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"LOOK OUT AMERICA"

D. A. Hulcy, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, recently made a speech before the New York City Rotary Club, which bore the apt title, "Look Out America: Dangerous Curve Ahead." In the course of it, he warned that the fate of the free world hangs on the strength of America — and that this strength is threatened by many within our own country who would lead us down the dismal road that ends in socialism. And he said, "We are being hustled toward socialism by the exploitation of whatever emergencies its disciples can find or create."

Then, Mr. Hulcy departed from his prepared talk to make the following extemporaneous remarks on a specific situation now existing in New York: "You here in the East and particularly New York State may find yourselves confronted with the entry of the federal government or the state government into actual competition with the business managed electric companies which have a long and distinguished record of excellent service. Two bills now in Congress would put either the federal government or the state into the power business. These bills provide for the construction of a power plant with a capacity of over a million kilowatts at Niagara Falls, now available for development as a result of the recent treaty with Canada. This project . . . is in no way related to a seaway, reclamation or flood control problem."

Five publicly-regulated, tax-paying utility companies are ready and eager to develop the power with private funds and to sell it at rates which will be determined by regulatory bodies. They ask no favors, no subsidies, no tax exemptions. They wait only for a green light from Congress, and they'll start the job.

What makes this nationally significant is that it is a further example of the determined political effort to force socialism down the throats of the people — at a tremendous and continuing cost to the taxpayer — where there is absolutely no excuse for it. The interest of the power industry, or any other industry, in a situation of this kind is actually secondary. The big, overriding issues are freedom and opportunity of all the people and perpetuation of free enterprise, which socialism would destroy.

HAUL BACK THE REINS

During the current session, Congress should thoroughly examine the problem of price and other controls — and also examine with a critical eye the policies and the philosophies which have been established by the Office of Price Stabilization.

OPS has saddled producers and distributors with a tremendous and costly burden of red tape — some of the complex and conflicting orders have driven top-flight lawyers, economists, and authorities on manufacturing, farming, and retailing, to the brink of utter confusion. And the argument that OPS has prevented still more inflation has no discernible basis in fact. Prices have been held down as much as possible for the simple reason that we still live in a country where producers and distributors compete with each other for consumer favor, and the concern which offers the best value gets the business. Indeed, controls can actually encourage inflation, by demoralizing and retarding production, creating scarcities, and stimulating black markets.

OPS, at times, has seemed bent on a revolutionary policy of "profit control" which would eventually destroy a free economy. In the case of retailing, for example, the OPS obviously wanted to force retailers to absorb cost increases which were completely beyond their control — in the face of the demonstrable fact that retail dollar profits, always modest, just weren't big enough to make that possible. Only action by Congress prevented this.

It's time we really put a bit in OPS' mouth — and hauled back hard on the reins.

Hoosier growers of sweet corn will be interested in the new mimeograph BP-50 "Sweet Corn Performance Tests 1951" which gives a report on parallel planting of commercial hybrids submitted by 11 commercial seedsmen and Purdue University. Reports of experimental hybrids including Golden Country Gentleman, midseason and early yellows are also included. Copies are available from the department of botany and plant pathology.

A FOREIGN POLICY FOR AMERICANS

History of Our Foreign Policy, And Where Are We Heading?

BY SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT
CHAPTER I

No one can think intelligently on the many complicated problems of American foreign policy unless he decides first what he considers the real purpose and object of that policy.

Fundamentally, I believe the ultimate purpose of our foreign policy must be to protect the liberty of the people of the United States. The American Revolution was fought to establish a nation "conceived in liberty." That liberty has enabled our people to increase steadily their material welfare and their spiritual freedom.

To achieve that liberty we have gone to war, and to protect it we would go to war again.

Only second to liberty is the maintenance of peace. The results of war may be almost as bad as the destruction of liberty and, in fact, may lead, even if the war is won, to something very close to the destruction of liberty at home. War not only produces pitiful human suffering and utter destruction of many things worth-while, but it is almost as disastrous for the victor as for the vanquished.

Our traditional policy of neutrality and non-interference with other nations was based on the principle that this policy was the best way to avoid disputes with other nations and to maintain the liberty of this country without war.

From the days of George Washington that has been the policy of the United States. It has never been isolationism; but it has always avoided alliances and interference in foreign quarrels as a preventive against possible war, and it has always opposed any commitment by the United States, in advance, to take any military action outside of our territory.

I have always felt, however, that we should depart from this principle if we could set up an effective international organization, because in the long run the success of such an organization should be the most effective assurance of world peace and therefore of American peace. I regretted that we did not join the League of Nations.

We have now taken the lead in establishing the United Nations. The purpose is to establish a rule of law throughout the world and protect the people of the United States by punishing aggression the moment it starts and deterring future aggression through joint action of the members of such an organization.

Theory of Preventive War
I think we must recognize that this involves the theory of a preventive war, a dangerous undertaking at any time. Our Korean adventure shows the tremendous danger, if the new organization is badly organized or improperly supported by its members and by the public opinion of the world.

The United Nations has failed to protect our peace, I believe, because it was organized on an unsound basis with a veto power in five nations and is based, in fact, on the joint power of such nations, effective only so long as they agree. I believe the concept can only be successful if based on a rule of law and justice between nations and willingness on the part of all nations to abide by the decisions of an impartial tribunal.

The fact that the present organization has largely failed in its purpose has forced us to use other means to meet the present emergency, but there is no reason to abandon the concept of collective security which, by discouraging and preventing the use of war as national policy, can ultimately protect the liberty of the people of the United States and enforce peace.

Domestic Policy Vital
Just as our nation can be destroyed by war it can also be destroyed by a political or economic policy at home which destroys liberty or breaks down the fiscal and economic structure of the United States.

We cannot adopt a foreign policy which gives away all of our people's earnings or imposes such a tremendous burden on the individual American as, in effect, to destroy his incentive and his ability to increase production and productivity and his standard of living.

It follows that except as such policies may ultimately protect our own security, we have no primary interest as a national policy to improve conditions or material welfare in other parts of the world or to change other forms of government. Certainly we should not engage in war to achieve such purposes.

I don't mean to say that, as responsible citizens of the world, we should not gladly extend charity or assistance to those in need. I do not mean to say that we should not align ourselves with the advocates of freedom everywhere.

But the contribution of supplies to meet extraordinary droughts or famine or refugee problems or other emergencies is very different from a global plan for general free assistance to all mankind on an organized scale as part of our foreign policy. Such a plan, as carried out today, can only be justified on a temporary basis as part of the battle against communism. It has been undertaken as an emergency measure.

Beyond Our Capacity
Our foreign policy in ordinary times should not be primarily in-

spired by the motive of raising the standard of living of millions throughout the world, because that is utterly beyond our capacity.

We hear a great deal of argument that if we do not deliberately, as part of a world welfare program, contribute to the raising of standards of living of peoples with low income they will turn Communist and go to war against us. Apart from such emergency situations as justified the Marshall Plan, following World War II, I see no evidence that this is true. Recent wars have not been started by poverty-stricken peoples, as in China or India, but by prosperous peoples, as in Germany led by dictators.

Moral Leadership
There are a good many Americans who talk about an American century in which America will dominate the world. They rightly point out that the United States is so powerful today that we should assume a moral leadership in the world to solve all the troubles of mankind.

I quite agree that we need that moral leadership not only abroad but also at home. We can take the moral leadership in trying to improve the international organization for peace. I think we can take leadership in the providing of example and advice for the improvement of material standards of living throughout the world.

If we confine our activities to the field of moral leadership we shall be successful if our philosophy is sound and appeals to the people of the world.

Our active partisanship in World War II was based on the theory that a Hitler victory would make Germany a serious threat to the liberty of the United States. I did not believe that Germany would be such a threat, particularly after Hitler brought Russia into the war, and that is the reason I opposed the war policy of the Administration from the elections of 1940 to the attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor in December 1941.

A Russian Threat
The more recent measures for Marshall Plan aid on a global scale — and to the extent of billions of dollars of American taxpayers' money — and the Atlantic Pact arms program are and must be based on the theory that Russia today presents a real threat to the security of the United States.

The Russian threat has become so serious today that in defense of the liberty and peace of the people of the United States I think we are justified in extending economic aid and military aid to many countries, but only when it can be clearly shown in each case that such aid will be an effective means of combating Communist aggression. We have now felt it necessary in order to protect the liberty of the United States against an extraordinary special threat to adopt a policy which I do not believe should be considered as part of any permanent foreign policy.

1. We have had to set up a much larger armed force than we have ever had to do before in time of peace, in order to meet the Communist threat. I believe this effort should be directed particularly toward a development of an all-powerful air force.

Economic, Military Aid

2. We have had to adopt as a temporary measure the policy of extending economic and military aid to all those countries which, with the use of such aid, can perhaps prevent the extension of Russian military power or Russian or Communist influence. We have backed that up by announcing definitely to Russia that if it undertakes aggression against certain countries whose independence is important to us it will find itself at war with us. This is a kind of Monroe Doctrine for Europe.

3. We have had to adopt a policy of military alliances to deter, at least, the spread of Communist power. To control sea and air throughout the world, the British alliance is peculiarly important. Again, we hope that with the decline of Russian power and the re-establishment of an international organization for peace such alliances may be unnecessary.

I opposed that feature of the Atlantic Pact which looked toward a commitment of the United States to fight a land war on the continent of Europe and therefore opposed, except to a limited degree, the commitment of land troops to Europe.

NEXT WEEK: The place of the President and Congress in foreign policy.

(From "A Foreign Policy for Americans," Copyright 1951 by Robert A. Taft, Published by Doubleday and Company, Inc. Released by The Register and Tribune Syndicate and WNU.)

Mrs. Zelma Cripe. Mrs. Lantz then introduced her friend, Mrs. Elmo Niccum who reviewed the book, "A Man Named Peter", by Catherine Marshall.

Delicious refreshments started the social hour with our president, Mrs. Robert Brewster serving from a duly appointed table.

February 25 the meeting will be held in the home of Mrs. Lionel Bates.

CAPITOL



(By Charles A. Halleck, Congressman, 2nd District.)

A one-man treasure hunt is now under way in the Capitol building. Object of the search is art not listed in the official catalogue.

The treasure hunter, is F. C. Boland, an employee in the Capitol architect's office, who took on the project as a sideline to his regular duties. He's been at it a month now, poking in offices and cubby holes in his search for overlooked masterpieces.

Boland says he already has made what may be a major discovery in one of the offices, but he isn't ready to give any details. He has found a painting by an outstanding artist. If it turns out to be an original there may be red faces in art circles, because the original is supposed to be somewhere else.

For many years the Capitol had an official curator — Charles Fairman. Since his death some years back, however, no successor has been named.

Meanwhile, new works of art — in oil, stone and bronze — are always being hauled into the Capitol. Many are privately owned and serve as decorations in various offices. Occupants of these offices are periodically moving out, with new tenants moving in. Sometimes there art objects are forgotten in the moving process. On occasion, Boland thinks, portraits of the members themselves are left on the walls for future generations to admire.

Many of Boland's discoveries on the Senate side of the Capitol are portraits of unknown statesmen of past generations, including one life-sized likeness in oil. He hasn't the slightest idea how he will ever identify such subjects.

While a member may decorate his office with personally-owned art, no such works are placed in the public rooms and corridors until they have been officially accepted by Congress. Right now the store room is a repository for many pieces awaiting approval.

On the other hand, Congress provides funds for portraits of every Speaker of the House and for busts of every vice-president and chief justice of the Supreme Court. But Congress makes no provision for similar honors to Presidents.

As a result the Capitol, Boland finds, is singularly free of presidential memorials. Jefferson is the only historic figure who rates two heroic-sized statues. Lincoln is represented by two busts and Washington's statue is on display because Virginia chose him as one of her two "favorite sons." Each state is entitled to representation by two statues of distinguished citizens. Indiana's are Gen. Lew Wallace, who reportedly wrote much of his famous book, "Ben Hur" on the banks of the Kanawakee river, and Oliver P. Morton, Civil War governor

and later U. S. Senator.

Of the many priceless paintings housed in the Capitol, one, a fresco by the Italian artist, Brumidi, is no longer visible. It is painted on the wall of the House Chamber which was redecorated two years ago. No one wanted to take responsibility for destroying Brumidi's work and cost of removing it intact would have been prohibitive. But it don't "fit" with the new decorating scheme, so it was carefully covered over with mahogany paneling.

According to Boland, all art, once it is accepted by legislative action, is "owned" by the Congress and may not be removed from the building without Congressional approval. But the presence of many paintings and pieces of statuary unlisted by the Architect's office poses something of a problem. It represents an accumulation that just doesn't seem to be "owned" by anyone.

Boland hopes to complete his big treasure hunt in another month. After that he will do his best to determine the value of what he has found, identify and catalogue his discoveries for posterity.

FROM THE SYRACUSE TOWN BOARD

MAY 4, 1909.

There having been considerable complaint that the sprinkling wagons operating in said town have been taking water from numerous hydrants thereby causing some hydrants to leak, making mudholes and unsightly places in the streets, it was unanimously decided to limit said wagons from taking water from only certain and specified hydrants. The board designated said hydrants as follows, to-wit: Hydrant located at corner of J. K. Mock's lot on Huntington street, hydrant located corner Main and Huntington streets, and the hydrant located in front of H. W. Buchholz residence on Huntington street.

The Clerk was instructed to prepare and serve notice on J. C. Druckamiller and Charles Estep of such action.

H. W. Buchholz appeared before the Board and made complaint that Milton McPherson had failed and refused to construct his half of a certain line fence between the property of said persons although notified orally to do so, and requested that the Board take action in regard thereto. The Board, being fully advised in the premises, instructed Mr. Buchholz that before they could take any action in the matter, he would have to first serve a 20 day notice in writing on said McPherson.

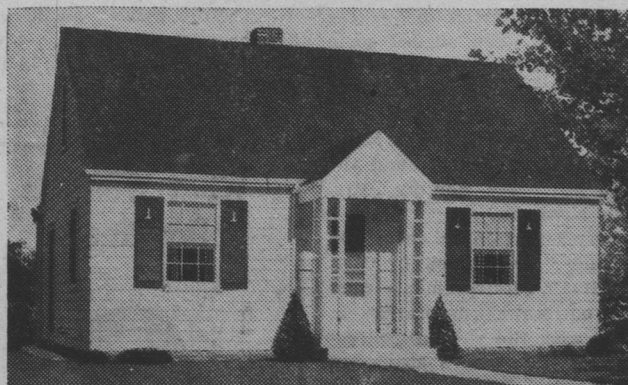
FILES FOR DIVORCE

A divorce complaint has been filed in circuit court by Charles R. Byland, of route 2, Syracuse, against Mary Byland, of Seattle, Wash., on grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment. They were married on Nov. 29, 1950, and separated on Dec. 10 of the same year.

KILL THE ACHE, BURN THE ITCH OF ATHLETES FOOT GERM OR YOUR 40c BACK T-4-L, made with undiluted alcohol base, DILATES THE VESSELS OF THE SKIN to reach imbedded infection and kills on contact. Get instant-drying T-4-L at all drug stores. Today at THORNBURG DRUG CO.

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What can be more livable than this small yet fully equipped home. The rooms are large enough for easy living. The kitchen with its commodious dining area and picture windows is especially attractive.

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25 YEARS AGO

FEB. 17, 1927.

Mrs. James Traster underwent an operation at Elkhart hospital, last Thursday.

The junior class enjoyed a hard times kid party in the home of Thelma Geyer. Leila Connolly and Henry Godshalk were winners at bunco. The winners of various contests were Ray McClintic, Natheta Sloan, Emory Ketrang, and Ray Godshalk. As a wind up of the party, there was a heart hunt. Emory Ketrang and Charles Bachman won this, so it was up to them to sing a duet which they did like real martyrs.

A daughter was born Feb. 10th to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bushong. Mr. and Mrs. Aldean Strieby spent the week end in Converse, Indiana visiting her mother.

Miss Eleanor Grieger of South Bend, spent the week end here in the home of her brother, J. E. Grieger.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Pflingst were called to Kendallville last week by the death of her mother, Mrs. William Kingsley.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McSweeney spent a few days with relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Larson and son Samuel of South Bend, spent Sunday here visiting relatives.

Rev. A. H. Arbaugh, D.D., of Mulberry, Ind., has accepted the call to become pastor of the local Lutheran Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hoshaw celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary Sunday at the Solomon's Creek church after the morning services. A basket dinner was served at noon and a program of music and readings was given at 2:00 p.m.

Whitmer Held and family were struck by a car driven by D. D. Haller of Elkhart. The Held car overturned. Mrs. Held and two children escaped injury, but Mr. Held was slightly bruised.

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THE SUPERB SPARTON, SHOWPIECE OF YOUR HOME

Newspaper Ad Influence Outpulls Radio 7 to 1

"Which advertising medium influences your buying decisions most?" That question was recently asked of 1,000 people in a questionnaire sent out by Retail-

Wholesale Committee of the Lawton, Oklahoma Chamber of Commerce.

Out of 1,000 questionnaires sent out, replies were received from 133. Newspapers were named by 115, radio by 15 and direct mail by three.

Be a better cook with PYREX Ware!



The PYREX Percolator
PYREX Percolators take all the guesswork out of coffee-making! Watch the coffee perk till the color tells you it's just right!

4-cup size \$2.45
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PYREX Mixing Bowls
Rounded inside for easiest mixing by hand or electric mixer. Flat bases for steadiness. Three handy sizes for mixing, baking, and serving.

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A N D

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is

MRS. PAUL LANTZ