

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Light Through the Murk

In this day of fears and grips it is comforting to hear a reassuring voice. David Lawrence speaks of "The Brighter Side" on his editorial page in United States News. He notes that we seem to be beset "with new irritations, new inconveniences, new taxes, new controls, and new anxieties as our sons are called up for military training." We need, he believes to make some mental readjustments and recognize the realities of the present world situation and "develop the stamina and the fortitude to overcome those threats and render them less and less a menace to our lives."

As he surveys the scene he finds a basis for optimism. He thinks the United States is successfully meeting today's challenge. Here is his conclusion, which offers a comforting thought for this Good Friday:

Let us not be governed by our present inconveniences or our grievances. These would seem petty, indeed, if all around us men were dying and our homes were being bombed. Let them seem petty now as we prevent World War III.

For the truth is we are winning the race—we are shifting the balance of power in the world against another war.

Though the achievements are perceptible only in the dimmest outlines as yet, the clear lines of accomplishment by free men will grow brighter each day as we turn our faces to the sunlight of hope—as our own confidence grows in the rightness of our course. For we are building our might behind a great cause—potential resistance to the imperialist. His invasion must never be allowed to start—whether by air or land or sea—against the territory of our allies or against the territory of the United States and its defense bases overseas.

We are checkmating the enemy. We are already licking aggression.

Suffocation for La Prensa

The congress of Argentina has voted to take over the newspaper La Prensa which has been strikebound since late in January. Its director, Dr. Gainza Paz, faces criminal charges trumped up by the Peron government. A committee of congress has taken over the paper to "preserve it." Instead of preserving it they are killing it as a free press.

La Prensa has a unique history. It was founded by Jose Clemente Paz, uncle of the present director, in 1869. He laid down its guiding principles: truth, honor, freedom, progress, civilization. It grew amazingly, aided by its singular device of making it a "letter-box through which arriving immigrants from Europe could keep in touch with their relatives. It has added many free features, well beyond those of American dailies: free medical and dental attention for the public, a free library, legal advice, a music center where children may be instructed.

The backbone of its income, in addition to its large revenues from circulation, has been its classified advertising. When it had plenty of newspaper its classified ad pages ran from five to eight pages, right at the beginning of the paper. So when the news vendors' union, a government-backed organization, demanded 20 per cent of its revenues from classified advertising it was knowingly destroying the paper's major source of income.

The paper has been distinguished for its news

and editorial independence. It has eschewed party affiliation and kept free from outside financial interest. It printed more world news than the New York Times, until the Peron government tried to strangle it by curtailing its supply of newsprint. Its independence has proven its undoing, for a dictator like Peron wants no free press—no dictators do. When a paper like La Prensa is suffocated the whole world is injured.

Surely though La Prensa will survive even management by a committee of subservient congressmen. Its tradition will live. Some day surely a new regime will arise in Buenos Aires and restore the property to its rightful owners and give them again the freedom they long exercised.

Though the headlines say that the senate has passed a bill granting stores permission to charge less for milk than for home-delivered milk the text of the reports adds the condition that the stores first must prove they can sell milk for less without loss. The contention of all milk administrators has been that no stores petitioning for a store differential produced proof that their handling charges were less than for home delivery. So if the bill becomes law the situation will not be greatly different. It should be remembered too that comparisons show that the margin allowed distributors in Oregon is the lowest in the country so not much can be knocked off the price at that angle.

They say the TV showing of the Kefauver committee hearing in New York was bigger than South Pacific. It pretty nearly stopped business in old Gotham as descendants of Father Knickerbocker, et al. saw former Mayor O'Dwyer sweating and heard Senator Tobey shouting, and saw Frank Costello face the senatorial inquisitors. Even the stock market business lagged while the show was on. We wonder who had the "commercial" on this TV performance.

A bank robber has to be a pretty slick customer these days. One robbed a bank in southeast Portland a few months ago only to be met by police officers at the door. In San Francisco recently a bank robber got a similar reception. And over in Washington county a robber was nabbed in 15 minutes by means of police pickup of radio broadcast. The business really is becoming unprofitable.

Sunday reports from Korea told how Greek troops used knives and bayonets to repel four savage counterattacks of red Chinese. Funny, isn't it, having Greeks fighting Chinese on the other side of the world. They might better be discussing Confucius and Plato; but these ancient philosophers are sadly out of place on a bloody hill in Korea.

If the board of control fires the prison warden every time the cons stage a sitdown or a riot it will need a revolving door at the warden's office.

Washington reports there will be less sulphur for newsprint. Fightin' editors can supply their own.

Russia Keeping Lend-Lease Ships Because Stalin Says United States Doesn't Need Them

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Sometimes the Russian way of doing business is enough to make you burst out laughing—if it didn't lead to so many tears.

Back during the war things were so tough with Russia that Stalin even agreed to abolish the old communist and permit religious freedom—though he didn't lead any church services—to foster the goodwill through which the United States sent him one fifth of all the supplies which he used in his defense against Germany.

Stalin was in such a jam that he even tried to make friends with his own enslaved people, and old "Mother Russia," for whom the peasants have ever been willing to lay down their lives, was permitted to replace even Joe himself for a time as a proper object of all reverence.

Russia had such a narrow escape from Germany it was obvious that lend-lease meant the difference between defeat and victory.

When the war was over President Truman rather abruptly terminated lend-lease. The manner of action has created some argument as to whether it was wise, and whether it has contributed to subsequent poor relations. I doubt that it made much difference, because the communists work to a pattern drawn many years before that.

Be that as it may, in due course the U.S. asked the lend-lease beneficiaries to return their over supplies or settle them. Assessed valuations were scaled to the bone leaving little but token payments to be made by everybody.

But Joe didn't want to pay. For thirty years the Russians have had what amounts to a full department in their foreign office charged with collecting dollars. They are inept at letting them go. The U.S. agreed to knock off about 90 per cent of the bill, and to let Russia buy more than

600 loaned vessels if she paid the balance.

Still Joe wouldn't part with his dollars. The U.S. said all right, if you're going to weasel, you'll have to return the ships. All the lend-lease countries had agreed to return such life-over items.

But Joe says he's not going to do it. He says the U.S. agreed to let him buy the ships. Choosing to forget the "pay the balance" clause. And a vigorous shaking of the envelope fails to reveal enclosure of any check to pay for the vessels.

Well, Joe is just as good about making agreements out of nothing as he is at making nothing out of agreements. There's no surprise about things like that any more.

But the laughable part comes in when Joe says one reason he won't return the ships is that he won't return such left-over items.

That's proven, Joe says, by the fact that the U.S. has been selling surplus ships to Latin American and other countries recently.

"What right have you to tell us what to do with your ships?" asks Communist Joe.

He's probably embarrassed about the whole thing, just the same. My hunch is that he's trying to cover up the fact that the ships have all fallen apart or been sunk through inept Russian maintenance and handling, since in mechanical things as well as in the search for peace, the Kremlin seems to operate in reverse.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, 1820-1910; by Cecil Woodham-Smith (McGraw-Hill; \$4.50)

The "only great reputation" resulting in England from the Crimean war, says Mrs. Woodham-Smith, was that of Florence Nightingale, "angel of mercy." Yet in 1880 when she was 60 years old, this heroine could lament, "Do you think any part of my life is as I please?"

It's this contrast between achievement and frustration that helps to fire with drama this remarkable biography. And it is not the only contrast. Florence Nightingale, named for the city in which she was born, came of parents who by right of wealth and intelligence moved in the most distinguished circles. The beautiful young woman who made the family name memorable knew Sismondi, Mme. Recamier, Chateaubriand; she went to the gayest, most exclusive balls, and she refused the proposals of Henry Nicholson and Richard Monckton Milnes.

She was torn between mundane delights and her growing sense of the utter uselessness, the insipidly decorative and empty quality of the lot of gentlemanly Victorian England.

Over the incredibly bitter opposition of relatives, of whom she had too many, she finally embarked on her chosen profession of nursing, which until her time had been filled by women of the lowest character, employed in filthy, disorganized hospitals where the death rate was even higher than in the surrounding slums.

She was apparently better informed about hospitalization than any other person of her time when her friend, Sidney Herbert, secretary of war, sent her to Turkey and the Crimea. You have to read this book to appreciate the problems she encountered, the stupid hostility of doctors, the ignorance that impeded her, the suffering of wounded and plague-stricken, the pest houses that passed for hospitals. After Scutari she threw herself into general War Office reform, and into the inquiry what was called the "Sanitary State" of the army in India.

An impassioned and consecrated woman, unshakable in her grand purpose, she was more saint than heroine. This absorbing book strikes the very most of her stirring life.

CONFUCIUS COULD HAVE TOLD 'EM



Your Health

Dr. Herman N. Sundensen
Written by

Glandular fever, also known as infectious mononucleosis, is one of the greatest mimics of the disease world. It can—and often does—imitate a whole host of other disorders, masquerading in one instance as appendicitis and again as leukemia. For this reason, it is a great troublemaker for the doctors and the cause of much needless anxiety since the disease itself is much less serious than many of those it apes.

It is nonetheless something of a mystery, not only in the great array of symptoms it can produce but also in the way it spreads from person to person, sometimes producing a small epidemic among a group of children, or almost as often causing an isolated case in one section of a city and then appearing suddenly in a far-distant area.

Nor does glandular fever content itself by imitating only serious sickness. Its most usual symptoms are fever, sore throat, cough, and headache, plus some swelling of the lymph glands, particularly those of the neck. In this guise, it looks much like influenza or German measles before the rash appears, and it sometimes produces the rash, too, out of its varied bag of tricks.

It is quite possible that many persons have the condition without knowing it, particularly in the mild form. A person so affected feels no worse than if he had a severe cold.

There are two ways in which a definite diagnosis of the condition may be made once it is suspected that it is present. The first is examination of the white blood cells and the determination of the number present in the blood. The second is a test of the patient's blood serum against the red blood cells taken from a sheep. In a normal person, the blood serum will not cause clumping of the red cells but, when a person has infectious mononucleosis, this clumping will occur even though only one part of the blood serum to 800 or 900 parts of salt solution is used in making the test.

In infectious mononucleosis, there is an increase in the number of white cells in the blood. There are also some changes in the cells themselves. One unfortunate thing about infectious mononucleosis is the slow recovery. Frequently, after a person has had this condition, he is fatigued, tires easily, and is unable to carry on his ordinary work. On the other hand, some of the patients recover from the condition promptly.

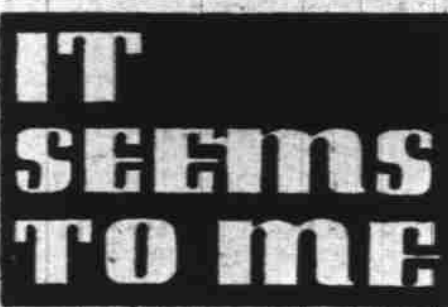
The specific treatment for the condition also has not as yet been found. Penicillin has been tried, as well as other antibiotics, such as chloromycetin and aureomycin. They have some value in preventing any complications but whether they have any direct effect on the disease itself has, so far, not been determined. The giving of whole blood into a vein or blood serum has also seemed to be helpful in some cases. It is possible that this serum carries antibodies against the disease which have been produced by earlier, unrecognized infection with infectious mononucleosis.

When a person has headache, fever, enlarged lymph glands, and sore throat, the possibility of infectious mononucleosis must be considered and the special tests carried out in order to be sure.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
A. E.: What is the cause of lisp? Can it be cured?
Answer: Lipping, sometimes, is due to a deformity of the mouth, the tongue or the teeth. In other cases it is due only to habit.

It is advisable to consult a dentist. Speech training may then be employed to overcome the difficulty.
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TO HONOR DR. BUNCHE
VANCOUVER, B. C., March 22—(CP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche will receive an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of British Columbia at its spring convocation May 17 and 18, the university announced here.



(Continued from page one.)

that make necessary another formula for a price increase to absorb the extra labor cost? Between revising formulas and policing business from factory to corner variety store OPS most surely faces a busy season. And when Price Enforcer DSalle calls for tighter laws he really is admitting the difficulty which he and his organization face in administration of any price control act.

Then you have pressure groups putting on heat for special treatment. The cotton growers are said to be unhappy over the 46c price fixed for cotton although it is so much higher than usual prices that a stampede to grow cotton has resulted. Labor union want escalator clauses.

Meantime other forces are at work: the law of supply and demand has not been repealed. Some of the ceiling prices will not hold in the face of buyer resistance. Inventories are high, and once the hope for speculative profits fades their liquidation will follow. Merchants are fully aware of practical ceilings on prices regardless of what the government regulations or formulas may provide. Perhaps the best hope of price control lies in the operation of this simple law rather than in the formidable bureau of a revived OPA. I have the feeling that OPS will not be around too long, barring of course an outbreak of general warfare.

Better English

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "It was him who walked over the bridge."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "philanthropist"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Elaborateness, elocutionist, elasticity, ellipse.
4. What does the word "docile" mean?

Good Friday Union Services Slate at Methodist Church

(Story also on page 1.)

The annual union Good Friday service sponsored by Salem Ministerial association will be from noon to 3 p.m. today at First Methodist church. The offering will go to the association for its work in Salem.

On the theme of Christ's "Seven Last Words from the Cross," it will be opened with invocation by the Rev. James L. Wilson of Jason Lee Methodist.

The program for the seven 25-minute services includes:

First, "Father, forgive them for they know not what they do"—Scripture, the Rev. John Walker of Free Methodist; meditation, the Rev. O. W. Clemens of First Church of God.

Second, "Verily I say unto thee, today shalt thou be with me in Paradise"—Scripture, the Rev. Rudolph Woyke of Bethel Baptist; meditation, Maj. Charles S. Bennett of Salvation Army.

Third, "Woman, behold thy son... Behold thy mother"—Scripture, the Rev. Harold Black of West Salem Methodist; vocal, Mr. and Mrs. Ervin Potter; meditation, the Rev. Brooks H. Moore of First Methodist.

Fourth, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"—Scripture, the Rev. Lloyd Uecker of Brethren; meditation, the Rev. Dudley Strain of First Christian.

Fifth, "I thirst"—Scripture, the Rev. Alex Sauerwein of Kingwood Bible; vocal, Ronald Lush; meditation, the Rev. Eugene Stowe of First Nazarene.

Sixth, "It is finished"—Scripture, the Rev. John Goodenberger of First Presbyterian; meditation, the Rev. Omar Barth of Calvary Baptist.

Seventh, "Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit"—Scripture, the Rev. Wilmer Brown of First Evangelical United Brethren; vocal, Philip McHarnes; meditation, the Rev. W. H. Lyman of Court Street Christian.

Each period also will include prayer and a hymn, by the congregation.

Organists will be Dr. Josef Schnelker of First Methodist and Mrs. Ralph Dobbs of First Presbyterian.

Bid to Settle Railroad Wage Dispute Fails

WASHINGTON, March 22—(AP)—A union proposal to settle a two-year-old railroad wage dispute failed today when the carriers rejected it.

The answer was given to the senate labor committee which is investigating the long-drawn disagreement between the nation's rail carriers and the four big operating unions.

Chairman Murray (D-Mont) had urged the lines to accept the new proposal, put forward through him by the brotherhood of railroad trainmen. Although it directly affected only the trainmen, Murray believed it would lead to a settlement with all four unions.

But D. P. Loomis, representing the railroads, announced at the committee's public hearing that management would not go along with the union plan.

The settlement proposal differed in two respects from a compromise reached Dec. 21 at the White House between the four unions and the railroads. The compromise collapsed when local union officials turned it down.

The trainmen suggested (1) that somebody besides John R. Steelman, assistant to President Truman, be named arbitrator under the agreement, and (2) negotiation between individual roads and the unions on a working condition dealing with the coupling of air hose.

Ways in Washington

By Jane Kads
WASHINGTON (AP)—Maria Hacker, a pretty young German movie actress, actually parachuted into the life of Lauritz Melchior and for 26 years has been the wife of the famed Wagnerian tenor and former Metropolitan Opera star.

She was making a comedy movie that called for stunt work. She came to earth near Munich in the midst of a startled crowd that included the Danish tenor, then on concert tour.

"He was no midget—six feet, three and one-half inches tall—also very handsome; I couldn't overlook him," Mrs. Melchior, who accompanied her husband to the capital for a concert appearance, told me.

The Melchior first came to the United States in 1926. Mr. Melchior made his debut with the Metropolitan Opera Company in "Tannhauser" Feb. 17, until last year, when he quit. He is now making concert appearances over the country, appearing on numerous radio and television shows, making recordings and soon a movie, "The Days in a Many Years. Together, this devoted couple has traveled more than 900,000 miles in all parts of the world.

"There is nobody who equals him for work," she said. "He says I'm boss. I say he's boss. Of course, we all spoil him."

Mrs. Melchior loves to travel with her husband, who, she says, is a kind, understanding and jovial character. She'll go anywhere with him willingly—except into the jungle. He likes to hunt. She says there's not an animal in the wild world he hasn't shot—except an Indian tiger.

"The last time I went shooting with him was in Uruguay—puma hunting, it was. I was so bored. I just can't bear it. All the time you have to look down for snakes, fight mosquitoes, look up in the trees for pumas ready to lunge at you," she said.

The Bavarian-born Mrs. Melchior says the trophy room in their ultra-modern, almost completely glass-walled house in Beverly Hills, Calif., is filled with hides and skins and stuffed animals and photographs. There are bear and buffalo skins, elephant tusks and elk horns. She keeps tripping over a bear skin under the piano.

Mrs. Melchior says her family foregoes her to take piano lessons for years, but that she had "no heart for it."

When I played for the first time for my husband, he just looked at me and begged me never to play again my life. That suited me fine.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"It's a nice stout stout hunch shaker that Otis made... but after he took the car and television in it, there's no room for us..."

Hollywood on Parade

By Gene Handmaker
HOLLYWOOD — "I'm tired," said Betty Grable. "I've got to have a rest after this"—she indicated the glittering movie set outside her dressing room.

The blonde beauty looked the picture of freshness in a gold gown that fit her Grable curves to dazzling perfection. But, said Betty: "I'm losing interest in what I'm doing. I'm getting stale."

"First Me, After the Show," and any man would love to, is her 40th picture in 11 years. She used to do three a year. Now her contract calls for two annually. Recently, Betty said, the studio has been spending five or six months on each—"I don't know why." This leaves her little time off.

"We'll have to work something out," she declared. "Either a time limit on the two a year—or one picture a year." ... Frank Ross and his bride, Joasi Casfield, are collaborating on

ANSWERS
1. Say, "It was he who walked across the bridge." 2. Pronounce syllable. 3. Elasticity. 4. Disposed to be taught; easy to manage. (Pronounce the e as in ea). "The dog proved to be very docile." 5. Stimulate.

PICTURE THE CHILDREN GROWING UP!



With A Kodak Tourist Camera

It takes excellent black-and-white or color pictures outdoors or indoors, and yet it is very simple to use. Has fast eye-level viewing, jiggle-proof shutter release, sleek, new styling. Camera, with Kodak Lens, \$24.50. Flashholder, \$11.50. Prices inc. Fed. Tax. Stop in and let us show them to you.

CAPITAL DRUG STORE

State at Liberty
"On the Corner"