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Salem, Oregon, Monday, February 16, 1953

## WHO WILL GET THE JOURNAL NOW?

The death of Phil Jackson, publisher of the Oregon Journal, will rank as one of the major events of the year in this state for it promises to have far-reaching effects on its journalism.

For the first time since very soon after its founding in 1902 there is no Jackson at the helm of Portland's evening newspaper, which may now follow its rival, the Oregonian, into absentee ownership.

Sam Jackson, father of Phil, went to Portland from Pendleton in 1902 to take over the fledgling Journal, whose founders soon demonstrated their inability to keep it going. Until his death in 1924 the elder Jackson made his influence felt from one end of Oregon to the other. He might be right or wrong but was seldom undecided and what he was for or against was with all his might. Under his leadership the Journal became a mighty force, and we think very much for the good.

Phil Jackson picked up where his father left off. Probably the father never finished the eighth grade, but he was a genius to whom formal education might have been a handicap. It would have shown him so many things he couldn't have done, which not knowing he couldn't do he went ahead and did. Phil was splendidly educated, at Princeton and Harvard, but never had his father's driving zeal and was never a strong force in Oregon.

The Journal flourished as a business institution and gained in circulation and resources, but though it advanced to first place in its field as the twenties faded into the thirties it soon lost both editorial and business leadership to the Oregonian. When it finally sought to assert its old fire by supporting Adlai Stevenson in 1952 after supporting Dewey in 1944 and 1948 it found its readers striding off in the opposite direction. This probably troubled its publisher little, for he had become conservative.

In his personal relationship Phil Jackson was a friendly man who gave the impression of being none too happy under the heavy load of responsibility he was forced to carry. He was extremely free from pomp and pretense, a kindly, approachable individual, with a large circle of warm friends.

What will happen to the Journal now? This is the \$64 question of the year in Oregon journalism. Phil Jackson had suggested employee ownership following his death, but such a project will confront a very great practical difficulty. The Journal is making hardly any money. One of its officials testified at a federal hearing in Washington in late 1952 that it lost a considerable sum in 1951 and "hoped" to make about \$75,000 in 1952.

The Jackson family probably consider the Journal worth nearly as much as the approximately \$5,500,000 the Oregonian brought, without its real estate, when sold to Sam Newhouse of New York. Yet in the last two more than usually good business years it has apparently shown no net profit at all. Employees would have to buy on a small down payment and pay out. Without substantial profits they could not hope to do this.

If nearly all the employees bought stock and resolved to make the paper pay by hitting the ball themselves and seeing that the others did, they might get it into the black by a substantial amount, but this hope would hardly be an adequate basis for investing the large sum necessary to make the deal, assuming the Jackson family were willing.

No Oregon publisher could make even a stab toward buying so large a newspaper property, though a group of Portland's leading citizens might finance its purchase in order to keep ownership in the state. This seems unlikely though, for the difficulties would be many and the prospect of profitable operation dubious.

Some of the eastern chains may be interested, particularly Newhouse, who bought the Oregonian. He could afford to pay more than anyone else, for he could publish it in the same plant with his Oregonian and effect very large operating economies without lowering the quality of the paper.

Because the Journal will be worth so much more to Newhouse than to anyone else we rather expect him to emerge eventually as its owner. This will mark the end, for many years if not forever, of local ownership of any Portland newspaper, a move Oregon people will greatly regret if it comes, but which they will find it hard to prevent.

## IN THE HALL OF FAME

Upon first thought it may seem incongruous that the statue of Dr. John McLoughlin, representing Oregon in the nation's statutory hall and unveiled on Saturday, should stand opposite to that of Will Rogers, the Oklahoma humorist. Dr. McLoughlin, autocrat of the old Oregon Country, was no humorist. In a Phimister Proctor's bronze he is depicted as regally imperious and must appear to glower at the slouching figure of Will Rogers who returns a sly grin from across the hall.

But there, in reality, the difference ends. Will Rogers was typical in mannerism with whole immigrations reaching Oregon from Southern and border states in pioneer times. For them Dr. McLoughlin, towering above six feet in stature, his dignity enhanced by snowy white hair and a piercing bluish eye, was a friend and frequently a benefactor. Certainly he lacked and, perhaps, little understood or admired frontier humor. But he was shrewder than they and for a decade withstood their invasion. While he helped them he was also likely to be helping Hudson's Bay company and sometimes himself.

James W. Nesmith, an immigrant of 1843 and later Oregon's distinguished Civil War senator, was a fellow good deal like Will Rogers. Jim Nesmith had a keen memory and an unlimited fund of wit and humor that served him with a repartee. Then he was just a young man a little raw but the "Old Doctor" liked him well. "And so, my boy, you've been getting married! You must have some cattle."

Nesmith assured the Doctor that nothing would suit him better but he was lacking in script for payment. McLoughlin insisted upon the loan and Nesmith agreed.

Years later Nesmith returned from the gold fields and paid Dr. McLoughlin \$1000 for the cattle he had accepted on loan at the time of his marriage.

## BY H. T. WEBSTER The Timid Soul



## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### Private Enterprise Can Still Earn Public Reward in Britain

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP) — Many an American lad still stubbornly clings to an old-fashioned goal.

Instead of riding with the tide until he reaches an old age pension he wants to grow up and become a capitalist.

But how to do it? For answer let us turn to a visitor—Sir William Rootes, at 57 a capitalist in full flower and cheerful proof that private enterprise still can earn a public reward in Britain. He worked many a hard day to become a knight.

Before going into his how-to-get ahead formula, first let us examine Rootes himself and see how deeply he has spread his tendrils through the soil of success.

Sir William, the son of a bicycle manufacturer, studied engineering, raced motorcycles, then learned how to build cars first hand in a Coventry factory. Next he became a star salesman. He and his brother, Reginald, became top distributors of American cars in Britain.

"Why sell cars for others — why not build and sell our own?" the brothers decided. So they did. In less than a quarter century their firm, headed by Sir William, has become one of "the big five" of Britain's automobile industry.

It turns out about 400 trucks and passenger vehicles a day. The Rootes tree—the brothers and three sons—now has branches, plants, or offshoots on every continent. Sir William personally likes to keep an eye on the growing American market. "Starting from zero five

## Salem 39 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

February 14, 1914  
An initiative petition calling for an election in Marion county authorizing issuance of \$850,000 in bonds for building good roads has been officially accepted by the county clerk.

Utilization of windows in buildings formerly occupied by saloons for display of posters of shows and other advertising purposes gives the city a panorama of beauty and color that is actually glamorous (Salem went dry January 1, 1914).

Advertisement: When buying a buggy whip of Shaffer, the Salem saddle and harness man, you get more than you money's worth, and that is a good deal when you are buying a whip.

Friday night the Ugo Igo club of Salem Heights entertained in honor of the young people of Liberty. Chief feature of the evening was holding of a cupid's court.

Three members of Salem Motorcycle club, Ivan Farmer, R. S. Prentz and C. L. Brunk rode their machines to Albany on Sunday over the Pacific Highway route. In places they found mud up to the axles of their cycles and so sticky that the machines would stand alone. They were about three hours going and two and a quarter hours making the return trip.

Governor West this morning received a wire from County Judge Springer of Crook county saying that the sheriff, assisted by the janitor had broken into the circuit judge's office and removed the tax rolls therefrom and refuses to give them up.

Aviator Christofferson today flew 125 miles from Bakersfield to Los Angeles in three hours and 40 minutes. The flight was made without making a descent.

Caustic criticism of slitt akiris worn by younger females of the "Church of the Living God," a colored Seattle congregation, is making trouble for the pastor of the flock.

## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### British Oppose Carrier Use For Bombing Raids on Soviet

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—An important British document pertaining to U. S. defense has been pigeonholed by the U. S. navy in Paris. It refers to the controversial question of using aircraft carriers to attack Russia, and sides with the U. S. air force in its contention that carriers are impractical.

This is directly counter to the U. S. navy's ambitious program for building supercarriers. It was during the bitter argument over carriers that the admirals did their best to undercut Defense Secretary Louis Johnson and Air Secretary Stuart Symington.

The British joint chiefs of staff, however, have drafted a top-secret document that it would be "suicidal" to throw naval air against Russia's superior land-based air, and that carriers are needed "mainly to protect shipping."

Despite its importance to allied defense, the document has been held up in Europe by Vice Adm. Arthur C. Davis, who represents the American joint chiefs of staff on the NATO military councils. He is the funnel through which our allies communicate their plans and opinions to the Pentagon.

While the formal document is gathering dust in Paris, however, a confidential report has been forwarded privately to the navy, summarizing the British point of view.

This report quotes the British admiralty itself as stating: "It is foolish to think of using fast carrier task forces for strategic bombing attacks on interior Russia or to provide air support for allied ground forces from either Mediterranean, North Sea, or Scandinavian waters. No matter how many fast carriers and aircraft the U. S. fleet might have, their effort would be merely 'chicken feed' against the land-based air craft which the Russians would have in the areas in a hurry."

"The admiralty is convinced," the report adds, "that carriers are going to be needed mainly to protect shipping and, possibly, against fast raiders. For these purposes, there would be no need of long-range fighters or attack aircraft, such as the U. S. navy is developing."

The British were also critical of operation Mainbrace, last year's joint allied naval maneuver in the North Atlantic. The report quotes the British as accusing the U. S. navy of taking on "extra airplanes in excess of those that they might be able to operate in actual war," and of "trying to influence the Europeans about the supremacy of fast carrier task forces in the same manner that the U. S. public was being mesmerized about huge carriers."

Suppression of this British report not only concealed a feud between the British and American navies, but withheld valuable information affecting American economy. For the admirals fear Eisenhower will start hacking at the supercarriers with his economy ax.

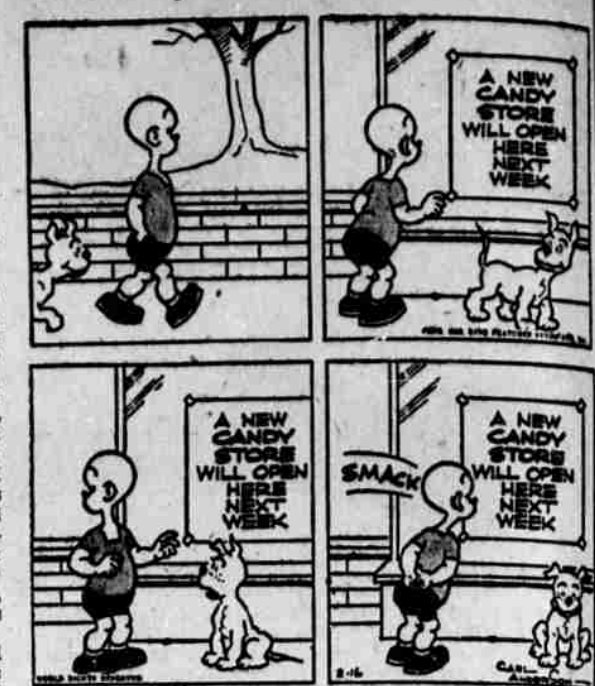
Inside fact is that it costs seven times more for carrier planes to deliver the same amount of bombs as an equivalent force of land-based planes, figuring in the total cost of the bases as against the aircraft carriers.

NOTE—In case someone has forgotten, there is now supposed to be unification between the armed forces.

CONGRESSMAN KEOGH'S LOBBYING  
Congressmen don't quite know what to do about it, but they

## BY CARL ANDERSON

### Henry



## Jersey Solon Once Addressed Formosa Legislators in Chinese

By ED CREAUGH

Washington (AP) — Some congressmen are noted for some things and other congressmen are noted for other things.

Today's example: New Jersey's Alfred D. Sieminski. He is, by his own documented account, "the only foreigner ever to have addressed a full quorum of the Chinese legislative Yuan, in Formosa or on the mainland, prior to April 25, 1952."

Sieminski, a democrat from Jersey City, told his fellow lawmakers about this through the columns of the Congressional Record. But he left out one fascinating fact:

He delivered part of his speech in Chinese. It seems Sieminski, a Princeton graduate and 41-year-old war veteran, was in Formosa early last year with a house appropriations subcommittee. He dropped in on a session of the legislature and was invited to make a speech.

Members of congress are often receptive to such invitations. Sieminski promptly accepted. Then, he said, he had a second thought: "Wouldn't it be a nice gesture if I addressed them in their own language? Wouldn't it be the quickest way to reach the

## OPEN FORUM

### Take Issue With Kimsey Quote

My personal experience leads me to disagree with some of the statements you quoted from William E. Kimsey, state labor commissioner, in your Feb. 12 paper.

Last fall, I was an "out-of-state" person seeking employment here. My first job ended disastrously through no fault of mine. I tried to contact the labor commissioner, by office call or phone. It was impossible. I wrote him—to date I have had no reply. His office employees were frankly bored with the whole matter. However, I was spending money earned elsewhere to live in this state where I sought work. Finally, an attorney recommended to me by the firm of Ladd & Bush contacted Mr. Kimsey. I sat near enough to the phone to hear most of the conversation — the commissioner's part was mainly a laugh on the other end of the line. The at-

torney advised me to drop it under the conditions I did. Yes, thank you, gentlemen, I have a good state job now—civil service appointment and have no trouble now collecting my wages. I appreciate it very much and the consideration shown me by one of the state departments. Only, I resent wholesale praise of the claims of enforcement of "fair employment practices act." It might be well to remember that some out-of-state residents to be may prove desirable citizens holding the vote.

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