

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

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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, Saturday, January 21, 1950

No Substitute for a Substitute

Again Salem's McNary field has been called on to be-
come a temporary airport for Portland. Iced runways had
forced closing of the Portland field.

As during the Columbia river flood of 1948, the local
airport was used by United Air Lines as a substitute field.
This is the same United Air Lines that the Civil Aeronau-
tics Board would order out of Salem. This is the same
United Air Lines that has been called on to show why
West Coast Airlines should not be substituted for it here.

This emergency use of McNary field by United is one
of the reasons why there should be no substitution.

As the CAB will find when it holds its hearing on the
Salem case sometime next month, McNary field is the
only one near Portland that can serve as an emergency
field when the Portland field is not usable, as in this latest
instance. Every so often, the Portland airport is closed
in because of fog, and Salem then acts as an alternate field.
As the CAB will learn, Salem was called on during the
Vanport disaster period to act as a substitute not only for
United but also Northwest Airlines and the Oregon Na-
tional Guard.

Credit for putting Salem's field in shape to be used dur-
ing this latest emergency goes to the local United station
crew, Airport Manager Barkley and his assistant, and all
groups using the field. A snow-plow worked for two days to
clear runways so the field would be in shape to handle
plane traffic.

This handling of Portland's traffic locally certainly
comes at an opportune time. This example should be ef-
fective, coupled with the many other arguments in Salem's
case, to show the CAB the value of keeping United Air
Lines service here.

Averting Another Berlin Blockade

Gen. Maxwell Taylor, American commandant in Berlin,
has apparently averted a threatened resumption of the
Berlin blockade by ordering the return to the Russians of
the Soviet operated German railway administration
building, seized by the German police. At least it has re-
lieved the existing East-West tension.

Taylor stated that "the 600 office rooms are not worth
the threat of a blockade. It was the intention to put this
space to use for the benefit of Berlin" he said in explaining
why the U.S. property control section authorized the city
government to move into the empty railway headquarters.
"But that the hardships the Russians sought to impose out-
weighed the benefit arising from occupation."

The Russians had made their intention clear by impos-
ing restrictions on traffic, notably a slowdown in Berlin
elevated railway service and the stopping of some trucks
operating between Berlin and West Germany, stating
that they were doing so because of the seizure of the build-
ing in the American sector here. Soviet guards had turned
back some trucks leaving Berlin and delayed others enter-
ing the city as in blockade times.

The railway building was held by the Russians under
four-power agreement giving them control over the Berlin
railways. The Russians largely had vacated the building
after the Berlin rail strike last year. The German
police took it on the contention that the hundreds of vacant
offices were needed. But the Russians formally protested
the use of the vacant building located in the U.S. sector
and badly needed for housing space by the Berlin govern-
ment. Just another instance of Soviet intransigence.

A Deserved Coalition Defeat

The efforts of a coalition of republicans and democrats
to change the house rules to grab control of the legislative
program there was deservedly defeated by a vote of 236 to
186. Its purpose was to go back to old rules permitting a
committee to tie-up bills indefinitely and so kill them and
its inspiration was to prevent the civil rights issue from
being acted upon, again giving the rules committee life
or death control of major legislation.

For many years the republican party platforms have
pledged the enactment of such measures and committed the
party to them, consequently the republicans who joined
with the southern die-hard democrats for partisan ad-
vantage pursued an unjustifiable course in surrendering
principle to expediency to prevent action by the house.

The coalition had proposed to knock out a 1949 rule
allowing other committees to by-pass the rules group after
21 days. Even optimistic administration leaders had not
counted on collecting more than 50 GOP votes. They
actually got 64. But they lost 85 democrats.

In short, the southern democratic wing of the coalition
delivered its top strength, but their republican support
didn't come through.

The FEPC bill, backed by both republican and demo-
cratic national parties, was the issue. Now it may be voted
upon next Monday under the 21-day rule the coalition
sought to repeal.

Probably the filibuster will again be resorted to by the
southern democrats and all legislation be delayed, but
eventually there will be a vote on it and settle the issue.

Hunter Shoots Duck Banded
By Him 15 Years Before

Modesto, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—What, sir, is the life expec-
tancy of a duck—provided it avoids hunters' guns?

And just how far does it fly?
The surprising answers in the case history of one adult
male sprig were given today by Egbert Jones, Modesto dis-
trict duck bander.

At the Newman Duck club on Oct. 1, 1933, Jones banded
this particular bird.

On Sept. 22, 1948, in Ugashik, Alaska, 3,750 air miles
away, John V. Struck killed the same pintail.

Struck noticed the band number. He sent it to the U.S.
biological survey. In due time, the survey established the
number had been put on the duck by Jones.

Jones, who had banded hundreds of ducks, says this
Sprig is the oldest by far of which he has a record. And it
was the longest interval between banding and killing. Jones
estimated the duck was at the ripe old age of 18 by the
time it got into the way of the Alaska hunter's shotgun.

Being a Bit Optimistic

Pasco, Wash., Jan. 21 (AP)—At a time when most residents
were thinking about snow shovels, the city council today
was studying bids on two power grass mowers.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime



READING THE FORBIDDEN DIME NOVEL
WHILE LISTENING FOR THE APPROACHING
FOOTSTEPS OF THE CENSOR

THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Everything We Have or Use
Is Really Only Loaned to Us

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT
Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Most, if not all, of the things we use, are lent to us by a benev-
olent God. This is true too of our privileges and our opportunities
as well as being true of the material things we seem to possess.
Even our time is not our own. When we lose or waste time, we
are being reckless with something which does not belong to us.

Good friends
lend us books
in the hope that
we shall enjoy
them and profit
by reading them.
It frequently hap-
pens that we get
the notion of
lending to us
when, as a mat-
ter of fact, they
are only lent to us.

What is borrowed should be
treasured while in our possession
with even greater consid-
eration than if it were our own.

I like the story in the Book of
Kings about a man who was cut-
ting down a tree on a river bank.
A kind neighbor had lent him
his ax with which to do the job.
As he worked, the axe-head fell
into the deep river. The man's
terrible distress over the loss of
the tool loaned to him is record-
ed in Scripture, "Alas!" he cried,
"it was borrowed."

This would be a happier world
if people had more regard for
others' property and persons and
the things lent to them by God
himself.

When we accept the things
God lends to us (and what
things has he not lent to us?)
we are privileged to get every-
thing we can out of them to
make us healthy, even wealthy
and wise. We should then be
prepared to return them unim-
paired to the great Lender of
all.

All this may seem like a small
matter without great signifi-
cance, but the great wars, with
all their horror, were started
by men who hadn't learned to
respect the property or persons
of others. Who knows, maybe
the criminal tendencies of these
men began when they failed to
appreciate the importance of re-
turning books lent to them by
others.

When we contribute to a great
cause like religion or one of its
offspring, we may indicate our
understanding of God's role as
lender by saying, "All things
come of thee, O Lord, and of
thine own we have given thee."

Doubly Sorry for Stealing

Hull, England, Jan. 21 (AP)—Seaman James Pearson is
doubly sorry.

He was fined £3 (\$8.40) yesterday for stealing a four-and-
a-half gallon beer barrel.

He told the policeman who arrested him:
"I made a horrible mistake. It was empty."

MACKENZIE'S COLUMN

Finland Re-elects President in
Defiance of Commie Campaign

By EDWIN SHANKE
(For DeWitt MacKenzie, AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

London—The re-election of President Juho Kusti Paasikivi,
Finland's oldest active statesman, demonstrates again the most
defiant, stubborn independence of the hardy Finns—a nation of
4,000,000 living in the shadow of the Red colossus.

Despite a communist pressure
campaign, the Finns chose once
more to place their independ-
ence in the tired but capab-
le hands of a man who help-
ed build the little republic af-
ter the first world war as its
first prime minister.

Though almost 80, he still
is the dominating personality in
Finnish politics. "The old man
in the (presidential) palace"
talks the Russian language and
understands Russian ways. He
sees the need for good relations
with a big neighbor, but with-
out sacrificing treasured liber-
ties.

Through the critical years of
Finland's independence he was
the man the Finns most fre-
quently chose to deal with the
Russians. He began his political
career as a radical, but shifted
to conservatism and now is re-
garded above party politics with-
out party affiliation.

He commands Russian respect.
While he knows what the Rus-
sians want, he knows, too, what
his people want—the right to
live in freedom, free to deal
with west or east.

That may be a reason for
communism desires to see him
out of the way. Their eventual
aim is to tie Finland tightly
into the Russian bloc of satel-
lites. And if ever there was a
moral bulwark against Russian
pressure, it is Paasikivi.

The Russian not demanding
surrender of 300 alleged Rus-
sian "war criminals" and charg-
ing Finland with a breach of her
peace treaty in the midst of
the presidential campaign was
regarded as an open pres-
sure move in support of the
Finnish communists.

The outcome of the election
undoubtedly will drive Fin-
land's communists to a new
wave of agitation—especially
because they face the prospect

of again being kept out of the
government, although they reg-
istered some election gains.

A lively little woman 48
years of age is the soul of the
communist party in Finland.
She is Hertta Kuusinen,
known to Finns as "Finland's
Red Cross" and one of the most
watched persons in the country.
Daughter of Otto Wille Kuusin-
en, a power in the Soviet union
as president of the Karelian re-
public, she shuttles frequently
between Helsinki and Moscow.
Many Finnish politicians believe
she is the pipeline for Moscow's
orders to the Finnish commu-
nists.

When the so-called popular
front of communists and radical
socialists suffered a heavy
setback in the December 1947
communal elections, Hertta ap-
peared at the president's annual
ball in a black velvet dress. Pre-
sident Paasikivi teased her and
she joked, "I'm sure everyone
will think I'm in mourning."

Later, the popular front re-
ceived further setbacks. Hertta's
communist husband Yrjo
Leino, from whom she now is
divorced, was swept out of the
key office of minister of inter-
ior.

Reports from Helsinki indi-
cate that when the new presi-
dential term begins March 1,
and the present socialist-demo-
crat minority government re-
signs, a coalition of conserva-
tives, progressives and social
democrats will take place. These
are the parties which supported
Paasikivi. The communists are
expected to be excluded for a
second time.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

'Corniest Note Ever Sent by
President' on China Trouble

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — History sometimes repeats, though with re-
verse angles. It was just a little over 100 years ago that the
United States was also having trouble with China—not with the
communists but with his imperial majesty, the emperor.

The trouble then, somewhat as today, was over the exclusion
of American
business from
Chinese trade,
and because the
British, as to-
day, were get-
ting the inside
track.

As a result,
President John
Tyler sent what
Maury Mave-
rick describes as
"the corniest
note ever signed by a president"
to the Emperor of China urging
him to open his ports to the
United States.

Carrying the note to the em-
peror was Special Ambassador
Caleb Cushing, with explicit in-
structions from Daniel Webster,
then secretary of state, "to se-
cure the entry of American
ships and cargoes into these
ports on terms as favorable as
those enjoyed by British mer-
chants."

Not foreseeing that China
someday would undergo vast po-
litical changes, Daniel Webster
made this observation in his let-
ter to Ambassador Cushing:

"It cannot be foreseen how
rapidly or how slowly a people
of such peculiar habits as the
Chinese, and apparently so te-
naciously attached to their ha-
bits, may adopt the sentiments,
ideas and customs of other na-
tions."

Little did Webster realize
that China someday would de-
sert her traditional isolation for
the violent political philosophy
of Karl Marx.

At that time, however, the
Chinese were really stony-
hearted—except to nations with
navies as large as the British.
Therefore, President Tyler's
letter to the emperor got no-
where.

However, Tyler tried hard,
and here is the jewel which he
penned on July 12, 1843:

"I, John Tyler, president of
the United States of America—
which states are: Maine, New
Hampshire, Massachusetts,
Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ver-
mont, New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mary-
land, Virginia, North Carolina,
South Carolina, Georgia, Ken-
tucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisi-
ana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illin-
ois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkan-
sas and Michigan—send you this
letter of peace and friendship,
signed by my own hand.

"I hope your health is good.
China is a great empire, extend-
ing over a great part of the
world. The Chinese are numer-
ous. You have millions and mil-
lions of subjects. The twenty-
six United States are as large
as China, though our people are
not so numerous.

"The rising sun looks upon
the great mountains and great
rivers of China. When he sets,
he looks upon rivers and moun-
tains equally large in the Uni-
ted States. Our territories are di-
vided from your dominions only
by the sea. Leaving the mouth
of one of our great rivers, and
going constantly toward the set-
ting sun, we sail to Japan and
to the Yellow sea.

"Now, my words are, that
the governments of two such
great countries should be at
peace. It is proper, and accord-
ing to the will of heaven, that
they should respect each other,
and act wisely. I therefore send
to your court Caleb Cushing,
one of the wise and learned
men of this country. On his first
arrival in China, he will inquire
for your health. He has the
strict orders to go to your great
city of Peking, and there to de-
liver this letter. He will have
with him secretaries and inter-
preters.

"The Chinese love to trade
with our people, and to sell
them tea and silk, for which our
people pay silver, and some-
times other articles. But if the

Chinese and the Americans will
trade, there should be rules, so
that they shall not break your
laws nor our laws. Our Minis-
ter, Caleb Cushing, is authoriz-
ed to make a treaty to regulate
trade. Let it be just. Let there
be no unfair advantage on ei-
ther side.

"Let the people trade not only
at Canton, but also at Amoy,
Ning-Po, Shang-Hai, Fu-Chow,
and all such other places as may
offer profitable exchanges both
to China and the United States,
provided they do not break
your laws nor our laws.

"We shall not take the part
of evil-doers. We shall not up-
hold them that break your laws.
Therefore, we doubt not that
you will be pleased that our
messenger of peace, with this
letter in his hand, shall come
to Peking, and there deliver it;
and that your great officers
will, by your order, make a
treaty with him to regulate af-
fairs of trade—so that nothing
may happen to disturb the peace
between China and America.

"Let the treaty be signed by
your own imperial hand. It shall
be signed by mine, by the au-
thority of our great council, the
senate.

"And so may your health be
good, and may peace reign.
"Your good friend,
"John Tyler."

Daniel Webster, in his in-
structions to Ambassador Cush-
ing, carefully cautioned him not
to "know to the emperor."
"The Chinese are apt to speak
of persons coming into the em-
pire as tribute bearers to the
emperors," Webster cautioned.
"This idea has been fostered
perhaps by the costly parade of
embassies of England.

"All ideas of this kind, should
they arise, must be immedi-
ately met by a declaration, not made
ostentatiously, that you are no
tribute bearer: that your gov-
ernment pays tribute to no one,
and accepts tribute from no one.

"It cannot be wrong for you
to make known," Webster con-
tinued, "that the United States,
once a country subject to Eng-
land, threw off that subjection
years ago, asserted its independ-
ence, sword in hand, estab-
lished that independence after a
seven years' war, and now meets
England upon equal terms upon
the ocean and upon the land.

"The remoteness of the Uni-
ted States from China, and still
more the fact that they have no
colonial possessions in her
neighborhood, will naturally
lead to the indulgence of a less
suspicious and more friendly
feeling than may have been en-
tertained towards England, even
before the late war between
England and China.

Army Private Spends Pay
Supporting Two War Orphans

Tokyo, Jan. 21 (AP)—As a private in the U.S. army, Earl S.
Whitney, 21, doesn't make much money.

So it was understandable when he took a night job in a service
club to earn extra change.

His real reason for taking the
extra job came to light today.
Whitney, a southern California
lad, has been supporting two
war orphans, a Chinese and a
Japanese, for nearly three
years.

Whitney's charity was reveal-
ed when he asked for a two-day
pass from first cavalry maneu-
vers. Questioned by army author-
ities as to why he wanted the
pass, Whitney said he wanted to
visit the Chinese mission to
straighten out some papers on
his ward, Fan Tung, 13.

Then the whole story came
out.

Since coming here nearly
three years ago, Whitney has
fed, educated, maintained and
clothed Fan Tung and Hiraya-
ma Tyokichi, 18. Both were
orphans by the war.

His army pay is \$111.90 a
month. He has not asked help
from any other source for his
philanthropy.

Asked why he spends from
\$75 to \$100 a month of his
meager pay on the orphans,
Whitney replied:
"It makes me feel badly to
see all the little kids hungry.
I wouldn't want to see my bro-
thers and sisters like that."
Whitney's home is at San Gab-
riel, Calif.

Whitney calls the Chinese
Jimmy and the Japanese Mick-
ey.

BY CLARE BARNES, JR.

White Collar Zoo



"We're taking up a collection for one of the girls—
she's gettin' married."

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER
Scheme to Pay January Bills
Flops; Wife Comes to Rescue

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Bills! Bills! Bills!
The January mail is full of them. So is our house—and so is
yours, I'll bet.

After the first of the year it's payoff time for Santa Claus,
and the bills flood in like the Galveston tidal wave.

It is the season
when the aver-
age man re-
realizes the old
truth that in this
life money alone
is not enough.
At least the man-
ner he has hand-
led it isn't. And he
lives in dread
of the install-
ment collector.

A friend of
mine is a case in point. Passing
his home the other night, I de-
cided to drop in an see his new
television set.

I knocked half a dozen times
but there was no answer. Puz-
zled, I went to a drugstore and
phoned him.

"Oh, was that you knocking?"
he said in great relief. "Come
on back, rap twice — so we'll
know it's you—and we'll let you
in."

When I entered I found the
whole family grouped around
the video screen eating sand-
wiches. I asked, "why all the
mystery," and my friend said:
"I couldn't make the January
payment on the television set,
and we're not answering the
door for fear it's the installment
man coming to take the set back.
If I can hold out to February,
I'll be all right."

How well do I remember
when I used to be in this pitiful
plight—a January fugitive from
financial woes. This was in the
days when I used to handle the
money in the family.

Giving me a checkbook and
telling me to spend carefully was
like giving Hitler an army and
telling him not to waste it.

Soon the bill collectors beat
on my door so often they asked
me to put a pad on it to save
their knuckles.

January, then as now, was the
worst month. Once I hit on a
solution that seemed fine. As

When I emerged, the desk was
bare. Frances came in a few
moments later.

"I had to mail a letter, so I
mailed your checks, too, dear,"
she said.

"Of course, you put the Right
checks in the Right envelopes?"
I moaned.

"Oh, yes, I didn't make any
mistake, dear."

Not much! It was June by the
time that mess was straightened
out. By then we had given our
patronage to another bank—it
seemed a good idea. And Fran-
ces, once and for all had agreed
to take over our finances.

That, men, is the only way to
be sure your bills are paid and
to enjoy a life free of financial
cares. Let your wife handle the
money. Wives are like canaries,
which can be just as happy with
a thimble full of birdseed as a
barrel full. Women don't com-
plain half as much about how
little you earn—if they control
the purse.

It has worked out wonderfully
in my household. Let Frances
create her brow over how to
meet January bills. She'll find
a way. Dollar worries? I don't
have 'em.

Don't have any dollars either.
Every system has a flaw.
That's the one in mine.

When Love Is Not in Love

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21 (AP)—Mattie L. Love has filed suit
for a divorce.

She claims her husband, Natural Love, deserted her.



WANT-AD WONDERS

AD GETS FLIES
for LABORATORY!

Because it was mid-
winter, a New York
laboratory feared it
would have to delay a
scientific test for lack
of the flies needed for
it. A Want Ad quickly
solved the problem,
however. A boy reader
brought in six dozen
flies.

To fill his needs the av-
erage American or Can-
adian uses \$2 worth of
Want Ads a year.



Your Ad Will Get Results, Too. Dial
Result Number 2-2406