

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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"As Goes Maine . . ."

The defeat of the Taft stalwart, Owen Brewster for renomination as U. S. Senator by Maine Republicans certainly indicates the temper of the voters in that rock-ribbed GOP state. To oust a man who has enjoyed voter favor in Maine for 30 years, who bears one of the oldest of New England names, is an event of importance in national politics.

In large measure that defeat may be attributed to Brewster's own conduct of conduct. Too many dead cats were collecting at his doorstep for the voters of Maine not to detect some bad odors. His familiarity with Pan American Airways officials and acceptance of their favors, his reported attempt at having wires of those he was opposing tapped for information, and his violation of party rules to siphon funds in the Republican primary contest in California caused voters to lose faith in Brewster. As a matter of fact he did some strange flipflops back in early New Deal days over the Passamaquoddy project.

Add to this his vigorous support of Bob Taft for President. That went against the grain of his constituents who voted quite solidly for Eisenhower. The balance sheet showed too many liabilities for Brewster, and he went down to defeat at the hands of Frederick G. Payne, present Governor of the state.

The Maine result will have repercussions across the country. While Brewster's Taft connection was not a vital factor in the contest there, the defeat of such a staunch Taft man should raise storm warnings against Taft's nomination. Party leaders as they get ready to assemble in Chicago should study the lesson of how Maine . . . went.

New High School Assured

Voters in the Salem school district showed a willingness to bare their shoulders to the load of a bond issue of over \$4 million, the largest ever voted by this community. The proceeds will provide the district with a new high school plant which will be needed as soon as it is completed in the fall of 1954. Previously the district authorized bond issues and special tax levies for constructing new elementary school buildings. The building needs will not be fully met when this high school is finished. Within a few years later one or more junior high schools must be added to take care of the surge of growing youth.

This is one of the "penalties" of community growth. Just now there is a bit of pause in the population increase of Salem, but it will resume and continue. So far the school district has been able to keep about even with enrollment expansion. The vote on Monday shows the voters understand the situation and want to continue to provide decent and adequate housing for its schools.

High credit should go to Supt. Frank Bennett for his long and intense study of the district's needs and of methods of meeting those needs. His estimates have been borne out through experience. He has been tireless and patient in acquainting the public with the facts. His informative presentations proved most convincing.

Neither an individual nor a community welcomes indebtedness; but both usually find it both necessary and wise to provide themselves with

housing. The new high school will serve the community for many years, and as the community grows the burden which now looks heavy will grow lighter with the increase in assessed valuation.

An English Motel

That Western American original, the motel, has leaped the Atlantic. John Collins, a millionaire showman, has just opened a luxury motel at Kenilworth, Warwickshire. He says it is better than anything the Americans have; and at its cost of \$335,000 it ought to be. Rouncil Towers is its name—typically English.

Guests are accommodated in air-conditioned chalets, with built-in beds, showers, thermostatically controlled heat, telephone, electric cooler. The Towers will even serve them breakfast in bed; and there is a restaurant and bar in connection. Not even Miami has anything to match this, or Palm Springs.

The motel is a product of evolution, just like its spelling. Early motor tourists took their own camping equipment and pitched camp where they could. Soon municipalities set up campgrounds for their accommodation. (Salem had one on Pringle Creek up to about 20 years ago). Private enterprise soon outdistanced socialism however. Investors ventured to build cabins—the first ones were simple shelters. The investment paid off, and competition brought improvements: running water, cooking accommodations, plumbing, heat, central laundry facilities.

At first the layouts were called auto courts, or motor courts. Then the word "motel" was coined, a combination of motor and hotel; and now that is the standard, though by no means the exclusive designation.

The West was the native home of the motel, for here long distance touring attained early development, and places for overnight accommodation were not common. In the East the transition came by converting the huge old mansions into "Tourist Homes" or "Overnight Guests." But by this time the motel has spread to virtually all parts of the country. Some are swanky places too, with fancy names. Motels do a huge business and are quite indispensable for serving the motoring public.

Now England has a motel. If the institution spreads there and on the continent transcontinental travel will be made far more attractive to vacationing Americans. The only thing is, that if one drives an American car on paved roads and puts up at American-style motels, with heat and hot and cold water, what chance will he get to share in the life of the countries he visits? Isn't part of the lure of travel to get to stop at the Grand Hotel or at some village pension or gashouse? Maybe we should ban the export of the American motel.

Eisenhower is maturing as a politician. He is learning already how to back up or explain away some of his early statements.

Senator Morse says if the Republican platform and ticket do not appeal to him as suited for the country's welfare he'll be silent during the campaign. In view of the senator's loquacity (one 15,000 word speech last week) that is a wonderful sacrifice. Even his friends might welcome his period of self-imposed silence.

Russian Offer to Pay Part of Lend-Lease Account Clashes With 'Tough' Soviet Talk

By J. M. ROBERTS JR.
Associated Press News Analyst

Russia's initiative in reopening negotiations looking toward settlement of her wartime lend-lease account with the United States represents another facet of her latest change of pace tactics.

Westerners who have become accustomed to alternate periods of tension followed by "peace offensives" now find the Kremlin pitchers have gone ambidextrous. They're throwing beanballs with one hand and slow balls with the other, simultaneously.

The ace Russian pitch of recent months was her economic conference, designed to break down trade barriers erected by the Western powers to interfere with her war potential.

A strong play was made on the British desire to maintain her trade with Communist China, and actual arrangements for some 18 million dollars worth of trade were made, although whether they will ever be carried out remains to be seen. But it struck at once of the cleavage in Anglo-American policy, a major Russian effort in which the new appointment of Andrei Gromyko as ambassador to London is believed to be a part.

A play for the same sort of cleavage in German public opinion is being made through the Russian proposals for a Four-Power conference on the possibilities of German reunification.

And it is interesting that, while propaganda lines originating in Moscow have largely dropped the subjects for the time, American Communists are still beating the bushes for signatures on their "peace" resolution, which has been making the rounds for a couple of years, and concentrating on postcards to congressmen urging the Russian idea for a

five-power peace conference, an idea which dropped out of the world limelight long ago.

This may be because repressive measures in the U. S. and France have more or less isolated the American Communists from their Moscow base of instructions, or because these ideas are still believed to have disruptive power in certain localities.

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Washington officials are talking about Russian war-making abilities, setting up 24-hour air observation defenses around the nation, moving up the anti-aircraft guns for big city protection and expressing doubts about the Truman arm production cutback program.

Secretary of Defense Lovett says Russia is outstripping the United States in the arms race.

Certainly she is mobilizing Central Europe and building up the Chinese as fast as she can—and in the meantime making little gestures in an effort to convince the West that it doesn't mean a thing.

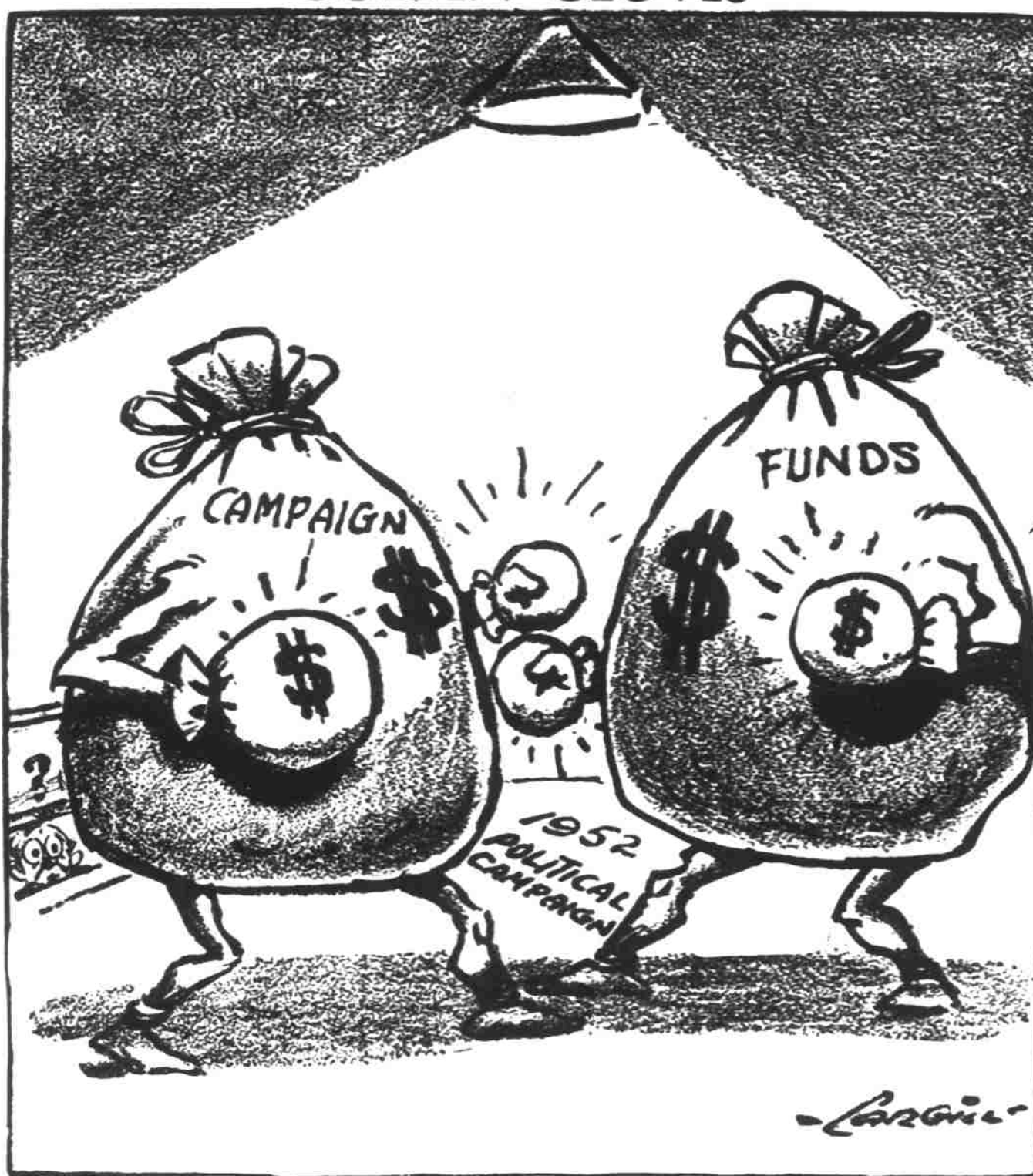
Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
ANNE FRANK: THE DIARY OF A YOUNG GIRL, translated from the Dutch by B. M. Mooy-aart - Doubleday, introduction by Eleanor Roosevelt (Doubleday, \$3)
The Branks, Jews, left their native Germany for Amsterdam in 1933. They numbered four: Father, who had been wealthy, mother, Margot, who was born in 1926, and the younger sister Anne, just 13 when she started her diary in June, 1942.

"Dear Kitty," she writes . . . Kitty being the diary itself, and every few days a new entry is added. More girls than we even in our darkest moments can bear to think suffered this one's experiences, yet few could have been so eloquent; indeed none that we know of was as eloquent as all, for this is a unique record. Less than a month after she begins her absorbing story, the Franks went into hiding in a warehouse near the Westertoren facing the Prinsengracht canal. They were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Van Daan and Peter, 15, and by a dentist, Dussel.

to be hope. But in the crowded, ill-equipped quarters where these eight harried people were on one another's nerves, the things that often mattered most were the discomfort, the rivalries, jealousies, fears and, finally, the indescribable terror aroused by swarms of raiding planes, by nighttime prowlers, by the simple ring of the doorbell. One the verge of womanhood, Anne falls timidly in love with Peter, and though she longs for his affection, she recognizes even the first exciting kiss as a kiss that's been fumbled . . . "through my hair, half on my left cheek, half in my ear."

This precocious clear-sightedness in the shadow of death made that little girl a choice spirit, and that in turn made her tragedy all the more appalling. The house was raided, and Anne died in the concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen. Just a little more time and the rich adult delights which she could faintly foresee would have been all hers, just a little more time and the bud would have blossomed. We must be better off for having her vital, sensitive autobiography, but the child's life is an unconscionable, barbarous price to pay for it.



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one.)
Nauticus, which will be the first submarine powered by an atomic engine. Work is going forward on such engines for vessels and for airplanes.

One of the limiting factors is the weight of the pile required to contain the radiant energy released in the process. Without such a screen the gamma rays thrown off would kill the attendants. In the case of guided missiles which have no persons aboard, the pile can be eliminated with resulting saving in weight.

Now how about generation of electricity from atomic fission? Dr. Reukema reported that exploratory work in that field is already well along, sponsored by several big utilities, one of them Pacific Gas & Electric Company. Construction engineers are putting up a pilot plant and the speaker predicted that within the space of comparatively few years we may have practical installations of atomic generating plants. His estimates put the kilowatt cost at higher than hydroelectric energy, but where fuel costs are high, less than steam-generated electricity.

This comparison of power plant requirements will be instructive: Pacific Gas & Electric is building a big steam plant near Pittsburgh, Pa. with a million kilowatts of installed electricity. To fire the boilers to produce that amount of energy will take a trainload of 30 cars of coal, 50 tons to the car, or 1500 tons per day. A chunk of uranium the size of a walnut, weight a pound, is the power equivalent in an atomic engine. The comparison certainly is staggering.

Present design for power plants calls for transfer of energy by heat. Water is heated in the atomic pile and its steam powers the generators. Scientists hope that some day they may be able to make a short cut, transforming atomic energy into electro-magnetic energy, but that still is "undiscovered country."

Initially these power plants land's Arctic coast is the world's northernmost point of land.

where fuel is costly. But there are vast areas of the world with very limited supplies of fuel and with poor means of transporting it. There atomic energy used in electric generation will have a transforming effect, supplying light and heat and power. The power can help industrialize countries and thus lift the standard of living of the people. Here indeed is Point Four on a scale scarcely dreamed of.

This is only one phase of the possible utilization of atomic energy. Its radioactive wastes, its isotopes already are proving of great value in medicine and industry. We are in truth at the dawn of a new age. The bombs dropped at Hiroshima and Nagasaki destroyed most of two great cities. The same source of power soon may be employed for humane purposes. Society still is under the moral compulsion, however, to restrain the use of this new-found source of energy for destructive ends.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "It's apt to rain most any day now."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "credulous?"
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Planos, tomatos, vetoes, credos.
4. What does the word "decadence" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with inh that means belonging by nature?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "It's likely to rain almost any day (omit now)." 2. Pronounce kreh-d-u-lus, e as in red, u as in use, accent first syllable. 3. Tomatoes. 4. A falling away; decay. "The old castle where the family lived in its decadence." 5. Inherent.

Cape Morris Jesup on Greenland's Arctic coast is the world's northernmost point of land.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"Call yourself a campaign manager? . . . there are things I won't stoop to in order to win an election and you haven't suggested trying a single one . . ."

Apartments, House Traded

Exchange of a Salem apartment house and a Dallas residence was announced Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schiermeister traded their Dallas home for the 12-apartment building at 1240 Central St., which was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Watson. The Schiermeisters will operate the apartments, which were priced at some \$80,000. The Watsons have moved to Dallas.

The transaction was handled by Zeeb Real Estate of Salem.

2 Survivors, 2 Perish in Plane Crash

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP)—Civil Aeronautics Administration plane with three men and a woman aboard crashed Monday on a glacier in Southeastern Alaska and rescue para-medics reported Tuesday there were only two survivors.

The Anchorage CAA office said the wreckage was sighted Tuesday on the north side of Cape Suckling in the Cape St. Elias area. The plane had vanished yesterday on a 40-minute flight from Katalla to Yagataga.



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Latest issue of Westward magazine sports a yarn about the only truly Western horse breeder—the little-known Appaloosa—written by W. H. Hutchinson. It is the most uniquely marked of all horses, is the oldest identifiable breed known to man and is the only breed ever bred-up by the American Indian. The Appaloosa was the famous war horse of the Nez Perce. It is somewhat spotted, like the pinto, but with its own characteristic markings. And if Appaloosa owners can be believed the breed is phenomenal, to say the least.

The Appaloosa, memorialized by the ancient Persians and Chinese, followed the immemorial migration path of all our original Western horses to the New World. This trail led out of Asia into Arab, across North Africa to Spain, then to Mexico and finally up into the Great Plains. The Shoshoni tribes had horses by 1700. From them horses moved west along the Snake River plateau and finally in the heartland of the Nez Perce in Southeastern Washington, Northeastern Oregon and West-Central Idaho. The Nez Perce, who had boasted of having never killed an American since Lewis and Clark came among them, practices selective breeding on the few spotted horses they first had—and they were the only American tribe to do so.

The Nez Perce were the most expert of all Indian horse breeders—and better than most whites. The "Mountain Men" figured a Nez Perce horse was the best form of life insurance in that rough country. The horses had a fine, thin tail and a scant main—which didn't collect burrs, cactus and knots like other horses. They had a "wall-eyed," appearance. They were easy keepers, able to rustle for themselves, easy breakers, easy on themselves and their riders, intelligent and steady nerved, fast over distance and "could run as steady as an eight-day clock on less winding for just as long." And their hooves were as hard as the lava rock along the Snake.

Then came the sad ending of the once-great Nez Perce tribes and Chief Joseph's people were exiled to Oklahoma. Their beloved, spotted horses were confiscated and sold as spoils of war. This was in 1876 and for some 60 years thereafter the horse of the Nez Perce was a lost breed. Not until 1938 was the breed, now named Appaloosa, brought out of retirement. Throughout the long retirement individual stockmen, red and white alike, had preserved such Appaloosa seed stock as had come their way after the surrender. Most of these owners live in the ancestral lands of the Nez Perce in Eastern Oregon.

Now, about 600 owners of registered Appaloosas are scattered through 34 states and several foreign lands. Appaloosa owners are a rabid fraternity and don't go in much for silver-dripping saddles and spade-bit trappings. They like to ride and work their mounts, but good. Their idea of a good horse race is on a track stretching five miles down into the Snake River canyon with a drop of about 2,000 feet and then back up the same track. They call their Appaloosa breed the "easiest riding, hardest working, best rough country cow horse in the world." And maybe they're right.

Cherries Wanted

We will be receiving cherries for brining starting June 16 at our Tile Road Plant in the Hollywood District.

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