

Oregon Statesman

"No Fear Says Us, No Fear Shall Act" From First Statesman, March 24, 1851

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Historic Dispute Heads for Trial

What has been one of the longest and most bitterly fought disputes over water rights in the West has progressed to a pre-trial conference in San Francisco. The contention is between Arizona and California over rights to waters of the Colorado River. In the past 24 years the case has been before the U. S. Supreme Court three times. Now a New Yorker, Simon H. Rifkind, former federal judge, is presiding as Special Master for the Supreme Court in a conference to clear away as many preliminaries as possible before the trial starts in May. He hopes to wind that up before the end of 1956.

The conflict is based on different legal theories on water rights. California relies on the ancient doctrine, "first in use, first in right." Arizona asserts that doctrine has been superseded by what is called "the law of the river," based on the documents embracing the interstate compact for the Colorado.

The case has drawn in 30 lawyers who are expert in western water law as well as engineers and others interested in resource utilization. While Arizona is the nominal plaintiff and California the defendant, the United States has intervened to protect water rights for Indians, and the State of Nevada, New Mexico and Utah are parties to the action. Arizona claims the water and wants to use it on a proposed Central Arizona reclamation project. California claims it for use in Southern California for domestic, industrial and irrigation uses. The intensity of the struggle for this water from the Colorado shows how vital water is for the life and development of the West.

Illinois and the Farm Vote

While there was no direct contest between President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson in the Illinois primary, the vote total showed the President leading by some 20,000 votes. Moreover, his ratio of lead in downstate Illinois (outside Cook county) was ahead of that in 1952 when they were competing. Then the ratio was one and one-half to one for Eisenhower; this year the poll was two to one for him. Since Illinois is one of the principal agricultural states the vote downstate shows rather surprising strength for Eisenhower, especially in view of all the reports of administration weakness among farmers.

The primary was not the general election to be sure; but the voting in Illinois and Wisconsin discounts considerably the fear that Eisenhower will lose the farm states this year. It is quite premature to charge off the farm states as a loss to the GOP.

Gulf Oil Drawn to Coast

Another of the giant oil companies is getting a beachhead on the Pacific Coast. Gulf Oil has purchased 400,000 convertible debentures of Union Oil and agreed to purchase a similar block later on. Its announcement said it was interested in becoming established on this coast. Union is one of the oldest of the West Coast companies; while Gulf is now an extensive international op-

erator. Union, however, is expected to maintain its own identity.

There is this advantage to Union from the deal. First, it obtains needed financing. Second it will be able to draw on Gulf Oil's excess of crude oil, particularly from its share of production in Kuwait in the Middle East.

In spite of diligent search for new sources of oil on this coast, increasing reliance must be put on imports from other producing regions. Thus several refineries are being set up in Washington to refine petroleum from Canada or from overseas. The Southern Pacific is going to lay a pipeline to bring in oil from the intermountain region to the Bay area in California.

Last year West Coast oil imports were up to 135,000 bbls. dairy and this year have run as high as 200,000 bbls. Chief sources are Canada, Venezuela and the Middle East, and some from the Far East. With demand continuing to rise, and costs of drilling becoming greater, more importation will be necessary for the West Coast unless some new and rich oil field is discovered.

Voters' Pamphlets Coming

From Dave O'Hara's elections division in the secretary of state's office comes word that distribution of voters' pamphlets in advance of the May primary has begun. This is good news, for this is a very useful political handbook. It is studied by voters and retained for reference. While the statements of candidates are their own direct appeals for voter support they do help to identify in the public mind those who are standing for office.

From the staff of the legislative committee studying election procedures have come some suggestions regarding the pamphlets. One is that the distribution be made one to a household rather than to each registered voter. Comparison is made with the mailing of the income tax forms to households rather than individuals with a showing of very low cost and little or no non-delivery. This deserves study. However, it is not objectionable to have some duplication in these pamphlets. There may be several voters in a household and more than one copy may be needed.

Another suggestion was that the primary election pamphlet for each district contain the lists of candidates for all political parties. This would be informative for voters. At different times proposals are made to discontinue publishing the pamphlet. We think this would be a mistake. Here the voter has in compact form a valuable study and reference book on candidates and measures. True, many voters spend little time on the pamphlet; but others peruse each issue carefully and thoughtfully. So long as we employ the initiative and referendum as much as we do, these pamphlets should be continued.

Now when the 1956 edition for the primary reaches your house, have it and give it your attention before you go to the polls; and again in the fall before the general election.

A press release from the Inland Waterways Association compares rates on moving wheat from the Inland Empire to coast ports by rail and by barge. Increases from such points run to over 80 per cent since 1930 whereas, where barge transportation is available, the rates are actually less. That is understandable because water transport is the cheapest. It is also understandable that loss of traffic by rails to barges forces higher rates on districts where water transportation is not available. So long as the rails are entitled to an overall "fair return" what is lost one place has to be made up some place else. Thus, too, the losses on passenger service help push up freight rates, a fact which gives shippers concern over these passenger deficits.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"Splendid, Miss Truffel! . . . With my big words and your inimitable spelling this statement to the press should certainly confuse the issue!"



Sacramento is one California town which wants the world to know that it is not smog-bound. Sacramento (or is it Sacramentoques?) are mailing out small sealed cans labeled "Sacramento Fresh Air . . . California's Finest." Obviously intended for smog sufferers in other California cities one of the cans of sunshiney ozone was received in Salem this week by Hal Sweeney, UAL manager . . .

The can contains "Easy directions for use by smog sufferers . . ." Directions continue: "(Better wipe eyes with clean handkerchief so you can read directions clearly). When suffering from severe attack of smog, puncture hole in top of can. Place directly under nose and inhale . . . Don't get greedy. Pass can among loved ones and neighbors . . ." The label also contains a warning: "Do not inhale air from this can more than 3 times in any 24 hour period. Pure air may become habit forming and lead to uncontrollable urge to travel to other parts of the globe . . ." Maybe they figured ruin-soaked Sweeney needed dry air, too . . .

Few Salemites will be attending the Grace Kelly-Prince Rainier wedding next week, but Salem theaters are bringing in the next best thing. On the eve of the nuptials the Elsinore will show "The Swan," in which Grace makes her next-to-last Hollywood swan song. In the movie, coincidentally, Grace also marries a prince. So if you haven't received an invitation to Monaco, just trot down and see the blushing bride in wide screen. "We hope," says theater manager Pete Jones, "to make a princely profit on this production . . ."

Talk contrasting the old and the new . . . A group of greeters were awaiting the Salem arrival of the GM Parade of Progress at the Bush Pasture site. Some of the guys were scuffing the gravel and idly picking up colored stones. And Harold Corset, who has been giving out reams of publicity about the show's display of jet-engines and scientific gadgets, stooped down and picked up, of all things, a genuine pre-electronic Indian arrowhead . . .

Mayor Thomas Farrell of Sea Bright, N. J., is a man who is not afraid to vote his mind on taxes. His city's council was tied 3-3 over fees involved in a proposed moving permit ordinance. Half the councilmen wanted a \$2 fee for a permit to move from the city, while the other half wanted a \$5 fee. Farrell finally broke the tie by voting for the \$5 tax. Reminded that this is an election year, Farrell shrugged, "Nobody pays the tax unless they're leaving town." . . . A tax like that in Salem probably would have everybody leaving town . . .

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page one)

The President and Secretary Benson have steadfastly opposed return to the rigid 90 per cent ratio on the ground that it would result in building up greater surpluses which now depress the market. The House voted the 90 per cent figure. The Senate at first rejected it. In the conference the House view prevailed and the bill provides 90 per cent parity for wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanuts. Already tobacco is under that support but this has not been much of a problem. 3. Dual parity base. The old base for figuring parity was for the period 1909-1914—pre-World War I. The present law provides for a moving base, using the average for the preceding ten years. Congress in its zeal to do something for the farmer, made "whichever is higher" the base for computation of parity. 4. Acreage restrictions. The present law gives authority for the restriction of acreage which is one way to cut down the surplus. But the bill contains special provisions to blunt this limitation. The corn minimum for 1956 is 51,000,000 which is eight million acres more than had been authorized by the secretary. Cotton growers can plant as much in 1957 and 1958 as in 1956 regardless of the size of the cotton surplus. 5. Boost for dairy support. The minimum support for prices of dairy products would be raised from 75 per cent to 80 per cent. 6. Two-price system for wheat. If wheat growers approve, they may have in 1957 a two-price system on their crop: the domestic consumption at 100 per cent of parity, the remainder for feed or export at market price not less than the support level of other feed grains.

Better English By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "They introduced a new innovation to the ladies who attended." 2. What is the correct pronunciation of "nascent"? 3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Accompaniment, accommodate, acclimate, accessible. 4. What does the word "circumvention" mean? 5. What is a word beginning with ca that means "apt to catch at faults"? ANSWERS: 1. Omit "new," and say, "to the ladies." 2. Pronounce nas-ent, accent first syllable. 3. Accommodate. 4. Act of surrounding, as by stratagem. "They soon discovered that circumvention was futile." 5. Captious.

'ROCKOONS' FIRING SET OTTAWA (AP) — Rockoons will be fired from ships in Frobisher Bay and Davis Strait off Boffin Island in the Arctic and from Fort Churchill, Man., during international geographical year observance. Informants who disseminating veto. The result would close this phase of the joint U. S.-Canadian project design rockoons: rockets carried by balloons. Thus Congress has built features into the bill which defy economic law and encourage overproduction of crops now in surplus—particularly wheat and cotton. The bill deserves a re-sounding veto. The result would close this phase of the joint U. S.-Canadian project design that may be the best thing in the long run because it will force

State's Unemployment Fund At Lowest Point in 12 Years

The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund dropped to \$48,827,893 on April 1, the lowest point in 12 years.

The Unemployment Compensation Commission said that increased benefit schedules caused the drop. However, it predicted that increased taxes on employers soon would start the fund upward again.

Payments to jobless persons are running 21 per cent more than a year ago. Contributions from employers amounted to \$1,265,705 during the past three months, while quarterly interest from the federal government on the trust fund added \$235,215. On the other side of the ledger, compensation paid to the unemployed reached \$2,708,340, an increase of over 21 per cent from last year and exceeded for the period only in 1950 and 1954.

State Highway Funds Given To Counties

Oregon counties were given \$2,371,626 Thursday as their 19 per cent share of state highway revenues, Secretary of State Earl T. Newby announced. The apportionment is for the three months ended March 31.

Newby also distributed \$55,766 in liquor revenues to counties and cities, and \$4,274 in amusement device tax receipts to counties.

Highway funds are distributed on the motor vehicle registration for each county and show Marion County with the third highest of state at 51,373 vehicles. On that basis the county received \$148,906.17.

Other county totals included Polk, 11,903 vehicles, \$34,391.41; Linn, 28,750, \$83,067.53; Yamhill, 17,914, \$51,759.03; Clackamas, 43,241, \$123,936.48.

The state total of vehicles registered was listed as 623,184 of which 2,355 are out of state or state-owned.

Amusement device fund distributions included \$289.70 to Marion County, \$228.39 to Clackamas, \$115.72 to Linn, \$80.47 to Polk and \$111.89 to Yamhill.

Liquor revenues which are distributed to counties and cities included Canby \$74.60, Linn County \$1,112.70, Albany, \$370.78, Mill City \$42.56, Scio, \$16.42, Marion County \$1,655.65, Astoria \$10.30, Aurora, \$8.87, Detroit \$10.94, Donald \$8.85, Gates \$15.47, Gervais \$16.75, Hubbard \$18.07, Idanha \$16.20 and Jefferson \$23.31.

Mill City \$23.13, Mt. Angel \$28.20, Salem \$1,525.85, Scotts Mills \$7.95, Silverton \$115.32, Stayton \$74.82, St. Paul \$9.82, Sublimity \$13.45, Turner \$22.36, Woodburn \$94.54, Polk County \$557.72, Dallas \$175.69, Falls City \$31.27, Independence \$72.84, Saline \$121.74, Willamina \$5.43, Amity \$24.63, Dayton \$26.36, Sheridan \$70.45 and Willamina \$34.24.

Soviet Denies Move to Split U.S., Britain

MOSCOW (AP)—Premier Bulganin says the trip he and Communist Party Boss Nikita Khrushchev are making to Britain is not an attempt to drive a wedge between Britain and the United States.

Bulganin said in an interview that the chief aim of his 10-day visit, which begins Wednesday is to discuss increased trade and broader cooperation.

"When the Soviet Union wants to establish good, friendly relations with any one country it does not mean that the latter should turn down friendly relations with any other country," Bulganin said. "Our country wants to be friends with friends of Britain, too, and we do not intend to deprive Britain of her friends."

The premier's comments were made in an interview with Irving R. Levine, Moscow correspondent of the National Broadcasting Co. (NBC) and the London Times.

While emphasizing trade and cooperation, the premier said discussions in Britain also would include "some other international problems, the solution of which will be conducive to further easing of world tensions and the strengthening of peace all over the world." He said the Soviet Union would "spare no effort in order that the visit to Britain should serve the cause of easing international tension."

"Increased trade," Bulganin said, "undoubtedly would lead not only to raising the welfare of peoples in both countries but also to clearing the political horizons."

He brushed aside a suggestion that the friendly, pro-British remarks being made now contradicted with the statements denouncing British colonialism he and Khrushchev made during their tour of Asia last year.

"The Soviet people always treated the British people with respect and sincerely desire to maintain friendly relations with them," Bulganin said. "Only by erring against truth can it be asserted these statements made during the visit of the Soviet statesmen to India, Burma and Afghanistan were directed against the establishment of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and England."

Lutheran Group Names Salt Lake As Meeting Site

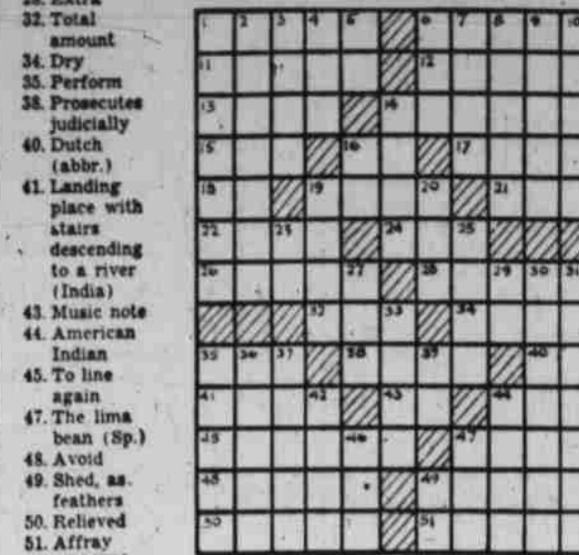
IDAHO FALLS (AP)—Salt Lake City has been chosen as the 1957 convention site of the Columbia Conference of the Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The selection was made at the church's annual conference here. Rev. Carl W. Sodergren, Portland, Ore., was elected vice president. Rev. Roland H. Swanson, Mt. Vernon, Wash., was chosen secretary, and Theodor Nelson, Tacoma, Wash., was elected treasurer.

The terms of the conference president, Dr. S. L. Swanson of Seattle did not expire this year. The convention ends Friday.

DAILY CROSSWORD

ACROSS 2. Foot lever 3. Dip into 11. Island (Dr. W. Inu) 12. Mistake 13. Girl's name (abbr.) 14. British Dominion 15. Question 16. Masurium (abbr.) 17. Excess of chances 18. Greek letter 19. Splendid 21. Organ of sight 22. Melody 24. Ostrich-like bird 26. Dispatches 28. Ears (Sp.) 49. Avoid 49. Shed, as feathers 50. Relieved 51. Affray DOWN 1. Sleeping garments 2. An erased spot 3. Dip into 4. Man's nickname 5. Louisiana (abbr.) 6. The turmeric 7. River (Il.) 8. Sultan's decree 9. A kind of sod house (Central Plains) 10. Rub out 14. Walking stick 16. Note of the scale 19. Craze 20. City (Prussia) 21. Home 25. Java tree 27. A genus of swine (Eur.) 29. Land-measure 30. Fit to be ridden 31. Train 32. Quarterless shoe 35. Harmonize 36. Pincer-like claw 37. The entire ankle (anat.) 38. Water god (Baby!) 42. Rise and fall of water 44. A king of Israel (Bib.) 46. Man's nickname 47. Garden tool 49. Millimeter (abbr.)



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AEC Commissioner Faces Argument in Try To Limit Size, Testing of Atomic Weapons

By J. M. ROBERTS AP News Analyst Atomic Energy Commissioner Murray can get himself into several arguments over his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Thursday.

First, he said the United States should stop trying to make bigger bombs, because it was against the nation's traditional conscience to use them anyway.

After the lapse of time, he said, he doesn't believe it was right to use the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

He proposed that tests be stopped on "multimegaton" weapons. On the first point, strategic air power enthusiasts may well contend that the bigger the bomb, the better effect on selected targets by jet-too-er missiles. They may also argue that the bigger the bomb, the bigger the psychological effect on the enemy.

This latter argument ties in with the one over Hiroshima, which has been justified by the fact that by sacrificing thousands of lives, the psychological effect caused Japan's immediate surrender and the saving of many more thousands of lives, including Americans.

By proposing stoppage of big bomb tests, Murray runs directly counter to the decisions of both the American and British governments that this cannot be done as long as the international arms race continues. It also runs directly into the arms of Russian policy which, however, has been somewhat tempered, at least in words, during the London disarmament talks.

Murray can also get himself an argument, although it is a practice to which American officials seem to have become greatly addicted, as to whether he should have made any of the statements publicly while the disarmament conference is going on.

More interesting than the statement of these provocative opinions, however, is his statement of the alternative to bigger bombs—concentration of effort on "very small nuclear weapons."

This has been one of the most intriguing angles of atomic development since the making of the first bomb. The United States has

developed field rifles—big guns—which can throw atomic shells many miles.

The day before Murray's statement, the Reporter magazine came out with the statement that three comparatively small weapons have been developed.

One of them, the magazine said, is something like a bazooka, intended for infantry use, throwing an atomic explosive about the size of a softball. Its power is not described. That would be just a

step behind atomic hand grenades. Another is a slightly heavier gun for mounting on light vehicles. The third, and most military intriguing of all, is a 155-millimeter gun for mounting on helicopters.

The 155-millimeter gun firing just ordinary explosives was one of America's most effective weapons in World War II. Possible five-inch weapons have been mentioned before.

Murray is not likely to get into any arguments about the importance of these smaller weapons.

10 Years Ago Apr. 13, 1946 President Truman completed his first year in office with a shrug for his critics and word to the nation that "we are on the way toward a balanced budget."

Possibilities of an industrial development by the Davidson Baking Co., Portland, was revealed by county records showing the purchase of four lots in the Yew Park annex. The Davidson company now has five routes in Salem.

Colonel and Mrs. Willis Vincent and son, Steve, are now situated in Columbia, S. C., where Col. Vincent is at Fort Jackson. They are among the fortunate who found living quarters.

25 Years Ago Apr. 13, 1931 A thorough-going investigation into the feasibility of a mountain water system for Salem is now under way with J. C. Bar of the Bar & Cunningham engineering firm of Portland assembling data on the cost of such a system as well as additional sources of consumption for the large supply of water which this source would afford.

Time Flies: From The Statesman Files Virtually the entire business district of Terrebonne, near Redmond, Ore., was destroyed by fire. Two stores were burned to the ground. The Melody Maid trio, with Clarence Wenger at the piano, furnished the music at the Lions club luncheon. Members of the trio, who are entered in the RKO contest, are Marcia Stimpson, Frances Purvine and Dorothy Dotson. 40 Years Ago Apr. 13, 1916 With one dissenting vote the Salem Commercial club voted that the Cherry fair shall be held this year as usual. A petition signed by fifty-seven influential people of Salem carried considerable weight in influencing the action that was taken. A merry bevy of high school girls, who are members of the Kia club, were entertained at a five-hundred party at the home of Miss Luella Patton. A few of the club members are: Dorothy Buckner, Valeria Briggs, Dorothy Dick, Emma Snook and Ruth Jones. A total of 42,776 voters in Marion county is shown in the list that was compiled by County Clerk Max Gehlhar at the close of registration. The list so far shows 7994 male voters and 4812 female voters.