

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Freight Increases Burden West

As these freight raises have come along, most of them made percentage-wise, western states have protested because of the great burden put on their producers to get their goods hauled to market. A five per cent increase doesn't amount to much when the freight haul is only a few hundred dollars, but when it runs into thousands it hits with a jolt. The big market for many western products is in the east and mid-west. This includes lumber, copper, lead, fresh fruits and vegetables.

The Western Growers association representing 90 per cent of the growers and shippers of Arizona and California figures that freight costs are now the chief items in growing and getting produce to market. Its freight bill this year will be \$78,000,000 besides the extra for icing, etc. So the increases really pinch.

The same thing applies to other shippers of fruits like northwest apples and vegetables. And where they compete with producing districts with a much shorter haul, the competition may be too stiff for them to meet.

What we shall probably see is a slow erosion of freight rates to meet truck competition and to maintain the volume of freight from the west. Either way the pinch falls on the railroads, too, with their present costs.

Keep Bomber Order in Seattle

We of the northwest do not appreciate the apparent effort of the secretary for air to have Boeing's move the building of bomber planes to Wichita. The excuse given is that Seattle is on the periphery and so exposed to possible enemy attack. So it is, but with the speed of aeronautical progress central Kansas may be in a battle zone, too, within a few years.

The northwest will have to be defended. Surely the government isn't going to let Bremerton navy yard, the Hanford atomic bomb works, Grand Coulee and Bonneville and other power dams go inadequately defended. Boeings comes within this circle and would have the same security.

It is proper to disperse war plants over the country, but hardly fair to rob Seattle, which has been the Boeing home for years, of the business which goes with heavy government purchase of bombers. Seattle Boeing did pioneer work on big bombers, losing lots of money in the preliminary stages. It should not be made to suffer by this shift of patronage.

Watch Out for School Buses

The law was passed last spring and carried an emergency clause so it went into effect immediately. Yet as schools are reopening it is important to call the law again to public attention. The law requires three things of motorists:

1. The driver of a motor vehicle on a highway with not more than two lanes, when meeting a school bus that has stopped to discharge or take on passengers, "shall completely stop" his vehicle before reaching the front of the bus and shall not resume motion so long as school children are leaving the bus or crossing the highway.
 2. The same prohibition applies to the driver of a motor vehicle on highways of not more than two lanes, on overtaking a school bus. He must stop his car before reaching the rear of the bus and wait until the crossing is clear.
 3. On multiple lane highways the prohibition applies to drivers overtaking a school bus which has stopped to take on or discharge children.
- As you drive, get the habit of watching for

school buses and be ready to bring your vehicle to a stop if the school bus stops. The buses are painted yellow, have signs on the rear, and will be equipped with semaphore signals marked "Stop." When you see that, stop.

Annexation Vote Recommended

Before the city council is a petition from residents of a small district adjacent to the city on the southeast asking for an election for its annexation to the city. The first time the matter was voted on the vote was negative, so the boundary lines were reduced and the proposition voted on again. That time it lost by just a few votes, though it was later discovered that some had voted who were not eligible to vote; and that had the vote been properly restricted it would have carried.

In view of the circumstances it seems only fair for the council to authorize a new vote. By taking action Monday night the question can be put on the ballot for the October election, so there would be no cost to speak of to get this expression of present attitude.

We understand that most of the objection to annexation comes from a tavern-owner who fears the tighter restriction of the city ordinances on pinball machines. However, annexation should accelerate settlement of the area and provide a larger population for business operating there. At any rate, the proper petition having been filed, the vote should be ordered for the coming election.

No "Jury Trial" for Mental Cases

Some group of misguided persons in Portland has been agitating for a change in the law which would require a jury trial before a person could be committed to the state hospital for the mentally ill. Such a change would be dangerous in the extreme. When a person has some physical ailment you call a physician to diagnose his case and recommend treatment. The ones best competent to judge in cases where mental affliction is suspected are those with professional training—not the lay persons who would compose a jury. The state hospital is not a prison; one mentally ill is not a criminal unless he has committed some crime. It is, as the name implies, a hospital for treatment and for care. Oregon has now good laws covering commitments and admissions to the state hospital. They should not be changed.

Senator O'Mahoney reports that 34 states estimate their needs for highway construction at \$20,000,000. That is undoubtedly a modest sum. The war suspended other than essential work but the volume of war traffic ground hard on the highways. With the number of motor vehicles increasing, highway departments are hard pressed to catch up on arrears of repairs and construction and build new roads to match traffic growth.

Something inside must have snapped in the case of Howard Unruh, the Camden ex-GI who ran amok and killed 12 persons in his own neighborhood, and injured four others. Described as a Bible-reading individual, he set out on an independent and unexplainable shooting orgy. He is much to be pitied, though pity for him will not assuage the grief of relatives of those he wantonly shot down.

Credit Shirley May France with a gallant try in her attempt to swim the English channel. Cold water, adverse tides defeated her, but her courage didn't fail.

British Crisis Involves Far East Fate

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Economic complexities being what they are, it is very difficult to bring to life the crisis of British power which will occupy Snyder and Acheson, Bevin and Cripps in Washington this week. In deed, there is only one simple way to state the kind of problem that is involved. If the British crisis is not overcome, the process that left us expensively responsible for Greece and Turkey may shortly be repeated on an infinitely greater scale.



Joseph Alsop

In brief, as everyone has been quite often and rather peevishly told, the drain on Britain's dollars is not in Britain alone. One of the most serious deficit areas is in the Far East. Before the war, India, Burma and Malaya used to earn a good many hundreds of millions of dollars a year for the London Exchange, selling their raw materials to us, and buying British manufactured goods with our money. Now, however, all this is over.

down her last-ditch financial reserves for these three countries. Why, you may ask, the answer is, in part that Britain lives by banking, and that, as members of the sterling area, Burma, Malaya and India are customers of the bank. But in American eyes, the more important part of the answer is political. A communist guerrilla movement in Malaya is requiring the attention of nearly 100,000 British and native troops. In Burma, the weak new government is menaced by two armed communist rebellions and the tribal uprising of the Karens. And in India, the communist party, although still small, is rapidly making hay while the sun of disorder shines.

In other words, Britain is forced to pay out dollars to Burma, Malaya and India, or face the prospect of this vast, strategically crucial area being plunged, first in total chaos, and later into communism. But suppose Britain's dollars run out. Then we shall have to take over Britain's responsibilities in India, Burma and Malaya, as we did in Greece and Turkey, or we must expect to see the completion of the job in Asia that our own folly in China has so well begun. Nor can we complacently say to ourselves, "Oh well, what does it matter if a few former British colonies go down the drain."

While Burma, India and Malaya are going, Japan and the Philippines will be going, too. We shall be losing all the prizes of our bitter Pacific fighting. And we shall be confronted with a new factor in the balance of power—the raw material wealth of Asia, married to the industry of Japan and India, and controlled by the Kremlin. Such a convulsive change in the world power balance will inevitably produce a world situation worse than that after Munich.

Burma is in chaos and can no longer send rice to India. India is economically disrupted, can export less of her own raw materials, and must buy American grain to replace Burman rice. Even Malaya, which continues to earn dollars for Britain by exports of rubber and tin, has been hard hit by the drop in commodity prices. In consequence, the net dollar deficit for the whole area of Burma, Malaya and India is upwards of \$200,000,000 annually. This is the rate at which Britain is drawing

American experts' studies of this Far Eastern problem, which is only one aspect of the much vaster problem that Secretaries Snyder and Acheson, Foreign Minister Bevin and Chancellor of the Exchequer Cripps must somehow solve. The question remains, what is to be done about it?

As these words are written, the British proposals are not known. Bold ideas are current in London, but the indications from London suggest that the British leaders will not be bold. Most likely they will merely try to cut their Far Eastern deficit, by asking for an American guarantee to purchase Indian, Malayan and Burman raw materials at fixed prices in fixed amounts for a stated period. Equally, bold ideas are current in Washington, as has been recorded in this space: yet the political paralysis of the administration is now so pervasive that the Americans may also be expected to avoid fundamental solutions. Stop-gaps, tie-overs, and "committees-to-study" are the watchwords of the day.

None the less, over the long term, stop-gaps will not serve. As in the world, so in the Far East, boldness is the only way out. Anyone who visits Asia, as one of these reporters has recently done, can see that American wealth and energy must be united with British experience and established influence, in order to produce a firm Asiatic solution. Only an Anglo-American political-economic-strategic organization wielding the largest powers, and disposing of very great resources, can halt the march of communism in Asia today. The creation of such an organization is already in the minds of some of the more far-sighted and vigorous American policy-makers.

One must hope that when the danger of timidity has been graphically proven, these men will have their innings, and that it will not be too late. (Copyright, 1949, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)



Bullfighter in Baggy Pants Steals Glory

By Henry McLemore
MADRID, Sept. 7—(Special) Yankee Stadium is packed from turf to turret. Joe DiMaggio is at bat.



The bases are loaded. The count is two and three. Just as Joe gets ready to swing at the pitcher a shirt-sleeved fan jumps from the stands, grabs the bat from Joe, shoves him aside, takes a swing, and knocks the ball into the upper stands for a home run.

The umpires and police grab the volunteer slinger and hustle him toward an exit. But thousands in the crowd, thrilled by the unrehearsed performance, rush from their seats, overwhelm the cops, and take their new hero off in triumph. This never has happened at Yankee Stadium, and never will, but last Sunday in the Madrid bull ring, the most famous in the world, I saw the Spanish equivalent of such an occurrence.

A celebrated matador was awaiting his turn to appear. A magnificent black bull was released and charged into the ring. At this instant a sawed-off little fellow who couldn't have been more than five feet 2, and wearing dirty, baggy pants and a faded, torn shirt, leaped the barrier into the ring. As he leaped he grabbed the matador's sword and advanced toward the bull, waving a piece of red cloth.

The crowd set up a roar of approval. It knew that it was seeing an exhibition of courage of the rawest sort. The bull had not been "tamed" in the fifteen minutes of harassing abuse it always gets before a matador goes into fight and kill.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty
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him. He was fresh, strong and mad.
The "matador" had learned all he knew about cape and foot-work from watching bullfights since he was five or six, and perhaps a little work with young bulls in a pasture.

But — so explained a Spanish friend who was with me — the youngster was a born matador. Within a minute or two he had the huge crowd roaring and stamping with approval. He did everything, and did it magnificently well. He lacked the splendor of the matador, but that was about all.
In less than the time a matador is supposed to have a fine bull ready for the kill, the would-be Belmont had him ready for the finish. And all by his lonesome.

It was then that he was halted. Attendants and cops closed in on him and the crowd, sensing that he would wind up in jail, decided to see that he didn't. Hundreds of them went to his rescue, and when last seen he was being triumphantly escorted away.

Then the scheduled show went on. But not peacefully. The matador whose place the volunteer had taken, was given a thorough going-over by the crowd when he failed to perform with the daring and dash shown by the boy in the baggy pants and the old shirt.

My Spanish friend told me that because of the fine showing he had made, the youngster would not be forgotten, and that money would be raised to see that he had a chance for proper training.
"A few years from now," my friend said, "that poor youngster may be the most popular man in Spain, and worth a million dollars."
(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate Inc.)

Capistrano, an All-America Rose Selection for 1950, was named after the famous California Mission founded in 1776 and celebrated in song and story for its swallows. The birds leave the mission on the same date each fall to fly south and return to the mission the same date each spring.

Your Health

It seems hard to believe, but it is true nevertheless that cancer of the lip, which is one of the most common forms of skin cancer, is definitely a man's disease. It is possible, of course, for women to develop this type of cancer, but it happens so rarely that out of every hundred patients with this disease 99 will be men.
At the start, cancer of the lip resembles an ordinary pimple, which soon breaks down to form an ulcer or sore, and here is where the condition is too often neglected. But the doctor can usually make a correct diagnosis by appearance only, and it must always be remembered that either tuberculosis or syphilis can cause sores very like those produced by cancer of the lip.

Here is a good plan to follow. Whenever a sore on the lip — particularly on the lower lip — fails to heal in three or four weeks, cancer should be suspected and a bit of tissue removed for examination under the microscope. In this way, a definite diagnosis can be made before the cancer spreads, as it will if left untreated until it invades the entire lip.

There are a number of disorders of the lips which lead to the development of cancer. These include thickened patches called leukoplakia, overgrowth of the skin called keratosis, and recurrent cracking at the corners of the mouth. Any such disorders should be treated by a skin specialist to prevent the development of a cancer. The exact treatment will depend upon which of these conditions is present.
The exact treatment to be employed for lip cancer depends upon the type and extent of the

By Gene Handsaker
HOLLYWOOD—K now any guy who's seven feet tall with the face of a saint? Hollywood's paging such a character. The movie is based on the book which, a studio researcher claims, has sold more copies than any other except the Bible.
It's "Quo Vadis," written in 1896 by Polish novelist, Henryk Sienkiewicz. For 25 years after that, the studio scholar reports, the book topped best-seller lists. Total sales are somewhere in the millions. This will be its fourth screen treatment, but the first by a Hollywood studio. It will be shot entirely in Italy—the first color film made there. Starred will be Gregory Peck, as a Roman soldier hero, and Elizabeth Taylor, a slave girl through whose love he becomes a Christian.

About that saintly giant. In the story which takes place about 60 A.D., Nero burns Rome. The people demand a scapegoat. Nero blames the Christians and has them tossed to the lions. He has Lydia (that's Miss Taylor) tied to the back of a bull. If her bodyguard can best the bull in a hand-to-horns tussle, Nero will spare her. The bodyguard, Ursus, is the 7-footer. Studio emissaries are seeking him in the Italian Alps where, the informant hears, "they grow 'em big."
"Quo Vadis" means "whither goest thou?" Previous films used it with a question mark, but M-G-M is dropping this with the explanation that there is no question mark in Latin. The first movie, made in 1921 in Paris, ran 20 minutes. The second (1912, Italy) was nine reels — the longest film up to then. This was shown for 22 weeks, at \$1 admission, at New York City's Astor Theater—the first movie ever exhibited in a U.S. legitimate theater. A 1924 version, also made in Italy, starred Germany's Emil Jennings. It was a financial flop. A lion was reported to have consumed one of the extras during production, considerably spoiling the other actors' enthusiasm for the whole project.
The present \$3,000,000 undertaking is a whopper. Several

hundred thousand dollars' worth of electrical equipment is being shipped over. (The Nazis stripped the Mussolini-built Cinecittà studios of even the air-conditioning.) Eight thousand still-picture negatives and 8,500 flash-bulbs are smaller items on the bill of lading.
More than 5,000 extras will perform. This is the most, the researcher says triumphantly, since "Ben Hur" 25 years ago. In Rome the Circus Maximus, the arena where Nero had his Christian-feeding fop, will be reproduced. Three thousand wigs will be made there. "Also all the costumes," says the informant, "which Italian women make in their homes between stands at the spaghetti pot." Fifty lions and several bulls are being rounded up. Several property-department chariots are being shipped over. Whither goes Hollywood? Back in the direction of the colossus.

Better English

By D. C. Williams
1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Jane is littler than her sister."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "jasmine"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Allusive, allegiance-alimighty.
4. What does the word "innova-tion" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "so" that means "seriousness"?
ANSWERS
1. Say, "is smaller." 2. Pronounce the a as in, at, as in mint. 3. Alimighty. 4. A change or novelty, especially in customs, manners, or rites. "They were opposed to innovation." 5. Solemnity.

Patterson Asks Federal Union

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 7—(AP)—A "genuine political and economic union" of the United States and Canada with western Europe was held out by Robert P. Patterson Tuesday as an assurance of peace "for the foreseeable future."
Patterson, former secretary of war and now a New York lawyer, made the point in a speech to the American Bar association, in convention here.
He said: "The time is not far off, I hope, when the people of the United States and Canada will form a genuine political and economic union with the free people of western Europe."

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Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers
A LITTLE TREASURY OF AMERICAN PROSE: THE MAJOR WRITERS FROM COLONIAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY, edited with an introduction by George Mayberry (Scribner's, \$5)
The "Little Treasury" series, that has consisted previously of selections of poetry, assumes a markedly increased significance with this volume... which, factually, has some 950 pages, 60 photographs, perhaps 35,000 words from about 80 authors, and which incidentally, is handsomely bound and boxed.
The editorship is the sort of job that a man no doubt is eager to tackle, but that must break his heart every time he has to throw out one author, or cut another to the bare bone, or decide between a short but complete selection and a long but incomplete one. Yet few readers' hearts will skip a beat over these choices. The men that matter are here, and so are the women, though they number only six; and they are fairly, and often perfectly, represented.

They range from the fiery warnings of Jonathan Edwards to Wolfe's impassioned, stirring apostrophes from the wit of Mark Twain to the somber Henry James and his facile brother William, from the politics of Paine and Madison to the economics and sociology of Upton Sinclair and James T. Farrell. Mayberry is aware that writing for writing's sake is not the whole story, perhaps hardly half of it. If in the Revolutionary era there was little to pick from except the writings of political scientists, in later years a more academic editor would have been too timid to include sentences

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