

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Weekly, 25c; 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, Tuesday, July 19, 1949

Common Interests Suggest Merger

The more West Salem talks about the merger issue to
be voted on next Tuesday the more powerful become the
arguments in favor of joining with Salem.

The basic reason for merging the two communities is
this: A common government for communities with com-
mon interests. Perhaps it could be stated this way: What
helps West Salem will help Salem, and what helps Salem
will help West Salem. The two cities are so situated geo-
graphically that their interests are the same. So merger is
merely an admitted step in the growth of the two.

West Salem stands to lose nothing, actually, in a merger.
The city hall auditorium would be maintained for civic
functions for people in that area. City employees would
be absorbed in the metropolitan area formed. The water
office would be kept in the present city hall in West Salem.
A new ward would be created in the Salem city govern-
ment for West Salem. And legal opinion believes that
present franchises on the west side will stand.

Because of the merging of public services for both com-
munities, West Salem stands to gain a reduction in its
present city tax of 15.2 mills. The sewage disposal cost
for West Salem, if merger goes through, is figured at
65 cents, while otherwise it would be an estimated \$1.25
a month.

West Salem would gain full fire protection if merged.
But, if the merger were defeated, West Salem would have
to pay Salem more or build its own station. To establish
fire protection for the west side of the river equivalent to
that of Salem, if merger goes through, is figured at
\$65,000 per year for equipment, depreciation, wages, and training.
Such a figure would amount to 21 percent of the present
West Salem city budget.

A situation with similar added financial costs is true for
water. If a merger doesn't go through, West Salem must
build its own water system. And estimates have put the
cost at \$100,000, plus three percent interest.

The benefits of merger are found in each consideration.
In insurance, for instance, the difference in rates brought
by merger would mean a 10 to 20 percent reduction. King-
wood annexation which went through last November
means West Salem will lose about \$6000 per year in re-
venue previously received for water use in that area. To
compensate for this loss of revenue, West Salem residents
face a hike in water rates unless merger is voted.

Perhaps the best illustration of the realization of what
merger means to West Salem is found in the stand all
members of the West Salem city council have taken. All
six members have united in favor of merger. The mayor,
Walter Musgrave, originated the merger proposal.

It is logical that West Salem and Salem should unite
their energies for the good of the area. One city could
tie the two together on the banks of the Willamette river
and in the heart of the valley.

Justice Frank Murphy

Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, 59, who died of
a heart attack at a Detroit hospital Tuesday, was an early
New Dealer and close friend of the late Franklin D. Roose-
velt. He had a long period of public service in various
capacities and in his political career came to grips with
all the ills of civilization which stimulated the sympathy
with the "forgotten man" that is revealed in all of his official
acts and court decisions. He held that caring for the
unemployed was a national responsibility.

Murphy's public service began as an assistant federal district
attorney in 1919 in Michigan after serving in World War I. He
was judge of the recorders court in Detroit, 1923-30; mayor
of Detroit 1930-33, resigning to become governor-general of
the Philippines and later U.S. high commissioner, 1935-36. In
1936 he was elected governor of Michigan, appointed attorney-
general of the United States in 1939, and associate justice of
the supreme court in 1940.

As governor of Michigan, Murphy was confronted with
the responsibility of dealing with a new technique in Amer-
ican labor relations—the sitdown strikes in auto plants.
His handling of the strikes brought sharp criticism but
he never wavered from his belief that armed labor con-
flict should be avoided at all costs and he refused to
oust the sitdowners from the plants. He was defeated for
re-election, though he had put into effect the state's first
civil service law and overhauled the penal system.

As mayor of Detroit at the depth of the economic de-
pression of the early '30s Murphy asserted that a great
business depression should be as much a federal govern-
ment responsibility as an earthquake. In one year he
spent \$14,000,000 to feed and house the city's jobless.

During the year he served as attorney general, political
scandals were exposed in Louisiana, and Tom Pendergast,
democratic political boss of Kansas City, was sent to prison
for tax evasion. Murphy's last act as attorney general
was to deny that he had "for political purposes suppressed
possible proceedings" against others.

On the high court bench, Justice Murphy had a mystical,
almost priestly mien. Extremely mild-mannered, his be-
nevolent attitude toward attorneys was emphasized by his
softly-spoken questions. But his opinions were vigorous.
His private motto was: "Speak softly and strike hard."
And he always was a member of the "liberal" bloc on the
bench.

The first thing friends usually mentioned in describing
the red haired, bachelor Murphy was his piety. He attend-
ed mass regularly and read daily the old Bible that his
mother gave him when he was graduated from high school
in 1908. Justice Murphy neither smoked nor drank.

He Needed a Quarter Once

Seattle (U.P.)—An unidentified seaman, about 38, stood on
a corner in Seattle's Skidroad and began giving away \$200,
mostly in quarters.

Policemen J. A. Bergin and N. H. Hansen arrived and
helped the man line up the eager men and women of all ages.
At least 500 persons received a donation.

When he finished giving the money away, the seaman
drove off.

"He just wanted to help out some needy people," Bergin
said. "It seems somebody once helped him out when he was
on his uppers."

BY BECK

A Dog's Life



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Built to Stay

By DON UPJOHN

When folks built buildings a half a century ago or so they built
'em to stay. Just a sample is the building now housing Busick's
Court street market which was recently revamped and rehabi-
tated. It was de-

ecided to close up eight win-
dows at the Court street side
of the building to make a solid
brick wall all along that side.
Bricking up the eight win-
dows at the Court street side
of the building to make a solid
brick wall all along that side.

Yea, the brick walls there put
up in 1889 are really brick walls
and no veneer about them. They
are solid brick 20 inches thick
or so and will stand a lot of
leaning against.

County employes have been
planning a picnic out at Para-
dise island for tomorrow night
and have been working on plans
for several days. This is what
leads us to believe that the cur-
rent showery spell will probably
turn into a real rain about late
Wednesday afternoon and clear
up again late that evening.

Heavy Appelle
Los Angeles (U.P.)—When Mr.
and Mrs. William H. Meadows
started building a new home,
their Dachshund pup, Puddles,
apparently tried to help exca-
vators remove rocks. He start-
ed swallowing them. Veterin-
arians yesterday took 498 pieces
of rock weighing two pounds
from the dog's stomach. They
said he would recover.

A State street store carried
a sign changed every day ad-
vising as to the time which will
elapse until the deer season. It
being 73 days from today. That's
also handy for the morticians
to make the necessary arrange-
ments.

Oregon's Greatest Mother
Lebanon—Suremouse, oldest
employe of the Eichner Feed
store, awaits her fortieth blessed
event on a pile of empty feed
sacks. Left at the store by an
unknown donor 18 years ago
when half grown, Suremouse has
known no other home, keeping
the store and warehouse entire-
ly free of rodents. According to
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Eichner,
she has had at least two litters
of kittens each year, averaging
five to each litter. Widely known
as sure exterminator of mice, all

Boy's Carving Comes in Handy
Lewistown, Pa. (U.P.)—The curiosity of a 15-year-old boy who
carved an automobile license on a fence is credited by police
for the arrest of a hit-run driver.

The boy idly carved the number of a damaged car he saw
parked on a street. He reported it to police the next day
when he read an appeal for whereabouts of the driver.

Using the tip, State Trooper J. S. Valent arrested Russell W.
Pecht, unemployed silk mill worker. Pecht admitted driving
the car which sideswiped another operated by Miss Anne
Morgan.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

World War III Seems Inevitable to Asiatics

By JAMES D. WHITE

(Substituting for DeWitt MacKenzie, AP Foreign News Analyst)

It isn't the same cold war any more.
Until the Paris peace conference, the cold war was treated by
both sides largely as a European deadlock. The Berlin blockade
and airlift held the spotlight.

Now the conflict in Europe is
changing, and a vast new front
is opening up in Asia.

In Europe, postwar produc-
tion is filling war-starved mar-
kets. Competition is making
the economic phase of the Euro-
pean struggle more important.

Also, communism has stepped
up its long crusade against re-
ligious organizations. The Catho-
lic church has answered with a
mighty weapon—major excom-
munication. In communist domi-
nated countries with large
Catholic populations, the con-
flict between church and state
has been brought to a head.

There are many links with
Europe in this country which
make it fairly easy for the
American people to grasp the
meaning of what goes on in Euro-
pe.

Neither the average Ameri-
can nor the average European
is as well prepared to under-
stand what is happening in east
Asia. This is where communism
has opened up a whole big new
front.

This front shows signs of be-
ing coordinated, like the drive
against religious groups in Euro-
pe.

But in Asia it takes another
form. It prods the vast unrest
prevailing among more than
half the people of the world,
and its strategy is to marry their
various nationalist movements.

Nationalism is a tide in Asia,
as her people seek a better life.
Asiatics want to get away from

World War III seems inevita-
ble to most Asiatics. Judging
from their own feudal-back-
ground and what Russo-Ameri-
can statesmanship they have
seen first-hand, they do not be-
lieve the two young giants of
the world today are capable of
living in peace with each other.

I talked to dozens and dozens
of Asiatics last winter during
a four month tour, just when
communism was winning in
China its greatest triumph since
1917.

Every single Asiatic to whom
I talked openly or implicitly con-
firmed his lack of faith in peace.

Case of Long-Range Frustration

Burlington, Vt. (U.P.)—Richard Stoehr, of St. Michael's col-
lege, waited impatiently for weeks to learn what Japanese
critics thought of one of his compositions which was featured
at a Tokyo concert.

Finally, the reviews arrived by mail but left him no wiser.
They were written in Japanese.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Danger Flags Flying In Europe as in 1931

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Summer is not a time when the American public
likes to worry about world problems. Nor is summer a time
when a newspaper columnist particularly likes to write about
them.

For reasons unknown, however, fate has seen to it that some of
the world's worst catastrophes
were catapulted upon us at a
time when our primary con-
cern was base-
ball, beaches,
and bathing
beauties.

It was July,
1914, that the
Serbs saw fit to
assassinate Aus-
trian Archduke
Franz Ferdi-
nand, thus precipitating World
War I. It was
the summer of
1938 that Hitler started his
campaign to swallow Czechoslo-
vakia. It was the following
summer of 1939 that began
World War II.

And, perhaps even more sig-
nificant, it was the summer of
1931 that began the European
economic crisis that put Hitler
into power.

There are certain similarities
between that financial crisis of
1931 and the present British fi-
nancial crisis. And, despite base-
ball and hot weather, it will pay
us to watch them.

Between 1921 and 1931, the
United States had poured sev-
eral billion dollars into Euro-
pean reconstruction in the same
general way we have poured
money into Europe since V-E
day.

The money, of course, was
advanced by private bankers,
not the government; but since
the bankers sold their bonds to
the unsuspecting public, actually
it was paid by the American
people in the end.

Furthermore, much of our
money went to Germany, which
actually used it to pay reparations
to France and England. So, in
real fact, we were the main
support of our allies, just as
we are today through the
Marshall plan.

Eventually, and all too slowly,
even the bankers, after re-
peated warnings from the gov-
ernment, work up to the fact
that their long-term loans to
central Europe were a poor
risk. And in the spring of 1931,
falling prices in the USA, plus
the continued crashing of the
famed Bull market, dried up the
flow of funds across the Atlan-
tic. Immediately the banks in
Austria and Germany began to
tremble.

It was the British in 1931—
as in 1949—who first called up-
on the USA for aid. Their money,
perhaps even more than ours,
was invested in central Europe;
so they asked for a moratorium
on all reparations by Germany
to them and all war-debt pay-
ments by them to us.

Then as now, the secretary of
the treasury, Andrew Mellon,
crossed the Atlantic, for confer-
ences. Then as now, the British
urged that the United States
save the day.

We did—for the time being.
President Hoover declared a
moratorium on all debt and re-
parations payments—for two
years.

This, however, was only tem-
porary. The economic crisis
drifted—drifted and deepened.
With depression comes political
unrest. And one year later a
fuhrer had raised his head in
Germany. A few months after
that, he had stepped into power.

All disarmament stopped. The
League of Nations began to dis-
integrate. It was now only a
matter of time before war was
inevitable.

There are a lot of differences
between the first cracks in the
world's economy in 1931 and the
first cracks to show in 1949. But
the main object lesson to be re-
membered is:

Depression breeds unrest, and
enough unrest breeds war.

Today England—and western
Europe is in just about the same
boat—faces the following alter-
natives:

1. Do nothing and go broke.
2. Beg for more aid from the
United States and become a poor
pensioner.

3. Improve plants and produc-
tion. This has not been done to
any great extent with Marshall
plan money, despite outmoded
factories which make most Euro-
pean goods cost more than
ours.

4. Negotiate tight, two-way
barter deals, such as the British-
Argentine trade pact; though
these usually boomerang in the
end.

5. Trade with Russia and the
Iron Curtain countries.

The latter alternative is the
one which has recently tempted
the British to the tune of a 1-
000,000-ton wheat deal.

It also contains dangerous po-
tentialities for undermining the
chief political objective of the
Marshall plan—blocking com-
munism. For it is doubtful whether
any member of congress
would have voted a nickel into
the Marshall plan kitty without
a promise that it would check
the westward march of Russian
communism.

Moderate trade with Russia

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Voices of the Past Were More Expensive

By HAL BOYLE

New York (U.P.)—Sweet singers of the golden age of song are en-
joying a fresh wave of popularity in the juke box generation.

The favorites are Enrico Caruso, John McCormack, and Alma
Gluck," said
Wally Butter-
worth, a radio
disc jockey.

"They rank in
that order—
just as they did
in their own
lifetimes."

Butterworth
46, differs from
the ordinary
disc jockey in
that he plays
classical or semi-classical vocal
records instead of the current
groovers.

"Collecting old records is a
tremendous hobby today," he
said, "and some of them bring
fabulous prices—up to \$100 or

more.
"Probably the rarest records
in the world are seven made in
Italy by Caruso in 1902 for the
Zonophone company. I've seen
collectors pay \$180 apiece for
copies, and I know of only one
man who has all seven."

Butterworth, who entered radio
in 1929 as an announcer,
has a library of 5,000 records,
one of the largest in the coun-
try. Currently he is engaged in
a nation-wide search for lost or
unpublished recordings by great
singers of the past.

When he started his radio pro-
gram here more than two years
ago over NBC station, he ex-
pected it would hold only a nos-
talgic appeal for old-timers.

"But I was amazed at the
way younger people reacted,"
he said. "Many of them had
never heard voices of that
quality."

Butterworth later held a
series of evening record con-
certs, and found 42 per cent of
those who attended were under
30 years of age.

"Many were curious to hear
more of the music their par-
ents know and loved," he said.

"Few people realize the sing-
ers of that time were every bit
as popular as Bing Crosby is
today," he said.

"Caruso made at least \$3,500-
000 out of records alone, and in
the year after his death his
estate earned \$800,000 in royalti-
es."

"More than 2,000,000 people
bought John McCormack's re-
cording of 'I Hear You Calling
Me,' made in 1912—and no one
has ever sung it so well since.
Alma Gluck's 1914 recording of
'Carry Me Back to Old Vir-
ginny,' sold 1,500,000 copies at
\$1.50."

Today the top salary at the
Metropolitan Opera is \$750 a
night, but Butterworth said
Caruso was paid \$2,500 a per-
formance from 1903 to 1920.
On one concert tour he made
\$10,000 a night for 20 nights.

"It was a golden age in more
ways than one," said Butter-
worth. "But they don't have
voices like that any more."

"They could have—but they
don't. It's chiefly a matter of
work. They've injected too
many Hollywood features into
the business. They want the
sopranos streamlined."

"In the old days a singer
would study for five to seven
years before even daring to sing
an opera in public. Now they
study two years and figure they
are ready for the Met."

The Turks say Mavrodia will
be assigned to live with some
Turkish-Bulgarians for several
weeks before he will be free to
live in Turkey, since Turkish
authorities make every safe-
guard against spies.

'QUIT KIDDING US!'
Funeral Directors Resent Gags About Profession

Spokane, Wash. (U.P.)—Resentment is growing among funeral
directors toward gags about their profession.

"They don't like the 'Digger Odell' character on the radio
show 'Life of Riley,'" Many
letters have been written to the
show and national trade maga-
zines.

One of the latest manifesta-
tions of this feeling grew out of
the convention of the Washing-
ton department of the Veterans
of Foreign Wars here.

Spokane morticians raised an
objection when the VFW was
to use an employe of one of
the funeral homes here as a
candidate for the gag office of
"department mortician."

Howard Ball, one of the own-
ers of the funeral home, said his
employe could not take part in
the "campaign."

"There is a very definite feel-
ing among funeral directors that
there is no place for levity sur-
rounding death," Ball said.

Charles Hennessey, secretary
of the Inland Empire Funeral
Directors association, says the

matter was discussed
Although the delegates felt
they could do nothing about it,
they felt it didn't show the best
of taste.

"When Digger Odell comes on
the air, thousands laugh," Hene-
ssey says, "but, also, thousands
are hurt because of a recent or
impending death in the family.
We are trying to ease the pain
of a family in mourning. We
feel that is lots to laugh about
without making fun of such
a serious matter."

However, the FVW went
through with its morticians' gag
and elected Joe Tighe, assistant
chief of staff, department mor-
tician.
Decked out in frock coat, black
beard, string tie and striped
pants, he appeared through the
convention as he carried on a
vigorous campaign.