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THE BLACK RECORD

Charles V. Stanton

We found quite amusing the speech by Mr. Charles O. Porter dealing with the "black voting record" of Congressmen Harris Ellsworth.

Mr. Porter frequently admitted he didn't know what he was talking about—and proved it—while taking the congressman's voting record apart, piece by piece.

After he had it all tallied, it was quite apparent that the record of Mr. Ellsworth, a Republican, was "black" only because he opposed New Deal—Fair Deal—Socialistic policies.

Mr. Ellsworth has always presented himself to voters as a Republican. He has consistently opposed New Deal—Fair Deal policies. His voting record then is to be condemned only by those who oppose the platform on which he was elected.

Mr. Porter, the Democratic candidate for the office, by painting Ellsworth's record as "black" because he voted against the Socialist-Democrat program, places himself in the position of approving the left-wing platform. This is the issue squarely up to the voters at the November election, as neither candidate has opposition in the primary election.

Bill Misrepresented

Naturally, we must admit prejudice insofar as Ellsworth is concerned. It was our privilege to work for and with him while he was editor of *The News-Review*. Although he still has a stock interest in this company, he has no part in the management and has no voice or influence in policies.

We admire Mr. Ellsworth, both as a man and as a public official. While he has not always voted in accordance with our own ideas, we know he voted his honest opinion. He is endeavoring to do his best for the district he represents and for the state and nation.

Democrats are making a great issue out of the defeat of Ellsworth's bill (H.R. 4646) to prevent federal land acquisition from interfering with sustained yield timber operations.

It is represented that this bill was designed as a "grab" for "big timber operators." But the real intent of the bill goes unmentioned.

The bill provided that where a timber operator had set up a sustained yield management program, the federal government, if it seizes his timber land for reservoirs or other purposes, could be required to compensate him with an equal body of timber, rather than paying him with money.

Naturally, this bill was not popular with those persons who believe in government ownership of everything, and particularly those beating the drums for public power.

Conflicting Policies

The federal government is urging timber operators to set up sustained yield operations. A sustained yield operation means that a timber owner must divide his holdings into from 75 to 125 blocks, working one block each year, so that by the time the cutting cycle is complete the growth of timber on the first tract will be of commercial size.

If an operator had such a plan and the government then took over several of these tracts for a reservoir, the sustained yield program would be knocked into a cocked hat, and the community dependent upon the operation would be wrecked economically.

Ellsworth's bill was designed to stop one agency of government from wrecking the policy set up by another, and to provide protection for communities and jobs.

We are not arguing that the bill was good or that it was bad. But it should be quite apparent to anyone that sustained yield operation of forest cutting cannot be successfully maintained if the operator's program is to be upset at the whim of the Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Defense Department, or other agency. And, if the operator has no protection for a sustained yield operation, the cut-out-and-get-out policy is encouraged.

If working to keep communities from becoming ghost towns, working to maintain jobs and local economy, and voting against big government and Socialism is to be painted as "black" then we're quite willing to be painted with the same brush used to smear Ellsworth.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Backstage at the circus:

Paul Horompo may not be the mightiest midgit in history, but he is perhaps the only one who ever whipped a tiger single handed.

Paul, a slender 59-year-old miniature clown with the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, scored his one-blow knockout over the tiger here in Madison Square Garden in 1938. The battle since has become a tanbark legend.

The tiger escaped from her cage and the first person she met was Horompo, who was dressed as one of Snowwhite's seven dwarfs and carried a wooden pickaxe on his shoulder. Paul, who is very chivalrous, instinctively stopped aside to let her pass—as he would for any lady, tiger or not.

But the tiger halted, and opened the red furnace of her mouth. It looked like Paul would end his career as a tiger tiddit. The tiger had every advantage of weight, height, reach, strength, speed and age. Paul stood only a little higher than the armpits. It looked like one of the Garden's poorest mismatches.

"It happened so quick I didn't have time to think of all that," Paul recalled. "Tell you the truth, if she had gone on by me, I don't think I would have bothered her at all."

"But she stopped, looked me over, sneered and started snarling. 'I hated to do it, but I felt I just had to hit her. So I swung my wooden ax and caught her square on the nose. No, I wasn't afraid. I was mad."

"I guess I must have hit a nerve and stunned her. She made a funny noise, and fell on her stomach with a surprised look. I was a bit

surprised, too. "I didn't have to hit her again. Some handlers came up with nets and chains. She was so dazed she could hardly wobble back to her cage."

"The incident left no lasting ill will on either side. "She never seemed to bear any grudge afterward," said Paul. "It happened so fast I don't think she ever remembered who hit her."

Two ASPCA agents watch every performance of the circus to see that none of its 600 animals is abused.

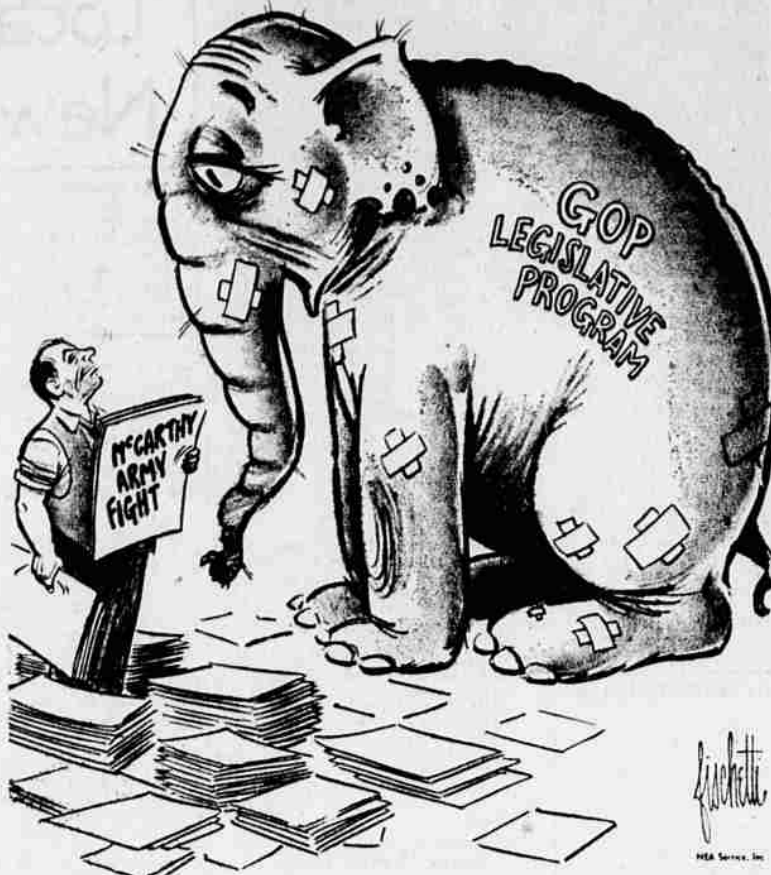
Raymond Mulligan, who has had this job for a quarter century, says the circus cooperates fully with the society and dismisses grooms or handlers who mistreat animals.

Of all the thousands of animals over which he has watched, Mulligan's favorite is Harry, the world's only elephant herding horse. He is the mount of Arky Scott, superintendent of the 27 circus elephants.

"Elephants sometimes get to quarreling and fighting among themselves, and most horses are afraid to go near them," said Mulligan.

"But not Harry. He's been here 25 years, and so have I. Harry

"Mind if I Have Equal Breathing Time?"



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — There is a far bigger issue to the current investigations of Federal Housing Administration irregularities than shows on the surface. It is how much of an "incentive" private business needs to do a public service job in the national interest.

A lot of words have been spouted to the effect that government should get out of all business-type activities.

But the experience of government over the last 20 years has shown that unless private enterprise is guaranteed a handsome profit on public service it will not take the job.

THIS IS TRUE not only with regard to the various government housing programs, but to national defense and even farming.

It applies to the accelerated tax amortization plans in effect since the beginning of World War II. They were considered necessary to provide business with an incentive to tackle defense production.

It applies to the huge subsidies given American ship builders and shipping line operators. These incentives are considered necessary to maintain an American merchant marine in peacetime so that it will be available for military transport in time of war.

It applies also to the newly proposed incentives to business in pending tax reform legislation. These incentives include a reduction of taxes on dividends, a change in depreciation allowance schedules for tax purposes, and tax reductions on income from foreign investments made in support of U.S. foreign policy to aid the economic development of friendly, non-Communist countries.

BIGGEST OF ALL the incentives given to private enterprise is of course the farm price support program. Price supports were originally introduced during the depression to assure farmers of a minimum income. The incentives were increased in wartime to guarantee the farmers high income for producing bumper crops for the war effort.

The question on all these incentives is, how big do they have to be to make the so-called private enterprise system function?

The obvious answer is that no businessman or anybody else is going to risk money on an enterprise if he thinks he'll lose his shirt at it. That is just plain horse sense.

But does there have to be an opportunity for unlimited profits by unscrupulous operators and racketeers?

THE ANSWER to the war profiteers of World War I was the renegotiation act of World War II. It enabled the government to recapture excessive profits on defense contracts. It would seem to be no more than simple justice to provide a renegotiation clause for housing contractors receiving the

used to be a bareback horse, one of the steadiest they ever had. But now all he does is keep peace among the elephants.

"If they start fighting, he goes right in among them and breaks it up. And if they come at him, he doesn't back off. He gives them a nip. He'll really bite them if they don't behave."

Harry has his own boxstall right by the elephants where he can keep an eye on them. His real name is Harold, and you know what he likes even better than sugar? Peanut butter and jelly sandwiches.

"But don't get the idea he's a sissy. Harry's all horse—and the elephants know who's boss."

Mulligan has more respect for Harry than some human elephant handlers.

"The trouble we sometimes run into with elephant handlers," he said mildly, "is that they get an inferiority complex. They'd like to be wild animal trainers, but know they aren't up to it."

"So they sometimes get rid of their frustration by punching the biggest thing they can find—which is an elephant."

But nobody picks on an elephant twice while Mulligan's there.

Oregon Will Get 4 Million More For Highway Jobs

SALEM (AP) — Oregon's federal highway aid will be increased almost 50 per cent under the highway bill signed by President Eisenhower Thursday. State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock said.

The new allotment for Oregon for the next two years will be \$12,850,000 a year. It now is \$8,650,000 a year.

Baldock, representing the American Association of State Highway Officials, testified before congressional committees for the increase.

Under the new allotment for Oregon, there will be \$2,330,000 for the Pacific and Columbia River highways; \$5,375,000 for other primary highways; \$1,385,000 for urban highways; and \$3,760,000 for secondary highways.

The state will match those funds with \$5,350,000 a year. In addition to those funds, the government will spend \$3,000,000 on highways through Oregon's national forests.

Little Fireworks Reported As Primary Election Nears

SALEM (AP) — It's been a long time since an Oregon political campaign produced as little news as this one, and maybe it never happened before.

At any rate, I've never seen such a dull one in the 17 years I've been covering the Oregon political wars.

In case you haven't heard, Gov. Paul L. Patterson, who has been governor for 17 months, is running against Secretary of State Earl T. Newberry for the Republican nomination for governor.

The election is only two weeks away. Both men are campaigning hard. Both promise they will do a good job running the state. Both say they will influence new industries to come to Oregon to provide year-around jobs for the people.

There aren't any fireworks in a campaign like that.

People around the statehouse, where both Patterson and Newberry work, aren't even talking about politics.

"The people aren't thinking about state politics," one veteran political wheelhorse said, "because their minds are on the McCarthy hearing, the H-bomb, Indochina, and other things. It seems as though that's all they're thinking about now."

There's a hot power controversy in the Northwest now, but it hasn't become much of a campaign issue yet. Two days ago, Newberry came out for federal power development, and issued a challenge to Gov. Patterson to state his position.

Newberry also complimented a U. S. Senate Committee for its plans to investigate the controversy over administration of the Oregon and California grant lands. But he didn't say how he felt about it.

Some of the governor's supporters then were afraid that if the grand jury returned some vice indictments, the governor would look bad. Some people might have said the governor was refusing to see that the law was enforced.

There was a big sigh of relief in the Patterson camp last week when the grand jury didn't indict anybody on the vice probe. The only indictment was against the man who was prominent in claiming the county was rampant with vice. Thornton helped the district attorney conduct the investigation. Aside from the Patterson-Newberry

contest, there are only two others in the primary election for state or congressional offices.

The most interesting is the Republican battle for Congress in Multnomah County, where Rep. Homer D. Angell, dean of Oregon's congressional delegation, is running against Tom Lawson McCall, radio commentator and former administrative assistant to ex-Gov. Douglas McKay. The third candidate is A. W. Lafferty, a congressman of 40 years ago who wants O & C lands given to the state.

On the Democratic side, Edith Green, who made a strong race for secretary of state against Newberry two years ago, is a heavy favorite to win the nomination for Angell's seat. She has two opponents.

The only other statewide contest is the Republican race for labor commissioner, State Sen. S. Eugene Allen, Portland school board member and restaurant association head, is a heavy favorite because he's much better known than H. E. Barker, Salem labor leader.

Editorial Comment

IT SEEMS TO ME

By Charles A. Sprague

In the Oregon Statesman

The present controversy over reducing taxes for business or for the individual taxpayer by increasing the amount of his personal exemption is a sort of "which-come-first-the-hen-or-the-egg" debate. Advocates of lowering taxes on business by such means as permitting acceleration of depreciation argue that this encourages the flow of capital into investment which in turn provides jobs and increases the volume of goods with resulting price reduction. Those who want to increase the personal exemption say this will increase purchasing power in the hands of consumers. Their increased demand for goods will stimulate production, and so revive lagging business.

The correct answer is that there are two sides of the same economic coin: unless there is buying power, factories cannot sell their merchandise; and unless there is a steady flow of capital for investment, employment will fall off and needed goods fail to be produced. Another fact is that both sides of the present controversy are speaking primarily out of self-interest which makes their arguments primarily partisan. Thus labor negotiators argue for wage increases when the cost of living goes up, and for wage increases when it goes down to "increase purchasing power." In both cases the goal is wage increase, period. And business in arguing for lower taxes now is concerned less with fresh investment than with more "take home" dividends. Both sides may as well be frank about the matter.

And still another fact is that in the tax changes already achieved or in sight for this year both factors in the economic scheme are benefiting. The excess profits expiration has helped some corporations; the removal of the 1951 ten percent increase in personal income taxes helps individuals. Other changes in the pending bill will ease the load slightly. Additional tax cuts would further reduce revenues and increase the deficit. The excess profits expiration has helped some corporations; the removal of the 1951 ten percent increase in personal income taxes helps individuals. Other changes in the pending bill will ease the load slightly. Additional tax cuts would further reduce revenues and increase the deficit. The excess profits expiration has helped some corporations; the removal of the 1951 ten percent increase in personal income taxes helps individuals. Other changes in the pending bill will ease the load slightly. Additional tax cuts would further reduce revenues and increase the deficit.

The old baldy among American birds is the buzzard rather than the eagle. The bald eagle's head actually is covered with white feathers.

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Oregon Still Has 41,500 Persons Not Now Working

SALEM (AP) — Oregon still has 41,500 persons without work, but the total is 32,000 less than the winter's peak last February, the State Unemployment Compensation Commission said Wednesday.

The total is the highest May 1 figure for five years, but it's less than it was on the same dates in 1948 and 1949.

A year ago, 28,815 persons were looking for work.

Supporters of the bill said that 10,600 workers found jobs last month after being idle.

Half of the employment uptrend came from Western Oregon outside of Portland, because lumber, construction and farm jobs are opening up.

There were 20,926 claims for unemployment compensation last week, the highest total for this period since 1946.

Another sour note is the fact that there were 2,369 claims filed last week by persons who had just lost their jobs.

The commission estimated that 6.2 per cent of the state's workers are jobless, compared with the U. S. rate of about 6 per cent. A few months ago, 15 per cent of the state's workers were jobless, making Oregon rank first in unemployment percentage. Now the state ranks 15th.

Payments to jobless workers in April totaled \$2,428,451, an increase of 38.2 per cent over the figure for April, 1953. It was the second largest April total in the commission's 17-year history, being exceeded only by April, 1946.

Fixed Speed Limits For Oregon Are Debated

SALEM (AP) — Law enforcement officers disagreed Thursday over whether Oregon should have a fixed speed limit.

Addressing a meeting of Oregon Highway Lifesavers, State Police Supt. H. G. Mason said traffic laws would be easier to enforce if there were a fixed speed limit.

State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock favored keeping the present basic speed law.

Several city police officers said they want the present basic speed law, but said overall speed limits should be added.

Gov. Paul L. Patterson asked that surveys be made of states which have various kinds of speed laws to determine which have the fewest accidents.

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