

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## A Fighting Speech, All Right

President Truman spoke a very true phrase in his speech last night. He said that in next year's political campaigns "the art of misrepresentation can be expected to reach new heights." Yet it will have to reach awfully high to get any higher than it was in his own address.

He said "special interests" will attempt to buy next year's election just as they "poured money into Ohio last year to elect a republican senator." On whose behalf does he think the most money was spent in the Ohio campaign? If he doesn't know, he could find out.

He also said he would "venture to predict that there is going to be more money spent in trying to defeat the democratic party next year than has even been spent in an election in the history of this republic." And what will his own party spend, two-cent postcards?

The president virtually dared the republican party to make foreign policy its major campaign issue. And he exposes his own administration's greatest weakness by so doing. There is nothing like suggestive muddying of the waters to turn attention away from the domestic mess of petty corruption. He declared the republicans would raise "loud voices trying to destroy our faith in ourselves." And then he has the gall to intimate that the expected misrepresentation is all on the one side.

President Truman talks like a politician to whom a variance from the truth is nothing more than to-be-expected campaign exaggeration. He doesn't talk like a president keenly interested in the welfare of the country as a whole. He talks like some of his constituents who, caught in petty double-dealings, find their excuses on the border-line of legality. He is lashing at windmills already, and we shudder to what lengths "misrepresentations" will go by election time next year.—W.W.

## "Journey of Friendship"

Chester Bowles seems to be off to a fine start as U.S. ambassador to India and the words of confidence expressed on both sides bode well for future relations between the two countries.

India's foreign secretary, K. P. S. Menon, declared that "India and the United States started off long ago on the right foot in their journey of friendship." He mentioned U. S. espousal of the cause of India's freedom, and emphasized that "our (present) differences are not due to any considerations of self-interest. Take, for instance, the question of the recognition of China on which we have been unable to see eye to eye: In recognizing China we felt that we were making a contribution to world peace; in refusing to recognize China, the U.S.A. felt that they were making a contribution to world peace. Whether we or they are right, history alone will tell."

The foreign secretary's statement is cordial and, from his standpoint, reasonable. And Bowles' response won a comment in the Indian News Chronicle that "expectations of better Indo-American understanding . . . seem to be well justified."

India is a huge and vital link in the chain of western friends. Her placating of communists doesn't set well in this country, but we would be doing our cause a distinct disservice by turning our backs on her for that reason alone. We join with her foreign secretary in hoping for continuance of the "journey of friendship."

## Britain's Approach to Foreign Policy Stays Unchanged Despite Switch to Tory Regime

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.  
Associated Press News Analyst  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—(AP)—As expected, the approach of Britain's new conservative government to foreign relations, as outlined by Anthony Eden to parliament, leaves the general situation unchanged.

Even on the specific issues of Iran and Egypt the new foreign minister largely follows the tack already laid down by his predecessor. In the case of Iran there is perhaps a slight clarification of the British view that a straight business deal can be made for oil operations within the principal of Iranian nationalization of the properties.

With regard to broad world policy directly involving the conflict with Russia, Eden takes a line which is neither new, startling nor very promising. He thinks the best approach is an effort to reach agreement on small matters, one at a time, and so build up an era of mutual confidence which will contribute to the ultimate handling of major issues.

The trouble with this is that the smallest of communist approach makes all matters look large. They take just as much care in breaking a man like traffic executive Robert Vogel or reporter Bill Oatis, so that they may obtain a "confession" and trial for propaganda purposes, as they do in building up the atmosphere for breaking a neighborhood.

It is standard practice for them to try to use the smaller matters, such as Trieste, Austria and Korea, the settlement of American lend-lease or a border approach by a lost airplane, to obscure their major operation, which is world conquest.

Eden found out for himself in Paris that there was no chick

anywhere for penetration of a peace idea through the iron curtain. Or perhaps we should say that he recognized the situation, rather than discovering it.

It has been plain for a long time that Russia had no intention of making peace, or of taking any step which would alleviate the world chaos created by her foreign policy.

In Russia's campaign to keep the world unsettled, many small matters are just as good and perhaps better than one large one. Because pressing on large matters might bring her too close to war, while she still thinks that she can accomplish her purpose

through the arms race and consequent economic upset and popular unrest.

Economic difficulty already besets the allies as they go about building up their defenses. It involves the domestic positions of governments as well as their international relations.

Any attempt at settlement with Russia now can only be a matter of keeping straight the record of allied intent. The matter of maintaining a balance between defense needs and living standards is the pressing problem of the west today, and one which may be more practically approached.

presidents, Miss Furman has answers to everything, and has assembled a mass of most curious information. It was Arthur who wouldn't live "in a house looking this way," though Coolidge, thought that, regardless of the need for repairs, a lot of people would move in gladly, Jefferson decorated with chintz and dimity, had dumb waiters so that no servants could overhear state conversations. When novelist Dickens called, his party rang the doorbell three times, got no answer, and walked in. Taylor tethered his horse on the lawn. Jefferson introduced ice cream. Polk put in gas. Pierce installed a furnace. Electric lights shone in the Blue Parlor for the 1891 New Year's reception. Franklin D. Roosevelt installed electric kitchen, electric dishwasher. . . and he also designed a grand piano with a music-history frieze and spread-eagle legs.

Japan wouldn't be Japan without its Geisha girls, and there probably wasn't any danger whatever that they would disappear. But still it is comforting to know they have ended their two-weeks' strike and will continue their colorful entertaining. The Geisha girls, despite a mistaken opinion otherwise in this country, are in no wise symbolic of immorality. They sing, dance and pour tea in Japanese restaurants, and their bright kimonos have long been a part of the Japanese scene.

Big Bill Bevens has had his share of bad breaks in the baseball world, with narrowly missing that no-hitter in the world series and having a good arm go bad. Now Cincinnati is to give him a new chance in the big leagues. The Senators will miss him but no one will wish him other than all good luck.

Oregon's legislature has set record after record for length—in Oregon. But it can't hold the proverbial candle to Massachusetts. That state's legislature recently adjourned after meeting 10½ months.

The FCC breaks out with a statement that Oregon has been tentatively allocated 32 television outlets. Now let's not overdo things, after all this time.

Barbara and Franchot have had a fight. My, what a surprise!

## Editorial Comment

**RAILROADERS' RAILROAD MAN HEADS SP**  
It is gratifying to have an Oregonian at the head of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which is such an important factor in the industrial and commercial life of this part of Oregon. D. J. Russell, who will succeed A. T. Mercier as president of SP on December 31st, spent most of his boyhood and some of his best working years in this state and likes to be thought of as an Oregonian. The thousands who work for SP will also be pleased because Russell is one of those characters who is known as a railroader's railroad man, meaning that he began swinging a pick with the sector handle.

The man whom Mr. Russell succeeds is also a railroader's railroad man. We recall our first meeting with him in Eugene. The meeting was delayed because Mercier was busy greeting old friends—engineers and trainmen who had worked with him while he was superintendent of this division during World War I. At this meeting some mention was made of a certain bridge. After 35 years Mercier could quote all the facts about the bridge, including the number of ties.

Railroads face tremendous problems these days. Russell will not be able to solve all of them, although he is the youngest man ever to become president of Southern Pacific. The system stretches from New Orleans to Portland and from San Francisco to Ogden. It costs over \$500-million a year to run such a railroad. Taxes are staggering. In Lane County alone, SP pays \$675,800.22 this year. It serves some of the fastest growing communities in the United States. The problem which Russell will have to face might be summarized in this way:

It is a race to earn the money to cover constantly increasing operating costs and to find the capital to modernize equipment and meet expansion needs.

They call Russell a "fundamentalist," meaning that his interest begins with the road bed. He is also a "progressive," although not likely to waste time or money on sensational changes. Like Mr. Mercier he will be a president that people can talk to. The best thing that ever happened to SP in our times was when headquarters were moved from New York to San Francisco some ten years ago. It is a western road and men who know the West are in charge. —(Eugene Register-Guard)

## MOLASSES IN NOVEMBER



## IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)

him. He was subjected to endless interrogation. When he made truthful replies as to his activities in the country, the interrogator rejoined: "Lies, lies, lies. Everything you say is a lie." For 65 hours he was subjected to alternate questioning of four hours, then a similar period of writing his "confession." Electric lights were focused on his eyes steadily. He was given very little food. He was doused in cold water; and shaken. He reported no drugs unless they were in the cigarettes or coffee furnished him. Finally at the end of 71 days of physical abuse and interrogation he was in such a state of dependency that he was ready to sign anything. He says that in the confession they finally cooked up for him there are some 200 admissions which could not possibly have been true. For example, he said he was a colonel in the U. S. army and that he had merely been a lieutenant in the naval reserve.

Here are some quotes as to his experiences:

"I was moved downstairs to a large windowless room on the second floor, next to a room in which other prisoners, women as well as men, were regularly tortured every night. Their screams of pain were obviously calculated to drive me to despair. "The electric lights were never turned off and I was never left alone.

"My own cell . . . was a cold, damp, airless cubicle that measured nine by six feet. Its only furniture was a bunk made of angle iron and wooden slats, the legs of which were firmly cemented into the floor. There was a blanket but no mattress and I had to sleep on the slats. . . Above the door in a thick glass receptacle was an electric light that was never turned off."

He was tempted to repudiate his confession before the open "trial" but was warned: "Your entire future will be determined by your behavior at the trial. If you fail to answer the president's questions in the proper spirit you will be removed from the courtroom and taken to a special hospital. There you will be given treatment that will make you happy to come back and answer the president's questions. But it will make you a cripple for life."

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The Vogeler report has been duplicated by others who have experienced communist justice and survived to tell about it. How is it possible that truth and justice can be so perverted? Why doesn't revolution break out? How can it be possible that Hungary and other satellite countries have succumbed to this reversal of sadistic barbarism? The answer must be that the very method serves as its own policeman. People do not revolt because they fear the consequences.

But this other question protrudes: How can the western ideal of truth and justice and the communist ideology survive, side by side? They're utterly alien, it would seem that sooner or later one must devour the other. The Vogeler story shows the ruthless, terroristic face of communism which has been blown into a religion east of the iron curtain. It is so frightening that it should shock all who are outside the Soviet dominion into determination to resist its further advance—and to pray and work for the liberation of those now in its thrall.

M. V. McKeon  
Salem.

To the Editor:  
In regard to Louis du Buy's complaint of too much noise from trains in this vicinity, I wonder if he would be so kind as to write within two or three blocks of the track, and since looked it up in the phone book and see he does) and if so, if he went over to the aid of any of those unfortunate enough to set in the way of one of those trains he is complaining about. I was at the scene of the wreck of about July 5th or 6th. You know the one, where the woman was caught on the track. It wasn't a very pretty sight seeing those three little kids with their bloody heads. It wasn't something you wish to remember, either, when you think of looking in the back of the car and seeing a woman's head sticking through the door (that door almost closed) and then going her around the car and seeing her

## Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "There is no necessity of us going right away."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "celibacy?"
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Alomade, alacrity, albatross, allanate.
4. What does the word "phlegmatic" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with e that means "shameless boldness?"

**ANSWERS**  
1. Say, "There is no necessity of our going immediately." 2. Pronounce sel-i-ba-si, e as in sell, both i's as in it, unstressed, accent first syllable. 3. Alienate. 4. Not easily excited to action or passion. "She is a phlegmatic person." 5. Effrontery.

## The Safety Valve

(Contributions to this column should be limited to 300 words. Write only on one side of paper; give name and full address. Poetry is not accepted.)

**At the Point of the Bayonet**  
To the Editor:

Further to previous letter, in your issue of last Flag Day, drawing attention to the bronze statue of the soldier on the Court House lawn—and to the large lump of chewing gum stuck on the bayonet tip. It was then hoped that there might be some early obliteration of that plug of gum from the point of the bayonet.

It was therefore a welcome relief a few days ago, to see the Statesman photo, in your Armistice Day issue, showing a member of the American Legion (Capital Post No. 9) with the aid of a ladder, disposing of the offense—at last—at the point of the bayonet.

M. V. McKeon  
Salem.

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In regard to Louis du Buy's complaint of too much noise from trains in this vicinity, I wonder if he would be so kind as to write within two or three blocks of the track, and since looked it up in the phone book and see he does) and if so, if he went over to the aid of any of those unfortunate enough to set in the way of one of those trains he is complaining about. I was at the scene of the wreck of about July 5th or 6th. You know the one, where the woman was caught on the track. It wasn't a very pretty sight seeing those three little kids with their bloody heads. It wasn't something you wish to remember, either, when you think of looking in the back of the car and seeing a woman's head sticking through the door (that door almost closed) and then going her around the car and seeing her

## Congressional Quiz

Q—How much money will the United States spend on foreign aid in the coming year?  
A—How much it actually will spend depends on the month-to-month operation of the foreign aid program. But for the bulk of the foreign aid program, congress in 1951 appropriated \$7.2 billion and reappropriated about \$817 million in foreign aid funds unspent from the previous year. These appropriations are for the mutual security program. Its stated purpose is to strengthen U. S. security and the collective defenses of the free world by granting military, economic and technical aid to friendly nations.

Q—What did congress do to increase the retirement benefits of railroad workers?  
A—It amended the Railroad Retirement act to increase by 15 percent the annuities and pensions for retired railroad workers coming under the law. The amendment also raised survivors' benefits one-third and provided for the first time a spouse's benefit as much as \$40 a month.

Q—Is the navy going to cut down on its "chair corps," which was criticized recently by a senate committee?  
A—Chairman Lyndon B. Johnson (D. Tex.) of the senate preparedness subcommittee, November 8 commended the navy and marine corps for "taking positive steps to remove the deficiencies" his group reported October 25. Johnson released correspondence in which Navy Undersecretary Francis P. Whitehair outlined actions taken to reduce the number of able-bodied men performing "chair corps" duties, and to correct other conditions criticized by the Johnson group.

Q—How many people work for the government?

## Roy Fukuda, Labish Area Farmer, Dies

One of the first settlers of the Japanese-American colony at Labish, and a prominent farmer in that area, Roy K. Fukuda, died Tuesday at the age of 76.

Fukuda, who came to Portland from Japan in 1893, settled in the Labish area in 1909, after spending some time in Idaho. For many years he ran a large vegetable farm, and also operated a service station and grocery store up until 1940, when that business was taken over by his son.

Most of the 25 families which lived at Labish before the war came on Fukuda's recommendations, friends said, but most did not return to the area after the war.

Born in Japan in 1875, he came to the United States in 1893. He returned to Japan two years later where he was married. His widow, Mrs. Nobu Fukuda, survives him. He was president for about six years of the Labish Meadows Celery Growers union during the twenties.

Besides his widow, he is survived by one son, Frank of Salem; two daughters, Mrs. J. Y. Tanaka, and Mrs. Suzie Shimizu, both of Portland; a brother, Joe Y. Fukuda of Salem. His sister, Mrs. K. Sugli, lives in Japan.

Funeral services will be announced later by the Clough-Barrick company.

## GIRL JOINS SERVICE

SILVERTON—Lou Anne Elliott, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Elliott, has signed with the woman's air force and will leave shortly after the first of the year for Lackland field near San Antonio, Tex. Miss Elliott, who was graduated from the Silvertown high school last June, has been employed at the Silvertown Cafe in recent months.

## Mahoney Heads Interim Board

PORTLAND, Nov. 20—(AP)—A legislative interim committee, appointed to streamline the state's legislative procedure, held its organization meeting here today.

Sen. Thomas R. Mahoney, democrat of Multnomah county, was elected chairman. Rep. Kenneth Kraemer, also a Multnomah county democrat, was named secretary.

Other members of the committee: Sens. Phil Brady, Portland democrat; Eugene E. Marsh, McMinnville republican; Reps. Earl H. Fisher, Beaverton, Earl Hill, Cushman, and E. J. (Bill) Ireland, Molalla, all republicans.

Mahoney said the group will meet with the code revision council in Salem early next year.

## Synthetic Milk Successful in Raising Piglets

By Alton L. Blakeslee  
Associated Press Science Reporter

ST. PAUL, Nov. 20—(AP)—Synthetic milk for pigs, promising more and maybe cheaper pork chops and bacon, was announced tonight.

Newborn piglets can be taken from their mothers within 48 hours and raised entirely on the synthetic sow's milk. It contains a growth-stimulating antibiotic, terramycin.

Piglets grow faster and heavier, are safer from disease and accident and more piglets can be produced with it, said Herbert G. Luther, research scientist associated with Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. He described the milk, Terralac (trade name) to a symposium on animal nutrition at the University of Minnesota.

At eight weeks, piglets getting the synthetic milk weigh 10 to 35 per cent more than normally suckled pigs, he said.

## White Powder

The synthetic is a dry, white powder, looking like pie-crust mix. It contains terramycin, dry skim milk, lard to supply fat, fish oils, tiny amounts of minerals and vitamins, it's mixed with water. Except for the fish oils, it tastes like heavy milk.

The cost is 35 to 40 cents a pound, and a pig uses 12 pounds before it's weaned, Luther said. A concentrated form, to which the farmer could add his own skim milk, will be cheaper.

For several reasons, the milk promises more pigs for more food, Luther declared.

Can Sows Extra  
A sow usually can nurse only eight to 10 piglets. The others born to her are often killed off. Now the extras can be saved.

Sows can be bred to produce bigger litters. And could be bred to produce up to three litters a year, instead of one or two. Piglets usually suckle for 86 days, during which the sow can't be bred or marketed.

Sows are clumsy and lumbering, and often kill their young by accident, Luther added.

Low Mortality  
Mortality among 3,500 piglets raised on the synthetic milk was only five per cent from disease and accident, he said. The national average is 21 to 33 per cent.

Antibiotics are put in poultry feeds to stimulate growth and reduce disease. The synthetic milk lets it be done for pigs.

Luther said a possibility now is pig nurseries, raising young pigs for farmers much like chick hatcheries raise chicks.

He reported 500 pigs have been raised successfully in a laboratory in Brooklyn, and 3,000 more on several large pig farms. The pigs are kept warm by heat lamps or steam. They drink the milk from a trough and most learn to do it quickly. Slow learners are trained via a row of nursing bottle nipples.

Piglets like to sleep, and have to be wakened for regular feedings, he said. Sows grunt to wake the youngsters. Luther uses a record of sows' grunts and the squeals of hungry piglets, playing automatically by every hour, as a dinner gong.

## GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"If I call the plumber now, Otis, do you suppose you'll be ready to give up by the time he gets here?..."

## Literary Guidepost

by W. G. Rogers  
**WHITE HOUSE PROFILE**, by Bess Furman (Bobbs-Merrill; \$4)  
Through the cornerstone was laid in 1792, the White House was not opened for its first big social event until the New Year's reception of 1801, under the Adamses. John Adams, in a suit of black velvet, silk stockings and powdered hair, and in courtly fashion bowed to his guests but did not shake their hands. Recently the dangerously sagging building has been strengthened, with a steel frame to bolster the old walls, and redecorated.

In the century and a half between the time when Abigail Adams hung her wash in the audience room and the present-day Truman balcony, a lot has happened, and Miss Furman makes an interesting, lively account of it. Unless I missed it, she doesn't tell where Abigail got the water to do the wash. The first water pipes were dated 1840; it was only under Chester Arthur, 40 years later, that the White House got its first plumbing—two baths.

Except for discreet questions about the private lives of the

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