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Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, June 15, 1949

The Case of Paul Robeson

A Moscow dispatch says that Paul Robeson, American Negro singer, writing in Komosomol Pravda, Tuesday, declared the Soviet Union was his "second motherland."

"Here is a country where a man can breathe so easily and freely. For the first time I could properly straighten my shoulders, raise my head high and with all my soul sing songs."

One is tempted to ask why then, having discovered the promised land and paradise in the Soviet Union, Robeson doesn't remain there permanently instead of returning after a brief visit to the purgatory of his native land?

Presumably Robeson's homecoming trips are not only to harvest the dirty American dollars for Moscov expenditures but to brazenly spread the propaganda of communism among his race, for recently he declared our Negroes would fight for Russia in case of war with the United States.

Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel" sang: Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land!

Robeson has proven that there is such a man with "soul so dead" who omits no opportunity to deride and slander his native land and would even fight for its destruction—but most communists are in the same boat and he is merely following the "party line."

Any Russian that talked about his native land in Moscow as the communists of all other countries are compelled to talk about their native lands would either get the firing squad or disappear in a Siberian slave camp.

A New Section Joins the City

Salem was a bit larger Wednesday than it was the day before. Because no appeal was filed with the supreme court in the injunction suit to quash the Kingwood annexation, that section across the river can be regarded officially as a part of Salem.

In three respects, the adding of the Kingwood area could be considered important.

In the first place, the adding of residents of the area means the enlarging of the population of the city to the extent of the area and its future inhabitants. As the city itself grows in size, its position, recognition, needs, and services will increase.

Secondly, the establishing of a section of the city across the river tends to encourage the move to bring Salem and West Salem together. Of course, the enabling legislation passed at the recent session of the legislature eliminated legal and technical barriers to such an annexation.

Thirdly, an enlarged city will mean the extension of regular municipal services to an entirely new area. The significance of this "jumping" of the river can not be overlooked.

The annexing of West Salem is much more than the welcoming of more people into the city's boundaries. It is an expansion of services and a challenge that reaches into the future.

Judge Percy R. Kelly

Stern common sense, patient courtesy, humility, fearless honesty and high idealism marked the public and private life of Justice Percy R. Kelly, who, after a lingering illness, was called before humanity's final tribunal Tuesday.

A long career in public service as lawyer, district and city attorney, and state legislator, 19 years on the circuit court bench, another 19 years on the Oregon supreme court bench filled a well spent and well worn life.

"Four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely; to consider soberly and to decide impartially." Socrates said some 2400 years ago.

"Judges ought to be more learned than witty, more reserved than plausible, and more advised than confident. Above all things, integrity is their portion and proper virtue," wrote Sir Francis Bacon some 350 years ago.

All these and other judicial attributes were possessed by Justice Kelley whose passing is a loss to Oregon as well as the judiciary, and the sympathy of all goes out to his widow and survivors.

Double Pinch by Shoe Salesman

Memphis (AP)—A shoe salesman administered a double pinch to his customer. Police said the salesman became suspicious when the customer presented a \$120 government check to pay for a pair of shoes.

Officers found the check had been stolen. They waited in the store until the man returned to exchange the tight shoes—and pinched him.

Skaters Dizzy

Beloit, Wis. (AP)—Robert Mosher, 21, today faced trial as the "phantom voice" at a roller skating rink. The last two Saturday nights just when the regular called "to the right" to the skaters, another voice called "to the left." The confusion was terrific.

Mosher, a radio "ham," admitted he was "throwing" his voice with a mobile radio transmitter. His trial for disturbing the peace was set for June 1.

BY BECK

Popular People



SIPS FOR SUPPER

One Instance

BY DON UPJOHN

One rather balmy morning 20 or 30 years ago Cliff Lewis, now deputy county assessor, started for work at the courthouse without his overcoat. But by night when he started home the weather had turned bitterly cold.

Nothing's Safe Any More Aurora—E. B. Fountain of Aurora recently learned that shooting rats in one's own barn sometimes is a hazardous occupation.

It would seem for the burglars looting Polk county taverns that their parking meter problems are over for some time. They came up with \$200 in nickels. If they'd come up with a few rolls of pennies, also, everything would have been just ducky.

It was an outpouring of genuine love, respect and admiration at the largely attended reception last evening in honor of Rev. George H. Swift's 20th anniversary as rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church here timed with the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the church.

Yesterday was Flag day, but as far as anyone could tell it was pretty much of a flagless flag day around town.

And today is mighty nigh a manless day around Salem for fishing in the eastern Oregon lakes is under way and there has been a great hejira over the mountains.

EISENHOWER IN SIGNIFICANT TALK

Ike Hits at Demagogues Of the Paternalistic State

By DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

PART II

"In World War II, we Americans welded into a cooperative unit the enterprise, initiative, spirit and will of many million free men and women; we crossed the oceans and, joined

"You will participate in the fight.

"We believe that Columbia has effectively trained you for the practice of your chosen profession—your diplomas are evidence of our confidence in that training and your successful completion of it.

"D-Day was possible only because of the resolution of 140,000,000 Americans to preserve some of the things they held nearest and dearest, their individual liberties and their human dignity.

"If, in the tragic waste of war, we could so magnificently prove the strength of our system, founded on human freedom, what challenge is there in the future that we cannot meet? The worker of miracles is team work.

"Every American is a free member of a mighty partnership that has at its command all the pooled strength of Western civilization—spiritual ideals, political experience, social purpose, scientific wealth, industrial prowess.

"There is no limit, other than our own resolve, to the temporal goals we set before ourselves—as free individuals joined in a team with our fellows; as a free nation in the community of nations.

"The modern preachers of the paternalistic state permit themselves to be intimidated by circumstances.

"Blinding themselves to the inevitable growth of despotism, they—craven-like—seek, through government, assurance that they can forever count upon a full stomach and warm cloak or—perhaps—the sinister-minded among them think, by playing upon our fears, to become the masters of our lives.

"In the years ahead of you graduates, the fundamental struggle of our time may be decided—between those who would further apply to our daily lives the concept of individual freedom and equality; and those who would subordinate the in-

"We hope, too, you will always be sharply conscious that the great rights you possess are accompanied by inescapable obligations; that you can most surely preserve your own rights by defending the rights of others.

"If it has done these things, wisdom and understanding as well as to knowledge and techniques, then Columbia university has accomplished its mission toward this class and toward the free democracy of which you are a part."

(The End)

TUCKER INDICTED

Chalk up another sensational expose for the Merry-Go-Round with the indictment of Preston Tucker last week. Ever since July 6, 1947, Drew Pearson has been prying into the operations of the notorious automobile promoter.

Tucker was indicted on June 10, 1949. Exactly one year before this, on June 10, 1948, Pearson made his most sensational charges against Tucker—among them, that he had engaged in mail frauds in promoting his car, that he had no steel to build his cars, that he had gone far beyond the SEC bounds on selling stock to the public. One year later, Tucker was indicted.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Acheson's Reports Explain Reason for Byrnes' Quitting

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—White House insiders marvel at the way Secretary of State Acheson reports to President Truman on almost every detail of the Paris conference.

The White House is almost as up-to-date on what the foreign ministers are talking about as Acheson's own assistants in Paris.

Acheson tells friends that he learned about White House reporting from Jimmie Byrnes; for it was Jimmie's failure to send detailed reports to the president that led to his first break with Truman.

Nothing's Safe Any More Aurora—E. B. Fountain of Aurora recently learned that shooting rats in one's own barn sometimes is a hazardous occupation.

Thereby hangs part of the still-untold mystery of why the popular and sometimes impulsive Jimmie Byrnes suddenly resigned.

Acheson, who was acting secretary of state while Byrnes was in Moscow in 1946, has told part of the story to close friends. During that time he saw the president five times a week, in addition to being summoned on other occasions, and was constantly embarrassed at not being able to report on what was happening at Moscow.

Several times Acheson cabled Byrnes asking for reports, but sometimes he never even got an acknowledgment. Dean figured that the messages went to Byrnes's devoted secretary, Miss Cassie Connors, who probably reasoned to herself that Byrnes was tired and shouldn't be bothered with reporting to Washington.

At one time, Byrnes cabled: "Tell Maud (Mrs. Byrnes) that my cold is better." But he cabled little or no information to Truman.

What got Truman particularly irked was that the final protocol signed at Moscow was broadcast by the Moscow radio long before Byrnes cabled it to the state department. Therefore, the president, who had flown out to Independence, Mo., read the final results in the morning papers almost before he got a report from the state department.

Truman was further irked when Byrnes, flying back from Moscow, sent a message to Bill Benton, assistant secretary of state for public information, telling him to arrange for a radio broadcast in which Byrnes would report to the American people.

When Byrnes arrived, Acheson went to the airport to meet him and, while driving home, Jimmie casually mentioned his forthcoming broadcast. "What broadcast?" asked Acheson. Byrnes told him.

Knowing that Truman was irked, Acheson hinted that it would be wise to report on the president before going on the air.

Truman, however, had gone down the Potomac on the yacht Williamsburg—perhaps as a deliberate rebuff to Byrnes. This made the secretary of state highly indignant, and Acheson had a hard time explaining that this was Truman's only way of escaping a constant stream of callers. Truman, he explained, had been just as busy as Byrnes.

This led to a heated argument between Byrnes and Acheson while driving from the airport; but, in the end, the secretary of

state flew down the Potomac to see Truman, got stranded by bad weather, and became further annoyed when Acheson implied that he hadn't fully reported the Moscow proceedings.

To settle the argument, Acheson had a complete set of the telegrams he sent to Byrnes, and the replies Byrnes had sent him, placed before Truman so he could judge for himself.

This incident was the first time the sparks flew between Truman and Byrnes.

Things calmed down later. But the real fact is that Jimmie's scanty reporting of the Moscow conference started the chain of circumstances that led to his sudden resignation.

There was always a suspicion in Truman's mind that Byrnes, older, far more experienced, and a candidate for the vice presidency at the 1944 Chicago convention that nominated Truman, looked down on him, constantly recalled that save for a twist of fate he would be in Truman's shoes.

With years of experience behind him—in the senate, on the supreme court, as war mobilization director—Byrnes frequently acted on his own without clearing policies with Truman.

Not robust in health, he also pushed himself so hard that his doctor eventually told him he would have to resign or shorten his life. So Byrnes wrote the president a cordial letter explaining the circumstances, said there was no immediate hurry and suggested he might step out after the New York meeting of the United Nations in the winter of late 1946.

But while Byrnes was in New York conducting the UN meetings, he learned that Truman had sounded out Gen. George C. Marshall about becoming secretary of state.

This confirmed an earlier report, officially denied by the White House, that Truman wanted to replace Byrnes with General Marshall. This time Jimmie hit the ceiling and called Truman on the telephone. Truman also got irked and told his secretary of state to go take a sedative.

This was too much for the warm-hearted, impulsive Jimmie. He sent a perfunctory telegram to the president. It read: "In view of your unsympathetic attitude, I resign immediately."

Truman, also sore, took Byrnes at his word. He appointed General Marshall almost immediately as secretary of state.

NOTE—Acheson tells friends how Marshall, in contrast to Byrnes, always answered every telegram sent by the state department or White House during international conferences. At Moscow, Marshall detailed a special secretary to acknowledge all letters and telegrams. Sometimes the telegram merely informed the White House that Marshall would be stuck in conference for the next three hours and therefore couldn't answer. Real difference between the two men was that Byrnes played diplomacy by ear, didn't have time to send reports. Marshall, on the other hand, couldn't play diplomacy except by paying close attention to the musical score.

(Copyright 1949)

Who Said Income Tax Didn't Hurt? Ottawa (AP)—Bronc buster Frank Freeze of Phoenix, Ariz., was tossed by "Income Tax" at a Loyal rodeo. He suffered a broken collar bone.

HUSBANDS THEN AND NOW What Sued Grandma Is Not Enough Today

Columbus, O. (AP)—The modern girl is looking for different things in her future husband than grandma did, a survey by an Ohio State University graduate student revealed.

The quality grandma looked for in a man was whether he was a good provider, but two generations later, the girls are looking for men with personality, interesting hobbies and interests similar to their own.

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



Butterflies on a Bat

New Orleans—George Berg, who has a collection of 15,000 butterflies, says he caught most of the insects by getting them drunk.

He sets out rotting fruit for bait, the fruit juices ferment, and the butterflies that drink it get to tipsy to fly away.

SMALLER CITIES CITED

Vice Comeback in U. S. Blamed on Public Inaction

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE

New York, June 15 (AP)—Commercialized prostitution is returning in many U. S. cities and towns, especially smaller ones, says the Journal of Social Hygiene.

Brought under fairly good control during the war, the record now is the worst in the last nine years, adds the report by the American Social Hygiene association.

More than half of 213 communities in 42 states and Alaska studied last year were "unsatisfactory with relation to prostitution," it said. Most of them were close to military bases.

Generally speaking, the larger cities have held the line against the prostitution racket. Better police systems, better courts and more highly organized public opinion and action groups, especially the social hygiene societies, have built strong bulwarks.

"Where unsatisfactory conditions are found, it is in the main in the smaller communities—where facilities and public backing are less available."

The report says "public lethargy is responsible, almost without exception, for the 'bad' and 'poor' prostitution conditions found in some cities today."

Forty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii "have laws adequate to protect family and community life against prostitution." There is also a federal law which military authorities can invoke to prohibit prostitution near military establishments.

"This is not only because they fear detection and arrest, but also because proprietors of present day bars, grills, and night clubs realize that the old order of things has changed, and that conditions comparable to those of former years will be tolerated by the authorities."

Nationwide, it adds, "the situation does not present any difficulties that cannot be solved by prompt, vigorous community action."

"American communities had the prostitution racket stopped in its tracks five years ago. It can be done again, if citizens will face the facts and work together."

There have been vast improvements over 20 and 40 years ago, the report continues. "Extensive red light districts formerly harbored 10 to 20 inmates. Today they seldom have more than five, often only two, in many instances but one."

"Panderers now operate circumspectly. Streetwalkers, too, are far less numerous and much more clandestine in their operations. The modern counterparts of the sexually promiscuous females who paraded their activities in the saloons of prewar days and in the speakeasies of the prohibition era, work in a more covert manner now."

"This is not only because they fear detection and arrest, but also because proprietors of present day bars, grills, and night clubs realize that the old order of things has changed, and that conditions comparable to those of former years will be tolerated by the authorities."

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