

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Ave"
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Oregon a Small Business State

In spite of all the talk of Big Business getting bigger and swallowing up Small Business Oregon remains primarily a Small Business state. This is borne out in a special study made by the Unemployment Compensation Commission of firms subject to its jurisdiction. The study, which covered the month of March, 1951, showed that over 83 per cent of the 16,279 firms reporting over 83 per cent employed during the month fewer than 20 employees. Only four-tenths of one per cent, or 68 firms had 500 or more persons on their payrolls. The average number employed was 19.2 workers. Though firms with 100 or more workers made up only two and a half per cent of the total list of employers they hired 44.5 per cent of all employees covered by the act.

Oregon's largest single industry is lumbering, but it is greatly fragmented as to ownership. Of the 2,899 concerns engaged in this business 77.7 per cent employ fewer than 20 workers. There were 19 lumber mills with 500 or more workers, their total accounting for 24.1 per cent of all employed in this industry. This pretty well demonstrates how split up the lumber manufacturing business is.

The construction industry also is a stronghold of the small businessman. In this line of activity 42.8 per cent of the firms hired fewer than four persons. In the service trades the largest percentage of employment was in the group hiring from four to 19 persons—44.2 per cent. This includes retail stores, cleaners, service trades such as plumbing and electric work.

The study shows that ownerships are also greatly divided in Oregon. Individual proprietorships account for the highest percentage—37.6 per cent of all firms listed by the UCC. Then there were 29.8 per cent in partnerships and only 30.3 per cent of the businesses were operated by corporations.

These figures substantiate the assertion made at the beginning, namely that Oregon remains primarily a Small Business state. While some businesses large, such as utilities and paper mills and some lumber mills we have no great concentrations of capital and labor. The shift from worker to proprietor seems to be easy, and certainly with only few employees the chance for good employer-employee relations is improved.

Whether this fragmentation of industry promotes or handicaps efficiency is not touched in this study, and one would have to speculate a great deal to offer any opinion on this point. Suffice it to say that individualism in business is still a potent factor among Oregonians.

Judges and Party Politics

How far should a judge elected on a nonpartisan ticket go in participating in political party affairs? The question occurs as we note that Justice Walter Tooez of the Supreme Court served on a resolutions committee at the GOP conclave in San Francisco. Judge Tooez has always been a staunch republican, has attended numerous conventions and is personally an admirer and supporter of Senator Taft. But he is also a member of the state judiciary which in its election has been removed from party politics.

The question is not, How far may a judge go in party politics for there is no law against such participation and no rule of the Oregon Bar or

of the court itself against party activity. Judge Tooez can say correctly that he is within his rights as a citizen. We believe though that when a person serves on the nonpartisan judiciary he should keep out of party politics, hard as that may be for an old party warhorse like Judge Tooez.

Vishinsky posed this question at the UN Political Committee: "On whom does the cessation of hostilities (in Korea) depend—on us?" Very much so, though he denied it. He is quite correct in including Russia with China and North Korea in the "us."

Two firsts in the Democratic primary in Louisiana: a woman and a Negro ran for nomination for governor. Neither won.

Editorial Comment

1890—YEAR OF THE BIG STORM

The winter of 1889-90 was worse, and older than we remember it can be pardoned for saying the weather isn't as wet as it used to be.

In December, 1889, San Francisco got 18 inches of rain—an amount which the Weather Bureau in Washington pronounced "unusual." By mid-January, 1890, the seasonal total here stood at 27.05 inches (as compared with 19.01 yesterday), and by the end of January the seasonal rainfall in San Francisco had reached 33.61 inches!

The whole State was drowned by rains and snows that fell almost continually for two months. In the Sierra, the "greatest snow blockade in the history of the Central Pacific Railroad" (said a contemporary account in The Chronicle) had cut Northern California off from contact with the East. Seventeen westbound trains, with 900 complaining, hungry passengers aboard, were stalled at Reno and in drifts along the line to the West.

No regular train made it westbound over the mountains between January 18 and the end of the month. Snow piled up to a depth of about 17 feet on the level in Cisco, and on up toward Summit it lay six feet over the tops of telegraph poles.

The Southern Pacific rounded up all the men it could hire in San Francisco and Sacramento and put \$500 to work shoveling the drifts off the right of way through the mountains. The S. P. ruefully announced at the storm's end that it had suffered a million-dollar loss, in out-of-pocket expenses, damage to equipment, loss of business to competitors, care of marooned passengers, etc.

There were, of course, no paved highways over the Sierras, no staid trucks or snowed-in skiers, as there are today. The 1890 storm was not only more severe but more overwhelming in the obstacles it presented to the more primitive technology of 62 years ago. The big news along the snowbound railroad route was the S. P.'s new rotary snowplow, a monster that required six locomotives to push it uphill and that bit valiantly into the drifts. In the earlier phase of the January storm the railroad had announced that this one plow was doing the work of 5000 men; later on, a Chronicle correspondent said it accomplished more than 20,000 men with shovels could have achieved in lifting what he called the "fleece obstruction."

But on one occasion, after the snowplow had hauled and spewed snow from its uphill path, a new blizzard set in. It was impossible to turn the plow around to beat its way down grade; it was stuck, and men with shovels were called to clear the track behind it.

As is happening today, Easterners headed for San Francisco were routed into Southern California and then northward. The young State, boastful of what was generally referred to as its "salubrious" climate, was inclined to a feeling of shame that the elements had conspired against it. But the rotary plow and the shoveling men and a letup in the weather finally opened up communications again over what was then, and remains, one of the most doubtless mountain railroad passes in the world. —(San Francisco Chronicle)

Cost of Keeping Churchill's Britain Solvent Slight Compared to Possible Loss of Partner

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — The great old man whose rolling periods are still the only true oratory of the age had behind him a record of solid achievement to him rather toilsomely climbed the Congressional roller coaster. On balance, Winston Churchill's visit to Washington has been a remarkable success.

It has induced a peevish and reluctant State Department to discuss world problems as between equals, which is a pretty new thing in our dealings with our allies since 1949. It has cleared the air between London and Washington. On many urgent problems, it has produced important working agreements.

It must be added, moreover, that the American preparations for the Churchill-Truman meeting openly invited a grave failure, and that success instead resulted because of the large-minded approach of the British Prime Minister and his Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden. Typical of this altered British approach was the handling of the most vexed of all Anglo-American questions—Far Eastern policy.

The new British line was quite different from that taken by previous negotiators from London. On the one hand, Churchill and Eden refused to withdraw the Labor Government's recognition of Communist China, although they frankly said they were not sure it had been a wise step. But on the other hand, they markedly

Chinese Communist aggressions on simple hurt feelings, caused by American non-recognition of Peking.

Thus the character and motives of the Chinese Communists were judged, so to speak, from the same angle of vision by both British and Americans. In this new situation, the formerly angry issue of recognition ceased to matter very much and it became possible to examine the practical problems confronting us in the Far East in a practical, hard-headed way.

There was some friction, evidently, between Foreign Secretary Eden and Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson, before the British in part accepted the American view of Japan's proper relations with Chiang Kai-shek. The British in fact believed that the State Department was breaking a promise not to interfere in the Japanese decision about Chiang, allegedly made during the Japanese treaty negotiations. Even here, however, agreement was reached. And meanwhile the conferees boldly tackled the infinitely more important question of what to do about the new Chinese aggressions that may quite possibly occur in the near future.

It may seem silly, but it was still a great gain for the British and Americans agreed to treat aggression as aggression (instead of as a sensitive young government's pardonable response to slights). The British took the initiative, moreover, quite as much as the Americans. The resulting understanding means that the Chinese can no longer hope to attack Indo-China, or to make other, similar moves in Korea or elsewhere, with all opposition paralyzed by Western disunity.

The same pattern of coordination of British and American policy importantly appeared in the discussions of Western European problems. Thus it can now be said that the two great causes of Anglo-American differences have been finally removed.

Against this vital gain, however, the huge omissions of the Churchill-Truman meeting must also be balanced. Agreement was reached to work more closely together in the Middle East, but neither British nor Americans seem to have proposed any clear program to halt the terrible Middle Eastern decay. Above all, Britain's own economic problem was slighted, partly because Churchill opened his first meeting with President Truman by specifically declaring that he did not wish to discuss this matter, and meant to make Britain carry her own burdens.

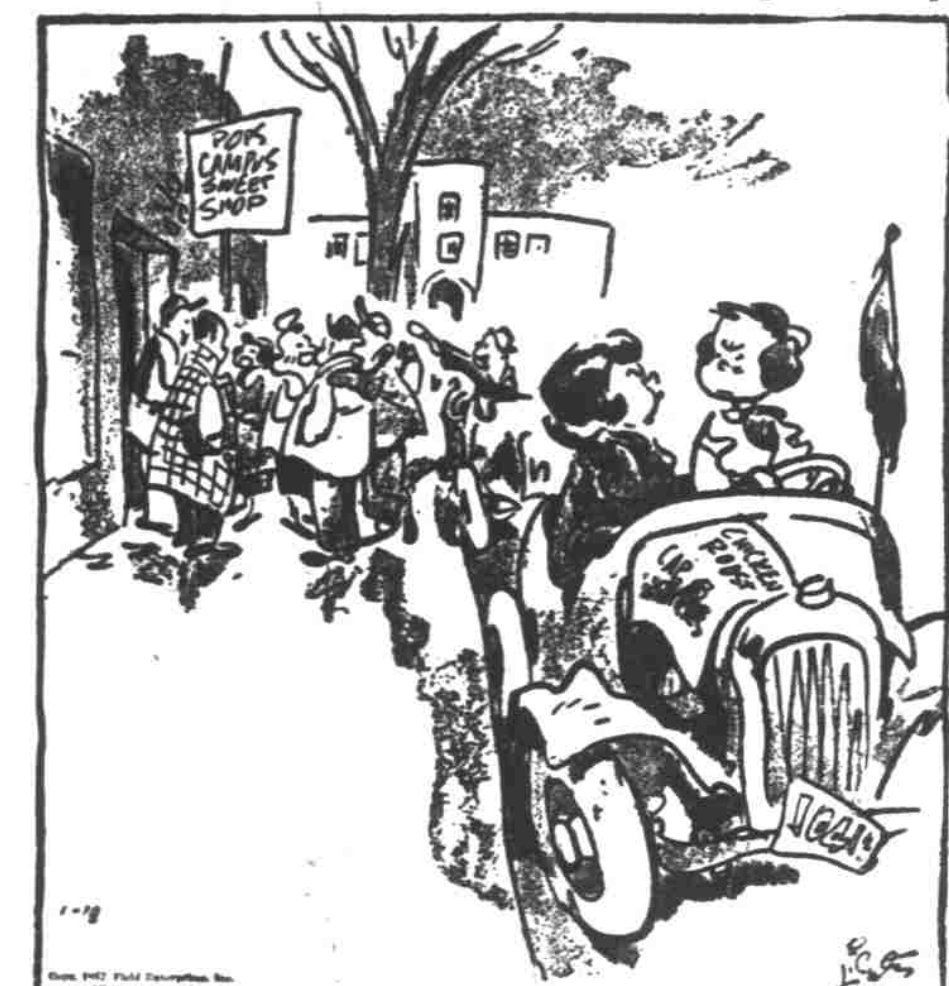
The brave old Prime Minister's intention of independence is impressive, but it cannot alter the facts. In the last quarter, Britain lost \$940 million from her gold and dollar reserves, a loss of \$490 million more than originally estimated. Reserves are now down to \$2.3 billion. The drain still continues. If reserves fall much below \$2 billion, a world currency panic may occur and Britain will then go broke. Such is the state of the British bank.

For relief, the American government intends to take \$300 million of existing military aid appropriations and give this sum to Britain as economic aid. Next year's foreign aid bill will carry about \$800 million for British account. But no one can now tell whether the \$300 million will be enough, and whether the \$800 million will be voted in full and in time. In short, there is considerable danger that America's one essential partner in world affairs will drift into bankruptcy, at the very moment when the partnership has again been restored to something like working order.

When the rather small British needs are contrasted with our own gigantic defense outlays, taking this risk of losing the British contribution to the partnership hardly seems economical or sensible.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"I hope you realize I'm making a big sacrifice going steady with you, Otis... it makes me look like I'm not popular..."



Hollywood movie moguls are looking for a site along the Willamette River to use as location for a new movie dealing with early Oregon history. The film men want a location near the Willamette on which to build a replica of the original town of Oregon City. Big problem: To find a bluff near the river, preferably with a falls in the background, and not too near building or other civilized contraptions. Studio representatives are to come to Salem soon to make arrangements. Shooting supposed to start next summer.

The movie is based on the historical novel "Each Bright River," by Mildred Masterson McNeilly. She's former Portland author now living in California. Locals of the novel starts on the Columbia River, transfers to Oregon City and then to Puget Sound area. Hard to tell what Hollywood will do with it.

Ward Graham, Teamster Union exec-sec, was recently appointed a member of the powerful policy committee of the Western Conference of Teamsters. Graham is the second Salem man ever to make the grade... Senator Hotel serves peppermint-flavored toothpicks—gives you that after-dinner mint flavor while you mine your molars.

With the papers full of talk about inflammable sweaters we offer the following method of testing your own sweaters to see if they are potential fire-traps: First gather all the sweaters in your house together in a neat pile. Second, set fire to them all. Third, note how fast they burn—those that burn rather slowly probably were alright...

State Traffic Safety Division personnel never know just how the public will receive its new radio program, "You Never Know." The other day a motorist wrote that he was listening to the program on his car radio one night while out driving. The program is made up of on-the-spot recordings of highway traffic arrests, accidents, etc. Well, this Highway Harry said that he became so safety-conscious while listening to the program that he slowed down from 80 to a cool 50.

After-thought Cautious on Churchill Talk

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.

Associated Press News Analyst
The applauding warmth with which Winston Churchill's address was received on Thursday seems to be about evenly matched with cautious Congressional afterthought.

The British Prime Minister's suggestion that the U. S. should join other states in a token international defense of the Suez Canal had already met a cool reception when broadcast to the executive level, and found no better fate in Congress.

He said he had not come to ask for gold to support British living standards. This is the full quotation. It is important as against the partial one that he had not come to ask for gold, which has been widely quoted and commented upon outside its context.

But if Mr. Churchill was not sighting at the ingots of Fort Knox, he was sighting at the ingots of Pittsburgh, the wheels of Detroit and the fields of Kansas.

He was saying, as he said before America entered World War II, if you will give us these things we will do something for you that otherwise you would have to do for yourselves—we will help defend you to the limit. But he didn't say it very well and is being criticized.

Chairman Richards of the House Foreign Relations Committee said "who could blame the old lion if, in his speech, he seemed not to realize that the Victorian colonial and empire system is a thing of the past?"

Well, it's hardly a matter of blame. In Churchill's case it is certainly to be tolerated and sympathized with. But it is a grave matter in dealing with some of the very problems he mentioned.

great troubles in Iran, Egypt and elsewhere which now become problems of the United States. Sen. Bridges (R-N. H.), referring to the Suez proposal, said "I can't see anything there at the present time that would affect U. S. security," and therefore require the presence of even a token American military force. Well, there's plenty there that affects American security, just as there is in Iran, in Korea, in Southeast Asia, and anywhere Russia might be able to take over another outpost in her expansionist drive.

But whether the interests of the free world would best be served by such an extreme show of solidarity with Britain in Egypt, involving America deeply in the hatred of the Arab world for Western domination, is an entirely different sort of question.

1951 INCOME TAX PRIMER

WHO MUST FILE A RETURN
A. Everyone who had \$600 income or more in 1951 must file. (Self-employed under Social Security must file if their income was \$400 or more.)
B. Even persons under 21 must file if income amounted to \$600 (or \$400 for self-employed under Social Security).
C. If you earned less than \$600 but taxes were withheld from wages, file a return—that's the way to get a tax refund.

Checks Await 95 Taxpayers Of Valley Area

PORTLAND — Income tax refund checks ranging from less than \$1 to nearly \$900 are awaiting claimants at the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue here.

The Bureau said around 18,000 residents of Oregon had roughly \$1 million coming to them as refunds for the years 1943 through 1950. The Bureau has been unable to locate them to mail their checks.

Persons whose names are on the lists now being published should apply either in person to the Department of Internal Revenue offices, room 301, U. S. Customs House, 220 N.W. 8th Ave., or write to Collector of Internal Revenue, U. S. Customs House, Portland 9, Ore.

Lists are being published alphabetically, showing the year for which refund is due, and will appear daily during the period of the next two weeks.

The initial list included the following 95 from the Marion, Polk, Yamhill, Linn and Benton County area of the Willamette Valley:

Abney, Garland J., Dallas, 1949; Acres, Jeffries and Irene, Corvallis, 1949; Rablone, Percy, Corvallis, 1945; Bacon, Alma, Albany, 1948.
Caldwell Margaret E., Corvallis, 1947; Cain, Fern, Albany, 1944; Caldwell, Raymond and Ella M., West Salem, 1946; Calkins, Herbert V., and Jim Bell, Dallas, 1946.
Dairymple, Jessie, Salem, 1948.
Eads, Ernest F., Woodburn, 1946; Eads, Daphne and Helen, Mt. Angel, 1951.
Fallen, Sr., Joe, Lebanon, 1945; Gaines, Aloria E., Grand Ronde, 1945; Gaus, Sweet Home, 1945.
Haas, August, Lebanon, 1947; Hackett, Henry and Elva, Sweet Home, 1945; Haddow, Henrietta R., Florence, Salem, 1949.
Iskes, Russell C., Sweet Home, 1944.
Jack, Harriet, Corvallis, 1945; Jackson, John H., McMinnville, 1949; Jackson, Frank S., Albany, 1944; Jackson, Lorne, Salem, 1946; Jackson, Milton, Jr., Salem, 1946; Jackson, R. D., Salem, 1945; Jackson, Raymond Dutton, Salem, 1945; Jacob, James, Dallas, 1951; Jacobs, Merlyn Jean, Dallas, 1945.
K&F Lumber Co., Lebanon, 1947; Kaiser, Everett, Salem, 1946; Kanuit, Lee L., Seaside, 1946; Kaplan, Ruth, Salem, 1946.
Laaksonen, Eero John, Sweet Home, 1948; La Blanc, Ernest J. and Alma, Salem, 1947; La Cross, Fred J., Lebanon, 1949; La Frenne, Charles H. and Lena May, Salem, 1946.
MacEvers, Clifford, Salem, 1945; Mack, Arthur F., Valdez, 1945; MacLean, Hilma, Independence, 1946; Macketta, LaVerna, Albany, 1945; Maden, Charles F. and Ruth, Salem, 1950; Maguire, John W., Salem, 1944; Mahan, Jack, Box 632, Sweet Home, 1945.
McBurney, Albert, Dallas, 1945; McCane, Wm. P., Salem, 1945; McCann, Gayle C., Sweet Home, 1946; McClelland, Herman M., Lebanon, 1945.
Nass, Anna Lou, Mill City, 1951.
O'Brien, Marvin C., Jr. and Dorothy, Salem, 1951; O'Connor, Edward, Salem, 1945.
Palmer, Lottie, Salem, 1944; Palmer, Mrs. A. A., Salem, 1945; Panek, Stanley M., Salem, 1951; Park, Lyle Stewart, Lebanon, 1949; Parker, B. B., OSC Dorm, Salem, 1946; Parker, B. B., OSC Dorm, 1945; Parker, Mona, McMinnville, 1947; Parker, Norman O., Dallas, 1951; Parker, Raymond Walter, Corvallis, 1945.
Quackenbush, Shirley, Salem, 1947.
Rainer, James E., McMinnville, 1946.
Saar, Irene, Albany, 1946; Saindon, Delmar, Abner, Salem, 1948; Salton, Theodore, Medford, 1945; Samadoff, John W., Valdez, 1948; Sandell, Alfred and Flora T., Salem, 1948; Sanderson, F. B., Salem, 1945.
Tabaka, Wesley A., McMinnville, 1951; Tabert, James R., Lebanon, 1945; Tanner, Lee K., Valdez, 1950; Tanneheimer, Sebastian, Eugene, Salem, 1945; Tanquary, William A., Jr., Woodburn, 1945; Taylor, Billy Joe and Mary Ruth, Salem, 1950; Taylor, Claudius L., Salem, 1945; Taylor, D. A., Albany, 1945.
Uehlinger, Ernest T., Idanha, 1945.
Vance, Eva Mary, Sheridan, 1946; Vandenberg, Ruth E., Lebanon, 1946; Van Dixon, Luther, Salem, 1945; Vawter, Swingen, Martha, Salem, 1946; Velez, Michael, Camp Adair, 1945; Veneman, Mac Belle, Salem, 1945; Ventschler, Eugene, Salem, 1947.
Wagoner, Bonnie A., Salem, 1948; Wahlgren, John H. and Grace E., Albany, 1947; Walden, Earl H., Salem, 1945; Walker, Charles C., Salem, 1946; Walker, Edna, Lebanon, 1947; Walker, Fawn M. J., Molalla, 1947.
Yackey, Dwight Allen, Newberg, 1946.
Zach, Catherine, Salem, 1946; Zacher, Reuben, E., Canby, 1946; Zahler, Russell, Corvallis, 1945; Zenor, Lyle R., Independence, 1947.

WHO'S HE
LONDON (INS)—When six girls were asked to name any of Shakespeare's plays they were stumped, according to H. F. P. Harris, principal of a business college. When asked to name the best film of recent months they all agreed on "Hamlet."

Better English
By D. C. WILLIAMS
1. What is wrong with this sentence: "I spoke to a girl whom I thought was your maid yesterday."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "numerosus"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Hipphen, hippodrome, hieroglyphic, hosteler.

4. What does the word "stratified" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ree that means "mutually interchangeable"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "I spoke to girl yesterday who I thought was your maid." 2. Pronounce the u as in unit, not as oo in moon. 3. Hipphen. 4. Stratified with fine lines. (Pronounce stri-at-ed, I as in striped, a as in ate, accent first syllable). 5. Reciprocal.

Quote for the Day
Self reverence, self knowledge, self control, these three alone lead life to sovereign power.
Alfred Tennyson

Cunningham Set For Talk at CMA

Allen Cunningham, Youth for Christ director for Australia, and his party will be featured at the 7:30 p.m. Sunday service at Christian and Missionary Alliance Church.

Cunningham is a Canadian by birth who, while serving in the navy during the war, spent much time in Australia and the South Seas, and after the war returned to Australia.

Cunningham will be accompanied by his song leader, soloist and others from Australia. After serving in the Navy during World War II, he returned to that country as missionary and now directs the South Pacific Missionary Society.

The program also will include a Salem all-girl choir.

Quaker Slated by Salem Unitarians

George Reeves, a Quaker and former university professor, will speak on "Living With Permanent War," at the Salem Unitarian Fellowship meeting Sunday at 8 p.m. in Salem Memorial Hospital chapel.

Reeves taught English at the University of Pittsburgh and labor education at Pittsburgh and Newark. Reeves is now on speaking tour of the Pacific Coast under auspices of the War Registers League, an international pacifist organization.

Free Methodists To Hear Haslam

The Rev. Oliver R. Haslam of Seattle, former missionary in Japan and now serving as special representative of the Bible Meditation League, will speak Sunday at the 11 a.m. worship service at Free Methodist Church.

The league is an interdenominational organization engaged in worldwide distribution of Christian literature.

The Rev. D. L. Fenwick, pastor, will speak during the evening service.

Additional Church News On Page 8

Welcome Set For Paynes

Reception for the Rev. and Mrs. Donald Payne is slated for Wednesday evening at First Christian Church. Payne is the new minister of Christian education.

The program, in charge of Keith O'Neil, will begin with a dinner at 6:30.

In an election last Sunday, the congregation chose Ray Conder for a three-year term on the board of trustees and Paul Holloway for a one-year term. The annual meeting was changed from January to June.

Film Sunday Night At Trinity Church

MT. ANGEL—Trinity Lutheran Church three miles east of Mt. Angel, will show the colored film, "Venture of Faith," Sunday at 8 p.m.

This is a true life drama of Christian courage and determination, a demonstration of faith in the power of prayer, produced on the campus of Valparaiso University, in Indiana, a school under the auspices of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

It will be presented by the Lutheran Laymen's Club of Trinity Church.

Stockwell Leading Revival at Dallas

DALLAS — Evangelist M. A. Stockwell, who has conducted revival campaigns throughout the Willamette Valley, is conducting services with the Rev. Alfred R. Brown, pastor of the Assembly of God Church in Dallas.

Services are being conducted every night at 8 o'clock except Saturdays.

At 7:30 Mrs. Stockwell conducts a Booster Band for children under 12. Evangelist Stockwell plays a guitar and sings.

1st Baptist Slates Two Missionaries

The Rev. Clarence Nieuwsma and Mr. Honeywell of the Far Eastern Gospel Crusade will speak at a joint youth meeting at First Baptist Church Sunday at 6 p.m. A film on the Philippines will be shown at the public meeting.

Nieuwsma also will share in the evening gospel service.

NICKEL SAVER
PITTSBURGH (INS)—Nickel can now be completely eliminated from automobile trim without sacrificing that shiny finish. Westinghouse engineers report. A new plating technique has been developed that uses a film of chrome applied directly to a copper base.

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Mrs. Sam McGredy: Coppery pink.
McGregrey's Ivory: Ivory White.

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