

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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It Could Happen Twice?

Remember the story that had all Klamath Falls ears burning and the press wires doing the same—the truth-stranger-than-fiction gag about a hold-up man who walked off with the kitty from a back-room gambling joint under the pretext that he was an officer of the law?

Stop us, if you think you've heard this before, then, for here, so help us, is the Martinez, California, payoff. We quote verbatim from Herb Caen's (author of Baghdad by the Bay) column in the San Francisco Chronicle:

"Now I ask you, how many times do we have a story from Martinez? So here's one—about a bookie jerk, operating behind a smokeshop-saloon front. . . . Wednesday, a gent walks into the place, flashes a star at the bookie's son (not too bright, that son) and says: 'I'm a State agent. Put the dough in a box and come along. We're going to the District Attorney's office.' . . . 'Yessir, yessir,' said the bookie's boy, piling close to \$1000 into the box and coming along."

"At the courthouse, the agent took the dough, pointed to a bench and said to the kid: 'Wait there for me, I'm going in to see the D. A.' . . . Well, that was at 1:30 p.m. At 5 p.m., the bookie's kid was still sitting there, waiting for the State agent—who weren't no agent at all, but a pretty handy gent at disappearing out back doors. (And if the bookie's pop hasn't come along at that point, the kid would probably STILL be sitting there)."

Either the tricky fella who pulled that Klamath Falls caper is working the southern pastures now, or else some less original outlaw has done a fair impersonation!

Taft on Formosa

Senator Robert A. Taft is the latest to succumb to the idea of Chiang-ly-fying republican foreign policy. Senators Smith of New Jersey and Knowland of California came back from the orient and gave approval to American occupation of Formosa to prevent it from falling into the hands of the communists. Now Taft urges that the U. S. navy establish a base there for the same reason. We can hardly think of anything more stupid than that as a policy for the republican party. It ties the party to a "dead horse"—Chiang Kai-shek and his nationalist government; and helps to qualify the party for its own internment.

Public sentiment in America will not support any derring-do venture by our navy or army in the direction of Formosa, either with or without Chiang's invitation. People are tired of pouring money down the China rathole and regard it as utterly foolish to endorse political mortgages for Chiang Kai-shek. As a political risk he is hopelessly insolvent.

What shadow of right would the United States have to take a base on Formosa? If the island is now Chinese possession it is not Chiang's property to give away. Any such move would be provocative and give foundation to Russian cries of American imperialism. Generalissimo Chiang is said to put his faith in a third world war involving the United States and Russia in which American troops would restore him to power in China. Well, American troops liberated China from the Japs, our government turned over billions of dollars' worth of war materials to nationalist troops and furnished officers as training instructors. With all this aid Chiang couldn't hold his own country. Does Sen. Taft think we should risk this war and thus gratify Chiang's ambition?

We but compound our failures by trying to prop up Chiang on Taiwan. The sooner we get over the notion of a global Pax Americana the better off we shall be. Let China and Formosa alone.

Churchill Sees U.S. as Hope for Peace

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—At the beginning of each new year, it is customary for newspaper men to try to peer into the future.

In these days, however, the crystal ball is very cloudy, and the shapes to be dimly discerned therein are far from pleasing.

It may be permissible, then, to substitute a recollection of the past which has a good deal to say about the present, for the more usual sort of welcome to another year.

The scene was a country house in England, in the late spring of 1948. Lunch was over, and the early afternoon sun streamed through the high windows.

One of the few authentically great men in the world was talking, gesturing with a huge cigar to drive home his points.

The talk was an astonishing, glittering, bewildering stream, sometimes uproariously funny, sometimes acidly shrewd, sometimes deeply moving. Here was no effort to impress—the great man seemed hardly conscious of the others at the table. Here, rather, was the rich, instinctive outpouring of a vast vitality, a powerful intelligence, a personality superbly summing up not a few centuries of history.

At a certain moment, the great man took cognizance of the fact

that one in his audience was an American. "America," he said musically, and puffed at his cigar, as though searching for the best way to dispose of this large new subject. "America," he went on, "is like a great and powerful horse, pulling all the rest of the world up the hill to peace and prosperity." There was another pause. "America, a great and noble country."

At this point, the great man fixed his American guest with an inquiring eye, pointed his cigar as though to say, "Stand and deliver," and posed a question. "But sometimes I ask myself," he said, "and now I ask you, will America stay the course?"

At that time, the answer was not difficult, even to so intimidating a questioner. The Marshall plan was just getting underway. Already, American participation in the Atlantic pact and the military aid program was clearly foreshadowed. Despite the unvarying confusion of Washington, every one seemed to agree on this country's great role as the leader of the free world.

From this agreement along our policy makers flowed vigor, purpose and a sense of urgency. Yes, one could say with fair confidence, America would stay the course.

The great man accepted this answer, and went on to talk of the somber years of the thirties, when he was desperately attempting to rouse his own people to their peril. All those years, he said, speaking in a sort of embittered rumble, he had known war was coming. He "felt it in his bones." It was an unnecessary war, but there was no one to prevent it. Then, turning again to the present, he remarked on the new threat of a war to come.

"You know," he said, "I do not feel it in my bones today."

This remark was in some ways surprising. As he had been the first to recognize the menace of

Northwest Utilities on Block

Guy C. Myers, broker for utilities, is endeavoring to work up deals for the acquisition of Puget Sound Power & Light company, Pacific Power & Light company and Washington Water Power company for breakup and distribution among public ownership bodies, cities or PUDs. Myers converted Nebraska electric utilities to public ownership and has put over numerous similar deals, at good profit to himself, in Washington.

These deals have been pending a long time. Puget Sound, an independent company, is ready to sell. Its Seattle franchise expires in 1952 and PUDs have been gnawing at its outside properties. The other two companies are subsidiaries of American Power & Light company, a holding company that has been under "death sentence." Local executives of the companies have been working to make them independent and under private ownership. Control however rests with the holding company. Myers can make generous bids and it will occasion no surprise if President Allen of AP&L takes the offers.

There are no PUDs ready to take over the Oregon properties of Pacific Power & Light. Portland General Electric would like to acquire at least the Portland properties of PP&L, but that would require approval of the voters as well as of regulatory bodies. Then there is Portland Gas & Coke in the AP&L family which must be divested.

Those with prejudice against privately owned utilities will rejoice to see these companies extinguished. Yet it seems regrettable that these companies, rendering good service at low rates, should be forced out of business, thus diminishing opportunity for private enterprise in employment, in management and in investment.

India's Voice in Asia

The prediction was that Great Britain would be the first to recognize the new communist government of China, mainly because of her interest in Hong Kong, and that London would be followed closely by India, Canada, Australia and other members of the commonwealth saying "me too." But India crossed up the guessers and acted independently to begin diplomatic relations with Mao.

India's recognition of China gains new recognition for India. It points up the fact—which Nehru emphasized during his visit to the U.S. this year—that India is no longer a "me too" nation. Like a 21-year-old casting his first vote, India must feel a certain pride in standing up and having her say; doing so heightens her prestige among her Asiatic neighbors and underlines her still-new status as a nation come of age.

As the first and greatest of them to gain independence, India is a powerful voice in Asia and one to which the smaller nations listen with respect. What has happened in China affects them all to the extent that it encourages the communist agitators within their own borders and interferes with their own efforts to break colonial bonds. How India reacts will likely influence their own reactions.

It has been said, "As China goes, so goes Asia" but that is not necessarily true. Not if India becomes the bastion of democracy in the Far East. And it appears as though India has laid out the pattern for future action. Nehru hinted at it several months ago: India wants to take no sides in the East-West feud and for a neutral in her position, recognition of red China was imperative. India would have gained nothing by withholding the diplomatic nicety and she would have risked stirring up her native communists.

It would be a victory for the West if the other nations of south Asia would follow India's lead.

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

transformed entertainment, the magic lantern gave way to the early flickering films to which sound was attached in the late 1920's. Now television reproduces the original scene for the general view.

But what of the intellectual, social and moral climate of the last 50 years? There too change, swift change is evident. Philosophy and theology have yielded ground to physical and biological sciences which engross the attention of the larger segment of the intellectual world. Amazing revelations have come in exploring the mysteries of minute matter and the vast dimensions of the universe. Biology has yielded secrets whose most notable utility has appeared in medical science. What is of profound significance is the new employment of scientific research for improvisation of new products—called synthetics. Chemistry remakes matter into new and useful materials. Progress no longer waits on accidental discovery.

Noteworthy has been the expansion of education in America, at all levels, but particularly in high schools, colleges and universities. Elementary education at least is compulsory and high school and college education available to the multitude of youth. Education is the greatest prize in American life today, and its chief pride.

Bishops and ministers note and decry the spread of secularism. Though statistics show the growth of religious bodies in numbers and in finances their potency is diminished by the fragmentation particularly of Protestant Christianity, by controversies over doctrine and Biblical interpretations and by the emphasis on science. The lavish rewards of the industrial age promote materialism as a substitute for spirituality.

But while religious faith encounters many foes today and while old codes of morals suffer. The fifty years just passed has seen political revolution, both bloody and peaceful. The prime fact is the emergence now of the super-monolith state, all-powerful in Russia and its satellites and lately in Germany and Italy; and enjoying accretions of power everywhere else.

One wonders, unhappily, what this same great man would say today, if he could visit the altered Washington of the second Truman administration of the new year of 1950. He would find changes.

He would find the American defense effort being discussed and planned in the language and spirit of Sir John Simon. He would find the bold American foreign policy that had so impressed him being impaired in many ways by leaders of both parties. He would find vast new problems of the utmost urgency, ranging from the Far Eastern crisis to the Soviet explosion of the American atomic monopoly, being shoved under the rug with nervous haste.

In short, he would find every reason to believe that America was not "staying the course" after all. And in his sardonic way, he might be inclined to point out that neither wealth, nor power, nor any good fortune of geography can protect a nation which shirks the heavy responsibilities that power and wealth confer.

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erosion, it is significant that the ethical essence of Christianity is respected as never before. This is apparent in higher standards of conduct in business, in the sharper social conscience of the age and in the victories won for political reform.

An influence not fully appraised in America was the great tide of the "new immigration" which poured in, over a million a year in the first decade of the century. These migrants from eastern and southern Europe diluted the old American stock which originated chiefly in northwest Europe. While the absorption of this horde of aliens has been amazingly rapid and their acceptance of American fundamentals of constitutional government remarkably complete still they have affected life and thought in this country, particularly now as the second and third generations rise to positions of power and influence.

In reviewing the history of morals in the United States in the last half century reference must be made to prohibition which was written into the constitution and statutory law of the nation and of the states, only to be repealed generally after a trial of 13 years. That reversal was bitter for sincere proponents of moral reform who saw the engrossing evils of intemperance and sought by banning the sale of intoxicants to end the curse. Repeal has largely ended the police corruption and the hypocrisy of the bootleg era, but use of hard liquor has wound up as a social custom accepted by thousands of women as well as men. The gangsters and fixers of bootleg days have turned to gambling and vice as a range for profitable employment.

Looking at another area one must note the growth of monoliths: the giant corporations and the giant labor unions whose periodic controversies engulf threaten and sometimes engulf wider sectors of the economy. Militant agriculture emerges too, seeking a balance with these other segments.

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EXPLORER AND TROPHY — Donald B. MacMillan, 75-year-old explorer who is planning his 25th expedition to far north, stands with wife as they examine white owl brought from Greenland, at the Provincetown, Mass., Far North Museum.

Government takes over more and more of the decisions of society. The laissez faire concept of 18th century liberalism, the Jeffersonian view that the best governed people are the ones least governed are hopelessly antiquated. For better or for worse government is undertaking the task of owning or managing or at least regulating business, finance, agriculture. The driving force is egalitarianism, the "equality" of the triple slogan of the French revolutionists: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Alas, fraternity is the neglected member of this tricorn. For while living standards have been raised quite universally and products of the machine age made available for the masses, social tensions increase, and many millions preach class warfare and revolution.

This is but a fragmentary sketch of a most eventful 50 years. All this "I remember," for I entered high school in 1900. Of the whole span I believe the halcyon period was from 1900 to about 1912. This conclusion is not just nostalgia, in time a yearning for the good old days. Then the world was at peace; international trade and travel were on relatively free terms; business and farming was prosperous; the lot of workers was improving. Then Norman Angell wrote his "Great Illusion" to show that a big war was quite impossible because the nations could not finance it. Theodore Roosevelt gave color to the national scene; summer Chautauques were bringing culture to the cornlands.

Then came the first world war, followed by the jazy 'twenties and the terrifying 'thirties and the fearful 'forties. People live on a crisis diet; family life is unstable; faith often has yielded to disillusionment.

Now we face the last 50 years of the 1900's in confusion and doubt, sure only of the accelerated tempo of change which this new age has brought. Man has made himself in large measure master of material things. Can he become master of himself? And can he regain that confidence in an Ultimate Affirmative the lack of which reduces life pretty much to nonsense?

In that placid 19th century Lord Tennyson wrote: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

Fortunate that Tennyson did not live to this day to see Europe shattered and dispirited, Britain enfeebled and Cathay (China) in ferment. But we should take counsel of our hopes and not of our fears. Man's destiny on earth lies in his own hands. Surely the mind which his split the atom will find a way to weld mankind into a true fraternity.

The Safety Valve

New Look for 1951?
To the Editor:

Thoughtful citizens who have read your timely editorial of December 27th on the irregularity of Salem's street names commend you for your public interest, and should contact their councilmen to make provision in the next annual budget for modernizing the crazy-quilt pattern of the city map before costs become almost prohibitive; for we are rapidly increasing in population toward the predicted 100,000 goal.

But who cares to live in a metropolis where one has to cling to the thoroughfares or become lost in a maze of unrelated streets and dead-ends? Of late years, Salem has been allowed to grow up too much like Topsy, with little

Your Health

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

Epidemic diarrhea is a very serious thing for a newborn baby. Every effort should be made to prevent its outbreak in infant nurseries and there is much that can be done in this way, even though the cause of the disease has not yet been determined.

Should preventive measures fail — and they often do where health authorities are not alert — treatment must be prompt and thorough. A recent study of a large number of cases indicates the line it should take.

When first seen, most of the infants studied were suffering from a great loss of water from the body. Fluids were given by injecting a solution of glucose in salt solution into a vein. In addition, a solution of a preparation known as sodium lactate was also administered, half being injected into a vein and half under the skin. The babies were also given injections of the fluid part of the blood, or even whole blood in some instances.

While this treatment was being carried out, the babies were not given any food or fluids by mouth for a period of 12 to 72 hours. Then, feeding by mouth was started, beginning with the glucose in salt solution, and giving small amounts at frequent intervals.

If such feedings did not make the diarrhea worse or produce vomiting, the babies were fed

a rice gruel which was cooked for a long time in a double boiler. Then, milk feedings were started, employing skim milk or powdered milk. These types of milk feedings were continued until it was sure that danger of relapse was past. Then, ordinary milk mixtures were resumed. Of course, when possible, breast milk, which is the best, was given to these babies.

It would appear that this type of diarrhea is especially dangerous for prematurely-born infants. In the cases studied, the full-term babies seemed to have the better chance of surviving the infection. The severity of this disease varies in different outbreaks.

Treatment with penicillin and the sulfonamide drugs also may be of value in many cases.

A baby with this disease should be treated in a hospital, if possible, where all of the necessary measures may be promptly employed.

Unfortunately, epidemics of this disease still occur in many nurseries for the newborn. In such a situation the infants with the condition should be promptly separated from those who have not developed it. In general, it is a good plan to stop all admissions to the maternity division of the hospital until the epidemic has been completely controlled.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

G. P.: What is pyelonephritis?
Answer: Pyelonephritis is an infection of the pelvis of the kidney, as well as of the kidney itself.

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Man Jailed on Assault Charge

Peter Paul Mauer, 28, Mt. Angel route 1, was lodged in Marion county jail Saturday in lieu of \$200 bail on charges of larceny and assault and battery.

Mauer was arraigned Saturday in Silvertown justice court where bail was set at \$100 on each of the two charges.

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