

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Rhee's Martial Law in Korea

One of the crosses United Nations have had to bear in Korea is 77-year-old President Syngman Rhee. Because of his agitation for independence he had to live outside Korea during much of the period of Japanese occupation. When he returned on the liberation his prominence as a leader of the exiles and his western education (he's a Princeton graduate) brought him the presidency in the welter of parties that set up in business when the Japs surrendered. With all his good intentions Rhee has had ill success as head of the government. Probably Korea's internal difficulties tempted the North Koreans to their invasion in 1950. They thought they could rally anti-government elements and quickly establish a Communist regime, and they would have succeeded had it not been for U.N. intervention.

Now President Rhee is feuding with the National Assembly. He has declared martial law and put under arrest a number of members of the Assembly. The Assembly voted to suspend his order for martial law but Rhee ignored that action.

This is the year for election of a president for another term. In the 1950 elections Rhee lost control of the Assembly. It is hinted that his order for martial law and arrest of members is to insure his reelection. In Korea it is the Assembly which elects the president, so if Rhee, can detain enough members he can insure his reelection.

Representatives of United Nations have been urging him to wind up his feuding and cancel his order for martial law. It seems quite evident that Rhee is a roadblock to the political reorganization of Korea. What is needed is the unification of the whole country, with its government under an international authority for a period of time until the country can get on its feet and develop the leadership it requires for independent existence.

Veto on Offshore Lands Bill

The veto message of President Truman on offshore lands will fall on deaf ears in the House, but if support for his position will hold in the Senate the bill to vest title to the lands in the states will fail. The victory however may be shortlived for the next President may be willing to sign such a bill or let it become law. Eisenhower has already indicated his approval of the states' claims.

One may grant that historically some validity attaches to the claim of the states since the federal government made no attempt to assert its

sovereignty until comparatively recent years. The issue was raised and the highest court ruled in favor of the claim of the government. Quite aside from the history of the matter the decision of the federal government seems sound, though some exception may be due Texas because of its independent character when it was annexed.

The President put it rather clearly and succinctly when he said in his veto message:

"The vast quantities of oil and gas in the submerged ocean lands belong to the people of all the states. They represent part of a priceless national heritage. This national wealth, like other lands owned by the United States, is held in trust for every citizen of the United States."

That seems reasonable. Except in the case of Texas the federal government obtained title to all unoccupied lands when states after the original 13 were added to the Union. That should give historical basis for asserting its claim to the offshore lands.

The President encouraged the idea of sharing with the marginal states three-eighths of the royalties which may be derived from exploitation of resources of these lands. That too seems reasonable. States get a share in proceeds of federally owned grazing, forest and mineral lands located within their borders, and the states adjacent to productive offshore lands likewise should share in receipts from them, because they provide the land base for operations.

The Statesman hopes the veto will stand, not only for the rest of Truman's term, but indefinitely.

We have nothing against Australians, nothing against girls, and in fact, nothing very serious against most singers. On the other hand, there is plenty to be said against panty-raids. But when such a raid is conducted at a forward post in Korea, we are hopeful the miscreants who took a brassiere and two panties from the wardrobe of three Australian girl singers outwit the sarge in his "thorough search" of the premises. It's a good thing Correspondent Marguerite Higgins came back before the silly season, though.

An alumna (Class let us say of 1899) had this remark about the 1952 campus panty raids: "Now in MY day if they had had these raids the boys really would have got something." Ah, the good old days!

This split time can be worked to get an extra hour of sleep instead of daylight. Get up on standard time; go to bed after the ten o'clock (DST) news.

Taft Supporters Called 'Grossly Dishonest' In 'Rigging' of Texas Convention Delegation

By JOSEPH ALSOP

MINERAL WELLS, Tex. — There are moments when an honest reporter must call a spade a spade, no matter who would prefer to have it called an agricultural implement. This moment, after the Texas Republican Convention has reached its peculiar, predestined climax, is one of them.

With the on-the-spot approval of Sen. Robert A. Taft's personal representatives, the Texas delegation to the Republican National Convention has been stolen for the Ohio Senator. And this steal has been accomplished by a system of rigging as grossly dishonest, as nakedly anti-democratic, as arrogantly careless of majority rule, as can be found in the long and sordid annals of American politics.

These are grave statements, but they can be proved to the hilt. The simplest approach is to take the typical National Convention County which contains the city of Houston and has 144 votes in the Republican State Convention.

In Harris, as in all other counties, the process of electing Republican State Convention delegates was theoretically controlled by state law and the rules laid down by the Republican State Committee. State law provided that "qualified voters" should gather in precinct meetings, to name representatives to a Harris County Convention; and further provided that this county convention should name the 144 delegates to the state convention. The Republican State Convention ruled that "qualified voters" meant any persons willing to sign a short pledge of Republican allegiance.

Hence, the precinct meetings were plainly open, under the law and rules, to all independents or former Democrats desiring to become Republicans and ready to sign the pledge. This was strongly emphasized by the chief Taft leader in Texas, National Committeeman Henry Zweifel. Only a week or so before the precinct meetings were held on May 3, Zweifel issued a public statement urging all Democrats or Independents desiring of becoming Republicans to attend the Republican precinct meetings and vote for the candidate of their choice.

Zweifel, who has run the Republican Party here like a small exclusive but pretty nasty club, reckoned without the tremendous surge of Texas sentiment for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. As a result of this sentiment, the Harris County Republican pre-

cinct meetings on May 3 were considerably better attended than the simultaneous Democratic meetings, although the Democrats also had a big fight on. More than 22,000 people turned out, where in the past the Republicans could muster only a few hundreds.

The result, in precinct after precinct, was defeat for the Eisenhower and pro-Taft, rump leaders of the Republican Old Guard, and the election, under the law and rules, of pro-Eisenhower precinct representatives to the Harris County Republican Convention in a certain number of precincts.

The pro-Taft Old Guardmen then organized walk-outs and rump precinct meetings. In Precinct 38, for example, with 349 persons attending, the vote went almost two-to-one for Eisenhower. More than 100 of the pro-Taft voters accepted the majority verdict, but a walkout of six persons was led by a hanger-on of Zweifel's, Pat Doyle.

This six-man walk-out made Precinct 38 the subject of a contest. Other typical contests were in Precinct 176, where 476 persons attended the precinct meeting and four walked out; and in Precinct 70, where 269 voters attended and the Taft rump was a very close group composed of two married couples. In the home precinct of the Zweifel National Committeewoman, Mrs. Carl G. Stearns, 175 voters were present, and Mrs. Stearns and her husband rallied a rump of only 27.

The Harris County Republican Chairman, Joe Ingraham, is a strong Taft enthusiast but a fair-minded man. When the returns were tallied from the precincts, he appointed a committee of five, composed of three pro-Taft Republicans and two pro-Eisenhower men, to consider all contests. This committee found that 146 pro-Eisenhower representatives had been elected to the County Convention without any contest whatever; that nineteen pro-Taft representatives had also been duly elected without contest; but that 69 places were in dispute.

Hence, the uncontested Eisenhower representatives, whose right to sit and vote in the County Convention was never questioned by anyone, had a clear majority of 146 to a maximum of 149. The two pro-Taft representatives, Mr. Doyle and his six, the two married couples, and Mrs. Stearns and her 47, could all have been recognized as the legal authorities in their respective precincts, without affecting the Eisenhower victory in Harris County.

In these circumstances, the convention was held on May 6. Prior to the convention, Mrs. Stearns ran an advertisement in

the newspapers inviting all her friends to attend the County Convention, whether they had any right to be there or not. When the County Convention opened, County Chairman Ingraham indicated that he proposed to accept the majority verdict, much as he disliked it.

Almost all the elected representatives to the convention, pro-Eisenhower and pro-Taft, rump or legal, joined with Ingraham in legally electing a pro-Eisenhower delegation to the State Convention. But Mrs. Stearns and her husband led a walk-out, largely composed of those who had answered her advertisement. This group then chose a pro-Taft slate of Harris County delegates without the slightest reference to the law, the rules, or anything else except the orders of the state leadership to keep Texas in the Taft column by any means and at all costs.

This reporter listened, wide-eyed with astonishment, while this fantastic story was told, with heavy documentation, to the State Executive Committee here in Mineral Wells. Harris County Chairman Ingraham carefully set forth all the facts, with heavy closing emphasis on the key fact that in Harris County the wholly uncontested Eisenhower representatives had a heavy majority of precincts.

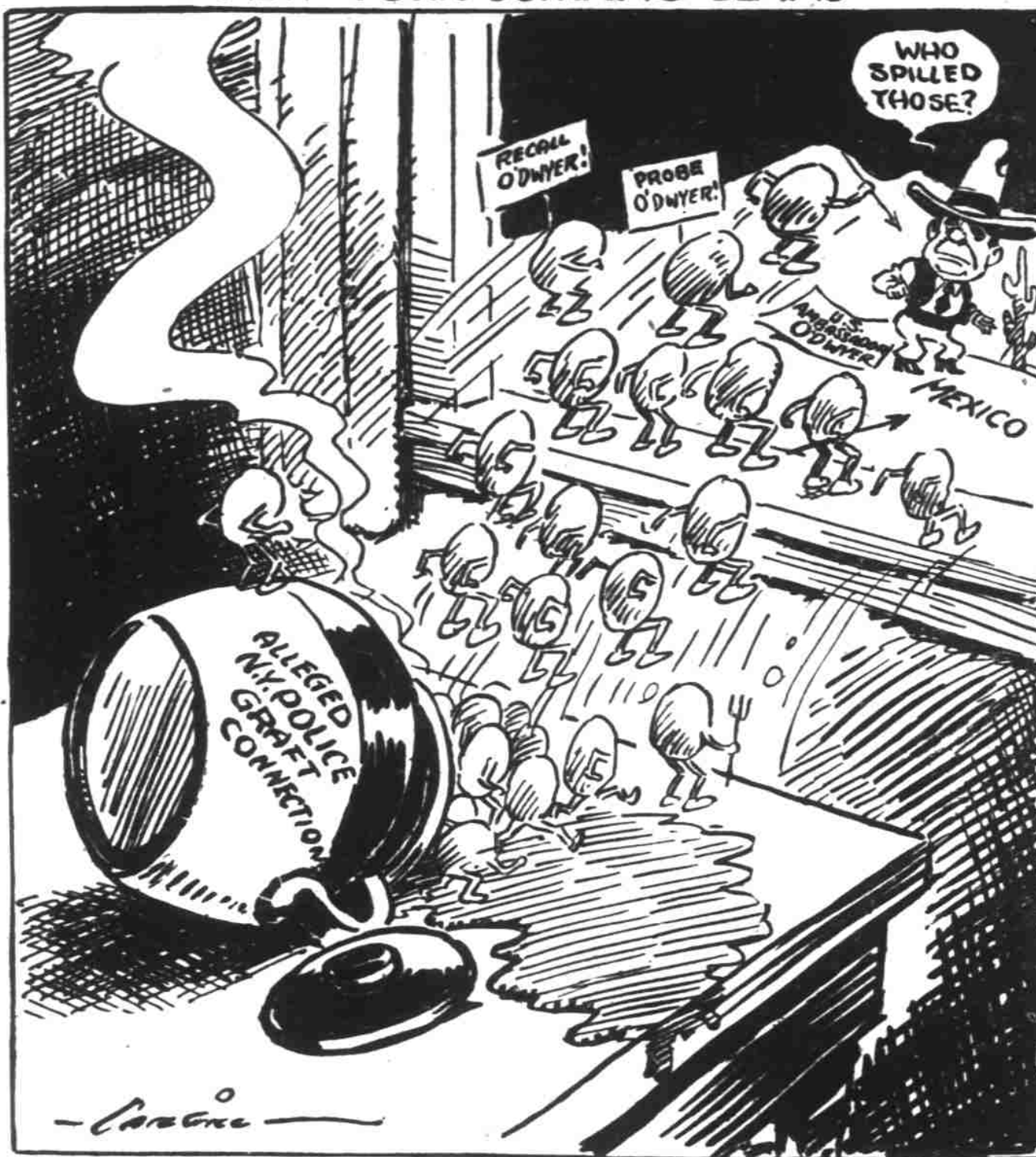
No one argued that the Eisenhower forces had not carried Harris County by an enormous margin—the actual figure was 1,700 to 370. The only argument made was that a number of the Harris County Eisenhower voters were the ex-Democrats whom National Committeeman Zweifel himself had invited into the precinct meetings. In the end, the Zweifel-Taft slugs simply threw out the legally elected Eisenhower delegation from Harris County and seated Mrs. Stearns' phony pro-Taft delegation.

Next day, the hand-picked Convention Credentials Committee confirmed the Executive Committee, and by an unparalleled open fraud, the members of Mrs. Stearns' fake delegation were allowed to vote for themselves on the convention floor. This is the sort of thing, remember, that occurred all over Texas, and this is the sort of thing that Taft managers David Sinton Ingalls and Brazillia Carroll Reece warmly encouraged and approved. When Mrs. Stearns was asked how her tiny minority could have the legal right to name the Harris County delegation, she replied with pretty confusion:

"I just don't know. But we just seemed to, and anyway we're going right along with it."

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NEW YORK JUMPING BEANS



Fun With Your Health A Camera

By DR. HENRY MORRIS

Just at this time of the year one of the most enjoyable and intriguing subjects to photograph is flowers — whether in close range or some little distance — whether taken in color or black or white. Pictures of this type may cover an unlimited number of kinds and you may choose the flower that you admire most and photograph it from a number of view points. Any of several views will make a beautiful picture to frame and hang on your walls. They can be greatly improved by coloring, as closely as possible to the true color of the blossom.

Flower pictures make ideal place cards for many occasions and a particularly nice one will make a beautiful and useful greeting card. I would suggest that you try a K2 filter on some of your exposures, as well as a filter at all. Try the same picture with and without a K2 filter. With the filter double your time of exposure — if number larger or twice the time.

If it is your desire to take close up picture of a lone blossom, an accessory known as a "portrait attachment" will allow you to work close to your subject and at the same time get a larger image on your negative than would otherwise be obtained. If you wish to enlarge the picture you have a much better negative from which to blow up your print. It is, in my opinion, best to use a small diaphragm in order to get a better depth of field. When a diaphragm is reduced the time of the exposure has to be greater than it would be if the shutter was wide open.

For anything slower than 1/25 of a second and even slower than 1/50 of a second, the camera should be placed on a firm support or tripod.

Proper lighting is necessary for good flower photography. Some shadows as well as over illumination should be had in order to show a contrast. The mid-

A Hazardous Industrial Metal
A new industrial metal, beryllium, can cause sudden and severe diseases of the skin, lungs, or entire body. Disorders can develop years after a person has worked with the metal.

Beryllium is a structural metal that is lighter than aluminum. It is also used for fluorescent lights and other industrial purposes.

Workers in plants where the metal is extracted from its ore find that their skin breaks out badly, usually one to two weeks after exposure. They usually recover about a week after they stop working with the ore. Others develop severe skin ulcers that are hard to heal and may have to be removed by surgery.

More serious and common is a poisoning of the lungs and breathing passages, leading to a form of pneumonia. Workers then have severe coughing and shortness of breath, and there are changes in the lung that can be seen with X-rays. This can be a severe infection—one out of eight patients die.

Many times the lung poisoning appears ten years or more after a person has stopped working with beryllium. He begins to complain of severe cough, shortness of breath, poor appetite, and loss of weight. As time goes on, his condition becomes worse. These people also have a greater

tendency toward kidney stones and liver disorders.

When there is suspicion of beryllium poisoning, an X-ray examination usually helps the doctor make an exact diagnosis. There are also tests to find out if the metal is in the urine or body tissues.

Many forms of treatment have been attempted, but without much success. Recently, some patients have been helped with the new drugs ACTH and cortisone, and there is some hope that these drugs can relieve severe beryllium poisoning.

Questions and Answers
P. F.: My children have been exposed to whooping cough. Can I now have them immunized against it?

Answer: Since your children were recently exposed to whooping cough, there is not sufficient time to build up immunization against the disease.

New Manhattan Phone Directory Weighs 5 Pounds

NEW YORK (AP) — The giant new Manhattan telephone directory carries 758,000 listings, has 1,836 pages and weighs four pounds 11½ ounces. More than 1,418,000 copies will be printed.

The Manhattan directory is the second largest in the country, being exceeded only by the Chicago directory with 2,100 pages. The Chicago directory is citywide whereas Manhattan is one of New York City's five boroughs. The first Manhattan directory, printed in 1929, carries 486,000 listings.

In the last two years, telephones in Manhattan jumped from 1,083,000 to 1,531,400.

Rep. Jackson to Seek Senate Seat

EVERETT, Wash. (AP) — Rep. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) made his long-expected announcement Saturday that he would be a candidate for the U. S. Senate this autumn.

Sen. Harry P. Cain (R-Wash.) has announced that he will seek reelection and Jackson often has indicated a desire to lock political horns with the GOP incumbent.

Buried Treasure Sought In Missouri City Center

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP) — A middle-aged plasterer is looking for legendary Spanish treasure reputed to have been buried a century and a half ago in the heart of this city.

Ben F. Woods has been pumping water out of an old well to get at the treasure which he believes lies in a cave 20 feet north of the well. He is working from a "treasure map" he said was published in a local newspaper 17 years ago.

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Taft Increases Edge Over Ike

By The Associated Press

Sen. Taft won a seven to three victory over Gen. Eisenhower Saturday night in a battle for ten New Mexico delegates to the Republican national convention.

Four other seats in the delegation were classed as uncommitted. It was the first fight over national convention delegates in the state in many years.

Virginia elected four delegates-at-large to the GOP convention, three of them supporters of Taft and the fourth uncommitted.

The state has now elected 21 of its 23 national convention delegates.

Eleven favor Taft, one supports Eisenhower, seven are uncommitted and two from the state's Third District are in dispute.

A predominantly pro-Eisenhower slate was chosen in Georgia by the W. R. Tucker faction of the state Republican Party.

13 Favor Ike
It is generally agreed that the 13 district and four at large delegates include 13 who favor Eisenhower and two who favor Taft. Both Taft and Eisenhower expressed hope they may win the other two, who are noncommittal.

The changes gave Taft a total of 421 delegates in the Associated Press national poll of delegates already chosen with 387 for Eisenhower.

The tabulation is based on concessions, pledges, instructions and avowed preferences.

A hot fight shaped up over plans for expense-paid trips by Republican convention delegates to meet Eisenhower. The controversy became an issue in the hot South Dakota primary set for Tuesday.

Taft Supporter
A Taft-for-President supporter, Sen. Milton R. Young of North Dakota, asked meanwhile that Eisenhower repudiate "this unfortunate expense-paid plan" for GOP convention delegates to visit him.

Young's demand, made Saturday night while the general was flying homeward, brought a statement from Sen. Irving M. Ives of New York, who backs Eisenhower for the GOP presidential nomination.

Ives said Taft camp criticism of the plan for Republican nominators to meet Eisenhower at Abilene, Kans., Denver or New York was "desperate grabbing for an issue."

Stolen Car Found Quickly

State police Saturday night took just about a minute to locate a stolen car and get the culprits in jail.

But it was more of coincidence than planning that did it. Glenn Wheelodon of Dallas reported to Independence police Saturday night the loss of his car just before noon Saturday. They informed state police at 9:40 p.m. At 10:14 p.m., a stolen car report was broadcast.

Within a minute, the Milwaukee office broadcast that the car had been recovered and the two culprits were lodged in the Clackamas County jail at Oregon City. They had been picked up earlier in the evening on intoxication charges, and the car was being held by state police at Milwaukee.

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