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4—Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, May 13, 1952

BRIDGES AND FIRE ENGINES

This editorial covers the last two charter amendments on the city ballot to be voted on Friday in the primary election. The other amendments have been reviewed previously by the Capital Journal.

The bridge bonds amendment, numbers 120 and 121 on the ballot, would permit the issuing of \$85,000 in bonds to build two new bridges across Mill Creek and to construct several foot bridges. Also several small bridges and culverts would be replaced.

Two years ago a survey of the 18 bridges within the city was made to determine what spans needed replacement and when. Most of the bridges are of wood frame construction and are on wood piling. The two bridges replaced since 1950 are the Church street span over Mill Creek and the South 23rd street bridge.

The next two most needing attention, according to the survey, are the North 14th street span over Mill Creek and the Chemeketa street span also over the same creek. A new foot bridge is needed for South Capitol street over the Shelton ditch. The old wagon bridge there was torn down in 1951.

At Olinger field the foot bridge there must be replaced or removed this summer. If another foot bridge isn't built, the students will have to use the railroad trestle there, which would be tragic. Also proposed in this charter amendment is some minor bridge and culvert work.

To follow out the bridge replacement program outlined two years ago, the city voters should approve this charter amendment and vote 120 "YES."

The last amendment on the ballot concerns the replacement of the fire engine now at the Liberty and Lincoln street fire station.

The fire truck is a 1928 Seagraves 700-gallon fire pump with two-wheel mechanical brakes. During the past year this piece of equipment has been "out-of-service" for a total of 144 hours for repairs at the city shops. Fortunately, there has been no need for this equipment at a large fire during the hours it was detained for repairs.

The fire engine, however, can't be expected to perform any better than a piece of equipment 24 years old can do. Since many parts are now obsolete, due to the age of the equipment, replacement parts have been improvised and substituted in many instances. Motor part failures can be expected to increase as time goes on. Therefore, replacement of this particular fire engine is necessary at this time for the proper operation of the city's efficient fire department and the safety of Salem itself.

The Capital Journal recommends vote 122 "YES."

ALDERMEN DESERVE RE-ELECTION

Several of our veteran aldermen who have served in the city council faithfully in what seemed to them and their constituents honestly and faithfully for the best interests of Salem as it has been given them to see it, are facing active opposition in their efforts for re-election. Most of the opposition candidates are competent to fill the office but the incumbents deserve support for their faithful performances of their duties.

In the first ward Alderman James H. Nicholson is opposed by E. W. Aklin, who formerly served on the council. The opposition to Nicholson is based on his loyal support of the Baldock traffic plan which is the only practical solution of automobile congestion through one-way streets. The Baldock plan is still in its initial stages and its completion must be awaited for final judgment, though its benefits are already apparent. Nicholson courageously supported the plan for long visioned benefits of the city as against the shortsighted opposition of his neighbors. He has earned re-election.

In ward three, there are two candidates opposing Alderman Claud Jorgenson, who has served several terms. They are Clayton Jones, South Commercial street merchant, a vigorous opponent of the Baldock plan. The other candidate is Kenneth V. Lottick, professor of education at Willamette university who is a newcomer in municipal politics. The Capital Journal recommends the re-election of Jorgenson who has been a progressive member of the council though not a wind-jammer.

In ward five, Alderman Dave O'Hara, who has ably served on the council for 23 years, is opposed by Wallace H. Bonesteel, Jr., a newcomer in city affairs, and Kenneth W. Hutchins, a body and fender shop operator. O'Hara has an enviable record for honesty, efficiency, economy and independence, and looking after the interest of North Salem. He knows more about local municipal affairs than any one in the city, and has been instrumental in saving the city large sums and in sponsoring vital development measures. He richly merits re-election and deserves a record vote.

In ward seven, Robert F. White, seed merchant, incumbent, is opposed by Alvin N. Whitelaw, South 12th street merchant. White has made an excellent record in the council and merits re-election as one of the most valuable of our aldermen.

Comedy of Spelling Errors

Los Angeles (AP)—School superintendent Alexander J. Stoddard has decided what should be done with 500,000 report cards that came back from the printer with misspellings.

He recommended to the board of education Monday that some be used as office duplicates in secondary schools and the rest, corrected by hand, be issued to elementary school students.

When the cards came out several weeks ago, the "U" and "A" in language were transposed and the second "S" was missing from "semester." Seems the school system's proof reader hadn't noticed the errors.

Concluding his report to the school board, Stoddard said: "There are two words, 'language' and 'semester,' that we hope no one of our generation will ever misspell again."

Stoddard apparently didn't proof-read his copy. It's "misspell," not "misspell."

BY BECK

Animal Life



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Coming Back to Home, a Man Finds Change Hard to Take

By HAL BOYLE

Kansas City, (AP)—It is a long road back to childhood. It is hard to find the way.

Coming back to the home of his boyhood, a man finds it hard to forgive the changes. He has a vague resentment that things don't stay just as he left them... Just as he holds them in memory.

He misses the neighbors who have died or moved away. Who cut down that tree in the back yard he climbed as a kid? The patch of blue sky looks bare and new. And the elm tree in the front yard. How did it ever get that tall?

Somewhat he feels a stranger in the old house, lonesome because it has changed as much as he has.

He has lost some hair and got a new false tooth. And it has been shingled, papered, and modernized with a new sink, another bathroom and a fine gas furnace.

I always have this lost feeling momentarily when I return to our family home here. It is old enough to be getting hardening of the rafters.

But instead it is getting disgracefully younger and younger looking as I get more and more middle-aged. Why should a man age and a house grow young? What kind of a world is that?

The nicest thing in our old home right now is my 8-year-old niece, Kathy, the prettiest cowgirl in the block.

Kathy is at an age when she is losing her belief in the Easter bunny but still has a firm faith in the Angels.

"I prayed you would come back—and you did," she told me. "I used to pray when you were away at the war or somewhere, and you came back then, too."

Although Kathy is glad to see me, the thing she really likes best about my visits is that I sleep in her bed and she gets to sleep with her grandma, which is a great privilege.

We had a big family reunion dinner the other evening. Everyone ate heartily, and after we

all went to bed the house began to vibrate from the snoring, a Boyle family trait. Finally mother joined the chorus.

Little Kathy immediately began to shake her.

"Grandma, Grandma, wake up!" she cried. "You sound like a lion!"

There is nothing like children to keep a house from growing old, and I guess it is Kathy who keeps our house vital and young.

She has as her own room now the room in which dad and mother slept when they first moved there with five children more than 30 years ago.

One morning I awoke early and went downstairs. The steps still creaked betrayingly, just as they had years before when any of the boys tried to creep silently up them after coming home late.

Sitting alone in the silent living room, a room full of old family memories of quarrels and kindness, tears and warmth, I had the feeling of being a prisoner between two worlds—the restless present and the lost, unchangeable past.

I walked to the big, old-fashioned front door and looked out. Up the street came two young boys delivering the Sunday papers. They looked like brothers, and they were jostling each other and laughing.

Thirty years ago my brother, Edward, and I had walked through the dawn streets this same way, laughing, jostling and arguing as we threw the morning papers—kerplunk!—on the front porches.

I stepped out on the porch and picked up our paper. The two boys looked at me curiously, then walked on. I watched them go, and it was as if I stood on a little platform in time—watching myself and my brother live together again a lost morning part of our lives.

Somewhat it gave me the thing every one comes back to find, and when I went inside the door I felt home at last, and at peace with the past.

Felt Sorry for State

Lansing, Mich. (AP)—Mike Krackovich of Cleveland, Ohio, was deeply touched when Michigan's auditor general, John B. Martin, Jr., announced that the state treasury was dry. Krackovich mailed Martin one penny.

OPEN FORUM

(Editor's note: Since the standard time law has not been tampered with by the Salem city council, the Capital Journal will not print any more letters on the daylight time controversy. Letters from L. E. Given of Mill City and H. M. Stryker and Mrs. Fred Ross of Salem have not been printed on the subject because of lack of space previously, but are hereby acknowledged.)

'Life's Hourglass Runs Gold-Dust'

To the Editor: The friends at First Congregational church are observing their centennial festival this week. Inasmuch as I spent five years with the institution and had the joy and responsibility of leading the congregation in its great adventure when it moved from the congested corner at Center and Liberty to its present location I am rejoicing with them.

It seems fitting that those who are no longer part of the physical scene should be remembered with affection and gratitude. Old-timers will be glad to be reminded of some who played important roles in the church's rebirth. George Brown, veteran secretary of the state land board, Professor W. I. Staley, William McGilchrist, Sr., the Frys, Haydens, Kantners, Hoovers, Hendricks, Miss Cosper, Miss Julia Webster, Mrs. Fake and a host of others who demonstrated their interest in a practical manner.

And outside the membership of the congregation there were many who were a source of strength and inspiration, Bishop

Baxter, Earl Snell, Don Upjohn, Dr. George Quigley. And the list must include that fine craftsman whose skills and wisdom guided us in planning and erecting the new edifice, the late A. A. Siewert.

No institution or people can hope to have a great future who are unmindful of the past. And it would be unfortunate if gratitude should become a forgotten grace.

Looking back to the busy years I spent in Salem and recalling the loyalty and devotion of the good people with whom I was associated I appreciate the poet's observation: "Life's hourglass runs gold-dust." Hence my eagerness to share in the rejoicing at First Congregational church. And I express the hope that the next century will see the fulfillment of the prayers of those whose lives have been enriched by its ministry in days gone by.

ROBT. A. HUTCHINSON

(Editor's note: Rev. Robert A. Hutchinson is now pastor of Riverside Community church at Hood River.)

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Solon Has Unique Reason for Putting His Wife on Payroll

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Congress men who put their wives on the government payroll have dreamt up various excuses for this type of nepotism, but the excuse of congressman Ernest Bramblett, California republican, takes the prize over all.

He claims it's necessary to have his wife around to make sure communists don't sneak into his office and steal his secrets.

In a letter to his constituents, Bramblett warns ominously: "We know that communist agents are everywhere around us. They're in every strategic place in the nation, particularly so in California."

"They are thriving on the alarming number of security leaks caused by highly recommended, but lonely or homesick government secretaries talking to unsuspected 'friends' in Washington."

"In fact, it has reached the point that you don't know who can be entrusted with confidential data and who can't."

However, Bramblett is sure his wife isn't a communist, so he confides: "I had to resort to taking Mrs. Bramblett out of our home, away from the children, enlisting her help to handle matters of a confidential nature, to escape this problem on my staff."

The suspicious congressman neglects to explain what secrets he has in his possession that the Kremlin is plotting to steal. As a member of the house agriculture committee, he has access to nothing more top secret than the latest cure for chicken lice. Even these farm secrets will be safe with Bramblett, however.

"I thank goodness," he explains, "that I married an extremely capable secretary 30 years ago, because since her addition to our office, there are no worries about information leaks to the Kremlin coming from our personnel."

Presidential Peeve

The steel companies had no inkling of it, but President Truman came close to putting them under the command of an army general at the height of the steel crisis. What aroused the president was a dispatch he read on the news ticker that several steel

companies were locking out the returning steel workers.

In a rage, Truman summoned an emergency meeting of his steel advisers. Though it was already after dusk, Secretary of Defense Lovett, Secretary of Commerce Sawyer, Acting Attorney-General Perlman and Acting Mobilizer Steelman dropped everything and rushed to the White House.

The president read them the news flash and announced firmly that he didn't intend to let the steel companies get away with a lockout. Perlman promptly suggested that "we get an army general to run the steel mills for the government."

Truman was irate enough to approve of the idea, but Secretaries Lovett and Sawyer warned against it. They argued that it was too drastic a step and that, anyway, an army general might not know how to run the mills.

Perlman then suggested bringing in an injunction against the steel operators, forcing them to admit the workers back on their jobs. Meanwhile, more details came over the news ticker, and it turned out that the steel companies were not defying the government but expressing a worry about shutting the steel furnaces off and on. So President Truman cooled down.

Before the emergency meeting broke up, however, Secretary of Defense Lovett expressed the hope that Secretary of Commerce Sawyer would take part in the week-end negotiations with CIO Chief Phil Murray and U. S. Steel President Ben Fairless. But Steelman broke in sharply.

"This type of matter is in my hands," he declared.

Actually the labor dispute should come under the secretary of labor. However, Steelman has so monopolized labor problems that Secretary of Labor Tobin has considered leaving the cabinet.

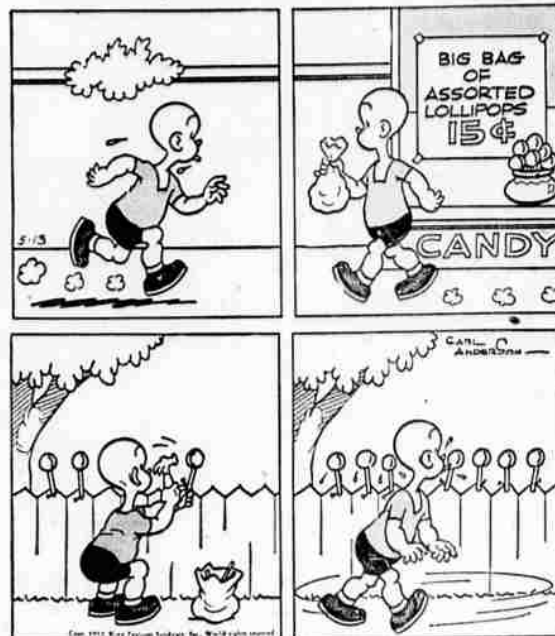
NOTE—Only other flare-up was between Sawyer and Perlman. The secretary of commerce was peeved at the way Perlman had been making statements about the steel crisis. Since Sawyer is running the steel mills for the government, he told Perlman bluntly: "Don't commit me to any action without first clearing with me."

The acting attorney-general agreed.

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BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



Portland-Built Schooner Dares Davey Jones' Locker

San Pedro, Calif. (AP)—The auditor for Davey Jones who checks off the names of old dead ships can revise his books.

Opposite the name Daisy Gray he now probably has the notation "dead." He can change that to read "resurrected as the Dorteia."

The Daisy Gray came into San Pedro harbor in November, 1950, on what appeared to be the last leg of her journey to the ship graveyard. She was the last of the wooden lumber schooners. She lay in port for 15 months, gathering barnacles and rotting at the seams.

The faithful old lady is ready to drag her ancient pine hull to sea again and the happiest man to hear about it is Capt. Aksel Backman of San Pedro, who skipped the Daisy Gray for almost 27 years.

The Daisy Gray was built in 1923 at Portland, Ore. The 225-foot schooner cost \$225,000 and she made history as a 10-year-old when she became the first ocean-going cargo ship to navigate the man-made channel to Stockton, Calif.

After that she was one of the busiest lumber schooners of all time, docking here 284 times.

Capt. Blackman took his ship into just about every port on the west coast and she never met with an accident. She carried 1,350,000 board feet of lumber.

She won't be carrying lumber when she returns to sea. She will have steel and other cargo destined for Manzanilla, Mex.

Her new owner, E. B. Loughran of Seattle, Wash., plans to operate her under a Panamanian flag hauling freight between ports from South America to the Pacific northwest.

She will have the new name, Dorteia.

With her clanking engines and eight-knot speed, the ship is a throwback to the era of the steam schooner, which stretched roughly from 1890 to 1940. Steam schooners reached their zenith in the late 1920's, when 167 were listed as engaged in west coast trade.

Steel hulls began replacing wooden ones after World War I, although they never became really popular among steam schooner owners.

Old-time seamen claimed the steel schooners had no resiliency when unloaded and lost their rivets to the wind and water.

Ever hear of this American Revolution?

This American Revolution took place without muskets, without riot, without bloodshed. But it was one of the most important in history... a "revolution" stemming from the development of the container

known as the tin can. Consider how the can-making and canning industries have bettered our economy through mass production and utilization of modern containers for more than 1500 products:



1. These modern containers have improved public health by providing a varied and nutritious diet.



2. They have provided more and better jobs in processing, manufacturing and distribution.



3. They have increased and stabilized farm income by lifting seasonal limitations on marketing.



4. These containers have increased purchasing power and stimulated economic development.



5. They have turned wasteland into fertile acres, thereby increasing the property value of farm land.



6. They have made available better products packaged more conveniently and economically.

Only in America—where a free, competitive economy encourages and stimulates enterprise—could such a wonderful "revolution" have occurred.

American Can Company

CONTAINERS... to help people live better

CANCO

Made in Canco's Oregon Plant at Portland



7. These containers helped strengthen the nation by providing ample food reserves for our armed forces.