

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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A Stand-By Warning System

Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson is eating crow.

His letter to Congressmen Norblad, offering an "explanation" of Johnson's order to reestablish Oregon's war-time ground observation and air warning services, indicates the much-belaughed defense boss is back-tracking on his original plans.

The stand-by warning system he now advocates is what The Statesman suggested in mid-February.

When Governor McKay ordered reactivation of the air warning system on February 11, nothing was said about it being on a stand-by basis. Louis Starr, state director of civilian defense, said it was supposed to make possible quick warnings for industry and residents in event of the approach of unfriendly aircraft.

McKay said Johnson requested that the warning system be put into effect again, and give the project a "high priority." There was an urgent sound about the whole business.

On February 14, the same day Johnson was squirming under a particularly telling criticism of his policies by the brothers Alsop (published in The Statesman), this newspaper in its page-one editorial column pointed out the fallacies in Johnson's air-warning-system plan.

At that time, in a criticism widely quoted in press and radio, The Statesman said:

"It is in error, in view of existing tensions which our government's actions have helped to tighten, to pay attention to protection of civilians. That should embrace forming a skeleton organization with plans for action in event of real emergency. It ought not to call, at this stage and perhaps at no stage, for scanning the skies 24 hours a day on the thin chance that some distant buzz may be the exhaust from a Soviet jet plane. There are far better ways to use our time, our talents and our money for national defense."

Johnson's acceptance of the stand-by idea is just about the only new angle mentioned in his letter to Norblad. His explanation that the ground observer corps would detect unusual occurrences, such as landings by paratroopers or gliders, was not mentioned before but was, of course, implicit. (What else would they detect—the wild goose going where the wild goose goes?) His other explanation—that the air watchers would detect low aircraft which fly below the radar range or over regions in which radar can't operate—is nothing new.

Starr thought of that long ago. So did Colonel E. H. Tolan, head of the Portland filter center, who defined that as a function of the air-warning system.

This newspaper's criticism still goes: to make this system really effective it would be necessary to put all aviation along the coast under controls. In case of war, that would be automatic, anyway.

As for the economy angle (Johnson's favorite defense of his defense policies because evidently he never heard of false economy), Johnson emphasizes that the cost of installing a civilian air-warning service manned by volunteers would be relatively small as compared to the cost of one radar station.

This leaves us completely cold. Is the defense of this nation to depend on housewives standing on the rooftops with field glasses? Are we going to disinter and reactivate Paul Revere's horse? Or perhaps David and his slingshot? Modern warfare is a job for technicians. We say again:

"If the west coast is to be put into a state of

defense against undeclared war it should have the special equipment now used for aircraft detection, operated by trained personnel. . . And it should have at strategic positions a sufficient complement of planes to fend off a foe."

Meanwhile, the job for civilians to go on about their business, and calmly learn what it means to live with crisis in a world where war is a possibility but by no means an immediate probability.

Acheson and Gubitchev

Senator Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska is off his rocker, again.

He and another republican, Fellows of Maine, have jumped on Secretary of State Dean Acheson for alleged interference with justice. The blathermouth says Acheson is "unfit" for office because the state department requested that Gubitchev be given the choice of leaving at once for Russia or serving out his jail sentence here.

The accusations show just how frantic to get something on the secretary the wild-eyed members of the anti-Acheson faction are. Some of them howl that he is too tough with Russia because he refuses to run to Stalin and beg for sweetness and light in Moscow. Others weep into their beards that he is too soft with Russia, that he is appeasing Russia by letting Gubitchev get off easy.

Actually, our government was smart in the way it handled the Gubitchev conviction.

Throwing the convicted spy in the clink to sweat out his 15-year sentence would have delighted the Kremlin, no end. Communist propagandists would have it bruited about that Gubitchev was cruelly mistreated by the dread FBI, that he was an innocent lamb led to the slaughter by the vicious capitalist bosses. Jailing Gubitchev would have made a martyr of him.

More important, it would have made martyrs of any Americans caught behind the iron curtain. On any pretext whatever, American businessmen or newspapermen or diplomats or United Nations employees (that's what Gubitchev was) could be picked up by the Russian secret police, charged with espionage, convicted in the same way Vogeler was convicted, and doomed to torture.

The state department's request for deportation has nothing to do with the diplomatic immunity Gubitchev claimed. That does not extend to espionage, anyway. In being sent home, Gubitchev is given substantially the same treatment as an unwanted diplomat. We hope the Russians will learn the lesson well and accord the same treatment to any Americans "convicted" by communist courts.

And it might give fellow-travellers a bit of a pause to reflect that it took Gubitchev some time to choose between going to Russia or staying in a U.S. jail. We wouldn't have been surprised if he'd taken the latter course.

"Flegel Flays . . ." runs a headline in an exchange. "Flays" is a favorite with headline writers—only four letters and carries punch. It's a relief though to have Flegel do the "flaying" instead of Morse.

Plans for Salem's spring opening on the Cinderella theme will have the local damsels all a-twitter. Will they really have a glass slipper? And who will be the fairy godmother—Jim Beard of the retail trade bureau?

Ohio Observers Believe Taft Sure of Re-election; Presidential Nomination Still Seen as Possibility

By Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, March 11—It is probably too early to predict the outcome of the fight for the democratic nomination

in Ohio. Yet all observers seem convinced that victory is in the bag for the amiable political hack, State Auditor Joseph Ferguson. It is certainly far too early to predict the outcome of the Ohio elections in the fall. Yet all observers seem equally convinced that Sen. Robert A. Taft will beat Ferguson unless the Ohio voters have gone mad.

It is certainly far too early to predict the outcome of the 1952 republican presidential nomination. Yet if the two probabilities stated above are translated into fact, it is obvious on the face of it that Senator Taft will have a huge lead on all contenders for the nomination.

Ferguson's chief rival is Mayor Michael DiSalle of Toledo. But the most powerful portions of the democratic organization in Ohio are lined up solid behind Ferguson (who, as a malleable political regular, was always the first organization choice), and DiSalle is given little or no chance.

Ferguson, according to those who have followed his career, is something of a caricature of the genus of American politician. He is a small turkey—cock of a man, with a real genius for the broad smile and the warm handshake; he is said to know an incredibly large number of the Ohio voters on a first name basis. He is no speaker, is virtually illiterate (his fierce battles with the English language are classics of their kind), and he has never pretended that his interests extend very far beyond the simple aim of getting himself elected to office.

In the second place, this is an off-year election, and this time there will be no Roosevelt coal-talis for Taft's opponent to cling to. Moreover, it is universally recognized that the Ohio election is the most crucial in the country, and all eyes will be upon it. It will be surprising if, under the circumstances, the Ohio voters substitute a political hack for a man of Taft's undoubted prestige.

In the third place (although his supporters like to talk about "one dollar contributions from the little guy") Taft will have all the financial support he will know what to do with, and more. According to all reports, republican money, which has been trickling with such agonizing slowness into the national republican hope chest, has reached flood proportions in Ohio.

This fact has a further significance. Taft is surrounded by conservative republicans in the middle west whose political lives are at stake; Wiley of Wisconsin, Millikan of Colorado, Capehart of Indiana, Hickenlooper of Iowa, Donnell of Missouri and Gurney of South Dakota, to

It is thus believed highly unlikely that Ferguson could beat Senator Taft, who (whatever one may think of his political views) is obviously a man of real national stature. It is true that Taft won a very narrow victory in 1944, when he was challenged by a comparative unknown. But on this occasion Taft has a number of striking advantages aside from the caliber of his opponent.

In the first place, having failed to nominate their favorite, farm leader Murray Lincoln, the labor leaders are by no means enthusiastic about Ferguson. They will work for him, and there will be pretty fat dollop of labor money at his disposal. But the enthusiasm and drive from the labor men and their liberal allies, which could have been expected in a Taft-Lincoln campaign, will certainly be lacking in the prospective Taft-Ferguson campaign.

The meaning of this is obvious. There have been "deals." But it is a sound political rule not to bite the hand that feeds you. The mere act of winning in Ohio will make Taft the man to beat for the 1952 nomination. Add to this the fact that Taft's help in 1950 will almost automatically commit a whole series of state organizations to his side at the 1952 convention. And it becomes clear that Taft may logically hope for commitments on a majority of the delegate votes long before the convention is called to order.

Thus the logic of the situation clearly suggests that Taft is already a heavy odds-on favorite for the republican nomination. Yet politics is rarely strictly logical. And Taft clearly suffers from two major disabilities. In the first place, although Taft himself is fond of pointing out that he has never lost an election, it is almost an article of faith among many republicans that Bob Taft would make a wonderful president, but he could never win the election.

In the second place, it must be born in mind that the conservative— isolationist forces which Taft symbolizes (although he himself is less conservative and less isolationist than he is sometimes pictured) have beaten three times hand-and-cuff in the last three nominating conventions. Thus there is always the chance of a counter-blow developing for an Eisenhower, or a Warren, or a Cabot Lodge, to halt the Taft bandwagon. But there are no real signs of anything of the sort on the horizon. And if the Ohio situation has been accurately interpreted, it is a great deal later than the anti-Taft forces in the republican party appear to think.

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name a few. And it is reliably reported that Taft already overflowing political coffers have been opened to a number of these threatened republicans.

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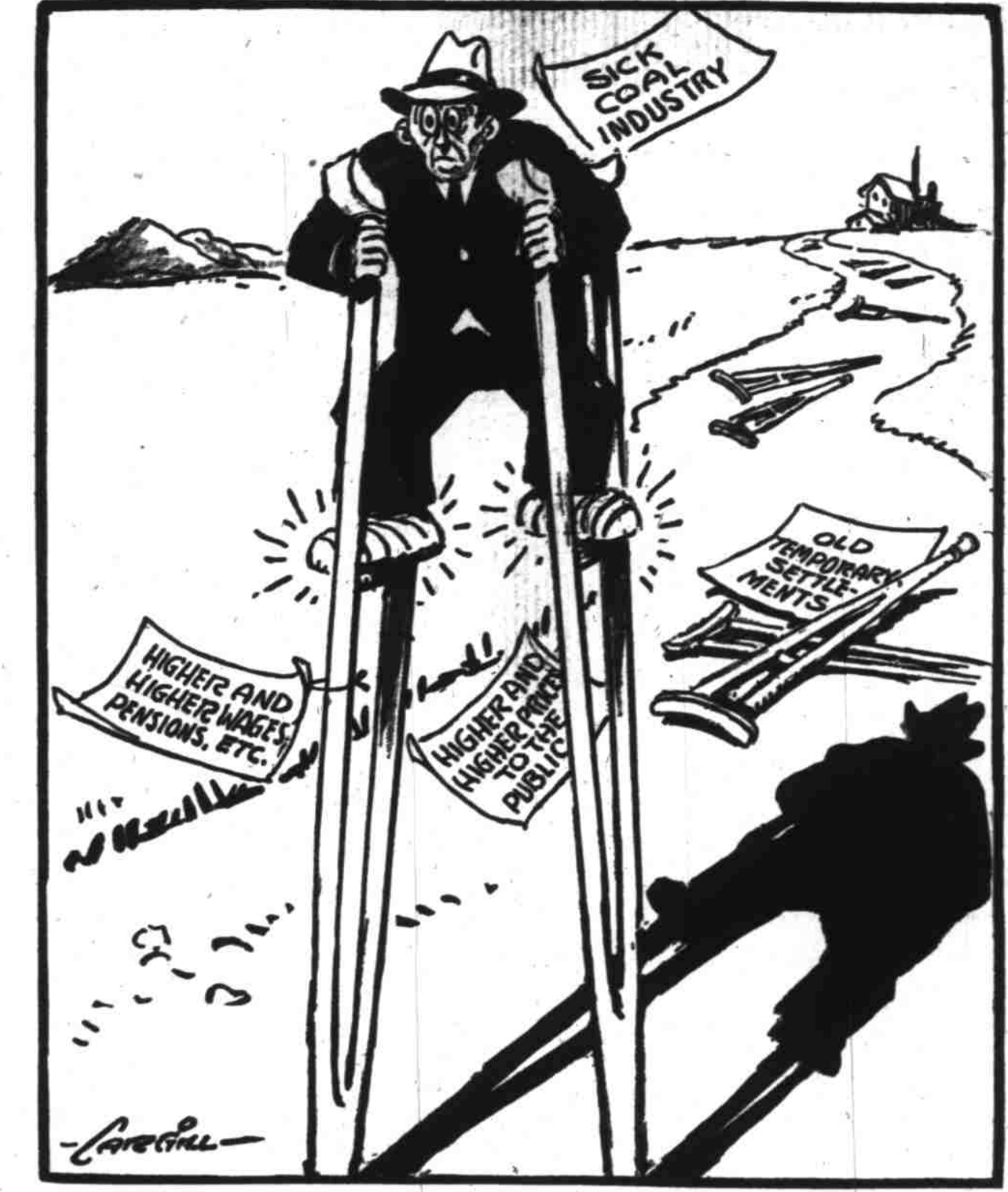
For these reasons I respectfully urge that your honorable body reject the application for change of zone for the property mentioned.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE

Hollywood on Parade

HOLLYWOOD—Monty Woolley, on the road with his paly, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," visited a movie set the other day. The Beard, complete with cane, pale blue eyes, and dignity, watched a character actor do the same scene over several times. "Makes me nervous just to look at it!" Woolley snorted. "Poor man has to do that 15 times, and he doesn't know why. On the stage your fluff a line and nobody knows it. You cover it up and go right on."

Woolley said theater business had been "great" through the middle west but only fair in Los Angeles. "This is not a good show town. The distances are too great. He has no movie plans. After the tour, in May, he'll go home to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., to rest. . . . After four years' entertaining in night clubs, Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis have settled in Beverly Hills. "We don't like the road any more," said Dean, the



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

slum condition should develop? Then the state capitol commission might recommend such a change. And what is to prevent a commercial zone to decline into "slum" status? Cities have such depressed commercial areas, and they are harder to cure or correct than decayed residential areas.

The prospect as the city grows is that the border areas close in will be occupied by apartments, by quasi-public institutions such as lodges, churches, etc.

As for this particular piece of property, efforts were made ten years ago to put in a service station there. It was local opposition, plus the opposition of the state, that induced the owners to give up the project. The city council then passed the capitol zoning ordinance. To change the zoning now would mean merely the enrichment of those who lately have bought it, perhaps on the speculation that the zoning might be changed. It is true that the tract is small, but it might be joined with adjacent property for improvement under its present classification.

You may wonder why I have taken such an interest in this proposal. The reason is that I was active in the effort to keep the capitol in Salem after the fire in 1935, as a member of the chamber of commerce committee. I also represented the cause of the state library at the 1937 legislative assembly when appropriation was made to provide the present beautiful new building.

As governor, I recommended and the legislature approved a plan for a new state office building, the one now about ready for occupancy. Having worked for years to further the cause of a beautiful and substantial capitol group for Salem, I feel a personal responsibility to see that these dignified edifices are given the protection the state requires.

The city has been criticised for past deviations—a further breakdown will invite condemnation by the legislature. Further exceptions may result in breaking down the whole capitol zone restriction.

For these reasons I respectfully urge that your honorable body reject the application for change of zone for the property mentioned.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bundensen

HEMORRHOGE into the stomach is a serious condition accompanied by the signs of prostration—weakness, dizziness, sweating, restlessness, thirst, and shortness of breath. There are also symptoms of shock such as rapid pulse, low blood pressure, and a low-normal temperature, which frequently come on in marked or severe degree shortly after the vomiting of a sizable quantity of blood.

Possible sources of such bleeding are numerous, but eight times out of ten ulcer of the stomach is to blame. Less frequently, the blood may come from enlarged veins near the end of the esophagus, or from a tumor in any part of the digestive tract. As a matter of fact, any inflammation in this region which has caused destruction of tissue can bring about bleeding, as for example, tuberculosis or syphilis.

Regardless of the source of the bleeding, treatment is the same and must always aim to take advantage of Nature's methods of controlling bleeding. In general, this means that nothing must be done to interfere with the formation of a clot at the point of bleeding. The patient is kept at complete rest in bed, and all irritating foods avoided. Usually, a diet made up of a gelatine

mixture best serves this purpose. It is given around the clock every two hours in six-ounce portions. After the fifth day, soft-boiled or poached egg, cereals, custards, and ice cream are added. After seven or eight days, a diet free from roughage or irritating foods is used. Water is given only after the fourth or fifth day and then only in moderate quantity. The patient should be kept warm, and sedatives or quieting drugs employed if necessary.

Tests of the clotting time of the blood are made, and if the blood clots too slowly, substances which speed up the clotting time are used.

Blood plasma or injections of whole blood into a vein are not used for the first ten days, except in very severe cases. Thereafter they can be utilized as needed. Mineral oil is given every night after the second night. About two weeks after the condition has developed, x-ray examinations are carried out to aid in establishing the source of the trouble.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
M. B.: Will taking four aspirins a day have any bad effect on the heart?
Answer: It is not likely that aspirin in this amount will cause any heart injury.
(Copyright, 1950, King Features)

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers
Six Centuries of French Master Drawings in America, by Regina Shoollman and Charles E. Slatkin (Oxford: \$7.50).

This book contains 145 drawings, with detailed accompanying text, a preface and introduction by the authors, and a foreword by Charles Sterling of the Louvre. Preparation of the work was supported by a Littauer Foundation grant, and carried on with the advice of numerous experts; and choices were limited principally by the size of the pages (8 1/2 by 11 inches).

The result is definitely one of the finer art books. The quality of the reproductions is first rate; the range is from the 15th century to the present; and his is represented, correctly as far as I know, as being the first volume of its kind.

"French drawing inevitably reflects the national predilection for elegance, refinement, lucidity and logic," the authors say. Since there are reported to be in this country more French drawings than drawings of all other

The Safety Valve

by the Editor:

In regard to the article about the flying discs in your March 10 edition, we are inclined to believe that the midget man came from the moon. Our theory is that the small man was sent here to investigate our knocking them around with radar waves. This would probably make them plenty mad; since they are only 23 inches tall a radar wave would almost kill them.

After this movie, Martin and Lewis will produce their own picture, "At War with the Army." Then they return to New York's Copacabana, where they have a contract for this summer and next. Martin, born Dino Crocetti 30 years ago, is from Steubenville, Ohio. He has a wife and four children and plays golf

schools combined, the authors had a sufficient representation from which to select; and the reader will find the Gallic flavor on every page.

The book should encourage what badly needs encouragement: A wider interest in drawings.

CHAGALL, with notes by the artist and an introduction by Michael Ayrton (Pitman; \$1.95).

One of four new additions to the "Pitman Gallery," this book on the Russian-born Chagall seems to me to illustrate very well the sort of service an inexpensive art book can supply—giving an idea of the original color in the reproductions and an interpretation of the painter's meaning in our time. Ayrton is particularly felicitous in his introduction.

The other books, each with 10 or 11 color photos, are "Van Gogh," by Philip James; "Cezanne," by Adrian Stokes; and "Royal Portraits," by R. H. Wilenski, who, though editor of the series, is least helpful in his introduction, which is too anecdotal.

Lewis, 24, was originally Joseph Levich, of Newark, N. J. He has a wife and two children. His hobby is filling scrapbooks with things printed about him and his partner . . .

Final Rites for E. K. Anderson Set in Portland

Final rites will be held Monday at 2 p.m. at the Ross-Hollywood mortuary in Portland for Ernest K. Anderson, former Salem resident, who died of a heart ailment.

Anderson was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, June 24, 1884, and came in 1908 to Salem, where he was employed by the late T. M. Barr. Later he started the Anderson Steel Furnace company which now is the Rosebraugh company.

Surviving are his widow, Anna Anderson, Portland; two sons, Carl Anderson, Portland, and Conrad Anderson, Tigard; daughters, Esther Perry, Tigard and Marjorie Curry, Portland; brothers, Pete Anderson, Marshalltown, Frank H. Anderson, Portland, Harold R. Anderson, Seattle, and Ray H. Anderson; sisters, Christine Ackley, Portland, and Bessie Haldeman, Salem; six grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

Promotion of Lumber Held Of Great Aid

PORTLAND, March 11—Oregon's famed West Coast lumber has now been given charm and distinction.

In three short years of intensive national advertising, in competition with the nation's best known products, West Coast lumber has become the most sought after of all lumber species, the West Coast Lumbermen's association said last week.

It is declared in demand, in ever-increasing quantities, by Midway, who has a pretty big say about how the country's new homes are built. More and more, architects and designers specify West Coast woods for new schools, churches, commercial and industrial buildings, it was pointed out.

Much of this increased demand for West Coast woods, much of the wider acceptance and greater appreciation of Douglas fir and other species from this region, stems from the three-year, nationwide advertising and promotion campaign of the West Coast Lumbermen's association, the group declared. Results of this program to personalize one-time drab wood

have been "surprisingly successful." Three Marion county lumbermen have just been named to important key committees of the association by President D. W. Gosnard.

Named from Marion county are H. W. Preston and Taylor Alexander of Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., Salem, and Walter D. Miller, Mt. Jefferson Lumber Co. at Lyons.

These men will serve on the strong trade promotion, public relations, imports and exports and grades and inspections committees. Gosnard said that Douglas fir and other West Coast lumber species they have won the widest acceptance they have had in more than a quarter of a century.

Thomas Hill, Candymaker, To Open Store

Sweetness was beginning to fill the shelves at 265 N. High st. Saturday as Thomas B. Hill, long-time Salem candymaker and restaurateur, prepared to open his new candy store sometime this week.

Hill said he will handle only those candies made in the store—a full line including 40 varieties of chocolates and many of hard candies.

The candy career began in Kansas City, and Hill began making sweets in Salem 29 years ago on South 12th street. Later he had the Wimpy restaurant on North Capitol street and for the past three years has had the Wimpy firm at Valley Junction.

Hill is also known here as director of the annual Salem Elks' drum majorette contest.

Income Tax Returns Made Out By Consultant J. W. Coburn

1570 Market Ph. 24589

ISRAEL HAS CHRISTIANS
TEL AVIV—(AP)—A recent census disclosed a total of 50,000 Christians of all denominations now living in Israel. There were only 32,000 in November, 1948. The Christians include 20,000 Greek Catholics, 15,000 Greek Orthodox, 6,000 Latin, 2,000 Maronites, 1,000 Protestants, 1,000 Copts and 2,000 Armenians.



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