

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us No Fear Shall Awe"
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GRIN AND BEAR IT by Lichty



"It's new-fangled farming Lem... gotta study world conditions, domestic economy, eating trends and census statistics afore I do my spring planting..."



February this year comes out even. A squint at your calendar will show that it begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. This leaves a dandy white space at the bottom of the calendar—an unfiled week. What to do with this empty week? Well, taxpayers could manufacture another week with which to stall off the tax collector. Men who can't stand the strain of garden work might schedule all the spading for this non-existent week. If you can't stand your wife's relatives invite them to visit during the week between Feb. 28 and March 1. Legislators could work like mad during this week and get nothing done and nobody would care. Or you can snip that white space off your calendar and use it to separate days in other months—like making Easter a four-day weekend...

A Sort of Valentine

Ask not of me, love, what is love?
—P. J. Bailey in "Festus"

"What is this thing called love?" asks the songsmith, who ought to know, if anyone does. The entire popular-music industry is built on love—from the jazz of Dixieland's red-light districts to the sweet-swinging tunes of high school proms where so many Americans experience the first faint twinges of puppy love. "Ah, what is love?" sighs the poet. And poets should be authorities on the subject, since it inspires so much of their work—from the literature of the masters to the diversified sentiment in verse turned out for the Valentine Day greeting card trade.

The Ladies Home Journal is running an account of Queen Narriman's Cinderella-like romance with King Faronk. This is love? Time magazine this week has an item about a Dr. Ida who has devoted herself to ministering to the medical and spiritual needs of Indians. Is that not love? The newspapers are full of juicy details about a trial involving a \$100-per-night call girl and some very prominent and promiscuous New Yorkers. Love? And reports say that people are responding generously to the appeal for aid to the flood-victims of Holland and England, as well as to the current fund campaign to combat heart disease. Is that a labor of love? Perhaps it is enough to say that love, like gold, is just where you find it. On this day, dedicated to romantic love, folk should give free rein to their richest of the emotions, warming thereby their own hearts and those who are objects of their affections.

No Politics by Legislation

The Hounsell bill intended to prevent Senator Wayne Morse from running for re-election is a piece of bizarre whimsy that would cheat Morse's constituents of their prerogatives. How 23 members of the house and eight senators got sucked into indorsing this freakish attempt to grab for the legislature the means to wreak revenge on Morse is past understanding. If this bill should happen to pass, it would deprive the voters of this state of the privilege and obligation to pass judgement on Wayne Morse themselves! The right to call upon their representatives in the U.S. congress for an accounting and then to decide upon the basis of that record whether or not the senator rates re-election is a right that voters must guard jealously. It has only been a relatively short time that the citizens have had the privilege of direct election of U.S. senators; the Hounsell bill would, in effect, restore decision of the Morse case to the state legislature. The Hounsell bill would also, in effect, coerce Wayne Morse to violate his conscience if he desires to re-run for office. The bill prohibits state and national office-holders from switching par-

ties in succeeding elections. In Morse's case it would mean that Morse could not run as an independent (which he now says he is); he would have to run as a Republican (which party he has repudiated).

Our advice to the eager beavers who want to kill off Morse politically via the law-making route is to go a little slow. They might instead enable him to drape the mantle of a martyr over himself—and run for governor! He doesn't have to run for re-election until 1956—and in politics a lot of things may happen in three years. The Statesman has been disappointed in many things Morse has done, but it is not joining the pack to deny him the privilege of standing as an independent candidate if he wants to.

We've Got What They Haven't

In Philadelphia nearly everybody reads the Bulletin, says the Bulletin. And in the United States, nearly everybody reads the newspapers, says N. W. Ayer and Sons' Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals in its latest circulation report.

Last year the total circulation for U.S. dailies was 53,738,000. More Americans are reading newspapers than ever before.

Well, that means no "alas, poor Yorick" for us!

There was a time when the experts were looking at newspapers and sadly shaking their heads. You're not long for this world, they said, pointing to radio, movies, weekly news magazines and that Johnny-come-lately, television. The competition was supposed to crowd newspapers into the pale, wasting-away state. Fact is, though, that the press is sound, healthy and improving every day, thank you.

What have we got that they haven't got? Americans have been reading newspapers for 248 years; it's a national habit. Then too, none of the competitors can compare with newspapers for inexpensiveness, convenience and permanence.

Permanence is the big thing, the secret of the press' endurance and success. A name heard on the air is soon forgotten. A face flashed on a screen soon fades. But a name or a picture—of a new bride, a new baby, a new draftee—in the local paper will last until the clipping is worn to shreds by admiring relatives. And the homely little item about the covered-dish supper, the Valentine party or the student recital is there in the paper for all to see.

Competition has forced the press to be a modern, heads-up institution, constantly improving to meet new demands (for more pictures, sharper writing, more entertainment features, better news coverage) and in line with technological advancement. This is all to the good. But the competition can't touch us where we really shine: our ability to provide the thrill of seeing your name in print. Nothing can beat the newspapers.

Newscditor Wes Sullivan has submitted only two stories for publication in national magazines. The second one he sent out—a tale about a Bunny who couldn't talk (or maybe wouldn't)—he sold to Jack and Jill, children's mag. (Only it won't appear until the April, 1954, Easter issue. Seems it was too late for this year's Easter.)

Auto accidents which go around town looking for a place to happen seem to prefer the N. Capitol-Madison Sts. intersection. The resident living on the corner got tired of having wrecks rolling around on his lawn. One week there were four crashes there. So, he finally built a stone pillar to keep those skidding sedans off his turf. So what happens? Right! Along comes a wreck and wreck' the guy's stone pillar.

Sure sign of spring—Women coming into Ladd and Bush Bank, taking off their coats and weighing themselves. Worrying, probably, how their going to get into last summer's slacks... Most legislators agree that Thursday's Lincoln Day program in the house went off with an unusual amount of dash and interest. Some credit probably could go to Sen. Jack Bain, who was on the committee. Sen. Bain used to be an entertainer and knows how to get these shows on the road...

Fire Chief Ellsworth Smith had his own schedule changed the other night when he met with firemen and told them their schedules would be changed from a two to a three platoon system of work. Before he went into the meeting room at City Hall Smitty took off his coat and left it hanging in his office. It wasn't until he stepped into the chilly outdoors that he realized his office door had locked. He could look in through the window and see his coat hanging there—containing his office and our keys. A friend took the smouldering chief home and they got another office key.

Bank Wants Check Error Readjusted

BEND (U. S.) — The Bend branch of the U. S. National Bank complains in a circuit court suit here that a millwright won't give the bank back its \$1,800.46. The millwright, George Simmons, came into the bank Feb. 6 to close his account of \$3.40, the suit says. But a teller by mistake drew up a check for \$1,803.86, and Simmons immediately cashed the check, and then refused to give back the money, the bank says. The bank also asks interest and court costs.

Bumper Light Safety Drive To Continue

Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce's "Light a Bumper for Safety" campaign will continue Saturday when Jaycees will set reflecting tape at three Salem locations. The sales posse will be at the Shopper's Car Park from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and at the Capitol Shopping Center and Safeway Store lot in the Hollywood district, beginning at 1:30 p. m.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS
1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Mary is some better to day, but she doesn't expect to go no more if you will come and see her."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "exhort"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Tranquillity, tragedy, transcend, trapezium.
4. What does the word "expatriate" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "reg" that means "filled to capacity"?

WRECKERS CHECKED

PORTLAND (U. S.) — Deportation hearings will be held here next week for 24 Mexicans accused of being in Oregon illegally. Roy Norene, chief of the immigration office here, said they had been working as railroad laborers in the Klamath Falls area.

Investment Eyed In Proposed Bill

The Joint Ways and Means Committee Friday voted to introduce a bill permitting the State Board of Higher Education to invest its building funds in Federal and State securities. It was argued that approval of this bill would save the state a large amount of money. Under the current setup large amounts of building funds are held intact over long periods of time without being used or drawing any interest.

Study Report On Retirement Plan Approved

A report of a special committee, including some of the top Pacific Coast actuaries, recommending creation of an interim committee at the current legislative session to study the whole retirement problem, was approved by the Joint Ways and Means Committee here Friday.

The special committee emphasized that "hasty action" should be avoided by the 1953 Legislature in recommending any major changes in the present public employees retirement program. It was recommended that the Interim Committee include representatives of employ groups, the state and private industry.

A suggestion that the present retirement system be junked in favor of social security was unanimously opposed by the Special Committee. "The social security system was never intended, nor has it been represented, to be a complete solution of the problem of retirement," the report read. "Because of its inadequate retirement benefits, we believe that future sessions of the Legislature would be plagued by employ groups until this retirement problem is solved by the enactment of a supplemental plan. We, therefore, cannot advise the substitution of social security for the present system."

House Bills

Bills introduced in the Oregon House of Representatives Friday:

- H. B. 436—Multnomah Delegation: Relates to the merger and consolidation of nonprofit corporations and corporations without capital stock.
- H. B. 437—Committee on Agriculture: Repeals laws which relate to the assets of the Oregon Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.
- H. B. 438—Committee on Agriculture: Regarding articles in cold storage.
- H. B. 439—Committee on Agriculture: Relating to county meat and herd inspectors.
- H. B. 440—Committee on Agriculture: Repeals section 32-601 to 32-615, O.C.L.A., relating to county dairy herd inspectors.
- H. B. 441—Committee on Agriculture: Repeals section 36-701 to 36-705, O.C.L.A., relating to inspection of linsseed oils.
- H. B. 442—Committee on Agriculture: Repeals section 36-701 to 36-705, O.C.L.A., relating to inspection of illuminating oils.
- H. B. 443—Committee on Agriculture: Repeals sections 29-202, 29-216, O.C.L.A., relating to the manufacture and distribution of insecticides.
- H. B. 444—Wallace and Sen. Merrill: Regulates the dealers in used motor vehicles.
- H. B. 445—Layman: Permits the employment of children under 14 years of age in certain agricultural harvesting.
- H. B. 446—Hatfield: Provides that county sheriffs shall be nominated and elected on nonpartisan basis.
- H. B. 447—Wallace and Hill: Relates to the Oregon State Board of Mental Inmates as mentally deficient.
- H. B. 448—Wallace and Hill: Compensates bill and mental health term "feeble-minded" to "mentally deficient."
- H. B. 449—Davis: Relates to rural fire protection districts; provides notice of elections in such districts.
- H. B. 450—Committee on Ways and Means: Eliminates the two-twenty mill tax heretofore collected for educational aid to World War veterans.
- H. B. 451—Hill and Stewart: Provides that salaries of county officers and deputies shall be fixed by the county, shall have salaries fixed by budget committee of county.
- H. B. 452—Hill and Stewart: Companion bill to HB 451. Provides for appointment of county budget committees by governor.
- H. B. 453—Husband: Relates to support of dependent children district attorneys to represent petitioner in certain cases.
- H. B. 454—Hill and Husband: Relates to operation of rural fire protection districts; authorizes inclusion of territory within municipal water supply corporation.
- H. B. 455—Geary and Sen. Hitchcock: Permits high school principals to exercise certain pupils from physical and health instruction programs.
- H. B. 456—To Corbett, Geary and Sens. Hardie and Hitchcock: Relates to water resources. Provides for appointment of committee by the governor. Appropriates \$50,000.
- H. B. 457—Hill: Comprehensive measure providing for state by the governor.
- H. B. 458—Joint House and Senate Clackamas County Delegation: Increases the salary of judge of district court of Clackamas county.
- H. B. 459—Joint House and Senate Clackamas County Delegation: Increases salaries of county officers of Clackamas county.

Senate Bills

Bills introduced in the Senate Friday:

- S. B. 269, by roads and highways committee—Relates to protection, preservation and use of highways.
- S. B. 270, by Senator Gill—Permitting the Oregon National guard to sell a quonset hut at Lebanon.
- S. B. 271, by veterans affairs committee—Authorizing certain applicants for housing by state to be examined before completing educational requirements.
- S. B. 272, by assessment and taxation committee—Authorizes tax commission to furnish county assessors information on real estate property which it gets from income tax returns.
- S. B. 273, by Senator Hounsell—Prohibiting office holder from running for reelection on different ticket in succeeding election.
- S. B. 274, by agriculture committee—Relating to control and application of certain chemicals by air.
- S. B. 275, by Senator Day—Relating to production, processing, distribution and use of meat food for animals.
- S. B. 276, by Multnomah delegation—Opens tributaries of Johnson creek to navigation between October 1 and June 1.
- S. B. 277, by Multnomah delegation—Relating to water from waters from Clatskanie, Klaskanine, and Sandy rivers, and Scappoose and Tillamook creeks.
- S. B. 278, by Senator Brady—Relates to persons released from institutions to which they have been committed because of mental disorder.
- S. B. 279, by Multnomah delegation—Relating to the public employee retirement system.
- S. B. 280, by labor and industries committee—(Sponsor: Sen. Day)—Relating to regulation of equipment for storing, handling or transporting liquid petroleum gas.
- S. B. 281, by Senator Hounsell—Requiring full candidate qualifications of persons appointed by county central committees to fill candidate vacancy after primary election.

Like Father, Like Son



Plants and flowers are the common interest of this father-son team, gardener F. C. Lutz (left) and his son, florist Don Lutz. The father does outside work and the son operates the shop on North Liberty Street.

Father Lutz, Son Just Grew Into Florist Shop

(Editor's note: Father and son combinations are found in a wide variety of Salem professions, business and trades. Following is another in a Statesman personality series on such partnerships.)
A bang on the head resulted in the Lutz Flower Shop at 1276 N. Liberty St. The shop is owned and operated by Don Lutz whose father, F. C. Lutz, is in the gardening business.

The shop got its start because Don Lutz, who stands 6 feet, 5, got tired of hitting his head on the ceiling of the basement room which the Lutzs' used as a flower shop. So he built a new one, with room for his extra inches.

His father, who didn't have that trouble, was the one who started the whole thing. He went into the gardening business "because I like flowers." What he grew his wife sold. It was she who trained son Don to become a florist.

When his mother died, Don took over as florist which, as he says, "I've done practically all my life." He likes particularly to work with funeral wreaths and bridal bouquets and he can compose a mean centerpiece.

The sight of the six foot five waiting violets and sweet peas in to dainty combinations for a bridesmaid or a tea table may well be one of the more interesting parts of the business, at least as far as his customers are concerned.

The flowers Don sells no longer come from his father's gardens. The elder Lutz gave up his greenhouses during the war "because I couldn't improve them any."

Since then he has confined himself strictly to landscaping. Anyway, he admits, "shrubbery is my favorite flower." "He's the outside, I'm the inside," says Don of their partnership.

Pruning is F. C. Lutz's specialty. He admits that the chief bugaboo in his field is not the insects but the amateur gardeners who try to tell him how to do his business. "I just listen to them talk and then do it the opposite way," he says. About planting he says, "it's no use telling 'what you're goin' to plant—just go ahead and do it and

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Eisenhower Discovers There is No Cheap, Magical Solution to Major World Problems

By JOSEPH AND STEWART ALSOP

WASHINGTON — Tuesday of this week is likely to go down in history as the first major turning point of the Eisenhower administration. It was the day when the hard fact was faced that there are no cheap, magical solutions of any big problem, and especially of the Far Eastern problem. Evidently President Eisenhower and the State Department policy makers did not foresee the consequences of their psychologically justifiable but militarily meaningless gesture of "unleashing" Chiang Kai-shek. Plainly, they did not expect the ensuing orgy of wishful thinking and irresponsible talking about peace, miraculous ways to humble the Chinese Communists and end the Korean war. At any rate, it can be said that the orgy had not gone on for long before the President decided it was high time to apply a corrective.

Under the President's instructions, the corrective was therefore applied by Gen. Omar Bradley. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff followed Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in the stand of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday.

Although the assembled Senators only wished to talk about Far Eastern solutions, Secretary Dulles made his European journey his chief theme. As to such much-discussed expedients as the blockade of the China Coast, Dulles contented himself with saying that no adventures of this sort were

planned, so far as he knew. That left Gen. Omar Bradley with the task of disillusioning the Senators, several of whom had worked themselves up to demanding a blockade tomorrow morning. Bradley made the following thorny points.

First, international law forbids a blockade without the declaration of a state of war. If we declared ourselves at war with Communist China, the character of the Korean War would be instantaneously transformed, and we should find ourselves fighting alone, with our allies holding aloof. Incidentally, the blockade could not include Hongkong without a declaration of war on Great Britain, but could include Port Arthur and Dalren, since these ports technically belong to China.

Second, besides dividing this country from its allies, a blockade would invite reprisals. The Chinese might step up the air war in Korea, which they are now capable of doing. They might bomb Formosa, which has no serious air defense; attack Hongkong or at least cut off its supplies; and even attack the American bases in Okinawa and Japan, which are weakly defended. Ostensibly Chinese submarines might attack the American blockading vessels. And the chance that the Soviets themselves might intervene openly, under the terms of the Sino-Soviet pact, is taken more seriously than is generally supposed.

Third, despite all the demagogic bellowing to the contrary, an off-shore blockade to halt Chinese imports would be relatively ineffectual. What is needed is an inshore blockade cutting off the coastal shipping that constitutes Communist China's main internal lines of communications.

make the Chinese Communists see reason by force. The extent of such a program may be gauged by the fact that the whole moth-ball fleet would have to be mobilized merely to maintain an inshore blockade.

In justice to a brilliant officer it should be said that Admiral Arthur Radford, who started the blockade ruckus, was grossly misquoted. Radford took almost precisely the same position as Bradley, saying that a blockade was a practical expedient, but only as a part of a much broader effort. This may be said to make the military judgment unanimous.

The Senators, who did not enjoy being confronted with the hard facts, heard Gen. Bradley very grumpily. Nonetheless, as one of them remarked, "We weren't talking blockade any more when he finished." The whole episode may be taken as a sad warning against believing your own oratory. Among the Republicans, Sen. Robert A. Taft had been almost alone in grasping the hard facts before hearing them from Gen. Bradley.

But what happened Tuesday was a warning going far beyond the change of mind and tone among leading Republicans in Congress. Gen. Bradley's chief point is applicable, and is intended to be applicable, to the nostrums for ending the Korean War that are now being peddled in single, cheap expedients. No single, cheap expedient will do this urgent job. A major national effort, involving the major risks of a wider war in the Far East, will now be necessary. This is a truth that should have been understood some time ago. In certain quarters, it was understood. Interestingly enough, for instance, George F. Kennan, the alleged apostle of passive containment, was strongly urging such an increase of national effort from Moscow before his expulsion from the Embassy there. But the choice ahead is immensely grave, and it must be made in an atmosphere of easy self-delusion.

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