

Editorial Correspondence . . .

Rice Mountain Lodge, Paul Smiths, N.Y.—As Jack Benny would say, the weather here has been "excruciating." We have been here two weeks—it seems like only one—and there has been practically no sunshine, a great deal of rain, several thunderstorms, wind, frosts and what have you. The fact that according to the weather records this is "exceptional," doesn't help much. The one consolation is we did not come here for a holiday but to see the most recent addition to the family of grandchildren. And with characteristic grand-parental modesty we asseverate the young lady is worth seeing, (which incidentally is an understatement). If there were a baby show around here we would surely enter Maria, and file a vigorous protest if she failed to get a "blue ribbon." On the basis of beauty and crew cut hair-do she might get the "sweepstakes."

We wish we could say this enthusiasm is returned. The young lady no longer yells bloody murder at the sight of another man in the house—and a queer looking one with such a high forehead, while the one she has known has a forehead like a percheron—but she reserves her interest entirely for the women—six of them—particularly when they have a bottle, white and warm, in an outstretched hand. But as remarked the acute allergy has departed, unless the elderly intruder with the high forehead makes any improper advances—and to Princess Maria anything more than a furtive peek over the edge of the crib is taking liberties which are vigorously resented.

However our once proud and haughty spirit as far as the gentler—and deadlier—sex is concerned, has long since been broken, and instead of resenting such shabby treatment, we accept our fate as an inferior form of animal life, and render praise to Allah, that without giving the counter-sign or extending tribute we are still allowed to enter the house, and get a seat at the "first table."

Once again, like Will Rogers, we only know what we read in the papers. And only one newspaper, the N.Y. Herald-Tribune. Like the Oregonian in Medford, we only get the early edition of the same day, so the baseball results are seldom complete. And for some reason we are more interested in the St. Louis Cardinals than General de Gaulle and France. Probably because we know more about what is going on in St. Louis where the Cards are staging a belated comeback after a terrible start, than we do about General de Gaulle, and what is actually happening in Paris. The trouble is—or has been until today—the newspaper reports have been so conflicting and confusing—the General has been in one day and not in the next; a military dictatorship is certain on Friday and de Gaulle denies any such intention on Monday. In short when one only knows what one reads in the newspaper, one doesn't know much.

Two men who know much more about General de Gaulle and conditions in France than most of the newspaper editors, are strangely agreed. One is President Eisenhower and the other is former President Truman. They both seem to think if France is to be saved from a major catastrophe and probably civil war General de Gaulle is the only man who can do it. Well, as frequently stated, we don't think much of de Gaulle and never have, but when two such respected and informed leaders of the two major parties see eye to eye we are disposed to go along with them. It looks to us like a question of two evils and we grant civil war would be a greater calamity than a DeGaulle premiership.

Motoring around here one is constantly impressed by the primeval forests—for they are just that—they have not been civilized so to speak, since the first American settlers came to Lake Champlain. Most of them are today in the U.S. Forest preserve, which according to official U.S. reports, contain 250,000 trees over 8 inches in diameter. Some areas were cut-off, in fact at so alarming a rate that in 1894 the N.Y. state government became alarmed and the constitution was amended to place 2,500,000 acres in a state forest preserve and the rest of the Adirondack area, or another 2,500,000 acres, were left in private hands. This preserve—or state park—is, we believe, the first example of forest conservation in the country, and still remains the largest. It started the ball rolling which later was increased in speed and mileage so skillfully and patriotically by Teddy Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot—and which particularly on the Pacific coast is a vital issue today.

The practical monetary value of such a policy is acknowledged around here by everyone—for thanks to it half a million tourists come to the Adirondacks every summer, and many come for winter sports throughout the winter. Had such action not been taken the Adirondacks would be practically a desert—at least deserted—today.

There is another unusual feature—the land privately held is almost entirely in the hands of people from the large eastern cities, who aside from building a "camp" and a road to it, have left the forests untouched. They have wanted the primeval forests to remain because they have wanted to escape from the big cities to their wilderness retreats—far away from the "maddening crowd."

As a result here we have 5,000,000 acres where the forests as forests are today much the same as they were before Columbus discovered America. There are not so many fish, not so much game, but considerable of both, and if the Indians should return the FORESTS would be virtually the same.—R.W.R.

General de Gaulle gets all the powers he demanded and now sits alone in the driver's seat. All he has to do is to restore faith in government, squash a dangerous revolt in Algeria and pull France out of bankruptcy.

Let's wish him luck and pass on to other problems.

SPEAKING of problems, there's the dilemma faced by the London police. A contrite thief showed up this morning and admitted stealing three pounds (\$8.40 in bird of freedom money). He turned the cash over to the bobbies, but for the life of him, he said, he couldn't identify the victim.

Without a victim, the thief can't be tried.

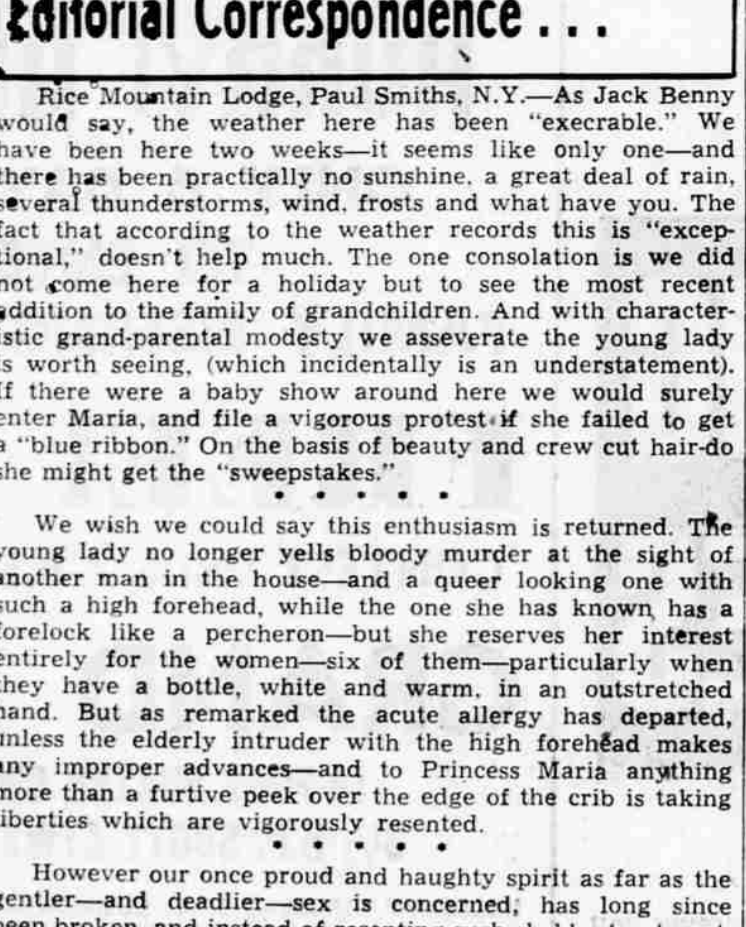
IT'S a puzzler, all right. They might try advertising. But, even in London, three quid are three quid and a lot of claimants might turn up. A NEW problem would then arise—how to identify the RIGHTFUL victim.

Ah, me! The problems that face this modern world. There seems to be no end to them.

MORE trouble in Britain—where they have socialized medicine and the government picks up the tab for medical treatments.

The just-published report of the People's Dispensary, which passes on the bills, includes the case of a tame cat that had 20 stitches

Dennis the Menace



"DID YA EVER KNOCK 'EM ALL DOWN?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE TASK OF DE GAULLE
Washington—General de Gaulle has come into power because he alone offers any hope of being able to make peace in Algeria and in North Africa. He has staked the fate of his government on his ability to do this, and every thing else—the reform of the French constitution included—depends upon his success in Algeria.

That his supreme objective must be peace in North Africa is attested by the fact that he has asked for special powers only for a limited period of six months. If his objectives were to make war in order to suppress the rebellion by military force, six months would surely not be enough time. The limited terms on which he has asked for special powers and the moderate character of the Cabinet he has appointed can have only one meaning—that he believes he can arrange an acceptable settlement without much more fighting and in the next few months.

THE CRUCIAL question, on which his success depends, is whether he can count upon the whole loyalty of the Army in Algeria and in France. If he can count upon it, the civilian extremists will not be able to veto the political concessions which any conceivable negotiated settlement will require them to make. If, on the other hand, the Army in Algeria with support from the civilian extremists, Gen. de Gaulle must fail and civil

war will be, it would seem, unavoidable. Thus far, the indications are favorable. There is reason to think that in the insurrection in Algeria the Army was not acting on behalf of the civilian extremists but for reasons of its own. The first of these reasons was that by taking command of the rioting mobs, the Army maintained law and order during the dangerous interval when there was no responsible government in Paris. The other reason, one may venture to think, is that the Army's grievance against the parliamentary government in Paris was that it was too weak to make war and too weak to make peace. It is highly probable that while the civilian extremists are really interested in white predominance over the Moslem masses, the Army's primary interest is to see concluded with honor to itself an indecisive and inglorious war.

THIS would account for the Army's faith in Gen. de Gaulle. For there is nothing he has ever said, there is nothing in his record, to support the notion that he would espouse the purposes of the civilian extremists, of the so-called Algerian lobby, who have stultified all the preceding governments. There is, on the other hand, his whole record as one of the great historic figures of our epoch to guarantee that he will protect the honor of the French Army.

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Top Reds Seen Under Attack By 'Stalinist' Communists

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
The No. 1 leaders of both Soviet Russia and Red China appear to be under attack by the "Stalinists" in their Communist parties. Dispatches from Eastern European capitals say this party dispute lies behind the new Communist denunciations of President Tito of Yugoslavia for his persistently independent attitude.

The "Stalinists"—the men who insist that a harsh dictatorship is essential in a Communist country—are directing the anti-Tito campaign.

It is said also that the Chinese Communists are the prime movers in the anti-Tito offensive and that they put pressure on the Russian Communists to join in it.

Prestige Loss Indicated
Dispatches say the dispute in the Russian Communist Party was so serious recently that Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev was threatened with loss of control of the ruling Presidium and Central Committee.

It is reported also that Chinese Red Leader Mao Tse-tung has lost a considerable degree of party authority to Liu Shao-Chi, the Chinese Communist Party's chief theoretician who for years has been regarded as the real No. 2 man.

If the reports are accurate, it means Khrushchev and Mao are paying the penalty for the party crime of liberalism, and that Tito is being made the whipping boy.

Realizes Strategic Mistake
Khrushchev has long been aware that he went too far in his denunciation of Josef Stalin's policies. He could hardly fail to realize that, because it was his denunciation of Stalin-type leadership that led to the Polish and Hungarian revolts.

Mao, of course, made the same mistake. In his now-famous "Let a hundred flowers bloom" speech, he invited criticism of the Chinese Red regime.

The response was so enthusiastic, both inside and outside the Communist Party, that a drastic purge of the critics became necessary.

Mao appears to have suffered more blame than Khrushchev for the failure of the liberalization campaign.

Now to get back to M. Hall. People usually buy a vehicle which fits their needs. As I told another salesman once, "I don't care if the neighbors are impressed, unimpressed, depressed, or preferably suppressed."

Mr. (or Mrs.) Hall, after reading this you should be able to understand, if you have normal intelligence, why there are people who prefer the smaller foreign automobiles.

Floyd R. McCabe
Mt. Pitt Star Route,
Box 80, Butte Falls

Elks Convention
Roseburg—(UPI)—The annual convention of the Oregon State Elks association opened today. New state officers will be named Saturday.

THE emissary represented the General as the very opposite of hostile to NATO, although vague reference was made to "improvements" in the NATO structure. By the same token, the emissary also stated that the General believed France must remain loyal to her European com-

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Fortunately, there is very little reason to fear that Gen. de Gaulle will now attempt a complete reconstruction of France's foreign relations. In mid-crisis, at one of those moments when it seemed de Gaulle might come to power the next morning, one of the men closest to the General made a significant call on Ambassador Amory Houghton, for the sole purpose of calming American fears.

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
BETWEEN ENDING AND BEGINNING
Paris—The airplane for Algeria, advertised as at least equal to a flying camel in both speed and comfort, leaves in one hour's time. What will one find there—the signs of future defeat or the promise of eventual success for General de Gaulle's great experiment?

There is no use trying to guess the answer to a question which events alone can answer in any case. But at this breathless moment, between the ending of the Paris crisis and the beginning of de Gaulle's vital Algeria venture, another point is perhaps worth noting. In this Paris crisis, one has also seen at least the beginning of the end of what may be called the postwar world.

The postwar world was chiefly characterized by the enormous number of highly provisional arrangements that were made in countries which had been deeply unsettled by the war. There were very few countries except the United States and the Soviet Union in which the war did not produce some sort of change of system. In a great many countries, the first attempts to cope with the change were not merely provisional. They were downright ramshackle.

In this latter class, the most important country was the third Western ally, France.

AS ONE looks back, France's Fourth Republic never was anything but ramshackle and provisional. No government that is constitutionally incapable of dealing decisively with any problem engaging the deep feelings of the nation can hope to endure forever. The Fourth Republic suffered from this incapacity; and so it did not endure.

All the same, the Fourth Republic was the old friend, known, predictable, familiar as an old shoe, of all the other Western allies and, in particular, of the Washington policymakers.

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40 YEARS AGO

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