"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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Parade of Herefords

Tuesday we visited the Pacific International Livestock show in Portland and saw a line of Herefords being led into the ring for judging. When we saw this parade of whitefaces and did a little arithmetic on their value it looked to us as though we were watching a parade of the national debt. At meat prices some of them would be worth \$300 a head or better and as breeding stock they would get a nice premium over that.

We cite this merely to point to the importance of the livestock industry in Oregon to the state's economy. Turning grass, water, feed into animal products is not only an occupation for a large segment of our population but a source of great wealth for them and for the state. Dairying, beef production, growing of sheep for recol and for meat and of swine for meat probably hold top rank in returns in all farm and range production. Expansion of this industry does not come about very rapidly for it runs into many limitations (range, feed, manpower, operating costs) but the industry should grow because it is basic in its supply of foods and fibers for human use, and our population is

Pacific International this year has many fine exhibits-many from Marion county, and our farm editor has recorded the liberal share of premiums they have earned. It is worth while to visit the show which continues several days yet, and to attend the horse show at night. A trip though the stockbarns really will open your eyes to the extent and quality of the northwest livestock industry.

Proposal for Legislative Reapportionment-I

The people of Oregon will vote on a proposed constitutional amendment introducing a new plan for apportionment of the legislature. The constitution of 1857 specified that the legislature should reapportion the assembly after every inderal (or state) census, but succeeding legislatures for 40 years have ignored this mandate with only minor alterations in the distribution of representation.

Two plans were proposed by the initiative route. One favored by labor unions, the Farmers' union and some democratic and one young republican group provided for apportionment on the basis of population save that no county should have over one-third of the membership in either house. The task of reapportioning was assigned to the board of control to avoid default the legislature. This measure failed to quality and so does not appear on the ballot.

The alternate plan, prepared by A. Freeman Holmer of Willamette university, had the strong backing of the Oregon Farm bureau and some republican groups and did receive enough signatures and is the one to be voted on. Briefly it raises the membership of the state senate from 30 to 36 and apportions its membership on a system of ratios and fractions of ratios. In the house each of the 36 counties would have one member and the remaining 24 (total membership 60) would be apportioned on the basis of population "according to the method of equal proportions." No county could have more than one-fourth the total membership in either house er senate. The task of making the apportionment would fall to the legislature; if it failed function then to the secretary of state, with

right of appeal to the supreme court. The Statesman recommends that this reapportionment measure be defeated. Described as "balanced plan" it reveals itself on analysis as an unbalanced plan which would freeze even worse inequities in legislative apportionment

than are now merely tolerated. It purports to give recognition both to population and area. but this is not the case for in no instance does area receive any consideration. The plan is primarily based on magnifying the power of counties small in population, and this at a time when it is quite generally recognized that the pattern of counties in Oregon is a heritage of horse-and-buggy days.

We can give a quick illustration of the inequity from a population standpoint of this socalled population plan. Sherman county with a population of 2,260 would have one representative while Klamath county with a population of 42,014 would have only one representative; likewise only one for Umatilla county with a population of 41,165. (Both these latter counties now have two representatives while Sherman shares with Wheeler, Gilliam and Morrow counties in two representatives).

We said that area was ignored. For proof look at this: Columbia county with an area of 646 square miles has one representative - and so does Harney county with 10,132 square miles.

We said that this plan would freeze inequities. It will do worse than that, if present population trends continue: it will make the inequities grow

ore acute as time goes on. Here is	the brook
Total membership of the House Deduct one for each county as a county, regardless of area or	
population	36
	_
Number remaining for distribu-	
tion on a population basis	24
Of these, on basis of present po- pulation Multnomah would get	
an additional	13
	-
Number left to be apportioned among the fast-growing up-	
	7 1

state counties And no matter how much faster these upstate counties like Lane and Douglas and Clackamas and Marion and Umatilla continued to grow their aggregate representation in the house could not grow unless there was a substantial decline in Multnomah county rate of growth.

The immediate effect of this amendment would be to reduce the representation in Clackamas, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Deschutes, Klamath, Marion, Umatilla, Yamhill-yet these are are among the large, fast-growing counties of the state. Counties with more than one representative which would hold their own or gain are Douglas, Jackson, Lane (gaining one), Linn, Multnomah (getting 14, now 13 and one joint with Clackamas), and Washington.

The Statesman is opposed on principle to giving each county one representative regardless of its size in population. It seems absurd to give each of the thinly populated counties a representative and then restrict large, populous counties to one representative. In the modern scheme of things counties, as such, are not entitled to

This editorial has dealt chiefly with apportionment for the house as contemplated in the amendment submitted. Tomorrow we shall discuss the plan which it offers for apportionment of the state senate.

The defects of the plan already set forth seems to us fatal, meriting the defeat of the amendment at the election November 7th.

Now when will what happened to Notre Dame happen to the New York Yankees?

GRIN'AND BEAR IT



nsense! . . . my parents never let us children sit up to all hours watching television . . . "

Henry Looks For Small Supermarket

By Henry McLemore NEW YORK—This is Colum-bus Day, and I wish the old boy who stumbled on America while looking for a short cut to the Spice Islands and a good thing in the fifth at Santa Anita, were alive and kicking. I'd like to pawn a few jewels

covering for me. What would I like to have him discover in this, the good year of

1950? Well, I can't tell you all the things, but I can name a First off, I'd like him to dis-cover some youngsters who

do not have re-

spect for middle age. Nothing hurts a man in his forties, who is sure he looks as young as he did when every car had a rumble seat and mah jong was the canasta of the day than to have a college boy ad-

dress him as Sir. Nothing would please me more than to have all girls and boys between the ages of 15 and 25 call me Bud, Henry, Hank, Mac or simply Hi There! When they give me that Sir and Mr. Mc-Lemore business it just makes my joints creak a little louder, the twinge in my neck become a little sharper, and the hair on my head recede a little faster.

Having done this for me, I would dispatch Chris to discover a small super-market—a cozy. snug, super-market in which a shopper would not feel as if he were wandering in the vast spaces of the Sahara, and with just about as much chance of finding what he wants as a desert wanderer has of finding an oasis. During the past few years many are the precious hours I have lost looking for the ketchup department, the baked beans department, the Hasty Mix department in giant super-markets. The boast of every builder of

a new super-market is that it is the biggest this side of Sydney, Australia. The builders are making a mistake. What I want -and I feel this wish is shared by millions of others-is a store where one does not need radar to find the meat counter or a guide to locate the cream cheese

Frankly, I long for the day of the small grocery stores, whenthere were clerks to serve you, and a man didn't have to be a master of the pushcart to lay in stores for the pantry shelves. Mr. Columbus could also use his daring and courage to discover for me a reason why the railroad car you have a seat in is always the one seven blocks from the center of the platform. Do railroads deliberately sell a man a seat on a car that is always the one that takes ten minutes to walk to, and is usually parked in the outskirts of the Just once in my life I would like to be standing in front of the car I am to board when the train pulls out. I know I never will, but there is nothing wrong in dreaming, is there?

to discover for me.

Why airlines board passengers before the motors are warmed and tested. What would be wrong in tuning up the big electric fans before the customers are made to take their seats? Many's the time I have sat on airplanes for half an hour before it was discovered that one of the engines needed a haircut or a new sparkplug, and departure would be de-

by Lichty

(Continued from page one.)

llied forces will be needed there for general policing for an in-definite period. Lacking some supervision the reds might by threats of infiltration take over Korea and unify it the way North Korea started to unify it, as a satellite of Russia.

Our government has made it plain that it wants no slice of Korean territory and no bases there. But the only way it can convince Russia and Red China that it has no evil designs against its nearby territory is to put the garrisons stationed in Korea definitely under U. N. authority and with forces proportioned among U. N. members.

We have learned from experience that military victory is only half of the struggle and sometimes the shorter half. We must

Literary . . . Guidepost . By W. G. Rogers

THE WAY THINGS ARE, by Josephine Lawrence (McGraw-Hill; \$3)

Vere Atwood, 19 - year - old guileless home-body, has her eyes opened upon our work-a-day modern world in this new novel by Miss Lawrence. From a sheltered youth with her grandmother, she moves to an ultra-busy aunt's, where the women as well as the men all work and school is the place where parents unload their chil-

be prepared for a long pull ef-fort in Korea to establish a firm, responsible government able to rûn the show after we step out. This job must be taken on as the military effort was, as a U. N. project, and become the joint responsibility of the member nations. This will give better assurance of non-interference with North Korea's red allies and as it succeeds will add tremendously to the prestige of United Na-

gren. And much of a shock for Vere, she sees an easy way back in the marriage proposal of elderly Lysander Fisher, but young and kindly Tace Stevens, ex-GI, maintains the GI tradition by coming to the rescue. Though Miss Lawrence is always expert and readable, the characterizations here seem to be not inevitable but shaped somewhat arbitrarily for fictional purposes.

U.S. Government tests show that best quality cotton yarns come from fibers of unusual strength rather than length and fineness.

BECKE WADSWORTH

562 State St

Ph. 34947

Condensed Statement of Condition

Willamette Valley Bank

Salem, Oregon As of October 4, 1950

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts					\$ 988,001.42
U. S. Government Se		es			956,483.20
Other Securities .					370,627.80
Cash, Cash Items an	d Bal	with	Other	Banks	310,416.54
Other Assets .					37,896.84
Total Assets					\$2,663,425.80

7 ·	LIABI	LITIES	AND	CAPI	TAL	
Deposits .	es .		٠.	•	•	\$2,549,919.22 14,423.60
Total Li Capital Accou	abilities				•	2,564,342.82 99,082.98
Total Lie	abilities o	and Ca	pital			\$2,663,425.80

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Voluntary Medical and Hospital Insurance had its birth in Oregon

Millions in all walks of life have come to realize what an important place a well-appointed voluntary medical and hospital insurance plan has in their lives and in the lives of those who depend upon them. And Oregon can well be proud of its place in this new field of service, for it was in Oregon, in 1906, that voluntary medical and hospital insurance had its birth—when a group of prominent Oregon business and professional men founded the National Hospital Association, the first of its kind in America. It was also in Oregon, in 1917, that the first laws in America, recognizing this new plan of insurance, were enacted. Today that plan, founded by those business and professional men of Oregon 44 years ago, has become world-wide in its scope of service, and all thinking people have come to realize its value.

Under this modern plan of voluntary health insurance there is no regimentation of doctors or hospitals, or of their patients who are free to select the doctors and hospitals they wish to attend themwherever they may be. There is no need in America for "socialized medicine" with its special payroll tax. That need has long been filled by the National Hospital Association and other worthy organizations to which millions of Americans already have subscribed, and which are able and ready to answer every medical and hospital need of our people. In America there is no need for "socialized medicine."

This statement furnished by the National Hospital Association of Portland, Oregon, in the interest of voluntary medical, surgical and hospital insurance under the American system of free enterprise.

With Vast Majority of U.S. Armies in Korea, Kremlin Holds Power to Strike Elsewhere

By Joseph Alsop TOKYO, Oct. 11 — American forces have now crossed the Thirty-Eighth Parallel, and unless the enemy receives power-ful external aid, the Korean war has entered its last phase. This simple fact, long forecast in this space, gives an entirely new look to the whole world situation. On the still-existing problem of Soviet and/or Chinese intertion in Korea, there is very

little that now needs to be said. If the Kremlin had been deterined to win the Korean war, could have done so by sending in ardly more

nan a corpordressed up in to boot, at any time up to about a month nlin had n determined not to lose

but over-estimated North Kor-ean capabilities, Stalin could have arranged preventive occu-pation of North Korea by the Chinese armies on the Yalu Riv-er on D-day plus one after the Inchon landing.

Stalin took neither of these bylous steps. Therefore, if ei-her the Chinese or Russians now atervene, at this late date, with mtervene, at this late date, with an much water already over the dam, it will mean only one thing. It will mean that the Kremlin positively, actively and knowingly desires to plunge the world into a third world war.

Undoubtedly, now is the right time to intervene if another world war is what the Kremlin wants. Even for the Inchon land-ing, our forces in Korea were ac-dually only reinforced by two Marine regiments plus the skele-tor of an American division, the ton of an American division, the

Seventh, with flesh put on it by incorporated South Korean infantry. But with the Third division now entering Korea, we are as fully committed as we conceivably can be. With everything here, and with the rest of world undefended except by our strategic Air Force, this is the time for the Kremlin to strike

if the Kremlin chooses. Unless every sign to date has been fantastically misleading, however, the Kremlin will not choose. If so, the world situation will have a new look for a whole series of reasons. On the one hand, there will be the previously suggested effect on our allies and potential allies of the discovery that there is an element "bogeyman" in the remorseless Soviet power which has so terrified them all.

On the other hand, and even more important, is the effect on our own estimate of the Kremlin's capabilities. As for the Kremlin's intentions, these were all too clearly revealed by the crudeness and the naked aggression of the North Korean attack. That showed us what the Kremwould do if it could, in a

very helpful mind-clearing way. There can no longer be any doubt at all that the Kremlin propelled the North Koreans inwar on the flat, unquestioning assumption that they would meet with no opposition except from the feeble forces of the government of Syngman Rhee. There can no longer be any ques-tion that this action was intended to be the first step in a much larger scheme of Asiatic and Eu-

ropean conquest—but conquest on the cheap.

The question that has remain-ed open, is whether the Kremlin essed the power, or believed that it possessed the power, to carry through this scheme of conquest at all costs, even if the great prizes could not be bought at bargain prices. This is the measure of the Kremlin's capa-

If the Kremlin accepts the loss of a satellite, as a poor pawn risked and taken in the world power-game, it means that we have time. It emphatically does not mean that we can forget the lesson of Korea, it emphatically does not mean that we can sink back into complacency while the Soviet Union continues to rearm and the Kremlin waits the chance for another, more sure aggression. But it does mean that if we now muster all our energies to build the western strength that we forgot to build, we may have time for the job. With allout effort, we may be able to achieve an effective, deterrent western defense before the Kremlin is ready for another at-

So dreadful has been our situation, so terrible has been our peril, that even this has been in serious doubt, and still is in partial doubt. But the immediate peril is diminishing, and may soon vanish altogether.

We cannot abandon vital positions for specious reasons. We cannot stop rearming. We cannot let ourselves worry about the heavy cost. We must go forward in the time we now have, until we achieve solid strength. Then, and only then, may we

Korea, which is the worst mistake the Kremlin ever made, and a graver mistake than Hitler was ever guilty of, has set our feet on the hard road. It has also shown that the road, though hard, is almost surely safe. It has finally shown that any other road is a quick trip to suicide. In all these senses, despite the heavy cost in blood and treasure, Korea has been a net gain for America. This is the best way this reporter can sum up the meaning of Korea, as he prepares to ceturn to the United States.

New York Herald Tribune. Inc.

Other things I would like Chris

Why conductors of human interest (gossip) columns think that the average reader is interested in the doings of people who, outside of their immediate family circle, are not known at all. Items such as "Parker Huffington and Lillian Lowbridge are tiffing with Snide Snyder over their contract." What contract? And, "Betsy Miff is experting a broken leg any day ow." And, "Fred Juniper, son t'Kip Juniper, is off to Barbados to see his new flame, Sally Char-

on radio and television think it necessary to give the life history

Crime And Its Causes To the Editor: I fully agree with A. L. Warner,, also with Maude Porter Boone in regards to their views on juvenile delinquency. Both hit the nail on the head, only they did not hit hard enough, mentioning only part of the causes. and pay Chris to do a little dis-The root lies deeper.

Safety

We are told that "Children must suffer for the sins of their This law has not been set up

by any benevolent Creator, but is the natural consequence of sin, of a wrongly applied, misused act of creation. Why is the mother not men-

tioned in this curse? They say it takes two to make a bargain. But the party of the second part, the mother, is in most cases the "keep-peace-in-the - family-atany-price" victim - unwillingly quite often - of the desires of her husband, who can see only the pleasant side of the story, with absolutely no thought of the law of "like begets like," and its consequences, physically, mentally, morally.

As long as martial relations, as they are practiced today, are looked upon as enjoyable privileges, instead of the means of propagating the human race, just that long must we deal with the resultant lack of a normal state of moral health.

Go into a modern cold storage locker plant, and the first thing you notice, next to cold weather, are 3 or 4 rows of padlocks. Makes one wonder if we are living in a world of thieves.

The teen-age criminals of today are sick boys the involuntary victims of modern civilizations as much as the product of misinformed, unthinking parents, unable to curb their desire for

The remedy is to start with our great grand parents, removing the cause of being born through sin, and proper education of those of us that cannot benefit any longer from pre-natal influences. Hugo Mayerhoefer, 855 Plymouth Dr.

"Leninized Politicians" To the Editor: Last week I became aware of the fact the present day politi-cian has certainly reached into

the American home and deprived it of its traditional rights. Now that the time in American history has arrived when a legal voter cannot change his wife's residential address, but finds she (a registered voter) must appear person to do so for herself, we both say our state government is now tyrannical. It has deprived a family the right to

represent one another. We inherited our right to vote from the first American voters who made freedom possible. We now surrender that once great American privilege.

We shove off from a battered, sinking ship of state, but still wave the banner "Don't tread on us" and will gladly die rather than submit to Leninized American politicians of today.

A. M. COOK,

1167 Court St., Apt. 4.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The balance of his speech made me very angry at

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "flaccid? 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Relevent, relegate, remittal, repetitiously. 4. What does the word "ingenuous" mean? 5. What is a word beginning

with ri that means "a ceremon-

ANSWERS

1. Say, "The remainder of his speech made me very angry with him." 2. Pronounce flak-sid, a as in at, I as in it, accent first syllable. 3. Relevant. 4. Open; frank; candid; sincere. (Pro-nounce second syllable jen, e as in men). "The advice he gave was ingenuous." 5. Ritual.

of each athlete every time he comes to the plate or carries the ball or makes a tackle. Most sport fans have read or heard oh, I really could put Columbus to work if he were alive.

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