-senate committee to investigate the Portland housing authority. susing authority.

SJM 3—(Judiciary)—Would ask congress to consider and enact legisla-tion to definitely establish state own-

HCR 1. REFERRED

these earth movements has profoundly modified the circulation Revenue Drop these earth movements. Tens of millions of years have been required to change the setting of the John Day basin from a sub-

officials reiterated here Friday that "Unless we believe that our commission profits for the next bicontinents and mountain ranges ennium, applicable for public welare now fixed, never to be alter- fare purposes, would not exceed ed, and unless we envision a \$16,650,000 as against \$17,150,000 climate subject to no future estimated by the state budget de-It was pointed out by these ofchange in the future as it has ficials that liquor sales have dropped considerably during the past The changes are so slow how- 18 months with indications there ever as not to be possible of may be further decreases during measurement within the span of the remainder of the current biennium. They announced that the full \$22,000,000 of liquor profits

State liquor control commission

Subcommittee hearing on the public welfare budget probably will be held next week, joint ways and means committee members an-

appropriated for public relief for

The house agriculture committee introduced a bill Friday to estabcommission which would set up grades and standards and advertise the state's potatoes.

INTRODUCED

BB 113 (Agri. com.)—Creates a potato commission for marketing controls.

BB 114 (Geddes, Gile, Sen. Parkinson)—Ups salaries of Douglas county officers around 10%—\$4400; judge, commissioners, clerk, sheriff, assessor, school supt. \$4000; treasurer \$3400.

BB 115 (Geddes, Gile, Sen. Parkinson—Increases from \$3000 to \$4000 and from \$1800 to \$2400 the salaries of Douglas county district attorney and his deputy, respectively. It would be financed by taxing growers 11/2 cents for each 100 pounds. The commission, appointed by the governor, would hire an administrator for \$8,000 a year.

Abolition of \$4,000

A bill was received by the joint ways and means committee Friday abolishing the office of code commissioner now attached to the about \$45 a month. The existing state supreme court. The office carries a salary of \$4,000 a year. Under the proposed new legislation, compensation for compiling

committee was expected to take

INTRODUCED

ership tideland RE-REFERRED

8B 52, 53, 54, 55. Senate resumes 11 a.m. Monday.

the current biennium would be nounced Friday.

Potato Promotion wated. These cut on the warm, moist winds from the Pacific. Portland and Ben Musa of The House Measure

the code will be on a volume ba-

HB 118 (Morse)—Increases salaries of Crook county officers—treasurer \$1900 to \$2500, sheriff and assessor \$2700 to \$3600, clerk \$2700 to \$3600. HB 119 (Geddes)—Gives state board of chiropractor examiners the same mileage granted other state officials, instead of 3 cents.

HB 120 (Geddes)—Increases from 25 to 50 cents the charge for the Oregon Blue Book.

HB 121 (Steelhammer)—Requires filing of business names with county clerks.

* * * * * * * * 'Not Less Than' Limit on Salary Leaves the Sky as the Ceiling

With Watson at the Legislature

Debate Over

Summons Bill

The legislature got down to cases

in the feather-ruffling department

to let any competent person over

limit such duties to the sheriff and

deputies, Brady said "it smells of

Gill, speaking slowly and direct-

ly at Brady, said: "Down in Linn

county we don't take that. I don't

know what you mean by a stool-pigeon bill but I wish you'd ex-

plain it to me in the halls later."

The bill subsequently passed

with only three negative votes-

those of Brady, Rep. Grace O. Peck

of Portland and Rep. Vilas Shep-

that "down in our county we're

been trying for some time to get our sheriff a job to do, to get him out of that chair."

Sponsors of the bill said it was

After the senate refused to per-

mit his amendment, Neuberger

and the five other democratic sen-

ators introduced a resolution in

the afternoon session asking for a

separate committee to investivate

Neuberger criticized Dahlke's

administration and the authority's

asserted neglect to use federal

funds to conduct a housing survey.

He also rapped the final action of

former Portland Mayor Earl

Riley in re-appointing Dahlke to

the authority before he left office

the Portland housing authority.

designed to facilitate service of

Two Portland

a stool-pigeon bill."

By Ralph Watson

A few sessions ago when about all the legislators had to worry about was how to steer around deficits in the treasury instead of having to wrack their brains about how to get over having surpluses, they had the habit of using much the same phraseology in writing their salary bills as they did in fixing up a jail sentence.

Back in those halcyon years it was the prevailing custom in fixing the penalty for stealing a sheep.

Friday.

the penalty for stealing a sheep or breaking a bank or any other breach of the peace and safety to write it in the books that the cul-

prit should, if found guilty, be hoosgow for not less than 10 days nor more than six months, or pay a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, as the case might be. And, usually, they threw in the af-

The personalities in the house were between Rep. Phil Brady of Portland and Rep. Warren Gill of terthought that Ralph Watson Lebanon. During debate on Gill's measure

the judge could shoot him with both barrels if he wasn't feeling in a good humor or 21 serve a summons, rather than thought the circumstances war-

ranted. Then when the great democratic upsurge hit the country in the early 1930's and the legislature became imbursed with the Democratic Way of Life, imbued with a kindly love for all mankind and a desire to make periods of servitude still more pleasant—at that period they shifted gears. From that time on when they wrote the laws the offending guy got himself soaked for "not more than" and the old and barbarous provision of "Not ard of Clatskanie who commen less than" went out the modern codes and session laws to hide their barbarity on the top shelves of the library, safe from the offended

Affects Electrical Work All of which leads up to Senator summons when no sheriff or dep-Lamport's senate bill 52 which is uty was immediately available a newly offered addition to the legal machinery to guard the habits of those engaged in the in-stallation of electrical equipment in both private and public buildin both private and public buildings throughout Oregon. It just Solons Clash illustrates how, once the practice gets to running in a certain direction it just keeps on running Over Housing

INTRODUCED

SB 6—(Musa & others)—To provide members of state police with steeps on running along.

Senate bill 52 would build a new wing onto the present structure of the state department of labor, and it has a laudable purpose. It makes provision for an overall, uniform, deed irrevalent."

Poems and novels, they say, are separate and distinct entities; they are their own world and must be judged as such. They preface their argument about "the intrinsic study of literature"s nature and function, the insufficiency of the biographical and familiar approaches, and so on, and conclude with and so on, and conclude with members of state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and so on, and conclude with members of the state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state in the state of the cities and to state of the cities and

chronize the provisions of the new specific instructions, however. code with the theory of the democratic way of life. It places no

hampering strings upon the boss of the department but puts a floor under him. It fixes him so he can start his inspector out at Five Grand a year, and if the value of the dollar keeps on slipping it would be a simple matter to up the ante, since the ceiling is the blue, blue sky. Of course, senator Lamport has

a good hunch in trying to fix it so that all electric wires will have to be inclosed in conduits and boxes and the old custom of stringing wires along the studding be outlawed and forgotten. It makes both the fellow who owns the house and his insurance agent feel better. But the thought that impresses you in how habit grows on one. Once you quit saying "not more than" out of one side of your mouth you start saying "not less than" out of the other side.

In the House

PASSED

FAVORABLE REPORTS ADOPTED

(Vote due on Monday)

HB 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 36, 31, 32, 37, 38,

OTHERS UP FOR ACTION MONDAY

HB 11 50, 53, 54. FAVORABLE REPORTS ADOPTED

(Amended, vote due Tuesday) HB 18, 25, 27, 33, 34, 35. REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

RE-REFEERED

INTRODUCED

is deputy, respectively.

HB 116 (Jonhson)—Provides for the xamination of minors before commit-

examination of minors before commit-tal to corrective institutions.

HB 117 (Dreyer, Morgan, Brady, Sen. Neuberger)—Sets up state rent con-trol, to be operative when federal con-trol ceases, which would allow an owner at least 6% on original invest-

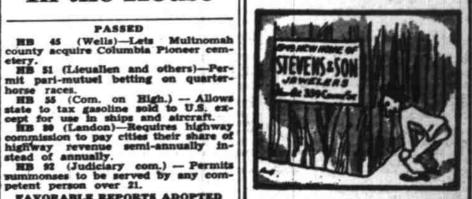
HB 118 (Morse)—Increases salaries

HB 105-112 inc.

45 (Wells)—Lets Multnoma acquire Columbia Pioneer cem

Diary of A Sidewalk Superintendent

January 1.



January 22

Held conference today. Now have several regular assistants at the New Stevens and Son Jewelry Store. One fellow worries me. Says he's handled jobs like this before. Claims he could fix up a place like this in a week. "Hang curtains" he says. "Don't bother with the frills . . . just cover up the rough spots!" Guess he doesn't realize what a thorough type fellow I am. Wonder if Sid Stevens does?

and left that is a major phenomenon of our dark times. In the eyes of a great many renchmen, de Gaulle repre-sents the only Joseph Alsop! hope for the strong and stable government which France now lacks. But in the eyes of an American observer, de Gaulle is chiefly interesting in relation to the somewhat jerrybuilt struc-

By Joseph Alsop

of a visitor from the moon,

Charles de Gaulle would appear

as only one

tion of politics

around the ex-

tremes of right

more symptom of the polariza-

PARIS, Jan. 21 - In the eyes

perialism which has been so laboriously put together in the last three years under the lead-ership of Washington. As an individual, de Gaulle is inevitably difficult for Americans to understand. He comes, after all, straight out of the seventeenth century. With his tall, hieratic figure, he looks as different as possible from a modern politician. His language, as the brilliant Janet Flanner has remarked, is the French of Bos-suet. And his conception of the role of France in Europe — even in the Europe over which the Kremlin hangs like a long, black

shadow, is not very different

ture of resistance to Soviet im-

The American difficulty with de Gaulle, so notably illustrated in his relations with Franklin Roosevelt, is increased by his almost mystical faith in his owndestiny, his compensating lack of respect for the human race in general, and his passionate, obstinate insistence upon being French. No one could be less a citizen of the world or more citizen of his own country. All his qualities were somehow summed up, in the early months after the French surrender, when he remarked to one of his startled and somewhat offended collaborators, "You know, I am making Free France from the urnt ends of matches.

Finally, although he thinks of history in endless vistas, the very intensity of his French feeling makes him a little provincial. With this provincialism must always have gone a tendency to be suspicious. And the idiotic treatment of de Gaulle in war time, primarily by the American policy makers, has increased this tendency to be suspicious to an

extraordinary degree. When Winston Churchill invited him to Britain just before D-Day, he at first refused the invitation on the ground that he had no guaranty that he would not be placed in confinement by British and Americans. In the same way, he has lately been accusing the unfortunate British, who after all take their German policy chiefly from us, of "following their traditional European policy of a balance of

power, and seeking to divide rance from Germany." No one can now predict which side will be victorious in the strange struggle that is now going on between the French center parties and the de Gaulle movement. But from the standpoint of American policy, the important fact about de Gaulle is not that he may win, or that his strongly marked character may make him difficult to deal with, or that the world and France owe him much for what he did during the war, or even that his victory now would probably create almost as many French internal problems as it

from the conception prevailing, in the epoch of Louis XIV. would solve. The important point about de Gaulle is, very simply, that when he speaks about foreign affairs, he is essentially expressing the instinctive view of the French man in the street. This is one of his greatest strengths. Thus whether or no he is to come to power — the betting at this moment is slightly against him what de Gaulle says is of the

atmost importance to us. What he says is chiefly about Germany, his main preoccupation. Stripped of all the verbiage, his solution of the German problem can be simply described. First, he would internationalize the Ruhr, thus sterilizing the basic asset of the German people. Second, he would create

DeGaulle Suspicious of West Allies what he calls a "Federative Germany," which means a Germany composed of petty states without any strong central power. Third, he would then set Germany free from control, except in the Ruhr, and he would in-corporate the "Federative Gerinto a new European

His speeches make it clear both that he is reluctant to indude Britain in this European Union, and that in any case he considers France should be the new union's dominant power. The role of the United States in this concept is apparently to provide the necessary financing. There are other features of special interest, but two main facts stick out most importantly.

First, de Gaulle trusts no other nation to safeguard the interests of France. And second. although theoretically persuasive, he is inherently impractical. For the German people will nev-er permanently submit to such a program as de Gaulle's, unless foreign bayonets are permanentpresent to make them submit. Yet de Gaulle is far from advocating the barbarism of a permanent colonial area in the middle of Europe. Indeed he even proposes the re-establishment of German armed forces as an element in the defense of this projected European Union.

If de Gaulle is impractical, yet represents the passionate convictions of the majority of Frenchmen, what then is the answer? The answer seems to lie in a fundamental fact. De Gaulle's impulse to reject most of what the western powers have done to date arises not from mere French chauvinism. It arises, rather from the previously noted absence of any real sense of security in France. Omnipresent fear not only obstructs economic recovery. It also prevents unemotional consideration of practical political settlements. There is only one cure - for the United States to restore Europe's sense of security by rebuilding the strength of the west at whatever cost. And this emphatically does not mean rearming Germany. It means first

"In the light of our present knowledge it is not possible to determine how fully such changes in climate are related to topographic changes, or to what ex-tent they are due to factors outour planet. There is evidence for believing that the amount of heat coming to us from the sun differs from age to age, and that major trends in climate may be caused by this variation in the solar constant. Imposed upon such trends are terrestrial Sens. William McAllister, Med- sis with the cost estimated at and foremost rearming the Unitchanges — the uplift of the Cas- ford, and Ben Musa, The Dalles, \$1,500 a year. The ways and means cade range, the warping of North and Reps. David Baum, LaGrande, America above or below sea and John Sell, The Dalles. (Copyright, 1949, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)