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Salem, Oregon, Saturday, October 1, 1949

BY BECK

Husbands



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Those Lacking Sympathy With Organized Religion Owe Debt to It

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector St. Paul's Episcopal Church

San Francisco — This is being written in the civic auditorium in San Francisco where nearly ten thousand people have assembled for the opening service of a great church convention.

Delegates and visitors have come from the Philippines, Japan, China, Hawaii, Mexico, the Canal Zone, the West Indies, Liberia, Britain, Brazil, Alaska, and from every state in the union.

It is gratifying to find that in this age in which so much is said about irreligiosity and Godlessness, there is still a large nucleus of representative people in most if not all, religious bodies who are defenders of the faith, who maintain foundations and who have the vision and courage to produce programs for continued expansion.



Rev. George Swift

There are people who tell us with an air of self-satisfaction that they themselves are deeply religious, have faith in God and live by the Golden Rule, but as far as organized religion is concerned they have no sympathy with it and will have no dealings with it.

This is, of course, an alibi which sounds hollow, is hollow, and betrays the shallow thinking of those who use it.

Organized religion of one kind or another has preserved and handed down through the ages the precious teachings which are the foundation stones of religion today. Without organized religion, the religion of the

Jews or the Old Testament Scriptures, no one today would have heard of the Ten Commandments or the writings of the prophets. Without the organized early Church of Christendom, the gospels in the New Testament, the Sermon on the Mount, or the incomparable Epistles of Saint Paul would be unknown today.

Without organized religion, there would be no religious education, no services of worship. There would be no Christian spirit to promote movements for world relief, there would be no organized charities, no organized efforts to spread the message of the love of Christ.

In fact, excepting a possible individual here and there, there would be no belief in God here in the world today.

The man who believes in God but has no use for the church is not aware that he owes the little religion he may have to men and women with the love of God in their hearts, banded together in a common purpose. That purpose is to spread the teachings of Christ, to preserve and pass on to millions the scriptures they have had handed down to them, to defend the faith, to maintain foundations, and to give of their means to extend the kingdom of God among men.

Out the Same Door, But—

Baltimore (AP)—"Go out the same door," advised Judge J. Howard Murray as he gave another chance to a young couple in his court with marital troubles. They did. They left the courtroom together. Outside, the husband left his wife and walked away with another girl.

SIPS FOR SUPPER

Just a Whisper

By DON UPJOHN

It may be just a faint rustling whisper coming on a southern breeze from Lane county way but if it follows all precedent it could well grow into a rumble or a roar. For didn't Jim Aiken's football team of the University of Oregon lose a game last night? And isn't this the unpardonable sin in the eyes and minds of the university alumni? Of course the fact is this is the first out of 14 straight games that the team has slipped up in conference play but we await with interest to see what difference this will make in the minds of the coach-thirsty alumni. If they happen to lose another maybe Jim had better begin to look around to see if he has misplaced his trunk keys since coming from Nevada. A brief survey made among Saturday morning quarterbacks this a.m. brought the indication that the alumni think Oregon was beaten because of bad breaks. OSC alumni think that Oregon was just snuffed out by a better team. There it is in a nutshell.



Don Upjohn

he will not be able to go hunting this year. His last deer hunt was with his brother Benjamin, now deceased, in the fall of 1947 when they accompanied Mr. and Mrs. George Ashmon to the game area near Bend.

C. F. Reilly, "the Watkins man," broke a record yesterday. When he got some of his company's 1950 calendars he walked away across town to see that we got the first one, and incidentally to get us our first 1950 calendar against all comers, which he did. We glanced through same and see that next year Friday the 13th falls first in January and then in October, two of them being supplied for the year.

They Never Miss Eugene (AP)—It took some sleuthing, but the mail went through. A letter addressed "Kenneth Martin, lives by his neighbor, has one leg," turned up at the Eugene post office Friday. Carriers were queried. One of them recognized the name and description. The letter was delivered.

Traffic Cop Is Too Efficient

Montgomery, Ala. (AP)—Traffic Cop Roland L. Banville wrote out a parking ticket and left it under the windshield wiper of a car. When called on to pay off in police court, he explained: "It was a new car and I didn't recognize my license number."

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

British Tried to Prevent Russ A-Bomb Announcement

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — One significant incident which occurred at the time of the Russian atomic explosion announcement has now leaked out—namely, how the British tried to prevent that announcement. They did not want President Truman to tell the world that the Russians now have the secret of the atom.

The argument occurred on Thursday evening, September 22, just before the president was slated to make his world-shaking statement. The prime ministers of England and Canada were also supposedly ready to announce, when suddenly the British Embassy in Washington asked the state department for the use of a special airplane to New York.



Drew Pearson

The private plane set aside for cabinet use was thereon placed at the embassy's disposal. Just why the embassy should have asked for an entire airplane instead of merely buying a seat on a commercial plane to New York was not explained.

However, Roger Makin, deputy undersecretary for British foreign affairs, who was long stationed in Washington and an old friend of Secretary of State Acheson, flew to New York and spent part of the evening arguing with Acheson against making the Russian atomic announcement next morning.

Makin's argument seemed to hinge partly around the idea that the American people would be too alarmed and panic-stricken. One British counter-idea was that the news of Russia's possession of the atom secret should be leaked instead to a newspaper. This would give the American public a less sudden realization that Russia had the bomb.

There had also been some opposition to the announcement on the part of U. S. military men on the ground that we could better watch the Russians if they did not know we knew their secret. The British shared in this view.

However, the British arguments got nowhere. President Truman had made up his mind categorically that the American people were entitled to know what had happened, and no one could have deterred him.

That was why when the cabinet met next morning he stated "I have decided to make the following announcement." He did not ask the cabinet for advice as to whether he should make it.

"BOMB" EXPLODES

With doors bolted and shades drawn, the senate-house atomic energy committee got an advance report that Russia had exploded an atomic bomb.

The legislators listened with long, solemn faces to the announcement from Chairman Brien McMahon of Connecticut. "This is information of transcendent importance," McMahon declared, dramatically. He added that it was also the most momentous news "since Hiroshima."

Then he read excerpts from a speech by Soviet Foreign minister Vishinsky, in which the Soviet spokesman used the words, "Reeking vengeance."

"That's the key to the whole thing—vengeance," broke in Senator Vandenberg, shaking a finger gravely.

Senator Gene Millikin of Colorado warned against hysteria, and Atomic Energy Commissioner Sumner Pike then gave his ideas.

Then, as if a practical joke from on high, the room was rocked by a resounding noise.

The legislators jumped in their seats, then broke into laughter. What they had heard was the beginning of a thunderstorm, breaking over the Capitol dome.

"There goes your Russian atomic bomb," quipped Millikin. The tension was eased.

MINERS' WELFARE FUND

What very few people—including the miners—realize about John L. Lewis's welfare fund is that the pension part of the fund was never exhausted. Coal miners saw red and struck when Lewis announced that payments would stop because the coal operators had not been contributing to the welfare fund. But what they didn't know was that:

1. Only three or four coal operators in the entire United States had stopped contributing.

2. The pension part of the fund was not overdrawn and could have continued paying pensions.

However, since no public accounting of the welfare fund is

available, it was impossible for the American people to know this. And, in the end, it is the American coal-burning public which foots the bill.

Neither the miners nor the general public could know, for instance, that the pension fund has suffered from all sorts of extraneous expenditures—to say nothing of \$35,000 paid annually to both Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Ezra Van Horn for sitting on the board.

When Lewis stopped all payments to miners just before the strike, it was announced that the welfare treasury had dwindled to \$14,695,504. But what Lewis didn't reveal was that, out of this remaining balance, only a little over \$1,000,000 was earmarked for pensions to retired miners.

When Senator Bridges acted as "neutral" arbitrator for the fund in 1948, he decreed that pensions were not to be paid to miners who retired before May 1946. This was partly to make sure there would be enough funds to pay the pensions, partly because the line on retroactive pension payments had to be drawn somewhere.

However, of the total \$104,000,000 paid out of the fund since April 1948, less than one-third, or \$30,380,000, has gone to pensions. The rest was over-spent, most of it on laudable enterprises, but nevertheless with a wanton abandon certain to deplete the fund and risk the entire pension plan.

For instance, disability payments and assistance to widows alone cost \$64,206,071. Death benefits to widows and dependents cost \$5,548,853; medical care and hospital services cost \$4,761,071.

While these were worth-while projects, neither the public nor the coal miners has any way of knowing just what they were or how they were administered.

NOTE—John L. Lewis was warned at the start that the entire welfare fund would be jeopardized, including pensions if he went in for too lavish spending. But there is reason to believe he was not at all averse to the depletion of his welfare fund in order to give him an excuse for coming back for more.

SENATOR CAIN FEINTS

Tough, waterfront-bred Nick Bez, Alaskan fishing-fleet czar, and a good friend of President Truman's, recently threatened to punch Washington's trouble-shooting Senator Harry Cain in the nose the next time they met. But after all the hubbub in the papers, the reporters missed out when the two men finally came face to face the other day in the men's room of the Mayflower hotel.

Bez spotted Cain coming in, and whirled around to meet him. "Are you Harry Cain?" demanded Bez, with eyes snapping and jaw thrust forward.

"Sure, and who are you?" shot back Cain. "I am Nick Bez," announced the fishing-fleet king.

The senator from Washington, a former paratrooper, quietly shifted his brief case from his right to his left hand.

"Glad to see you," he mumbled.

But Bez brushed the greeting aside. He was sore because Cain had once charged that Bez belonged to a Communist-front organization. That was the reason for the threat against Cain's nose.

"Why did you call me a Communist?" snapped Bez.

"If you had read your newspapers, you would know that I never called you a Communist," Cain retorted. He explained that he had simply read from the justice department's list of Communist-front organizations.

"Will you apologize and withdraw what you said?" Bez persisted.

"I said only what was said by the justice department," Cain explained again. "If you can get the justice department to make a correction, I will be very pleased to make the change on the floor of the senate. Isn't that fair enough? You don't want me to apologize for something I never said."

"I guess that's fair enough," Bez agreed. Then he added, ominously: "You know, I was awfully mad at you."

Cain smiled and walked out—His nose still intact.

OPEN FORUM

Reaction to Court House Design

To the Editor: Fifty words to the Editor leaves little for sane argument as to the impossibility of the design of the new county "warehouse" to tie in with the rest of the capitol group buildings. Already those who dislike it are accused of "moss-backism." Beauty and dignity are sacrificed for functionalism.

LARRY BOULIER,
890 Ratcliff Dr., Salem.

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Tito Forms Own Brand Of Communism in Yugoslavia

By DeWitt MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Russia's abrupt cancellation of her treaty of friendship with Yugoslavia, thereby setting an example which her satellites may be expected to follow, tightens the banishment of Marshal Tito from the Bolshevik fold.

The Yugoslav dictator now makes a new friends who at this stage obviously must come from the democracies. I imagine his sensations are something like those of your correspondent one day in the First World war when he got caught in the middle of a German barrage of high-power shells.



DeWitt MacKenzie

Well now, the significance of all this lies in the real reason for the break between Russia and Yugoslavia which came into the open in a big way in June, 1948. That was when the Moscow dominated cominform expelled the Balkan state from membership.

The cause of that expulsion was Tito's refusal to surrender Yugoslavia's national sovereignty to control of Moscow. He maintained that his country's internal affairs concerned her alone, and that she would accept no dictation.

In other words, he was pursuing nationalism in building his communist state, whereas Russia's whole effort is centered in international communism under which every country would make its orders from Moscow. This means Tito has inaugurated a new brand of communism for his state. And that, of course, Foreign Minister Laszlo Raji is a turn of events which is of sentenced to death last Saturday importance to the western day, disclosed that Yugoslavians.

Spilled: Million Gallons of Water

La Grande, Ore., (AP)—Poh sought someone who spilled a million gallons of water. The water came from a set of mysteriously opened fire hydrants. The reservoir's water level which had been built after a period of drought—dropped to feet.

What's Happened to Wild West?

Bozeman, Mont. (AP)—Who is this the wild west? Wyatt Haskell, Three Forks rancher, was fined \$25 on a charge his horses roamed the highways. Fred Doney, 60, is charged; Great Falls with letting a horse run loose.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Hunters Go to the Woods; Deer Go to the City

By HAYOYLE

Inlet, N. Y. (AP)—Cuss that of Louisiana Purchase exposition held out in St. Louis, Mo., way back in 1904! Here—45 years later—it's a cussing a scarcity of wild deer in the central Adirondack mountains.

So says Gerald Kenwell, 62, the best woodsman hereabouts. This is his reasoning: Some of our guides went out to the St. Louis fair. They saw some beavers on exhibition. Looked real cute, so they brought a pair back and turned them loose. Then somebody put out some more.



Hayoyle

Protected for years by a close-guarded hunting season and with few natural enemies to catch them, the beavers multiplied like rabbits. And now, Kenwell says, they've got nature out of balance. "The beaver is the death of the woods," he said. "They've flooded the natural winter quarters for the deer, leaving the deer nothing to eat."

"And they're destroying the trout, too. The trout can't get past the dams to spawn, and the water in the ponds heat up in the sun, and the trout can't stand that either."

Kenwell holds that the otter, also increasing rapidly, is an equal threat to the fisherman's fun. "An otter catches and eats about two pounds of fish a day, and fifty of them will get rid of a lot of fine trout."

"It would also help the deer and trout both," the old woodsman added, "if they turned every assed beaver into a hat."

A Strike Against Public Welfare

Some 528,000 steel workers have shut-down the 305 plants in the coast to coast steel industry in a pension strike, which threatens an economic tailspin for the nation. Picket lines are forming across the country, following the collapse of long and protracted negotiations. It is not only the steel companies and their employes which will suffer but nearly all other industries and workers, especially the 500,000 steel workers in fabricating plants.

Even before the strike began, however, the nation's steel mills, already had been closed by producers who saw the walkout as inevitable. Workers remained in the plants with food supplies and bedding. Picket captains set up coffee-and-doughnut kitchens.

Federal mediators failed to bring "Big Steel" and the union together on the vital pension-insurance issue. The company agreed to pay the 10-cent an hour "package" program but demanded worker contributions. The union stubbornly held out for the recommended "non contributory" program at the employers' expense.

President Murray of the CIO steelworkers' union in calling the strike, proclaimed it a "just and righteous crusade," and U. S. Steel President Fairless blamed it on Murray's "inflexible" stand in negotiations. He holds out for the principal of cooperative pensions to which both employer and employe contribute, a system in effect in many industries.

President Truman could stop this strike against public welfare by utilizing the provisions of the Taft-Hartley labor relations law, but seeking the law's repeal under pledges to the unions, he refuses to. The emergency is just as great as it was when he used his presidential power to stop the railroad strike in 1945.

A Story that History Will Retell

The little news item was almost lost by most readers of Friday afternoon's paper. What it concerned was almost forgotten amid the current worries of strikes, politics, and the A-bomb. But it was a story that will never be forgotten in the history books of the United States.

The story told of the last day of the great allied airlift to blockaded Berlin. Friday night the last big C-54 headed eastward to Berlin with a load of coal. It was a routine finale of what once was an endless skyway of planes bridging the Russian blockade. Typical of the entire airlift venture, it ended a month ahead of schedule.

It was back in June, 1948, that the allies came through with the airlift idea to counter the Russian road, rail and water blockade of Berlin. The Russians were convinced 11 months later that the round-the-clock aerial answer of the western powers was effective: The Allies weren't going to be driven out of Berlin.

Cost of the airlift? A quarter of a billion dollars and the lives of 70 airmen.

The benefits will never be known specifically, but no one can doubt the impression that allied ingenuity, which dreamed up the airlift and then carried it through, had on the Russians and Germans.

Regretably, that ingenuity and resourcefulness was lacking too often in American foreign affairs. In Asia, for instance, the United States was faced with a vicious Red expansion. Instead of reacting to the threat as in Berlin with the airlift, the Allies threw up their hands and said the situation in the Orient was hopeless.

The blockade of Berlin could have been described that way, too, if the imagination—and determination—of the Allies had not responded with the historic answer that is now a memory, the inspiration of the airlift.

MacNaughton's Timely Warning

E. B. MacNaughton, Portland banker, college president, newspaper executive, whose public service covers a multitude of projects, and a "liberal" in politics, sternly warned the officers of the League of Oregon Cities and the Oregon Finance Officers' association at their joint convention against the dangers of inflation, the rising costs of federal government and unbalanced budgets with their deficit spending.

MacNaughton strongly urged the study of the Hoover commission report on the cost of government, its efficiency and the exertion of their influence to force its enactment by congress. He further urged:

"We've got a great future in this state. We've got tremendous wealth, new tools (hydroelectric energy) to work with. But all these things are going to be hurt if we don't become realistic about the cost of government. The time is close at hand, if it is not already here, when we in this country are going to begin to feel the cost of going to war. It is time we should. The mass of the people believe that through some financial legerdemain the government can turn dollars loose and give us a semblance and a flush of prosperity. It is possible for the government some time to say the dollar represents a pant's button."

Pointing out that "you can't get rich by printing dollars, but only by production, MacNaughton stressed that production is the only way of increasing wealth.

All this is sound common sense but seems to have to be learned anew the hard way by every generation. The pursuit of the illusionary will-o-the-wisps, the chase of something for nothing towards Utopia still motivates a large section of the masses.

Hollywood Opens a Dog House

Hollywood (AP)—They finally got around to opening a new dog house with typical Hollywood fanfare. Even the mayor, the California attorney general, chief of police and sheriff turned out.

Earl Gilmore, owner of oil refineries, a midget auto racing stadium and an athletic field, was host at the affair.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron snipped a ribbon officially opening the new home of Gilmore's recently acquired Scotch terrier, as the assembled dignitaries looked on. Afterward they all enjoyed a buffet dinner.

The Scottie took it all very calmly. Gilmore paid the bills.

Thief Knew What He Wanted

Dayton, O. (AP)—Somewhere in Dayton there is a reluctant thief who knew just how much money he needed and took it. When Julian Tangeman returned to his home, he found \$126 missing from a small metal box in which he keeps valuables. A note left in the box read: "Will pay you back as soon as possible." Tangeman said an additional \$98 in the box was untouched.