



"THE PAPER THAT HAS NO ENEMIES HAS NO FRIENDS."
—George Putnam.

Principles First

Senator Wayne Morse voted for Stevenson. He mailed his absentee ballot to Oregon last week. Senator Morse has been roundly slammed for this by a close-knit group of men who contributed towards Morse's campaign for re-election. These men whine pitifully that Senator Morse has knifed them in the back by his support of Stevenson. A moral can be drawn from this attitude of men such as Mr. Sammons who kicked in money for Morse's campaign. These persons believe that their money should have directed Morse's support for the Republican nominee.

Since when does contributing towards a man's campaign give one the right of running his life and controlling his vote. In this stand by Senator Morse's benefactors we see proof of the contention they intended thereby the influencing of his vote, both personal and in Congress. This attitude just cannot be defended. We can only conclude that the Nixon millionaire club also so intended. Senator Morse's record in Congress and out shows that he was not influenced by those who gave money to his campaign. Once elected, a law-maker must keep all citizens' welfare in mind. This, Senator Morse has demonstrated he can do.

Those Undecided

Like it or not, there are those who are as yet undecided how they will vote November 4. It is clear that this is not a small group of voters. These people hold the balance of power on who will be our next President. It is indeed marvelous that these people have remained unmoved by the emotion that fairly streams from political fountains. These people view the current campaign as a hot one and stand aloof from its seething see-saw for votes.

We cannot say that these undecided are new voters only or natural fence-sitters. Among their numbers we see tens of thousands of honest, hardworking citizens. They seek only justice for their nation and its people. The undecided are weighing in the most careful manner the issues before them. They seek mental weapons that will make their decision come easier. Candidates face a grueling task when they face up to this great duty. But, face up to it they must, this we have constantly maintained.

Sad it is that these undecided can not place quiet reliance upon their newspapers and other modes of modern day communication. Each day sees distortion piled upon distortion. Our undecided must comb their decision from piles of windswept and troubled opinions and comments. Our only advice to these citizens who will go to the polls November 4 is the Biblical statement: "Seek and ye shall find."



Elect Cornelius Bateson

EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION

All Republican candidates for the legislature in Marion County are from Salem. Give the 50% of Marion County people who do not live in Salem, a representative in the legislature.

ELECT CORNELIUS BATESON

The Largest Single Business in the County Is Farming. Bateson Is a Successful Farmer and Knows Farm and Tax Problems.

Where Does Bateson Stand on Issues?

Bateson Believes that the Voters Are Entitled to Know Where He Stands on Public Issues and Problems With Which the Legislature Is Concerned.

BATESON BELIEVES AND WILL VOTE—

321 X NO. SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION. "Let us keep something as important as the education of our children close to the people and local government. Let us not hand the schools and children to big bureaus and big government."

326 X YES. PROHIBITING PARI-MUTUEL BETTING. "The honest moral source of money is more important than money itself."

318 X YES. THE BIG TRUCK BILL. "We must never subsidize any special interest. Let each pay his just proportionate share of the total tax."

ASK THE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES WHERE THEY STAND. VOTE FOR CORNELIUS BATESON.

Paid Pol. Adv. Bateson for Representative Committee, D. Rand, Sec.

His Platform Is Peace



THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

Editorial Comments

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES

Republican ghost writers seem to have difficulty with traditional and classical meanings of words.

So when they bear down on the phrase "mess at Washington" with the implication that there never was a mess at Washington before in history, and that the Republican party is the only one which can clean it up, and that "it is time for a change," we must not say to them that the issue they raise is "impertinent."

So we might as well drop into the vernacular that they can better understand and say the issue they attempt to raise is "phony".

Let's spell it out, because probably they did not understand the exactness of the phrase Adlai Stevenson used when he said there is really "no corruption issue in the campaign, because nobody is running on a 'pro-corruption ticket'."

Certainly Stevenson is not—and he can cite his own reform record as governor of Illinois to prove it.

If the Republican spokesmen wish to insist that they are running upon an "anti-corruption ticket" and intend to campaign along this line on the basis of their past records, they will have to burn a lot of the party archives before they really come out into the open as clean-handed and pure-hearted Galahads in the evil realm of politics.

They'll have to do a lot of white-washing on the Grant administration. They will have to heed the alarmed warning once made by their standard bearer, James G. Blaine: "Burn this letter." They will have to polish up the regime of the late William Howard Taft, whose previous sponsor, Teddy Roosevelt, could not stomach the mess in Washington even in those days and felt obliged to bolt the party. They will have to dismiss the Harding administration without even a side glance, or point with such pride as they can at President Coolidge's effort to mop up after Harding.

They will just have to persuade the

voters to forget that, from the time of Grant to the present, their record has been one of developing a mess at Washington. They always brought about their ousting by the voters, who turned the responsibility over to a Democratic administration which instituted the reforms that the GOP had been side-stepping carefully as long as possible.

And they will have to forget completely that Theodore Roosevelt, the only president they ever put in who tried to do a cleanup, got in by accident, after the party bosses had shelved him in the vice presidency.

If Czolgosz and his pistol hadn't intervened, Teddy would have moldered on the vice presidential shelf and the GOP would have ridden cozily along in that boisterous period of exploiting the public domain, which, Teddy upset so rudely. And the GOP machine got rid of Teddy—but quick, and at the cost of letting Woodrow Wilson into the White House.

So the record would seem to show that virtually the only activity toward cleaning up any mess in Washington that was ever displayed by the GOP, came about by an accident the bosses could not have foreseen.

It doesn't give them much talking point from any record for trying to get the voters from any record for trying to get the voters excited over the job of giving them another stab at it.

And Stevenson already has a record he can point to with pride, and certainly without either apologizing, covering up or going into a "pot-and-kettle" routine.—Oregon Journal.



Special Announcement

We have added another pharmacy to "The Quisenberry Pharmacies, that operate as one" 130 S. Liberty St., Salem

The new pharmacy will be open until 11:00 o'clock at night on week days and from 12:00 noon until 2:00 P.M. and 6:00 until 9:00 in the evenings on all Sundays and all holidays.

There we will specialize in prescriptions and stock will be limited to medicines and sick room supplies.

Your prescriptions will be on file there as well as at the other locations and will be available, for your convenience, these longer hours.

The new location is 130 South Liberty Street, and the phone number is 4-3336. However, if you dial the Court Street number, 3-9123, and that store is closed, the call will be relayed.

We are pleased to be able to offer this kind of prescription service and to have it available these longer hours.

Quisenberry Pharmacies "THAT OPERATE AS ONE"

FOR 24-HOUR SERVICE DAILY DIAL 3-9123

THE REPUBLICAN MESS 1921 -- 1933

And How The Democratic Party Cleaned Things Up

(This is the third of a series of articles contrasting the mess created in Washington by the Republican Party from 1921 to 1933 with the Democratic Party's achievements of the past 20 years.)

12 GOP YEARS ON THE FARM Farmers who went through the nightmare of the Nineteen Twenties and the early Thirties will need no reminder of those bleak, heartbreaking times.

For younger men and women on the farm today, the historic facts must be close to unbelievable. In their own interest, they might ask older farmers to reminisce about those years when Republicans controlled the destinies of agriculture.

Farm Life in the '20's

Here, for the record, are some of the basic truths of life on the farm as it was lived under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover:

In one five-year period nearly half a million farmers went broke.

In 1932, the bottom year of the Great Depression, the farmers' net income sank to \$1.9 billion or about 80 cents a day for each farmer.

In 1932 alone there were 65,339 mortgage foreclosures on farms. (They didn't all take it lying down. In some areas there were riots, and more than one judge and sheriff got the fright of his life as grim-faced men made a show of force to warn off bidders on a neighbor's debt-burdened property.)

The price of wheat was the lowest in 300 years. In some areas corn dropped under 15c, cotton and wool sold at 5c, hogs and sugar 3c, beef 2½c. Corn was burned for fuel.

The Soil Was Mined

The soil—that enormous heritage of America—was being "mined," wasting away under improper methods to the tune of possibly a million acres a year lost to productivity. The Great Plains were deteriorating into a dust bowl, from what beaten men and women drifted away in dilapidated jalopies, searching for work and bread.

In 1930 there were only 920,000 tractors on American farms. As for combines, in '30 they numbered only one-thirteenth of today's efficient fleet.

How did the farmer get into such a mess under Republican rule?

Let us see what the attitude of President Harding was. Here is what Harding said: "It cannot be too strongly urged that the farmer must be ready to help himself." And Harding was dead right; the Republican administration certainly was not going to help him.

Efforts were made in Congress to provide legislation that would help the farmer help himself—notably the McNary-Haugen farm bills for subsidizing farm exports. Coolidge vetoed McNary-Haugen twice.

Along came Hoover. It was in his Administration that the notorious Smoot - Hawley tariff was enacted, raising tariff barriers that were already high to levels that kept other nations from selling to this country, and hence left those countries without dollars to buy American farm products.

Prices Went to Pot

The result was that production, instead of being cut to fit consumption, instead — and prices went to pot. Between 1929 and 1932 corn production rose 16 percent — and prices dropped 60 percent. Wheat production gained 8 percent—and the price sank 63 percent.

There, in a nutshell, is the history of Republican "statesmanship" in the field of farm policy.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS DID Within two weeks of President Roosevelt's inauguration in 1933 he called for legislation to help the farmer.

A Democratic Congress responded quickly with the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Republicans resisted, but were outnumbered. (In the House, the vote was: Republicans, 39 yeas, 73 nays; Democrats, 272 yeas, 24 nays.)

This statute marked the beginning of what was to become, by contrast with the preceding dozen Republican years of want, a Golden Age for the farmer.

The new law established the principle that farm prices should be high enough to enable the farmer to pay prevailing prices for things needed to operate his farm and his home. That is the famous parity program—tying the prices the farmer receives to the prices the farmer has to pay.

The 80th Congress

The Republicans have made various attempts to torpedo the parity program, but have failed except during the Republican-controlled 80th Congress, when they did put across some damaging amendments.

Under the Democratic administrations of the past 20 years, the Agricultural Adjustment Act and other New Deal and Fair Deal measures have wrought colossal changes in the farm picture. Such as—

1. Farm prices at the end of 1951 (though not at a peak) averaged 6 per cent below parity.

2. Farm foreclosures in 1950 numbered 1,214—fewer than three a day, compared to 176 a day in 1932.

3. The farmers, who as a group were as good as bankrupt in 1932, today have an equity of 91 percent in their properties.

4. The income per farm operator in 1951 was nearly four times that of 1932, in terms of purchasing power.

Republicans, always friendly to private power interests, have resisted federal aid to farmer co-operatives for the purpose of bringing electricity into their home and barns. President Roosevelt pooh-poohed the GOP's cries of "state socialism!" and established the Rural Electrification Administration.

Today nearly one thousand local co-operatives, helped by low-rate REA loans but owned and operated by local people, serve rural communities in 46 states. More than half of America's electrified farms are served by these power lines.

Restoring the Soil

Conservation is another field in which the Democratic administrations have made history. Farmers and ranchers have been helped to restore, protect and remove many millions acres of pastures and range and improve many million acres of pasture and range and forest by re-seeding, terracing and so on.

Today there are more than four million tractors on the farms. There are seven times as many milking machines as in 1930, ten times as many mechanical cornpickers, 13 times as many grain combines. Such machines have meant this: Today one farm worker produces enough food for himself and 14 other people, compared with, in 1900, 7 other people.

And the farmer himself, although he is looking forward to still further gains, is no longer the forgotten man of the national economy.



From where I sit ... by Joe Marsh

Wonder How Miss Gilbert Is in "History"?

By now I guess you've heard about the spelling errors in the kids' report cards this week.

A typical card looked like this:
Arithmetic.....B
Geography.....B-
Spelling.....C
Grammar.....B

I don't know if Miss Gilbert, the principal, actually wrote those cards, but she took full responsibility. This morning I hear she got up in the Assembly Hall—before all the students—and started writing GRAMMAR with two "a's" on the blackboard 100 times!

From where I sit, I'll bet this makes her even more popular with the students. It's nice to see an expert admit she occasionally makes a mistake. Too many so-called "experts" claim they're never wrong on such subjects as what you or I ought to eat . . . what we should wear . . . whether we should enjoy beer or butter-milk. A really wise person never claims to "know all the answers" all the time.

Joe Marsh