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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."

Governor Snell's Message

There is little to criticize and a great deal more to commend in the recommendations to the legislature contained in Governor Earl Snell's inaugural address. As was to be expected from his long years in public life as a member and speaker of the house and as secretary of state and a member of its various administrative boards, he put his finger accurately on some of the glaring weaknesses of the present state government.

The governor's analysis of these weak points leads him to advocate several consolidations in the interests of efficiency and economy. Specifically he asked for the joining of the common functions and administrative duties of the bonus commission and the state land board which are practically identical; the abolition of the milk control board and transfer of its administrative duties to the department and director of agriculture; combination of the banking department, the duties of which are minor with the wide federalization of banking, with the office of corporation commissioner, and reorganization of the state tax commission to replace the present three-man board with a single commissioner appointed by and directly responsible to the governor.

He does not make a direct issue of his tax commission proposal, however, admitting that the opposition has a "basis for their contention, there can be no doubt." Thus does he leave the gate open for legislative discretion without inviting executive displeasure.

The chief inconsistency of his program lies in his advocacy of the strictest economy in state and local governmental affairs, particularly those financed through property taxes, for the duration, while at the same time he proposes an increase in old age pensions through the imposition of excise taxes on utility earnings, the creation of "substantial reserves" from surplus funds as a backlog for post-war needs and cautions against undue haste in reducing state income tax rates which have built up a tremendous surplus in the treasury. He confesses the weight of the burden of federal war taxes, yet refuses to concede that the only way to lighten that burden is to stop spending for non-essential state services. His viewpoint in this respect is that of the taxpayer rather than the taxpayer.

There is no economy achieved simply by shifting the burden of taxation from property to some other source of revenue, or by taxing people for needs that do not exist.

Governor Snell's advice to the lawmakers to cut their session short and confine their deliberations solely to essential matters is timely, his championship of the suggestion that congress be memorialized to reimburse the counties and other local units for taxes lost on federally acquired property constructive, and his recommendation of the creation of a master commission to study and direct the solution of post-war problems sensible if he will assume responsibility for seeing to it that the committee really functions.

Oregon Legislative Deadlocks

The deadlock over organization with which the 1943 legislature opened is the fourth in the history of Oregon. While it lasted two days and required 45 ballots to end it, others were much longer—one indeed so prolonged that the legislature was never organized. The conflict between adherents of the union and secession produced the deadlocked legislature of 1860, when absentees left the senate without a quorum, which is thus described in Scott's history of the Oregon country:

Hold-up legislature of 1860: the legislature met at Salem September 10. The democratic party was divided into Breckenridge and Douglas factions. The Breckenridge faction had 16 members, the Douglas faction 24 members, and the republicans 10 members. Arrangements were made for fusion between the republicans and Douglas democrats. Whereupon, to prevent organization of the senate, six Breckenridge senators absented themselves and hid away. They left Salem and were absent nearly two weeks when they were induced to return to their seats and the legislature was organized. James W. Nesmith and Edward D. Baker were then elected to the senate.

The most famous of the deadlocked sessions was that of 1897, which was never organized because of the fight made against the re-election of Senator John H. Mitchell, who was caught between two fires in a conflict between the gold standard adherents and the free silver faction. Carey's history of Oregon says:

The republican national convention of 1896, which nominated McKinley for president, declared for the gold standard, but the republican members of the Oregon legislature, elected in June, 1896, were previously committed by the republican state platform for bimetalism. A sufficient number of members of the lower house, to prevent organization, absented themselves when the legislature met in January, 1897, so that no session was held, no laws were passed and no senator was elected.

The deadlock which opened the 1905 legislative session was similar to that of the present session, a conflict between candidates for the presidency of the senate, and it lasted for 64 ballots.

Frank K. Lovell

Death has robbed Salem and Oregon of a friendly and lovable character, known probably to more persons connected with the state departments during the last half century than anyone else in the state service. He was the genial, courteous Frank K. Lovell, who, after nearly 52 years of continuous faithful duty in state departments, died in a local hospital yesterday at the age of four score and ten years.

To thousands who never learned his name as he stepped briskly through the statehouse halls or along Court or State street—and to scores who did—he was known as the "Carnation Man," by reason of the daily fresh flower of that variety, always red, he wore on his lapel.

His smile was as unfailing and his greeting ever as cheerful as the flower itself.

If ever Oregon had a career man in its public service it was Mr. Lovell, who literally grew up with the state department in which he served with nine secretaries of state, starting with George W. McBride as one of a staff of four clerks in 1890. Quiet and unassuming, he nevertheless left his imprint on all with whom he was associated.

Husbands

By Beck



Sips for Supper

By Don Upjohn

The mills of the gods—and goddesses—finally ground out a senate president much to the pleasure of the multitude. A woman who had been a bystander at the proceedings explained to us last evening why there could be no such things as a dark horse elected president of the august body. "Looking over the expanse of smooth bald heads and gray heads in the senate chamber," she said, "convinced me there was no chance for a dark horse to emerge from that group." Maybe that was why they gave up in despair at last.

At any rate, the whole thing indicates there should be a lieutenant governor or some such thing to avoid similar occurrences. The folks at home were getting pretty mad about the whole business.

Our old friend did quite a circus stunt looping the loop in his automobile yesterday with a takeoff from the steel bridge out by the state penitentiary. According to the story, Paul March who was coming toward town, ran one wheel of his car up a steel girder at the side of the bridge, making about six or eight feet of ascent before the car took a hop, turned a somersault and landed wheels down in

the creek and facing away from town. Paul emerged from about four feet of water, did a tight wire walk across a plank friendly hands had stretched from the bank to the fender of his car, and came out with only a scratch on his hand and a good soaking in the icy water. The car is a wreck. Pretty lucky for Paul he didn't try this stunt a week ago or so.

Met another old friend, Joe Murray, on the street, said Joe's face being wreathed in smiles, he having become a grandpappy right recently and from every indication mighty proud of same. Joe has been finger print expert, et cetera, at the state prison for a number of years and we suppose the first thing he'll want to do is to add the young grandson's prints to his collection.

More Precious Camellias

Unlabeled—Five large choice camellias of various colors with buds beginning to show color are coming out at the C. J. Countess farm lawn. They have been protected from the light frosts and destruction by birds by placing ordinary gauze on small slats for frames allowing the necessary sun's rays to trickle through.

O well, once upon a time in this country a Lee also surrendered his sword at Appomattox and the country has always thought well of him, and so it was no particular disgrace for another Lee to surrender in the senate civil war.

How to be a Typical Father

Jersey City, N.J. (U.P.)—George Narusch, 29, and his fiancée went to a party at the Young Men's Christian association and submitted their names in a drawing for Jersey City's typical father, typical mother, and typical child. Narusch was advised today he was "Jersey City's typical father."

Gosh, we'll vouch for it that foregoing is an earlier way to get to be a typical father than by just working at it.

Redding Has Its Own Troubles

Redding, Calif., Jan. 13 (U.P.)—The San Francisco Bay area should not look to Redding for additional meat, for this city is having its own difficulties in obtaining enough, warns Gordon W. Hauskins, butchers' union official.

Hauskins said Milton Maxwell, international secretary of the butchers' union, came to Redding Monday and spoke of taking meat from her and from Red Bluff and Marysville to relieve the situation in the bay area.

Maxwell was "barking up the wrong tree," said Hauskins, secretary of the local union 352, for meat packers of this area are sending meat to the army and logging camps as well as partially supplying Redding.

Alexander Receives Gold Flying Wings

Millersburg—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander of this district have received word from their son, Larry Alexander, aviation machinist's mate third class, that he has received his gold flying wings following his graduation as flight engineer and gunner at Hollywood, Fla., and Norfolk, Va., schools. He has been spending a leave with Norman Gregory, former Millersburg resident, at Columbus, O., where Gregory is working for his doctor's degree in chemistry at Ohio State college.

Kelly Says

Japanese Raids on Coast Now Expected

Public Still Puzzled On Kiska Situation

Need Increased for Civilian Watchers

By John W. Kelly

Washington, Jan. 13—There is an expressed opinion among westerners in the new congress (at least a majority of them) that this year will find the Japanese making efforts to raid the Pacific coast by using planes based either on carriers or on submarines. In the past six months the Japanese have made a gesture by having one or more submarines appear off the northwest coast and sink or damage a few merchant vessels, and they had a hydroplane catapulted from the deck of a submarine and drop incendiary bombs in the national forest on the Oregon coast.

Whether these enemy craft were sunk or escaped, or the earlier submarines which appeared off the northwest coast, there is no means of knowing, for despite rumors the navy has never issued a communique on the subject; nor has the army.

Vast Munitions Plant

With the war in the Pacific becoming even more desperate in 1943 than in 1942, it is assumed by various members of congress from that region that the Nips will make a determined try to inflict damage and throw fear into the hearts of the civilian population. The entire Pacific coast from Bellingham to San Diego is one gigantic munitions plant, containing shipyards, aircraft factories, government power plants, innumerable smaller industries which contribute parts of ships, aircraft and armored tanks. The lion's share of aircraft expenditures, for example, has been in California and Washington with subcontractors in Oregon. The three states are cluttered with shipyards wherever there is suitable space available. Every type of ship and barge is under construction.

Japan is aware of the industrial war activity on the west coast; it is familiar with the lay of the land, the depth of water, climatic conditions. In modern warfare it is more important to destroy at the source than to sink a merchant ship or warship at sea; more important to wipe out an aircraft factory than to shoot a plane out of the sky. As America assumes its stride in production it becomes a more serious menace to the Japanese and will incite the enemy to extraordinary efforts to prevent continued production of planes, ships, tanks, etc.

Suicide Force Possible

When Japan decides that American production must be curbed it can send a suicide task force to the west coast; not necessarily troops, but squadrons of raiding airplanes ready to drop their bombs and run the risk of never returning to their carrier base. It will be argued that no enemy craft can approach the west coast without being sighted and attacked by destroyers and planes. The answer to that is that for a week or more vessels were steaming toward Pearl Harbor without being discovered although there was an aerial patrol. And Japanese transports, destroyers and submarines captured Kiska and made themselves at home in the fine harbor there when the navy department was insisting that no enemy had set foot on a single rock in the Aleutians.

As for Kiska, the public is kept in a puzzled state of mind. One communique will state that Kiska has been bombed; another that all the Japanese have been driven from that island; the next reports that the Japanese have strengthened their foothold on Kiska, and the latest communique is that American bombers are engaging Zeros and dropping bombs on vessels in the harbor. It is a fair conclusion that the Japanese intend holding on and that their men and munitions on

Kiska are not on a fishing expedition.

Enemy Saw Rainier

The Pacific ocean is a vast expanse of water and ships navigate it for days without sighting another craft. If an American submarine was so close to Japan that the crew had a good view of Fujiyama, the perfect mountain (as has been attested by crewmen) it is also known that at least one Japanese submarine was within six miles of the coast of the Pacific northwest and had a first class view of Mount Rainier. This shows that neither Japan nor the United States has complete control of the ocean at this time, and there are ways of the enemy slipping up to the west coast to inflict such injury as is possible.

In view of these conditions it is assumed that the enemy will not be inactive on the mainland of the west coast in 1943. There is, it is explained, more need than in the past for the civilian watchers and guerillas of the west coast counties to be on the alert. Observers for the filter stations can expect a surprise attack within the coming 12 months and watchers on the towers in the forests can look for incendiaries. There is greater need in 1943 for maintaining the ranks of the observers than there was in 1942, when the futile attacks were launched.

Forum

Contributions to this column must be confined to 300 words and signed by writer.

To the Editor: From what we read in the papers these past 24 hours, it doth appear as if the house of representatives and the state senate are the prospective husband wife, and the "coming out" party of the Earl of Snell might be alluded to as this eminent gentleman's birth. The whole debacle must have drifted into Salem on the muddy flood of Williamette's flood. It's too bad that we have a supreme court ruling to the effect that "the senate is the sole and final judge of qualifications of its members." To this roadside server it seemeth that a return to the \$3.00 per diem might fetch them back to an early normalcy. The whole thing smelleth to the foggy heavens. It all reminds me of a story which certainly isn't new but pertinent:

Le Mot Juste

At a dinner party in N.Y., a South American visitor was telling about his country and himself. He concluded, "and I have a most charming and sympathetic wife, but, alas, no children." Then, as his companions seemed to expect further enlightenment, he continued haltingly, "you see, my wife she eez unbearable."

This was greeted with puzzled glances, so he sought to clear the matter up: "I mean my wife she eez inconceivable." Seeing that this too, was not understood, and floundering deeper and deeper in the intricacies of English, he finally explained triumphantly: "That eez, you see, my wife, she eez impregnable."

Taking the house as Pa (who in his manly role got himself in shape in just a few hours) and taking the senate for Ma (who is supposed to spring the "coming out" of the newly arrived and expected of peoples) I'd suggest some kindly midwife perform a Caesarian down there in Salem. Cut out the senate entirely, and let the Earl of Snell make all decisions, and for heaven's sake, let's get him into the world, somehow.

Honestly I think your paper ought to take the pack that is supposed to be our senate entirely apart. Our people are supposed to save and conserve these days. If as many folks attended a football game or race as were in Salem expecting an inauguration yesterday some self-appointed gestapo would have counted license plates and tallied B and C card holders and excoriated them plenty. Who was to blame for a lot of tire usage and gas squandering yesterday in Salem? Could it have been that august body of nitwits of whom the supreme court ruled: they are the sole and final judge of qualifications of the

THE WAR TODAY

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

By Glenn Babb

The German command apparently is preparing the German people for the abandonment of a great part of the spoils of last summer's campaign in Russia. Doctor Goebbels' propaganda machine is admitting that the situation in the east is serious; an eminent military authority stresses the Russian advance in numbers and the fact that this winter's Russian offensive is of greater scope and more concentrated than that of 1941-42. Meanwhile the main outlines of the German strategy are becoming apparent.

There is no longer any serious doubt that a general retreat is under way in the Caucasus. The speed of the red army's advance up from Moxdok and Nalchik suggests that most of the fighting consists of rearguard actions, to permit a reasonably orderly withdrawal.

Forced Line Shortening

The Germans may claim with some justification that they are shortening their lines according to plan, but the plan is not that of which Hitler boasted last September when he saw Grozny oil fields almost in his grasp. It has been forced on the Nazi command by the slashing blows of Zhukov's columns further north. Whether all the Caucasus is to be given up will depend largely on the success of the desperate German efforts, into which strong reserves are being thrown, to hold the northern and eastern approaches to Rostov.

It will depend also, of course, on the power of the rejuvenated red army of the Caucasus. Dispatches indicate that the columns which are pouring over the watershed between the Caspian and the Black sea consist largely of fresh troops with new arms and equipment.

American Aid

Now the situation of this army suggests that it may be the first considerable Russian force to profit in a big way from American lend-lease aid. Its natural avenues of supply run through the Caspian sea, and the Caspian is the terminus of the longest major military supply route in history, that from the United States, around the tip of Africa, through the Indian ocean and Iran. It would not be surprising to learn that United States tanks are rumbling with the Kuban Cossacks as they ride triumphantly back into their homeland or that American planes are being used for such raids as that yesterday on a German air base near Krasnodar.

There is no denying that German resistance is stiffening in the sectors where the threat to Rostov must be held back if the whole Nazi army in the Caucasus is not to be trapped. Today's Moscow communique records progress only in the Caucasus and along the lower Don and at Stalingrad. For several days now there has been no real advance for the columns approaching Rostov from the north or across the Don bend.

German Tactics

The mission of the 22 German and Rumanian divisions—many of them reduced to tattered remnants—enclosed on the western approaches to Stalingrad becomes clearer. As long as they hold out—and the effort to relieve them seems to have been

members of the senate?" For shame.

MRS. C. SMITH, Woodburn, Ore.

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MEMBER F D I C

abandoned—the Russian command is seriously handicapped in the gigantic task of moving men and supplies for the multi-pronged drive on Rostov. Stalingrad is the nerve center of south Russia's communications and until those 22 divisions are wiped out the value of at least three vital trunk lines is gravely impaired.

18,000 Miners Vote to Strike

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 13 (U.P.)—Eighteen thousand anthracite miners vote today on the war labor board's demand to end their strike "against the nation at war."

Their leaders, at least, welcomed government intervention. When the board's order was read last night at a meeting of local officers of the United Mine Workers of America and a special grievance committee, appointed at the behest of the war department, strike leaders shouted: "that's what we want! Let the government settle it!"

The UMW ordered the strike stopped soon after it had received certification of the dispute from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. Acting UMW Chairman George W. Taylor warned that unless the miners return immediately, the UMW was prepared to "exercise all powers within its jurisdiction to fulfill its obligations to the country."

Taylor pointed out in Washington that the strike was a direct violation of union labor's no-strikes-for-the-duration pledge and had disrupted hard coal production and reduced anthracite reserves to dangerously low levels.

A copy of the order was sent to John L. Lewis, president of the UMW, in Washington, but he declined comment.

Naturalization Awaited

Scio—Sylvester Krcek of Scio stated recently he planned to return to the home of his son, Victor, in Canada for a visit as soon as his final naturalization papers are issued by the Linn county circuit court at Albany.

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GRACIOUSLY

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