

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.

4— Salem, Oregon, Friday, August 26, 1949

The Truman Purge

The democratic national committee at its recent reorganization meeting ousted state rights members from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, because of their desertion last year to support the Dixiecrats. It shouted its approval of the purge orders of President Truman and elected William M. Boyle, Jr., of Missouri, former executive assistant to the president, as national chairman at a salary of \$30,000 a year.

South Carolina was only half purged. Governor J. Strom Thurman, state rights candidate for president, was fired and Mrs. Anna A. Agnew retained as national committeewoman, also Senator Maybank.

The purge of state righters was followed in a "fighting" speech by the president approving the action, declaring the party was never in better condition "to carry the battle to the foe in 1950." Then he invited those who bolted from him to eat crow and "join the battle of the people" for the party which he said "is no longer a sectional party with the tail wagging the dog."

Mr. Truman went on to say that the democratic party today is a "national party" and that it won the 1948 elections without New York, without the industrial east, and "without the solid south." He made it clear he wanted those who dissented in 1948 to return to the folds—but on his own terms.

The democratic party, as organized by Thomas Jefferson and ever since until the advent of the New Deal, was fundamentally a states right party. It is now supporting the principles of the old Federalist party. And it has reversed itself to become a class party, which it was created to oppose.

It has become a party for special interests, not for equality before the law, but for labor unions, farm organizations and other pressure groups. It has resorted to the dole and federal aid in the name of public welfare and by deficit spending to carry on the Harry Hopkins tactics of "spend, spend, spend, tax, tax, tax, and vote, vote, vote."

European socialistic ideals have replaced American democratic ideals, and in apeing Huey Long demagoguery of "every man a king," has forgotten or ignored ideals of the founders of the party.

Why Blame the Democrats?

Marquis Childs, the columnist, accuses the democrats of behaving these days "the way the republicans used to behave." He elaborated on this remark by citing the "order and calm and regularity" that prevails in party doings.

To Childs at this point of observation in Washington, D.C., these smooth workings of the democratic party are signs of bringing on a kind of complacency which "finally spells defeat."

Perhaps the doings of the democratic party look that way back in the nation's capital, but out here in the west, that impression hasn't formed yet.

Of course, Oregon's branch of the democratic party is split wide apart on the issue of Sheriff Mike Elliott's shenanigans and his place in the party. But that is strictly an Oregon disgrace. And it would be stretching things too far to say that the cronies of President Truman, like General Harry Vaughan and John Maragon, had caused more than a ripple in the democratic party nationally yet.

If Childs feels the democrats are getting too cocky for no reason and thus facing inevitable defeat, he must see the activities of the republican party in a different light than an observer would out in the west. Because of a lack of leadership and a so-so statement of "principles," the republicans can't be said to offer a real threat yet to the democrats.

Perhaps that's why the democrats act the way they do. The issues of the day are forming so definitely: Welfare state, spending, global strategy. Until the republicans, however, get leaders with enough nerve and distinction to face these issues squarely and with a constructive program of their own, the battle will go to the democrats by default.

Grandma 97 Times Over

Forest Grove, Ore., Aug. 26 (AP)—Mrs. A. J. Vandehey, 79, naturally is in favor of large families. She is a grandmother 97 times over.

She lives alone but is far from lonely. "First one comes, and then the other," she says of her grandchildren. "Because there are so many mouths, they bring their own eats."

Besides being the mother of 14 and grandmother of 97, Mrs. Vandehey also is great-grandmother to 40.

A native of Little Chute, Wis., Mrs. Vandehey came to Oregon at the age of 19. Her husband died 15 years ago. In giving birth to her family of 14, she never called a doctor.

One of her daughters, Mrs. Theodore Vandyeke of St. Paul, Ore., is the mother of 16. Another daughter, Mrs. William Vandecovering, Verbort, Ore., is second with 14.

"Most folks don't raise large families any more," Mrs. Vandehey said. "That is, other than mine. But they should, especially if we're going to keep killing people in wars."

Animals Do Make News

Battle Creek, Mich. (AP)—All's quiet in Calhoun county, except for the animals. They're making the news.

A bear hunt got under way after two housewives reported hearing bearish snarls in the brush.

A cocker spaniel ran amok and killed 71 chickens.

A team of horses won a weight-pulling contest at a county fair in Marshall by pulling 2,900 pounds 15 feet.

A frisky cow kicked up her heels and uncovered a wallet containing \$90 her owner, Warren Wilbur, had given up for lost 16 months ago.

'I'll Be Late for Chow'

Los Angeles (AP)—Don Clark, marine reserve flier, Denver, Colo., was flying over the ocean near Catalina Island when he radioed his base:

"Call my wife. Tell her I'll be late for chow." Minutes later the engine of his Corsair plane conked out and he crashed into the ocean as he had anticipated. A fishing boat picked him up wet but unhurt.

Would Make Deal With Thief

Thief River Falls, Minn., Aug. 26 (AP)—Mrs. M. H. Collins said today she would bake all the cookies the thief who stole her cookie jar could eat if only he would return the jar.

BY BECK

Boyhood Hazards

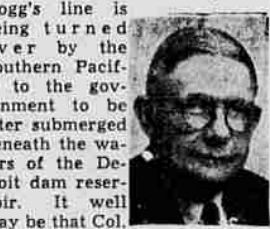


SIPS FOR SUPPER

May Still Dream

By DON UPJOHN

A story in another column of our favorite paper today tells of the fading out of Col. Hogg's dream of the 1870's to be father of a transcontinental railroad line from Yaquina bay to the east which would make the bay the great port of the North Pacific, and Newport the metropolis. The dream fades as part of Col.



Don Upjohn

... cargoes of the orient or the southland. Never Too Old Denver (AP)—Mae West was the honored guest at the Denver Rotary club meeting yesterday. "This is my kind of a meeting," Mae quipped. "All men—and all hungry." The Big Broadcast We were sitting at the rear of a local restaurant last night, far back from the street, sipping some coffee with Ed Schraeder, the jovial head of the Lions club and most robust laughter in town —unless he takes second place to Clarence Byrd. Someone had recounted a convivial tale and Ed had turned loose with one of his banner laughs. Just then a charming looking woman stepped into the restaurant, made her way to the back end and Ed nearly fell off his stool. It was his sister with her husband from California who had dropped in by way of surprise. After appropriate greetings Ed's sister said, "I knew he was in here when I heard that laugh way out on the street."

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Tito's Defiance of Kremlin - Perils World Revolt Aim

By DEWITT MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Yugoslavia's hard-boiled communist dictator, Marshall Tito, probably would be the first to admit that he isn't a good insurance risk in these perilous days of his political quarrel with Russia. Tito's defiance has placed Moscow in the position of having to smash him—in one way or another—or suffer perhaps irreparable damage to its prestige abroad.

It remains to be seen whether the Muscovites will take the job over themselves or whether they will delegate it to Yugoslavia bolsheviks who remain loyal to the Kremlin. The marshal's offer Thursday to negotiate "all disputed questions" between Yugoslavia and Russia is still unanswered.

Moscow's temper is made clear by its press, which continues to blast Tito and his regime. The Soviet army newspaper Red Star, for instance, published a cartoon picturing the Yugoslav generalissimo as a fascist dog, its paws dripping with blood, begging for dollars from a pot-bellied "Wall Street."

That's a nasty dose of medicine to try to thrust down the throat of a man who not so long ago was hail-comrade-well-met among the powers that be in Moscow, and frequently conferred in the Kremlin. Tito has been one of the outstanding figures of communism.

Since this Tito imbroglio is of world-importance, it's well that we understand its genesis. It isn't particularly complicated, but it does present a curious situation. It's like this: The Moscow brand of communism is "international communism"—the opposite of nationalism. Communist states like Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and so on, must surrender their sovereignty to the Moscow Kremlin and follow the lines of policy laid down by the Kremlin.

To many of the satellite states this surrender of sovereignty has been abhorrent, but most of them have accepted it in the face of strong-arm methods. However, the independent and fiery people of Yugoslavia, under leadership of Tito, have refused to abandon nationalism and surrender their sovereignty. They subscribe to nationaliza-

tion of industry and many other Red tents, but refuse to accept absolute dictation from Moscow. Thus they have, in effect, created their own type of communism. This defection from the Moscow line has created a dangerous situation for the Bolshevik world revolution to establish international communism. Yugoslavia's defiant disobedience affords encouragement to other satellites to rebel, and strengthens the determination of free nations to remain so.

Tito's defiance could, for example, adversely affect the Soviet plans for the communization of China. General Mao Tse-Tung, the Red leader, may or may not be Moscow's man. The fact remains, however, that nationalism runs strong in China and it is quite possible that a so-called communist China would be of the Yugoslav brand, that is, Nationalist.

So we see that Moscow is pushed into a corner where it is bound to take strong action to defend its world revolution by bringing Yugoslavia into line. Therefore, Marshal Tito's scalp is at a premium right now. But how to get it? Tito is tough and tenacious. He is endowed with more fearlessness and daring, as regards his personal safety, than falls to the average person. He demonstrated that time and again during the world war when Hitler put a huge price on the Yugoslav leader's head. The generalissimo is 57 years old, and he is the son of a peasant. His real name is Josip Broz, but he assumed the Tito when he was an underground communist leader. In the world war he was leader of the Yugoslav partisan army which caused the Germans so much anguish. And so he came to head the Red government of his country after the war.

In those days he was honored by the Kremlin. Now the Moscow press calls him a fascist dog, and the Kremlin has signalled thumbs down on him.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Compromise Expected In Steel Wage Dispute

(Ed. Note—While Drew Pearson is on vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by his old partner, Robert S. Allen.)

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Washington—The president's steel-wage fact-finding board has privately decided it will not be able to make its report by the August 30 deadline.

Present plan of the three-man body is to ask for a time extension, possibly as much as two weeks.

Reason for this is the unexpected length of the board's public hearings. It had been anticipated this testimony could be concluded in a few weeks. Instead, it consumed a lot more time. As a result, the board has been unable to work on its report to the president.



Robert S. Allen

No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining a time extension. The White House is certain to grant it. Similarly, Philip Murray is believed willing to defer strike action for this purpose.

Privately, both sides anticipate the board will recommend a compromise.

The steelworkers are demanding a "package" increase of 30 cents an hour, including a wage boost, pension and health benefits. Best inside guess is that the board will hold with the workers on their claims for a raise, but will sharply trim the amount.

House leaders are having a hard time keeping their rank-and-file in check on expense-free junkets abroad. Usually at this time of the year the boys are scattered far and wide on "official" tours of one kind or another. But the protracted session has stymied this gnawing gravy-train craving. Result, they are very restive.

Interstate Commerce Chairman Robert Crosser, D., Ohio, is under strong pressure from committee members to agree to two junkets. One is to Saudi-Arabia, to "study" U.S. oil interests there. Reported conceiver of this plan is the powerful Arabian-American Oil company, which has huge investments in the Middle East.

The other scheme is a tour of Europe to examine airline setups and operations. Practically all are monopolistic "chosen instrument" systems. Pan American Airways, which has long agitated for such a policy for the U.S. overseas airlines, is credited with originating this junket.

Crosser is holding out firmly against both trips. To a group of trip-hungry freshmen he rapped, "your people sent you here to legislate and not to gallivant around the world. You are being paid to work for your constituents.

"If you want to stay in congress you had better stick to your knitting here. It will pay

off a lot more in the long run than junketeering at the taxpayers' expense."

There is another place in Washington, besides the White House, where Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan has strong defenders. It is the medical department of the veterans administration. To chiefs of this agency, the embattled White House military aide is something of a hero. He gave them a helping hand at a time when they were in desperate straits. They have never forgotten him for it.

This is the story they tell: In 1946 when Gen. Omar Bradley, as V.A. administrator was frantically trying to reorganize the moribund medical service, his most urgent need was doctors and dentists. V.A. hospitals were jammed with ailing and disabled veterans. Maj. Gen. Paul Hawley, chief medical director, reported he needed 2,000 doctors immediately.

Strenuous efforts to obtain civilian medics proved unavailing. Bradley and Hawley were at their wit's ends. Someone suggested they see Vaughan about the matter. His response was immediate. "I think I've got the answer to your problem," he said, "if we can get the army and navy to cooperate, and I see no reason why they shouldn't."

"The army has hundreds of surplus doctors, which it trained and who are clamoring to get out. But it's short of dentists. The navy has a lot of surplus dentists, which it trained. If we can do some swapping, it will be to everybody's benefit all around."

"The government has a claim on these young doctors and they should be used in this emergency. I'll see what I can do about the matter."

Vaughan has made good his word. Going directly to then-Secretary of War Patterson and Navy Secretary James Forrestal, Vaughan arranged a three-way swap.

The navy transferred 700 dentists to the army and 500 doctors to V.A. Similarly, the army detailed 1,000 doctors to V.A. for two years' service.

Thus, the army got the dentists it sorely needed, V.A. the doctors it desperately needed, and the government received some return for the training it had given the medics.

General Hawley credits his success at V.A. medical director as due in a large measure to Vaughan's effective aid in this crisis. (Copyright 1949)

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Where to Find Thrills: In N. Y. 'Phone Book

By ED CREAUGH

(Substituting for Columnist Hal Boyle)

New York, Aug. 26 (AP)—Adventure is where you find it. And if that's an old saw, a man named Martin Rodgers has given it new sharpening. He looks for—and finds—adventure in the telephone book.

In the past two years Rodgers, uncle of "South Pacific" composer Richard Rodgers, has thumbed the Manhattan directory from A to ZZZZ, Inc., with sometimes startling results.

Among other things, he has found himself:—Sitting in with Chinese musicians who were making the night hideous (to western ears) with strange instruments like the Hu-k'in and the Yang-ch'in;—Dining with New York's homeless, hopeless men at the municipal lodging house;—Helping dispatch tugboats in the New York harbor;—Watching a strange dance in what Albanian men plaster dollar bills on the forehead of Albanian women. (He still hasn't figured out the story behind that one.)

—The night dispatcher, "way up in a building overlooking the harbor was a fine fellow named Captain Jordan. He said he was lonesome and why didn't we come down."

—"We did, and again it was enormous fun. We heard him talk by radio with one boat that was half-way to Egypt on a towing job."

—The captain offered to arrange for us to ride in a tugboat then and there. But it was getting late and we decided we'd do that another time."

So it has gone with random calls to foreign restaurants, unusual churches, police stations, off-the-beam societies.

"People," Rodgers said, "seem pleased to find out that a stranger is interested in them, with," he added, rather dolefully, "one exception."

"One number turned out to be a society interested in Yoga, the Hindu system of deep concentration."

"They promised to send us their literature but they never did."

"However," said Rodgers, with look of deep concentration, "I'm going after them again. We have a 100 per cent record otherwise, and we're not going to have it spoiled by any Yogis."

But this is his story. Let him tell it: "One night a young lady and I found we had seen all the shows we wanted to see and done all the things New Yorkers are expected to do. We were in the mood for something unusual."

"On an impulse, we opened the 'phone book and ran down the listings until we came to something interesting."

"It was"—Rodgers smiled at the memory—"the Chinese musical and theatrical association. "We called them up and they

ECONOMIC TROUBLES ON THE TABLE

British Finance Problem Like That of Individuals

(Editor's Note—Britain is preparing to place her economic troubles on the conference table in Washington next month. She hopes for action that will relieve the killing strain on her economy. What, specifically, does she want? In the following dispatch the general European news manager of the United Press outlines Britain's objectives. He wrote it after talks with Britons of all shades of political and economic opinion.)

By R. H. SHACKFORD

London, Aug. 26 (AP)—Great Britain enters the Washington economic conference next month with no illusions that she can expect a miracle—a miracle that would solve all her problems overnight.

She won't ask directly for more money. But she hopes the conference will not be a complete failure.

Between those extremes, there is a vast area for negotiation on some steps that will ease, but not solve, the British dollar crisis.

That is the maximum British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps and Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin can hope for when they sit down with U.S. Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the Canadian representatives to tackle what has become a periodic British crisis.

The problem before these men is complex. It is entwined with domestic politics in all countries.

It includes the Socialism versus Capitalism controversy. But at the expense of oversimplification the problem is not too much different—even though far more complex—than what happens every year to a lot of individual people.

A man who already is in debt expects to earn \$5,000 a year, but to continue living as he does at the moment it looks as though

it will cost him \$8,000. He borrows \$2,000 hoping to be able to earn more. By midyear he finds that his expenses are running at the rate of \$10,000 a year. The man finds a sponsor who has faith in him. The sponsor, who is interested in seeing the man financially solvent, says he'll give him \$5,000, of which \$3,000 is a gift and \$2,000 is a loan, on the theory it will get him back on his feet.

But the man finds that rising prices and failure to earn what he anticipated makes his deficit grow even faster. That, in oversimplified terms, is where Britain is today. The labor government tends toward the argument that Britain's crisis is not just Britain's problem—it is a world problem and the rest of the world must help solve it. That's where the Washington talks will start—discussion of all the vast complicated and technical papers on the facts—trade figures, gold reserve, monetary fluctuations and values, cost of production, cost of raw materials and cost of govern-