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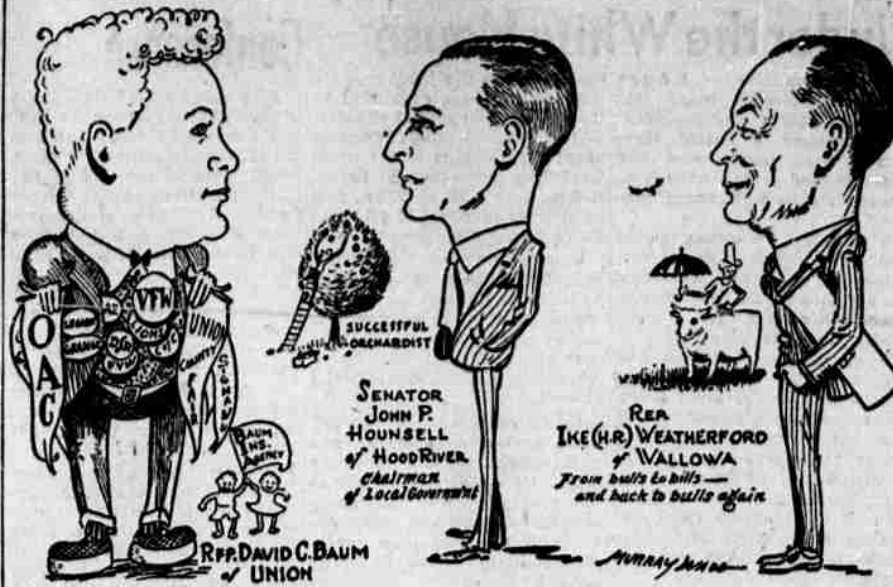
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4—Salem, Oregon, Thursday, February 19, 1953

LEGISLATORS as Seen by Murray Wade



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

They Give a Man a Dream Then Shatter It

By HAL BOYLE

Somewhere in the Midwest (M)—Monologue by a man in a pullman club car:

"Yes, Sir, the trouble with this world is that they give a man a dream—and then they set out to shatter it.

"Take the matter of retirement. For 25 years they've been saying a fellow ought to plan his life so he could quit work at a reasonable age and take it easy the rest of his days.

"Why, a fellow who expected to go on working after 65 was not only regarded as a soulless grubber—he was downright unpatriotic, and keeping some young man from getting ahead in the world.

"Remember the annuity ads? They showed a hale, outdoorsy looking guy holding up a raw fish he'd just drug out of a lake. Everybody who had a job was supposed to envy him. He had been a real wise guy. He had put enough across a way every month so he could retire while he still had his health and spend his time loafing and annoying the fish.

"I am one of these wise guys, too. I figure it careful. I have three plans.

"I can quit at 55, and the wife and me can build a shack at the edge of the city dump and get by on a meal a day—plus what we can scrounge.

"Or I can go on until 60, and quit then with enough to rent a small apartment and eat twice a day. That's not too bad. A lot of people today are just digging their grave with their teeth today—they eat too much.

"If I hold out until 65, me and the wife can take a small place in Florida, eat three times a day and have enough left to buy a bottle of sunburn lotion once a month.

"But what happens? The big propaganda now is going the other way. Everybody is pointing out how dangerous it is for a man to retire. Some doctors say a man is likely to die if he throws up his job, because he doesn't know what to do with himself. He feels useless and unhappy, and his resistance to the common cold is lowered.

"I say that's a lot of hogwash. You know who I think is behind it? Wives. Yes, sir, wives.

"I got a friend who will be 50 next year. He says he will have enough then to buy a racehorse, and he will let his horse earn him a living. His wife is against the whole project. You can't blame her too much. No middle-aged woman wants to feel her groceries are dependent upon a strange horse she has never even met and has no confidence in.

"Naturally she wants my friend to go on working. But

take my wife. She don't like any of my three retirement programs—55, 60, or 65.

"She won't even let me talk about them. Says it gives her a nervous headache. Says she doesn't want me around the place all day, wearing out the furniture and poking my nose into her kitchen.

"When I ask her, 'what do you want me to do work until I drop dead?' she says, 'Well, I'd rather have you underground than under foot.'"

"Yes, sir, it's a plot, that's what it is—all this talk against retiring. It's a plot among wives.

"They're afraid if their husbands retire they'll find out woman's biggest secret—how easy they've had it at home all the years their old man was out in the world wrestling for the bacon.

"And to keep that secret they're willing to let us stay prisoners of the alarm clock forever. Not me. I'm quitting at 65.

Salem 37 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

February 19, 1916

Farmers living near Woodburn who have sustained extensive damage to their orchards through depredations of beavers are not entitled to recover damages from the state, the game warden or the members of the fish and game commission according to an opinion by Attorney General Brown.

Battle Creek item: Capital Journal's report that railroad surveyors have come into the community with the spring flowers should be received as a warning. These surveyors had better not hike in to this neck of the woods since Battle Creek is going to load up all her old muskels and be ready for any such stray animals.

Now is the time to buy your silk dress this paper's All Around Town page advises the ladies. Scarcity and rising prices for silk, says the item, may be attributable to difficulty in obtaining dyes, a situation that will not be improved before the end of the European war. Indigo dyes are becoming scarce and the price for genuine blue overalls is advancing accordingly.

Another cherry red streetcar will go into service next Monday on the Commercial street run. E. P. Cutler has been assigned to this car as conductor and M. M. Todhunter as motorman. The company now has seven cherry red streetcars in service with seven more to come.

Salem High school will open its new cafeteria for the first time next Monday. Domestic science classes under the direction of Miss Bertha B. Edwards will prepare food servings for 80 pupils. Portions will be full size and with 10 or 12 cents the pupil can get a fair lunch.

Three motor vehicles now extinct and carried on the list of

antique cars and motorcycles were advertised on the Automobile page of this 37-year-old Capital Journal: Saxton Six, \$885 F.O.B. Salem; Maxwell delivered here for \$745 and the Excelsior auto-cycle, a motorcycle with three speeds.

Miss Elizabeth Cornelius has announced that she will be a candidate for the republican nomination of school superintendent for Marion county.

The "Shrapnel bonnet" is the latest style in woman's millinery from Paris. It is designed upon lines of steel shrapnel-proof helmets worn in the trenches and the material used in making it is red leather.

BY H. T. WEBSTER

How to Torture Your Husband



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Army Navy Rivalry Factor in Blockade Furore

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington — One of the most important factors behind all the headlines over blockading the China coast was an age-old rivalry that has periodically torn Washington apart — the army versus the navy.

This was not the only reason for the blockade furore, but it was probably the biggest. The cast of characters included some of the top brass of the armed services, and here is how the drama unfolded.

The man who first enthused President Eisenhower re a blockade of the China coast was able, red-headed Adm. Arthur Radford, stormy petrel of the navy, who was banished to the Pacific from the Pentagon four years ago when he helped organize operation 23 to propogandize a navy drive on congress against the B-36 bomber, against Secretary of Air Symington, and against the air force generally.

Since then the dynamic Radford has been more or less out of the headlines as commander of the Pacific fleet. This would be enough to occupy most men but not the restless Radford. Meeting Eisenhower at two times on the latter's hop to Korea, Radford spent one hour pacing up and down the island with Ike while the plane refueled, made such an impression that Ike asked him to fly on to Korea.

Back from the Pacific, the new president lifted the embargo on Chiang Kai-Shek which meant little because of Chiang's impotence, and definitely considered blockading the China coast, which would have meant much. Certainly it would have meant much for the navy.

"UNCLE OMAR" BRADLEY

At this point there entered another well-known and important figure. Mild-mannered, slow of speech, seldom out of temper, Gen. Omar Bradley of Moberly, Mo., had once spoken out in no uncertain terms against Admiral Radford and his navy cohorts. Called before the house Armed Services committee to testify in the navy-air force row, Bradley let loose with some real Missouri language.

"Fancy Dans" was what he called Radford and his admirals. Last week, "Uncle Omar," as he is affectionately called in the Pentagon, was called back to Capitol Hill to testify on another Radford idea — blockading the China coast. This time

Bradley testified in secret and before the senate. This time his language was more restrained but just as effective.

Prefacing almost every statement with the reminder that policy decisions were not up to him, he warned senators that a blockade of China might force the Chinese communists to attack Burma and Thailand. If they were cut off from the sea, he said, the Chinese were almost certain to open a backdoor route through these two countries.

This was all the more likely, Bradley indicated, because about 4,000 Chinese nationalist troops were in the Malays, led by a handful of American ex-OSS men. Their presence would give the Chinese communists an excuse to attack.

Senator Gillette of Iowa, democrat, wanted to know what would happen if war should explode in the Far East. Bradley gave a disturbing answer. The overwhelming strength of Russia, he indicated, would put us on the defensive.

COLD WATER ON FORMOSA. Senators Knowland of California and Ferguson of Michigan, republicans, pressed Bradley on sending Nationalist troops from Formosa to Korea. He replied that two Nationalist divisions were ready for action, but would have to be completely equipped when they got there. And he stressed the fact that equipping them would mean taking equipment away from the South Koreans and from our NATO allies in Europe.

Cross-examined by Senator

Humphrey, General Bradley also warned that stepping up supplies to Chiang on Formosa would set back the NATO defense program by several months.

All this testimony was given very quietly and behind closed doors. This time Bradley didn't refer to "fancy Dan admirals." But by the time he had finished, he had just about demolished any of Adm. Arthur Radford's ideas about getting the U.S. navy back into action in any blockade of the China coast.

"Uncle Omar" was Ike Eisenhower's top combat commander during the Normandy invasion. But he never did a better job of political invasion than when he testified behind closed senate doors the other day.

Note—Uncle Omar got three assists from three rather important people. One was U.N. delegate Cabot Lodge, who four times came in the side doors of the White House to oppose a blockade of China and urge a tightened economic boycott through the U.N. instead. Other assists came from the British and French ambassadors who delivered pointed aide-memoire warning that if we wanted to blockade the China coast we would have to go it alone.

WASHINGTON PIPELINE. Adlai Stevenson promised democratic solons that his pro-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

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30 DAYS OF THE IKE REGIME

Though the Eisenhower administration has been in office only 30 days, it is well started on the change the people voted for last November. It has checked the era of big deficit spending and national debt increase in force the past 20 years.

Ike is in the process of decontrolling prices and wages are now free. The White House and congress are in harmony on economy. A balanced budget has priority over tax cuts, which will follow, so will a more stable dollar.

The administration believes general prosperity will be maintained at a new level by stabilized money. The left wing democrats claim these policies may lead to a depression, and clamor for more inflation to continue the perpetual wage and price spirals.

Eisenhower cautiously considers a lower tariff program to encourage imports of goods and exports of dollars to end foreign aid at taxpayers' expense and build up prosperity abroad. Foreign policies toward both the hot war in Asia and the cold war in Europe to combat communism has evidently not yet jelled, but a satisfactory solution to the Korean war must be the objective.

There has been a generally favorable reception to Eisenhower's objectives for western European defense and the Far Eastern crisis despite foreign protests.

Unfavorable developments and situations now confronting the administration were mostly inherited from the Truman administration. The slump in farm prices started under the democratic regime and had been in progress for two years, and there is loud democratic clamor against Secretary Benson for not doing something to stop it by inaugurating a costly debt policy which only stimulates inflation and national debt.

Secretary Benson is the first realist, instead of a visionary, who has been in charge of the agricultural department instead of a demagogic visionary who believes federal doles is the solution. There is no more reason why the government should go to the aid of farmers than of any other business and the farmer should be able to solve his own problems. The dole is fatal to all, for it destroys initiative, independence and thrift and can only lead in the long run to regimented serfdom.

Benson will carry out the present law which compels support of basic crops at 90 per cent of parity through 1954, when congress will decide the policy. But even the absurdly high parity prices, based on war inflation, cannot offset the natural law of supply and demand, encourages overproduction and penalizes the consumer and promotes inflation.

ALCATRAZ A WHITE ELEPHANT

Who is getting punished at Alcatraz? The desperadoes who are incarcerated there, or the American taxpayer?

Senator Langer of North Dakota, a political maverick, but a fellow who knows a clink when he sees one, was chairman of a sub-committee that inspected the famous "rock" in San Francisco bay. They found only 150 prisoners, though the government is spending five million dollars a year keeping the place open. This figures out more than \$30,000 a year per man, and prompts the question asked in the first paragraph.

Actually, Alcatraz is a poor place for a prison, hard to get supplies into, without even a water supply as we understand it. Long a name to strike terror in rebellious soldiers, it looked like a great place to send our public enemies. But these are better handled in regular places of confinement than singled out as underworld heroes.

And the taxpayer doesn't deserve the jolt he is getting. James V. Bennett, director of the federal prisons, has recommended that Alcatraz be closed, and we believe it should be. Here is one of many places where money can be saved by the federal government.

A GOOD PROPOSAL

Senator Richard Neuberger has proposed an amendment to the anti-Morse bill which we think will serve to apply the axe to this piece of legislation, if it wasn't doomed already.

Neuberger suggests that its application be delayed until January 1, 1967. Since Morse's current term will expire that month the change would make the bill inapplicable to him. Thus it could be considered on its merits as a general policy, and not as a gun aimed at some particular individual.

If it is so considered we predict that the legislature will conclude that it doesn't have enough merit to warrant passage, or even much consideration. Interest in it is confined to the Morse case to which it will apply unless the effective date is changed.

It will be recalled that proponents of the two term presidential limitation met the charge that they were acting against President Truman by making it inapplicable to the president then in office, but binding upon all his successors. In this form it soon received the endorsement of the 36 legislatures required and became part of the constitution.

Anti-Morse Measure Should Be Rejected, Coos Paper Says

(Coos Bay Times)

The measure prepared by State Senator John P. Hounsell, Hood River republican, designed to block the re-election of Sen. Wayne Morse is certainly not in accord with the democratic tradition and is beneath the dignity of the Oregon legislature.

Twenty-five of 60 state representatives and nine of the 30 state senators have agreed to back the measure. It is rather shameful to see so many legislators use the great institution in which they sit for purely partisan matters.

The bill would prevent office-holders from switching parties when they seek re-election. It is aimed solely at Senator Morse who left the republican party and became an independent. It would force him to run as a republican when he seeks re-election in 1956.

As an independent, Morse is almost sure of renomination. His big test will come when the people of Oregon vote in the final election. But this proposal by Senator Hounsell would take away from the people of Oregon their right to choose their own senator.

Furthermore, the constitutionality of the measure is in doubt. No law can require that any person become either a republican or a democrat. But the Hounsell proposal would require that of Senator Morse. The result would be that the senator would be forced to the trouble and expense of a court test.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the legislature will reject this vindictive measure and that Coos and Curry legislators will be among those voting against it.

SALEM BRANCH OF PORTLAND OF PORTLAND "LET'S BUILD OREGON TOGETHER" MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEMS CORPORATION