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4—Salem, Oregon, Monday, March 9, 1953

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Truman Only Man Who Ever Bawled Stalin Out, and Lived

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—Here are some little known facts about Josef Stalin in his relations with the U.S.A.

Probably Harry Truman is the only person who ever bawled out Josef Stalin since the day when he became top man in Soviet Russia.

For years all of Russia bowed before the ruler in the Kremlin. His word was law. No one around him ever questioned it. However, the little man from Missouri, newly made president of the United States in 1945, gave Stalin a bawling-out which those around Truman have never forgotten. It was as if he were talking to a music critic or a newspaper columnist.

The incident occurred during the first few minutes of play at the Potsdam conference. Stalin had arrived one day late. Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Secretary of State Jimmie Byrnes had been on time, had sat around waiting for him. Official reason for Stalin's delay was that the train across Poland and East Germany got held up, which, considering rail conditions in that war-torn area in 1945, may have been true.

However, as the first Potsdam session opened, Truman took the floor and proceeded to tell Stalin that sessions were going to begin on time, were going to follow a regular schedule, and went on to outline what he proposed doing. Aiming his remarks directly at Stalin, he talked with such vigor that Churchill looked at Jimmie Byrnes with a view to getting the new president to take his seat.

This proved impossible. But, driving back to their headquarters, Secretary Byrnes was on the verge of suggesting that it might be wise for Truman not to antagonize Stalin during the first session of the conference, when Harry Vaughan piped up. "That was wonderful, chief," he enthused. "You certainly did bawl him out. Four it on him again."

NOTE—Truman also bawled out Foreign Minister Molotov in Washington when the latter arrived here in April, 1945, after Roosevelt's death. Chip Bohlen, now ambassador to Russia, who served as interpreter for Truman, told his superiors that he had never heard a foreign dignitary bawled out in such language. It lasted for over an hour.

STALIN SCOLDS
Stalin in turn has done some bawling out. The late Wendell Willkie once told me how he had been entertained at a gala dinner in the Kremlin which featured a pleasant round of toasts to the Allies.

Suddenly Stalin let loose a diatribe against the British whom he accused of "stealing" 16 air Cobras which the United States was shipping to Murmansk, but which had been taken off the vessel in Scotland.

Willkie said he had seldom heard such bitter language from a high official at a public function—and with the British ambassador present. Later it was discovered that the 16 Cobras had been removed from the ship after General Eisenhower had appealed personally to Churchill. He wanted them for the African invasion. The British were not to blame, but probably Stalin never did learn the true facts.

REPARTEE WITH CHURCHILL
Stalin also had some pungent sessions with Churchill over the opening of a second front across the English Channel. This was hashed over, backward and forward, at Teheran, with Churchill proposing a second front through the Balkans, or Southern France, or any other place except the English Channel.

Finally U. S. military men CHAPLIN'S READMISSION
(Albany Democrat-Herald)
Charlie Chaplin is not obviously entitled to readmission to the United States. Should he apply, his record and character should be carefully checked. Certainly he is not entitled to any warm welcome from the people of this country. He has lived here for many years without renouncing his British citizenship for American. He has been suspected of being at least a fellow-traveler with strong communist sympathies. His moral record has not been above reproach. Whether he should be excluded for moral lapses of years back if he is now question.

Critics agree Chaplin is a consummate artist on the screen. Probably one should be able to consider him as a movie-maker apart from his personal record, though many people can't do that.

But this is apart from the question of whether he is entitled to be admitted to the United States. This should be decided cold-bloodedly, without sympathy for or animus against him. He has made enough money in the United States while working here as an alien to make it possible for him to live comfortably anywhere he likes. He seems likely to choose Switzerland—which will be all right with us.

from Jefferson, Albany, Corvallis and Central Lions club of Independence.

A trout dinner was held, after which there was a discussion concerning the problems of the Lions organization, attendance by presidents and secretaries.

COMPENSATION OF JUDGES

Though senate bills 183 and 184 have been introduced in the legislature for justified increases in the salaries of justices of the supreme court, the circuit and district courts, no action has yet been taken, though numerous bills for hikes in the pay of county officials all over the state have been enacted. The judiciary lives in "ivory towers" and cannot ethically lobby in their own behalf, or indulge in other "influence peddling."

The courts have the ultimate say on legislation enacted, whether or not it is constitutional and equitable and are therefore really a most important branch of our government. To avoid the pressure of politics they are non-partisan and open-minded. The prevailing inflation has made their salaries inadequate to attract men of the highest integrity and legal attainments and of the judicial temperament essential.

The bills for increase in judges' salaries were filed by the state bar association after a comprehensive survey and analysis of judicial compensation throughout the nation and exhibits filed with the legislature justify salary increases. The present salary of an Oregon supreme court judge is \$10,450. The statistics show for the various other supreme court justices the following compensation figures:

1. Oregon is No. 34 among the states ranked in salaries paid to supreme court justices; that is, there are 33 other states which pay more money to their supreme court justices than does Oregon.
2. Two years ago only 30 states paid their supreme court justices more than Oregon; now, 33 pay more than does Oregon.
3. The average salary for a supreme court justice in the United States as of December 1, 1952, was \$13,319 per annum, which figure does not include the premiums paid to the position of chief justices by 14 states.
4. Four of the states who pay their supreme court justices more than Oregon are smaller in population. (New Mexico, Maine, Arizona and Delaware.)
5. Justices of the supreme court of California receive \$19,000 per annum. In the state of Washington, the supreme court justices receive \$12,000. (The Washington legislature is currently considering increases to \$18,000 per annum for supreme court justices and \$15,000 per annum for superior court judges.) The average salary for the three Pacific coast states is now \$13,816 per annum.

Most other states furnish law clerks to their supreme court. Some 40 of the states have retirement programs, 13 of which pay more percentage-wise than Oregon, 4 extending benefits to widows of the justices.

The American Bar association committee on judicial administration has recommended that the minimum salary level of justices of the supreme court in the United States be fixed within the range of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per annum. For circuit court or trial judges, the bar survey ranks Oregon No. 35 in rate of pay. Some 34 pay more than Oregon.

The bar association recommends an annual pay of \$7,500. Present circuit judges' salaries range from \$4,500 in Klamath to \$6,000 in Multnomah.

In its general conclusions the state bar association says: It would appear from the facts available that the level of income of civil service employees in the state of Oregon has been increased by approximately 56 per cent since 1947, whereas in the same period the compensation of supreme court justices has increased less than 23 per cent and circuit court judges less than 21 per cent.

A survey made by the state of Washington judicial council in December of 1952, states as follows: "Taking into account federal income taxes and the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, it would today take a salary of approximately \$20,000 to give a supreme court judge the same take-home pay that he had in the base period, 1935-39, when he received \$7,000. In the case of a superior court judge who in the base period, 1935-39, received \$8,000, it would take a salary of approximately \$17,000 to give him the same take-home pay he had then."

The "Survey of Current Business," published by the United States Department of Commerce in July of 1952 indicates that the net income of physicians in the period including the years 1940 to 1951 has increased 202 per cent, dentists 136 per cent, lawyers 94 per cent. Judges' salaries have had increased less than 25 per cent in the same interval.

Oregon judges merit an increase in compensation.

YUGOSLAVIA'S FARMERS WIN FIGHT

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, the communist ruler who faces west instead of east because he insists upon running his own show without dictation from Moscow, has given up his long fight to enforce the Russian collective farm system upon his country. Emphasis will be placed upon farm cooperatives, he says, but the farmers will be allowed to retain their land and the family type of farm operation.

Here we think is an extremely significant piece of news, especially for the long pull. Tito is just as much a communist as Stalin, maybe a little more realistic, but just as confirmed a Marxist. Originally he had no more doubt that the collective farm was necessary than had Stalin. And he fought just about as hard to install it. His farmers seem to have been a little more stubborn, though plenty of Stalin's died rather than submit.

But Tito has given up the fight. Why? Presumably because he came at last to see that collectivism wasn't the answer, regardless of what Marx or Stalin thought. Opposition was too strong for it to work successfully for many years if ever. And he had only to look to his big neighbor to the east to find it working none too well there, opposition still vigorous many years afterward. So the tough Serbian peasants have won right to survival in their traditional pattern of life, by being willing to risk everything for it, a moral which we trust will not be lost on the western world.

Tito's surrender to individualism, or capitalism should also have a growing impact in central and eastern Europe and make even more difficult the efforts of Moscow's bosses to enforce the Soviet pattern of life on farmers in the satellite states. And the word may even trickle behind the iron curtain that a communist dictator in a neighboring country has recognized the folly of the system Stalin has enforced upon Russia.

DISTRICT LIONS MEET

Independence — A district meeting of the Lions club of Independence was held Monday evening, with district governor Hale Price presiding. The meeting was attended by presidents and secretaries

from Jefferson, Albany, Corvallis and Central Lions club of Independence.

A trout dinner was held, after which there was a discussion concerning the problems of the Lions organization, attendance by presidents and secretaries

BY H. T. WEBSTER

The Timid Soul



Salem 42 Years Ago

BY BEN MAXWELL

March 9, 1911

"When a man's subscription for a newspaper expires and he, desiring to stop it, goes to the office where it is published and pays in advance for another year" is that man needful of a guardian to look after his property affairs? County Judge Bushy today pondered this evidence submitted by relatives of "Uncle Billy."

Half of the \$20,000 needed by local athletic association to buy local athletic association to buy a site and construct a gymnasium has been subscribed to by Salem friends of the group.

Barnes Cash store has it. "Have you seen the new Harem skirt, a modified copy of the style that caused a riot recently in Paris and New York?"

The Abbey, a large, new hotel, will receive guests at Newport next season. This three-story structure with 52 rooms will cost \$40,000.

Public opposition to the Front street bridge and the Union

No Smooching Underneath L A Airport

Los Angeles (AP)—Authorities warned love-struck motorists today that smooching underneath the Los Angeles International Airport will not be tolerated.

A 1,910-foot highway tunnel to be opened April 1 runs under the airport and includes emergency parking spaces. The tunnel will be air-conditioned.

"It should be understood," airport manager Woodruff De Silva announced, "that the indentations are for car breakdowns, not for parking and holding hands."

Barmaids of Bosomy Type Frowned On

Albany, N.Y. (AP)—State Sen. Thomas C. Desmond warned beer makers today they should bar "bosomy barmaids" from their television commercials or face possible legislation that would force them to.

He suggested that brewers submit their TV commercials to the State Liquor Authority on a voluntary basis so "misleading, false, obscene and indecent advertising" can be screened out.

"It is enough that brewers own baseball clubs without having ballplayers become beer salesmen," Desmond said.

Chicken Dinner Slated March 13

Salem Heights — The Salem Heights Mothers club will meet on Tuesday, March 10, at 1 p.m. at the Salem Heights Community hall.

Final plans will be made for the club's annual chicken dinner, scheduled to be held on Friday, March 13. Mrs. Hale Mickey is chairman and Mrs. L. A. Clinker, co-chairman.

On the program, Mrs. Arvilla Boyer's fourth grade will present the program for the mothers.

Mrs. J. M. Ballard will be the hostess chairman and will be assisted by the mothers from Mrs. Charlotte Jones' second grade.

Amity Group Hears Linfield Professor

Amity — Dr. J. A. Jonasson of Linfield college spoke on present relations between America and Russia at the March meeting of the Amity Community Commercial club Wednesday noon at the Methodist church. Approximately 25 men attended.

A discussion of safety patrol was held. The highway committee will confer with Principal Albert Yoder and a state official on this project.

BY BECK

Popular People



Spring Soon to Arrive, But Weather Is Uncertain

By BEN MAXWELL

Time is running out on winter. Come March 22, and spring will officially enter, if not spring weather.

Even those with a short memory have not forgotten. Starting March 4, 1951, was a week-long storm that gave Salem 10.9 inches of snow, five times the previous march record of two inches during the 1935-36 weather year. And there are some who have a memory 45 years long. They will tell you about the big blow that struck Salem with devastating violence March 19, 1904. Barometric pressure dropped .88 in 24 hours and then the big wind popped.

Come spring, come summer. What will the seasons bring? No even long range forecasters can tell you that. But if these seasons are comparable to 1951 and 1952 they will be exceptional enough.

Think back and recall the spring of 1951. Remember the dry east winds that prevailed during April, May and June to give the Willamette valley exceptional low humidity. There were forest fires in April. During this interval there were more rainless days than during any comparable time since 1924. And the burning index, the measure of the combined effect of humidity and wind on the speed at which fire spreads, was higher than during any spring since complete records were first kept in 1932.

On July 10, fire originating in burning debris swept out of control and flamed over 200 acres in the Eola hills. For the first time in many years a forest fire was visible from Salem. Wildlife was destroyed, property damaged, homes endangered.

During that desiccating summer of 1951 this locality had but .18 of rainfall over an interval of 96 days. On October 6, officials announced that the forest fire season was the worst in 35 years. For weeks on end the burning index had been extremely high. But drenching rains were in the offing and on October 23, the forest fire season officially ended at midnight. That year forest fires in the Pacific Northwest blackened 936,266 acres and destroyed 1,200,000,000 feet of timber.

1952. What was last year like? Even drier, the weather bureau records; but not disastrous, forestry official report. But it may be that the forestry department was a bit more cautious and a little more vigilant in 1952. Forest fire control measures became effective April 10, more than a month earlier than normal.

Precipitation for March and April was below that for those months in 1951 which was little enough. On May 27, the humidity was down to 25 and anything under 30 halts logging. For May rainfall was 1.82 inches below normal. Then came a soaker on June 29, to heavily damage the cherry crop.

But that was the end of it for a long, long time to come. Threat of rain on August 16, failed to materialize and Salem passed its 50th day without precipitation. Come September and the fire danger in Linn county was most critical of the season. A fire filled with water and left in the sun acted as a burning glass and started a blaze in slashing. On Labor day the temperature in Salem was 95 degrees and the humidity was down to 13.

There was a shower on September 8, the first of significance since June 29. But it was only a shower. Summer bowed out to autumn on Sunday, September 22, and Salem sweltered in 96 degrees of temperature. Come October 1, the dry, northwesterly wind prevailed and the locality could record but .33 of an inch of rain since the cherry cracking deluge in June.

Nor was the end yet in sight. Hunters eager to bag their deer clamored for open forests. But dry easterly winds originating in arctic regions withered the Oregon country and Governor McKay said, "no."

Oregon forests were open to all entry November 15. Even then it was a little premature. November 25, Linn county forest service reported a dozen fires were being fought in snow and on November 29, a slashing fire out of control in neighborhood of Sandy, necessitated the evacuation of 10 families. Fighters on the fire line, confronted with frozen equipment and a chilling east wind that whipped through in gusts up to 60 miles an hour, were calling that 500 acre blaze the nastiest of the season.

Oregon's fire season ended November 15, 1952 after 115 days of drought, longest since 1936. A total of 1107 fires, 690 man made, burned over about 21,000 acres. Vigilance by forestry officials, education and resulting precaution by those in forest areas, kept losses lighter than at any interval since 1948 during a season of drought near record in length and dryness.

Painting Class At Thurston Home

Independence—A meeting of the textile painting class was held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Thurston. A sack lunch was enjoyed at noon with the hostess serving dessert and coffee.

Those attending the meeting were: Mrs. Prushia Sloper, Mrs. Beth Mills, Mrs. Blanche Robbie, Mrs. Ella Baker, Mrs. Gaye Dodelle, Mrs. Anne Arrvidson, Mrs. Thelma Frykberg, Bernice Ritchey and Mrs. Ethel Riha.

Dayton Places One In Spelling Contest

Dayton — Paul Budke, eighth grade pupil at the Dayton grade school, represented his school in the district spelling contest at Amity. In a group of seven schools participating, Paul won second place and the right to participate in the state finals at Salem. Amity won first place. The two finalists in each of three counties will participate in the finals to be held March 25 at the Parrish Junior high school in Salem, beginning at 7:45 p.m. The public is invited and no admission fee will be charged.

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