

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awa."
From First Statesman, March 28, 1851.
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Oregon Climate 'Salubrious'

Oregon's growth has been induced by the encouraging reports as to its climate sent back by those who migrated to this state. The files of historical libraries have many original letters, memoirs, descriptive books which for the most part give very genial reports on Oregon, its climate and its resources. A good illustration of this appears in a report of the speech of the Rev. Jason Lee, in Peoria, Ill., in 1838, which was edited for the spring issue of the Oregon Historical Quarterly by Stuart B. Mockford of Oregon City. This speech was given on Lee's trip to the East Coast from his Willamette mission nine miles north of present-day Salem. He was seeking additional support and supplies from the Methodist church, and took with him a petition signed by 36 settlers asking Congress to "take formal and speedy possession" of the Oregon country.

His Peoria speech on Oct. 1, 1838 had immediate effect. It fired a migration to Oregon, and next May 1st what became known as the Peoria Party—18 young men—set out for Oregon over the Oregon trail. The Lee address, given at the Main Street Presbyterian church the Sunday after his arrival described his mission, his journey across the continent; and the report as printed in the Peoria Register and Northwestern Gazetteer, had this reference to the Oregon climate:

"The rainy season continues from November till March. During it there are some fair days, though it often continues stormy twenty days together. Snow seldom lies longer than one or two days, and generally it melts as it falls. The temperature is much milder than in the Atlantic States, and the winters, from what has been said, of course less severe. The rivers are never frozen."

In general that description still fits, though in the century and a little more since Lee lived in the Willamette Valley there have been winters much more severe than he reported.

Some student might do a thesis on the attraction of the Oregon climate to settlers. The common word used to describe it in letters "back home" was that it was "salubrious." This proved a lure to denizens of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys where "fever and ague" were common. There were no controls against typhoid and malaria in those days, and the low incidence of fever here induced many families to move from the bottom lands of Missouri and Illinois to Oregon. Of course, the Oregon climate is still a prime magnet. It is still "salubrious," the winters are still mild and the summers moderate. The recent thunder and lightning storm was quite "unusual." To the favor of climate is added the security that comes from high standards of public health.

In its canvass of Oregon resources our Development Commission and our Centennial Commission should not overlook the important one of climate, which was given publicity by Jason Lee back in 1838 and was well advertised by others reporting on the Oregon country.

France's Politicians Refused to Take Responsibility in Uprising

By JOSEPH ALSOP

PARIS—Many are groping for a key to present events in France and their probable future meaning. They might well ponder the following remarkable and well-attested story of the beginning of the present agonizing crisis.

It concerns the moment when the infuriated crowd in Algiers had already attacked the great building of the Gouverneur General; and the French Commander in Chief, Gen. Salan, had given the task of restoring order to his paratroop commander, the famous Gen. Massu.

At this terrible moment, as his men were forming up, Gen. Massu telephoned Paris to ask his masters in the civil government the key question. Should he or should he not fire on the crowd? He pointed out that the odds against restoring order by any other means were very heavy indeed, and he added that this was essentially a political choice.

At that time, of course, there was an interregnum in Paris. Felix Galliard, who was hastily consulted, replied that he had already ceased to be Prime Minister and was therefore unable to answer Gen. Massu's question. And Pierre Pflimlin, consulted with equal haste, replied that he had not yet become Prime Minister and was therefore unable to answer Gen. Massu's question. In sum the civilian politicians refused the responsibility of making the crucial decision. So Gen. Massu restored order in his own manner, by joining in the formation of the Committee of Public Safety.

Consider this episode. Then remember the experience of the French professional Army in the

No Contract

For the first time in 21 years workers in the plants of General Motors will be working without a union contract. The old contract expired Thursday night, with no agreement on a new one. Similar non-action is expected in the Ford and Chrysler negotiations with United Auto Workers. The union however refused to call a strike. Their leaders are much too realistic to do that, what with several hundred thousand cars awaiting sale. They will be hurt however because they will be denied the built-in wage increase had the contract been extended, and GMC will no longer enforce the union shop and withhold dues. The UAW will have to do its own collecting, and it needs the money badly because of the falling off of employment which halts dues payments.

The situation is temporary. It is not conceivable that General Motors will operate long without a union contract. The UAW still has the strike weapon it can use—and will use when the season is propitious in order to force a settlement. Big unions are monopolies, but they are necessary for worker protection in mass industry.

Bill Ross

Downtowners knew Bill Ross well by face, but the KSLM radio audience knew him by voice, for in six years his voice became familiar and welcome in thousands of homes. Now the voice is stilled, for he was suddenly laid low by disease, taken at the prime of young manhood, just as honors and larger responsibilities had come to him—president of Kiwanis Club, manager of KSLM. Ross was generous in responding to calls for public service. He will be missed in his vocation and missed greatly as a person. Sympathies of the community are extended to his widow and two young sons.

Tuesday is primary election day in California. Senator William Knowland will be the Republican nominee for governor, and Attorney General Brown the Democratic candidate. Gov. Goodwin Knight is expected to win the Republican nomination for U. S. Senator and Rep. Clair Engle the Democratic. The real interest will be the size of the vote the several candidates poll, not only in their own party but in the other, under the cross-filing plan. While California Democrats hold a big majority in registration they have had a hard time electing candidates for top offices.

Eric Allen, managing editor of the Medford Mail-Tribune, has made a spirited defense of Cong. Charles Porter who represents the Fourth District. He answers criticisms that Porter worries too much about South America and over tests of nuclear weapons and has refused to seek tariff protection against imports of Japanese (hardwood) plywood. Allen concludes: "Finally, in our judgement he's the best congressman the Fourth District has ever had." But it has had only one other—Harris Ellsworth.

Calls for a cut in federal taxes, which are going unheeded in Washington, do not emanate alone from those who have little. Industrialists and bankers as well as many economists urge a sizable cut to flatten out the recession. One of these is Henry C. Alexander, chairman of J. P. Morgan & Co. He says the present enemy is deflation, not inflation, and favors reducing personal and corporation taxes by five billion dollars. The House of Morgan, though, no longer calls the shots.

Moisten your tongues, folks. After August 1st they will be licking four-cent stamps.

CANDY'S DANDY, BUT LIKKER'S QUICKER—OR IS IT?



IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

union in the United States of separate bodies, the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, both of which had originated as seceders from the Church of Scotland. Worthy of mention at this point is the fact that the first move toward their union occurred in far-off Oregon in 1851 when at a meeting of delegates from both, held at Oakville, Linn County, a resolution was adopted "to unite" in one body, to be known as the "United Presbyterian Church of Oregon." That was followed within a few years with the national union of the two. Now another union has occurred, with the word "United" retained in the title.

The United Presbyterians, stemming as they did more directly from the Scotch Covenanters, have been a more conservative body than the Northern Presbyterians. If readers will pardon a personal reference, I can testify to that, having been reared in the U. P. church, transferring to Presbyterian when I came West in 1910. I recall that the "U. Ps." as they were commonly referred to, bound their members only to sing Psalms and barred them from joining any secret society. Also they wouldn't tolerate an organ for an aid in music. At my home church my father, who was a good singer, led the congregational singing, using a tune-fork to get the pitch—but how the congregation would sing! Another personal note: I was the young radical who moved in congregational meetings to install an organ. The motion carried—that may have been the start of my theological retrogression. Years ago the old bans were removed, so there were no barriers by way of doctrine or practice to prevent the union now consummated.

Presbyterians are still alive to the tradition of the preaching of John Knox who didn't hesitate to scold Mary Queen of the Scots from his pulpit in St. Giles church, Edinburgh. That may account for the first message of the new union addressed to all its congregations, which accused our government of "hypocrisy" in its foreign policy and stated that "as a people we are becoming less interested in righteousness than in national security and international superiority." It criticized the policy of furnishing arms and other support to countries "where human freedom is utterly dead." Considering that President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are both Presbyterians the language is pretty strong—though by no means as extreme as the preaching of John Knox.

Calls for church unity are loud, and numerous are the expressions of disapproval over the fragmentation of the Christian church. Quite a few organic unions have occurred, that of the Methodist, North and South, being the largest. At the same time the divisive spirit still obtains, and new sects are born as groups fail to be satisfied with creeds or practices of older communions.

Where the tenets and form of church government are as similar as those among Presbyterians union into a single denomination seems logical. St. Paul asked: "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?" For Presbyterians now "united" their trumpet should give no uncertain sound. The motto of the old U. P. church was "Truth of God—Forbearance in Love." That should be the watchword of the new United Presbyterian Church in the USA.

Comes the Dawn

Well, here we are again at that time of year when the cry of the commencement speaker is heard in the land.

A time when graduates and their parents and friends sit around in stuffy auditoriums and gymnasiums listening to "keep-your-eye-on-that-distant-star" orations. The old pros in the commencement exercise camp will have, as usual, no trouble in putting their audiences to sleep along about the fourth platitude. But the newcomers to the speaking game, the timid and newly-arrived little-bearers may have a little trouble. So for them, today, we are going to review the new handbook for graduation speakers, "Get Off Your Podium," by Dr. Bassett.

Dr. Windblown comes well qualified to the lecture platform. He has talked at commencement exercises all over the world. He once addressed a class of African pygmies who had just graduated from a four-year course in purple people eating. "I spoke for nearly two hours," recalls the professor fondly. "Giving them everything I had. From the old shoulder-to-the-wheel to go-forth-armed-with-knowledge routine. They finally brought me a glass of water. My interpreter drank it first, however, and dropped dead. I never could figure that out."

The professor's book is designed to help rookie platform Platos over many a hurdle. His chapters "Always Keep An Exit Handy," and "Talk Over Their Heads" are worth the price of the book alone. Other chapters, "Obscure Latin Motifs" and "Humorous Sayings of Abe Lincoln," and "What To Do When The Lights Go Out," and "Protection Against Flying Objects," and "Tearing The Class Motto To Shreds," are chock full of invaluable hints and advice.

"One deadly pitfall the commencement speaker must beware," cautions the doctor, "is giving technical advice. Used to be you could advise graduates to walk through life with chins high and eyes fixed on the lamp of truth. You try that today and you'll get stiff notes from the physical education groups complaining its unhealthy to walk that way and from the optometrists warning against prolonged staring at a lighted lamp. I recall one eager-beaver orator who urged his graduates to lay their course in life's race early. The class thought he said to play a horse in the ninth race named Curly. Well, sir, that fellow's been in trouble ever since. Seems Curly came in seventh."

Another bad habit, as noted in the chapter on "Keeping 'em Awake," is that of turning from the audience to address the graduates at the rear of the platform or stage. "He who relaxes his grip on his audience," quotes the good doctor, "will probably end up with only a handful." And keep your eye on the band leader, warns the master. He may cut you off with the national anthem even before you can reach the Gettysburg Address in your speech. Most dangerous speaking practice of all, though, is asking of answerable questions. The doctor cites the classic case of the graduation speaker who, after running up a long, long list of arguments against making money for money's sake, cried dramatically: "But need I go on?" A bored listener in the rear got up and shouted: "No!" ... You never can tell about these commencement audiences.

Time Flies:

From The Statesman Files

10 Years Ago

June 1, 1948

Instructions to "be ready if needed," dominated alert orders to Marion County Red Cross as the chapter attempted to register all evacuees who had come here from the flooded Vanport area.

Portland and many cities throughout Oregon went on daylight saving time today, but Salem clocks remained unchanged.

25 Years Ago

June 1, 1933

Americans drank 1 1/2 million barrels of legal beer in April. C. B. Williams, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, said.

An earthshaking explosion at a gasoline absorption plant in the Signal Hill oil field near Long Beach, Calif., killed seven persons, injured 50 others and caused damage at about \$350,000.

40 Years Ago

June 1, 1918

An auction sale will determine who is to be the first person to drive across the new Marion-Polk

County bridge upon its completion next month. The first bid to be received is that of Henry Meyers.

Dear Quiz: Why do you pick questions which must have had their answers buried on page 195 if at all? I haven't made a passing grade since you started this Sunday harrassment. Leander.

Dear Leander: We tried but we just couldn't get all the world's news on page 1. If you'd read your paper before you line the garbage can with it you'd have better luck. Quiz.

We won't even say how many it'll take to get a passing grade on this week's quiz, but if we were the teacher we'd think out flunking anyone who didn't get seven. (The first person we tried it on got six.)

1. What is effective date of new 4-cent postage rate?
2. Who won 500-mile Memorial Day Auto race?
3. Where was first U. S. nuclear power plant dedicated?
4. Who is new Oregon state banking superintendent?
5. In what islands was U. S. sub sunk in collision?
6. What Western Oregon area voted to incorporate?
7. What great dam has spectacular new lighting?
8. In what city will Cardinal Stritch be entombed?
9. What U. S. orchestra is being cheered in Russia?
10. In what country will Elvis Presley serve in Army?

(Answers on Page 5)

De Gaulle Will Have Hands Full With Algeria, Workers, Economy

By PRESTON GROVER

PARIS (AP)—Once in office, Gen. de Gaulle's troubles will have just begun. He will have on his hands three problems so difficult that settling only one would be a major feat.

- These are:
1. Settling the complex Algerian problem.
 2. Quieting the opposition of the worker population of France.
 3. Putting France's economy in order.

His coming to office naturally will quiet the French officer-colonial uprising in Algeria. The insurgents' announced aim was to bring him to power. But once that is out of the way, there remains the old bloody, costly problem of the Algerian nationalist rebellion.

Algerians Remember

The non-French Algerians who want to work with France, and there are many of them, remember that in the dark war winter of 1943-44, before the Normandy landings, De Gaulle spoke out for sharing the government of French Africa with the Africans.

At Brazzaville, in the French Congo, he said Jan. 30, 1944:

"In French Africa, as in all the other territories where men live under our flag, there can be no progress unless these people profit morally and materially from their homeland, unless they can lift themselves little by little to the level where they will be able to share in the direction of their own affairs."

But those who have striven for independence also have many ugly memories of the immediate postwar era, including the bloody repression of the population of Setif in East Algeria.

De Gaulle was not responsible for that because he was not there and not in control. But that city remembers the French army.

Beginnings Parading

The Algerian population began parading on the day Germany surrendered. They carried their own flags. They were rushing their independence a bit.

Police intervened. The mad-dened crowd turned on them and killed 88. The French brought in military forces, shelled the town, and killed 1,500 Algerians by the French tally. Algerians say it was more than 6,000.

Reforms were promised for North Africa while De Gaulle was provisional president of France, but they never were put into effect. This was due largely to opposition by the same French colonialists who have led the uprising in Algeria to bring De Gaulle to power.

That French uprising has precipitated a certain amount of Algerian enthusiasm for the return of De Gaulle. It might be carried to a successful settlement of the Algerian rebellion.

But correspondents on the spot find many Algerians unsure, negative. They haven't caught the spirit of the thing. If they don't, the throat-cutting Algerian rebellion that broke out Nov. 1, 1954, may go on its costly way.

Consider the question of worker support.

Socialist Fight Bitter

Socialist opposition was bitter from the time the general first indicated he was ready to take over the government.

Why do Socialists oppose De Gaulle?

The answer digs deeply into French political life. For over 30 years the Socialists have been fighting to keep the support of the working population. The Communists have been more active, demanding wage increases, social betterment, worker rights. Since the war the Reds have taken from the Socialists the vast body of the heavy workers in mines and factories, and even such sensitive areas as plane construction plants. The Communists profess to see in De Gaulle a potential dictator. They play upon the workers' fears. Thus Socialists, by abandoning the fight against De Gaulle can lose many more workers to the Communists. That is a calculated risk.

Workers Disgusted

The Socialist party still controls much of the white-collar working population and keeps a share of the hard-headed workers. The working population is disgusted with the futility of 25 governments in a dozen years.

This reporter had coffee in a worker's cafe outside a factory where heavy industrial presses are manufactured. A bulking, elderly worker in overalls and with grease-covered hands drifted in and ordered two small glasses of red wine, a nickel a glass. "Those guys there, the deputies,

we're sick of them," he said. "If De Gaulle can do something, let him try."

In the realm of worker disgust, De Gaulle and the Socialists may be able to salvage something. But it will be a tough assignment.

So little is known of De Gaulle's economic plans one can only guess what he may undertake. But if he brings stability, and with it can check inflation, he will have accomplished much. It is difficult for the country to sell abroad.

So much free money is in circulation that almost everything

France manufactures is bought at home. There is a waiting time of several months to buy a small car. Each car bought represents a certain amount of foreign material bought abroad, and foreign sales are not bringing the money to pay for such materials. The United States has come to France's rescue in this field year after year. Now the pump is running dry. The franc has steadied since it became clear that De Gaulle was on his way in. This measures only a small chunk of the national economic weather, but it is promising.

De Gaulle's Rise Watched With Fear by U.S. Officials

WASHINGTON (AP)—U.S. officials watched Saturday with a mixture of hope and fear the return of Gen. Charles de Gaulle toward supreme authority in France.

The fear is that while a De Gaulle regime may resolve the immediate crisis in France, it may lead to a new crisis between

France and other countries within the North Atlantic alliance.

The hope is that De Gaulle will use his strongman position to reform France's unstable parliamentary system, solve the Algerian problem, and do all this without endangering the pattern of French-American-British cooperation within the framework of NATO.

May Dominate Talks

The impact of the French crisis and De Gaulle's policies on the future of the Atlantic alliance and Western relations with Russia probably will dominate talks scheduled here soon between American and West German leaders and then between President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan.

German President Theodor Heuss is due here Wednesday, accompanied by Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano.

Next weekend Prime Minister Macmillan will come for a round of talks on negotiations with Russia for a summit conference, on sharing U.S. atomic weapons secrets with Britain, and on proposed negotiations with Russia on suspending nuclear tests. All these questions will have to be considered in the uncertain light of future French policies.

Evidence of how potentially dangerous the situation is was found in dispatches from Europe to the effect that France's economy is bordering on bankruptcy. These reports took State Department officials by surprise, and some felt the situation could not be that bad.

Hopes Not Realized

French diplomats, however, confirmed that the hopes held in January for France's financial recovery have not been realized. Then the United States joined European allies and international agencies in arranging credits and assistance valued at more than \$55 million dollars. That was supposed to get the French economy back on its feet but evidently has failed.

The immediate result of this failure, it was agreed here, would be to cause France to cut back on its cooperation with other Western allies—notably West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg—in creating a tariff-free common market in Europe at the heart of the European free trade area.

A French reversion to economic nationalism could be a deadly blow to hopes for a tighter integration of the non-Communist countries of Europe in all fields, but particularly economic.

There are five languages in official use at the United Nations conferences—English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese.

Air to Be Sweetened

PEMBROKE, Ont. (AP)—The town fathers hope to do away with the bad odor that comes with carnivals when Pembroke celebrates its centennial July 6-12. The air will be sprayed with sweet smells of summer—pine one day and lily of the valley the next. Also there will be isobornyl acetate, an agent that lets the sniffers use his imagination and smell anything he wants.

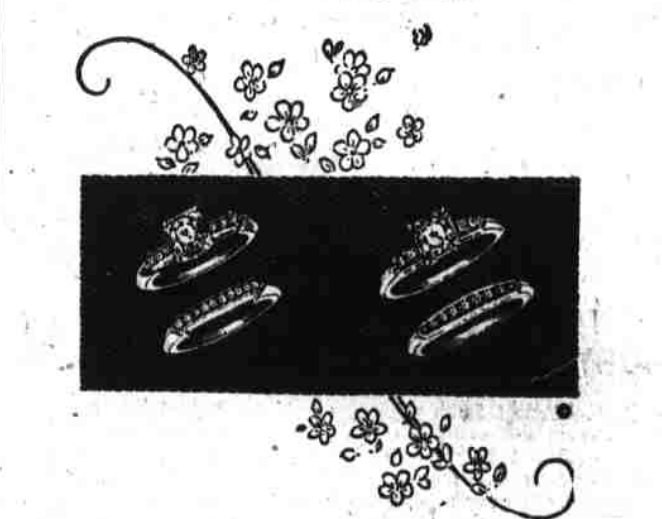
Unbroken Brilliance

is the beauty of these diamond wedding sets - for the channel setting used for the small gems achieves an uninterrupted line of sparkle. Coupled with this is the illusion mounting for the center diamonds which enhances their size - makes them look larger.

LEFT SET.	RIGHT SET.
Engagement ring \$250	Engagement ring \$350
Wedding rings \$100	Wedding ring \$110

Prices include Federal tax Charge or budget

Illustrations slightly enlarged



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