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4— Salem, Oregon, Thursday, May 26, 1949

Harry Bridges Indictment

Harry Bridges, president of the left wing CIO long-
shoremen's union, has been indicted by a federal grand
jury, charged with perjury and conspiracy to obstruct and
defeat naturalization laws. The government also sought
to revoke the recently acquired citizenship of the Aus-
tralian-born labor leader.

Bridges was charged with swearing he was not a mem-
ber of the communist party, when he "had in fact been a
member of the communist party from 1933 until and up to"
his naturalization September 17, 1945.

Two other officials of Bridges' International Longshore-
men's and Warehousemen's union, J. R. Robertson and
Henry Schmidt, were indicted with him on similar charges.
Bail of the three was set at \$5,000 each. A possible pen-
alty of seven years' imprisonment and \$15,000 fine could
be imposed.

John P. Boyd, deputy commissioner of the U.S. immi-
gration and naturalization service, says that the indict-
ment culminated a long investigation and is based on new
evidence not presented before that Bridges joined the
communist party. He added that some prominent labor
leaders had been "helpful in developing the case." Civil
action has also been filed to set aside the naturalization
decree and prohibiting him from ever enjoying any rights
as a citizen.

Bridges has long been the stormy petrel of Pacific coast
docks and shipping, and the chief hell-raiser in the labor
situation with a long record of fomenting strikes and
paralyzing the shipping industry. If he was not a com-
munist he certainly followed the "party line" in both
speeches and action. He has been the driving force in
the ILWU's long series of waterfront tie-ups beginning
with the bloody 98-day siege of 1934.

Repeated attempts have been made to deport the Aus-
tralian, but they have failed primarily because he had the
support of "Ma" Perkins, then secretary of labor, and
other high administration officials. A two-months' depor-
tation hearing in 1939, presided over by Dean James M.
Landis of the Harvard law school, ruled that evidence had
failed to establish that Bridges was then a member of the
communist party.

A second hearing was held in 1941 before Judge Charles
B. Sears of New York. Sears recommended that Bridges
be deported on the ground he "has been affiliated" with
communists. However, the United States supreme court
in a 5-3 decision held there was no evidence to support
this.

Bridges was rebuked by President Philip Murray of the
CIO for flaunting the organization's political policy and
supporting Wallace instead of Truman in its November
election and since being a bitter critic of the president.
And the CIO is now trying to purge the commies and
clean house.

Angry west coast longshoremen blast the Bridges in-
dictment as a "monumental case of political spite" and the
effort will be to make Bridges a martyr—sacrificed to
silence critics by the Truman administration—and they
may succeed as Bridges has a hypnotic control over the
dock workers.

Power Rates Still Lowest

The first rate increase granted to Portland General
Electric and Pacific Power & Light companies' electric
service by the public utilities commission went into effect
May 24. It rolls back the rate reductions put into effect
in 1945, brings domestic rates nearer into line with higher
rates charged by the non-tax paying TVA, and permits
payment of increased maintenance and operating costs to
finance war-deferred system improvements which have
cost to date \$50 million.

The rate increase, some 80 percent less than petitioned
for will cost consumers \$1.79 million a year, ranging ac-
cording to classification, from 6 to 11 percent.

Nearly all electric utilities in the country have made
gradual increases in their rates since the war, including
those municipally owned and northwest PUD's, adjusting
low-rate blocks or increasing surcharges from 5 to 10
percent.

Domestic consumers in Salem, and other cities served by
the two power companies will still have lower rates than
the 1948 average domestic rate of the government-owned
TVA. The average rate paid by domestic consumers in
TVA territory last year was 1.50 cents. The PGE new
rates will be per year 1.39 cents per kilowatt hour—per-
haps the lowest in the country.

Electric power is still the cheapest essential service the
residents of Salem and the northwest buy—even if it is
by state regulated taxpaying corporations instead of the
tax exempt, unregulated PUD's.

Bride Wins \$49,000

Norwich, Conn., May 26 (AP)—Mrs. Winona Thiel, 23, a
bride of two months, said today she didn't know she had
so many friends until she won \$49,000 in a soap jingle contest.

Mrs. Thiel, secretary to Norwich's mayor, was almost
speechless yesterday when two armored car guards brought
49,000 one dollar bills into her office and stacked them on
her desk. They told her she had won first prize in a jingle
contest sponsored by the Colgate Palmolive Peet company.

"Oh, my gosh," was all she managed to say.
After depositing the money in a bank, she and her husband,
Raymond, a surveyor for the state highway department, re-
turned to their apartment where they were kept busy answer-
ing the phone and doorbell as hundreds of well-wishers con-
gratulated them.

She said she sent in three jingles about the soap. Super
Buds, but that she didn't know which one was the winner.
At Hartford, John J. Fitzpatrick, collector of internal
revenue for Connecticut, estimated that Mrs. Thiel would have
to pay a tax of about \$22,000.

Chicken Lays Flat Eggs

Cleveland, May 26 (AP)—Mrs. Charles Valek said today that
she has a hen which lays flat eggs.

She said that the hen, a Leghorn, has been producing the
flat eggs regularly for several weeks, mixing them now and
then with the conventional round eggs.

The hen, a healthy bird, apparently thinks nothing of it.
Mrs. Valek said, because she cackles the same for both type
eggs.

BY BECK

Parental Problems



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Big Four Conference in Paris Hits Serious Snag

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

That crash you heard the other afternoon was the monkey-
wrench landing in the proceedings of the newly assembled Big
Four foreign ministers' council in Paris.

The Big Four have slipped speedily back into their old position of opposition—Russia versus America, Britain and France. The difficulty, as anticipated, is the matter of settling Germany's future.

When the council assembled Monday, after a lapse of a year and a half since the Russians walked out of the last session, there was the out-
ward atmosphere of a love feast. The opening meeting was a half-
fellow-well-met affair among
Foreign Ministers Bevin of
Britain, Schuman of France,
Vishinsky of Russia and Acheson
of America. The frequently fiery
Vishinsky promptly agreed to an
agenda proposed by the three
western powers, saying affably:

"If I am not absolutely con-
vinced by your argument, never-
theless I will consent to your
proposal. . . . We are going to
agree on all questions here."

The western powers had en-
tered the meeting determined to
carry through the establishment
of a federal republic in their
zones of Germany, and hoping
to persuade Russia to bring the
eastern zone into this govern-
ment. That is, they are aiming
for a united Germany which still
would remain under allied su-
pervision until complete moral
and economic rehabilitation had
been achieved.

When Vishinsky was called on
to state Russia's position he ac-
cused the western powers of de-
parting from the principles laid
down in the allied pact made at
Potsdam just after the end of the
European fighting. He called for

restoration of four-power con-
trol throughout Germany, as
laid down in Potsdam, and for
establishment of a German state
council with economic and ad-
ministrative functions.

This would mean a return to
the original controls on Ger-
many and would go away with
the newly created German re-
public.

It would be a complete re-
versal of much that the western
allies have been working for.
Vishinsky proposed that the
Ruhr be placed under control of
the Big Four, and countries
bordering Germany. These coun-
tries would include not only the
western nations of Belgium, The
Netherlands and Luxembourg
but Poland and Czechoslovakia
on the east.

The western foreign ministers
followed Vishinsky in rapid suc-
cession and with few but pointed
words.

Acheson made it clear the
west wasn't going to undo what
had been done in western Ger-
many. Schuman followed in
similar strain, and argued
against returning to the starting
point (Potsdam) and repeating
old mistakes. Bevin backed up
Acheson and Schuman.

What all this really means is
that we have entered a new
phase of the battle for control
of Germany, politico-economic
keystone of Europe. Observers
think they see in the back of
Russia's mind the idea that un-
der the old four power control,
a Soviet dominated eastern Ger-
many might in due course domi-
nate the whole country and thus
achieve German communization.

If that view is correct, then
the fight among the powers
must go on. The west never will
give in to any arrangement
which will throw Germany un-
der control of the Kremlin.

Sleeps During Battle

Shanghai (AP)—A Chinese driver edged his truck full of oil
drums as close to the garden bridge over Sookchok creek as he
could.

A battle between the communists and nationalists over the
bridge was going on. Bullets whizzed through the air.
The truck driver shrugged. The bullets were not meant for
him.

He yawned, nodded. Then fell asleep.
A hour later he still slumbered. The battle went on.
Whoever wins will get the bridge—and the truck and oil
drums.

Bad News Ladies: Price of Hair-Dos Are Not Coming Down

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS

Washington (AP)—Dad, if you think the price of keeping Mama
pretty is going to follow the downward price trend—you're wrong!
We go right to the top to answer that one.
To Mrs. Maye Whitley, Dallas,
Tex., president of the National
Hair Dressers and Cosmetolo-
gists association. She was in
Washington to attend the Hair
Fashion Council Clinic of Asso-
ciation.

"Doggone," Maye said, smooth-
ing out her grass-green dress.
"We can't cut our prices. Eggs
go down a couple of cents a
dozen and maybe you pay a little
less for a steak, but the excise
tax on beauty remains the same
—and so does the price we pay
to keep the feminine population
beautiful."
Before the lovely lady from
Texas had a chance to blow her
brunette roof on the question
of taxes, I interrupted her with
one about this short hair-do the
gals are wearing.
The styles for the fall will be
even shorter. And there will be
very little excuse for a bride, or
even a woman with more experi-
ence, to come to the breakfast
table looking like something
pulled out of a raven's nest.
"We're working on this short
hair business," she said, brush-

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Vandenberg Urges Giving Reds Every Consideration

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Before Secretary of State Acheson left for Paris,
he stopped by Capitol Hill for some last-minute, parting advice
which will shed light on some of the policies the United States
will follow at the Big Four conference.

The big questions came up during the hour-long, closed-door
conference:

1. How far should we go in conciliating Russia?
2. Where should we draw the line on German recovery?

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan cautioned the secre-
tary of state against taking too stern a stand
with the Russians. He agreed we mustn't give ground or show
signs of appeasement, but at the same time he urged keeping an
open mind to any honest peace
overtures. His attitude was that
we shouldn't "burn the last
bridge."

Senator Thomas of Utah was
building Germany. "Is there any
feeling anywhere," he asked,
"that we should rearm Germany
as a buffer against Russia?"
Acheson assured not, but
Thomas kept hammering this
point home. He warned that
Germany, when she gets her
strength back, might side with
Russia; that Germany has closer
ties to the east than the west;
that the Germans even started
rebuilding their army and navy
across the Russian border after
World War I. Thousands of
Germans actually worked inside
Russia until Hitler bit the hand
that was helping him, Thomas
recalled.

Senator Lodge of Massachu-
setts argued that we should
strengthen Germany's economy
without building up her war-
making capacity. To prevent a
resurrection of German military
power, he demanded that Acheson
insist upon a close watch on
Germany's forces and factories.

The secretary of state prom-
ised this would be done. He ad-
ded that Russia would have noth-
ing to say about the Ruhr, since
she got nothing from the Ruhr
in peacetime.

"What do you mean by Rus-
sia?" Senator Thomas broke in.
"If you mean the satellite states,
then Russia has all the interest
in the world in the Ruhr."
Central European countries,
now behind the Iron Curtain, he
added, always did a big business
with the Ruhr, which would give

RFC PROBE
Arkansas's hard-working Sen-
ator William Fulbright, chair-
man of a banking and currency
subcommittee, will make a
sweeping probe of certain offi-
cials of the Reconstruction Fi-
nance corporation who were
given plush jobs with business
firms shortly after these firms
got loans from the RFC.

Fulbright is chiefly interested
in John Hagerty, former head
of the Boston RFC office, who got
a \$30,000-a-year job with the
Waltham Watch company after
he helped the company get a big
government loan. He is also in-
terested in Sterling Foster, for-
mer RFC Washington official,
who got an \$18,000-a-year job
under similar circumstances
from the Plywood Plastics cor-
poration of Hampton, S. C.

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OREGON TUBERS EXPLOITED

Commission to Plug the Spud; Find New Uses and Markets

By WILLIAM WARREN

Nine experts who see eye to eye when it comes to spuds have
been named by Gov. Douglas McKay to help put potato growers
of Oregon in the chips.

The recent legislature created the
Oregon potato commission to
act, in the idiom of the press
agents, as tuber-thumpers for
the state. House bill 113, creat-
ing the commission, observes
that potatoes make up one of
Oregon's leading cash crops and
are grown in every county. Then
it states:

"Oregon potatoes are in a
poor competitive position in the
markets of the coast due to large
advertising campaigns by pro-
ducers in other states. Well or-
ganized, well timed and well
placed advertising on the part
of the Oregon potato industry is
indicated as a need."

So the commission was cre-
ated to plug the spud; to find
ways and means of increasing
consumer demand and new
markets for Oregon gems, white
roses, burbanks and other as-
sorted Irish delights.

Heaviest producing areas in
Oregon are the Klamath basin
with some 10,000 carloads a
year; Central Oregon with 3,300
to 3,500 carloads; and Malheur
county with 3,000 carloads.
Multnomah and Clackamas
county ship some 300 carloads
of quality seed potatoes a year,
about 2/3 going to growers in
other states and 1/3 to Oregon
growers.

U. S. Alderman, Willamette
Valley spud grower near Day-
ton, downriver from Salem,
specializes in producing tubers
for the potato chip trade. He
sends a lot of spuds to Portland
chip makers. And—what's this?
—he ships 100 carloads a year
to a chip maker at Houston in
Texas—a state listed as one of
the heavier potato producers.

To conduct advertising and
publicity campaigns in this and
other states, designed to pro-
mote Oregon potatoes."
"To find and open up new
markets for Oregon potatoes."
"To make use of all advertis-
ing means and methods and
make such advertising contracts
as it deems advisable for pub-
licity and advertising within and
without the state of Oregon."

The commission will be fi-
nanced by a tax of 1 1/2 cents a
hundredweight on all spuds
grown in Oregon and sold
through commercial channels.
The tuber-thumpers, getting
set to plug the spud, already
have been offered one tentative
slogan:
"For tastiest tubers, try Ore-
gon O'Brien's, the Irish potato
with palate appeal."

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BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



Had a Grand Time

Hull, Eng., May 25 (AP)—Mrs. Mary Hannah Walker, in a
hospital, sang a song, smoke da cigarette, drank a bottle of
stout and wouldn't get back into bed when the party was over.
It was her birthday. She was 103.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Receipt Given to Women For Success in Old World

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—The sweet young thing had a stormy look in
her eyes as she marched up to my desk.
"May I be of any assistance to you, ma'am?" I inquired
cautiously.

You have to be vaurious in a
newspaper office these days
when pretty girls come up
to you. You never know
whether they want you to be
the last man in their pyramid
club, or to tell you they just
shot down their dear old grand-
mother for reading too many
comic books.

"Yes, you can help me," she
said. "You wrote a piece tell-
ing college men graduates how
to get ahead in life. But how
about the girl graduates? Haven't
you anything to tell me?"

"Have I?" I asked, looking to
see which ear she wanted filled
first. "Sit down, my dear."

The only seat I have for call-
ers is an iron-rimmed waste-
basket. She stood and stared at
it in careful helplessness. I sat
and stared at it, too. Then I got
up and sat down on the waste-
basket, and she moved over and
sat down in my chair.

"I don't think there is any-
thing I can tell you," I said.
"Why?"

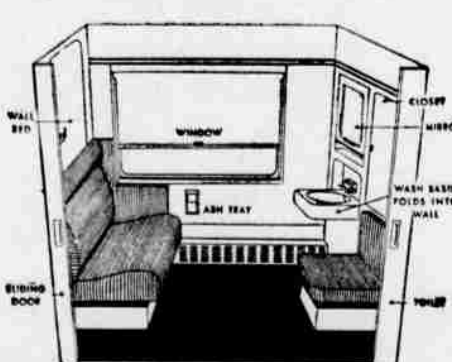
"Because you just showed you
have already learned woman's
most important art—how to get
men to do what you want."
"Oh, men!" she said. "I some-
times wish all the men in the
world were dead—not that they
probably aren't."

"What about equal wrongs—
do you want those, too?" I
asked. "Einstein couldn't figure
a formula to give women equal
rights. And it wouldn't be fair
to them if he did."
"How can I have a successful
career?"

"Work hard, use your brains,
be friendly—just like I told the
college boys. And don't try to
capitalize on sex in business."
"Is there any way I can avoid
it?" she dimpled.

"No, I guess not," I sighed.
"Not for another 30 years. Then
it won't make any difference.
What's your name anyway?"
"Just call me Jane College,"
she said. "I came to see you on
a dare."

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