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Salem, Oregon, Saturday, July 21, 1951

THE HOUSE CONTROLS BILL

The house of representatives has ended its extended
gyrations and finally passed a bill to extend wage, price
and other economic controls for one year. The Associated
Press thus summarizes the house measure. It would:

- 1. Allow a 20 per cent increase in rents over July, 1947, levels.
2. Increase the pay-off time for both new and used cars,
bought on the installment plan, from 15 to 21 months.
3. Reduce down payments on household appliances from
25 to 15 per cent and lengthen the pay-off period from 15 to 18
months. The trade-in value of an old appliance could be used
as part of the down payment.
4. Reduce down payments on household furniture and floor
coverings from 15 to 10 per cent, with 21 instead of 15 months
to pay.
5. Allow homes costing up to \$10,000 to be bought with only a
10 per cent down payment, with 25 years to pay off the
mortgage.

The bill also contains a ban on imports of fats and oils,
peanuts and dairy products for two years; keeps the 10 per cent
rollback in effect, but bars any further reduction; allows a
10 per cent rollback in the prices of some other farm products;
and refuses President Truman the authority to acquire and operate
defense plants or to license businesses.

The measure now goes to a house-senate conference
committee to iron out the differences between the house
and senate bills. The latter extends controls for only
eight months. After that it goes back to the house and
senate for final vote on the conference measure.

The two bills differ but little in several major points,
none on a few. Both are patchworks of amendments over the
original administration measure, and satisfies neither
the democrats nor republicans entirely, but the administra-
tion leaders concede it might have been worse.

The house finally knocked out amendments freezing
price and wage ceilings for 120 days at July 7 levels; one
requiring that price ceilings must reflect costs plus "a
reasonable profit"; one which assured meat packers a
profit on every animal processed. And it salvaged the
recent 10 per cent rollback on live beef prices, though refus-
ing to grant the additional 9 per cent rollback sought by
the price stabilizer.

The controls measure passed by a vote of 323 to 92.
Only 16 democrats and 76 republicans voted against the
bill. It is declared by house leaders of both parties as a
workable bill giving the president authority to establish
effective controls if properly administered.

THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Among the fantastic exposures being made in the nation's
capital revealing that it has become a swindlers'
paradise is the case of paunchy peg-legged Sam Mason.
He is accused by senators of being a slick confidence man,
a former convict, who bilked victims of hundreds of thou-
sands of dollars, yet who admitted in his testimony that
he has filed no income tax returns for more than 20 years.

During two days of committee hearings, Mason was accused
of fleecing five victims of almost \$350,000 by prom-
ising them government business or leases on "surplus"
federal buildings when government agencies "moved un-
derground to escape atomic attack."

Senator Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), of the investigating
committee, says that while Mason was evidently a "lone
wolf" racketeer, the probe may have opened up a "Pan-
dora's box" of similar confidence schemes. "If Mason
could think up a scheme like that others must have too,
and this may be only a link in a whole series of swindle
schemers playing upon the stupidity and naivete of some
people about their government," Mundt said.

Mason, a New Yorker, told the committee that he draws
\$195 a month from the government for a leg he lost in the
war. He admitted that he got about \$88,000 from five
clients who testified they paid him \$260,000. This money,
he said, was in return for promises that he would obtain
bargain leases on "surplus" government buildings which
could be subleased at a big profit. Another promise was
to obtain business contracts in government and private
industry.

Mason said he himself never made any direct effort to
make good on those promises. He said he turned a big
chunk of the money over to a mysterious "Mr. Eungart,"
whom he described as an influential man "who knew the
right people" in Washington. He understood Eungart is
now in Australia. He admitted that he entered into a
scheme to bribe government officials with "sewer money"
to pave the way for leases on federal buildings. "What's
wrong with that?" he asked.

The record of the investigation has been turned over
to the department of justice for investigation and prose-
cution.

Fat Man Loses Out

Los Angeles, July 21 (AP)—A 412-pound rancher, Willard
Smith, Jr., was convicted of misdemeanor drunk driving
yesterday because the evidence was weightier than he.

Smith, 37, testified that his enormous capacity precluded
his getting drunk. He said he once downed 43 steins of beer
with no visible effects.

Smith admitted he had been drinking from 5 p.m. to 2
o'clock on the morning of his arrest.

"Steadily?" queried Prosecutor John Rogers.

"No!" snapped Smith.

"Unsteadily, then?" Rogers countered.

Smith had no answer to that one. The jury laughed and, in
a few minutes, found him guilty. The fat man paid a \$125
fine.

Store Teeth Stolen

Tokyo, July 21 (AP)—Pvt. Phillip T. Giarraputo of 7050 S.
Eggleston St., Chicago, would like to get his hands on the
Chinese soldier who stole his store teeth in Korea.

The army reported today that Giarraputo had them safely
tucked in his pack during a recent attack on a Korean hill.
He left the pack when the Americans pulled back under a
counterattack.

Later the Americans regained the hill. Giarraputo found
his pack—but the teeth had been removed.

Excuse Seems Weak

Compton, Calif., July 21 (AP)—Pilot Gene Wilkie's excuse
failed to impress the judge who fined him \$150 yesterday for
low flying.

Wilkie gave this explanation for the July 7 misdeed.
His boss, who runs a car wash rack, sent Wilkie aloft to
check on how many wash racks there are in Compton and
which was doing the most business.

BY BECK

What to Do?



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

Bats Have Radar System to Guide Movements in Dark

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

Last Saturday night I sat by a small light, reading. The rest
of the house was in darkness. The front door was open. Suddenly I
felt, more than saw, a swiftly passing shadow. I looked up but saw
nothing. After this was repeated twice more, I got up, peered into
the darkness of the adjoining room, but saw nothing. Sitting down
to read again, I



Rev. George H. Swift

kept one eye alert. Suddenly from the dark upstairs room a
swiftly moving object descended and dashed to and fro through the
room, barely missing my head, furniture, lamp, etc. But the bat didn't touch a thing. He
finally disappeared through the open door from whence he
came.

We are told that bats have had a radar system to guide their
movements through the total darkness of caves ages before
modern scientists even thought of radar. In the July issue of
Readers' Digest we read of young squids operating like jet-
propelled planes, developing thrust to carry them out of the
water and through the air for 50 or 60 yards. Undoubtedly they
have been doing that for ages before modern jet plane
propulsion was thought of.

In the last analysis, when we realize the threat of modern
warfare made possible by the radar, the jet-propelled planes,
and the atom bomb, it might have been better to have left
the radar to bats, the jet-propulsion to the squid, and the splitting
of the atom to the sun. But having them now, we certainly
should keep the Great Creator of the principle involved as a
consultant, at least.

Scripture teaches us there is "nothing new under the sun."
We marvel at modern scientific discoveries and develop-
ments. The marvel of it all is, that the principle underlying all
these things, — even the cracking of the atom, — were in operation long before modern man
appeared on the earth. The wonder is that some modern people
do not seem to understand that God (not man) not only
created and put all these principles into operation in nature,
but designed the very brains with which our greatest think-
ers have comprehended these things.

The thinnest thing in the world is flattery—and the hardest to
see through.

Marriage maxim: Never tell a wife to do anything unless she already has decided to.

There is more nourishment in a lean truth than a fat lie.

A man is like a railroad train. He never gets anywhere unless he's got something to go on.

Children used to say "thank you" when you gave them a penny. Now they ask, "what's it for?"

If misery really loves company, why doesn't everybody today throw a party?

One way to keep from hating anybody is never to love anybody. Dare you to try!

It is better to be a butterfly on a grave than the stern name beneath.

The trouble with life is that you can't enjoy it twice. It's so hard to enjoy it once.

An educated snob shows the power of mind over manners.

Some people are so willing to be regimented they'll stand in line just for a chance to stand in line.

Gratitude is what we expect from other folks for telling them to act better than we do ourselves.

The new bathing suits have turned the beach into a seashore.

Some people say they always feel uneasy when they meet "total stranger." How would they feel if they met half a stranger?

A modern child is one who says: "Let's play house. You be the mama and I'll be the papa—and we'll flip a coin to see who gets the divorce."

The only safe way to interrupt an angry woman is to tell her, "Your slip is showing."
Physical culture maxim: You

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Truman Has 'Fireside Chat' For Congressional Demos

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—It was kept out of the newspapers, but President Truman had another of his confidential talks with members of congress at Blair House over coffee and sandwiches some time ago. Most significant development at the session was a blast at William Boyle, chairman of the Democratic National committee, and an impassioned presidential plea for peace by the president.



Drew Pearson

Present at the meeting were Senators Clements of Kentucky, Hennings of Missouri, Humphrey of Minnesota, Murray of Montana, and Smathers of Florida; together with Representatives Boggs of Louisiana, Hays of Ohio, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, and Yorty of California—all democrats.

Truman opened the discussion by urging his guests to speak freely on any gripes they might be nursing. He is used to criticism, he said, after all the brickbats tossed at him following the ouster of MacArthur.

"I don't care what the newspapers or my republican foes say about me," he declared. "All I hope is that I am still able to settle this crisis without one American city being atom-bombed and without the destruction of civilization by a third world war."

"What people say about me is of no importance if I can prevent that. After all, I have no personal ambitions."

Then he added—with a grin: "I've gone as high as I can get. There's no future in this job."

Waxing serious again, the president stated that there is a crying need for more constructive criticism, and less mudslinging and reckless vituperation, if he government is to serve the best interests of the American people on both the foreign and domestic fronts.

GABRIELSON'S FEES

"A lot of democrats are peeved about the RFC investigation, but it is constructive to let the public know both sides of the inquiry," Truman remarked. "Anything less is a whitewash. I proposed to reorganize the RFC sometime ago, but I got little help or encouragement from congress."

Looking at Congressman Hays of Ohio, he checked himself and added:

"I did get some important help from you. Your speech about those big fees received by Guy Gabrielson (republican national chairman) for getting RFC loans for the Carthage Hydrocol company was a great job."

"The only thing that made me mad about my speech on Gabrielson's fees," Congressman Hays interrupted, "was that the Cleveland Plaindealer insinuated that the information was planted on me by the democratic national committee."

"Planted!" continued Hays. "Imagine that! Why, the democratic national committee didn't have either the brains or initiative to dig it up."

"And while we're on the subject, Mr. President," said the Ohio congressman, "let's talk about our own national committee. I personally think it's a disgrace to the democratic party from top to bottom."

"The republican national committee is always on its toes providing republicans in congress with ammunition against the democrats, but what has Bill Boyle and his outfit ever done for us? The answer is nothing."

COCKTAIL DEMOCRATS

"The only time the democratic national committee staff shows any signs of life is at the cocktail hour."

The president looked surprised, but made no comeback except to say that, while the national committee had some weaknesses, it wasn't as bad as Hays painted it. He didn't drop the

Old Bird Too Tough

Seattle, July 21 (AP)—"Found," said a notice in the Fort Lawton Daily Bulletin this week, "one old hen near WAC detachment."

The notice went on to warn that "If not claimed by Friday, executive officer will stew." The old hen hadn't been claimed today but the executive officer still wasn't stewing. As Wac Lt. Jean I. Castles put it, "The old bird looks too tough to stew."

Gets Own Blood Back

Houston, Tex., July 21 (AP)—Two days ago John T. Brown donated a pint of blood to the St. Joseph blood bank here.

While mowing his lawn yesterday, Brown was cut on both feet by a power mower. A doctor decided he needed a blood transfusion.

Brown got his own blood back.

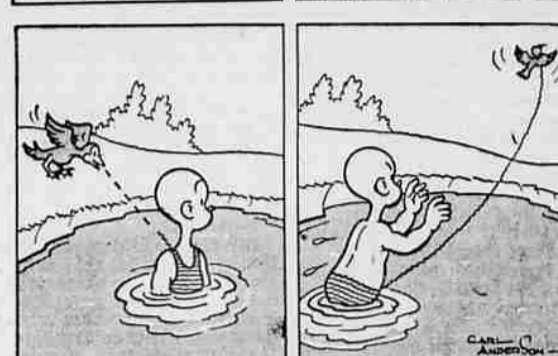
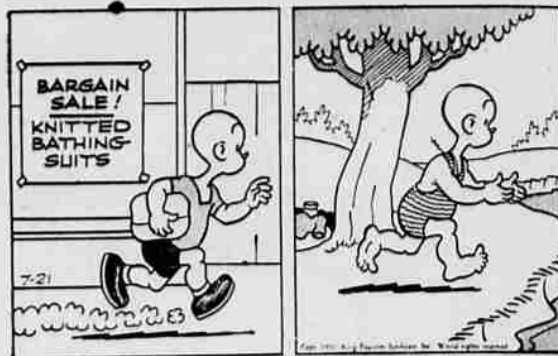
Should Be Used To It

Friedrichshafen, Germany, July 21 (AP)—Friedrichshafen, once the home of Germany's biggest Zeppelins and seaplanes, issued a formal complaint to the western powers today: Allied airplanes make too much noise.

The town council said allied fighter planes, including American jets, make an "unbearable" roar in their flights over this industrial city.

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



THE WORLD TODAY

Japan Has Tough Going Even After Peace Treaty Is Signed

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington, July 21 (AP)—The Japanese, with whom we shall soon sign a peace treaty, face tough going to survive.

That goes for food and for raw materials for their factories. There's nothing new about that. They had to do it before the war. Although they must import at least 15 per cent of their food, they haven't been doing too badly in that field. Their food standard now is 95 per cent of pre-war.

But they've had a lot of help from us in that. The U. S. as the occupying power, has spent \$2 billion in the past six years to supply Japan with food and other things.

(After the treaty we'll probably have to keep on helping the Japanese to some extent, although the how and how much are vague at the moment. Right now there's no plan before congress to give Japan economic aid.)

Aside from food, the rest of the Japanese living standard is only 80 per cent of pre-war. Japan is in the peculiar position of being the most industrialized nation in Asia but has no raw materials of its own. It has to import everything, including rubber, oil, coal, iron ore.

(It built synthetic oil and rubber plants but we shut them down. When the treaty is signed, the Japanese can start them again.)

But Japan had overseas possessions to draw upon for raw materials — Korea, Manchuria, Formosa—and it was able to import from other countries whatever else it needed. Mostly at low cost.

(Under the peace treaty Japan

At any rate, to keep Japan as an ally after the treaty, the western powers will have to help the Japanese with raw materials even though, because of their own re-armament program, they're hard-pressed for raw materials of their own.

If they put tight limits on what Japan can have, Japanese recovery will be tightly limited. If it becomes too limited, the Japanese may feel it necessary to make deals with China and Russia for materials at lower cost.

Since this country and its allies doesn't want any too close tie-ups between Japan and China and Russia, Japan's stability will not only be a problem for Japan but for the west, too.

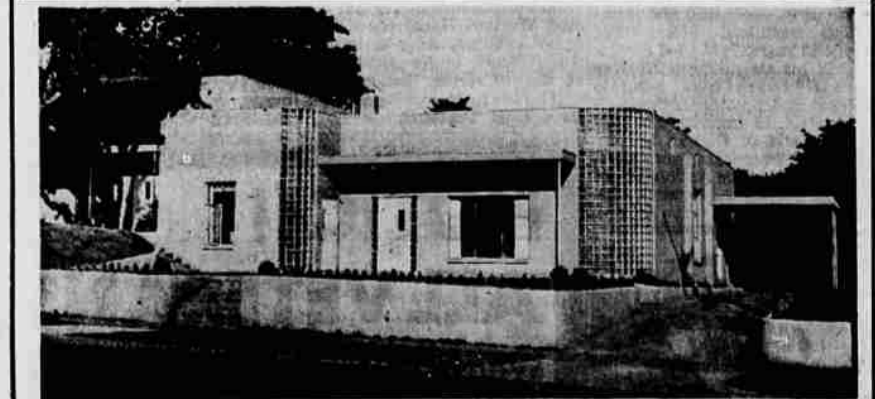
OPEN FORUM

Psalm of Salem

To the Editor: Salem is an exceptionally rich city. So rich in fact every blade of grass has a green back. Every bird has a bill. The chimneys have their drafts. And the maids wash our front doors with gold dust. Every horse has a check. And every ditch has two banks.

Even our streets are flushed. And the lawns get a rake off. Every cloud has a silver lining. And every flower in the city has a scent.

When you put a five dollar bill in your pocket you double it. And when you take it out you find it in creases. Can you afford not to live in Salem? Flossie Miller 1005 South 21st



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