

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Stays Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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THE STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Allies Not Always Friends

Spanish dictator Francisco Franco Sunday told 30,000 cheering veterans of the Spanish Civil War "communism cannot be fought by the inoperative liberal doctrines of the old nations. It is necessary to fight them with new ideologies." Franco left no doubt in the minds of his partisan audience as to what he meant by "inoperative liberal doctrines." He meant capitalism and democracy as practiced by the Western nations. And when he mentioned "new ideologies," although he did not mention them by name, he left little doubt that he was referring to his particular brand of fascism.

Here we have an example of an autocratic ruler, whose regime is so poverty-stricken that he had to call upon the United States for economic and military aid, saying that the very system which provides his financial sustenance is incapable of defeating communism.

That is the type of gratitude on an international scale that seems to be commonplace.

We provided Russia with billions of dollars in lend-lease aid in World War II, only to have that nation do everything in her power to outmaneuver us in the postwar period.

We have provided the money which Iran has built up the army she now possesses. Now, due to the fickleness of international affairs we find our military mission in Iran under attack from all sides as "foreign," "seeking to turn the country over to the British."

France accepts our money to build up her defenses, but grows waspish at the first sign of American suggestions as to how she could use the money more economically.

Marshall Tito in Yugoslavia has gained the admiration of many Americans for his stand against the Kremlin. He is also gaining many American dollars and much equipment to improve his army. But at no time has Tito disavowed communism, nor has he greatly liberalized the dictatorial grasp he still holds on the Yugoslav people.

On the other hand, there are still many places in the world where our money for guns seems to have done some good—places like Turkey, Greece, the Philippines, Japan and England. They are friends as well as allies. It will be helpful to keep the difference well in mind.

Marshall Fails to Vote

Gen. George C. Marshall can blame no one but himself for the wave of criticism which greeted his statement that he never had voted and that he didn't intend to vote this fall. For all his excellent qualities, he provides an exceedingly unfortunate example in failing to exercise his privilege of franchise.

It is difficult if not impossible to find justification for his omission. As an army man, presumably he felt he should not take political issue. So far as public utterances are concerned, and in view of the responsible positions he has held, it can be granted that perhaps he was right. But there is no bar to participating at the ballot box where a man's opinions are his own. And he must have had opinions. No one without them could have reached the eminence he has enjoyed.

State Rep. Mark Hatfield, in a letter to the general, says "it is indeed difficult for those of us who teach college students to convey to them the responsibility of voting when a man who has held such a high governmental position comes out with a statement such as yours."

That is putting it mildly. We are glad the general didn't see fit to go into the reasons for

his political isolation. At best they could have reflected no more than a strained rationalization. We think, if the statement attributed to him is accurate, that Gen. Marshall has been remiss as an American and that he compounds his serious omissions by failing to express regret and advise a different course. His is a glaring weakness for so noted a man.

The Sun Takes at Least a Day Off

The rains came gently to the valley Monday. They came as we wished them to come, borne on a light breeze with skies still light and friendly. And they came when we wanted them and needed them. They are welcome, and if in giving new life they kick up their moistened heels to the tune of wind and thunder, who can blame them! After all, they've long been stymied, longer than in any recent year, and surely there must be much of them to fall.

There are folk who have looked with apprehension at sunny skies of recent days. "When it does start, it never will quit," they'd say. Or, "what a drenching we're in for when the weather breaks." Well, the rains will quit and a drenching won't hurt us. And if they do outwear their welcome in months to come no one can deny they paused for days and weeks to leave us a wondrous autumn as they chased the sun away.

Mayhap the rains are still teasing us a bit, at that. It could be the drops of Monday were only the forward echelons of ranks still forming to the north and west. Before the light of Tuesday's dawn, by chance we'll know the purport of the first mild feint. If only the sprinkle is our lot now, at least it's a start in a seasonal direction. Let it rain, let it pour. We're tired watering a lawn that won't grow anyway this time of year.

The changing sky-line with its rising myriad of TV aerials is reminiscent of the early days of wireless and radio. Wonder how long it will be, if ever, when TV will match radio's development to the point where the outdoor installations give way to a coil in the back of a box?

Editorial Comment

THE CHEAPENED PRESIDENCY

Harry S. Truman has made the Presidency a reflection of himself. He is now using the highest office of the land as a political rostrum for a series of rabble-rousing talks that have all the vulgar overtones of a precinct rally. If he could be dissociated from the Presidency, if this could be just a Missouriian on a campaign, his behavior would be only part of the American scene. But wherever Mr. Truman goes and whatever he says or does, he bears the Presidency of the United States. And he bears it ill.

The Big Lie and its constant repetition is as old as public affairs. It goes with politics, and the American people have become so aware of it, that they discount the tall claims. It is unlikely that the men and women at the whistle-stops are taken in. They enjoy a hard campaign for the showman's ship he displays. "Pour it on," they shout, with a sporting appreciation for the Truman technique in the political ring.

Yet it is a disgraceful day for America that the Presidency should be reduced to a roadside show to titillate the multitudes with the hoopla of electioneering.

This is a pretty crucial period in our history. The American people are being called upon to decide on issues and men which may well determine our destiny as a free nation. It ought to be possible to look to the President for guidance. * * * Truman has degraded the (his) office to a back platform political show.—Boston Sunday Herald.

Alsops Willing to Offer Theories, But No Forecasts as to Results of Nov. 4 Election

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — Several thousand miles of travel and a great many weeks of reasonably industrious inquiry, covering almost every region of this country, normally ought to produce a theory about an election. These reporters met here in Washington to pool their experiences and work out such a theory about the present contest. But the indications are too conflicting, and no election forecast will be offered in this space.

Instead, it seems better to try to answer the question that is keeping such enormous numbers of voters wobbling on the fence: "who has been captured by whom, and will they stay caught?" The best way to approximate an answer is by studying the campaign patterns.

In some respects, Gen. Eisenhower's campaign is reminiscent of Wendell Willkie's campaign twelve years ago. Like Willkie, Eisenhower was nominated by the moderate-progressive, world-minded wing of the Republican Party. Like Willkie, Eisenhower got off to a bad start as a campaigner, although the General's rather stumbling early efforts were nothing like the sheer horror of the Willkie acceptance speech.

Again like Willkie, Eisenhower was exposed to pressure from the more conservative, isolationist wing of his party, by the very fact of his own weak start. And like Willkie, Eisenhower yielded to

this pressure, making political compromises and appeals for votes which seemed out of character to many of his original admirers and supporters.

The Willkie parallel is valuable to recall because so many people who much admired Eisenhower have been so much upset by the course the General has taken. No one who has followed the campaign can deny that Gen. Eisenhower has made these compromises, which he must have found highly distasteful. But no one can argue that he has gone anywhere near as far as Wendell Willkie and Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1940. When both men believed that this country would probably be forced to enter the second world war, and both loudly promised to keep us out.

By the same token, since his remarkable address to the Al Smith dinner in New York, Eisenhower has been "talking like Eisenhower," as his personal staff put it. It may be a bad thing to talk out of different corners of your mouth in parts of the country. But the practical fact remains—the tone and character of Gen. Eisenhower's planned campaign wind-up will give him an invaluable record to point to if he is elected.

Because of the kind of speech the General is now making to Eastern audiences, the Republican extremists and isolationists will never be able to claim that Eisenhower got elected by taking their advice. Moreover, there are the strongest indications that the General's glowing personality and the country's gratitude for his past service give him a strength that his party does not have. Unless the form is entirely upset, Eisenhower is ahead of the Republican Senate candidates in most states.

In view of these facts, Gen. Eisenhower, if elected, will have more power to shape and dominate Republican policy than most

people suppose. If he insists on the policy that most of his original admirers and supporters expect, he can hardly avoid a sharp struggle with Sen. Robert A. Taft and his adherents. But he will be reasonably well placed to win that struggle, provided his inexperience in practical politics and his usually admirable desire to conciliate do not cause him to throw his natural advantages away.

By the same token, Gov. Stevenson has also made important compromises. Like Eisenhower, Stevenson experienced disappointment early in the campaign. Especially, he and his advisors found that mere nomination as Democratic candidate for the president did not transform Stevenson into a vivid national personality overnight. This in turn upset the original Stevenson plan, which was to appeal to the country by sober discussion of current issues. Sober discussion was all very well in its way, the Stevenson high command discovered, but it did not gain ground against Eisenhower's popularity.

Hence Stevenson, who at first promised that he was "not going to run against Hoover," has begun to do precisely that. He has made no discernible concessions on foreign policy. But on domestic policy, he has switched over to an intensive effort to maintain the old Democratic alliance of the farmers, labor, the negroes and the South. This change of strategy is, in itself, a major concession. Yet, as in Eisenhower's case, there is no reason to believe that the concession made by Stevenson has fully impaired his power to take an independent line if he reaches the White House.

In short, each candidate has reluctantly but inevitably acquired a good deal of "coloration" of the party that nominated him; but each, in his different way, remains himself, too. Perhaps it was foolish to expect anything else.

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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"Sedwick is really very strict about the children, mother... whenever they get out of hand he just up and leaves!..."

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. ROGERS

PRISONER OF GRACE, by Joyce Cary (Harper; \$3)

Ten and 6 when we first meet them, Jim and Nina are cousins, without parents, and they live with Aunt Latta, a very proper aunt having no notion at all about what a boy and a girl, as innocent as may be, can be up to. They are up to plenty... swimming, boating, sharing confidences, and Jim keeping warm at night by slipping in beside Nina.

At 21 and 17, Jim and Nina have reached the age where keeping warm at night, innocent or not, brings on a certain consequence. Aunt Latta is a furious solely because Jim's future is threatened if he must marry now, and she hits on the obvious solution: Nina is not in a position to be particular, and there is a man in town whose lesser birth keeps him too from being particular. So Nina is wed to Chester Nimmo.

Now as Nina is a person who lets come what may, so Nimmo is one who believes he has a sense of direction. One is ordered, the other orders; one veers

with the wind, the other summons winds to do his bidding. Nimmo, a preacher, has become politician, liberal or radical, at any rate on the side, or sides, that Latters and other gentry never espouse. It's the turn of the century, England's common man is stirring, there are votes to be got in favoring Boers, in working for land reform.

But there is also a wife to keep, indeed to hold onto, and there is a rival who bobs up with annoying regularity. When Nimmo is denied at the polls, Nina hasn't the heart to deny him at home; when he wins, she lets her honest enthusiasm sweep her off her feet. The greater his success in public, the more she thinks she ought to do for him in private... and yet in another sense, the less, for he no longer needs her so much. But he takes advantage of her both ways, and at every loss of the coin he wins, or so it seems, and she loses.

This is very civilized comedy. Cary tackles the absorbing drama, blue subject of the spirit and the flesh, and no one draws a narrower, hazier line between them.



(Continued from Page 1)

but there is a rising tide of color. Since many of the dependent peoples had suffered discrimination from the white race or Europeans, the newly-emancipated peoples and others resentful of white domination are greatly concerned over continuing discrimination. Thursday by a great majority the nations voted to include on the agenda a proposal of India to consider the item of discrimination in South Africa against persons of Indian origin. This would open up the whole matter of the "apartheid" (segregation) policy of the white government of the Union of South Africa against those of Indian origin, the so-called colored people who previously have had the right to vote, and the big population of Bantus (negroes).

South Africa's representative objected strongly to the item on the ground that it constituted intervention in the domestic affairs of a member nation; but the majority overrode him, and even overrode the president, Lester Pearson of Canada, on a point of order.

Another evidence of the revolt of the colonials was the address Thursday of Mr. Santa Cruz, representative of Chile, who spoke at length against the exploitation of the backward countries, whose wealth often is extracted for use elsewhere. He urged the commercial and industrial development of these countries for the benefit of their peoples—a development our own country seeks to promote through its Point Four program and for which U.N. has a program of technical assistance.

In the General Assembly each nation has one vote. Yemen, whose delegates entered the opening day in their flowing, colorful national costumes, with sheathed knives under their sashes, has one vote as does the USA, France, India. So here it is important not to lose sight of the small nations.

What the U.N. is doing is to provide the forum in which these nations may offer their complaints and voice their aspirations. This will result, barring setback from war or other catastrophe, in the more rapid emergence of dependent peoples from both political and economical colonialism. By means of U.N. we in America become acquainted with what these peoples are striving for, and are in better position to assist them to attain their legitimate goals on lines of sound progress.

Overweight people are more apt to have high blood pressure, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. have discovered.

Washington Mirror

Nixon Sends Postcards to Well-Wishers

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON — That fella Nixon doesn't miss a trick! Remember his melodramatic broadcast many campaign days ago?—the one with a cast that included Pat, who wears a respectable Republican cloth coat instead of mink and Checkers, the white and black spotted gift spaniel from an unknown Texas admirer.

The Democrats, you'll recall, dismissed the Nixon show as soap opera stuff, not realizing of course that Stella Dallas, Aunt Jenny and Just Plain Bill have built up a flock of loyalists whose hearts and tear glands have become conditioned to act without notice during each chapter.

Well, Richard himself took one gleeful look at the stack of fan mail that ensued and knew just what to do, what Just Plain Bill or Stella would have done under similar circumstances with box-tops.

So, if you are among the 2,196 Oregon listeners (by actual count) who tore the top off their local Western Union operator to urge that Nixon be kept on the ticket, your souvenir was probably dropped in the mail this past week, carrying this engraved message in the hero's own hand:

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "If I was you, I'd talk to Mr. Marshall and his wife."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "circuit"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Jardiniere, jeperidize, juxtaposition, jonquil.
4. What does the word "infallible" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "s" that means "holding fast"?

- ANSWERS
1. Say, "If I were you, I'd talk with Mr. and Mrs. Marshall."
 2. Pronounce sur-Kit, not sur-cut.
 3. Jeopardize. 4. Not capable of erring. 5. Tenacious.

Jet aircraft are fueled with a synthetic chemical mixture that bears little resemblance to conventional fuels.

Egypt to Get 4 Shiploads of Oregon Wheat

By LILLIE J. MADSEN
Farm Editor, The Statesman

To help maintain the veracity of the poster put out by the Portland Chamber of Commerce to the effect that Portland is the leading grain exporting center in the United States, four more ships of foreign registry are scheduled to call in the Columbia River during the next two weeks. Their purpose is to load cargoes of Oregon wheat for Egypt.

All are Liberty-type vessels. The Greek steamer Armetis was expected at Linnton during the week-end, to be lined for wheat. About the same time the Eury-medon, another Greek flag vessel, will be completing loading and preparing to depart from Kerr-Gifford dock for Alexandria.

Due about Oct. 20 is the Katherine, flying the Panamanian flag, but owned by a Greek firm. Coming the last of the week is the Agios Vektoros, built in Los Angeles in 1943 as the William D. Fargo and later named Jacob Cats. She now flies the Liberian flag. At the end of the month the Panamanian flag vessel Sparto, which was built at Los Angeles as the Paul Chandler, is due in Portland. She carried three different Dutch family names between 1947 and 1950, according to Lloyd's Registry of Shipping. She carries a Portland-built Iron Fireman engine.

During 1951, a total of 36,024,660 bushels of wheat left the Portland docks. All of this, with the exception of 5,525 bushels left for foreign markets. Flour totaled 1,133,088; barley, 5,366,846, and oats 55,908.

With the heavy shipping just getting underway, more than 19,322,500 bushels of wheat have left Portland for foreign markets already this year. Barley shipments to foreign ports amount to 1,048,250 already for the 1952 year. Only 2,593 bushels of oats have been shipped so far this year to foreign markets, but 590,866 hundred-pound-bags of flour have been shipped out.

The Oregon grain, some of which may come from the valley, but most of which comes from east of the mountains, has left Portland for a long list of foreign ports. Records show that during the past year, grain has been shipped from Oregon to Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Canal Zone, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, Eire, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Orient, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Salvador, Straits Settlements, South Pacific, United Kingdom and Venezuela.

Even if Oregon people are content to remain at home, their products get out to all the corners of the world.

Burglaries in Turner Result In Prison Term

A three-year sentence in the State Penitentiary was issued Monday to Thomas Elvares Culver, Junction City, just a week after he burglarized two Turner farms.

Culver waived grand jury indictment and pleaded guilty in Marion County Circuit Court to charges of burglary not in a dwelling, involving Ken and Del's Grill and Meyer's IGA Store, both at Turner. He was given a two-year term on the former and three years on the latter, to run concurrently.

Culver is one of three men charged with thefts from these and three other businesses in Aumsville and Turner. The others, now serving vagrancy sentences in Salem city jail but due for arraignment in court this week, are James Findley and Albert Sturtes.

Also appearing in Circuit Court yesterday was Stanley Bume, 1920 S. Church St., indicted by a recent grand jury on a charge of contributing to the delinquency of a minor. He was granted until Nov. 3 to plead.

\$1,000,000 Opium Cache Discovered

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—U. S. Customs agents seized 96 pounds of opium—valued at more than one million dollars on the narcotics black market—in a raid aboard a British oil tanker when the vessel docked here Sunday.

Michael J. Bradley, collector of the Port of Philadelphia, said that the seizure was the largest ever made in this port. Several members of the crew of the tanker, the Silverdale, were held for questioning, Bradley said.

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Republicans Unable to Finance TV 'Blitz'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Walter Williams, chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower, said Sunday the Republicans were financially unable to "come within gunshot" of a projected two-million-dollar TV "blitz" campaign.

In a television interview, Williams said paid spot political programs ranging from 20 seconds to a minute would start on TV Monday.

WATERMAN DIES
CORVALLIS (AP)—Ivan Frederic Waterman, 64, associate professor of civil engineering at Oregon State College, died in a Portland hospital Sunday after a heart attack. He had been a college staff member 33 years. Funerals services will be held here Tuesday.

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