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4—Salem, Oregon, Saturday, September 13, 1952

UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES

President Truman has given belated recognition to Oregon by appointing Ex-Governor Charles A. Sprague of Salem, republican, as an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, which is to be held in New York beginning October 12. He was selected for the post by the U.S. state department. Bi-partisanship is a major consideration in the appointment of both U.N. delegates and alternates. The latter are assigned to the delegation as a whole rather than to individuals.

The appointment is well deserved for Sprague has been long active and prominent in political as well as community affairs, and earned such recognition. As Reps. Walter Norblad and Harrison Ellsworth of Oregon expressed it, he "will be a marked asset to our U.N. delegation."

Also appointed at the same time by the president were:

As delegates—Sen. Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, senior democratic member of the senate foreign relations committee; Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, ranking republican member; Warren R. Austin, former republican senator from Vermont; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and Ernest A. Gross, deputy under Austin.

As alternate delegates along with Sprague were Philip C. Jessup, roving ambassador; Benjamin V. Cohen, career diplomat; Edith S. Sampson of Illinois, and Isador Lubin of New York.

Senator Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.), passing through Portland to California, after his renomination in the republican primaries in Wisconsin Tuesday by a landslide vote, called on Governor Adlai Stevenson, democratic nominee for the presidency, publicly to support or repudiate Mr. Truman's appointment of Philip Jessup to a United Nations post. Jessup has long been a target of McCarthy's anti-communist campaign. The Wisconsinite said:

"I've always said that Jessup is one of the most dangerous men in government. The senate refused to confirm him as a delegate to the U.N. Paris conference in view of his fantastic record of association with communist fronts. Certainly I think he should declare whether he will support such a man as Jessup if elected."

Jessup has denied McCarthy's charges, as all those similarly accused do, including Alger Hiss. McCarthy also said that Truman's appointment of Jessup while the senate was not in session was "a typical Truman gesture."

The senate, however, is not in session and the interim appointment holds. Probably the delegates won't have much to do at the international debating society except listen to Kremlin propaganda and recording Russian vetoes of their resolutions.

Mr. Sprague will have a chance to test out his theory of world peace by diplomacy which both Roosevelt and Truman tried and failed. In "As It Seems to Me" column in the Statesman, Sprague says in rapping Eisenhower's peace program:

"I doubt very much if the way to world peace or to freedom for the satellites lies in 'serving notice' on Russia. My conception of a more positive program lies in the employment of diplomacy, meeting with the Russians, working for unification of a free Germany, promoting the power and influence of United Nations, and doing less advertising of military might which in itself may become provocative. Patience may be our best weapon as it must be a chief reliance."

TALK THAT HURTS

The "open house" today at Detroit dam in the North Santiam canyon calls attention indirectly to the power situation in the Pacific Northwest. As far as the Detroit project is concerned, power is not the major concern of the dam, although 100,000 kilowatts will be generated there.

But power is a major concern of the region itself. The lack of any real rainfall for many months has caused talk again this year of a power shortage. There was the same kind of talk last year during a similar dry spell.

Jack Gorrie, chairman of the National Security Resources Board, says in Spokane that industrial development in the Pacific Northwest will suffer if there is continued talk of a power shortage. This is easily understandable. In fact, many persons from Salem who have traveled in the eastern part of the nation and have suggested that the Salem area and Oregon could use more industry, have had the "power shortage" threat thrown back at them. Other sections of the nation have heard so often about these periodic threats of a power shortage that some firms have become leary of venturing into these parts without more assurance of power to meet their needs.

Dams now being constructed in the Pacific Northwest will add more electricity to the power pool within five years. Always, there will be more power eventually. But a check several years hence indicates that the demand for power is greater than predicted so the "surplus" power gives way to a "shortage."

According to the Federal government's method of keeping books, this power business is profitable. Only Friday the Bonneville Power Administration reported that both Bonneville and Grand Coulee dams were repaying the government on its investments at a rapid pace during the past fiscal year. In fact, the power administration claimed net profits on the operations were almost \$16 millions for the fiscal year.

Despite this rosy bookkeeping account of the Bonneville Power Administration, getting approval for new power projects is as difficult and vexing as the power shortage problem itself. Furthermore, differences between governmental agencies, both Federal and State, and private power companies over projects such as the proposed Pelton and Hells Canyon dams, don't help matters any.

The more the public sees projects like Detroit dam the more a general awareness should develop in these parts of the need for boosting power projects in the Pacific Northwest.

Wanted to Get Away From Girl

Salida, Colo. (AP)—A man walked into the police station here Friday night and asked to be put in jail.
"My girl is fighting with me and I want to be put in jail so she'll leave me alone," police quoted him.
The police obliged.

Passes Physical Tests in Cast

New York (AP)—With her leg in a plaster cast, 21-year-old Marie J. Snee Friday passed the physical fitness tests for a policeman.
The tests included running, highjumping and the broad jump. Miss Snee broke her leg while training.

BY BECK

Actions You Regret



THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

More Interest in Religion in America Today Than Ever

BY REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

I am writing this in Boston where talk about religion, the while attending the general convention of the Episcopal church.

The opening service Sunday night was held in Boston Garden. While the total number of delegates, men and women, clergy and bishops, numbered about 1500, over 14,000 persons jammed into the huge auditorium, with uncounted numbers unable to get in.

Less than 2000 invitation were issued for the reception in the Museum of Fine Arts Monday night, honoring the Presiding Bishop and the Archbishop of Canterbury, but the museum guards estimated 10,500 came through the doors.

Tuesday morning every available space in Symphony Hall, including its three balconies, was jammed with men, women, bishops and clergy (many unable to get in) to hear the annual reports of the departments of the church, after which that great throng seemed not to move a muscle while devotions were reverently conducted for thirty minutes.

Dinners under the sponsorship of different church groups are held in various places able to accommodate them. Although my ticket for a dinner Wednesday night was reserved four weeks ago, it is numbered 1450. I understand only 2,000 were sold because of lack of space. The speakers at these various dinners are:

The words of Dean Sprouls as he made his acceptance speech as President of the House of Deputies shall long be remembered as a goal for which to strive: "To try to push this world a little nearer to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ."

The Dean concluded his address with these words: "By our prayers and through what we do here we may help to bring peace to this troubled world."

He thus also concluded his ministry, for death stole dramatically across the stage of Symphony Hall at this moment and took him gently by the hand!

11 Votes Cost Him a Pension

Rhineland, Wis. (AP)—Eleven votes in the Wisconsin primary cost incumbent Florence County Treasurer Charles Tiederman more than the election. He lost his pension.

Tiederman missed his bid for reelection by 11 votes after 38 years in the post. He could have retired in two years if he had won.

The money he has put into the pension fund since 1914 automatically is forfeited.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Oysters Get Pushed Out By Other Sea Food as Favorite

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Every time I meet Royal Toner, the noted sea farmer, he says:

"If all the offspring of two oysters survive for five generations, they'd make a mass as big as the whole earth—and then where would you be?"

This always makes me so uneasy that I rush to the nearest restaurant and swallow a half dozen oysters raw.

If these little living pearl factories think they can gang up and crowd me out of my world—well, I can live by the law of the fang, too.

This year, however, Toner, who operates 6,000 acres of underwater agriculture in Long Island Sound and Delaware Bay, said I could worry about something else. The oyster is no longer a threat.

"The supply of oysters has been very slim lately—much below normal," said Toner, a big, booming-voiced man who is board chairman of the National Fisheries Institute, an organization of the nation's leading commercial fishing firms.

"It's all part of the balance of nature. The weather conditions at the time of spawning have been unfortunate for the last few seasons—hot without a breath of wind."

As he explained it, the baby oyster is a free-swimming miniature tadpole for a few days, then sinks to the bottom and anchors its tail to an old piece of shell or rock.

But if the sun is too hot and the sea too calm, the temperature rises, the oxygen level of the water falls, and the little oyster—called a spat—peels off and dies.

As a result of bad weather and overfishing, the bivalve, far from being a villainous menace to mankind, right now is fighting

hard for self-preservation.

"We've only had a 6 to 7 million bushel oyster crop the last two years," said Toner. "Forty years ago Maryland alone produced that many, and oysters were the No. 1 seafood crop."

"Now they have been passed by the salmon, the cod, the halibut, the tuna, and the shrimp."

"But don't sell the oyster short. He isn't done. He's millions of years old—you can find petrified oyster beds on top of the Rocky Mountains—and hasn't changed in all that time. He'll come back."

An oyster has one advantage over most other living things in the population struggle—he's ambisexual.

"If he gets tired of being a male one year, he can turn into a female the next season and enjoy the pleasure of laying eggs," Toner said. "We don't know which they like best, as no oyster ever complains."

There is an old superstition that oysters aren't good to eat during the summer months, when they spawn.

"Actually they are better then—they taste sweeter," said Toner. He believes the legend arose because one variety of North Sea oyster, when bitten into in the spawning period "tastes like a spoonful of sand."

But commercial growers would just as soon have their customers consume oysters on the shell only during the months with an "R" in them.

"Every time you swallow a spawning oyster," said Toner sternly, "you are destroying between 25 and 50 million future little baby oysters."

People may think right now there are too few oysters. But an oyster feels the other way: There always have been too many people.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Lamar Caudle's Testimony Impresses Chelf Committee

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—Lamar Caudle, the assistant attorney general who was fired by President Truman during the tax probe, made a far better impression on the Chelf committee in executive session than when facing the klieg lights and the microphones of the King committee.

Congressmen got the impression that Caudle's over-all record as tax prosecutor was much better than judged by his incoherent testimony before the King committee.

Though the recent sessions were off-the-record in closed-door meetings, here are the highlights of his testimony:

1. He put the finger on two former justice department associates, Peyton Ford and Herbert Bergson, for warming up future law client while still in the justice department.

2. Defended his old boss, Attorney General Tom Clark, now on the supreme court.

3. Indicated it was probably President Truman's fault that James E. Finnegan, the collector of internal revenue in St. Louis, was not fired. Caudle tried to help fire him.

4. Reported that Matt Connolly, a White House secretary, had asked him to delay one tax-fraud case against Irving Sachs of St. Louis.

5. Dramatically recited many tax cases that he had prosecuted despite lagging U. S. attorneys, among them cases against big-shot gamblers Sam Beard and Emmitt Waring of Washington, and Vaughan Cannon of Asheville, N. C.

OFF-AGAIN-ON-AGAIN FINNEGAN

Most dramatic of Caudle's testimony was given in reply to congressional questions about the Finnegan case in St. Louis where U. S. Judge George Moore of St. Louis testified that the justice department, through Ellis Slack, tried to sidetrack a grand jury.

"Drake Watson (U. S. attorney in St. Louis) telephoned me," testified Caudle. "And said, 'We've got a judge out here who isn't satisfied with the way we're handling tax cases before the grand jury. Can't you send someone out to help?'"

"I told Drake," continued Caudle, "all my men are busy here. We've got too many cases to try ourselves, and you know how understaffed we are as a result of congress. I don't see how I can spare anyone."

"But finally I sent him Ellis Slack. Later I got a call from Ellis in St. Louis that the judge would be perfectly happy with the way tax cases were being handled if Finnegan resigned."

"He'll have to resign right away," Ellis told me. "This judge means business. It won't do any good if he resigns next week; it's got to be right away."

"That's out of my bailiwick," I told Ellis," continued Caudle. "Finnegan's in the treasury and I'm in justice. But I promised to see what I could do."

"So I phoned Bill Boyle (then chairman of the Democratic committee) and located him in Hollywood, Florida, with Nate Lichtblau. I told him he ought to get Finnegan out right away."

"Then I called Schoeneman (commissioner of internal revenue), and I called Charley Oliphant," Caudle told the committee. "I wasn't able to get John Snyder (secretary of the treasury) but I did get Ed Foley (undersecretary of the treasury)."

OLD TRUMAN FEUD

However, nothing happened. Finnegan was not fired. Caudle added that he had heard the White House refused to accept Finnegan's resignation because of an old personal vendetta between President Truman and Judge Moore. The two were old enemies, and apparently the president was not going to let Judge Moore tell him how to run the government.

Later, Caudle told the Chelf committee, he was called to the office of Senator Williams of Delaware who has been probing tax irregularities. With him went Ellis Slack, Turner Smith, in charge of fraud prosecution of the justice department's tax division, and Drake Watson, U. S. attorney in St. Louis.

"We walked down the hall to the senator's office," Caudle testified, "and I clare to goodness, I looked over my shoulder and there was Drake Watson about a city block behind us. His knees were wabbling, his face was ashen and his eyes were little black dots sunk in his head. We had to wait outside the senator's office for him to catch up."

"When we got inside, Senator Williams was very courteous. But sitting beside him was Senator Kem of Missouri, who stood up, pointed his finger at Drake Watson, and took out after him something terrible."

"Do you know," he said, "that a judge has accused you of not properly conducting your office?"

"TOO KIND"—CAUDLE
"Senator Kem was so rough," continued Caudle, "that I wrote

BY CARL ANDERSON

Henry



IN HOT AND COLD WARS

How the News This Week Balanced for Good and Bad

By PHIL NEWSOM

The week's balance sheet between the good and bad news in the hot and cold wars:

THE GOOD
1. Representatives of six countries already linked by European community defense pacts

and the Schuman plan to pool Western Europe's coal and steel, met in Strasbourg, France, to work on a draft treaty which would link them politically.

Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg were starting their work six months ahead of schedule—their goal, a United States of Europe.

Hope that Germany and France would be able to work out their dispute over the Saar added to the meeting's atmosphere of optimism.

2. Russia and Red China have been busy wooing India, but this week one of the partners committed a bloop.

Last summer China offered India \$84,000 for the famine relief with the stipulation that it must be distributed by the pro-Communist People's Committee. The Indian government informed the Reds that relief "is not a party or political question."

This week the Reds huffily demanded their money back.

3. In Korea the faith of a little group of American military advisers was being borne out by a regiment of tough fighters from the South Korean Capitol Division.

The South Koreans weathered the heaviest artillery barrage of the war and hurled back repeated Chinese charges against their hill position.

The hill wasn't worth much strategically but the stand of the South Koreans was positive proof of their rebirth as an army under the new American-sponsored training program.

THE BAD
1. The Russians were putting the screws on again in Berlin. It was a combination of terror and pin-pricking.

Under the latter category came Russian refusal for several days to permit Allied patrols to proceed across Russian-controlled territory to their positions at checkpoints on the super-highway to West Germany.

2. Relations between the United States and Chile were expected to deteriorate as a result of the probable election to the presidency of Gen. Carlos Ibanez del Campo.

Ibanez has criticized U. S. foreign policy and there have been predictions he will scrap Chile's defense pact with the United States.

3. As in many spots throughout the world, nationalism is surging through Africa. In Kenya this week, the government sought emergency powers to crush a Negro terrorist organization pledged to drive all whites from the British crown colony.

Lad Has Rude Awakening

Clarinda, Ia. (AP)—Delmar Teel, 17, who tends elephants at a circus, vowed this week to quit sleep-walking among his charges.

Teel of Tucson, Ariz., walked in his sleep Monday. An elephant apparently noticed that the youth was not carrying his elephant stick.

The animal snatched his trunk around Teel, lifted him into the air and slammed him to the ground.

The youth awoke with a broken leg.

RODE TRUCKS TO FAME

Lillie of Six-Shooter Junction To Turn to Petticoats, Frills

Houston, Tex. (AP)—The gal from Six-Shooter Junction—who rode a bucking truck to fame and success—is selling out her motor freight line and going into apron-string retirement.

She's Lillie Drennan, who after 24 years of tough competition on the road, is selling her Drennan Truck Line to a larger firm, giving up her truck operator's license, and turning to petticoats and frills.

"I never thought I'd live to see the day," the 55-year-old Lillie said yesterday when the Houston Freight Carriers Association honored her with a luncheon.

"Now's as good a time as any to retire," she said with a touch of remorse in her husky voice. Time was when Lillie would just as soon be caught dead as in apron strings and petticoats.

She was reared and still lives at Hempstead, north of Houston, the now peaceful little city known for its watermelons which was called Six-Shooter Junction in its volcanic, gun-fighting early days.

It's been said that in those days pistol-packing Lillie's language, when the situation called for forceful expletives, would blister a rock.

Lillie, speakers at the Luncheon said, always fought for what she thought was right. And she had a reputation for straight-shooting, with her gun or her word. Ironically, the only time she was confronted by hijacker she had left the gun at home.

She's not as familiar with petticoats and other frilly things as most women, but she can look mighty fancy when the occasion rises—like yesterday at the banquet.

But she feels more at home in a 10-gallon hat and trousers, oil-field boots and shirt. She entered the trucking business in 1928 driving a 1½-ton model T Ford truck and hauling oil well supplies to the booming, tough East Texas oil fields. Many times her cargo was TNT or dynamite.

"Those were the days," she recalled, "when anybody with a broken-down truck could go into business. It was strictly a cut-throat game with everyone out for every dollar they could get."

Now, she says, she guesses she'll just "take it easy for awhile."

But her friends wonder. Lillie in petticoats?



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