

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 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, business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon. Telephone 2-2441.

DeCicco Brawls with Josslin

The redoubtable Mike DeCicco who emerged the vanquished in a brawl with a woman and/or a brace of sailors at his Gearhart resort, is in no mood to take to the brush at the behest of W. L. Josslin, newly elected chairman of the state democratic committee. Mike, who so lately aspired to the post himself, but had to be content with the lesser honor of party treasurer, defies the chairman. This time, evidently he plans to stand up and fight.

The party regenerators, who backed Josslin for his win, had to hold their noses when Mike was elected treasurer. After the Gearhart affair, politely referred to as an "incident," the odor became too strong for them; hence the demand that DeCicco relinquish his party post in favor of some upstate war veteran. To that request—demand—battle-scarred Mike replied a firm negative.

"Now is the time," says Mike "for all good democrats to come to the aid of the party." The trouble seems to be that Mike has been doing too much partying with his cronies—and some of them are fearing they may suffer from the "guilt of association." Maybe Mike should wire the woman to come back. "All is forgiven;" but it seems too late for that. He should have one stalwart friend however in the high sheriff of Multnomah county, the other Mike (not to be confused with B. Mike). Now indeed is the time for Mike Elliott to come to the aid of his sponsor Mike DeCicco.

Our venture is that the skids are greased for the treasurer of the democratic state committee. The episode illustrates the capacity of Oregon democrats to row among themselves; but this time it looks as though purity will prevail and Mike be relegated to the ranks of the party roustabouts.

New Chance for Germany

A critic of Bismarck and the Hohenzollern monarchy once wrote that "in order to be strong, Germany has rejected the great modern compact of democracy."

Now, because a strong Germany is essential to the economic recovery of Western Europe, the Germans have been given an opportunity to join the freedom-loving nations of the world as a strong and democratic equal. The constitution just signed at Bonn marks a new milestone in Germany's progress from extreme decentralization in medieval times to the totalitarian regime of Hitler—a journey toward statism only once interrupted by the short-lived Weimar republic.

From the era of the Holy Roman Empire, the loose Italo-German political union in the 10th century, to the opening of the French revolution in 1848 Germany was a patchwork of independent states and free cities. Patriotic feelings for Germany as the common fatherland were not evident until Napoleon's imperialism interfered with the German princes. In 1815 these aristocrats formed a loose association called the German Confederation which left the country still politically divided.

Then Otto von Bismarck, Prussian Junker, began to preach his "blood and iron" theme; Germany must be united by force. He broke Austrian domination of the Confederation, annexed several small states and won the Franco-Prussian war to gain Alsace and Lorraine. In 1871 at Versailles, Wilhelm became Kaiser of the first German Reich.

The government, under Chancellor Bismarck, was "absolutism under constitutional forms." The constitution gave the monarch a veto over both legislative chambers, the Bundesrat and the Reichstag. Great material and economic expansion and some colonization marked the years between 1871 and 1914, and the rise of intense nationalist fervor was a natural result. The belief that Nordics (later, Aryans) were a superior race became accepted and Pan-Germanism, an effort to unite all Germanic peoples, grew.

During all these years respect for caste, au-

thority, strength and victory were drilled into the German people. Liberals, especially the Social-Democrats under Wilhelm II, were consistently out of favor and the idea of popular sovereignty was, of course, incompatible with the traditional Junker fascism. The liberal constitution of the Weimar republic established after World War I provided for initiative, referendum, recall, proportional representation and other machinery of democratic procedure but the political innocence of the citizenry, along with other factors, brought this experiment to ruin by 1923.

With the rise of Hitler to power, German totalitarianism was complete and the Führer's demand for loyalty to "blood and soil" brought forth the hysterical response that eventually ended in Germany's unconditional surrender.

Once more, now, the Germans have embarked on the difficult course to democratic government. And the good wishes of the western world go with them.

Band Makes Trip to Klamath Falls

E. Don Jessop, high school band director, called up to say that the band is off to take part in the state competition at Klamath Falls. The effort to raise funds to finance the trip was an unqualified success, said Jessop. A little more than the \$1500 needed was collected, and the excess will be kept in the band fund. Jessop and the band people were highly appreciative of community response to their appeal.

We had no doubt they would respond and give the band the financial support it needed. We are sure too it will make a good showing at KF.

Our county court strikes a pose: "Curfew shall not ring tonight," when they reject daylight saving time for the courthouse. Now what will the statehouse do? Workers would prefer this arrangement: go to work on standard time and quit on DST which is what the Canby Herald calls Playboym time.

William Green, head of AF of L has executed what may be called a strategic retreat. Seeing that repeal of the Taft-Hartley law is hopeless at present he steps back to the trenches which Speaker Rayburn prepared in the way of amendments to the Lesinski bill. He may find however, in view of the house coalition, that his retreat is too little and too late.

Frank Bartholomew of United Press says after an interview with General MacArthur that the latter plans to continue in Japan until a peace treaty is signed. He must count on living to "ripe old age."

A strike of uranium bearing ore is reported from southeast Oregon. It doesn't seem to be radioactive, so we wonder if it isn't like the famous "tin" strike in the Squaw Butte district west of Burns a few years ago, which proved phony—as did the "tin" discoveries around Grants Pass two decades ago.

Scientists have found that feeding coconut milk to carrots makes them grow to 80 times their original sizes in three weeks. We'd prefer to feed carrot juice to grow coconuts.

Americans consumed 15 billion aspirin tablets last year. That's one measure of the nervous tension they work under.

Scotland followed England in defeating many labor party candidates for municipal offices. The Scots must have just got their tax bills.

Look who's here—if it isn't Old Man Summer again, with warm ways and sunny days. He's welcome too.

The biggest item of export from Great Britain to the United States is Scotch whiskey. Their "poison" for our "meat."

Hats Go Off to The Heroes of Berlin Airlift

By Henry McLemore
NEW YORK — If all of us in the United States shared a common hat — one that covered us all — I feel that it would be very fitting if we lifted it today.



Lifted it to the men who created, flew and maintained the Berlin air lift. The impossible can't be done, otherwise there would be no use in having such a word as impossible. But the air lift men came close to making the word obsolete.

In short, they ran "impossible" to a photo finish. It didn't beat them much, boys, and that's for sure.

The Russian backbone is a tough thing. Stalingrad proved that. The air lift didn't break it, perhaps, but you can be mighty certain that it bent it.

I doubt if any of us who didn't fly "Operations Vittles" can ever appreciate what the American and British fliers did. There's a great deal of difference between sitting at home, talking about bravery and actually being out there being brave.

I never have been brave myself, but I have enough brain to know what the word means. Bravery is nothing more than the fear in a man beaten down by the pride in a man.

Lord, how many hours those fellows of the air lift must have sweated with the cold sweat of fear, yet they kept taking off, landing, unloading, taking off, reloading, and going again. And going, mind you, against the one thing that man, with all his smarts, has yet to make a dent in. I mean Nature. Fog. Ice. Wind. Lightning. Rain.

The men of the air lift feared the elements — feared them, in fact, much more than you or I, because they knew more about them, and more about what they could do to a fellow.

We must remember, too, when we lift our hat to the men of the air lift, that they didn't have the benefit of the glamour that goes with combat. They were dropping coal, not bombs. They didn't sail out into the wild blue yonder against a backdrop of the gaudiest drama of all—war. No, theirs was a job that was grubby—a plain, dirty job.

When this country was at war a soldier (and when I say "soldier" I mean anyone in the armed services) had the satisfaction of knowing that any hardships he was undergoing were being shared by millions of other men. The guy in the fox-hole in the Pacific, suffering from thirst and heat, had the human satisfaction of knowing that somewhere in France his counterpart was also in a fox-hole, undergoing misery from the cold.

But the men of the air lift didn't have this comfort. They were just a handful, risking their lives while their countrymen, not at war any more, were living normal lives.

As far as I know, our government hasn't done anything special for these men who, by a magnificent combination of courage, skill, and fortitude, broke the Russian blockade and kept countless Germans from dying of hunger and cold. If I'm right, and the government hasn't done anything, it should.

To start with, a distinctive air lift medal should be struck, and awarded to every man of them from the highest brass who worked it out to the lowliest private who shared a part. Then, to follow up the medal with something a soldier could get his teeth into, so to speak, every blessed one of them should be given a substantial vacation with full pay. They have earned it. I doubt if any taxpayer in the country would kick if some of his money went to the men who proved to all the world that there are more ways than one to skin a bear.

McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

ANOTHER HEADLESS ROOSTER CASE



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

welfare projects. Compulsory health insurance will not make the grade — too much opposition, too much cost. Some extension of social security coverage may be made, and payroll tax may be raised. That's about all for 1949.

6. CVA. Nothing doing this year.

7. Federal aid to education. Senate has passed this; house action uncertain. Still close fighting over federal aid. Fears of federal bossing of education, differences over aid to parochial schools, and compulsions of economy are involved.

8. Civil rights. Dead for the session unless it be an anti-poll tax bill.

9. Military aid to western Europe. The bipartisan policy will probably hold together to finance limited aid to Europe, though as the fog lifts at Berlin congress will be less willing to dig up cash money for foreign rearmament.

Add it up and Truman appears loser in this round, except on matters of foreign policy. The administration played its cards poorly. Senator Scott Lucas proved an ineffectual majority leader in the senate. The president's making Taft-Hartley repeal a test for patronage reacted against him. An appeal to the country against a congress controlled by his own party would be of doubtful effect. Even Roosevelt failed with his attempts at purging Truman's doctor. "I describe him at age 65 as an 'iron man.' In the past he has shown he has considerable rubber in his composition giving him ability to bounce back. He'll need both iron and rubber in his makeup, the way his term is starting.

William the Conqueror caused a great census to be made of England, called the Domesday Book, which enumerated all possessions down to the last pig, ox and cow.

Your Health

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

In years gone by we have heard much talk about the seven-year itch. This is a condition which produces a great deal of itching of the skin, and it was thought that seven years were required to get rid of it. Now it can be cleared up quickly with proper treatment and, therefore, it would appear that the expression, seven-year itch, should no longer be used. We know that this disorder is due to infestation of the skin with a tiny parasite. The disorder is known as scabies, and itching is the most outstanding symptom.

The parasite burrows or digs its way into the skin, and the female lays its eggs in these burrows. On careful examination, these burrows may be seen as little black lines on the skin. They are most easily noted in between the fingers.

Parasites are Carried. Of course, when scratching occurs, the parasites are carried to various other parts of the skin. The skin may become infected, so that patients with scabies often have boils and many scratch marks. Furthermore, the parasites get into the bedding and clothing, and the disorder may easily be transmitted from one person to another. It is often found that all members of a family are affected.

The standby treatment for this condition still seems to be sulphur ointment. One of the difficulties with this remedy, however, is that irritation of the skin sometimes results from its use. More recently a new preparation, known as gammexane, has been found quite helpful. This insecticide was developed in England during the war. It has been used to control chiggers, ticks, fleas, bedbugs, and lice.

Two Out of Three. When the gammexane was tested on 100 patients with scabies, all were cured after from one to three treatments. In fact, in two out of three of the patients there was no sign of activity of the condition after a single application. The gammexane is applied in the form of a cream. It is non-toxic, non-irritating, and has a faint but not unpleasant odor.

Scabies is not a difficult disorder to diagnose and, once the diagnosis has been made, it would appear that the use of the gammexane would be worth trying from the excellent results thus far obtained from it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
E. M.: My nineteen-year-old daughter has swelling of the hands. There is no pain. What could cause this condition?
Answer: This condition possibly is due to some allergy or sensitivity, or to a circulatory disorder. Your daughter is in need of a careful study by a physician to determine the exact cause of her difficulty.
(Copyright, 1949, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handsaker
HOLLYWOOD.—"The Stratton Story" is an enjoyable movie based on the career of a real-life baseball hero, Monty Stratton. Jimmy Stewart, as Stratton, is his old-time bashful self. Gene Allison, striving less hard than usual to be cute, is pleasing as his wife.

A baseball-expert friend of mine complains that "it's mainly a boy-meets-girl picture." Thinks it would have been better without any invention at all.

Stratton, a right-handed pitcher, had a bright future with the Chicago White Sox. In 1938 he won 15 games. A hunting accident wounded him; his leg had to be amputated.

Seemingly finished as a pitcher, he worked for a while as a White Sox coach. But in 1946 he made a hurling comeback in the East Texas league, winning 18 games on an artificial leg. Miss Allison, as Stratton's wife, helps him regain confidence and skill by catching a few practice tosses. The real Mrs. Stratton, I'm told, performed at this to the point of exhaustion.

A completely fictitious character is represented in the movie by Frank Morgan. This is a broken-down ex-major leaguer who takes Stratton in tow, helps knit events together, and gives Jimmy somebody to talk to.

Women generally have slightly heavier brains than men in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Women generally have slightly heavier brains than men in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Women generally have slightly heavier brains than men in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Women generally have slightly heavier brains than men in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Women generally have slightly heavier brains than men in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Women generally have slightly heavier brains than men in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Women generally have slightly heavier brains than men in proportion to the size of their bodies.

Make Interstate Your Farm Equipment Dealer

USED EQUIPMENT

- 1 Model "D" John Deere
- 1 Model A.O. John Deere
- 1 Model B.O. John Deere Crawler
- 1 10-20 McCormick Deering
- 1 Model B Cletrac with Winch
- 2 22 Caterpillars
- 1 10 Caterpillar
- 1 TD-9, International with Bucyrus-Erie Hydraulic Dozer

SEVERAL GOOD USED DISC HARROWS



3055 Silverton Rd. Ph. 2-4167

Stamps in The News

By Syd Kronish
Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson has saved the day for American philately.

He has received the assurances of Congressional leaders that a deluge of U.S. commemorative postage stamps will not be authorized by congress. The post office department will, as in the past, have the final word on what and how many commemoratives will be issued during 1949.



issued during 1949. Donaldson explained that if all the proposed bills for 1949 stamps were to become laws it would take four years to produce the issues.

The bicentennial anniversary of Alexandria, Va. will be honored with a new 6 cent air-mail stamp. It will be placed on first day sale at Alexandria on May 11.

A reproduction of the Alexandria seal forms the central design and a pair of outstretched wings appear from the rear of the seal. To the left of the seal is shown the Carlyle House, the home of John Carlyle, one of the founders of Alexandria. Gadsby's Tavern, which was frequently used as a meeting place by such famous people as George Washington and John Paul Jones, appears to the right of the seal. The names of these two buildings are inscribed below them on an ornamental ribbon. The dates 1749-1949 are prominent beneath the wing.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send as many as 10 self-addressed envelopes to the postmaster at Alexandria, Va., together with postal note or money order to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

"International Women's Day" is the theme of the latest set of 7 stamps issued by the Soviet Union. The values range from 20 kopecks to 1 rouble. Each stamp depicts Soviet women in various fields of endeavor from politics to sports. The 2 kopecks and the 40 kopecks have identical illustrations.

Etienne Francois Choiseul (1719-1785), fabulous statesman of the Mesdames Pompadour and DuBarry era, is pictured on a new French semi-postal. The 15 franc plus 5 cent adhesive actually commemorates Stamp Day. Choiseul, who directed French foreign and domestic policy from 1757 to 1770, was also the first superintendent-general of the French postal system. Beneath his portrait is depicted a horse-drawn mail carrier which was the swift means of dispatching mail in those days.

Romania has issued a new airmail set of three stamps, reports Leon Monosson.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

BETTER ENGLISH 114, Ed Pg
1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I shall be home tomorrow."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "adverse"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Raccoon, ragged, reddish.
4. What does the word "perimeter" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with imp that means "immature"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "I shall be at home tomorrow." 2. Accent first syllable not the second. 3. Reddish. 4. The whole outer boundary of a body or figure. "One side of the square lot measured fifty feet, its perimeter two hundred feet." 5. Impuberal.

Russian Eyes Still Focused on Ruhr

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
WASHINGTON, May 12 — A diplomatic report in London that France has proposed to give Russia voice in control of the Ruhr has been received in the United States with deep skepticism.

All sorts of possibilities are being mulled over in connection with the forthcoming negotiations looking toward a four-power settlement of the German problem. But none of the western allies would be expected to make such a proposal pending receipt of Russia's demands.

Although there are political gains to be sought by Russia in communized Germany, Moscow's real objective has always been the Ruhr. It is one of the world's five great industrial bases which are capable of supplying the sinews for wars of any size. The others are Russia herself, Japan, the United States and Britain. India may soon be another. Possession of the Ruhr emboldened Germany to defy the world twice.

The allies have no slightest intention of seeing her do it. If there were to be any four-power settlement, which seems very doubtful, Russia would have to have some sort of voice, of course. But not, as in the four-power council which fell short two years ago, a voice capable of derailing the allied program for western Germany.

is likely to get. Western diplomats have learned much in Russia's own hard school of intransigence and will be very wary about possible loopholes for unilateral interpretations of any agreements from now on.

There is room for allied counter-attack in this Ruhr question, too. Russia has frozen out British and American participation

in the enforcement of the peace treaties with Hitler's former satellites in eastern Europe. Whereas Russia has no investment in the Ruhr, Anglo-American interests had vast prewar investments in the oil and other industries of southeastern Europe from which they have been evicted. The west might at least get some ponies in return for any horse it trades to Russia.

Literary Guidepost

GOD'S THUMB DOWN, by Oscar DeLiso (Scribner's, \$3)
Misery, misfortune, poverty, hunger, disease, treachery, criminality, brutality, despair... It is with such things that this first novel is filled to overflowing. The town of Aceto in Southern Italy is the scene, and the characters are its hapless inhabitants: The girl deserted by her lover and thrown into the street by her father, the girl dying of tuberculosis, the mad farmer, the selfish black-marketeer, the callous other work, and thus flooding his farm and his home is too contrived; and except, also for some purple passages, this seems to me an unusually graphic novel about collapse, decay and rot. Until the very end, the accent of futility and despair is heard in every voice. Incident and scene crowd frantically on one another; if there is a touch of madness in the novelist's manner, it only reflects the madness in the menaced town. The reading is pretty strong medicine, but only strong medicine can save these wretched people.

fabulous America. Among those who stay, DeLiso's hero is Renato Fronte, a lawyer without a practice, living on his mother's toil, disapproving the Communists who have fled to the surrounding hills but not blaming them, clear-eyed about the fate of his town, his friends and himself but too dispirited by the omnipresent poverty and suffering to try to mend matters.

Except for an occasional character like U Bambino, whose habit of digging wells for lack of other work, and thus flooding his farm and his home is too contrived; and except, also for some purple passages, this seems to me an unusually graphic novel about collapse, decay and rot. Until the very end, the accent of futility and despair is heard in every voice. Incident and scene crowd frantically on one another; if there is a touch of madness in the novelist's manner, it only reflects the madness in the menaced town. The reading is pretty strong medicine, but only strong medicine can save these wretched people.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"In this world of tension our gift of relaxation should be recognized as a priceless asset..."

"In this world of tension our gift of relaxation should be recognized as a priceless asset..."