

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Weekly, 20c; Monthly, 75c; One Year, \$9.00. By
Mail in Oregon: Monthly, 60c; 6 Mos., \$3.00; One Year, \$6.00.
U. S. Outside Oregon: Monthly, 75c; 6 Months, \$4; Year \$7.50.

Salem, Oregon, Thursday, July 29, 1948

Proposed Change for the Worse

The mass meeting called by the labor leaders to start
a movement to abolish the city manager form of govern-
ment and restore the old councilmanic form attended by
40 people, decided instead to launch a referendum move
to substitute a commission form of government by charter
amendment. The commission proposal would substitute
an elected mayor and two commissioners to serve full
time on a paid basis to replace seven elected aldermen and
mayor who serve on an unpaid basis as executives, and em-
ploy a salaried city manager as administrator.

The commission form is preferable to the old council-
manic form but it creates a division of authority that al-
ways spells inefficiency and discord. It combines the execu-
tive and administrative branches, which also spells ineffi-
ciency, confusion and extravagance—a system that has
long been discarded by large corporations and is a greater
concentration of power than exists under the city manage-
ment and substitutes three paid city managers instead of
one. It would therefore be a step backward in the city's
progress besides being more costly and eliminating super-
vision.

There are a large number of cities that have abandoned
the city commission form of government and substituted
the business manager form which has proved more satis-
factory. Where there has been no check on the city man-
ager when appointed by a political boss, it has in some in-
stances proved unsatisfactory, but in the form utilized in
Salem it has proved the most satisfactory of any system
yet utilized.

Portland, one of the worst governed cities, is a fair ex-
ample of the commission form of government. There is
perpetual discord in city affairs, failure to enforce the law
and crime and gambling of all kinds flourish, broken only
by sporadic raids on the Chinese who have no political pow-
er and cannot vote. Those gamblers and night club joints
that have influence grow wealthy on law violations. The
election of Dorothy Lee as mayor emphasized the popular
attitude toward commission ruled conditions in Oregon's
metropolis.

Salem's city manager plan should be given a fair trial
with its record of efficiency, economy and law enforce-
ment before a change is proposed.

Women Neglect Cancer

Interest in cancer is at an all time high, yet a nation-
wide survey published in a current issue of The Woman's
Home Companion under the title, "What Do You Do About
Cancer?" shows that women (and one out of four between
the ages of 35 and 50 die from cancer) do not use the
information and treatment available to them.

The magazine polled a national cross-section of its mil-
lions of women readers and 87 percent confessed that they
never have been examined by a competent cancer special-
ist. Thousands of them, says the article, might have been
saved if they had such periodic examination.

Cancer in women, according to medical experience, is
more likely than not to start in the breast or genital sys-
tem and "so long as we don't go to a good doctor for a
breast and pelvic examination every year we are in effect
driving in the dark down a hazardous road. Neither prud-
ery nor dread of verdict," the article adds, "should deter
us in personally having periodic breast and pelvic examina-
tions." In some cases the women complained that their
doctors were too busy or negligent to give satisfactory
examinations.

The article suggests that women in various communi-
ties—to combat these negative attitudes—might interest
two or three physicians trained in gynecology to organize
a co-operative cancer control center. However complete
the medical knowledge about cancer is real progress will
be made only when each woman assumes full responsibility
for the dissemination and use of this knowledge.

Just Plain Common Sense

Reports from travelers into Washington indicate that
extra attention is given toward showing special courtesy
to visitors from out-of-state.

It is the aim of our northern neighbor to make the
traveler feel at home. If shown every consideration, that
traveler will probably want to stay awhile—or at least,
come again. So goes the reasoning behind the drive that
could be considered as a statewide application of the good
neighbor policy.

When Oregon was a territory and later during its early
statehood, common courtesy called for open hospitality
to visitors and the offering of a place at the dinner table.
That was nothing but common courtesy. To have ignored
these simple bits of politeness would have been to insult
the passerby.

Today milling masses of population seem to have for-
gotten the ways of the past. Washington, however, is
trying to get its people to relive those days of early west-
ern hospitality to the traveler by encouraging the expres-
sion of common courtesy to the visitor.

A cold analysis of such special attention to this matter
finds that the pushing aside of selfish indifference pays
off in bolstering an inner satisfaction—and in building
the lucrative tourist business.

A friendly state is a pleasant state to visit.
Washington has an idea that is certainly not new nor is
it unusual. It is just good common sense. It really
shouldn't take any statewide drive to bring about.

WANTED: AN ARMY SONG

Like the Marine's Hymn

New York (AP)—The army wants a song.
It can't draft one. It can't requisition one. So it's using an
other system—a contest.

First Army headquarters said either soldiers or civilians may
submit entries.

What is wanted is a song "worthy of becoming an over-all
army song."

All kinds of musical ditties, both published and unpublished,
have been kicking around in the army for a long time now,
but none of them meets the requirements.

The new over-all soldiers' melody, said the army, must be
of military character, written in a rhythm and range which
can easily be used for marching and singing.

BY BECK

A Dog's Life



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Friendly Bee Wanted

By DON UPJOHN

Does any customer have a nice docile and amicable bee he
doesn't need for a few days? If so, he could be of great help to
one of our honest, industrious and dependable citizens by loan-
ing same with assurances of getting it back in good shape. Yea, our old
friend, Dominic Swift, whose cucumber patch has so far put
forth one little cucumber about three-quarters of an inch long,
thinks that a bee is what is needed. The patch shows a wonderful growth
of vines, no end of healthy looking blossoms, but he thinks the
one tiny cucumber isn't bringing out of the vine all of its
potentialities. What he figures is the matter is a lack of bees to
pollinate those blossoms and bees as a rule don't hang around
the center of town when they can find lots more interesting
things elsewhere. So if anybody has a bee he can get in
touch with the good reverend and maybe they can make a
dicker. It might even be better if somebody was willing to part
with two bees for a little while. One bee might get lonesome,
even in such interesting and in-
structive company as the domi-
nie. We doubt, however, if
George would go far enough to
invite the bees in to play chess
with him after they'd put in
their day's work.



Don Upjohn

page it says Tuesday, July 27,
1948. On pages 2 and 3 it said
Monday, July 26, 1948 and on
page 4 it said Monday, July 28
—the rest of the pages said Mon-
day, July 26. Here is my prob-
lem—I'm at the beach without
a calendar so don't know when
to come home. Shall I start im-
mediately or can I count on your
paper getting on the beam by
the end of the week? Or should
I write to Charlie Sprague to
straighten out my difficulties? Anxiously yours,
Doug

O well, Doug, one day is about
like another when at the beach
on a vacation. The next legis-
lature is going to give you a
lot more confusing problems
than that one.

Our column last evening in-
advertently, with gross negli-
gence and accidental mistake
the lawyers are wont to say,
referred to Ed Booth, court-
house custodian, as Ed Snook,
a very sloppy error indeed. But
having this called to our atten-
tion gives us pause as we wonder
where we ever heard that
name Ed Booth before? O yes,
didn't a chap named Ed Booth
have something to do with
Abraham Lincoln and is still
supposed by some to be alive
and hiding out? Doggone, may-
be we're on our way to a great
historic discovery.

Also, we'd like to call the at-
tention of the FBI to the fact
that some of our public offi-
cials are using pink soap in their
powdered soap dispensers.
That'll sure raise an eyebrow.

Broken Leg Benefits Kitten

Columbus, O. (AP)—A six-week-old kitten took an airplane
ride to Kansas City mainly because it had a broken leg a
couple of weeks back.

Miss Ruth Ellen Gosnell found it down near Chillicothe
and nursed it back to health. Her uncle and aunt, Mr. and
Mrs. E. C. Gosnell of Kansas City, visited and fell in love
with it.

So, Ruth Ellen put it in a box with a toy dog and sent it
off, air express.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Immigrant's Grandson Becomes
Henry Ford of Night Club Biz

BY HAL BOYLE

Philadelphia (AP)—The 39-year-old grandson of an Italian immi-
grant has become a Henry Ford of the night club business in
America.

And Frank Palumbo built his after-dark
empire here in the city of
brotherly love, which is popu-
larly supposed to stay up after
sunset only on the day when
an evening baseball game
is being played.



Hal Boyle

But Palumbo created a multi-
million dollar yearly business on
the basis that the masses have
more money to spend at night
clubs than the classes.

"The whole secret of this busi-
ness is giving the people the
kind of entertainment they
want," said Palumbo, who owns
six night clubs and restaurants
in Philadelphia.

Right now he thinks the people
are shopping for night club
entertainment every bit as
sharply as they do for their dol-
lar's value in food or clothing.

"They no longer are just sat-
isfied to go and pay their money
and listen to a band," he said.
"They want more than a voice
or a tune. These guys who just
play their saxophones and clar-
inets and turn their back to the
audience are finished."

Palumbo thinks the night club
business, now off 100 per cent
in many cities, never will en-
joy again such a lucrative peri-
od as the war years.

"Night clubs have to get back

to real merchandising. The fast
dollar is gone."

Palumbo, a stocky, dark-haired
cheerful bachelor, has made
himself a civic institution here
by his pleasure in giving.
Friends estimate he gives away
\$100,000 a year.

His pattern of philanthropy
is based, probably, more on
what gives him pleasure than
on how his gifts will bring him
more business.

He likes sports—he owns a
chunk of Ike Williams, the
lightweight boxing champion—
and gives a number of cups and
trophies each year to winners of
sporting events. He also takes
some 45,000 children a year to
the zoo, circus or a major league
ball game.

By giving the zoo a leopard,
four alligators, some South
American birds and two rhinos he
also endeared himself to the
animal loving hearts of the main
line aristocracy here. And it
is a crusty society you just
don't crash with a new bank
roll.

Palumbo has given blood
transfusions as well as dollars.
He is easier to hit than a radio
give-away program. As when
seizes him, he passes out watch-
es, pen and pencil sets, cases
of liquor, perfume, gold rings,
bracelets, and television sets for
orphans.

"I get my chief pleasure out
of life in seeing people enjoy
themselves," he says. His favorite
beverage is a soft drink.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Berlin Withdrawal Would
Kill Germany Rebuilding

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—When Gen. Lucius Clay testified before a closed
door session of the house foreign affairs committee regarding
Berlin, he was asked a question about the reconstruction of Ger-
many.

Before Clay could reply, Ambassador Robert Murphy, state
department representative in
Germany, interrupted to an-
swer for him.

Unfortunatel-
ly, Murphy
said, it was im-
possible to get
private capital
interested in
Germany.

Though the
banks are full
of money, ev-
eryone in Eu-
rope fears that
when the Unit-
ed States moves

out of western Germany the
Russians will move in, Mur-
phy said. That would mean the
confiscation of all private prop-
erty.

Ambassador Murphy gave
this as one of the chief reasons
why the United States could
not leave Berlin now.

"If we pull out of Berlin,"
Murphy told the congressmen,
"people will say 'that is exactly
what will happen in western
Germany later.' It would under-
mine all confidence in us."

When a German sets up a
business enterprise in the Amer-
ican zone of Germany even
today, Murphy told the con-
gressmen, a Russian agent is
certain to come around and dis-
creetly warn that if he con-
tinues his operation he will be
put down in the Soviet black
book. And when American
troops move out and Russia
moves in, he is told that he
will be liquidated.

General Clay concurred with
Murphy that this psychological
factor was one of the biggest
reasons why the United States
had to stay in Berlin. To with-
draw would mean the end of
whatever confidence the U.S.A.
had built up in western Ger-
many.

those swell firms that offered
them, load those planes and do
exactly as you described.

Robert B. Flanders, North At-
tleboro, Mass.—Very rarely do
I feel as much moved as I was
by your recent column in the
form of an open letter to Sec-
retary Symington. You might just
possibly be interested in the
fact that I read it in Joe Mar-
tin's own newspaper—the North
Attleboro Chronicle. It is most
heartwarming to have it pub-
licized that the so-called "war-
monger industrialists" are will-
ing to be so generous for the
cause of peace. Keep pounding
on that theme.

Arnold J. Nelson, Washing-
ton, D. C.—I have been reading
newspaper columns for years,
but yours today, suggesting us-
ing our B-29's to carry leaflets
to the Russian people so im-
pressed me that I am writing
my first letter to a columnist.

L. R. Dillingham, Port-
land, Ore.—Your suggestion relative
to the friendship balloons is a
grand idea, especially if they
were carrying such articles as
you mention. It's these simple,
convincing things that reach the
hearts of most people. The gen-
eral tendency of all peoples is
friendliness.

M. S. Rackett, Richmond, Va.
—This letter is being written
simply to say that I approve
most heartily of the line you are
taking. Far from thinking you
are "a terrible bore on the sub-
ject," I for one thrill with en-
thusiasm when you come out
with these admirably construc-
tive ideas.

(Copyright 1948)

WHAT IT MEANS:

The High Cost of Illiteracy

BY ROBERT E. GEIGER

Washington (AP)—Would you know what to do if you saw a sign
that said "Explosives—Keep Away"? Or "Poison—For External
Use Only"?

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D.,
W. Va.) says the census reveals
that slightly over 10,000,000
Americans—one out of every
seven adults—wouldn't know.
He calls them "sheer or near il-
literate."

He proposed \$130,000,000 fed-
eral aid to help such people
learn to read and write. His
bill died, but educators say it is
sure to come up again.

What is an illiterate?
Where do these 10,000,000 il-
literate live?

Kilgore says the answers to
these questions are so amazing
the situation can only be de-
scribed as a national disgrace.

First, he describes illiterates
as persons without the equiv-
alent of a fourth grade educa-
tion. They can't read or, if they
can, they can't understand what
they read sufficiently well to
function as citizens.

Second, he says many of these
people—probably the majority
of them—don't live far out in
the sticks, where an education
is hard to come by. And the
majority are not foreign born,
but native Americans.

He gives these figures: 4,200,-
000 are white people, born in
this country; 3,200,000 are for-
eign born whites; 2,700,000 are
Negroes. He says one-tenth of
the 10,000,000 live in New York,
462,000 in Illinois and 385,000 in
California.

Louisiana has a higher per-
centage of illiterates among its
total population than any other
state. Kilgore estimates the
number at 36 percent. Iowa
has the lowest, 4.1 percent.

There are three times as many
illiterates in the country as col-
lege graduates, Kilgore adds. He
says this weakens democracy
because many of these people
cannot read the words "free-
dom" or "peace."

Communists are aware of this
situation and take full advan-
tage of it by using only the
simplest types of propaganda or
by making personal contacts,
the senator says.

He proposed that \$5,000,000
aid be given the states in 1949
to teach people to read, write,
speak and understand the Eng-
lish language, to perform ele-
mentary arithmetical computa-
tions and to understand the basic
features of U.S. government. He
would appropriate \$10,000,000
for the teaching program in
1950, and then \$15,000,000 a
year until 1957, decreasing to
\$5,000,000 in 1958-59. By that
time, he believes, illiteracy
would be eliminated in the Unit-
ed States.

Most authorities agree that
the 10,000,000 estimate may be
wide of the true mark, one way
or the other. Until 1940 the
U.S. census bureau counted il-
literate merely by asking peo-
ple if they could read and write
in any language. If they could
not, they were classified as il-
literate.

In 1940 the census classified
people by their degree of educa-
tion—number of years they at-
tended school. This is the origin
of the estimate that there are
10,000,000 people without the
equivalent of a fourth grade
education.

During the war the army used
the fourth grade as the dividing
line between literacy and illit-
eracy. This was based on the
wartime experience of the army.
It found that as a general rule
people with less than a fourth
grade education couldn't read or
obey the simplest sort of orders.

Army officials say 350,000
soldiers between 21 and 45 had
to "make their mark" with an
X because they couldn't write
their own names.

That's the story.
The battle of Berlin, and the
innumerable other cold hostil-
ities, all hinge on Bolshevism's
efforts to communicate the world.

We shall get an easement of
the German imbroglio, and the
hundred and one other difficul-
ties encircling the globe, if and
when the Russians decide that
they have carried their aggres-
sion about as far as they can for
the present.

Let us not fool ourselves in-
to thinking that we can have
peace while communism is
reaching for power in all coun-
tries—not least in America.

THIS FUNNY WORLD



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

The U.N. Can't Function
Until Cold War Is Settled

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

The working committee of the United Nations commission
for conventional armaments (those apart from atomic weapons)
finally has decided that armaments can't be reduced and con-
trolled until the big powers agree on a U. N. police force,
atomic energy is leashed and peace treaties are made with
Germany and Japan.

In short, this momentous
question, which is the crux of
the effort to enforce world
peace, is being temporarily
shelved.

The committee's explanation
strikes us as being a bit of dip-
lomatic shadow boxing because
the blunt fact is that the United
Nations can't function as a
peace controlling agency until
the cold war between Russia
and the democracies has been
settled.

Presumably, this problem of
enforcing peace will come up
in the U. N. again—and then
again and again.

But it never can be solved un-
til the issue of world revolu-
tion for the spread of communi-
sm has been dealt with.

A British viewpoint of the
fundamental difference between
Russia and the west is summed
up by the weekly publication
"Time and Tide," and I quote it
because it represents the con-
sensus of many objective ob-
servers:

"The issue is whether Russia
means to carry on with or aban-
don her plans for the destruc-
tion of the democracies. If she
will abandon them, there is no
issue between Russia and the
west which cannot be peacefully
solved.

"The argument as to whether
Russia wants war is beside the
point.

"In all probability she does
not want it now. From Russia's
point of view a 'shooting war'
is not to be undertaken until the
process of internal erosion in
the democracies has reached the
point where only the very
slightest push from without
would be necessary to topple
over the whole structure."

That's the story.
The battle of Berlin, and the
innumerable other cold hostil-
ities, all hinge on Bolshevism's
efforts to communicate the world.

We shall get an easement of
the German imbroglio, and the
hundred and one other difficul-
ties encircling the globe, if and
when the Russians decide that
they have carried their aggres-
sion about as far as they can for
the present.

Let us not fool ourselves in-
to thinking that we can have
peace while communism is
reaching for power in all coun-
tries—not least in America.

Irish Colleen—or Hound Dogs

San Fernando, Cal. (AP)—Bert Stone, a powerhouse foreman
who admits only to a coy "past 40," said today that the mayor
of Dublin is helping him find a "well-built Irish girl" to wed.

Stone, who has been married and divorced, said he wrote the
mayor more as a joke than anything else.

"But I didn't know he would put an ad in the paper," Stone
said.

The letter outlined Stone's ideal as "up to 30 years of age,
short, well-built, but not too slender."

Of his own qualifications, Stone said he had a "little money in
the bank, a car and a good house," but he added: "I'm not a
wealthy man."

The letter didn't mention Stone's other tangible assets—a pack
of hound dogs which he's counting on for company if he doesn't
get the Irish colleen.

The
MYSTERY STORE
453 Court St.
presents
MYSTERY HOUSE
Every Friday Night
7:15 to 7:45 Over
KOCO
Tune in for one of the most exciting half-hours
in radio! THRILLS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY