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

## THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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# Who Is the "Real Republican?"

Dave Hoover's claim to the title of "real republican" is under some challenge. On this page appears a certified copy of Hoover's registration record in California. He registered in 1939 in Les Angeles county but refused to give any party affiliation. The clerk accordingly filled in the party blank thus: "Declines to state." That was how Hoover felt in 1939, unwilling to identify what party he would enroll in, although the new deal which he now denounces was still in command in Washington. After Hooven came to Oregon in 1942 he registered as a republican, and now poses as the truest of the breed as he makes his race for United States senator.

Moover's party pedigree is under challenge from another source. John McBride, his little known opponent along with Wayne Morse, also uses "real republican" on his literature as applying to himself. And he asserts that Hoover was a democrat until 1933.

We are not very rigid on party regularity-"While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return." We would like to convert other democrats or others who "decline to state" their party affiliation to the republican faith. It does irk us though when late converts start drawing up rules of orthodoxy and "churching" those with whom they disagree.

With two men claiming to be the "real" republicans the handle is being overworked. We like much better the representation made by a legislative candidate who refers to himself as a "realistic republican." Morse is one. And republican voters better be realistic if they want their party to gain in public favor.

# State Botanical Garden

Ed Aldrich of the Pendleton East Oregonian has been a steadfast promoter of a state betanical garden-in fact, has suggested a site near Champoeg as desirable. The proposal now has been endorsed by the state federation of garden clubs. The E. O. says the idea is a practical one -"eventually Oregon should have one of the finest public gardens in the nation, or the world, for that matter."

One thing sure-few sections can grow as varied flora as Oregon. Everything but the tropical species will thrive here. The soil, the rain, the climate are favorable for gardening.

It would be an inspiring thing to have a great botanical garden, one of several hundred acres, permitting varied plantings of trees, shrubs and plants. There are great and famous gardens in other parts of the world and they attract thousands of visitors year after year. In the south, for instance, regular tours of gardens are staged in the spring when camellias and azaleas are in bloom. The tour business has become very profitable to the private owners of gardens, to sponsors of the tours and to businesses serving tour- Keep the Forest Fires . . . Out!

But through the south, gardening seems to be confined pretty much to the big gardens. The individual home owner does very little to improve his place. The grass is scrawny and sparse: a few shrubs are stuck around the houses. But not many flower gardens at the homes-nothing like it is in the northwest where virtually every dooryard is improved with grass and shrubs and flowers, and backyards, too.

Here a great botanical garden would give fresh stimulus to individual efforts, as well as attract and hold visitors. Oregon is rich in natural scenery; it is lacking in attractions that

are man-developed. To hold our visitors we need such features as this garden. We hope the idea long urged by Mr. Aldrich and now supported by the state federation of garden clubs will prompt early action.

## Oil Companies Are Sued

A civil action under the Sherman anti-trust law has been started by the government against the seven major oil companies on this coast. Injunctions are sought on a series of alleged bad practices, first of which is the present practice of controlling production in California under voluntary agreement.

The California conservation method was adopted when the state by vote rejected legal production control such as prevails in Texas and Oklahoma. The government attorney emphasized that his attack was not on the principle of conservation but on its extra-legal nature in California. In other words, let California create a state agency to govern production and not let private companies dictate.

Another item on the list is alleged price stabilization through the bell-wether plan: one company (usually Standard of California) posts its prices and the other companies promptly fall in line. This, however, would be almost inevitable, without any agreement or understanding. For competition would bring prices virtually at a level, for the "high" company would get no

The announced objective of the suit is to force lower prices on gasoline, a result which would be welcomed by motorists particularly. Consumers, though, will have to await the unravelling of legal processes which may take considerable time. Dwindling California reserves unless augmented by fresh discoveries there or elsewhere will ultimately result in higher prices for gasoline on this coast.

## Agreement Ends Strike Threat

One strike threat for the lumber industry was removed when Willamette valley lumbermen and the CIO-IWA agreed on terms of a new contract. No pay increase was given but provision was made for financing a health and welfare plan. Yet to be settled is a contract for mills with AFL workers that is now under dis-

The CIO workers and the lumbermen were smart in coming to an agreement without a shutdown. Both sides are "in the money" now, and would have suffered severely had the strike been pulled. Communities dependent on lumbering (and what one isn't in this area) will relax now that the strike bogey is laid for a year by this large segment of the industry.

The Keep Oregon Green association launches its 1950 forest fire prevention work with a Governor's Dinner at the Portland hotel, Portland, Monday evening. Governor McKay is to be an honor guest and principal speaker.

As Old Sol turns on his heat we are reminded that the fire season is just around the corner. KOG's business is to keep everyone on the alert to prevent fires, to report any that are discovered, and to help suppress them to the extent of one's ability.

Today's forest fires destroy tomorrow's jobs.

# Appointment of Keyserling as Chief of Economic Advisors Represents Victory for Fair Dealers

WASHINGTON, May 13 President Truman's elevation of Leon Keyserling to the chairmanship of the council of ecohas hardly caused a ripple it has been generally re-garded as just another routine shift in this adm in i stration's endless game

chairs. But in deal more than that.

of musical

In the first place, the council, like the budget bureau, the National Security council or the National Security Resources board, forms an important portion of the invisible government of the United States. This invisible government is potentially, and often actually, more important than the visible cabinet govern-

In the second place, together with former White House counsel Clark Clifford, Keyserling is one of the original architects of the Fair Deal. His appointment after six months' delay, and over the opposition of the administration conservatives who follow the tattered banner of Treasury Secretary John Snyder, is thus a major victory for the Fair Deal element in the administran. And even now the Fair alers are by no means a solid jority within the Fair Deal.

The Snyder group would have uch preferred a conservative chairman of the council, like ing's predecessor, Dr. Nourse. This would have etty well hamstrung Keyser-ng. But Keyserling is an ag-ressive and energetic man, and

man administration, he will have can afford "to do what it can't very great influence on administration policy. It is, therefore, pertinent to inquire just where

Keyserling stands. One way to begin this inquiry is to examine his differences with Nourse, which had a great deal to do with Nourse's resignation. Nourse favored the ivory tower version of the council's role. According to Nourse, the council should in effect whisper its economic views into the president's ear, while holding itself strictly aloof from the political hurly-burly.

Keyserling, on the contrary, strongly believes that the chairman should defend the administration's economic policies before congress and the public, in the same way that the secretary of state, for example, defends the administration's foreign policy. This in itself suggests that Keyserling has no intention of becoming this administration's forgotten man.

Another, and more vital, difference between Keyserling and Nourse concerned defense policy. Nourse, wringing his hands and prophesying economic doom, was one of the chief allies of Snyder and Defense Secretary Johnson in the post-election defense cutback. Keyserling, on the other hand, has consistently argued that council members simply are not qualified to determine American military requirements. But he is convinced that the United States has the economic strength to carry whatever defense expenditures its se-

Thus Keyserling's appointment is likely to hasten the administration's creeping backdown on Johnsonian "economy." Keyser-ling is also convinced that the council has an important part to play in determining foreign eco-nomic policy, and here again he believes that the United States

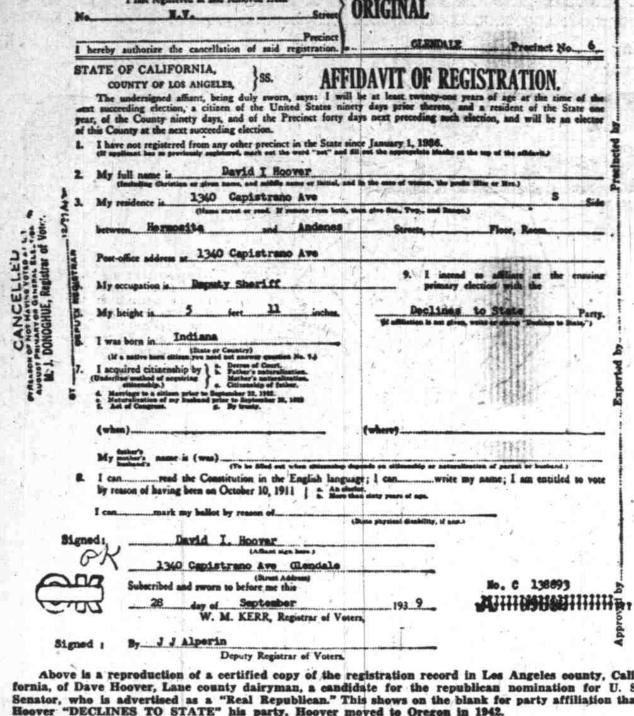
not do."

As for the domestic economy, Keyserling has usually been identified with the old New Deal school of Keynesian pump-primers. In fact, his economic thinking differs in a number of respects from the depression-born theories of the old New Dealers. He does not believe that a few

billion pump - priming dollars would stave off a depression if the national income slumped severely. Instead, he believes that economic salvation lies not only in maintaining the present huge national income, but in steadily increasing it. Indeed, Keyserling's economic theory recalls the Red Queen in "Alice in Wonderland": "It takes all the running you can do to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast."

He points out that the American worker's productivity increases, because of labor-saving devices, by about 4 per cent a year, or 30 per-cent in ten years. Thus to buy what the workers make, and maintain full employment, the national income must be increased in at least the same ratio. If the national income remains constant even at its present high level, Keyserling esti-mates, there will be 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 unemployed in ten

Thus Keyserling is in fact the real author of the peacock-in-every-pot vision of a \$350,000,-000,000 national income which Truman has been conjuring up. The vision is certainly a ples one. The trouble is that neither Truman, Keyserling nor any one else has any very exact idea of how it is to be realized. Yet at any rate, however one may dif-fer with his views, Keyserling his views, Keyserling is a man who has energy and ideas, and in this administration



Above is a reproduction of a certified copy of the registration record in Los Angeles county, California, of Dave Hoover, Lane county dairyman, a candidate for the republican nomination for U. S. Senator, who is advertised as a "Real Republican." This shows on the blank for party affiliation that Hoover "DECLINES TO STATE" his party. Hoover moved to Oregon in 1942.



Today is the day we honor Mother . . . you remember mother . . . she is the woman in the kitchen today slaving over the meal for guests who came to honor Her Day . . . while Dad and the kids and the grandchildren are in the

living room resting up for dinner . . . today is a great day for her . . . it means that she worked all day yesterday getting the house in apple-pie order . . . then she'll try to recuperate Monday from the excitement and chores of today.

You remember mother . . . she was the oman who was simply grand when you were tiny . . . but she seemed a little dullwitted and behind the times when you first entered high school . . . and you were amazed how fast she took on wisdom when you had

reached 20 ... and now, of course, she is the best. She is the one whom you call at the last minute for a babysitter (although you had sorta figured on her all the time) ... she is about the only one who really thinks the new babies are cute . . . and you wonder why she is never as strict with the

grandchildren as she was with you . . . she can't remember exactly when the statehouse burned down but she knows the year, month, day and hour when each of her children got the mumps and who swelled more than who. Mothers have changed-for one thing, they aren't mothers so often, anymore . . . some mothers paddle their offsprings with child psychology books now instead of with a stick of kindling . . . they sometimes attend PTA instead of

meetings of the "Hemstitching, Small-Talk and Lemonade

club" . . . but mothers are still mothers under the skin-it's

just that you see more maternal skin these days. When all is said and re-said and the wash is on the line, though, this would be a dreary world (if not an impossible one) without mothers . . . everyone tries to remember mother on one day of the year while mothers think of everyone every day of every year . . . we fall all over ourselves honoring ma on Mother's Day and then fall down on the job for the next 364 . . . if mothers ever organize and bargain collectively for their just dues, the world couldn't afford them . . .

But mothers seldom gripe . . . they thrive on balancing the un-balanced . . . they like things right but it seems that most mothers spend most of their time in dresses they wouldn't be caught dead in, cleaning the living room with one hand, battling the kids with the other and listening to "John's Other Husband" . . . above the vacuum cleaner

Anyway, it'll be easy to spot the mothers today—they will be the only persons who are NOT relaxing.



The Independence Savings Bond Drive Starts Ton

(Continued from page 1) come in 1938 as the census fig-

ures would make us believe. It came a full 30 years earlier." He bases this conclusion on studies of college alumnae who in 1906 began to marry younger and to bear more children. It took a long time for this pattern to seep through the whole popu-

lation, but seep it did.

boom in babies. The reaction against the single child family gave impulse to the trend, for, as Drucker says: "Every young mother in this country today has become persuaded that the single child grows up under an unfair handicap." And after No. 2, along came No. 3 in many cases. Drucker adds that the shift to the suburbs has encour-

aged having the third child. Will this increase in the birthrate be sustained, or will the old decline be resumed? Most of the population experts hold to the latter opinion, but their predictions of a levelling off of our population at 140,000,000 or even 180,000,000 look valueless now. The present census is expected to turn up around 150,000,000 people. Certainly the population growth in recent years confounds those political leaders of the new deal era who declared that ours had become a "mature" economy. that our industry was overbuilt. It looks as though it will be many years before the birthrate will drop to prewar levels.

I have the idea that our people have awakened to the rich values of the family. Rapid industrialization and urbanization disintegrated the family as an integer. The jazz age of the 1920s drew people out of their homes. When the world war came and possible death stared young men in the face, the old instinct for race preservation asserted itself. Young people have found and are finding in their families more enduring satisfactions.

Doubtless many young couples today wonder whether they should bring children into this troubled world. But their fears are overcome by the joys that come with children. The more the clouds gather, the greater the frustration, the more the hardships on the outside the more closely does the family draw together. The home is a haven of love and of security.

A flower and a gift for mother today have become conventionalized. They please her, for her greatest joy is in her mother-hood. That more women are finding this joy is one of the interesting and, I think, pleasing facts of this distraught age.

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(Paid adv. by John E. Black, Sec. Musgrave for Mayor Committee)