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—Capital Journal, Salem, Ore., Saturday, August 27, 1949

62 Cents Against 3 Cents

Salem's threatened loss of United Air Lines service has brought new reaction from the Mainliner company. W. A. Patterson, president of the company, has written to explain in detail United's position in relation to the Civil Aeronautics Board's plan to substitute West Coast Airlines for United here.

In a letter received by the Capital Journal, Patterson stresses the point that "United Air Lines is not anxious to discontinue service to any city it now serves."

At the same time, he explains that the company has been faced in the past 18 months with a problem of compensation for service to smaller cities. He admits in frankness "certain informal discussions concerning the transfer of some cities to feeder lines."

In the latter connection, however, it will be recalled that he specifically stated at the recent San Francisco hearing that United did not want to lose Salem. His comments then: "Salem is not included on the list of towns United Air Lines would be interested in giving up."

Patterson wrote in the letter this explanation of the cost problem:

"One problem is that we do not receive sufficient compensation from passengers or mail to cover the expense involved in serving many cities. We have stated both privately and publicly that the revenue and cost factors involved in United Air Lines serving a small city are identical to the reasoning of the Civil Aeronautics Board as applied in paying certain feeder lines such as West Coast and Southwest from 54 cents to 62 cents per airplane mile for carrying mail."

United's president gives this example: "West Coast Airlines serves Bellingham, Wash., as United does. West Coast Airlines receives approximately 62 cents per airplane-mile for serving Bellingham. . . . The pay we (United) receive is 3 cents an airplane-mile."

In pointing to such inequities, Patterson states that United must be compensated more or the Mainliner "must give serious consideration to transferring certain cities to feeder lines."

"I want to repeat again, however, that I am not yet satisfied that there is any particular economy to the government in taking a 3 cent a mile airline out of a community and putting a 62 cent a mile line into a community. It is true United cannot continue at 3 cents, but we do not require 62 cents."

This further statement from the president of United Air Lines certainly lends support to Salem's fight to keep United here.

Relics of St. Peter Said Found

The Vatican radio has urged Catholics to await a "great revelation" by the Holy See concerning the tomb of St. Peter. This is evidently the only authoritative Vatican comment made on the extended report in the New York Times that the first pope's bones have been found under the altar of St. Peter's basilica. There is no hint regarding the nature of the expected revelation to be made by Pope Pius XII at some future date.

The Times published a lengthy detailed article by Camillo M. Cianfarra, its Rome correspondent, concerning the discovery of the bones of St. Peter, "Prince of the Apostles," who according to Christian tradition, was crucified in Rome during the second half of the first century A.D., less than 20 feet below the pavement of the Basilica.

Vatican archeologists who directed the excavation are bound by an oath of secrecy, but enough circumstantial evidence has been gathered according to Cianfarra, to substantiate the story.

The crypt was said to have been unearthed three years ago in course of secret excavations in the Vatican Grottoes. The bones are, it is said, being preserved in an urn closely guarded by the Pope himself, in his study. The correspondent says:

"Officials have described the discovery as the most important contribution yet made to the history of the origins of Christianity in the West. They said that it confirmed traditions and legends reported by historians during the past 1,800 years about the life and work of the poor fisherman from Galilee who was said to be the most favored, trusted and authoritative disciple of Christ.

"According to these officials, the discovery disposes conclusively of non-Catholic contentions that Peter never lived, that if he did he was never in Rome, that he was not therefore the founder of the Roman Catholic Church, and that the Bishop of Rome—the Pope—is not his successor."

The shrine has been lost to the world for over a thousand years, when a pope of that period, fearing that the grave of the apostle might be profaned during the barbarian invasion of Rome, decided to fill it with earth and conceal it. With the passing of centuries its exact location was forgotten. Announcement of discovery has been delayed for archeologists to gather incontrovertible proof.

Growth of Voluntary Health Insurance

A survey conducted on the extent and scope of voluntary insurance providing hospital care conducted by the Health Insurance Council of the Institute of Life Insurance shows it had risen by the end of 1948 to 60,995,000 persons and will no doubt increase further this year.

A survey on the extent and scope of voluntary protection against the economic hazards of illness and accident in the nation also concluded that approximately one in every four persons had voluntary surgical expense insurance and that there also had been large gains in the field of medical expense protection covering doctors' calls.

The report estimated that the number of persons covered in various categories of voluntary insurance had shown these statistical gains between the end of 1947 and 1948:

Table with 2 columns: Year (1947, 1948) and Insurance Type (Hospital expense, Surgical expense, Medical expense) with corresponding values.

The council's figures, in a break-down, showed that 25,984,000 of the total covered for hospital expenses had obtained coverage on an individual and family basis through insurance companies and fraternal societies; the Blue Cross Plans and similar coverage sponsored by medical societies accounted for 31,246,000 of the total, and "other organizations" such as the bituminous coal industry, consumer-sponsored groups and other industrial plans were responsible for 3,765,000.

The figures show a phenomenal growth in group insurance and other voluntary plans in the last 10 years and refute claims of the advocates of proposed compulsory federal insurance of its necessity, for voluntary health insurance is "winning the rapid acceptance of the American people."

BY BECK
Husbands



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

We Need to Examine Feelings Of Each in Regard to Death

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

We have heard a good deal in recent years about the "sonic barrier." There was a certain amount of apprehension and fear as to what would happen if a plane penetrated this barrier.

The aeronautical experts seemed confident of no trouble in the supersonic or "beyond the speed of sound" area. The dread was to pass from one area to the other, or from the place where sound travels ahead of the plane to where it would lag behind the plane.

There are people who dread to cross the oceans. They have no fear whatever of being in England, or France, or Hawaii, but the ocean barrier fills them with such dread and apprehension that they forego the pleasures of living for a time across the seas.



Rev. George H. Swift

I think we need to examine our own feelings in regard to death.

If one has what he thinks is a fear of death, just what does he mean? Is he afraid of the process of dying, or afraid of what will happen to him after death?

These are two entirely unlike fears, and may reveal very different conditions of mind and soul. The "sonic barrier" of

death isn't always pleasant to anticipate. Dying may be a painful and unpleasant experience. This is not at all unnatural. Certainly we cannot expect people to look forward to it with any great degree of pleasure.

But being afraid of what happens afterward is an entirely different matter. Here is where Christian faith comes in.

The true Christian who tries to live according to the teachings of Christ, one who has absolute faith in Almighty God, should never be afraid of being dead. He knows that he shall pass from death unto life. He will look forward only with confidence to being with the saints in the eternal presence of God.

A feeling of reluctance to approach and to pass through the gate of death is no evidence of a lack of faith in life everlasting.

One can still look through the barrier of death and hear clearly the words of the Master: "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Doa, Cats Inherit Life Incomes

Santa Rosa, Calif., Aug. 27 (AP)—A dog and five cats have inherited two houses, furniture and an income for the rest of their lives.

The will of Mrs. Catherine Olberg, prominent Petaluma, Calif., newspaper woman who died earlier this month at 74, was filed yesterday.

It left these for her pets:

Her home and its furniture as long as they live, the revenue from another house, benefits from her social security and a savings account.

The will specified for the pets a diet twice daily of "fresh boiled meat fixed in a stew with carrots flavored with onions and garlic."

SIPS FOR SUPPER

It's a Great Life

By DON UPJOHN

Husbands coming home nowadays find they are faced with considerable competition. Chances are at the average homestead if the husband happens to make his way into the house via the back porch he'll stumble over a few boxes of peaches, apples, pears, and what not with a sack or two of string beans tossed into the pot. And we know some places where he's apt to land on his head not only on the back porch, but also on the front porch by such sort of thing.



Don Upjohn

For it's home-canning time with a vengeance and this year it seems to be coming on all at once. But in case any husband begins to feel sorry for himself about this situation he can stop and cogitate a minute and mutter thanks that all he has to do is just to stumble over 'em—he doesn't have to can 'em. Those few that do really have a rare coming.

Imitating the Legislature

Miami, Fla. (AP)—The midnight weather report from Lake Placid, in Central Florida, read this way on the Miami bureau's teletype: "Wind indicator blew away. Palm trees blown down. Observer will blow away if he goes out to estimate winds."

'Thanks, But What Was It?'

South Gate, Calif. (AP)—Shopkeeper Al Jacobson found an envelope containing \$75 slipped under the door of his store. Inside was a note reading: "This is for merchandise stolen from your store."

Jacobson wrote an invoice to "Mr. Conscience, for goods stolen," hung a thank-you note in the window and said he was puzzled about just one thing. He didn't know anything had been stolen.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Allen Notes Outstanding Newcomers to Senate

(Ed. Note—While Drew Pearson is on vacation, the Washington Merry-Go-Round is being written by his old partner, Robert S. Allen.)

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Washington—Old-timers cannot recall a senate with as many outstanding newcomers as the present one.

One distinguished freshman is a notable event in the chamber. The current body is unique in that it has four rookies of this calibre as well as a number of others above average.

Also remarkable is the fact that the group made its appearance in a session of otherwise little note.

This is not their fault. As newcomers, they have had no voice in directing the affairs of the chamber. That influence will come later as they gain seniority. But through their quality and breadth they have already markedly elevated the tone and stature of the senate's legislative deliberations.

This, in itself, is a great contribution. In recent years, senate debate has sunk pretty low. The chamber sorely needed a strong infusion of high ability and character.



Robert S. Allen

Other notable freshmen are: Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) who won against three powerful, masculine opponents and has repeatedly broken with her republican colleagues on major measures. She voted for the administration's public housing, aid to education, and civil rights bills.

Clinton P. Anderson (D., N. M.) former secretary of agriculture and one of the smartest party. He has ably backed every phase of the fair deal program with the exception of the Brannan plan.

Senator Joe O'Mahoney, four-termer from Wyoming, characterizes Anderson as "one of two freshmen whose work is distinctive for intelligence, conscientiousness and effectiveness."

Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma ex-governor and millionaire oilman, whose liberal record is distinctive on public power, labor, housing, education, social security and farm legislation. His big deviation has been on the bill he is aggressively pushing to strip the federal power commission of control over a major segment of the natural gas industry and open the way for a \$75,000,000 hike in consumer rates.

Kerr is the second of the two freshmen lauded by Senator O'Mahoney.

Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey republican and army veteran who has done yeoman service in fighting for civil rights and to liberalize the "anti-semitic and anti-catholic" displaced persons law.

Russell B. Long, 31-year-old "baby" of the senate, who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with Douglas against the busing point restoration bill. Unlike his late father, Long makes few speeches and is very popular in the senate. He faces a tough re-election fight next year and is treading a wary course on issues that affect Louisiana, particularly oil and civil rights.

J. Allen Frear, Delaware war veteran, who has an excellent liberal voting record except on public power. Elected with strong labor backing, Frear has gone down the line on labor measures.

Lyndon B. Johnson, ingratiating lanky Texan, who gave up a seat in the house to serve in the navy, is able, hard-working and a skilled legislator. His previous liberal record has been dimmed somewhat by deviations on civil rights, labor and oil legislation. Johnson is working closely with Kerr to put over the natural gas "ripper" bill. On the other hand, like Kerr, Johnson has given outstanding support to President Truman's public power program.

Lester C. Hunt, former Wyoming governor and dentist, who has backed the president on everything except his national health insurance program. Hunt has particularly distinguished himself in his fair conduct of the investigation of the trial of the Nazi perpetrators of the Malmedy massacre.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) former college professor, mayor of Minneapolis, and militant new dealer, who battles for the things he believes in as resolutely as he talks fluently about them. He is outstandingly the most eloquent champion in congress of agriculture secretary Brannan's farm-price support plan. The fact that the proposal has been cold-shouldered has only intensified Humphrey's fervor.

Only 38 years old, he is sure to be heard from in the national political arena.

Frank Porter Graham (D., N. C.) eminent former president of the University of North Carolina and an equally eminent senator. Although he has held his seat only a few months and is one of the mildest-mannered members of the chamber, he has already made an outstanding mark as a statesman of high stature, character and integrity. Striking evidence of this is that some of Graham's warmest admirers are old guard

WHEN TERROR STRUCK IN 1910

Nation's Worst Forest Fire Is Recalled in Idaho

By PETER MAYEU

Mullan, Ida., Aug. 27 (AP)—This north Idaho mining town today celebrates the anniversary of the end of one of the most devastating forest fires in American history.

In two awful days, "the big fire of '10" snuffed out the lives of 85 persons and seared a swath 120 by 20 to 35 miles down the Idaho panhandle and western Montana. White Pine stands covering 2,000,000 acres were destroyed by the fire.

An Idaho pioneer who remembers well the death and destruction left by the fire is Mrs. Anna Constan of nearby Wallace.

"That spring had been unusually dry and humid," Mrs. Constan recalls. "Thousands of small fires that sprang up were fought by an army of fire fighters—rangers, loggers, miners, laborers and army troops."

Mrs. Constan described that fateful day of August, 1910, when hundreds of smoldering fires were whipped into a frenzy by a terrific gale.

"I had been working in the county treasurer's office. At around 2 o'clock that afternoon the sky turned a terrible yellow color. Then it became practically dark as huge clouds of smoke billowed down.

"I went upstairs and asked the sheriff what to do. He said there wasn't anything to worry about. But I was too nervous and closed up the office.

"On my way home the gale hit the town and I could see the fire burning down the hillside. The next day one third of Wallace was a smoking ruin. Four persons were dead. One man was killed when a hotel collapsed after he ran back inside to rescue his pet parrot.

"On August 21 all women and children were evacuated," Mrs. Constan said. "But I stayed in Wallace and watched the people pour out of town. I saw 'Millionaire' Day, the mining man, go by our house pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with all of his valuables.

"That day they brought in the men who were trapped with Ranger E. C. Pulaski in the War Eagle mine tunnel. The men were cut off 10 miles north of Wallace with the fire bearing down on them. Pulaski had to use his gun to make the men go in the tunnel because they got panicky and tried to run away from the fire."

BY GUILD
Wizard of Odds

Cartoon titled 'WALBRIDGE' showing a man and woman at a table. Text includes 'COFFEE DRINKERS, BY ODDS OF 1 IN 10, LIKE THEIR COFFEE BLACK.' and 'BUY POPCORN' with a sign that says 'NEXT TIME YOU GO TO THE MOVIES, ODDS ARE 3 TO 1 YOU'LL SEE SOME KIND OF ADVERTISING ON THE SCREEN.'

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Europe's Economic State Reaches Unhappy Stage

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

(AP Foreign Affairs Analyst)

The economic position of western Europe has reached an unhappy stage which is causing much concern on both sides of the Atlantic.

A grim picture was conjured up during the debate in the consultative assembly of the 12-nation council of Europe just terminated in Strasbourg, France.

The consensus was that the Marshall plan aid is producing little permanent effect on recovery and that Europe is in for economic chaos if she can't achieve economic unity before the program ends in 1952.

The more gloomy prophets foresaw social upheavals and even wars if economic unity isn't achieved. Nobody contradicted statements that little long-range constructive work is being done under the Marshall plan.

Speakers in the assembly hammered on this question of economic union. America's aid was praised as generous and wise and criticism was leveled at the Marshall Plan countries themselves. They were charged with not having submerged national in the interest of Europe.

On the heels of these Strasbourg confessions, the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington reports a slackening in the rate of European recovery.

It sums up by saying that the program's ultimate objective of a healthy recovery, independent of extraordinary outside assistance, remains "a difficult but attainable goal."

The Strasbourg conclusions leave one with the uncomfortable impression of some Marshall Plan countries which up to this juncture have overlooked the cardinal fact that the well-being of the individual state is dependent on the strength of all the states.

They have missed the point in New York, Aug. 27 (AP)—Maternity leaves? Sure. But why not get really practical about this business of having babies? Why not time off for fathers, too?

This almost became a burning issue yesterday. A newspaper in Kentucky heard that a union in New England was demanding paternity leaves for workers—male workers, of course—and the news wires quivered with anxiety while New Haven checked.

But before long the report came back: nothing to the story. No break in prospect for the old man. Another golden opportunity gone glimmering down the drain.

That's the way it is nowadays. Things shouldn't happen to a dog are always happening to people. And things that should happen to people, especially men, don't happen at all.

If Phil Murray, John L. Lewis and the boys want my advice (and you should see them jamming the anteroom begging for my advice), they will put paid pre-natal preparedness periods for papas at the top of their 1950 want list.

And big business (You think babies are not big business?) will stall just long enough to make it convincing, and then will give in with a secret sigh of relief.

The truth is that a man who's expecting a baby isn't worth the powder (the baby powder, that is) to blow him to work.

His company loses a couple hundred dollars every time he shows up at the office.

He's a dead weight on the payroll. He does nothing but burn cigarettes and sneak out to the telephone. If he does force himself to turn out a little work, he creates such a snarl that two other fellows have to spend a week untangling it.

Heaven help the stockholders if one of those other two men should also be an expectant father.

You may know more about this than I do, since I've only been through the mill once. And I didn't get jittery. Not at all. The show must go on, you know.

Oh, there was that time when I wrote something like: Bulletin

Washington, July 14 (AP)—The National labor pains board ruled today, etc.

Of course I meant the national labor relations board. Perfectly natural mistake. Could happen to anyone.

But, for less stoical fathers (and there will be no rude jokes about the stork being the bird that brings babies), some relief is clearly necessary.

Maybe paternity leaves aren't the answer.

But the next time I have a baby, I want protection. As a potentially prospective father, I demand my rights.

Take a letter, Miss Fumbles fingers: "Dear Senator . . ."