

# Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

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Published every afternoon except Sunday at 444 Chemeketa St., Salem. Phones: Business, Newsroom, Want-Ads, 2-2406; Society Editor, 2-2409.

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Weekly, 75c; Monthly, \$1.00; One Year, \$12.00. By Mail in Oregon: Monthly, 75c; 6 Mos., \$4.00; One Year, \$8.00. U. S. Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; 6 Mos., \$6.00; Year, \$12.

Salem, Oregon, Saturday, June 11, 1949

BY BECK

### Actions for Regret



### THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

#### We May Progress Industrially, But Do We in Spirit, Character?

By REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

The press reported that the commencement speaker for the high school graduating class stated that the day of the self-made man was about over.

I hope that statement is as erroneous as the gloomy one I heard nearly forty years ago. It was also made to a graduating class. The speaker said progress in the scientific and industrial fields had about reached the limits of expansion. The only hope for young people was to work doubly as hard, for there were no new worlds to conquer. Since then, the airplane, automobile, transcontinental highways, extension of electric power, moving pictures, radio and thousands of other new things have created almost a new world.



Rev. George H. Swift

Due to atomic research, it is probable that the next 40 years will bring even more industrial and scientific progress than the last 40 years. It is even possible that there is enough left of the spirit which made America great to still produce a few so-called self-made men.

However much we may progress industrially and scientifically, the problems pertaining to real happiness, day-by-day living and spiritual satisfaction are the same in every age.

Our domestic problems, getting along with our wives or husbands, bringing up families in tranquility and peace, will be much the same, whether we live in the steam age, the electric age or the atomic age.

Matters of patience, forbearance, fidelity, understanding and love are spiritual qualities which have to be considered if we are to enjoy the material things.

The many wealthy families and the many educated families which break up are convincing evidence that real happiness and complete satisfaction with life is not attained through material wealth, professional success or higher education alone.

There must be foundation stones of character values and spiritual values, high motives, right attitudes, consideration, forbearance, understanding, kindness and gentleness; also faith, hope and charity, if we are to make happy homes and to bring genuine peace of mind and soul into our everyday living. Otherwise, so-called success is an empty and meaningless thing.

Drunk as a Skunk—in Realty  
Corsicana, Tex. (AP)—There's a drunk skunk in the Trinity river bottoms. What's more, he imbibed freely as a trio of officers looked on.

Sheriff David Castles, liquor board inspector R. T. Bailey and deputy R. E. Jones were destroying a homebrew still. The bushy-tailed fellow with the distinctive odor toddled up and began helping himself.

The officers gathered up their evidence and left. The way that skunk was drinking, they figured, he'd be skunk-drunk in a few minutes.

Words Replacing Action for World Peace  
President Truman in his Little Rock address at ceremonies dedicating a World War memorial park, warned that the world "is still threatened" by communism despite progress made by the United States toward world peace and freedom, and that the country is only "midway" in carrying out its policy of building world peace.

Because of this, Mr. Truman strongly opposes current efforts in the senate to slash funds for the second year of the European recovery plans, which he regards as "the worst kind of false economy." He continued:

"It would cancel the hopes and plans of the western European nations. It would be a great gain for communism. I am confident we shall not make this mistake. A lasting peace program's prime condition is a 'strong and prosperous' United States. This must be supported by similar conditions in other free nations, and creation of machinery capable of adjusting international differences and maintaining peace. America's efforts for peace are succeeding in the face of troubled conditions and against communist pressures. It is a prime belief of the communist philosophy that our kind of economy is doomed to failure, that our prosperity will collapse—bringing the rest of the free world down with it. But they are wrong—as wrong as they can be."

Pointing out that the United States has assumed financial burdens without parallel in history to establish world peace, he declared the goal "is worth the price," despite the voices, similar to those that "misled us in the 1920's"—that is tiring of the effort, but "we must not falter now and defeat our efforts by doing only half the job." He pledged again support of the United Nations and the North Atlantic treaty and the parallel arms program.

What is difficult to understand is why with the all important European aid program before the senate, the president consented to its being side-tracked in congress for the effort to repeal the Taft-Hartley labor law and other political issues, especially at the time the Paris Big 4 conference on Berlin has ended in a stalemate.

All Europe awaits anxiously the financing of the Marshall plan, the ratification of the Atlantic pact and assistance in defensive rearming. The democrats are putting partisan politics ahead of world peace just as the republicans did after World War I.

Wheat Control Production Looms  
The agricultural department estimates this year's wheat crop at 1,336,976,000 bushels, the second largest of record. Added to estimated reserves of 300 million bushels, it means a total supply of 1,636 million bushels, a supply greatly in excess of market demands.

This makes probable a return to pre-war production controls for the 1950 crop of wheat. Secretary Brannon recently said that if the supply was in excess of 1,600 million bushels, it might be necessary to proclaim rigid marketing quotas to keep wheat stocks from becoming excessive. Crop control laws make proclamation of quotas mandatory when supplies reach a certain level above market demands. Final decision will be made within a week. Quotas are already in force in peanuts and major types of tobacco.

Marketing restrictions could not be effective unless approved by two-thirds of the nation's wheat producers voting in a nation-wide referendum. The department has already notified its field offices that if quotas are proclaimed the referendum will be held July 23. If the quotas are then voted down by the farmers, the government's support price for wheat would be drastically reduced for all producers for the 1950 crops.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Douglas in Deal with British To Recognize Chinese Reds

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Doing Business with Communists—Despite one bad eye Ambassador Lew Douglas has concluded a long wrangle with the British for joint American recognition of the Chinese communists.



Drew Pearson

It won't be admitted officially, but the British wanted to recognize the communists within two weeks after taking Shanghai.

Motive: To save Hong Kong. Ambassador Douglas, however, acting on direct orders from Secretary Acheson, opposed and has succeeded in persuading the British to delay recognition until after the fall of Canton. The British have agreed to wait—with this proviso: They will be allowed to recognize the Chinese communist regime a day or two ahead of the United States.

General Vaughan's Bauble  
The congress still seems to take a dim view of giving foreign medals to poor Gen. Harry Vaughan. In fact, they are now blocking foreign medals to anybody.

Ever since George Washington's healthy precedent, Americans have been discouraged from accepting foreign medals—until quite recently. During the war, however, it takes an act of congress before an American citizen can actually accept a foreign decoration.

Recently the army tried to slip through a bill, granting Vaughan and others permission to wear foreign medals. But when Vaughan's name was discovered in the list, the house and armed services committee dropped the medals like hot pennies.

Other day, as a trial balloon, a bill came before the senate authorizing some U. S. scientists to accept some British awards. This time they were civilians. But the debate lasted exactly two minutes. General Vaughan's name ended it all.

Senator Millard Tydings of Maryland, chairman of the senate armed services committee, had stood up to explain the bill. "Congress," he droned, "passed a special act, applying only during the length of the war, which permitted military and other decorations during the war. But since that act has expired, it becomes necessary in each case, military or civilian, to have special legislation."

"Is the war over?" boomed out Ohio's Senator Robert Taft. "I should say some phases of it seem to be going on with increased intensity," retorted Tydings, with a sardonic grin.

"Does this bill cover the general who is connected with the 'White House'?" asked New Hampshire's Senator Charles T. McCarthy.

"No, it does not," snapped Tydings. "It has nothing to do with any military personnel."

But although Vaughan's medal was not on the list, a motion by Republican Leader Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska set the bill aside "temporarily." Meanwhile, the state department, as temporary custodian of all these medals, is turning into a glorified hock shop.

British Depression  
Averell Harriman, Marshall Plan administrator for Europe, has been instructed to see what he can do to head off the British financial crisis, now jeopardizing European recovery.

Harriman has orders to get the British to devalue the pound, and to get tough if necessary. Sir Stafford Cripps is dead set against devaluation, feels it is a mere temporary stopgap, in the end will raise prices for British consumers. But Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder seems anxious to guide British finances from this side of the Atlantic.

Note: John is right about one thing. The 1930 slump first started in England.

Mr. Truman Worships  
President Truman's pastor, Rev. Edward H. Pruden, was a little worried about a recent story in this column about Mr. Truman's not liking a lot of to-do in church was meant to mean such-to-do existed in the First Baptist church, where the President frequently worships.

Such is not the case. Services are routine when the President worships and most of the congregation doesn't know whether Truman is present until the very end, when Rev. Pruden asks that all remain seated until the President has departed. Then he escorts Mr. Truman down the center aisle to the door of the church.

The First Baptist church has had two morning services ever since 1941, though it is even more crowded since Mr. Truman became president.

Money to Franco?  
Generalissimo Franco of Spain is getting set to apply for a big American loan all over again.

For some strange reason the American embassy in Madrid has convinced Franco the export-import bank really didn't mean it when it turned down Spain's request a couple of weeks ago. So Franco has ordered his financial experts to dust off the application and to try again.

The man behind this move is Paul Culbertson, U. S. charge d'affaires in Madrid, who seemed almost as crushed as Franco when the export-import bank said no. Sparks may fly when President Truman hears this because he just finished announcing that he is dead set against any American loan to Dictator Franco.

Crisis in Czechoslovakia  
Secretary Acheson has summoned Joseph E. Jacobs, U. S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, back home for consultations on the critical situation in Czechoslovakia.

Prediction: Jacobs will be replaced by Ellis O. Briggs, U. S. ambassador to Uruguay, a tough-talker who has battled against Peron in South America. More trouble is expected in Czechoslovakia soon.

BY GUILD

### Wizard of Odds



### POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

#### A Grave Holds Patton, But Not His Legends

By HAL BOYLE

Hamm, Luxembourg, June 11 (AP)—There is a grave here big enough for a man, but too small to hold a legend.

In the grave lies Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., and it holds him securely. But his legend reaches across the miles and years to all those who aspire to what he lived by, and that was leadership.

They didn't bury "George" here, they just put him underground. But nobody shoveled earth on what he stood for nor can anyone as long as men put their faith in valor.

Perhaps the word is glory George used that word often. He liked the sound of it and he believed in it.

He didn't fight the system under which mankind has dwelled in worry and wonder since Cain killed Abel.

He took it as it has been. He said it would probably continue and he believed and lived and died in that belief—that man is born to warfare and that since his heritage is struggle, those who struggled with the firmest courage are the people who face life in the finest way.

There is probably a wisdom above war called peace—the world's unknown adventure. Whether peace is good or bad for the human race has never been fully determined because, always since the Garden of Eden, this race, facing life with more vanity than the insects but with four fewer legs, has expressed its frustrations in a sterile pattern of weary violence.

In individual cases, these outbreaks are classified as homicide, a kind of crime. In the cases of nation against nation there is the softer word, war, a kind of polite and collective murder. Under this surprising moral order, you can be hanged for killing a man you have a personal grievance against or can be rewarded with a medal for killing 25 strangers you don't know.

George Patton took mankind as it is and as it always has been. His real monument was a ruthless, personal honesty. He believed that people, being what they are, made war inevitable, not just once but over and over.

Because his courage came out of his mouth as well as his heart, because he spoke as bravely and straightly as he acted, he was sometimes in hot water with the American people.

He was more honest with them than they were with him. They compromised and quibbled. He acted. He did what they wanted done.

George was smart enough to know that a bold general spends men's lives to save other men's lives. He hated foxholes because he really believed that digging in was wasted energy, that in attacking again and again lay success and few losses.

And when the army needed a tough man to do a tough job, there was George, tough enough to order one man to his death to keep two other men alive.

he had—a courage above military politics. Today he lies at the head of his troops, a silent roster of some 3200 men. There are four gold stars on the simple white cross above him.

No general who died in Europe in the second World war wears this rank over his grave but him. They had to set George apart in death, as he set himself apart in life, because so many people come to see him.

### MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

#### Splendor and Pomp Get Backing in Socialist England

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

This is an odd, though likable, old world of ours. Socialist-governed England paid homage to its King-Emperor Thursday amidst the splendor and pomp of by-gone days.

The occasion was the celebration of his majesty's 53rd birthday—an event observed throughout the commonwealth and empire.

For the first time since the outbreak of war in '39 London saw the traditional trooping of the colors—one of the most stirring and colorful of Britain's pageants.

King George, uniformed in scarlet and escorted by household cavalry, rode through cheering lines of his subjects to the parade ground for the ceremony.

Well, now, just how does all this imperial display fit in with socialism—or does it? Do we have an anomaly here, or don't we? Why this reverence of the king?

I put the question to an Englishman in New York, and for a minute had him stopped. "Why," he said, "I never thought of it like that before. I guess it's because the king is the same to us as your flag is to you. He stands for the solidarity of our unwritten constitution, for liberty, for civil rights."

"Then personality plays a part. King George is liked for himself—he is a good fellow. And he has a grand family."

"And, of course, this royal pageantry is a fine 'show.' It fills a sentimental gap. I think you have to lump all these things together to understand why we like our monarchy."

We recently were given another reason why the king fills a useful place in the affairs of the British state.

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