

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Objections to Arms Aid

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg whose support of the Atlantic pact gave it great leverage for the senate's approval, is critical of the arms program presented by President Truman close on the heels of his signing the pact. The veteran senator from Michigan said the president's proposal should be rewritten and curtailed to get favorable consideration at this session. He urged that an interim measure be considered while congress awaits a report from the defense council contemplated under one of the articles of the pact. Senator Taft likewise demanded that no appropriation for arms be made until the council set up in the treaty prepares its plan and makes its recommendations.

The president's program calls for spending \$7,450,000,000 to be divided as follows:

- Aid to North Atlantic treaty countries:
  - 1. Equipment, delivery expenses, technical and training assistance \$938,450,000
  - 2. Assistance to stimulate increased military production \$155,000,000
- Aid to other countries:
  - Equipment, delivery expense, technical and training assistance \$300,500,000
  - Emergency fund \$45,000,000
  - Administration \$10,976,000
  - Total \$1,450,000,000

"Other countries" to be given arms are Greece, Turkey, Korea, the Philippines, Iran. The two former have been on the receiving end for three years now, and for Greece the progress in cleaning out the communist guerrillas has been painfully slow.

It is important to note that the state department does not say that this is the full invoice to cover Europe's rearmament. It is generally admitted that this is only the first installment. Once the program is adopted fresh reasons will be advanced for its continuance. The administration does not make any offset in domestic expenditures for the military establishment which in the house bill would run to nearly \$16 billion. All this, and world rearmament too.

And again we are admonished that if we fail to furnish the guns we'll be "letting Europe down," and getting a bad name against ourselves again. To bolster the arms request President Truman again uses the threat of communist Russia, which is quite reminiscent of appeals of the kaiser and other rulers for more armaments in pre-WW I days, against putative enemies. Congress should look this arms demand squarely in the face. Maybe it's another bad dream.

## Shanghai Deteriorates

Fred Hampson, AP correspondent who is staying on in Shanghai, writes that that great city is on the skids economically. Shanghai grew up as a trading port, doing business with all nations, and operating many textile and other mills for the China trade. Now the nationalists have blockaded the port and the communists aren't disposed to do business with the foreigners—and they are the only ones who have the goods that formerly were shipped to Shanghai for sale or for manufacture.

For lack of raw cotton the mills in the Chinese city dropped production from 65 to 45 per cent of capacity. Only supplies in sight are native cotton not yet harvested.

Shanghai is a city of 6,000,000 people. It cannot subsist alone. With its shipping stagnant and industry slowing down the communists are wondering what they can do. They can't put the city "on relief."

Newspapers run by the reds have urged that two or three millions of the inhabitants be moved back into the interior. That is where the food

## U.S. Backs Armament, Disarmament

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

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—On the same day that President Truman was asking congress to approve the European military assistance program the American delegation at Lake Success was pressing its disarmament proposals in the U.N.

It all seemed a little confusing.

In the first place, everybody realizes that trying to put through an agreement in the conventional arms field before getting one on atomic bombs is trying to wag the dog by the tail. The president himself said as much only a few days ago. The immediate issue is a proposal before the conventional armaments commission for an arms census as a preliminary to seeking a limitations agreement. The general assembly asked the commission to do it, but Russia has refused to cooperate. Manu-facturing Soviet Ukrainian foreign minister, says it is nonsense to ask for information on shotguns and not on atomic bombs. The president said disarmament would remain in the realm of talk until an atomic agreement was reached. For once they seem to be agreed. And for once Russia seems to be in an entirely reasonable position, if you take the situation as it is, disregarding

the fact that she herself blocked atomic agreement.

The arms commission is expected to turn the matter over to the security council next week, where Russia is expected to veto it. Then, it is understood, the United States will press for an airing before the general assembly in September.

Why?

Some observers said yesterday that the United States and other anti-communist nations were pressing for the census under general assembly instructions, that they once considered it a possible point of agreement with Russia on a step which might lead to some general agreement. It did fall into U.N. routine and there was no obvious connection between it and the campaign for rearmament.

Others took it that Russia had started the disarmament talk three years ago, that everybody agreed it was a good thing, and that now Russia could be nailed to the mast for insincerity. This business of keeping the record straight has long been a part of American policy. The United States was represented as making an important concession in agreeing to lay its conventional armament open to public view if everyone else would do likewise. But Russia could hardly be

blamed for feeling that she was asked to reveal everything, while the United States held back on the one great weapon that everybody is interested in.

I am not saying that the United States is consciously trying to show that Russia is insincere about disarmament at a time when such a showing would have an influence on congressional consideration of rearmament. As I said, the disarmament discussion falls strictly within pre-arranged U.N. routine. I am thinking about the actual effect. And that U.N. issues do rise and fall in public attention according to the timing of interest shown by the great powers.

It is not that Russia is any more sincere about disarmament than anyone else. Nor that rearmament is not important. But that the United States needs to avoid the appearance as well as the fact of insincerity. That the coincidence of things which may be perfectly proper when kept separate can get you in trouble.

## Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "If this memorandum is correct, either you or I am going."
  2. What is the correct pronunciation of "reservoir"?
  3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Arsenal, arguement, arrogance.
  4. What does the word "futile" mean?
  5. What is a word beginning with am that means "friendly"?
- ANSWERS  
1. Say, "If these memoranda are correct, either you or I am going." 2. Pronounce rez-er-vvur, e as in er, accent first syllable. 3. Argument. 4. Useless. "It was a futile struggle." 5. Amicable.

## Mac Tears Over Terrain In Portugal

By Henry McLemore  
LISBON, PORTUGAL, July 26 (Special)—If you come to Lisbon and take a taxi be sure to look and see if the driver's name is Manuel Pimento.

If it is, don't waste a second. Jump out, run or hide; in fact, do anything but ride with Senator Pimento.

Lisbon taxi drivers have long enjoyed the reputation of being the wildest, the most daredevilish, in all the world. And I am sure that the little button that Manuel wears in his lapel is in recognition of his being the fastest and most reckless of them all.

We learned about Manuel by accident. Portuguese friends offered to take us for a ride to Sintra and a visit to the Pena Palace, in the mountains back of Lisbon. We were delighted to accept the invitation, because we had heard that the Pena Palace was one of the absolute "musts" for a visitor to Lisbon.

They picked us up in a taxi they had engaged for the afternoon, and Manuel Pimento was the owner and driver of the middle-aged Plymouth. Within 30 seconds after leaving the hotel Jean and I knew that we should never have come. By a process which I am sure they would like to know about in Detroit, Manuel started the car at 40 miles per hour, careened around the flower beds in front of the hotel on a wheel and a half, and headed for the mountains.

Manuel had absolutely no respect for curves, crossings, people, animals, or other motor vehicles. He put the accelerator to the floorboard, and kept it there. Scenery was just a blur, and we had to clutch one another to keep from being thrown to the floor.

Once out of Lisbon, our hazards increased. We began passing through villages whose narrow, winding streets afforded scarcely enough room for two cars to pass.

Our friends didn't seem to mind at all. They chatted and smoked and generally behaved as if they didn't know that they were headed for the last round-up. In fact, there was a glint in Joaquin's eyes when he yelled above the screeching of the tires on a particularly sharp turn, "This is VERY dangerous. This road wasn't built for cars at all, but only for small carriages."

When he got high up, going around hairpin turns, with a sheer drop of thousands of feet on the right-hand side of the road, which Manuel hugged, it was just too much for Jean. She asked one of our friends to ask Manuel to please, please slow down.

This was a mistake, because when the message was relayed to Senator Pimento he took both hands off the wheel, turned his head, and blurted a lot of Portuguese.

When it was translated to us, we learned that this was what he had said:

There was no need for us to worry or to be nervous, and no need for him to slow down, because he, Manuel Pimento, had a one-year-old baby boy at home, and he, Manuel Pimento, intended to live to bring him up.

I didn't say anything, but I am willing to bet that Junior Pimento will spend a great part of his life paying hospital bills for his old man.

All I can tell you about the Pena Palace is that I would like to spend the rest of my life there, not only because it is like a castle out of a fairy tale, but because while I was walking about it I was out of Manuel's car.

I remember nothing of the mad plunge down the mountain. I just shut my eyes and listened to my hair grow gray.

So remember the name—Manuel Pimento, McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

## "PINEAPPLE" BUSINESS



## Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers  
AMERICANS BETRAYED: POLITICS AND THE JAPANESE EVACUATION, by Morton Grodzins (University of Chicago Press; \$5)

The military decision to evacuate the 110,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in 1942, says this author, an assistant professor at the U. of Chicago, "was predicated on a racist philosophy, nurtured by regional pressures, and eventually justified by falsehood."

Investigating what the Civil Liberties Union called "the worst single wholesale violation of civil rights of American citizens in our history," he found deep-seated prejudice and irrelevant political and economic purposes combining with the patriotic spirit to establish "concentration camps" in which native-born Americans were confined against their will. It's a dark warning for the rest of us native-born, he declares.

He can discover no record whatsoever of Japanese-American sabotage at Pearl Harbor, and none on the mainland up to the time of evacuation; the FBI hunted and raided in vain for proof of subversive activities. The "military necessity" arguments used in behalf of evacuation were almost equally effective against Germans and Italians, he says, yet they were not ousted.

The book opens with a review of anti-Japanese sentiment in the West in pre-war decades. Some six weeks after Pearl Harbor, this sentiment became vocal again, was expressed by politicians, labor, growers, veterans, was organized. In Washington the Justice Department opposed evacuation, and claimed it couldn't manage the job anyway; expecting the Army couldn't either, it left the problem to the Army. To its surprise, the Army decided it could, and did. An uninformed Congress passed a law, which was signed by President Roosevelt without Cabinet discussion and approved by a Supreme

## Your Health

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

As a rule, warts are about as harmless as it is possible for a disorder to be. Except when located on the soles of the feet, they do not cause pain. If they were not so disfiguring, it is doubtful if many would seek medical aid in getting rid of them.

While a number of methods of treating warts have been suggested, none has proven satisfactory in all cases. One wart can be removed by the electric needle, but where a whole crop of these unsightly growths is present, as is often the case with children, this method is not satisfactory.

For this reason, there have been many attempts to get rid of warts by using preparations which can be given by mouth. These include magnesium sulfate, arsenic, and mercury preparations. Varying success has accompanied the attempts to treat warts through injections, into a muscle, of preparations of bismuth.

Recently, a number of patients with warts were treated by giving them a substance known as sodium bismuth triglycolamate by mouth. The preparation was given in tablet form after meals. The dose varied, depending upon the number of warts.

Of 14 patients treated, eight were completely cured, four showed improvement and, in two cases, there was no improvement. In two other instances, the treatment had to be stopped because the patients could not tolerate the drug. However, in one of these, the warts disappeared entirely two weeks after treatment was stopped and, in the other, there was a great deal of improvement at the time the drug was stopped.

It would seem that this form of treatment, of giving bismuth preparation by mouth, is excellent in some cases, and is worthy of a thorough trial, particularly in those cases where the patient has a large number of warts.

Warts may be located on the

hands, where they may be injured and result in bleeding. These warts should, of course, be eliminated as quickly as possible.

When warts are present, it is always a good plan to consult a skin specialist for treatment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

L.R.: What causes furring of the tongue?  
Answer: This condition may be due to wasting of the lining membrane of the tongue. It might be due to infection of the tongue. In many cases, there is no evidence of any abnormality found.

It would be well to have an examination made by a physician to determine the cause of the trouble in your case.  
(Copyright, 1949, King Features)

## Boy Wounded While Playing With Revolver

BEAVERTON, July 26 (AP)—Ten-year-old Dorman McGann was wounded in the face and back today when a .38 caliber revolver a playmate was holding discharged accidentally.

Washington County Deputy Sheriff S. A. Nossack reported the youngster was at the nearby home of Donald Lee White. The white boy was showing his friend the revolver and snapping the trigger, the deputy said.

The bullet was removed by Dr. Herbert Mason who said the boy probably will recover.

## Arnold Asks Trust Laws Cover Unions

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP)—Thurman Arnold, former "New Deal" trust-buster, today urged congress to bring labor unions under the federal anti-trust laws.

"It is a very dangerous thing," he said, "to permit unions to monopolize the labor supply without any curbs whatsoever."

Arnold testified as a witness before the senate banking committee, which is investigating the coal industry and the tactics of John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers union.

## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

of trucks weighed. Stiffler's figures are for each year from 1944 to 1948. Taking the years at the two extremes one finds that the number of violations in 1944 was 4441 and in 1948 was 8681, although the total number of trucks weighed dropped from 187,471 to 166,584. The percentage of violations to number weighed dropped from 187,471 to 166,584. The percentage of violations to number weighed steadily increased, as follows: 1944, 2.37 per cent; 1945, 3.37 per cent; 1946, 4.75 per cent; 1947, 5.07 per cent; 1948, 5.21 per cent. Fines and court costs collected likewise mounted by steady steps from \$74,961 in 1944 to \$236,185 in 1948.

For 1948 the average weight of all legal loads weighed was 58,467 lbs., and the average weight of all illegal loads was 68,906. The indication of the latter figure is that the violations were not just marginal but really excessive.

The system seems to be efficient; but it has not succeeded in educating truckers to obey the law. The worst violators are log truckers. Many of them are independent operators who get paid on the quantity of logs they deliver at the pond or siding. So they are under the constant temptation to pile on all the logs they think they can haul and get by with. Sometimes they hide out in the woods all they think the weighmaster has closed up his scales. Stiffler could tell many tales of ruses pulled to violate the load law with impunity.

The consequence is not merely an infraction of the law but the progressive destruction of highways and structures. One overload may not do much damage. But let the pounding continue day after day and the surfacing is worn down and the base broken up. Bridges finally become unsafe.

At various times logging interests have sought changes in the law or modification of its enforcement. Some are honest in their intent. Others simply want to escape any penalties. Experience has demonstrated the necessity of load control, and these statistics prove the need for continued strict (or even stricter) enforcement.

## Loaded Truck Rams House

ASTORIA, July 26 (AP)—Uno Olson, 30, was killed today when his heavily loaded truck went out of control on a hill and crashed down the grade into a house.

The truck tore off a corner of the home of Dr. Frank Fowler, and came to a halt. Mrs. Fowler, upstairs at the time, said it "sounded like an explosion... I thought it was another earthquake."

The truck's brakes apparently failed.

The St. Joe river in Idaho is the highest navigable river in the world.

## FREE! HEARING CLINIC

Mr. L. C. Canary, well known hearing aid authority, assisted by Mrs. Ella Shepard will demonstrate several new discoveries of special interest to all with impaired hearing. Among items of interest are the new Phantomoid which eliminates the button in the ear, and the noise suppressor which effectively solves the problem of hearing in noisy places. Today BELTONE is fitting more difficult cases than ever before.

We carry batteries for ALL aids.

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"I say the Senator is unqualified to be chairman of this investigating committee... he's utterly lacking in showmanship..."

## Why the Hospital Drive?

Population of area served by Salem hospitals	100,000
Beds normally needed for such a population	350
Normal bed capacity of hospitals in Salem	145
Beds jammed into hospitals as of last night	176
Serious cases awaiting beds in hospitals	125
Who might need hospitalization suddenly	ANYONE
Present margin to care for emergencies	NONE

(Story on page one)

**Stevens & Son** STERLING IS SO EASY TO OWN

Here are three easy ways to have your own Sterling:

Buy a piece or a place setting at a time. Many school girls, brides and business girls start their sets with a single piece or place setting, adding place settings, half-dozen, serving pieces as they like.

Register your pattern so that gift-minded friends can help you out. Gifts of Sterling are always in good taste for birthdays, Christmas, anniversaries and other occasions, and if your pattern is recorded it is a matter of convenience for everyone concerned.

Use a convenient budget plan. Many girls and women want their silver at once. A small down payment, with the balance paid in easy installments, makes possible the immediate delivery of the pieces and place settings you need.

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