

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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MacArthur for Keynote?

The Eisenhower forces are reported to be objecting to having General Douglas MacArthur serve as keynote for the GOP convention which is now less than four weeks away. J. Russell Sprague, New York national committeeman says that he shouldn't be engaged since MacArthur has already declared his support of Taft, and the keynote speaker ought not to be a spokesman for any candidate.

One can't help wondering if the support for MacArthur as temporary chairman and keynote speaker doesn't come from the Mac boosters rather than the Taft side. The general has an ardent following who make up in fervor what they lack in numbers. Mac didn't run very well in the primaries where his name was entered (against his will), but there is a substantial constituency which looks on him as the compromise candidate in event of a split between Taft and Eisenhower—and yearn for such a development.

With that in the offing the Taft leaders may hesitate before turning the old warrior loose on the delegates. They may fear another "old soldiers never die" approach which would end, not in a fadeaway but in capturing the nomination for the general himself. It has been done. Bryan's crown of thorns and cross of gold speech in Chicago in 1896 won him the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Or they may figure that the best strategy is to have Mac speak early in the convention, well before the balloting starts, so the effect may wear off. He might soften up enough delegates to get them to vote for Taft—but not enough to get delegates to desert Taft.

The record shows that it isn't easy to stampede the GOP delegates. They are usually pretty conservative, and when they yield to their emotions it is when the emotions are leading them in the direction they really want to go. Hence we doubt if MacArthur's speech, if he makes it, will have very great effect on the balloting.

The Capital Journal calls on Mac to follow Ike's example and retire (without pay) if he is going to go in for politicking. We doubt if the general takes the suggestion. He is accustomed to "crowding the pole" (that was what got him in trouble in the Far East), and will speak if he gets invited, without quitting the Army. He still has a sense of dedication which now seems to embrace defeating Eisenhower as well as Truman. What he may do is to overstate his argument so much as to win votes for Ike. There is that real possibility.

'Live the Poverty of Christ'

No more enlightening picture of the underlying restlessness of the world's masses has come to us in years than that presented by Father James Thornton of San Francisco who spent 10 months in a Chinese Communist jail on trumped-up charges of sedition.

The Jesuit priest, interviewed with fellow-

prisoner Monsignor Eugene Fahy in Hong Kong, agreed with the monsignor's opinion that currently "There's no chance for the church in China," and added:

"The church is going to need a different psychological approach. When the church comes back to China we'll have to live exactly like the Chinese—no more big colleges, big hospitals and big institutions. It will have to be: Live the poverty of Christ.

"The Chinese people are changing. They don't want anyone to be above them anymore. Everyone is going to heaven and he equal."

The only surprising part of this declaration is that it hasn't been generally understood before. Right here in this country we have our Judy O'Grady's no longer being content to sit in the shadow of the Colonel's Lady. They want to, and do, take part in the same activities; obtaining the same public recognition for work well done; have access to the same schools, and if they are cut out of some of the Colonel's Lady's social life they more than make up for it with a democratic social life of their own.

In short, we're all Judy O'Grady's or we're all Colonel's Ladies and we aren't agog at pretentiousness. Neither are the Chinese. We hope Father James' point reaches home for all of us.

Foreign Aid to Be \$6.5 Billion

Congress has cut the budget request for \$7.9 billion for foreign aid to just under \$6.5 billion. Of this \$4.5 is for military assistance and just under \$2 billion for economic and technical aid. The total is in excess of last year, but the proportions are changed. Economic aid is cut, military aid increased.

Having pushed the treaty for international defense the United States has to back it up with funds. France called for fresh guarantees before joining in the Bonn treaty. It would have wrecked the whole alliance if Congress had refused to make funds available for implementing the agreements.

We have looked forward to the time when foreign assistance could be reduced; and it could have been if Russia had been decent in the postwar period. We still hope for some relief to the U. S. taxpayer; but the cold war will have to diminish greatly before we can abandon aid to our allies.

A Russian serf invented the first self-propelled four-seater vehicle some 200 years ago, according to the newest claim of the Russians for priority in inventions. What they can't claim is two autos in every garage. They don't have one auto or garage either for the ordinary citizen. Only the big shots have cars and they have usually been copies of foreign designed cars.

One notes the annual call for Mr. U Pick. The berry fields have the welcome sign out, and without doubt the whole U Pick family will respond to the invitation.

Eisenhower Faces Temptation of Leaning More to the Right to Attract GOP Delegates

By STEWART ALSOP

ABILENE, Kan.—As the red, white and blue bunting comes down over the streets of Abilene, and the circus elephants which took part in the Eisenhower Day parade are led away, an obvious question occurs to the departing observer. Dwight D. Eisenhower has done a most impressive job in his first few days as an active political candidate. But in the weeks to come, how is he to deal with the dilemma which confronts him?

The nature of this dilemma is clear. If Eisenhower is to become President, he must first win the votes of 604 delegates to the Republican National Convention. He must then win the votes of 28,000,000 Americans, or whatever number will constitute a majority at the polls next November.

The difference between 604 and 28,000,000 is more than mathematical. The majority of American voters do not necessarily harbor the same political opinions and prejudices as 604 professional politicians. In fact, not since 1928 have the majority of Americans voted for the candidate chosen by the majority of the delegates to a Republican convention.

Eisenhower's real strength, moreover, lies not with the active, regular Republicans, but with the independent voters who determine elections in these times. The independent voters have no representation at party conventions. Therefore in coming weeks the pressure will be very heavy on Eisenhower to prove himself just as orthodox a Republican as Sen. Robert A. Taft himself, in order to cross his first hurdle safely, and win over the essential 604 to his side.

So far, Eisenhower has not succumbed to this pressure. Parts of his speech on Wednesday were obviously designed to answer the charges of Senator Taft and his adherents that Eisenhower is a "fake Republican" beholden to the Democrats. But unlike Senator Taft, Eisenhower has conspicuously not embraced Sen. Joe McCarthy, nor (despite kind words for his old chief) the policy of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Far East. He has spoken out for economy—as who

has not?—but not at the price of sacrificing the Western Alliance. On most domestic issues he has landed about as close as possible to the political center.

Yet as the competition for winning delegates becomes more bitter, and the temptation to move further to the right in this or that issue, in order to please this faction or that of the Republican party, will mount with it. Moreover, Eisenhower is a politician now whether he likes it or not, and it is the job of a politician to win. He will be deluged with advice, but the final decision on the course he is to take will be his and will thus depend on the nature of the man himself.

Here it may be worth recalling an incident which took place last Tuesday night at the Kansas City airport, when Eisenhower landed there—his first landing as a political candidate in civilian clothes. He was met, not by the military guard of honor to which he has been accustomed, but by a small disorderly mob of politicians from the area.

One of these, a tall man with a saturnine face, rushed up to Eisenhower, shouted, "Hiya, pardner," and put his arm around the General's neck. He then turned instantly to the waiting cameras, to display a mirthless and toothy muscular spasm masquerading as a smile. It was precisely this moment, or so it seemed to this reporter, that Eisenhower realized that he had left his five stars behind him for ever. For an instant a look of dismay and irritation passed over his amazingly expressive face.

At this moment of transformation, another man might have made a fool of himself, and overplayed his new part. Eisenhower simply continued to be himself. He tactfully disengaged himself from the unwelcome embrace, shook hands gently all around, and walked with instinctive dignity to his car, smiling with what seemed to be a secret amusement. In short, Eisenhower just does not seem to be the sort of man who is really capable of being anything but himself.

This is the reason why it does not seem probable that Eisenhower, in the desperate struggle for delegates, will adopt the obvious tactic of moving over into the Taft political preserve on both domestic and foreign issues. In the short run, this might seem a smart pre-convention politics,

since Eisenhower might thus win a crucial proportion of Taft's conservative following, but in order to do this, Eisenhower would have to cease to be himself; he would have to compromise convictions which are simple and uncomplicated, but which are very firmly held.

These convictions, to judge not only from what he said in Abilene, but from the tone and style of his performance here, put him smack in the middle position between President Truman and Fair Dealism and Senator Taft and orthodox Republicanism on almost every issue. It seems a reasonable guess that the majority of American voters who will decide the next election are also somewhere in the middle between Truman and Taft, and the election, after all, is what all the noise and fury is about. Thus in the long run, simply being himself may be about the smartest politics Eisenhower can play.

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COIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichtv



Comes the Dawn

The strange experience of Ellsworth Smith, assistant Salem fire chief: The other day Smitty was driving along East Center Street when he noticed what seemed to be a tiny baby or a doll lying on the edge of the roof of a house, caught in the wide drain gutter—just overhanging the front porch. Smitty stopped and went to investigate. He found another man, who did not live at the house, pounding at the door trying to raise someone inside. And it was a baby alright, up on the roof. He apparently had rolled out of an upstairs dormer window and the gutter had held him from a long dangerous fall.

After futile attempts to bring anyone to the door, Smitty hoisted the other fellow up and finally it was opened and there stood the young mother—she had been working in the rear of the house. She was grateful to the men for having rescued her 20-months-old baby. She said she had put it to bed in the upstairs room and somehow the child had tumbled out the window. Smitty went on his way, feeling that the experience was all part of the day's routine of a fireman, and he never did learn the names of the parties concerned.

Then there was the wino who, in a state of delirium confusions, wandered from downtown Salem out to the State Prison grounds. A number of cons, under guards, were working around the pen grounds. When the wino started to leave the campus, the guards, thinking he was a con taking off, attempted to halt him. He couldn't explain things adequately and the suspicious guard called the state cops. Finally it was all settled and Happy Boy landed in Marion County jail on a vagrancy charge.

Murray Wade, Salem newsman, has a ticket to the 1892

Your Health

ONE CAUSE OF PAIN IN WRIST

ONE type of severe pain in the wrist may be relieved by X-rays, heat, or an operation. This complaint is caused by tenosynovitis of the wrist.

Usually, pain around the wrist comes from inflammation of a nerve (neuritis) or joint (arthritis). Often mistaken for one of these is tenosynovitis, and inflammation of the tendons and certain membranes that produce fluids in the wrist. This disorder comes from strain or from overworking the wrist, and generally follows an injury or sudden strain to the joint.

The pain is near the thumb side and is usually very severe when the wrist is moved. Pressure on the bony part of the wrist causes extreme pain. The wrist is usually red and warm, and extremely weak. The sufferer cannot move it himself and may wear a wrist protector in the hope of clearing up the trouble if he keeps the wrist motionless.

An X-ray examination usually reveals nothing abnormal in the wrist bone. However, a local anesthetic injected into the area often removes the pain, and this relief is a test to determine whether the condition is tenosynovitis.

Treatment with X-rays seems to give the best help. As a rule, this treatment is light, one or two exposures being given over the area. More than 72 per cent of sufferers are relieved in this manner. The wrist joint is kept motionless at the time treatment is carried out.

Some cases that hang on after X-rays can be cleared up with heat treatments (diathermy), or other forms of physical therapy.

When a case fails to respond to any of these treatments, a simple surgical operation can be performed to remove all pressure from the inflamed and tender tissues. This clears up the painful symptoms in nearly all cases.

With these modern treatments, doctors can relieve this condition so often confused with simple neuritis or arthritis. But the proper steps must be started early enough.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
S. D.: What is multiple myeloma?

Answer: Multiple myeloma is a tumor-like disease producing destruction of the bones. Usually, there is severe anemia with this disease. There is bone pain, and broken bones may occur without injury.

X-ray therapy is usually of some help in treating this disorder. Blood transfusions may also be of benefit.

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GRAND BAROQUE
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OLD MASTER
By Towle

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The saleslady was excessively courteous, and I was very pleased."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "credence"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Fuselage, fulcrum, fusillade, fungus.

4. What does the word "dogmatize" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with ce that means "fleshy"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "The saleswoman was very courteous, and I was very much pleased." 2. Pronounce first e as in creed, not as in credit. 3. Fusillade. 4. To speak or write positive assertions without adding proof. "It is useless to dogmatize about things which one has not studied." 5. Corpulent.

Republican national convention. The battle was held that year at Minneapolis and the ticket is dated June 7, the second day. Murray says the pass was used by his father, the late W. L. Wade, when Murray's uncle, Alonzo Gesner was a delegate from this district.

Tourist car parked in front of the State Capitol the other day. In place of the front license plate was a metal plate alright, but instead of numbers it spelled out, "I Like Ike." The rear plate showed the car was from British Columbia. Now, what's that blighter Eisenhower doing now—campaigning in Canada? A pro-Ike Canadian delegation at the GOP convention would probably add lots of color—but few votes.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

MUSIC FOR MOHINI, by Bhabani Bhattacharya (Crown; \$3).

At the start of this novel Mohini is a little girl . . . 17, yes, but still a child . . . playing a child's game with her younger brother. At the end she has become an adult, responsible wife and, almost, matron. The many slow steps in between, sometimes sure and more often tentative and timid, if not actually frightened, follow a general pattern that is fresh and unusually appealing when set in this colorful Bengali background.

A few doors away, Khuki receives letters from a young friend who flies them to her romantically on the tail of a kite. Right under Mohini's own nose, Bindu, the serving maid, is courted impetuously by the snake-charmer. She herself has

admirers, too: Ananda the tutor, Somir of the radio station, Arun the bicyclist show-off, Vishnu from the engineering college, and her own cousin Dhruba, though a girl's cousin never falls in love with her. Besides these young men, she is fond of letting her imagination play on unknown, handsome suitors; and it pleases her to make believe that she may be allowed to choose a husband herself.

But India has old ways and they leave a teen-ager . . . so often a word for a pert little rebel in America . . . very little freedom about marriage. Mohini's widowed father, the teacher, advertises for a husband, or answers advertisements for a bride, but it takes an itinerant bangle-seller to find Jayadev for her. Once he and his mother are assured that Mohini has all the right luck signs and symbols and a favorable horoscope, the wedding is enacted elaborately and the girl goes off to her new home to begin the woman's life.

This is a most touching story of a young girl growing older, and, incidentally, too, of an old country turning hesitantly to younger ways. The rare and enviable gentleness and uncommon warmth of affection in these people and in their relationships are more precious than many of the noisily heralded advantages of modern life.

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