

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Here Again, the State Fair

Yes, the state fair is on, in all its glory — blue ribbon Jerseys, woolly Romneys, grunting Duroc Jerseys; and bedquills and angel food cakes and 4-H club dresses; and horse races; and the midway; and a big military display; and flowers; and hot dog stands. . . and people. Blessed with fair weather for the opening day, and big crowds the fair is off to a good start, with prospect of a very successful showing.

The state fair is a "must" for young and old. It is such an institution that for many the year's climax is when the state fair rolls round. It's the same thing year after year — only it isn't the same thing; there is always something new. The crowds are always different, and the exhibits are the freshest products of farm and home and workshop.

So don't fool yourself by saying you're not going to the fair because you've seen it all before. You haven't seen the 1949 fair. There has never been one just like it; there never will be one identical again; for each year's fair is a show in itself.

"Heigh-ho, be off to the fair."

A New Labor Party?

Organization of a new national labor party is a prospect before next Labor day, Columnist Marquis Childs writes. The imminent showdown in the current steel dispute may shake labor's belief in collective bargaining and up-and-coming leaders like Walter and Victor Reuther will argue that labor can't gain its ends without organized political action, he says.

Independent political party action was rejected by Samuel Gompers when he organized the American Federation of Labor in 1886. He believed in lobbying and held that "deliverable" blocs of voters were more powerful than a minority separatist party. Labor's gains in the past two decades would indicate that Gompers' prediction was accurate; the early 19th century labor parties stirred up more anti-labor feeling than recognition for labor's rights.

The first of a long line was the labor reform party of 1869, an outgrowth of the national labor union (1866-72). It advocated the protective tariff and paper currency; nominated a presidential candidate in 1872 and six years later merged with the greenback labor party which put up a losing fiat-money ticket in 1880.

Another party which grew out of one of the nation's earliest labor unions was the social democratic party established in 1874 by Marxists who had infiltrated into the secret order of the Knights of Labor. The left-wing socialist labor party replaced it in 1877 but today its dreams of class war and revolutions have been watered down by its dedication to constitutional means.

In 1886, two groups sprang up, the united labor party which was an independent movement supporting the single tax and public ownership of land, and the union labor party, a successor to the greenbacks. The latter group nominated a national ticket in 1884 with a platform for free silver coinage, paper currency, state ownership of transportation, woman suffrage, graduated income tax and arbitration (in-

stead of use of injunction and the militia) in labor disputes.

Members of the union labor party, ex-greenbacks and farmers combined to form the populist party in 1891, hoping to get an expansion of currency. This movement expired in 1908.

Right-wing members of the socialist labor party and social democrats joined in 1900 to form the socialist party under Eugene V. Debs, who ran for the White House five times — unsuccessfully. Advocating initiative, referendum and recall and public ownership of utilities and basic industries, this group is now under the capable, middle-of-the-road hands of Norman Thomas, perennial presidential candidate.

The radical industrial workers of the world (IWW) was organized in 1904 under William D. Haywood as a revolutionary party bent on using strikes and sabotage until the capitalists capitulated. The capitalists are still going strong!

And so is labor. But labor is still restive and an attempt to set up another third party, a labor party, is certainly possible. The probability is however that it will continue its effort to control the democratic party.

Truman Speeches Are 1950 Preliminary

In speeches at Pittsburgh and Des Moines President Truman yesterday rode a Roman race, with one foot on the labor vote and the other on the farm vote. He was attempting to repeat the feat of 1948 when he succeeded in staying aboard both horses through the election. Now he and his political advisers are trying to cement the alliance of farmers and workers for the 1950 elections.

The president was in 1948 mood. Instead of branding the 81st congress as the second or third worst, he praised it although it has made scant progress toward writing into law his fair deal program. The civil rights program is dead without a struggle. The repeal of the Taft-Hartley law failed, and now will be made an issue in 1950. The housing bill has been enacted, and a 75-cent minimum wage bill has passed both houses though its coverage was badly cut.

The campaign of 1950 will be a repeater of 1948, with the president insisting on his program of legislation which for the most part the congress of his own party has so far failed to adopt. Once again the reactionaries will get the whip and the fair deal will be proclaimed as the essence of Virtue.

Yugoslavia discounts talk about soviet troops massing at its frontiers. There may be some sabre-rattling along the borders but that is doubtful. Russia, which has passed a bid many times in postwar pressure game, when its hand really was strong, is not likely to initiate action now over Yugoslavia, painful as the situation there is. Other means of blotting out the offensive Tito will be employed first.

Another billion bushel wheat crop is forecast for next year. How can the government expect farmers to slacken wheat raising so long as they get a good price guarantee?

Labor Now in Politics with Both Feet

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 — If anyone wants to think about serious subjects on Labor Day, or the day after, a pretty good subject is labor's new politics before all is said and done.

Before long, American labor's political effectiveness will receive a pre-election test. As everyone knows the man the CIO, the AFL, the all-white brotherhoods and all the independent unions must want to beat is Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio. As fewer people realize, the man labor has chosen to defeat Taft is a likeable progressive farm leader and chief of the American cooperative movement, Murray D. Lincoln, who has been the biggest influence in the Ohio Farm Bureau federation for many years.

It has already been described in this space how the united political arms of the otherwise warring labor groups selected Lincoln as their candidate after carefully reviewing the whole field, and how they announced their choice to him in early July.

More recently, the labor strategists have also enlisted the aid of the administration in order to get Lincoln to run.

Democratic National Chairman William Boyle, who is wiser than some of his subordinates, promptly agreed to go along when asked to do so by Jack Kroll of the CIO, Joseph Keenan of the AFL, and C. T. Anderson of railway labor's political league. "Ohio is your baby," was the way Boyle put it. Kroll, Keenan and Anderson asked Boyle to get the help of President Truman, and by Boyle's request, the president telephoned Murray Lincoln and asked him to make the senatorial fight.

The president's telephone call

followed other, similarly inspired requests by administration leaders, like Secretary of Agriculture Brannan. And the storefront political test that will come in a few days will take the form of Murray Lincoln's final decision, to make the race against Taft, or to reject the opportunity that has been offered him.

Nothing could have been better planned, or more efficiently organized, than the campaign to make Lincoln a candidate. The fact that Lincoln still is hesitating hints at labor's chief political weakness. For Lincoln has been slow to throw his hat in the ring because he has not been sure of the support of the Ohio democratic organization. And the divergence between the democratic organizations and the political branches of the labor groups has been, and is, a main cause of trouble for the labor strategists.

On the other hand, it is already very clear that the democratic party needs the labor groups more than the labor groups need the democrats.

Such wise leaders as Jack Arvey in Chicago and Ed Flynn of New York have already acknowledged that the labor strategists are not surprising, since the republicans, with their Taft-Hartley act, have accomplished a miracle that Franklin Delano Roosevelt longed for in vain. The Taft-Hartley act has absolutely united the labor movement on the political level. It has also driven the labor movement to organize political parties for the first time in history, in a serious, professional manner.

The CIO-PAC under Jack Kroll, the AFL League for Political Education under Keenan, and the brotherhood's league under Anderson are not only closely and effectively allied with one another. They are also working with all the independent unions except John L. Lewis's mine workers. Furthermore, their work is real. It gets down to the county and the precinct level. As it continues, it will inevitably become the dominant factor in the northern industrial states. And the democratic party has got to carry the northern industrial states in order to win.

For good measure, the labor organizations are already invading the south, with the purpose of defeating anti-labor southern

democrats in the same way they hope to defeat Taft. This campaign is also being meticulously prepared; and Anderson of the brotherhoods has just returned from a survey of the southern scene with the report that there is "a very good chance" of beating a good many of the more extreme southern conservatives. In short, the labor groups are out to re-make the democratic party to suit themselves, while they simultaneously attack the more hostile wing of the republicans.

This is a major political process, of the first importance. It will not bear fruit overnight. Perhaps the efforts of the combined CIO, AFL, and railway brotherhoods may be frustrated in the 1950 election, just as it is possible that Lincoln may not make the Ohio race. But the importance of the process will not be greatly diminished by early failures. The labor effort in politics will now continue, no matter what reverses may be met with at first. And this is something for the sponsors of the Taft-Hartley act, who started the whole process, to consider carefully and perhaps a little ruefully.

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Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "He gave the book to you and I."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "acclimate"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Calisthenics, cal-somine, calorine.
4. What does the word "laconic" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ve that means "acting with great force; ardent"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "He gave the book to you and me."
2. Pronounce a-kil-mate, first as in at, i as in He, second as in sit, and accent second syllable, not the first.
3. Calisthenics. 4. Expressing much in few words; brief and pithy. "His sense was strong and his style laconic."—Webster. 5. Vehement.



Moon-Burns Hank's Find In Madrid

By Henry McLemore

MADRID, Sept. 5—Never in my life have I been to a world capital (and this makes my fist) where there is such a difference between 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 2 o'clock in the morning.

At one of the 2 o'clocks you could shoot a machine-gun down the principal thoroughfare, the Gran Via, and stand a good chance of not hitting a soul. At the other 2 o'clock you could shoot a bow and arrow down the Gran Via, or any of the narrow, winding streets and be almost certain to wing half a hundred men, women, children, dogs and cats.

The thing that amazes an American visitor is that it is at 2 in the morning when all the excitement goes on. It is then that the cafes are going full blast, the streets are packed with strollers, the parks alive with little children playing and dogs barking and cats meowing in Spanish.

Three-quarters of the stores are open and filled with customers who see nothing strange in going in and having a baby fitted for a pair of shoes not long before the sun comes up.

The owl is a great stayer-upper, but he can't beat the Spaniard. This is a perfect country for anyone suffering from insomnia; he'll have company all night long.

We flew into Madrid from Lisbon arriving about 1:30 in the morning. As we drove in from the airport, we were under the impression that either another civil war had broken out or that some great fiesta was being celebrated. The town was as wide awake and bustling as Times Square is at 8 in the evening.

We asked the hotel concierge what was going on — that didn't we in America close our place of business and sleep most of the afternoon so that we could stay up at night when it was gay and one wasn't bothered by the sun?

After a few days we settled down to Madrid's routine. We had to, because there is no choice. There is no such thing as having breakfast before 10 o'clock. The restaurants just don't open, and 11 is a better time than 10, being as the waiters are more awake by then. Most people here have lunch between 3 and 4 in the afternoon. No one ever thinks of starting a cocktail party before 9:30, and the proper hour for dinner is roughly around midnight.

On our second night here we ran into two American friends, Dorothy and Dick Kollmar, also new arrivals to Madrid. All four of us were starving to death, and at 11 o'clock tore into the dining room. It had just opened, and we were the only diners. The waiters and the captain looked at us as if we were out of our minds for jumping the gun, so to speak. You seldom see a sun-burned Spaniard, but you see plenty of moon-burned ones. The only reason that the people of Madrid go home and to bed at 4 in the morning is that the severe drought, the worst in 100 years, has forced a rationing of electricity and all lights go off at that time. (Distributed by McNaught Syndicate Inc.)

Your Health

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

Parents sometimes are upset by the discovery that their child is left-handed. This is useless worry because, other things being equal, the left-handed child will get along as well as his right-handed playmates. Since, however, this is a right-handed world, he may suffer a little inconvenience as he grows older.

For this reason, some doctors suggest that all children should be taught to use the right hand for writing when first entering school. However, if the child objects or shows signs of nervous strain, one of which may be stuttering, efforts to have him use his right hand should be stopped.

Two factors influence handedness; environment and heredity. In other words, left-handedness may run in families.

The effect of the surroundings on left-handedness is shown by the fact that today more than nine out of ten adults use the right hand, yet in early civilization, half of all weapons were made for left-handed persons. Furthermore, two out of ten kindergarten children prefer the left hand. In other words, the fact that equipment, tools and instruments are made for right-handed persons causes the great majority of individuals to use their right hand for work and other procedures.

The fact that left-handedness persists may be due to a number of things, such as temporary disablement of the right hand or the child's imitation of a left-handed sister or brother or parent. The child may have a negative attitude, that is, he always says "no" to his parent's efforts to teach him to use his right hand. Faulty training may be a factor. For example, the parents may misinterpret the use of both hands by the child as preference for the left hand, or the parents may always hand an object to the child's left hand.

Disturbances in the speech, such as stuttering, and trouble in reading, are not likely to develop in a child who is strongly left-handed. They are more like-

ly to occur in a person who is ambidextrous, that is, a person who uses both hands equally well.

Changing the writing habits of an older child from right-to-left-handedness may, in rare instances, be of help, if he is strongly left-handed in his other activities and has trouble in speaking and writing.

It is suggested that the left-handed writer should be taught in the beginning to use the paper slanted downward to the right and to use a slightly backward slant to his writing.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

J. D.: What causes pyorrhea?

Answer: The cause of pyorrhea has not been determined. The best treatment is frequent brushing and massaging of the gums with an astringent or mouth wash. Surgical treatment is often helpful. The dentist should be consulted concerning the best treatment in your case. (Copyright, 1949, King Features)

Tuna in a school usually are of uniform size, varying not more than five pounds one from the other.

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD — Every night but Monday, in a little theatre whose spectators occupy street-car seats, several hunks of moulded plastic wood come to remarkable life. Musicians play, and South Sea Island girls, fringed-puppets all of them, weighing three pounds on an average and standing 18 inches high. Black silk or nylon lines support them and control their lifelike movements.

After an hour of this entertainment, the spectators get up and shift the backs of their seats forward, like a streetcar motor-man at the end of the line. The customers face the other way now—hence the name, the Turnabout Theatre—and those who were in back are now in front. They face another stage, where Elsa Lancaster and others put on a sprightly hour of live performance.

Like Ken Murray's "Black-

Labor Should Not Ask for More, But Hold Tight, Says Sen. Morse

Labor should try to hold the place it has and not be asking for increases at the moment, in the opinion of U. S. Sen. Wayne L. Morse, who has been having fun Monday mixing politics and horses in this, his 27th year of showing at Oregon's state fair.

His statement was in answer to the question as to what he thought of the request for a fourth round of wage increases.

"Labor should recognize its most important economic problem at this time is to hold the economic gains it has made and therefore I am of the opinion that it is better to permit a leveling off of prices now than to increase inflation at this time with any across-the-board-nation wage increase pattern being adopted. Purchasing power of all of us is determined to a large extent by what the individual dollar will buy and if the dollar will not buy very much a further increase in wages will only cheapen the dollar."

"I recognize that there are some low wage industries in which adjustments can be justified," he continued, "but I believe taking the country as a whole, it is better to permit a leveling off of prices now than to increase inflation at this time with any across-the-board-nation wage increase pattern being adopted. Purchasing power of all of us is determined to a large extent by what the individual dollar will buy and if the dollar will not buy very much a further increase in wages will only cheapen the dollar."

"We all know that when a depression threatens, people will look to the government, and rightly so, to take whatever steps necessary to check it. As free men and women, we should recognize before it is too late that whenever the government has to step in and exercise broad controls over economy, we lose a certain degree of our economic freedom. I believe the capitalistic system is capable of preventing a depression if businessmen, workers and farmers and other producers of wealth will put public interest above group interest."

Many people are buying beyond their means, Senator Morse said, adding that "I think there is danger many merchants may find that much of the goods have been sold on credit to people who will not have the ability to pay for them. Especially if any further increase is made in the inflationary spiral. It is my opinion that businessmen, farmers and workers have a common interest in checking further increase in prices including wages. This means exercise of restraint by all groups in making demands that will create a more serious inflationary problem than we have now."

Developments Aid Defense

The senator said there are still a few eastern senators who do not realize that the great multiple purpose dams in the west are planned on a self-liquidating basis and will return to the United States treasury many times their original cost.

Development of the electric power resources of the streams in the country provides one of its most effective defense weapons, Morse said.

"I think Russia recognizes this because this development is so closely linked to the rapid progress of our atomic energy program."

Senator Morse left Washington by plane last Tuesday and will return there on the night of September 12.

Tuna in a school usually are of uniform size, varying not more than five pounds one from the other.

Neighbors Help Dallas Victims Of House Fire

DALLAS, Sept. 5 — (Special) — The future was looking a little brighter today for the George Chaney and Joel Miller families.

Contributions were coming in from fellow workers, neighbors and various organizations to aid the families who were left homeless by fire that destroyed their residence early Saturday morning. Clothing, groceries, money and housing have been donated.

Condition of the five persons hospitalized by burns and injuries was reported considerably better Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, severely burned while rescuing their two children from the burning home, have improved steadily but will be confined several more days. Both of their children, Linda, 7 months, and John, 20 months also were burned but will be released Wednesday.

George Chaney, sr., father of Mrs. Miller also was hospitalized with a broken ankle.

The first organization to render assistance to the homeless families was the Associated Women's club of the Pioneer district, head by Mrs. Frank Dornhecker. The Dallas Apostolic Faith church, the Polk county public welfare commission and the Red Cross also have given aid.

Contributions from Miller's fellow employees at an F. B. Miller Construction company of Salem project in Dallas were donated to the growing aid fund. Many individual contributions have been reported, including a check from a bean-picking employer to cover loss of bean tickets in the fire.

Mrs. Chaney and her five children have been housed in an empty residence on route 2 owned by R. E. Smith, a neighbor.

Family Keeps Vigil to Halt Mystery Fires

The Keith Remington family was maintaining a 24-hour vigil at their residence south of Salem Monday to prevent another outbreak in the series of six mystery fires that began Friday and continued through Sunday.

No new fires were reported to state police or the Marion county sheriff's office Mr. and Mrs. Remington, their eight children, and Mrs. Remington's mother alternated in keeping watch, they reported.

Latest fire was reported Sunday afternoon. It burned about one-fourth acre of grass on a hill 100 yards behind the house. It was controlled by neighbors.

Other fires, the first of which started at noon Friday, have damaged the house, chicken house and orchard.

State police and sheriff's deputies still were investigating the blazes Monday and will continue the study today.

The sheriff's office reported a distinctive feature of the fires has been that only one was set at night. The others broke out at times during the day when any person setting them would most likely be seen by one of the family.

Gambler Probe Goal of City

OMAK, Wash., Sept. 5 — (AP) — demand for a grand jury investigation of gambling here may come out of a "good government rally" Tuesday night, sponsors of the meeting said today.

On the other side of the fence were those who said a fight would be made at the meeting against a grand jury call.

Vaccine Co-Finder Dies in Montana

HAMILTON, Mont., Sept. 5 — (AP) — Dr. Ralph R. Parker, co-discoverer of a vaccine for Rocky Mountain spotted fever, died Sunday of a heart attack. He was 61.

Parker, director of the national institute of health's Rocky Mountain laboratory, had been ill only a few hours.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



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