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Salem, Oregon, Friday, July 1, 1949

A Threat to Salem's Air Position

Salem was startled by word from Washington, D.C., that the Civil Aeronautics board was considering cutting the city off from United Air Lines service. United Air Lines was startled, too, for that matter. The CAB had a proposal before it to substitute West Coast Airlines for United.

The proposal contemplated a five-year extension in operating authority for West Coast, which is a feeder line. The air fate of Salem is involved in the extension question. West Coast asked that present service to McMinnville be discontinued. Service to Salem presumably would be substituted, instead. Whether service to Everett, Anacortes and Mt. Vernon in Washington should be discontinued would be investigated, too. The board would consider whether United Air Lines or West Coast Airlines should serve Bellingham, where both now stop. The CAB believes one air line service there is enough.

The aeronautics board may seek, by this hearing, to cut down competition and thus save subsidy money to the air lines for air mail. But in the case of the substitution of West Coast, a feeder line, for United, a major line, there is no competition involved. West Coast has not been established yet in Salem. So the city would be the loser if United were told by the all-powerful CAB to pull up stakes here and leave the state's capital and second city to a feeder line for service.

Salem has an impressive standing on United Air Lines' list of stations. And this is the case even though the city has only a second-rank listing of flights, and has been served only since 1941.

Business for United here has increased 15 percent during the first six months of this year over the same period of last year. When the nation's economy is starting to squeak a little now, that 15 percent increase is really something.

Of the 71 stations served by United Air Lines over the nation, Salem stands 28th in the amount of air freight and express. In baggage, the capital holds an even better position.

In any appraisal of Salem's position in relation to airline service, it would be foolish to lose sight of the future.

The Willamette valley is growing as fast percentage-wise as probably any other large section of the country. So, to eliminate the second city in size in that valley from transcontinental service (United) would be foolish and harmful to Salem and the valley.

Also, only last year was the city's master airport plan put into effect. This plan offers the basis for a field here that will be the equal of any in a comparable size city in the United States. A new administration building with airline facilities is now on the drawing boards.

Not to be ignored either is the position that McNary field assumed last year when Portland's Columbia airport was flooded and knocked out of service. Both United and Northwest Airlines moved operations here temporarily. The runways at McNary field were the only ones in the area suitable for the taking off and landing of the big DC-6s flying for United.

Instead of cutting the capital from the list of stations served by United Air Lines, the CAB could encourage even better air schedules for Salem by United. If West Coast also wants to come here, that is another matter, but one not to be considered as a matter of choice: United or West Coast.

The DuPonts Under Federal Fire

Attorney General Clark has filed what is described as the "most sweeping anti-trust suit in history, aimed at breaking up the nation's largest single concentration of industrial power in the nation" to force the great DuPont industrial empire to sell its alleged controlling interest in General Motors Corporation and the United States Rubber company.

The government suit, filed in the federal district court at Chicago, said that for the year 1947, the three companies held combined assets of \$4,259,000,000, made combined sales of \$5,189,000,000, and had a combined net income, after taxes, of \$429,000,000.

The government asked in a civil anti-trust suit that the DuPont company be forced to sell all its stock in General Motors and that members of the DuPont family be required to sell all their stock in U.S. Rubber. It alleges the DuPont company owns 23 percent of the General Motors common stock, the rest being split up among 436,000 stockholders, and that the DuPont family (128 members), own 17 percent of the U.S. Rubber stock, the rest being split up among 14,000 stockholders. It alleges this division of stock gives the DuPonts control over the two companies.

The suit charged that the E. I. DuPont de Nemours company, General Motors and U.S. Rubber sell their products to each other at preferential prices and in closed markets. The defendants are charged with "combining and conspiring to violate the anti-trust laws."

Past anti-trust trials showed that such proceedings usually wear on for month after month and will take years to bring the suit to trial and then years for the actual trial and final decision. The civil anti-trust suit against the optical manufacturers and opticians, filed in 1946, hasn't come to trial yet. Neither has the suit filed against the nation's big meat packers last year. The suit filed against the Atlantic and Pacific grocery chain, started in 1942, was not formally decided until this year.

We hold no briefs for the DuPonts. They rank among the most successful industrialists in the nation and are amply able to defend themselves, but their record is a good one. They placed their enormous plants at the disposal of the government and operated them without charge during the war, free of profiteering.

But the DuPonts have accumulated a huge fortune honestly which seems to be a crime nowadays. They have spent more money for chemical research and originated more new products, now in universal use, and created more new industries than any concern in the country. Whatever they control is managed efficiently, intelligently and economically without taint of scandal and at a profit to investors. If the government was as well managed, a Hoover report on reorganization would have been unnecessary.

BY BECK

Animal Life



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Everybody Happy

BY DON UPJOHN

It was a great parade today, fitting show for what promises to be one of Salem's greatest festivals. The queen and her retinue were at their best, the bands exuded inspiration every step of their way, visiting delegations were numerous, Russ Bonesteel in his 1911 Studebaker, other old cars and the covered wagon along with Alice Shucking, first of the cherry queens and her predecessors took the story back not only to the start of the cherry festivals but with the covered wagon to the start of the town. And the people were not the only ones who could derive excitement and glory from the affair. What with magnificent showing of horse flesh the sparrows got the biggest break they've had since the livery stable days.



Don Upjohn

Explosive Mixture
Stayton—Kids, plus matches, plus firecrackers added up to a fire in the haymow of a barn belonging to Mrs. Pauline Fery, on West Washington street, Tuesday afternoon, calling out the Stayton fire department. The crackers ignited some straw and

or some such thing. The grapevine reports that Ben (Harvey) Neufeld employed at Firestone store is one of the latest additions to our FT&BA brigade and is now right at the milk toast stage with expectancy of the new ones pronto. His associates say that Ben claims he had 'em pulled but say that's just his story. We doubt if any other courthouse in the land can have such just claims as to being a patriotic place as our own Marion county structure. It boasts of three gal employees who are real live daughters of their Uncle Sam who were born on the Fourth of July and will celebrate their birthdays next Monday. They are Deputy Sheriff Alma Jensen, Deputy County Clerk Helen Mulkey and Deputy County Recorder Virginia Gritton. Happy birthdays girls with plenty of firecrackers and noise. But we bet they all spend the holiday at home cleaning house

Music Found to Have No Effect In Cutting Down Accident Rate

Portland (U.P.)—Music may soothe the savage beast but it won't keep you from sticking your finger in a saw.

That, in effect, was the conclusion drawn after a 12-week experiment to determine whether Bach and boogie would cut down the industrial accident rate.

Dr. Edmund E. Dudek, director of the bureau of testing and an associate professor of psychology at the University of Washington, reported on the music test at a "psychology" session at the western safety conference.

Dudek said experiments were conducted in a plant employing over a thousand workers. During a 12-week period, music was played during working hours, varying the type of entertainment and the length of the periods during which it was furnished.

"From the tests, experimenters were able to draw the conclusion that music, on the average, had no significant influence on the accident rate," Dudek said.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

This is a Crucial Stage In the War of the Isms

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(Of Foreign Affairs Analyst)

The world-wide ideological conflict between communism and democracy, involving a life and death struggle between religion and the Red ism, is intensifying. We have reached a crucial period.

The warfare is particularly tense in central and western Europe, where Moscow, where Moscow is striking fiercely at anti-Red elements in an effort to consolidate the Soviet gains. However, the tempo also is swelling rapidly in the West. Democracies, which finally have admitted that communism isn't susceptible to compromise. The Orient is torn with strife in which communism is heavily involved.



DeWitt MacKenzie

The tenses drama is being staged in Czechoslovakia. There the communist government, charging the Catholic church with subversive activities, is striking hard. Catholic informants say the government has seized virtually all church consistories in the country. Many priests reportedly have been arrested. Archbishop Josef Beran is virtually a prisoner in his palace in Prague.

The archbishop has managed to get a message to Czechoslovakia's 9,000,000 Catholics, saying that the "hour of trial" may be at hand and that if necessary they "must be prepared to follow the hard path of the Christian martyrs."

The country's protestant minority is reported preparing to support its traditional antagonist—the Roman Catholic church—in the latter's fight for survival. U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson has denounced the at-

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Catholic Congressman Differs with Cardinal

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—One congressman who has vigorously defended North Carolina's Graham Barden from the charge of "bigot" hurled at him by Cardinal Spellman is Rep. Andrew Jacobs of Indianapolis, himself a devout catholic.

Jacobs, a freshman who in six months has made an outstanding record, serves on the same education and labor committee with Barden, where the aid-to-education bill is now bottled up. Citing the late Al Smith on the separation of church and state, Jacobs contends that a great many catholics disagree with Cardinal Spellman.

"As long as we have the same right to send our children to public schools as anyone else, we are not discriminating against," Congressman Jacobs says in a special statement to catholics. "And, as catholics, we do not have the right to a separate, publicly supported school system, nor does any other group of people have such right."

"Whatever can be constitutionally done to aid a child will win my support. However, I cannot and will not support any measure that grants public financial aid to private or parochial schools. "We have the right to build and maintain our churches," continued the Indiana Democrat, "but not to build or maintain them with public funds. Our parochial schools are an adjunct of our religion, established for educational use independent of using public schools, solely for the sake of the child's religious training."

"The issue is clear. Either you keep parochial schools and maintain them or take public funds and convert them into public schools, and they will then no longer serve the religious purpose for which they were established."

Congressman Barden of North Carolina, whom Cardinal Spellman has attacked, is a quiet, hard-working, middle-of-the-roader who is viewed in congress as anything but a bigot. Actually, he agrees with Cardinal Spellman on many things, especially on the point that the Federal Government should not control education.

Barden is a man of deep, fighting convictions, and one of these is that we must raise our public-school standards. "I happen to be a Presbyterian," says Barden. "But I don't believe it's the duty of the government to provide money for Presbyterian schools any more than for the private schools of Methodists, Catholics, Quakers, Episcopalians or any other faith."

Barden was a battler for better education long before he came to congress in 1934. As a member of the North Carolina legislature he led the fight for the improvement of both white and colored schools. The fact that Negro schoolteachers are now paid the same as white and that money is divided impartially between Negro and white school buildings and transportation is due in part to Barden's untiring efforts.

"I am wrong about as often as the next fellow," says the North Carolina congressman. "But I try to be always sincere. My constituents don't blame me if I make a mistake once in awhile. However, if they ever find me wrong and insincere at the same time, I expect them to get after me plenty—and rightly so."

BRITISH BUSINESS CRISIS
Paul Hoffman, the Marshall plan administrator, held a secret conference with top government officials last week to report on the British financial crisis.

Britain, according to Hoffman, had bungled its way into a first-class recession that may lead all Europe into a depression and wreck the Marshall plan.

Hoffman was especially bitter about Britain's trade deal with Argentina, said it is typical of the way Britain has refused to practice what it preaches.

He intimated that if Britain doesn't show more signs of co-operation he may cut off Marshall plan aid—if congress doesn't beat him to it.

Tom Finletter, head of the ECA mission to Britain, was present at this briefing, and agreed that Britain would have to take drastic action in a hurry to keep from going bankrupt and dragging all Europe under with it.

This is something the Russians have been praying for ever since the cold war started.

CAPITAL NEWS CAPSULES
Defending the Pacific—The joint chiefs of staff have developed an important plan for the defense of the Pacific. They are writing off large sections of this vast area as impossible to defend and will concentrate on holding Japan, India, Burma, Java, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines.

The plan was approved after a number of meetings with top British and French military men

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



Send your "Odds" questions on any subject to "The Wizard of Odds," care of the Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

N. Y. Is the United States In One City, Hal Contends

By HAL BOYLE

New York (U.P.)—Oh, I tell you, New York is a wonderful town! It must be fine or there wouldn't be so many people crowded here together to enjoy it.

It's really a terrible place to visit or die in, but a grand town to live in. For here the poor man has courage, a n d fights for his rights. He's as good as a millionaire any day, and he'll stay up all night to tell you why.

Yes, rich or poor, you're just another number here, and sometimes it's pleasant to wonder whether you're 8,675,341 or maybe 1,435,768. Who cares?

There is one thing sure: You can never be Mr. Number One. Because nobody is big enough to be really important on this \$24 island.

And, of course, there are smaller cities with a breadth of mind—say Philadelphia, say St. Louis, say Baltimore, say New Orleans, say San Francisco, the city with the singing name, or Boston, the only place I know where nobody hollers against \$2 bills.

They are all old cities, each marked by an antique bigotry or prejudice of its own and stamped by an individual carelessness freedom, too, as all old cities are.

Wrap them all together and you'll almost have New York—but not quite.

For there is nothing as tremendous as this tremendous village. America's long dream pushed into a few square miles of struggle and grope, where people move like moles underground and hope in terms of towers.

Never a day dawns here but my spirit feels taller on the way to work from seeing the Empire State building shoulder the morning mist, comforting as a fairy tale in an hour of fear.

And never an evening sun sinks down without my spirit wearying from the sight of some ugliness that dwells here, too, in men and buildings.

Oh, but they're growing better, the men and the buildings and the city they make up. Here, if you have a prejudice, you have to keep it silent. Because if you say it out loud, the other fellow will haul you into court, and the judge will fine you and make you feel ashamed.

Some day there won't be even a silent prejudice left here, and the sea winds will wash over a clean city, all the way from Staten Island to the Bronx.

New York is opportunity. They put the Statue of Liberty in the right place, and more and more the old girl feels she belongs here. She still holds her lamp before the golden door, and the door is New York City, where all who enter find home and welcome—and the equal chance that all men ask.

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CLOSE SHAVE TOLD BY SECRETARY

Truman's Listing in '44 By FDR Counted in Vote

Washington, July 1 (U.P.)—President Truman owes his elevation to the presidency to a "rather casual action" by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. So writes Miss Grace G. Tully, Mr. Roosevelt's secretary for 17 years.

She said Mr. Roosevelt casually agreed to switch Mr. Truman's name ahead of that of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas for the 1944 vice-presidential nomination.

The current Ladies' Home Journal prints excerpts from Miss Tully's story, shortly to appear in book form, under the title "Stories and Anecdotes About F.D.R. My Boss."

Miss Tully, who is now secretary of the Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, says Mr. Roosevelt wanted Henry Wallace as a running mate again in 1944 and heard him say so many times. But he was told by Robert Hannegan and others that the convention would not take the then vice president.

Mr. Roosevelt suggested Douglas, but Hannegan, then national Democratic chairman, expressed doubt that Douglas could command sufficient strength, and proposed his fellow Misourian, then Senator Truman.

The president finally agreed to accept either of the two, and, at Hannegan's request, wrote a letter to that effect, but naming Douglas first just before the convention met in Chicago.

En route to the Pacific coast and Hawaii and Alaska, the president stopped in Chicago and Hannegan boarded the train and had a "lengthy palaver with the boss."

Miss Tully says Hannegan came out of the president's sitting room bearing the letter, came up to her and said: "Grace, the president wants

"Interestingly enough," she says, "the president favored the institution of a national lottery for charitable ends, and pointed to the success of this practice in Ireland."

The president was never much of a drinker, but he "made a ritual of the cocktail hour. His favorites were martinis and old-fashioned."

BUILDING HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN CITY

Groups Can Make Subscriptions To Salem Hospital Development

QUESTION: Can a social club, a fraternity, a garden club, a labor organization, or other groups make a subscription to the Salem Hospital Development program?

ANSWER: In this kind of a program, many subscriptions are made by organizations which often designate the service department to which they want their money applied. With women's clubs the nurseries and children's beds are most popular. One fundamental principle must be kept in mind, however, in making a group subscription. The money pledged should be treasury money which the group acquired for such purposes. It is not supposed to take the place of personal subscriptions which all good citizens will make to the program.

Never Mind Four Cents Change

Portland (U.P.)—Mrs. Oscar Johnson, Seneca, told the hospital her 16-month-old son had swallowed a nickel. Several days later hospital attendants said all they had been able to get out of him was a penny.

Never mind the other four cents, Mrs. Johnson replied Saturday as she took her son away. She guessed it was her mistake, and the penny was the only coin involved in the first place.