

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"

THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Hoover's Last Stand

Tuesday night, Herbert Hoover repeated his quadrennial address to Republicans in convention assembled. His major thesis was the same as what he incorporated in his book "Challenge to Freedom" written in protest to the growth of centralized government in the era of FDR. In all sincerity he sees in the trends of the Roosevelt-Truman administrations the narrowing of individual liberties, incentives and rewards. That is to him fatal to national growth and human progress. The ex-President indicated this would be his last speech at a party convention; so this address might be taken as his testament, his "last stand."

Of more pith at the moment was his attack on the foreign and military policies of the United States as developed in the Truman administration. In his previous writings and speeches, Hoover has called for reducing our commitments abroad. His conception of our proper policy is to give most attention to domestic defense. He scorns the paper armies of western Europe. He does not say we should desert our European friends but thinks we can defend them and ourselves better with air and naval power.

This has a certain plausibility, but is strongly condemned by informed military men (though supported by others, one must admit). The performance of air power shows its limitations. In Korea it has not been able to recover ground or to prevent the buildup of enemy forces. In Communist attacks, though the skies overhead were filled with U.N. planes pouring death on the attackers, when the flight passed the Reds swarmed down or up the hills; and only the rifles and bayonets and hand grenades of footsoldiers could stop them.

The program of NATO has called primarily for Europe to furnish ground troops and the United States strategic air. But the buildup of land armies was necessary to hold the Ruhr and the rich mines and industry and labor reserves of Western Europe. Planes alone could not stop Red armies advancing across West Germany, France and the Low Countries.

The Democratic administration has many sins of omission and commission to answer for in this election. But giving and promising economic and military aid for our allies is not one of them. This has met with real success both in restoring their strength and in halting Communist aggression and infiltration.

Mr. Hoover is one for whom we have entertained warm affection. In our opinion it was a great calamity when he failed of reelection in 1932. The depression which was laid at his door by the politicians would have cleared more readily; the country's fiscal system would have been on a sounder basis; the Roosevelt extravaganzas of spending would have been avoided. We share his regard for Freedom though we may differ with him in its definition. But we disagree with his discount of our allies and his almost exclusive reliance on sea and air power. Ground forces alone can occupy and hold territory. And our concern is for holding Western Europe as well as America out of the clutches of the USSR.

Interesting comments from Oregon delegates on the MacArthur speech: Gov. McKay and

Sen. Morse were quite positive in their statements: McKay said the speech didn't click and Morse called it a flop. Rising young politician Mark Hatfield however, "sensitive to the thought of criticizing the party keynote," as the reporter put it, termed it "an indictment of the administration and that's what a keynote speech is supposed to be." Mark is developing political sensitivity.

National Office for Salem Principal

National recognition has come to an able Salem schoolteacher, Miss Mathilda Gilles, principal of Richmond school. At the NEA convention in Detroit she was elected third vice president of the Department of Elementary Principals. Presently she is serving as state president of the Elementary Principals group.

Miss Gilles has been quite active in the affairs of professional teachers' organizations in the county and state and is well equipped to hold office in the national association. She is one of the very capable principals in the Salem school system, and this community is pleased at the recognition she has received.

Eisenhower's chief strength is on the coasts, east and west; Taft's in the Central West. It's a case of both sides against the middle this time.

Headline in California paper: "Warren Just Waiting for the Big Break." Toward him or from him?

A bulldozer ran wild in a section of San Diego, wrecking five houses, two automobiles and a garage. That machine was out of place. It was needed in Chicago.

For all its sound effects the MacArthur speech at Chicago apparently failed to ring bells for the General. No observer reports a stampede to MacArthur after his speech. The General flew back to his eerie in the Waldorf Astoria in New York—and the delegates returned to their tug-of-war between Taft and Ike.

"Civil Rights Plank Holds Up Platform" says a headline. The chore is to write a plank on that subject that will not let the party down.

Phil Murray has asked the Attorney General to investigate the big steel companies as violators of the law against restraint of trade for standing together in their dispute with the union. This points up one of the legal favors the unions enjoy. They are exempt from laws against monopoly or combinations in restraint of trade. In the case cited, however, the unions agreed to a pooling of negotiations before they started.

"Gabrielson Warns Party Must Be Solid." Yes, but not too solid. It needs to have some locomotion.

Patronage Battles Wield Heavy Influence on Swaying of Votes at Presidential Convention

By JOSEPH and STEWART ALSOP

CHICAGO — As these words are written (Wednesday afternoon), it is the lull before the storm, or rather the lull before the decisive Taft-Eisenhower test. Maybe this is not a bad time to reflect on the peculiar factors which influence such great decisions as the choice of American presidential nominees.

Take, for example, patronage. Senator Robert A. Taft has said that one of his worst enemies was the opposition of the Republican governors. What he meant was that the Republican governors control the Republican jobs in their states, and that they would use this control against him. The soundness of the Senator's judgment has never been better demonstrated than in the state of New York. There was substantial sentiment for Senator Taft among some elements in the New York delegation, particularly in New York City, which is not an appendage of the Dewey machine. The Taft forces hoped to pick up as many as 20 votes in New York. But even from New York City, many Republicans are appointed to the important, civil-service-free jobs on the New York state payroll.

At the first Chicago meeting of the state delegation, Gov. Dewey contented himself with reminding the delegates that he would be governor for two and a half more years, and that he had a "long memory." His method was somewhat blunter when he talked privately with the dissenters.

He pointed out to them exactly how many jobs had been allocated to each of their districts. He did not trouble to point out that these jobs were mainly occupied by their friends, co-

workers or even relatives, because they knew this already. He just told them, in plain terms, that there would be new job holders in those jobs within two days after his return to Albany, if the dissenting delegates went on being dissident. That way, he held New York as an almost monolithic solid front against Senator Taft.

Again, there is the case of Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania. Here the problem was more complex. Sen. James Duff, who was John Fine's friend and is now his enemy, was almost the first man on the firing line for General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Normally, that would entitle Senator Duff to a great influence over federal appointments in Pennsylvania, which senators conventionally possess in any case.

Governor Fine is a man who wants, above all, to rule in his own bailiwick. The influence of Senator Duff, which is already considerable, would obviously be reinforced by control of Pennsylvania appointments. It was, therefore, an urgent problem to accommodate Duff and Fine. The problem was solved when Duff, with great singlemindedness in the case he has fought for so stoutly, agreed to forego his normal power over Pennsylvania appointments. Thus General Eisenhower was enabled to assure Governor Fine that the Governor was the man he would regularly consult about Pennsylvania appointments. And so the way was opened for the Pennsylvania governor's all-important decision in Eisenhower's favor.

Or again, there is the case of Michigan. Here the battle, curiously enough, seems to have been fought among three great industrial corporations. The chief executives of the Chrysler Company were for Taft; while the leaders of the Ford Company and General Motors favored General Eisenhower. All three companies have vast influence on the Republican party in their state. Both National Committee-men Arthur Summerfield and Sen. Homer Ferguson were caught in an unhappy cross-fire. In the end, Summerfield became an important Eisenhower leader, while Senator Ferguson, normally inclined to Taft, kept unhelpfully silent.

These little realities of convention politics have been chosen from the Eisenhower side since these reporters were the first to ventilate and emphasize the Texas steal attempted by the Taft forces. It is only fair to note that both sides can be tough, although the Eisenhower people have tried nothing like the steal in Texas. And it might be added that the hypocrisy of the Taft cry about "real Republicanism" has never been better demonstrated than by the Taft sponsorship of the Roscoe Pickett delegation from Georgia.

The truth is that this peculiar little gaggle of so-called Republicans largely owes its existence to an alliance between Pickett and Gov. Eugene Talmadge. Talmadge Republicans, surely, are an odd brand of "real Republicans."

In its details, in short, the process by which presidential nominees are chosen in America often seems to have very little to do with the Democratic process. The curious thing is how much of real conviction, and even of real idealism, creeps into this queer convention process. And the other curious thing is, how often it produces an excellent result.

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Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "He accomplished his work in an offhanded way, and everyone could see he was not as ambitious as the others."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "sobriquet"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Imaginable, illiterate, immobility, inimitable.
4. What does the word "incipiency" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with ev that means "to empty"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "in an offhand way," "he was not so ambitious as the others."
2. Pronounce so-bri-ka, as in so, i as in it, a as in ace, accent first syllable. 3. Illiterate.
4. Beginning; commencement.
5. The disease was in its incipiency. 5. Evacuate.

SAWDUST TRAIL



Comes the Dawn

by Conrad Franke

Highlights of the Chicago convention are being viewed, more or less, in Salem via television. Sen. McCarthy appeared spottily on a set at Marr's on S. Coml. Wednesday morning—drew quite a gathering of fans . . . Bill Marr says reception here from Seattle is good in the early morning and at night . . . McCarthy appeared to be shouting through a heavy snowstorm. As he spoke the TV camera hit him from several angles and picked up crowd shots during the applause . . . When McCarthy referred to Robert Vogeler, the TV camera immediately picked up him and Mrs. Vogeler in the crowd—pretty tricky . . . McCarthy, though, was finally snowed under . . .

Convention sidelights from the AP wire . . . On-the-spot experts share the crying towel with stay-at-homes who are having trouble keeping everything straight. Even the average delegate, loping from smoke-filled hotel room to Convention Hall, is having similar trouble keeping up on what's what . . . Ikemen are sporting straw sailor hats with red, white and blue bands and "Ike" on top of them. Ikewomen wear blouses and umbrellas covered with the "I Like Ike" slogan.

Ever-practical Taft forces, though, are wearing cardboard eye-shades—like the old-time railroad telegrapher's—labeled "Taft." These shades come in handy under the bright television lights . . . Something new for convention speeches is the "teletypewriter." It's a gadget shaped like a little box with a revolving roll like on a player piano. On it, in huge letters, a speaker's speech is printed. It then runs along electronically, stopping when the speaker stops and hurrying along when he does. It doesn't applaud at crucial points, however.

Teletype machines, long associated with newspapers, are infiltrating into the business field. There are about 50 of the machines, or reasonable facsimiles, in Salem—and about 37 of them are in business houses. Even a local fish market has one—for first hand reports on fishy matters. State police and Civil Defense people have them and so does a broker, freight line, moving and storage companies and a department store . . .

State prison officials say that if Dupree Poe, lifer, were on the outside looking in, he could probably make a good living as an author. Seems that Poe, with plenty of time on his hands to write, has sold reams of stuff to detective and mystery magazines. He only gets to write, though, when he's on good behavior—and at present he isn't writing.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"I concede the nomination to my opponent . . . and shall graciously switch my name-calling to HIS opponent! . . ."

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, by Noel F. Busch (Farrar, Straus & Young; \$3.75)

Adlai (pronounced, says Busch, to rhyme with gladly) Stevens is here described as "the best candidate available in the Democratic Party" and the first practicing politician to refuse a presidential nomination of which he is "actually assured." But he is quoted as refusing to say, "I shall not accept the nomination;" Busch refers to the biographer's task as that of a Parson Weems . . . who wrote a life of the first president; and so it still is not possible to decide whether this is campaign literature, officially or not, or just a well done job about a man who's done some jobs very well.

Stevenson is a lawyer who, including his salary as Illinois governor, has an income of \$50,000 a year. He's punctual, plays golf. If all his relatives voted for him, Busch says, he'd be bound to do well in an election for he is widely connected, and handsomely too; his own forebears have filled important political posts, his father was a newspaperman, his ex-wife is a Borden.

His own life has been, in his words, "hopelessly undramatic," but Busch points to the record. He has been active in the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations; served AAA, worked under Knox; crossed the Pacific and Atlantic on World War II missions; did U. N. assignments;

culture shows up on Ankeny bottom. This is the prime mint-growing region of the United States, best in quality and generous in yield. The growers there have made this a specialty and found it highly profitable, provided they know their business. The dark green carpet of mint and the lighter green of the ambitious hopvines give plenty of "color" to the landscape on the bottom lands.

Marion County's prosperity rests primarily on its soils and the use made of them. It's a good thing for town folk to get out and see how the farmers run their show. They would be impressed with the resourcefulness, the managerial ability and the industry of our farmers and stockmen. It gives assurance that the economic foundation of our valley is sound. And when they can enjoy a fine lunch such as was prepared and served by the ladies of Ankeny Grange at Jake Gilmour's, even the discomfort of midsummer heat is forgotten in the satisfaction of getting better acquainted with Marion County farmers and farming.

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met Eisenhower, whom he prefers to Taft, just once; won the Illinois governorship by a big majority.

Some recent political biographies have been so vague as to be useless. This is specific; you learn where Stevenson stands on significant issues; you can make up your mind on the basis of what you read here . . . and it's better, no doubt, to learn some things twice than not at all. You find out not only the good, but also, as some critics will say, the bad, for instance, there was a tragedy in his youth, there's been a divorce, and he has even deposited formally that Alger Hiss' reputation in Washington for integrity, loyalty and veracity. In so far as Stevenson knew that reputation was "good." To those who don't like that statement, he has a clear-cut answer: "It will be a very sad day for Anglo Saxon justice when any man, and especially a lawyer, will refuse to give honest evidence in a criminal trial for fear the defendant in an action may eventually be found guilty."

140 in Scout Camp Pioneer Opening Week

About 140 Boy Scouts, their leaders and camp staffers will open the second of four one-week camping periods at Camp Pioneer Sunday.

About the same number of boys and men are in camp this week. The camp is located in the Cascades above Marion Forks. Popular activities, according to Scout Executive Gordon Gilmore, are swimming and the four-day hike for older scouts.

Troops leaving for camp Sunday include 9 and 1 of Salem; 83, 100, 22, of Albany; 90, Halsey; 35, Brownsville; 48, Aumsville; 44, Grand Ronde, and 24, Dallas.

Gilmore said troops could still register at the scout office for the last week of camp which will begin July 27. A court of honor for this week's campers will be held Friday night and the scouts will return home Saturday afternoon.

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