

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

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

Published every morning. Business office 215 S. Commercial, Salem, Oregon, Telephone 3-2441.
Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Oregon, as second class matter under act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Hoover and History

Former President Hoover is honored and respected as a man of broad knowledge and deep sincerity, truly devoted to the welfare of his country. His ministry to hungry folk during and after the first world war earned for him a place of affection in the hearts of many peoples. But with his analysis of foreign affairs and the relation of the United States thereto, we have often disagreed. While he has not been an isolationist in principle, his conclusions seemed to tally rather closely with those who frankly avowed America First.

In his address at the dedication of the William Allen White Memorial Tuesday night, Mr. Hoover referred to the fact that he and White both prior to Pearl Harbor opposed our entry into the second world war. White, however, was quite active in promoting the cause of material aid to Britain. Hoover notes that he and White both protested the "strange alliance" between the United States and Russia when the latter was attacked by the nazis in June, 1941. He said:

We stated that the British were then relieved of danger of defeat because of the diversion of Hitler's armies. We said the result of our joining with Russia would be to expand Communism and diminish liberty in the world. The record is clear that we both foresaw the only hope of peace to the free world was the mutual exhaustion of these two dreadful despots.

We agreed that when the day came that they were sufficiently exhausted to listen to the military, economic and moral powers of the United States—at that moment and at that moment only, could the United States promote a just and lasting peace. Confirmation of the rightness of that position has already been the verdict of many masters of history. Seldom has advice in war been so quickly justified by the development of world events. With that wrong turning, the United States was to prove powerless to bring lasting peace.

The Statesman questions the statement that the Hoover position has been confirmed as correct. It is by no means clear that the United States secure behind its moat would have had significant moral influence in the framing of a peace between exhausted despots.

It happens that this writer has been reading the third volume of Winston Churchill's story of the war, and has just finished the chapter telling of Churchill's reaction to the Hitler invasion of Russia. Instead of relaxing and saying that now Britain was safe, Churchill moved immediately to share his materials with Russia and to encourage shipments from the United States to Russia—without, as he said in his initial broadcast, withdrawing any words he had spoken previously in criticism of the Russian system. Hitler was the major menace of the 1940s. That we helped directly in destroying him and his power was the part of wisdom then. If now we are called on to resist aggression from another despotism that, too, becomes a burden to be borne.

Recently, Hoover urged that the United Nations be reorganized without Russia, and in his speech Tuesday night he regards that opinion as confirmed by events. Rather, events have led to virtually the same end; but our moral position is stronger that Russia's absence from the UN is voluntary and not forced. With clear conscience we can say we endeavored to work with Russia in the United Nations, we did not kick Russia out.

For all of us, the final verdict of history is yet concealed, for the period of war and revo-

lution which has engrossed Mr. Hoover's thought and energies so long is not yet concluded. The Statesman's judgment, however, is that while we have fumbled many times the United States has from 1939 onward stood faithful to high principle when that was challenged. Mr. Hoover's reappraisal of 1939-41 is by no means valid.

All in the Family

The British take their royalty seriously. Their interest in their past kings and queens and today's royal family is proprietary, and their observance of the proprieties in these matters is usually quite strict.

Lately, though, some of the traditional niceties have slipped a little. What with Labour running the government, and all, it's been difficult sometimes to keep up the old elegance of manner, you know.

There was, for instance, that unpleasant business about the queen's gown. The Sunday Pictorial, a weekly which caters to the common masses, said her majesty's ensemble for a recent wedding was "something awful." Perhaps one shouldn't expect better discernment from that sort of popular publication, but it really wasn't good taste for them to remark on the queen's wardrobe in such indelicate terms.

Still, the Pictorial is a British paper and its editors have every right to have opinions about the royalty. The British look upon the royal family as the personification of their national ideals and one wants one's ideals to come up to one's ideals, wot?

So England may frown a bit on the Pictorial's lack of tact, much as we shake our heads at a child who blurts out some un-Latinized Anglo-Saxon expression. But the British will not hold the paper's want of discretion against it; after all, it's all in the family.

What really upsets the British, though, is when an outsider takes their venerated customs lightly. As for Hollywood's plan to have an American film actress (Irene Dunne) portray Queen Victoria on the screen—that's unthinkable! Nothing against Miss Dunne, you understand. No ill meant the USA, of course. But a foreigner playing the queen—it just wouldn't be cricket.

At least, that is the spirit in which the British Actors' Equity association couches its protest against Miss Dunne in that role.

We suspect, however, that the fuss has less to do with national pride and touchiness about the royalty, and more to do with the question of labor. English actors simply don't want imported talent taking the jobs they would otherwise get.

This vulgar concern over one's livelihood, rather than consternation over the question of whether or not outsider should act as queen, is probably also attributable to the decline of the old ways and the rise of the new, don't you know. After all the American Helen Hayes made a truly great Queen Victoria.

What a lot of junk goes into the box of a cornerstone; and how transient it proves to be when it is exhumed after the passage of years! The opening of the box from the state penitentiary exposed stuff of the date of 1929 and of 1871 which might as well have been left buried. What is worth saving should be kept out in the open for use, the rest might as well be burned now as later.

A-Bomb Seen as Only Remaining Deterrent to Soviet Aggression Elsewhere Than in Korea

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, July 12—Since the war in Korea started, the only remaining deterrent to Soviet aggression elsewhere is the atomic bomb.

This is because American disarmament has forced this country to commit all available conventional forces to the Korean war. The arguments now being offered for and against partial national mobilization can only be understood in the light of these facts.

These arguments may be briefly summarized. On the one hand, the state department firmly believes that further Russian aggression can only be prevented by a real effort to mobilize the American military potential. A powerful group in the defense department, on the other hand, is attempting to persuade President Truman that a serious rearmament effort would "provoke" Stalin and the Politburo, and thus lead to war.

The real danger of our situation, since the aggression in Korea, is still only dimly realized. There has been a good deal of glib talk about sending six divisions to Korea, as if six divisions were equipped, trained and ready to go. In fact, although ostensibly the United States disposes of nine and a half army divisions and two marine divisions, this is paper strength. Not more than three divisions (outside of Germany) are in a condition of partial readiness.

example, now on its way to Korea, is for reasons of "economy" at less than half war strength, and most other available divisions are even less prepared to fight. Fighting divisions are not created overnight. Nor are tactical air groups, or carriers, or navy task forces, or the other elements of conventional military power, which have been slashed to the bone, and which are needed to fight the Korean war.

The plain fact is that, barring a miracle, the United States is going to have to send to Korea just about every combat unit that exists, other than long-range bomber groups and the forces in Germany. Nor is this all. This country's two most important allies, Great Britain and France, are already deeply committed in the Far East—in Malaya, Hong Kong and Indo-China. Britain and France, with the red army in Germany, cannot possibly denude themselves further in Europe.

In the face of these facts, there is the further fact that the Soviet Union is now known, on the basis of reliable intelligence, to have planned a drive on Iran in the early autumn, as a sequel to the drive on Korea. "Free Iranian" divisions with the help of the clan destine communist front, Tudeh party, were to "liberate" Iran from "Anglo-American imperialism." If the Kremlin's timetable is not revised, and a drive on Iran does take place, there will be no conventional forces left to meet it. That leaves the atomic bomb, and the atomic bomb means world war.

There is all sorts of evidence pointing towards this conclusion. One incident will serve as an example. Towards the end of the war, an allied official in Moscow remarked to Stalin that the Western Allies had enormously underestimated Soviet strength. Stalin replied wryly that the capitalist intelligence services in the Soviet Union were never very efficient at best.

He went on to say that in fact the Soviet Union was not strong before the war, but that it was a basic error to confuse the actual military strength-in-being of a country with its military potential when mobilized. And to clinch his argument, he pointed to the United States, which had been, he said, a military nonentity before the war, and which had become during the war the strongest military power in the world.

Stalin's respect for the American military potential is what still prevents a general war. The state department experts are sure that the American response to the communist aggression in Korea has already surprised and dismayed the men in the Kremlin. And they are also sure that the best chance of dissuading the dictator in the Kremlin from undertaking new adventures in aggression is a really serious effort to bring American resources fully to bear in the world balance of power.

As for the arguments of the business-as-usual group in the defense department, they have a familiar ring. Stanley Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain also feared that a serious effort to strengthen the defenses of Great Britain would "provoke" Hitler to attack. The result was what Winston Churchill called the "unnecessary war." If the defense department group prevails on President Truman, the end will certainly be the same. Fortunately, this appears less and less likely to be the outcome of the great debate which is now going on.

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Comes the Dawn

After a trial run here, television seems to be fading from the scene—at least until television stations are operated closer to Salem than Seattle. . . . Willamette Amusement company, which erected a 70-foot aerial on top of its store building on Fairgrounds road finally gave up . . . even after adding two boosters to its big receiving set, pictures from Seattle were so spotty they were worthless . . . sound comes in okeh but visions blot out in a "snowstorm."



for some time . . . another television bug, Capt. Leland Weaver, city policeman, brought back a television set from California . . . with a special antenna he hopes to pick up something besides snow.

State board of control has decided to beautify south exposure of Capitol . . . hopes to do something in the way of landscaping to pretty up grounds and south driveway . . . secy. state Earl Newbry figures something should be done to dress up sunken garden . . . he would like to see Liberty bell replica placed there, but planning commission has vetoed the idea . . . as a matter of fact, planning commission referred to replica as a piece of junk.

From Sweet Home comes a new story . . . Tom Fair, former logger, donkey puncher (operator), choker and setter and tree topper, will conduct revival services there later this month . . . Fair's partner, Paul Colombe, is to be the "golden voiced song leader." . . . anyway, Fair hopes to fall a good crop of religious timber . . . Mrs. A. J. Batterton and Mrs. Blanche Harrington, cousins, met for the first time at Four Corners home of G. M. Deen, another cousin other day . . . Mrs. Harrington, whose home is in Iowa, happened to be visiting here and through correspondence found out Mrs. Batterton was her cousin . . . Richard Dean and Norma Harrington were classmates at Salem high school last year unaware they were third cousins.

One Salem visitor arrived at local airport, admired new administration building and noted that her own home town of New Orleans, with over half million population, still using temporary hangar put into use over four years ago . . . roadside sign east of Keizer district advertises "Home Sights."

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Bad news from Comrade agent . . . reports U. S. is meaning business . . . already, youth movement led by capitalist cowboy is armed to teeth with 2-guns and six shooters . . ."

David And Goliath

Wives, Views, Cafes Vie for Mac's Favor

By Henry McLemore
ISTANBUL, Turkey—If you're a husband I know you'll wonder along with me how any man could ever afford 2000 wives. That's a lot of wives even counting them by tens.

But here in Istanbul, with permission of the government, you can visit the Seraglio where many a Sultan kept his many better halves during all his reign. How would a man ever get enough money to support 2,000 wives? Think of what it would cost for nylons alone, not to mention shoes, jewelry, food, and all the other things that a wife has to have to be happy and content. The Sultan's quarters are far and away the most lavish in the harem (pronounced harim in Turkey, harem in the United States). The buildings, and they cover many an acre, are just as they were when they were occupied by the Sultans. No changes have been made, and with a little imagination one can picture what it was like when it was alive with people.

Most of the Sultans' gals lived in simple, small, dormitory-like rooms. Only the Queen Mother and the Sultan's favorite sweeties had lavish suites. These two were always battling for power and even the Sultan wasn't safe from their intrigues. His bath is one of the most elaborate rooms in the Seraglio, but when he climbed in the tub, stripped and unarmed, he was protected by a metal grillwork that prevented some member of his court from giving him the works with a pistol, dirk, or spear.

The Sultan didn't give his wives a chance to get outside the grounds. Magnificent gardens were provided for their strolls, but when nightfall came they retired to rooms whose only windows opened on a sheer drop of hundreds of feet. A gal would have had to be a parachutist to make her escape.

The four cities I would rate as having the most beautiful, natural settings are San Francisco, Rio, Hong Kong and Istanbul. I would have to have declined which is the loveliest. Certainly Istanbul can hold its head up in such company. The view from the city commands a sweeping panorama of the Bosphorus, leading to the Black Sea; the Sea of Marmara running to the Dardanelles and the Aegean, and the Golden Horn, the superb anchorage near the meeting of the Bosphorus and the Marmara.

The waters are cluttered with crafts of all types, ranging from men-of-war to tiny sailboats, riding like shells on the cold blue waters. Scores of snow-white ferries ply up and down, and the Bosphorus and the Marmara are crisscrossed with the white wakes churned up by them as scores of merchant vessels from all the ports of the world.

At night, with the harbor twinkling with thousands of lights, and the minarets of a thousand mosques lighted because of Ramadan, Istanbul is a city right out of a story book. It's lovely at twilight, too, when the setting sun causes the gold of the mosque domes to blaze as though on fire.

Food in Istanbul is a magic blending of the Western and Eastern worlds (only a short ferry ride separates Europe from Asia) with the Eastern world predominating. You'll have to travel a long way to find a more fascinating restaurant than the one run by a Mr. Pandell, a venerable Greek who does most of the cooking and serving, and who likes nothing better than to argue with his customers.

A small place, Pandell's is just around the corner from the storied spice market—the oldest and biggest spice market in the world. Aromas of every known spice scent the narrow streets. Pandell's, little more than a hole in the wall, serves the most exotic food in Turkey. There is nothing you can't get, and cooked in a way that is miles out of this world. If you think that the French have monopoly on cooking fish, then try Levrek haslamasi at Pandell's. Levrek is the best of the Turkish fish and Pandell brews up a tomato

4 Patrolmen, Stenographer Added to Staff

Four new patrolmen and a stenographer were added to the Salem police force Wednesday, as authorized by new city budget provisions. New patrolmen are: William D. Russell, 558 S. 14th st.; Joseph E. Albrich, jr., 1825 S. High st.; Leslie M. Elkins, 1230 S. 17th st.; and Allen R. Schwartz, 148 Union st. They were hired pending establishment of civil service lists and will be assigned to shifts within a week, Assistant Chief E. C. Charlton announced. The new stenographer is Mrs. Grayce Van Keuren, 665 Ewald avenue.

Your Health

By Dr. Herman N. Bundenen
INFLAMMATION OF JOINTS
For some years, doctors have believed that many cases of rheumatoid arthritis or inflammation of the joints were associated with infection of one type or another.

Recent work with the new germ-killer, aureomycin, tends to bear this out. Patients selected for treatment not only had rheumatoid arthritis but also an infection of the prostate gland with what are known as pleuropneumonia-like organisms. All of them had been previously treated with gold-salts, without noteworthy results, one of the standard remedies against rheumatoid arthritis. When aureomycin was given, the germ disappeared and, at the same time, there was improvement in the arthritis, in 17 out of 25 cases. In all patients who were not helped by the treatment, it was later found that aureomycin in the blood stream was too low in amount to be effective.

Immediately after treatment was started, muscle and joint symptoms in some patients became worse and their fever rose. But, after one to four weeks, improvement came and was continued. It was found that the germs disappeared before the symptoms of the rheumatoid arthritis cleared up.

These same types of germs were also found in some persons suffering from a disorder known as erythema nodosum, and in some cases of rheumatic fever. Some also had an infection of the urethra, the passage through which the urine empties out of the bladder. Of four persons with this condition, two also had pains in the muscles and joints! In these cases all symptoms were relieved in two days by the aureomycin, given each day.

It would seem important in cases of rheumatoid arthritis to make a careful search for infection not only in the urinary tract but also in other parts of the body, such as the teeth, tonsils, and sinuses, and then have proper treatment carried out to overcome it. It is possible that in many cases aureomycin treatment may serve to clear up the infection. In other cases, perhaps one of the other antibiotic preparations, such as penicillin, might be found helpful. In any event, the elimination of any such infection should bring improvement in the general health.

and butter sauce that the best in Paris would have a hard time equaling.

A meal at Pandell's requires a good two hours and an appetite like a starved whale. A few more meals there and, like Spring, I'll be busting out all over.

(McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

COTTAGE CONVALESCENT HOME
252 North Cottage Street

The Cottage Convalescent Home . . . improved and operating under entirely new management. Friendly Home for elderly people. Good location and reasonable rates. Visitors welcome, of course!
Sherman R. Barry

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

is real, it has become principally an accounting adventure as far as the state is concerned. The committee denied that the Oregon taxing system was driving industry out of the state. That bogey was raised frequently in the past, but repeated and thorough studies have uniformly disproved it.

The specific proposals of the tax study committee included: a tax on cigarets, disallowance or reduction in the deduction of income taxes paid the federal government, and a state tax on automobiles. It also recommended that the state abandon authority to levy a property tax for state purposes, except as might be required for debt service.

Several times the voters have rejected a cigarette or tobacco tax, but it is so general among states that now it might be approved. A tax on automobiles in lieu of the old property tax thereon would not benefit the general fund, for under the constitution the revenues would have to be spent on highways. Doubling the license fee as was done in 1949 is probably as much as can be done at present.

Disallowing payments for federal income taxes is just an adroit way of avoiding increasing the rates of the income tax. It looks like a tax on a tax. We would get the same result merely by raising rates or by speeding the bracket stepup.

The state has levied no state property tax for a decade, and does well to leave that field to local units of government. However, I question the wisdom of a law permanently to cancel it. In times of stress, receipts from present sources would decline, while the property tax, harsh though it is, would produce for the state.

These recommendations, and others that will emanate from the legislative interim committee, will go to the legislative assembly. With responsible and intelligent leadership there, the imminent problem, which is one of amount of revenue rather than kind of tax, can be solved.

Better English

By D. C. Williams
1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I could see that he was very dissatisfied."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "locund"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Plentuous, facetuous, discourteous, bounteous.
4. What does the word "nascent" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ex that means "sublime"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "that he was very much dissatisfied." 2. Pronounce pok-und, e as in on, accent first syllable. 3. Facetious. 4. Coming into existence; beginning to develop. "He was flattered by a certain nascent admiration on the part of the girl." 5. Exalted.

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