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Salem, Oregon, Friday, July 15, 1949

BY BECK

A Dog's Life



SIPS FOR SUPPER

They'll Miss It

By DON UPJOHN

It seems the old courthouse isn't going to be given up without a struggle. Renska Swart, well known Salem woman, has presented an idea to the county court backed by a lot of names on her



Don Upjohn

petition to have the old structure moved from its present location over to a corner of the courthouse block where it would be retained as a museum as well as a reminder of much of the history that has been enacted in Marion county during the past three-quarters of a century. The younger generation perhaps doesn't sense the feeling of veneration had by many for the old structure. In its early days it was one time selected in a nation-wide contest staged by an eastern magazine as the most beautiful architectural of any courthouse in the land. This was done after photographs of courthouses from everywhere had been submitted as entrants. In those days the frills and fur-belows were quite the rage and the ornate beauty of the then classic white structure caught the eye and made our city famous, for a brief day at least. When and if the old building goes down under the air hammer and crowbars each falling brick will cause a wrench in some old timer's heart. And when the clock and the lady on the tower disappear it will be nothing short of tragedy for

many. But new occasions bring new buildings as well as new duties.

- High Resistance**
- Port Townsend, Wash. (AP)—August Sommers, 17, Marysville, Mont., didn't want to live any more, so he—
1. Ate a box-full of sleeping pills.
  2. Washed them down with iodine.
  3. Slashed his throat three times with a razor.
  4. Cut both wrists.
  5. Slugged himself over the head with a hammer, then with an axe, and finally
  6. Tried to strangle himself with a necktie.
- Police rushed him to a hospital where he is expected to recover.

A dispatch from Glasgow, Scotland, reports that blouses are being made there with built-in perfume. The cloth is impregnated in such a manner, says the dispatch, that the perfume lasts for months and such other varieties are included as jasmine, gardenia, poppy, lavender, lily-of-the-valley and lilac. The idea is not altogether new. We may add that the present weather has about the same effect but none of the aromas mentioned are included in local built-in perfume providing.

Age Doesn't Bother Hippo

New York (AP)—To be the oldest hippopotamus in the world is something.

But Peter the Great, venerable Bronx zoo hippo, took his 46th birthday calmly. That's twice the age of the average hippo—equivalent to an age of 130 or so in humans.

Pete has never known the love of another hippo since he was taken from his mother at the age of three. In fact, he's really never known another hippo.

He stares reflectively at his human visitors. He lowers his two tons into his pool, snorting and wallowing. He eats a gruel of hay. It's just another day to him.

FORMULA: CUT PRICES, NOT WAGES

Truman Puts the Heat On Business to Cure Slump

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington, July 15 (AP)—President Truman is putting the heat on business, not labor, to get this country out of its slump. He wants businessmen to cut prices, not wages.

He made this clear in his report to congress on Monday and in his radio talk Wednesday night.

Further, he challenged steel companies to let government fact-finders check on their ability to meet their workers' demands.

Mr. Truman thinks there's reason to worry about the economic illness which the country is suffering now.

One of the main cures he suggests is a cut in prices. Too high prices, he says, brought on the inflation.

That inflation was bound to bust sooner or later, he says, and it's busted now. His reasoning goes:

When prices soared after the war, people with money to spend bought what they needed in spite of the prices.

At last they had to begin cutting down on their buying because of the big gap between the prices and their pocket-books.

So production began to go down. It's still going down. This meant fewer and fewer people needed to produce and more people were made jobless. Unemployment is growing. So—

1. What is needed is more production to make more jobs for more people, although there can't be more production unless people are able to buy what's made.
2. They won't be able to do the necessary buying unless the prices are cut down closer to their ability to buy. Therefore to encourage buying, prices should be cut down.
3. The more the buying, the more the need for production of things that people want to buy. And that will mean more people employed to do the producing.
4. But if wages are cut, when prices are cut, then the gap between prices and ability to buy remains the same and people will have too little money to buy the reduced goods.
5. Therefore, to keep up people's ability to buy, wages should not be cut. But, businessmen will lose some of their present profits if they cut prices but not wages.
6. That's all right. The main point is to have people with money to buy goods, since that will encourage production and employment. In the end businessmen will make sufficient profits through the increased volume of production, or number of items they sell.

What'll They Steal Next?

Portland (AP)—Someone tried to steal Mrs. M. B. Finseth's lawn.

About nine big slabs of sod were found missing from the Finseth lawn. Some of it was recovered behind a hedge on the adjoining block.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Senators' Wives Involved In GOP-Dixiecrat Bloc

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Even the senators' wives are embroiled in the republican-dixiecrat coalition that now really rules the senate. The senate ladies' auxiliary, sometimes called the Senate Ladies Luncheon club, is a friendly organization of all senate wives regardless of politics, which ordinarily is presided over by the wife of the vice president.



Drew Pearson

But since Alben Barkley is a widower and the next democrat in line—President pro tem of the senate Kenneth McKellar—is a bachelor, the next ranking wife is Mrs. Millard Tydings of Maryland whose husband was elected to the senate in 1927.

Mrs. Tydings, daughter of ex-ambassador Joe Davies is one of the loveliest ladies in the senate, and it has always been taken for granted that the wife with the most seniority should be automatically elected.

However, the club's bylaws call for an election in case there is no vice president, and this year Mrs. Taft of Ohio, as astute as she is charming, saw to it that the bylaws were carried out.

Rather than see her rival, Mrs. Tydings, elected, Mrs. Taft rallied the republican wives behind a Dixiecrat dark horse—Helen Ellender, wife of the senator from Louisiana. This was contrary to all tradition, since Senator Ellender wasn't elected until 10 years after Tydings.

But, as in the senate, the G.O.P.-Dixiecrat coalition won, and Mrs. Ellender became president of the ladies' auxiliary. That's the reason for the social icicles today whenever Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Tydings meet.

**NOTE**—Chief activity of the ladies auxiliary is Red Cross work. Once a week, the wives don Red Cross uniforms, meet in two spacious rooms allotted for them in the senate office building. Meanwhile, senate employees are cramped for lack of space. Yet Senator Ellender, whose wife has charge of the two empty rooms, is blocking a bill to construct a new office building.

**RELIGIOUS DEBATE**

Most important issue now being discussed in Capitol Hill cloakrooms is the religious fight over federal aid to education. This was brought to a head when Cardinal Spellman hurled the "bigot" charge at Congressman Graham Barden of North Carolina, author of the provision that no money from the education bill be used for any religious school—whether Catholic, Baptist or Methodist.

Ever since, congressmen's offices have been deluged with mail on both sides of the question—some of it bitter.

One congressman who met the issue early is Rep. Andrew Jacobs, Indiana democrat, himself a Catholic, but who has defended Barden against Cardinal Spellman's attack.

Going back to his home town, Indianapolis, some time ago, Jacobs attended a Knights of Columbus meeting where he put the issue of federal education up to a large group of Catholics. After lengthy debate the consensus of opinion was that federal money should not go to parochial schools.

"The only one who disagreed," says Congressman Jacobs, "was the priest. The non-clergy Catholics all felt there was a great danger to the church if federal money was used for church schools. Eventually, the government might dominate the thinking of those schools."

Congressman John McSweeney of Ohio has taken a similar view. Writing to Father Edward S. Hannon of Wooster, O., McSweeney argued:

"Although I realize that parents of parochial school children are taxpayers, I know that you will agree with me in that these parents have the freedom of choice between sending their children to a public or a parochial school.

"I wish to point out also that there is always the possibility that parochial schools would lose their identity as such should they receive public funds since public school officials are entrusted with the task of establishing educational standards which may run counter to the teaching of the particular church sponsoring parochial schools. This would result in clashes of ideology.

"I firmly believe that a great danger would be encountered by parochial schools should they receive public funds and thereby come under the control of state boards of education."

On the other hand, Congressman Lesinski of Michigan and Kennedy of Massachusetts, both Catholics and both Democratic members of the education and labor committee, are endeavoring to bottle the bill in committee and state quite frankly that they are motivated by church opposition.

**CONGRESS BACKTRACK**

Representatives Richard Nixon of California and Harold Velde of Illinois, both Republicans, did some fast backtracking when the House un-American activities committee held a show-down, closed-door session on

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Crash Draws Attention To Problem of Indonesia

By JAMES D. WHITE

(Substituting for DeWitt MacKenzie, AP Foreign News Analyst)

The correspondents who died in that Bombay air crash had gone to Indonesia to get a story strangely mixed with despair and hope.

This story has been dragging out its complicated course nearly four years in an area of peculiar importance to the human race.

Indonesia contains things people use a lot—oil, tin, rubber, quinine, etc. It also contains the most congested population on earth (Java) in a section of the world that is intent, in varying degrees of passion, on attaining national freedom. The

passion does not vary according to the actual readiness of the people concerned to govern themselves, and that is part of the despair.

But there may be a peaceful way to make the change, and that is the hope.

Hope persists because, while both sides seem to have made mistakes in Indonesia, they also have tried not to.

After driving the Portuguese out of Indonesia some 300 years ago, the Dutch ruled the Indies with a firm but paternal hand. They could afford to.

The Indies yielded such riches that there was a lot left over to improve the Indies themselves. Moreover, the Indonesians were a cultured people who even sheathed the sword of Islam with their peaceable ways when the Moslem faith became the dominant religion.

But even before World War II the Indonesians had begun to agitate for freedom.

The Japanese swept the Dutch out of Indonesia or into concentration camps, much as a tidal wave once uprooted trees along the shore of Sunda strait when the volcano Krakatoa blew itself to bits.

They promised the Indonesians everything, but didn't deliver. Only at the last minute before V-J day, they let them set up a republic.

The Dutch came back, weary in their own right, to an Indonesia that wanted freedom but still needed help which the Dutch could supply.

The Dutch realized that without Indonesia their own country would be poor indeed. Their plan was to put the republic into a United States of Indonesia, and make that a member of a new Dutch commonwealth that would replace the empire.

Many things worked against this.

In the mother country many Dutchmen couldn't see it. Cabinets have fallen at the Hague over the Indonesian question. In Indonesia, the Japanese left a legacy of guns, poverty and chaos. Guerrillas scourged for themselves. The Dutch army and the Indonesian army didn't trust each other. Each charged the other with violating every true agreement set up.

The United Nations stepped in and sent a commission to mediate. But the past four years are strewn with agreements made, broken, and followed by fighting.

Twice the Dutch had taken "police action" that bypassed U. N.-sponsored truces. The last time, last December, most nations condemned their action, without saying what they would have done if they had been in the same spot.

Now, there's to be another try to iron things out, and if it works the new plan will start working by next year.

The correspondents on that ill-fated plane had been taken by the Dutch to look the situation over. One report says they had become convinced that the Indonesians are not ready for self government and that chaos will follow.

That's half the question. The other half is whether anyone else can govern them these days.

to be able to sell his stuff to an audience. He has to learn timing—it's everything.

"Take Fred Allen, probably the best showman of our times. He has a perfect sense of timing, and he learned it in vaudeville."

Mansfield, who now produces "This Is Broadway," a CBS network program, has given some 500 to 600 young entertainers a year their first break on radio.

"I lead a horrible life," he said. "Midgets and mind-readers run in and out of my office all day long. When I go into a restaurant somebody at the next table who wants to get on the air starts crooning at me over his soup. And on my way home magicians waylay me and want to show me how they can comb pigeons out of my hair."

Once a pair of tumblers braced him for a radio spot.

"What good are back flips when the listeners can't see them?" he asked.

"That's easy—have an announcer tell them what we're doing," said the muscle men.

Mansfield has a simple way to soothe mind-readers. Whenever one of these characters with television heads break into his office, the producer asks: "Can you read what's in my mind right now?"

"Sure," replies the mental wizard.

"They don't you leave?"

But Mansfield has real sympathy for the ambitious and talented kids who come here full of high hopes that end in heart-break.

"To be an actor or a quality performer, you have to serve a real apprenticeship," he said. "The trouble with most people who want a dramatic career is that they come to New York too early."

"They aren't ready. That accounts for a lot of the misery on Broadway."



Hal Boyle

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Way Is Wide Open To Earn Million Bucks

By HAL BOYLE

New York — "Wanted: One new, top-grade comedian. Potential salary—\$1,000,000 a year."

No one has put an ad like that in the paper. But that's the situation today in show business.

There's a crop shortage on Broadway and radio row—a shortage of fresh new funny men.

"There's really a tremendous scarcity of comedians," said Irving Mansfield, CBS executive producer and originator of the "Talent Scout" program.

"All the old ones seem to be falling over themselves," he said. "They imitate each other so much you can hardly tell them apart any more."

"But who's coming along to take their places? Nobody's in sight."

Trying to build a little-known jokester into a public favorite is no laughing matter. It's a big investment.

"A network can easily spend \$250,000 in an effort to popularize a new comedian," said Mansfield, "and end up with nothing but a lame gag-artist—and no sponsor."

"But the rewards are high. A successful comedian can make \$20,000 a week."

"But he'd be lucky if he ended up with \$40,000 for himself," said Mansfield.

What explains the dearth of fresh comic talent? Mansfield thinks the decline of the old vaudeville circuits is the real answer.

"Vaudeville houses were great incubators of comics," he said. "There's no place left today for young comedians to try out their material, and they have to work with audiences to perfect themselves."

"A comedian doesn't need a great deal of personal originality to succeed. A writer can supply him with that. But he has

MUST PAY ITS OWN WAY

Wingless Chicken Faces Uncertain Kind of Future

Lincoln, Neb., July 15 (AP)—A University of Nebraska poultryman and a Lincoln hatcheryman said today they were not too certain of the future of wingless chickens.

The chicken was developed by Peter Baumann of Des Moines. Similar birds have been produced before, said the poultryman, and abandoned after a short time.

The wingless chicken must lay enough hatchable eggs to be profitable to its owner, he said. Until it proves it can pay its own way, poultrymen cannot determine the bird's economic value, he said.

Dr. R. T. Renwald, Omaha, developed this type of fowl several years ago.

"It just means two less pieces of chicken at Sunday dinner," hatcheryman Ralph Corliss said. He believed the birds' breast would become smaller and less tasty if the chickens were deprived of their muscle-building wings.

Bulls Don't Like Red, So Firemen Found Out

North Andover, Mass. (AP)—William A. Mazarinko and his large, brown bull aren't speaking.—Not after what happened. Fire broke out in the Mazarinko barn about dawn and Mazarinko called the fire department which rushed apparatus out to the farm—or almost to the farm.

The bull plainly didn't like red fire engines—he just planted himself in a narrow roadway and challenged the firemen to come on. They didn't.

Doubling as picadors, the fire fighters armed themselves with pitchforks and drove the bull back into a field. The bull got loose and came back. The fire was getting worse. The firemen finally penned the bull in a nearby pasture.

By that time, the big, wooden barn was beyond saving. Loss approximately \$12,000.

Jake Bird Takes the Rap

Jake Bird, the itinerant Negro, who by his own confession was one of the most prolific murderers in American history, who conducted very skillfully his own defense and the innumerable appeals that stayed his execution and who "hexed" nearly all officials connected with his prosecution (six of them later died from various causes), was hanged on the gallows at the Walla Walla state prison just after midnight.

Just before his execution, Bird "forgave" the world in a statement in his own handwriting: "There is no hatred in my heart. I hope you all who witness my death have no malice in your heart towards me because I have none towards you."

Bird died for the murder of Mrs. Bertha Kludt during a robbery, in which he killed also her daughter with the same axe. In his efforts to avoid execution he won the first of three reprieves by confessing to a part in 44 robbery murders scattered across the country, naming names, places and dates. The reprieve was granted to investigate his confessions and authorities substantiated 11 of the murders.

Thursday the United States supreme court—for the third time—rejected Bird's appeal for a review of his case. The state board of prison terms and paroles ended his last hopes when it refused any further clemency recommendations to the governor.

No one can say that there is any racial discrimination in the administration of justice, at least in the northwest. The courts, from the lower state courts to the United States supreme court, have leaned backward to give this shrewd but brutal, unscrupulous multi-murderer every opportunity to establish his innocence. In Paul Robeson's paradise of Russia, what would have been his fate?

Does Pacific Northwest Want a CVA?

Secretary of the Interior Krug has now stated clearly what opponents of a Columbia Valley Administration have feared most: If a CVA is established, it will be run the way Washington, D.C., wants it run.

The people of the Columbia river valley would have to accept what the trio of hand-picked directors said should be done for the Pacific Northwest. A bureaucratic regime would gradually hog-tie, instead of develop, the region.

Krug came out flatly Thursday in testimony in Washington against a "home-rule plan" for the proposed CVA. "It is of paramount importance that the president and congress retain control of a program requiring such large federal expenditures," Krug declared.

At the same time, however, the secretary of the interior said if the people of the area were against such federal domination of affairs then "we should find some other means of developing a river basin." He would let the representatives in congress from the region indicate whether or not the "people back home" were for a CVA. He didn't want those people to vote on the proposition, however, since that would be "impractical."

That leaves the matter where it has stood from the start: A CVA to work must admittedly be dominated by Washington. So the best solution to development of the river basin country is for the interested states to unite their efforts in their development program. Then the congressmen can present the needs in Washington for appropriations, working closely with the existing government agencies.

This latter, regional plan demands intelligent, forward-looking leadership on the part of the Pacific Northwest. Certainly that leadership can be found.

Insurance Against Depression

As insurance against depression, it must be evident to all that some method must be devised by which America can be paid for its surplus products to foreign lands other than by loans (unpaid) as after World War I or gifts, lend-lease or ERP after World War II, all at the expense of American taxpayers.

The suggestion made by President Truman to congress to study the plan of insuring by safeguards investments by American business and enterprise in all good neighbor countries and thereby distributing America's dollars available for return in payment of our products may be the answer.

This can probably be done by negotiating treaties or agreements giving American business men and investors protection in those countries against confiscation of their investments, and other advantages currently afforded by the United States to the nationals of all foreign countries.

Part payment of American merchandise with currency of foreign countries should be given consideration and lead to currency stabilization. We already have a system of American branch banks in most friendly foreign lands which could aid and supervise investment.

At least such a program deserves extended study not only by government, but our business interests for we cannot perpetually carry on foreign trade and dispose of our surplus commodities on a gift basis without a recurrence of depression.

Ali, the Pet Alligator, Favors Comforts of Big Armchair

Budapest, Hungary (AP)—Dogs and other common domestic animals in Hungary take a tax—but not the alligator owned by Lasso Liphay of Pees.

The alligator was just a few inches long when he arrived from South America a little over 10 years ago. Now he measures around seven feet. He eats three whittings a week, but slept nine months last winter.

All the alligator likes a comfortable armchair in the Liphay home, and his master says: "Deep and sincere friendship binds us together."

Yes, His Brakes Needed Fixing

Garden City, Kas. (AP)—John Luther Fry drove his car to the garage to get his brakes fixed, but couldn't stop.

He turned into the motor company driveway and found his car had no brakes at all. The vehicle hit a doorpost and broke a plate glass window in the showroom.

Fry was embarrassed about the whole thing. The garage promised to have the brakes repaired immediately.