

The Oregon Statesman

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

CHARLES A SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

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Taft-Ike Tug-of-War in Chicago

The Eisenhower forces won the first test in the Chicago convention when Gov. Langlie's motion covering voting rights of delegates whose seats were in contest was adopted. This prevents the Taft forces from getting the benefit of the votes of delegates from Texas, Louisiana and Georgia when decisions are made on the report of the credentials committee. This may have an important effect on the result of the balloting for the nomination.

The first test, however, does not prove that Ike is assured of victory. Many were ready to support the Langlie resolution on its merits; and perhaps some of the Taft following thought it wise to vote for it to head off the charge of "railroading" and "steamroller." Adoption of this resolution puts quite firmly into the hands of the convention the decisions on contests, making it an "open convention" which was what Eisenhower demanded. A Taft nomination in this circumstance could hardly be called a "steal." Conceivably—and this is pure speculation—the Taft loss on this test may prove to have been the "sacrifice hit" of the ball game.

Just now the battle is raging over whether Taft can win or not. Stanley High wrote a piece for Reader's Digest which, without mentioning Taft, "proved" the latter can't win. This stirred up another publicist, John T. Flynn, bitter foe of the New and Fair Deals, whose piece proving that another "me-too" candidate (Eisenhower) can't win is being broadcast by big newspaper ads over the signature of the National Citizens for Taft Committee.

Well, perhaps both are correct. We'll not wait until November, assuming one or the other is the GOP nominee.

We heard that Averell Harriman, when out here campaigning for the Democratic nomination, said that Taft would be the toughest man for the Democrats to defeat, that Ike wouldn't be hard to beat. This opinion is pretty apt to be colored by the glasses the candidate is seeing through at the moment. Again, it is just speculation.

At the moment the Republicans are spending their energies running against themselves. After Chicago they'll have to do a lot of internal pacification to insure victory in November.

Morals and Finance in Pari Mutuel

The Dalles Chronicle in commenting on the filing of an initiative to abolish pari mutuel betting along with other forms of gambling observes that there has been inconsistency on the gambling issue in Oregon. The state and communities crack down on slot machines, pinballs, and other gambling devices but the state legalizes pari mutuel betting at horse and dog races. The Chronicle, though, is critical of the measure proposed because it provides no alternative means of supplying the more than half-million dollars which came to the state and to local fairs in 1951. It asks if the amendment is adopted, "Where will the comeys come from?"

That is a fair question, but not one that the sponsors of the initiative can well answer. To them the issue is moral rather than financial; and it should be settled on that basis. Certainly the constitutional amendment should not be cluttered up with a tax measure to raise \$575,000 a year for special purposes.

We anticipate that if the amendment carries the present beneficiaries will appear at the

legislature, hat-in-hand, to obtain state funds in lieu of what they stand to lose. The state would be far better off, financially as well as morally, to give subsidies to fairs and stock shows than to get only a fraction of what is extracted from the gullible at the races.

Trams Now History

Opponents of San Francisco's picturesque but money-losing and traffic-obstructing cable cars will find new arguments on their side in this week's finale to the historic trams of London. Londoners finally yielded to buses, with their more flexible routes and no tracks, and the old red double-deck tram cars are a thing of the past.

But we doubt that the trams, as popular as they once were, ever comprised the singular tourist attraction of San Francisco's cable cars on which even traffic-hardened residents of the Golden Gate love to ride.

Wonder has been expressed over the sprouting of a lotus seed assumed to be thousands of years old. Well, isn't the lotus the flower that induces sleep and forgetfulness of time?

Politics is so much in his blood that Judge Walter Tooze couldn't keep away from Chicago, especially when his friend Bob Taft is high in the running. Reporters said Walter served as doorkeeper at the meeting of the national committee last week. Walter would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of the GOP committee than to dwell in the tents of Eisenhower.

The Indianapolis girl who broke into the state capitol Sunday to find a place to sleep picked out an ornate "motel." But she would have found the marble floors pretty flat and hard to lie on.

Salem Senators just don't seem able to hold onto a place in the top half of the league. They get up there, then their grip loosens and back they are in the lower bracket. Home again this week, maybe they can pull up a notch or two in the league standings.

Ana Pauker, the husky Amazon of Romanian communism, now has been separated from her job as foreign minister. She used to be in such favor she could call up Joe Stalin any time. A few months ago all she got was the busy signal. She was ousted "by decree of the great national assembly of the People's Republic of Romania," having previously been purged from the party high command for "errors and deviations." Somehow she failed to hang on when Lenin's train of history turned a sharp corner.

The horse still has it over the automobile in some respects. It would bring its soured driver home safely, which is more than a car will do. However if auto-makers can adapt radar from guided missiles for use on motor cars then the car might do the trick—with guided missiles, so to speak.

With Medford facing a vote battle on whether cloud-seeding is legal to entice rain, and with an empty-ump number of campaign cigars likely to be brought back from Chicago by our national party delegates, the weather for the next few months may be quite topical.

Agreement Between Michigan's Summerfield And Pennsylvania's Fine Raises Ike's Hopes

By JOSEPH AND STEWART

CHICAGO—Eisenhower before this madhouse convention began its peculiar course, the Eisenhower forces had got the big break they were waiting for. The time was after midnight, the place the hotel room of Michigan National Committeeman Arthur Summerfield. The break was a firm agreement between Summerfield and Gov. John E. Fine of Pennsylvania that

they would throw their combined support to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at the psychological time. Hence, this Fine-Summerfield agreement may become public property before these words are printed, although it was still a close-kept secret when they were written.

Events are moving fast and confusingly here. It will be a heavy blow to the hopes of Sen. Robert A. Taft when Fine and Summerfield lead the majority of the two biggest officially uncommitted delegations into the Eisenhower camp. But perhaps Senator Taft will come up with a counter-blow of his own.

In any event, the background of this Fine-Summerfield agreement is vividly interesting in the case of Summerfield. His "uncommitted" status has been strictly for public and Taftite consumption ever since General Eisenhower's visit to Detroit. As the General departed, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge arrived in Detroit, saw Summerfield, and got the word he wanted. Thereafter, behind the shield of his suppo-

ed neutrality, Summerfield was in fact at work lining up the maximum of Michigan's 46 delegates for General Eisenhower.

Of late, Summerfield's inclinations have become a more and more open secret. In the case of Fine, on the other hand, all has been mystery, doubt and speculation and the case of Fine has been even more important than the case of Summerfield, since Pennsylvania has no less than 70 delegates, of whom many more than a third are either controlled or strongly influenced by the governor.

The result of Governor Fine's control of this large bloc of uncommitted votes was best summed up in his own remark, "I'm being kind of wooed." Both the Eisenhower and Taft camps did everything in their power to bring the governor over to their sides. Mentions of cabinet places, hints of the vice presidency, the most iron-clad promises of control over all Pennsylvania patronage—these were the commonplaces of Fine's pre-convention weeks.

The Eisenhower people went so far as to ask Governor Fine's old friend and more recent enemy, Sen. James Duff, to cede to the governor as his senatorial patronage powers. They also suggested that Governor Fine place General Eisenhower in nomination, thus giving him the always envied opportunity to appear in the olden role of kingmaker.

The Taft people, meanwhile, relied heavily on the influence over Fine attributed to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. Some days before the convention opened, Fine was summoned to MacArthur's residence in the Waldorf-Astoria. He was not consulted about MacArthur's keynote speech as previously reported but he was certainly exposed for three hours to the general's majestic persuasions.

Interestingly enough, neither MacArthur's persuasions nor the big public appointments dangled before John Fine seem to have

influenced him in the least. He thinks MacArthur would make an ideal president, but he does not believe MacArthur can be nominated. As for great appointments, Fine does not want them.

"He is that rare bird, a genuinely local politician. He wants to rule in Pennsylvania. He regards the Pennsylvania governorship as the second most important job in the nation because, next to the President, the Pennsylvania governor appoints the largest number of office holders. Naturally, then, Governor Fine had to be clear where he stood concerning political organization matters before he made his decision for Eisenhower.

At the same time, what really made up his mind was his conviction that General Eisenhower was most likely to win. Perhaps it would have been different if the ancient and malodorous Republican organization had not been defeated in Philadelphia two years ago. Since that defeat, however, Pennsylvania Republican politicians have had to worry a lot about whether they could carry their own state.

Among the delegates, among the Pennsylvania county leaders, among the members of the Pennsylvania legislature, Fine found the great majority convinced that General Eisenhower was the most likely man to win nationally and to help the ticket in Pennsylvania.

Thus Fine made his decision. Thus, eluding the many watchers who have concentrated on him more than any other man in Chicago, the Pennsylvania governor slipped over to the hotel of the like-minded Summerfield and made his crucial agreement. What the outcome may be in the end, no man can fortell. But the agreement between Fine and Summerfield is still a great event, whatever the future may bring. And Fine's motives are still significant, as commentary on the Republican party's situation.

(New York Herald Tribune Syndicate)

Comes the Dawn

The subject today is Information You Can Write Under Water. This info comes in the stacks and stacks of letters which pass through an average editorial room daily. Frinstance: Did you know that Dick Tracy-type wrist radios are almost upon us? Or that a Florida firm will soon start making cement from sea shells? Or that returns on investments and savings have increased slightly recently? And that right now cash in circulation (outside banks) amounts to \$400 for every American worker, compared with \$115 in 1939 . . .



More? Well, a total eclipse of the sun is set to occur June 30, 1954 (bigger, even, than the eclipse which will occur next November for somebody) . . . A certain type of sheep is raised in the Near East, not for wool or meat, but for the fat they carry around in their fat tails . . . Oregon farmers and canners are supplying the armed forces this year with an estimated 20,750,936 cans of fruits and vegetables . . . And someone figured out that a lighted candle could theoretically be seen in complete darkness for about 50 miles . . .

It costs an average Oregon resident with a headache an average of \$2.33 to have a prescription filled at the corner drug store—capsules cost most and liquids least, and in more than 88 per cent of the prescriptions only a single ingredient was present . . . If you happen to be outside one day in 1980 you might watch for Halley's comet—it's supposed to be around then . . . Oregon mothers (now get this) spend 292,000,000 fewer hours a year on kitchen chores than mother did in the 1920's—or a saving of about 730 hours each—and it now takes the average housewife only two hours to prepare three meals compared with four hours 25 years ago.

About 300 railroad sleeping cars have been reserved by delegates to GOP and Demo national conventions . . . Aluminum car radiators are supposed to be the thing five years from now . . . Oregon citizens sprinkle more than 9,000,000 pounds of salt on their food per year . . . National Civil Service League says that recent prison riots may jar legislators into bringing merit system reforms into prisons without Civil Service . . . The Norwegian Parliament has launched a plan whereby all that waste land on big airfields, except that actually used for runways and buildings, will be planted to grain for Norway's bread basket . . .

Forty-two per cent of all auto troubles stem from tires and batteries . . . "In God We Trust," was first authorized for inscription on a U. S. coin 88 years ago—by act of Congress . . . AAA tips motorists that traveling through larger cities on truck routes will save tourists time . . . The White House, closed to visitors during recent \$5,000,000 repairs, is open again . . . The U. S. Testing Co. has added a new division, a psychometric laboratory, where new products are to be psychologically evaluated . . . And finally—if all the people who complain about the heat were laid end to end they would all get a darned good sunburn.

GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"My Husband is enjoying our vacation here more than you would suppose . . . he's having a fine time blaming me for it! . . ."

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

RED FLAG IN JAPAN: INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM IN ACTION 1919-1951, by Rodger Swearingen and Paul Langer (Harvard; \$5)

It was 30 years ago this month, these two diligent authors tell us, that the Communist Party was born in Japan. In the Third Congress of the Comintern, Russia had shown her interest in Japan; in Japan itself and the new doctrines of Marx and Lenin appealed all the more strongly to a people whose government first stopped agitation for living wages and short work weeks and next blocked socialism.

The leaders were largely students, professors and intellectuals . . . contrary to Marx's prediction. The first platform, however dangerous it sounded in Tokyo, seems tame to an American; it called for an end of Emperor and Diet, for universal woman suffrage, for freedom of speech and press, for an eight-hour day. But Premier Tanaka undertook severe repressive measures beginning in 1927, and by World War II Communism had almost vanished.

In American occupation freed Red leaders from jail and made the party legal for the first time. Tokuda, secretary general, came from a background so repugnant it might have driven him into something worse than Russian Communism . . . if anything is worse, Nozaka, the strategist, got his start on the down path, it seems, by reading a Johns Hopkins author who had been a teacher of Woodrow Wilson. Others turned to communism because, they said, they wanted to work for democracy, because Christianity failed them, because of sympathy for the masses and disgust with opportunism.

These authors claim that force alone will stop Japanese communism "temporarily." What is needed, they said, is a Tokyo government that will really solve "the pressing social and economic problems of the nation."

These are matters about which Americans hear plenty of rumors, opinions and notions, but facts are not so common. They are, however, all important. It would have helped to know, for instance, that the leading Korean Communist in Japan disappeared just a few days before North Korea attacked two years ago. It would have helped too, to know 10 weeks ahead that that attack was coming, as apparently Japanese Reds knew.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "I think this is the most beautiful picture that I ever saw."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "cerebral"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Amphification, amphetamine, amputation, ammeter.
4. What does the word "incoherently" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with di that means appointment?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "that I have ever seen."
2. Pronounce both e's as in set, and accent first syllable, not the second.
3. Amphitheater.
4. In an inconsistent or unconnected manner. "He poured out his story very fast and incoherently."
5. Distribution.

the Oregon Historical Quarterly by Mrs. Leonie N. Brooke of Portland. Her tally shows that, beginning with 1902, 45 measures have been submitted to voters in Oregon. Of these, 169 or 41.31 per cent have received a passing majority vote. Of the number, 152 were submitted by the legislature, 200 were initiated by petition and 45 were referred by popular petition.

Her study of voting shows that fewer persons vote on measures than on the leading candidates. Thus, in the 1948 election, 524,080 voted on presidential electors, 498,570 for U. S. senators and only 418,187 on the Tax Limitation amendment. She found, too, that "A longer ballot creates a sense of confusion in the less informed voter and influences the tendency to vote 'no.'" Also, measures voted on in special elections seem to have a better chance of adoption than at regular elections.

Native conservatism of Oregon voters, especially on tax matters, shows up in the voting, although it is by no means uniformly negative.

The sales tax and "cigaret or tobacco tax have been beaten regularly, but the people have approved taxes for schools and for veterans' benefits.

Mrs. Brooke notes the use and effect of appeals to emotions which have been pronounced on issues such as liquor, gambling, labor laws, etc. But she sums up with this apt observation: "The art of marshalling mass support often demands all the resources of advertising, lecturing, educational propaganda, film production and microphone techniques, and yet the decisive factor in molding mass opinion may not have anything to do with any of these techniques. We need be reminded that the mind of man is like a harp, all of whose strings throbb together, so that emotion, impulse, environment, inference, and the special kind of inference called 'reasoning' are often simultaneously intermingled aspects of a single mental experience. Therefore, the political techniques of arousing action and molding opinion may best be accomplished by appealing to the whole nature of man."

Well, we shall see how the voters react to the varied appeals that will be addressed to them on the issues listed on the 1952 ballot. They are:
Submitted by the Legislature
1. Appointment of state su-

- perintendent of public instruction by state board
2. Winding up the affairs of World War I Veterans' commission
3. Authorize \$3,000,000 home for aged in Portland vicinity
4. Allow local units of government to establish a new tax base
5. Extend state loan benefits to veterans of Korean war
6. Amending constitution to provide for State Emergency Board to pass on spending of emergency appropriations
7. Amendment to extend term of legislators two months, when new legislature convenes
8. Amendment to legalize defective bill titles
9. Limit state property tax to six mills

Bills Referred by Petition

1. H. B. 465 to increase tax on trucks
2. To impose cigaret tax of three cents a package.
3. To establish unified school districts

Bills Initiated by Petition

1. To enforce standard time throughout state
2. To prohibit pari mutuel and other forms of gambling
3. To permit sale of liquor by drink
4. To limit price-fixing for milk to sales by producers
5. To restrict tax on motor vehicles to license fees and fuel tax (abolish weight-mile tax on trucks)
6. To reappportion the state legislature according to population

Voters will do well to get busy with their home work if they want to pass a good examination on these 18 questions, many of which are of vital importance.

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