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4— Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, June 29, 1949

BY BECK
Recollections



SIPS FOR SUPPER

More Moon

BY DON UPJOHN

A semi-anonymous customer offers the ripest suggestion yet as to ironing out the time situation. Instead of turning the clock he urges it be set two hours behind to bring about moonlight savings. "We are sure that you," he writes, "having been under the influence of Longfellow, Tennyson and Victor Herbert, will appreciate that without moonlight romance will dwindle and die, and unless something is done to that end where'll we be?" Charlie waxes eloquent by declaring that "some pusillanimous Portland politicians yielding to the machinations of material minded money mad mongers have recently inaugurated moonlight wasting time which in turn has been foisted on the state at large. In this cloud covered land it is moonlight not daylight that should be saved in the clear summer months or love will lose its way."

We feel quite inclined to agree with Charlie. All this daylight savings business is an impious delusion. However, as to his idea that romance may dwindle at first blush we'd agree with him. Except for the fact that about the time daylight savings went into effect the couples began swarming in at the county clerk's office, piling over the counters and jostling and pushing each other in a scramble to get licenses. Maybe they've all just been sun struck.

Pedantic Pooh Plays Truant
Lebanon — "Freddie," the punctual pooh who attended

Let's hope that these showers will shower themselves out tomorrow when the neighborhood officially becomes Cherryland. Summer has lingered long enough in the lap of spring.

That old duck back in Chicago who is accused of taking a flock of women over the country for a couple of million bucks in his philanderings may be an errant Romeo but nevertheless he had to have a lot of help from the other side of the fence. We venture to guess that as he himself posed as a millionaire the girls thought they were doing a bit of "taking" on their own behalf.

More Ladders Needed
Pendleton (P) — A democrat since 1932 fell off a ladder, smashed two ribs, and changed his politics here last night. Joe Bean, the victim, said he'd even pay for a portrait of Thomas E. Dewey. How come politics mix with rib breaking? Bean was hanging a picture of President Truman.

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After all, it will be passing strange if the state department hasn't some poignant criticisms to make of Chinese Nationalist inefficiency. That wouldn't be of much comfort or aid to a government fighting for its life against communism.

Naturally, the paramount questions involved are those raised in the senatorial letter—whether America shall continue to support the Nationalist government and whether she shall refuse to recognize a communist government.

Why then the recognition? Because envoys couldn't be sent to the new government without recognition, and the country withholding recognition would thus be handicapped in securing vital information.

Thus far Washington has tak-

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Truman Talks Plans to Fortify Nation's Economy

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—President Truman discussed plans for fortifying the nation's economy against depression in a recent off-the-record talk with six democratic senators and congressmen.

Only a meager announcement leaked out to the press, but here are the highlights of what happened. A program of "economic expansion" was proposed that may affect the future of every American.

President Truman greeted the congressmen on a group by saying: "I think I am way ahead of you on this."

Then he pulled several charts out of his top, right-hand drawer showing the latest national statistics on prices, wages, profits and production up to the end of May.

He admitted that the first symptoms of depression are beginning to show and agreed that the best plan is to attack any "mild break" in the economy to stop it from spreading.

He stressed, however, that he is not worried about depression—as long as each problem is met before it grows into a crisis.

The legislators who called on the president were Senators James Murray of Montana, Elbert Thomas of Utah, John Sparkman of Alabama, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Congressman Andy Biemiller of Wisconsin and Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas of California—all democrats.

At the top of the five-point "economic expansion" program they urged on Truman was promotion of private investment and production by offering FHA-type loans to build plants.

Private enterprise, they agreed, is the key to a healthy economy.

The legislators also recommended:

1. A national advisory board, combining the business, labor, agriculture and consumer committees that now exist separately.

2. Measures to deal directly with serious unemployment wherever and whenever it develops.

3. Long-range planning for public works and resource development.

4. Voluntary adjustments in purchasing power.

Truman said he couldn't endorse the program without studying the details, but remarked: "You are my kind of folks."

Their kind of thinking, he added, had always coincided with his own.

It had been his belief and policy to ease off inflation controls gradually and give the economy a chance to adjust itself. But the GOP-controlled 80th congress scrapped all controls at once, let prices and profits soar unchecked; then, as a last straw, passed a "rich man's" tax bill.

"That was no time for a rich man's tax bill—when profits were at their highest," Truman shook his head.

"The inevitable result was 'economic dislocation,' the president declared. From such dizzy heights, it would only be natural for prices, profits, wages and production to come crashing down. Therefore, he said, the government must throw roadblocks in the way to prevent stampeding the economy into depression.

If the public doesn't get panicky, Truman added, there is no danger of depression.

DIXIECRAT POSTMASTERS
South Carolina's wily Senator Olin Johnston reversed the tables on President Truman the other day and applied some sly counter-pressure to get postmasters appointed in his state.

It is no secret that the presi-

BY GUILD
Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Paul Revere and Sheridan Had Nothing on Hal's Driver

By HAL BOYLE

New York (P)—To understand a Frenchman, all you have to do is to take a ride with him in his motor car.

After five miles you will know the spirit of France better than if you had read a hundred histories. You will never again sell the French short, or believe they are through as a nation.

For the Frenchman has not let the machine age take romance out of his life. His motor car isn't just an instrument to get him somewhere efficiently. It's a four-wheeled adventure—a vehicle that lets him play highway chess at 60 miles an hour.

I learned all I want to learn about the dauntless character of the French the other day in a ride from Caen to Paris.

My fellow passengers were two ex-jeepmasters from the war days—George Hicks of the National Broadcasting company, and Jack Thompson, the Chicago Tribune's bearded military expert.

Our voiture was a new tiny model Renault. In a Detroit factory it might be stepped on as an oversized cockroach. But these little cars, which sell for \$800 to \$900 and get 50 miles to a gallon of gas, are popular in France.

We three shoeorned in with the driver but had some trouble closing the door. It kept rebounding from Jack's beard. Finally he managed to twist his head. Someone outside quickly slammed the door. And we were off.

There has been no ride like it since Paul Revere rode to spread the alarm and Sheridan galloped to Winchester, 15 miles away.

It turned out our driver was not just a chauffeur. He was Barney Oldfield and Sir Malcolm Campbell. He was D'Artagnan carrying a message for the queen. He was Roland, blowing his horn at Roncesvalles. And when huge trucks bore down on us, he was "Papa" Joffre, the Rock of the Marne.

Down the road our little car sped at 100 kilometers an hour

MIGRANTS FROM SIBERIA
First American Lived in Calif. 40,000 Years Ago?

By PAUL F. ELLIS

New York (P)—An anthropologist has offered evidence that the first American man lived 40,000 or more years ago in California.

Furthermore, according to Dr. George F. Carter, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, the early American probably was a descendant of a cultured tribe of migrants who came to North America from Siberia during an inter-glacial period.

Dr. Carter based his conclusions on a study of soil deposits near La Jolla, Calif., where he already had found a man, a stone believed used to grind grain. He also told of the discovery of hearths, shells from seafoods and stone flakes produced by man.

Reporting in the transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Dr. Carter said it could be estimated that soil of an alluvial fan, similar to a delta, off La Jolla was deposited during the pleistocene glacial age—probably at a time when the ice had moved north of California.

Dr. Carter's observation places man in what is now the United States at a much earlier age than the folsom man, who is believed to have lived here probably 15,000 to 20,000 years ago.

The only evidence of the folsom man was the discovery of a crude arrow-head in the skeleton of a buffalo near Folsom, N.M.

The Council's Pressure Action

Some members of Salem's city council weren't at all optimistic about getting together with the Southern Pacific company to "adjust" the girdle of tracks around the city. So the council apparently decided to put some pressure on the "Friendly Railroad."

The result was the action Monday night when the council served notice on the company that after next year it will not again extend the railroad's franchise on Union street. Also limitations were put on the company's spur franchises at Front and Division and Water and Court.

The question is also raised as to the status of the franchise on 12th street.

Perhaps from this obvious display of determination on the city's part to get something done to break the rail barrier, the company will become more talkative. However, as the Capital Journal noted last week, in all fairness to the railroad, the company did recognize the problem the growing city faces. That, in itself, is something. After all, for years the problem has been growing more acute. To expect a settlement in one meeting or in two or three meetings is to expect the impossible. This is especially true when millions of dollars are at stake.

At the same time, the council deserves no censure for the "pressure" action, although it appears a bit abrupt. By this cancellation notice on the Union street franchise, the council forces the Southern Pacific to take up immediately the matter of what the railroad plans to do about its girdle of steel around the city. The city wants to be cooperative, but it also wants to get something going to correct the situation.

Salem is well aware it needs the railroad, just as the railroad needs the city. But when a matter as vital as this reaches the point it has, both sides ought to work steadily and constructively toward some solution.

The city council has served notice on the Southern Pacific that Salem means business. The council's action shouldn't be taken to mean anything else.

Putting Teeth in the Labor Law

President Truman received a stinging rebuke when the senate approved by a vote of 50 to 40, a plan that he has bitterly opposed for dealing with national emergency strikes providing for both Taft-Hartley injunctions and for plant seizure by the government. This provision was written in as an amendment to the administration's new labor law to replace the Taft-Hartley act which Mr. Truman campaigned for repeal.

The national emergency amendment was sponsored by Senator Taft (R., Ohio), Senator Forrest C. Donnell (R., Mo.), and Alexander H. Smith (R., N.J.). The senate approved it after first battling down three other plans for handling strikes imperiling the national health or safety.

The administration bill, as drafted, would have provided neither injunctions nor seizure but would have established a 30-day cooling-off period without specific penalties for violation.

On the showdown vote, 33 republicans and 17 democrats voted for injunctions and plant seizures; 35 democrats and 5 republicans voted against it, among them Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Morse, who has been very verbose in senate labor debates and opposed injunctions and wanted control of strikes left to congress, said the amendments make the bill "so unworkable and so anti-labor that the sooner we get rid of it and take the whole issue to the polls in 1950 the better."

However, without emergency court action and seizure power, there would be no control possible of strikes endangering public welfare and the labor bosses would be free to paralyze public welfare.

A Good Appointment

The appointment of Circuit Judge E. M. ("Bing") Page to be associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Percy R. Kelly by Governor McKay, was an excellent one and merited by his judicial service and conduct on the lower court bench. His decisions have been fair and impartial and he has the judicial temperament and traditional poise.

Judge Page is a native of Salem and will serve until the next general election. He was graduated from Willamette university law school in 1913 but had to wait a year until his 21st birthday to be admitted to the state bar. He joined the law firm founded by Federal Judge John H. McNary and his brother, Senator Charles L. McNary, and was still a member of the firm and its successor on his appointment to the circuit bench in the new judicial district of Marion county created by the 1941 legislature.

Governor McKay still has to appoint a successor to Judge Page as circuit judge. There is no dearth of good material or of candidates, for that matter. The judiciary, however, is non-partisan, thus the executive is not limited in choice to job seeking politicians.

When Li'l Abner Almost Got Married Yanks Kept in Suspense

Tokyo (P)—The allied occupation breathed a collective sigh of relief on learning Li'l Abner wriggled free of the bonds of matrimony.

People in the United States surmised this crisis in the life of Al Capp's popular comic strip character several weeks ago. However, the army newspaper Stars and Stripes was behind the times because the strip has to be mailed here. "Probably the most significant event in the news—if the one that caused the most comment can be called the most significant—was the 'dislegalizing' of Li'l Abner's marriage to Daisy Mae Seragg," the paper said.

The paper said thousands in the occupation had eyed the strip with "ever-growing anxiety" during the past week when Li'l Abner seemed doomed.

Li'l Abner married Daisy Mae, but a legal technicality made the marriage invalid.

Escape Methods Get Jammed

Arvin, Calif. (P)—Five prisoners, jailed on a drunkenness charge, pooled their knowledge of escape methods and began working on their cell door lock. Police had to call a locksmith to get the prisoners out.



DeWitt MacKenzie

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