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Welfare State Costly

The Institute of Life Insurance has been making a study
of official New Zealand budget figures to find the answer
to the question of the cost of the "welfare state" to the
public and to economy at large, for New Zealand is the
pace maker in social security and paternalistic experi-
ments.

Its figures show that the New Zealand social security
program took virtually a third of every penny of taxation
collected by the government in the 1947-48 fiscal year.
The cost of the program has been rising steadily and has
more than doubled in the last five years alone. The Insti-
tute says:

"Social experimentation and increasing government paternal-
ism have been characteristic of New Zealand for more than a
generation," the Institute stated. "A decade ago, coverage and
benefits under social security legislation were expanded so
greatly that New Zealand would appear to have reached the
ultimate in government assumption of responsibility for the in-
dividual and his welfare."

The definition of social security in New Zealand goes far
beyond that prevailing in the United States and includes
governmentally-provided services and benefits, like medical
care, that in this country have been traditionally re-
garded as an area of individual responsibility.

Official figures show that the cost of social services in
New Zealand has tripled in the last decade, rising from 20
million pounds in the 1938-39 fiscal year, equivalent to
10 percent of all private income in that period, to 60
million pounds, or 13.2 percent of total private income, in
the 1947-48 fiscal year. Social security expenditures repre-
sent by far the major item in the cost of social services and
in the 1947-48 fiscal year alone came to over 40 million
pounds.

"Compulsory health insurance has been in effect in New
Zealand for a decade, and its cost has jumped every year. In
the 1948-49 fiscal year, outlays for the medical plan are offi-
cially estimated at a new high of over 7 1/2 million pounds, an
increase of close to 50 percent in the last five years and equiva-
lent to more than a third of the cost of all social services before
the war.

"Payments to doctors and drugs are the two big factors in
the rising cost of New Zealand's compulsory health insurance.
The former has increased from about 1.3 million pounds in the
1944-45 fiscal year to approximately 2.3 million pounds in the
fiscal year ended last March 31."

New Zealand has a special social security tax of 7 1/2
percent on all income, business as well as individual, and
this is levied on top of all other taxes including income
taxes. However, the receipts from this tax, though very
large, have regularly fallen far short of meeting the cost
of the social security program. As a result, the govern-
ment has had to make up the difference out of general
revenues, and these government contributions in the last
three years have ranged from a third to a half of the costs
of the program.

Enactment of the Truman compulsory medical service
program will invite proportionately greater taxation in the
United States adding to the load which has already made
the individual tax burden to Americans the highest in the
world, some \$100 per capita higher than the individual
tax burden in New Zealand.

A Casualty of War

James V. Forrestal, 57, first American secretary of de-
fense, who took his own life Sunday in a 13-story plunge
from the skyscraper naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., was
as much a war casualty as though he had been killed in
action. In recognition of it President Truman has pro-
claimed a period of national mourning until Forrestal is
buried, and ordered the American flag lowered to half
staff on all public buildings, naval stations and military in-
stallations, as a symbol of the nation's loss.

Forrestal had been under treatment for a psycho-neu-
rotic disorder since the reluctant acceptance of his resig-
nation April 2. He was suffering from what the military
service calls "occupational fatigue," a mental breakdown,
in which he lost a great deal of weight and appeared ex-
hausted, physically and mentally by his unremitting labors
in his burdensome duties during the war, and as the presi-
dent says, "In the critical years which have followed the
end of hostilities—a great loss to the people of the United
States whom he has served so well and faithfully."

Forrestal left behind his own epitaph, a hand scrawled
copy of a quotation from Sophocles, the great Greek tragic
dramatist (chosen from Axis): "Comfortless, nameless,
hopeless—save in the dark prospects of the yawning grave.
Better to die and sleep the never-waking sleep than linger
on," when reason is lost.

Forrestal was born in Beacon, N.Y., in 1892, attended
Dartmouth in his freshman year and transferred to
Princeton, where he was a member of the boxing team.
He entered World War I as an ordinary seaman, second
class, studied flying and rose to the rank of lieutenant in
naval aviation. After discharge he joined the firm of
William A. Read & Co., and became president of Dillon,
Read & Co., investment firm, and in 1940 he was appointed
under-secretary of the navy serving until his appointment
as secretary of the navy, and in July, 1947, secretary of
defense.

Forrestal did his best to unify the defense forces, army,
navy and airforce, but the law was defective in that it did
not confer upon him the requisite power necessary to per-
fect consolidation of the branches against the opposition
and sabotage of the brass hats of all three branches.
But did a fine preliminary job.

Law at Grips With Law

Spokane, May 21 (AP)—John Law came to grips with the law
last night and lost.

John Law (that's his name), 25, surrendered himself to
the sheriff's office and was charged with third degree assault.

Law—John Law, that is—posted a \$100 bond and was re-
leased.

Judge Pays Up

Cincinnati (AP)—Judge Ralph B. Kohnene of traffic court
parked his automobile downtown and failed to get it back
before the no-parking ban from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. became ef-
fective. A traffic patrolman put a ticket on the judge's auto.
Judge Kohnene paid the \$5 fine before he opened court the
next day.



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Support to China Commies By U. S. Not Held Likely

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

There is a tendency in some Chinese nationalist circles to find
encouragement in Secretary of State Acheson's statement to a senate
committee that America won't recognize a communist regime in
China so long as a nationalist government exists.

However, it strikes me as rather grasping at straws for nationalists to try to extract
much satisfaction from such a general remark. True, the
statement seems to indicate that Washington has no intention of
recognizing a communist regime at this time. That in itself must
be a matter of gratification for the Chinese nationalists, since
there has been much speculation whether the United States
might recognize the Red Chinese if they dominated the
country.

Still, it should be noted that Mr. Acheson didn't pledge him-
self very far in any direction. He appears to be pursuing a
course of watchful waiting.

This much seems clear from recent developments: Wash-
ington has no present intention of rushing to the aid of Generalis-
simo Chiang Kai-Shek's refugee nationalist government. The
Generalissimo, whose personal stock is below par in Wash-
ington, will have to produce a far more liberal and progressive
form of government before he can win much further support.

This doesn't mean that Uncle Sam is going to put the stamp
of approval on any communist government and give it his sup-
port. We are against communism. However, we recognize
numerous communist governments, and maintain representa-
tives in their capitals. Thus there's no reason for anyone to
assume that the United States wouldn't recognize a Chinese
communist government if it was an established and going con-
cern.

By the same token there's no reason to assume—at least as
I see it — that the United States might not even give sup-
port to some new government, should such be formed by sub-
stantial and progressive elements and demonstrate that it
could pull its weight. That idea, by the way, may not be so far
fetched as might seem.

Generalissimo Chiang gets much of his support from pow-
erful warlords. Those warlords might regroup and establish a
new regime. As a matter of fact, Chiang might be smart if
he encouraged just such a move in view of the political bur-
routery of his own government.

However, the Generalissimo long ago demonstrated that he is a fighter. He has given no
indication that he intends to withdraw from the picture, but
appears to be exceedingly active in directing the defense against
the communist offensive from the north.

I hear from a good source that the nationalist may abandon
the project of establishing the government on the big island
Formosa. They are said to have concluded that while
Formosa would make an admirable defensive position, yet
it would be too far removed from the heart of activities to
make a good base for general purposes.

Therefore, the nationalist high command is said to have
decided to move the government back to the war-time capital
of Chungking, if the communists are able to continue their
drive southward. Chungking would make a better rallying point,
especially since the public associates it with victory against the
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Gets Sad Surprise

Seattle (AP)—William K. Overdall's over-all view of the
future did not foresee himself in county jail overalls.

But that will be his garb for the next 90 days.

Ruby De Hart told Justice of the Peace Guy B. Knott she
consulted Overdall, a fortune teller, to have her fortune told.

Ruby said he told her she was going to get married and be
very happy. It happened she's already married.

She said he locked the door and made improper advances.
It happens that she's a policewoman.

Overdall came here recently from Los Angeles.

GREY MARES STRIKE

Team Flatly Refuses to Work Overtime and Bolt-Run Away

Washington (AP)—Old gray mare Maggie and her sorrel pal,
time, they expressed their dislike vigorously.

Their owner, Wilton Insoe, 60, usually unhitches them at 4 p. m. But this time he was mowing
a small park near Goergetown University campus. At quitting
time there was only a small patch left. He decided Maggie
and Mollie could drag the mowing machine around just one
more time.

Insoe failed to reckon with hereafter.

Dog's Fate in Doubt

Los Angeles (AP)—The fate of Congo, a Great Dane dog that
attacked his mistress two weeks ago, will be decided by
psychoanalysis.

The 180-pound animal will be turned over Monday to Larry
Trimble, dog trainer and authority on problem pooches. The
county department of animal regulations planned to destroy
Congo as an ill-tempered and unsafe pet after he severely bit
his owner, Mrs. Frances McDermott.

But letters and telegrams began pouring in protesting
Congo's death sentence. So the department decided to try
the psycho treatment. Mrs. McDermott agreed yesterday to
the plan.

Juror Loses Money

White Plains, N. Y. (AP)—Mrs. Mary Olives, a housewife,
won't have to sit on a jury any longer—because a juror gets
paid less than a baby-sitter.

State Supreme Court Justice Frank H. Coyne released her
from further service yesterday after she explained that for
a week it had cost \$5 a day to hire a sitter for her three
children, while she got only \$3 a day as a juror.

Acheson's Instructions For Paris Meet Revealed

Washington—Here is a summary of the general instructions in
Secretary of State Acheson's pocket for the most important peace
parley since Potsdam. It opens in Paris today.

1. The United States will take the position that we owe the
Russians nothing for lifting the Berlin blockade, since this was
merely righting a wrong.

2. The state department is leaning more and more to the view that Rus-
sia really wants to play ball with the West-
ern democracies: we will do
our best to co-
operate at Paris.

3. The U.S.A. will propose
that Russia's Eastern Germany
be amalgamated with the Allies'
Western Germany in one demo-
cratic republic. An election
would be jointly supervised by
the Four Powers. The recent
overwhelming protest vote in
the Russian zone makes it ap-
parent that in any free election,
anti-communists would win.

4. An allied control council
would be established inside Ger-
many to inspect possible arma-
ment factories.

This brings Acheson's instruc-
tions down to the most impor-
tant question of all—whether
allied troops are to be with-
drawn from the country, which
in twenty brief years fomented
two terrible wars. The answer
to this is not so easy.

Nevertheless it is certain that
Foreign Minister Vishinsky will
propose that the troops of all
countries be withdrawn from
Germany and go home al-
together. This would mean that
Russian troops could withdraw
within the Polish border—then
march back into Germany with
no trouble whenever they want-
ed to. It would also mean that
American troops would pull
back across the Atlantic and
could not return to Germany
within weeks, probably months
—all depending on congression-
al debate.

To answer this question the
state department sent to Ger-
many George Kennan, head of
its strategy board.

Kennan came back with the
command-proposal that U.S. and
British troops return to the two
embankment cities of Hamburg
and Bremen, with French troops
returning to the French border.

The Kennan plan was then re-
viewed by the Joint Chiefs of
Staff who frowned on any eva-
cuation to Hamburg and Bre-
men. There was room in these
two cities they said, for approxi-
mately 300,000 U.S. and British
troops. Instead, they proposed:

A. That allied troops be with-
drawn from the main Ger-
man centers.

B. That allied troops then be
stationed on both banks of
the Rhine, some in Ger-
man territory, some in
France.

C. That a German constabulary
force be carefully
trained by allied instruc-
tors to maintain order in
the evacuated parts of
Germany.

The above Joint Chiefs of
Staff program has now been
adopted as official U.S. policy,
and is what Secretary Acheson
will propose at Paris — if the
Russians demand the complete
evacuation of Germany.

Next problem Acheson faces
is the position of our French
and British allies. The latter are
willing to accept the above
Chiefs of Staff program, but the
French are not. French Ambassa-
dor Bonnet has made this re-
peatedly clear to the state de-
partment on instructions from
his government.

France, he said, was deter-
mined to keep troops in Ger-
many regardless of what Eng-
land and the United States
might do and would not even
accept the plan to withdraw to
German port cities.

Acheson's assistant, Charles
"Chip" Bohlen, is now in Paris
trying to persuade Foreign Min-
ister Schuman to reverse this
stand. It is interesting to note
that Bohlen, a cousin of the
famous German munition mak-
ers, Krupp Von Bohlen, does not
favor keeping an allied control
council inside Germany to in-
spect industrial plants. Other
state department officials do not
agree with him.

Those are some of the A-B-C
points of a conference which
holds the peace of the world in
its hands and can, if successful,
set a new tide in the affairs of
men.

The democratic high com-
mand has decided not to recess
the senate until it has voted on
the Atlantic pact, Taft-Hartley
law, and reciprocal trade agree-
ments—plus whatever else can
be sandwiched in. The leaders
estimate this will take until
July 31.

The talk is that President Tru-
man will barnstorm the coun-
try again this summer to get a
firsthand look at the state of the
union and regain some of his lost
strength. Then he will probably
call a special session in October.

(Copyright 1948)

AGE OF EXPLORATION

Historical Caravan Will Be California Freedom Train

San Francisco (AP)—California has compiled its own version of
the Freedom Train which will tour the state during the next two
years of the Golden State's three-year centennial celebration.

The historical caravan shows
actual relics of the story of Cali-
fornia—a chronicle that goes
back four centuries to the "age
of exploration" and spotlights
the succeeding epochal events
that shaped the state's destiny.

The caravan consists of a
priceless collection of original
documents and objects that
highlight a series of 14 exhibit
sections, each dealing with a
specific period in California's
history.

The historical items, ranging
from a brass plate Sir Francis
Drake affixed on California's
shores in 1579 to the gold spike
that linked the first transcon-
tinental railroad, are being taken
around the state in two speci-
ally constructed buses.

The white, blue and gold buses
are so designed as to form a
single display unit when being
viewed by the public.

An around-the-clock detail of
state police is assigned the re-
sponsibility of safeguarding the
exhibit pieces.

The objects and documents
were lent to the commission by
more than 20 universities, mus-
eums, libraries, official archives

Bear Is Army Observer

Seattle (AP)—"There's nothing like a bear to make you bear
down!"

That was the observation today of First Lieut. Melvin
Whitley, after watching one of his rifle squads go through an
attack problem at Fort Lawton yesterday.

He noticed a large black bear, much taller than an in-
filtrating ground-bound soldier, was following the group.

The bear, he said, took a position some 20 yards behind the
men, and from then on showed considerable curiosity as to
how the problem would go.

The squad zigged. So did the bear. The squad sagged.
Likewise Mr. Bruin.

After the problem was completed Whitley said he called
the squad leader over and asked him if he knew the squad
had had a fur-bearing observer.

"Heck no!" exclaimed the wide-eyed soldier. "If I had, I
would have reached by objective much sooner than I did!"

Wizard of Odds

EVEN IRVING BERLIN HAS ODDS OF 9 TO 1 AGAINST ANY OF HIS SONGS BECOMING A HIT.



WHEN A MARRIAGE COUNSELOR GETS A CLIENT—4 TO 1 IT'S A WOMAN! MOST CLIENTS ARE BETWEEN 20 AND 30.

Freeze a Sneeze

Liverpool, Eng. (AP)—You can freeze a sneeze, but it thaws
out, Michael Hippisley learned today.

Michael, 14-year-old London schoolboy, has been sneezing
with discomfort regularly for 14 days. Many remedies
have been tried, but none has worked.

Today he entered an ice company's cold storage room
where the temperature was about 18 degrees below zero.
While inside he had temporary relief.

But when he came out he was freezing—and still sneezing.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Man's Best Friend Is Not The Dog—It's Your Mirror

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—The poor man's philosopher says:
Mankind's best friend isn't the dog. It's the mirror.

A mirror is the only thing in life that will give you back
something to nothing besides an argument.

What does it give you? It gives you back yourself — great big wonderful you, the finest thing you've ever known. What greater gift can the world bestow?

You can judge a civilization by the number and quality of
the mirrors it uses, and there never was a civilization that didn't have them — and love
them.

The ancient Greeks had the legend of Narcissus, the beautiful
boy who saw his reflection in a pool and became enamored
of it. He pined away and the gods in pity turned him into a
lovely flower. A flower that through all these centuries still
likes to look at itself in the water.

Today the average man, yawning at his unshaven face
on arising, sees in the bathroom mirror something that looks
more like a thorn bush than a flower. Oh, but he loves it just
the same.

All men see this face when they are alone with a mirror. And almost every woman, no matter how homely, sees there
in another face—a face of des-
perate, ruinous beauty, a beau-
ty that has escaped the attention
of her friends.

That is the nice thing about
mirrors. They are such subtle
critics. You can see in them any-
thing you see in yourself. And that makes the possibilities end-
less.

If anyone ever invented a mir-
ror that said, "Oh, yeah?"—
well, nobody would buy it. Look
at the trouble caused by the
famous mirror on the wall that
answered the question: "Who's
the fairest one of all?" The world
would go down in chaos. For the
mirror is the "yes man" that
every human being needs.

Dogs don't feel that way. Most
dogs either bark at mirrors or
ignore them. Who wants to be
reminded he walks on four legs?
And the average dog is too hon-
est with himself to look at his
reflection and muse: "The way
that ear falls, isn't it like Clark
Gable?"

In our time of modern heart-
break, when people dwell in
great crowds but live so utterly
alone, the mirror does most to
keep people healthy. It is cheer-
ier than the psychiatrist's couch,
and no spoken word can soothe
us like its silent flattery.

It keeps us from being alto-
gether lonely. That is why they
put mirrors in bars. A man, how-
ever beaten, can plunk his foot
on the rail and look beyond the
rows of bottles into the eyes of
the one he knows best, who has
liked him most and longest him-
self.

And as he looks he knows
that he will always have one
admirer left, kindly and forgiv-
ing of his faults, in a world of
woe and few friends.

That is why it is bad luck to
break a mirror. You destroy an
image of the finest one you ever
knew.

Where's the Fire

Memphis, Tenn. (AP)—Firemen were having a hard time
putting out a blaze in George Pappas' restaurant when a cus-
tomer walked in after scrambling over the fire hose, sat down
at the counter and ordered a bowl of stew.

OPEN FORUM

Strawberry Linked to Rose

To the Editor: The rose and strawberry are making a bid for
much attention in Portland, Salem, Eugene, and other cities of
Oregon—in fact, of all Oregon, just now.

The rose probably is the best
loved flower in the world, and
the favorite berry seems to be
the strawberry. Strange en-
ough, the strawberry is classed
as "a member of the rose
family."

Strawberries grow wild and
we may find them in many
fields in different parts of our
land. As a boy, I used to locate
them, now and then, at either
side of certain railway tracks. I
enjoyed eating them. Wild
strawberries are of small size,
but they have a fine, sweet
flavor.

Strawberries have been "tam-
ed"—that is, they have been
raised by people — for only
about 325 years. Among the
first to be planted were wild
strawberries found in England,
China, Virginia and Chile.
These have been crossed with
one another, also with wild
strawberries found in various
parts of Canada and the United
States.

Today there are many varie-
ties, and it is hard to tell where
their ancestors came from. Of
all the strawberries I have eaten,
I have enjoyed most the straw-
berries grown in Oregon. They
are of large size, unusually de-
licious and have a fine, sweet
flavor.

The name "strawberry" seems
to have come from the fact that
they were found under straw,
or dry grass, during early times.
When tall grass was mown and
left on the ground until it dried,
the farm workers who gathered
it often found wild berries un-
derneath. The plants on which
these berries grow have leaves
and berries which are rather
close to the ground. Often the
grass was cut at a level above
that of the wild strawberries.

Millions of crates of strawber-
ries are gathered each year in
Europe, North America and
other continents.

Strawberries grow on small
plants but both Europe and
North America have "straw-
berry trees." These are ever-
green and, on this continent,
they grow along the Pacific
Coast from British Columbia
down to the southern end of
California. They produce red
fruits which look something like
strawberries, and which are
good to eat. The "strawberry
trees" of North America also
are called madronas or sorrel
trees. Some of these grow to a
height of 125 feet.

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