

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

Statesman Publishing Company

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, Editor and Publisher

Published every morning, business office 230  
North Church St., Salem, Ore., Telephone 4-6311

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Ore., as second  
class matter under act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Member Associated Press

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## He Tolerates But One "Mistake"

Senator Morse makes it quite clear that he intended to stomach the national electorate's 1952 "mistake" (of voting Republican) for only two years, and that regardless of whether the nation's voters made another "mistake" in 1954 he planned to vote to organize the senate Democratic.

Here is that part of a recent interview dealing with his intentions, as reported by the U.S. News and World Report:

Q. You did stay with the Republicans in the organization of the Senate last time?

A. What I said was that as far as organizing the Senate was concerned I considered myself under moral obligation until 1954 to vote to organize the Senate with the Republicans.

Q. Why until 1954?

A. Until the people got a chance to review their mistake of 1952. I said that they elected a Republican Senate in 1952 by, in round numbers, 26 million to 21 million votes, and that I would support that mandate until after the 1954 election.

Q. Didn't you say a few weeks ago that you would vote for the Democrats, irrespective of the outcome of the election?

A. Oh, after 1954, sure.

Q. No, I mean before the election in 1954—

A. I announced before the election I wanted the country to know that after the 1954 election I would vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate.

Q. Irrespective of the outcome?

A. Irrespective of the outcome, because in my judgment the Republican Administration is not entitled to the confidence of the American people. I said that if in the 1954 election the people elected a Republican Senate then my vote wouldn't be needed, but if they didn't elect a Republican majority it would amount to a repudiation of the 1952 decision.

Q. Then you didn't wait for the people to act on it—

A. Sure I did. In fact I was exceedingly fair—I wanted the people of my State to know what I was going to do before they went to the polls. I also wanted the people of the nation to know it.

Q. Didn't you announce your decision before the people reached their decision?

A. I announced my decision when I voted to organize the Senate as a Republican Senator. Although I voted to organize it as a Republican Senator in 1952, I wanted the people to know after they had a chance to review the situation in 1954 that I wouldn't vote with the Republicans to organize the Senate after the 1954 election.

Q. Isn't there a distinct difference? Didn't your announcement say that you had made up your mind before the 1954 election—

A. That's right. I had made up my mind in 1952.

Q. But you think a Senator who is elected for his party on one ticket can vote for organization by one party, and then vote to reorganize another way with another party the next time?

A. Why, certainly. Because I think your confusion is this: Your question implies complete party control over a Senator.

We don't intend to quibble over words or phrases or their meanings, leaving that to Morse who says "if you read what's in the papers about me you'll read 90 per cent misinformation most of the time." But it may take several readings of the interview to get things clear.

## Stevenson Pictured as Not Anxious to Take On Ike Again But Might Be Ready for It

By STEWART ALSOP

Adlai E. Stevenson, according to those who have seen him at close quarters recently, is a thoroughly relaxed politician—surprisingly relaxed, for a man so given to agonizing over difficult decisions.

His friends have a simple explanation for Stevenson's unexcited attitude. Stevenson, they say, has concluded that the difficult decision which faces him—whether to try again in 1956—is largely out of his hands. Moreover, he quite genuinely does not greatly care which way the decision goes. This attitude springs, in turn, from Stevenson's analysis of the political situation.

In the first place, the Democratic leader has told friends that he is assuming that President Eisenhower will run again. Some of those around him think—perhaps wishfully—that Eisenhower will bow out. They point to the bad trouble which Eisenhower will surely have in the next two years, and to the evidence that both the President and especially Mrs. Eisenhower want a few years of untroubled rest.

But it is obvious that the pressure on Eisenhower to run will be extraordinarily heavy in 1956, if only because the Republican party looks more and more as though it would come apart at the seams if he withdrew. Stevenson accepts the majority view—that this pressure will be so heavy that Eisenhower cannot possibly resist it.

In the second place, unlike some wishful Democrats, Stevenson acknowledges that Eisenhower is still remarkably popular. He has told friends that Ei-

senhower could beat any Democratic candidate as of today—and he made no exceptions. Moreover, bar a depression, terrible trouble abroad, or the total, visible disintegration of the Republican party, Eisenhower is likely to remain a most formidable candidate two years from now—perhaps still an unbeatable candidate.

In this situation—or so his friends purport to believe—Stevenson would not be unhappy to sit this one out. He has not said so in so many words. But his attitude suggests that he will not object strongly if some one else takes on the job of being Eisenhower's sacrificial lamb. Stevenson is only fifty-four, his friends point out, and he might do far better to wait until 1960.

This, it should be said, is the relaxed Stevensonian attitude toward 1956 as interpreted by his friends. Those who are not his friends—notably some of those close to former President Truman—say in effect that this apparent indifference to 1956 is all a cleverly contrived front.

The point to the election of Paul Butler of Indiana as National Democratic Chairman. This, they claim, was a brilliantly executed coup by Stevenson. The election of Butler was supposedly managed by former chairman Stephen Mitchell. Truman openly opposed Butler, while Stevenson remained, ostensibly, above the battle. But according to some Trumanites—who are in a less forgiving mood than the former President himself—Stevenson actually master-minded the whole operation, including the deal to get southern support for Butler by dropping the loyalty oath.

At any rate, Butler's election showed who is really boss in the Democratic party, and gave Stevenson a big leg-up for 1956. This was accomplished without direct-

ly committing Stevenson, and without a break with Truman. As one member of the anti-Stevenson underground remarked, "You've got to hand it to the guy."

In the same way, two contrasting versions of Stevenson's widely advertised withdrawal from political activity are being put forward. The anti-Stevensonites say it is simply smart politics, since it will make front-runner Stevenson less vulnerable. Friends of Stevenson have another explanation—that he badly needs the money his law practice will bring him.

It has been costing Stevenson upwards of \$25,000 a year—all outgo and no income—to maintain his Chicago office. In the next 12 months, in partnership with the brilliant younger lawyer, William Wirtz, Stevenson hopes to recoup this loss. He already has several lucrative clients—notably the giant (and political controversial) Radio Corporation of America.

Thus two pictures emerge—of Stevenson scheming for the nomination, and of Stevenson the private citizen intent on recouping his personal fortunes and indifferent to politics. Curiously enough, both pictures are probably fairly accurate.

In short, Stevenson really does have strong doubts about the wisdom of taking on Eisenhower a second time. As of today, he really would not be heartbroken if the nomination went to another. But he wants to be in the best possible situation to get the nomination if he decides he wants it. And he knows he cannot possibly duck the nomination if the party wants him. This rather complex interpretation of Stevenson's motives and intentions seems in character, for the Democratic leader is not a simple man.

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## Speed Laws Controversial

Controversy over Oregon's speed law appears to be working up toward becoming one of the major issues to confront the legislative session starting four weeks from today. Chief complainants over the present basic rule statute, under which speed in itself does not comprise a violation, are enforcement officers in cities and towns. Even in posted speed zones, arresting officers must show negligence, congested traffic, danger to pedestrians or some other contributing factor not in accord with public safety before a conviction can be obtained. Such is sometimes difficult to prove, although judges in the main accept the premise that speeds above posted limits do constitute a hazard and warrant punishment.

But the argument transcends city limits. It revolves around the question whether it is safer to have only the Basic Rule like Oregon's or specified limits like California's 55-miles-an-hour on open roads. In Oregon the Basic Rule requires drivers to keep their cars under control at all times and maintain speed consistent with the hazards—heavy traffic, wet pavement, poor visibility, curves, etc. Such a rule, instead of a mandatory limit, also is in vogue in many other states, such as Massachusetts, North Dakota, Ohio and South Carolina. But some of these states, too, are considering a change.

Lowest speed limit is in Rhode Island—45 miles an hour for night driving. Fifty miles an hour is specified in New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and others; 55 in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina and Vermont.

It is difficult to assess the comparable accident rates in states, due to the difference in the number of cars registered per person, as well as to the difference in keeping records (some states are quite lax in requiring that accidents be reported). And the reported accident rate varies greatly even in states with similar laws.

For instance, in Iowa which has a Basic Rule much like Oregon's there were 17,960 reported rural accidents last year. In Oregon, with not much more than half of Iowa's population, there were 19,772. In Colorado, with slightly less population, where there is a 60-mile limit, there were 11,468. And yet in Kansas, which has no limit, and is more populous than either Colorado or Oregon, there were only 11,315.

So it is quite apparent that somewhere along the line, due to a multitude of factors, figures do lie. Traffic congestion, road conditions, quality and character of drivers, and rules on reporting accidents vary so widely that each state must consider its needs on an individual basis.

On the other side of the picture, such individual consideration certainly does not aid national uniformity toward which many motor vehicle directors are attempting to work. With states still undecided what to do within themselves, for their own best interests, uniformity as it affects speed laws does not seem expectable for a long time.

There are all manner of figures and statistics available for those who wish to prove this point or that regarding the Basic Rule and more definite speed limits. The problem will never be solved completely, of course, but it would appear that focusing attention on it, such as is being done for National Safe Driving Day this Wednesday, can be of great assistance. A close study of driver activities on that day, and whatever results might be achieved, might be quite helpful as a guide in determining what should be done here.

A full-fledged roller-coaster will be quite an innovation, indeed, for the Oregon State Fair. There never was a more popular "ride" than a roller-coaster, all new and modern gadgets to the contrary. We hope its operation will never be accompanied by the tragedies which have resulted on similar devices from faulty construction and careless riders.

## IMPRISONED FLYER SINCE 1945



## Time Flies:

From The Statesman Files

### 10 Years Ago

Dec. 13, 1944  
A spectacular downtown fire left in ruins, with a loss estimated from \$75,000 to \$100,000, the interior of the Capital City Transfer Company at 226 State Street and the household furnishings of well over 100 families.

American army and navy commanders of the Central Pacific and Aleutian war areas concluded secret conferences with Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Ocean areas, dealing with future operations against Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. Emory Hobbs, (Peggy Minkewitz) and son, Dexter Emery, are being welcomed back to the capital after a three years' absence. They had been making their home in San Jose, Calif.

### 25 Years Ago

DEC. 13, 1929  
Dr. Carl E. Miller, elected to the city council from the seventh ward at the last council meeting, announced he found it impossible to accept the office because of the demands of his profession.

Norman Winslow and Gertrude Winslow, brother and sister, were

picked as the two of the four best debaters of the High school to compete for district honors.

Almost by acclamation, Frank "Lefty" O'Doul, of Philadelphia's Phillies, and Lew Fonseca, of the Cleveland Indians, were named the most valuable players in the National and American leagues, respectively, at the close of the 1929 season.

### 40 Years Ago

Dec. 13, 1914  
Mrs. Sarah Todd, oldest resident of Walla Walla and probably of the northwest, died at the Northwest Christian home. Had she lived until March 29, 1915, she would have been 105 years old. She was born in Kentucky in 1810.

Wm. Waldorf Astor placed at the disposal of the Duchess of Argyll the sum of \$125,000 for the relief of families of British officers killed or wounded at the front.

The sanitary condition of Salem is much better than most cities in this state, says J. D. Mickle, State Food and Dairy commissioner. Under the supervision of Dr. O. B. Miles, Salem is reported to have undergone a decided change for the better.

## Literary Guidepost

MR. MAUGHAM HIMSELF. By W. Somerset Maugham. Selected by John Beecroft. Doubleday.

Here are 688 pages of Maugham: "Of Human Bondage," which, now almost 40 years old, runs to more than two-thirds of this plump volume; "The Summing Up," a good sixth of the contents; and five shorter pieces: "Some Novelists I Have Known" (James, Wells, Bennett); two short stories, "Mr. Harrington's Washing" and "The Book Bag"; an article on El Greco; and extracts from "A Writer's Notebook."

There is a good deal of Maugham around in one shape

or another—the original editions, reissues and also collections arranged not much more ingeniously than volumes one, three, five and so on, or short stories two, four, six etcetera. But this Literary Guild selection is a new idea. The editor wanted to display the best of Maugham in one showcase, so he ended by displaying what is Maugham himself.

Philip Carey, hero of the long novel, prayed to God to cure his clubfoot as, Maugham tells in "The Summing Up," he himself prayed for an end to his stammer; as Carey went to Heidelberg, so did Maugham; and in real life as in fiction, the

## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"... And teacher said I was a problem child ... and she said in the world of today, THAT'S SOMETHING!!!"

## Soviet Won't Dare Arm Its Allies More

By WILLIAM L. RYAN  
AP Foreign News Analyst

The Soviet Union will, hardly dare to arm its European satellites to the teeth without first generously lacing the satellite forces with Russian troops and commanders.

But if Moscow is to give substance to its recent threats, which openly were aimed at upsetting the Western European defense timetable, it must soon clothe the prospect of an Eastern version of NATO with a look of reality.

The moves the Russians make in this respect will be watched carefully by Western observers just as much for hints on the political winds blowing from the Iron Curtain as for the military considerations.

The most likely Soviet course would seem to be the creation of a command of the north and a command of the south, with Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky, defense minister of Poland, heading the former, and Marshal Pyotr Panchevsky, defense minister of Bulgaria, directing the latter.

For all practical purposes both men are Soviet marshals: Panchevsky is believed to be a Russian and Rokossovsky, while Polish-born, was a Soviet army commander in World War II and was imposed upon the Poles by Moscow as their defense minister.

Overall command would be retained in the hands of the Soviet Union as a participant in the "joint command." But it will be highly interesting to Western observers to note just which Soviet marshal inherits the job.

Whatever the military implications may be, the top assignment would have an important propaganda effect. Thus it might be considered likely the Soviet Union would trot out its most glittering military figure, Marshal Georgi Zhukov.

He remains extremely popular with the Soviet armed forces, and since the new role would probably enhance his standing at home, it would have certain political overtones. Similarly, there would be political implications in the failure to assign the job to Zhukov.

As for the actual arming of the satellites, the Soviet Union can be expected to proceed most cautiously, particularly with regard to East Germany and Poland.

The East German Communist leaders have indicated that the present force of 90,000 Volkspolizei (people's police) would be the nucleus of an East German army.

However, it seems unlikely the German contribution will expand much beyond that figure. If that had been considered safe it would have been accomplished as long as two years ago.

The Polish forces already are heavily leavened with Russian troops and commanders inelegant testimony to the lack of Soviet faith in the loyalty of the Poles.

The conclusion therefore seems logical that the principal aim of setting up such a combined command is propaganda, an attempt to threaten Western European military cooperation out of existence.

But propaganda or not, the way the Soviet Union goes through the motions will provide many an interesting avenue of speculation.

## Crowds Visit Mexico Shrine

MEXICO CITY (U) — About half a million Catholics from Mexico and abroad Sunday visited the Basilica of the Virgin of Guadalupe, patron saint of Mexico.

This is Mexico's most important religious day, observing the church recognized miracle of the appearance of the Virgin Mary in this country Dec. 12, 1531.

The turnout Sunday was said by officials to be the third largest in history.

The crowd was so large that there were two deaths and 398 injuries.

## Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Despite his efforts, the transaction was a perfect loss."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "scenario"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Amphitheater, amplification, amputate, ambidextrous.
4. What does the word "fallacious" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with mis that means "a base villain"?

### ANSWERS

1. Say, "was a complete (or total) loss."
2. Pronounce se-na-ri-o, e as in see unstressed, as in ab, accent second syllable.
3. Amphitheater. 4. Deceptive; misleading. (Pronounce second a as in lay, accent second syllable). "The doctrine is fallacious."
5. Mischance.

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## YM Building Campaign Far Short of Goal

The Salem YMCA's drive to raise \$110,000 for expansion of its facilities has fallen approximately \$38,000 short of the goal, Gus Moore, YM general secretary, announced Saturday.

As a result, the drive, originally scheduled to last from Nov. 29 to Dec. 11, will be continued and key workers in the campaign will meet next Thursday at noon at the Marion Hotel to map further strategy.

It is probable that workers in the campaign will meet each week for the remainder of this month, said Moore.

The drive will continue under the direction of Walter C. Winslow, Salem attorney and long active in YM affairs.

Some 35 workers are soliciting funds in the campaign. Each has a helper but the unavailability of some hoped-for contributors has slowed activities.

The "Finish-the-Job" drive has been aimed at raising the remainder of \$490,000, of which \$380,000 was raised last spring.

The proposed new youth wing would include a swimming pool, chapel, seven clubrooms and dressing rooms. Renovation of the present building is said to be needed to alleviate the current crowded conditions for youths using YM facilities.

Parents of these youths are particularly asked for contributions to the campaign.

## Wounded Sister Said Improving

McMINNVILLE (U) — Joyce Jones, 14, who was shot and seriously wounded by her 11-year-old brother Saturday because she teased him about a girl friend, was reported somewhat improved Sunday.

The brother, Gary Jones, who had been held by juvenile authorities, was released to his parents Sunday afternoon.

Gary at first said a stranger had shot his sister. Later he changed his story under questioning.

The parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Jones, were away from home at the time of the shooting.

## RADAR DEVICE TOLD

WASHINGTON (U) — The Army Saturday night announced a radar device for locating the source of one of the soldier's deadliest enemies — mortar fire.

## Billy E. Gravetter

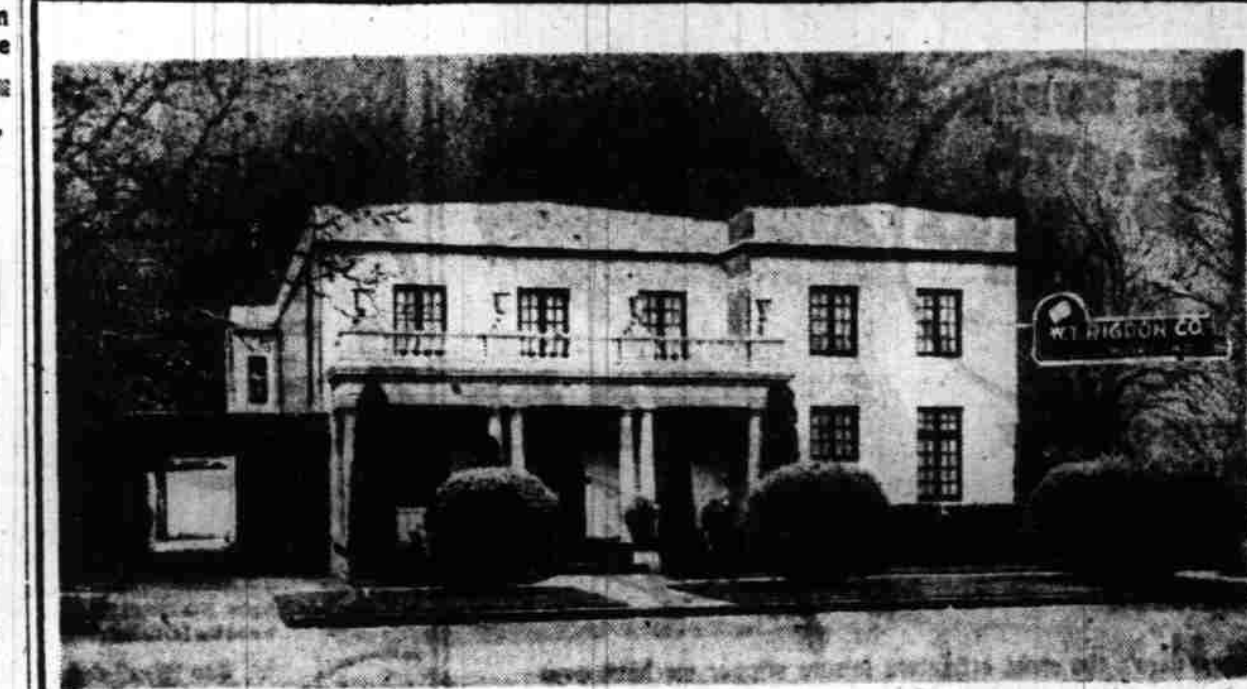
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