



THE HIGHEST AWARD in Boy Scouting, the God and Country Award was presented Sunday, September 30 to Brian Arnold, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Arnold, 713 Roseway Drive during services at the First Presbyterian Church. Brian will receive his Eagle Scout rank in the near future. Left to right are his father, Brian, the Rev. James Overdorff, assistant pastor who presented the award and Brian's mother. Brian's troop is sponsored by the First Presbyterian Church.



MINISTERS from all parts of the Pacific Coast have gathered here this week for the annual prayer conference, Pacific Division of Open Bible Standard Churches, convening in the Klamath Temple. Sessions which opened today, continue through Thursday. Left is the Rev. David S. Land, Tacoma. Right is the Rev. Harry M. Strachan, pastor of the Klamath Falls Klamath Temple.

Fairly Mild Weather Seen

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
It was a little chilly in the Northeast and sections of the West but fairly mild weather prevailed in most other parts of the country today.

Temperatures in Illinois early this morning were in the same range as those in Texas as warm southerly air spread over the Great Lakes region, Ohio Valley and the mid-Mississippi Valley.

Readings were as much as 30 degrees higher than 24 hours earlier when below freezing was reported in northern Michigan.

Readings were in the 40s in the northern Plains and New England. In other areas they ranged from the 50s in the north to the 70s in the south. One of the lowest marks was 23 at Fraser, Colo.

Scattered showers fell in the Rockies but generally fair weather prevailed from the West Coast to a line roughly from Detroit to El Paso, Tex. Eastward to the Appalachians showers and considerable cloudiness were in prospect.

Fair to partly cloudy weather was forecast for New England and widely scattered showers from New York to Florida.

Heaviest rain during the night was in the Gulf states from Alabama to Texas. Amounts ranged up to nearly 3 inches at Montgomery, Ala.

Russ Witness New '57 Fords

WASHINGTON (UP)—The Russians are getting a chance before any of the rest of us to watch the 1957 Ford go by.

One new Ford began cruising the streets of Moscow Monday, and others will follow. The same models won't appear in the show windows of American auto dealers until Wednesday.

Furthermore, the Ford in Moscow cost only \$1. Those in hometown, U.S.A., will cost—well, considerably more.

The very first car off Ford's 1957 assembly line—a glistening, black sedan—was sent to Moscow. It is one of nine sold to the U.S. Embassy in the Russian capital. Already it is drawing admiring crowds of Muscovites.

Law Convention
SHERMAN, Tex. (UP)—Some 100 law officers were attending the 1956-57 regional convention of the Texas Police Assn. last night. But two burglaries and an armed robbery were committed, just the same.

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"Bar Of Music"

Jordan War Story Taken

JERUSALEM (UP)—Despite an Israeli walkout, the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission has accepted Jordan's story that an attack on an Israeli archeological meeting was carried out by a mentally deranged Jordanian soldier.

The Israeli delegation quit the commission meeting before the vote yesterday. The U.N. chairman, Norwegian Col. Christian Moe, joined the Jordan delegate in approving the resolution fixing the blame on the berserk soldier.

Four Israelis were killed and 16 wounded in the shooting Sept. 23 at Ramat Rachel, near Jerusalem, where several hundred members of an archeological congress were inspecting ancient ruins. Two days later Israeli forces killed 38 Jordanians in a retaliation raid.

Officials of Israel's four Arab neighbors conferred in Beirut to draft a protest to the U.N. Security Council about the Israel reprisal raid.

In Tel Aviv, the head of the opposition nationalist Herut (Freedom) party, Menachem Begin, predicted at a party convention that Israel would win any new Arab-Israeli war.

Moshe Sharett, Israel's former foreign minister who is touring the Far East, said in a speech in Manila that his nation has lost faith in the United Nations as an agency for enforcing peace in the Middle East.

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Ike Calls Stevenson 'Confused Candidate'

WASHINGTON (UP)—President Eisenhower's campaign foray into Kentucky and Ohio pointed up how he now is firing back at Adlai Stevenson despite a September assertion he would leave the replies to other Republicans.

In a nationwide television-radio address last night at Lexington, Ky., and in a speech during the day at Cleveland, Ohio, Eisenhower replied to his Democratic opponent on a good many points although he never once mentioned Stevenson by name.

The closest Eisenhower came to naming Stevenson was to allude to the Democratic nominee as an "apparently confused candidate" on the issue of federal aid for education. That reference brought one of the biggest rounds of applause from the capacity crowd in the 15,000-seat University of Kentucky Coliseum.

In the Lexington speech Eisenhower also cut loose at the Democratic-controlled Congress—and the Republican rally he was addressing loved that, too.

All told, the crowd applauded 42 times during the President's talk. He also got a rousing ovation when he was introduced and when he concluded.

Eisenhower envisioned 70 million jobs "at good wages" for Americans if he is reelected. He reported September figures showing 66,100,000 persons at work.

He prefaced his jabs by saying "political oratory... at its most reckless has plunged to the wild extremes of charging this administration with such fabulous failings as not guarding the peace—and not caring for the welfare of any humble citizen or any needy family in our land."

Then he added: "We all know that there are people who suffer from living in a world of words and phrases for so long that they can no longer recognize action when they see it."

The applause and laughter that thrust touched off still was echoing when Eisenhower got another round after saying:

"And—when it comes to a really critical matter like political leadership—we recall a fact that all of us have seen in our own daily lives: The longest lectures almost always come from those with the least experience."

At a September news conference, Eisenhower was asked whether he would reply to criticism by the Democrats.

Eisenhower replied he was going to answer no criticism—that he would leave that to others.

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DOES WAYNE MORSE PUT PRINCIPLE ABOVE POLITICS?

Read the Opinion of
Ex-Governor Chas. A. Sprague

Reprinted from his column "It Seems To Me" in the Oregon Statesman,
September 26-27, 1956

Senator Wayne L. Morse is a candidate for a third term as senator from Oregon, this time on the Democratic ticket. He demands that the contest between him and Douglas McKay be fought out "on the issues."

Morse Is the Issue

Morse makes himself the issue. He personalizes whatever subject he is discussing. His speeches are chiefly in praise or defense of his own conduct in office, his own votes, his own opinions.

Morse makes himself an issue because one of his outstanding characteristics is his egotism. I am not ascribing to him vanity, but egotism, defined as "the practice of referring overmuch to one's self."

Morse is definitely egotistic, striving to make the world revolve around himself and his ideas.

Now this trait of character might be passed over as a fault, an evidence of the frailties to which all humankind is heir. But in Morse it has developed into a dangerous form of self-righteousness.

He is always right, whoever is opposing him at the moment is dead wrong. And he throws a blanket of moral sanction over his actions which confounds the public and which I think results in his deceiving himself. Yet he has reversed himself so often, altered his own course, joined what once he endorsed, that his own actions belie either the purity of his motives or the value of his judgment.

Moral Arrogance

Another effect of this moral arrogance is that it has led Morse into intemperate utterance. He is extreme in denunciation. In 1946 he branded President Truman as "ham actor." Yet in 1952 he praised Harry Truman in a personal telegram: "Your record is an indelible one in the history of our country, while that of your detractors will soon fade away."

In February, 1952, when he said he was "strong for Eisenhower," he wrote: "I know him to be a very intelligent man with complete intellectual honesty and a marked impartiality."

The Congressional Record, March 20, 1952, quotes Morse referring to President Eisenhower as "a man who in my judgment is completely lacking in political morality."

We must allow a man the privilege of revising his appraisal of men and of issues; but when he indulges in such radical utterances and extreme reversals of opinion and does it so often we are justified in challenging either his motive or the soundness of his judgment.

Burned Out Usefulness
In attempting to analyze Morse's claim to reelection and entering my opposition I am not doing so out of personal antagonism. I have no personal quarrel with him. I recognize he is a man of superior intellectual endowments, but regret that he has, in the opinion of many who were his friends, pretty well burned out his usefulness and effectiveness save as a persistent harranguer to a nearly empty Senate chamber.

With many of the positions he has taken in his near 12 years of service, I have been in agreement; with others strongly opposed. Morse deserted the Republican Party under whose banner he had won his office in 1944 and 1950 to become first an Independent and next a Democrat. He did not merely move across the political aisle, he wound up on the extreme left wing of the Democrats, not very welcome to those of the older Democratic tradition.

That of course was his privilege. Morse justifies his move on the ground of principle and "conscience."

Why the Desertion?
After bolting the Republicans Morse became an Independent. Almost weekly during the sitting of the 83rd Congress he arose to make his weekly "report" of the Independent Party. As late as July, 1954 he denounced as a "lie being spread by my enemies" that he would enroll as a Democrat. But after being warned by Monroe Sweetland, Democratic national committeeman, that he would get no support from Democrats if he remained an Independent, Morse, well in advance of filing time for the senatorial race in 1956, flew out to Oregon, drove to Eugene and registered as a Democrat.

The question I want to raise is this: Why did he desert the Independent party? What had gone wrong with it, with its leadership, with its principles? What

"No. 1 Hypocrite"

Certain it is that Wayne Morse's conscience is both well worked and abundantly advertised. Others who know Morse well have a different view, however. For example, W. M. Fugman, editor of the Port Umpqua Courier and long-time editor of the Eugene Register-Guard calls Morse "the Number One hypocrite in Oregon."

It is therefore timely to investigate Morse's claim to strict guidance of conscience and firm devotion to principle.

Funds Above Principle

Go back to 1944 when Morse first considered running for the U. S. Senate. When he returned to Eugene after resigning from the War Labor Board a group of local Democrats interviewed him to see if he would become the candidate of that party. Morse turned down their bid. Some years later Tugman learned of the conversations and published in the Register-Guard of March 27, 1953, the substance of the report by Marvin Warlick who was county Democratic chairman at the time:

"I invited Morse to come to my house to meet a number of prominent Democrats and we felt him out on the situation. He told us that he sympathized largely with the New Deal but that he had always been registered as a Republican in any case there was the problem of funds for his campaign. He doubted if we could provide adequate financial support whereas he was sure the Republicans would. Later he had a telephone conversation in which he repeated the same sentiments."