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WHY IDAHO FIGHTS HELLS CANYON

Why does a proposed government dam at Hells Canyon spark such a tremendous controversy when dams are built on the Columbia or lower Snake river with scarcely a political ripple?

Because the upper and middle Snake river is South Idaho's river to a large extent, the life blood of its economic structure. Idaho's attitude is therefore probably more important than Oregon's, although each state rightly claims a half interest in the stream at the point where Hells Canyon would be built.

Why is south Idaho so much more opposed to this dam than Oregon or Washington is or would be of any other dam that might be proposed on a river flowing through or along the boundary of either state? There are three principal reasons.

1. Irrigation. Other states may view a river as a scenic attraction, a source of navigation or of power. When an Idahoan views a river he sees what he calls "waste water" and looks for a way to put it on the arid land of which his state has so much. Water rights are a vital part of an Idaho farmer's land title. Any threat to them, no matter how indirect, is like the clarion call of old, "The redcoats are coming." Idaho farmers have seen government bureaus override local land interests in California. They are aware that there will always be many more people, hence much more political influence on the lower Columbia than on the upper Snake. If government should become an important factor in the demand for Snake river water it might pay more attention to the demands for power or navigation than for irrigation in Idaho. Efforts to placate these fears have so far been groundless.

2. Idaho is a conservative state, thoroughly behind "free enterprise" as against government operations. Oregon may imagine it is conservative, but not in the sense Idaho is. Idaho's attitude toward public power is intensified by the fact that it has one of the best private power companies in the United States, Idaho Power. This company was a pioneer in rural electrification, with farmers paying the same rates as the townfolk. This company has trebled its generating facilities since the end of the war. Its area has never had a power shortage, unlike the government power areas farther west. And the company pays both state income and property taxes. So government power is opposed by most of the people of South Idaho. Hells Canyon has been viewed in part as a scheme to foist public power on a region that doesn't want it, and is bitterly resisted on this ground also.

3. This is a selfish angle, but what people are unselfish? Idahoans believe a government plant at Hells Canyon will export the bulk of its current to the west coast, including California, that it will be committed on long term contracts before Idaho needs it, that it will be denied to Idahoans later when they do need it. Idaho Power company will build the five dams it proposed one at a time as needed, paying local taxes on them and using the power to benefit Idaho and nearby Eastern Oregon.

All these factors combine to make Hells Canyon "fight-in" words" to the people of South Idaho, whose congressional delegation, state administration and people resolutely oppose the government project, making it extremely difficult for proponents to secure congressional approval. Congressmen, accustomed to solid local backing for government spending projects, naturally hesitate to vote half a billion dollars the representatives of the locality say is not wanted.

If America is destined eventually to be completely socialized South Idaho will be one of the last islands of free enterprise in the socialistic sea, dominated by independent farmers. The state has no debt, lots of money in its various funds, a balanced budget, and one of the last things its 1953 legislature did was to cut the state income tax. Incidentally its governor and present political strong man is a native Oregonian and graduate of our own state university, Len Jordan.

FILIBUSTER FUTILITY

Oregon's partless Senator Wayne B. Morse has another record to brag about, that of being the champion filibusterer in the history of congress, to add to his laurels as the greatest of senate windbags. He spouts words like a Yellowstone geyser does water. For 22 hours and 26 minutes keeping the senate in day and night sessions, he babbled against the bill to establish state ownership of oil-rich coastal tidelands.

It was another of Oregon's junior senator's many essays in futility, but it achieved its real purpose, publicity. It got him back on the front pages of the nation's newspapers and enhanced his nuisance value as an Ishmael of politics.

Morse and other opponents of the coastal oil bill, have the same object that all other congressional filibusters on other subjects have, the frustration by a minority of the will of the majority and use the same tactics most of them have denounced, that the southern senators used against the "civil rights" legislation. This time the majority is bi-partisan, the bill carries out the execution of a presidential and party platform pledge.

In the weeks of debate, no new facts or even ideas have been presented by Morse and other opponents over the legislation that has twice passed congress, but with less than two thirds vote to override the Truman vetoes.

In addition nearly all the state governors, or attorneys general, or the legislatures of the opponents of the oil quit-claims bill are on record as favoring the measure. And the supreme court majority has expressly recognized the right of congress to deal with the matters of ownership and title of the coastal oil lands.

Crash Victim Better

Liberty—Leslie Eugene Peterson, 320 Boone Rd., who was critically injured in a motorcycle-truck collision Thursday, has regained consciousness and is reported to be improving at the General Hospital. Emmett Hoyt Henry, 4790 Skyline Rd., who was driving the motorcycle, was killed in the accident.

The senior National AAU weightlifting championships and Mr. America contest will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on June 6 and 7.

HIS LITTLE RED HELPER



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Time Is Much More Important In One's Lifetime Than Money

By JACK RUTLEDGE for MAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—The biggest problem in everybody's life is how to spend his time.

There is an old saying that "time is money." But, of course, it isn't really. It is much better than money. The Philadelphia mint never coined anything as precious as a month . . . a week . . . a day . . . a minute . . . or a single second . . . if it is a second that gives your life a golden meaning.

Time is much more important in the economics of a lifetime than money. It is like money only in that a fellow only begins to realize its true value when he doesn't have enough of it left to buy the things in life he wants with it. Most people learn to spend money the hard way—through trial and error. They make mistakes by buying the wrong things at the wrong time, and experience teaches them to do better.

One of the saddest of living is that many people never acquire the skill of spending their time as well as they do their money. They feel they have more time than money, and no man ever did.

You can toss away a thousand dollars, and earn it back, and be no poorer in spirit. But one wasted hour in prideful youth cannot be reclaimed.

sometimes, by many later bitter, wistful, wiser years. The hole in your heart and mind gapes unclosed forever.

There seems such a wealth of time before you when you start.

You don't really know whether there will be much or little, except you can be sure that when the supply begins to run out you will regret it. This is the usual story of man.

Parents try hard to teach their children the value of money. But few make any concerted effort to teach them the value of time. Probably because they don't know how.

But the heart of both problems is the same. You use money to collect things—houses and headsets, automobiles and vacation trips, bank accounts and income tax receipts. You collect from time, however, only memories, sour or sweet.

There should be a way to teach a child early to try to spend his time collecting the right kind of memories. A good life is one that has been expended in acquiring good memories, that bloom instead of fester in the mind.

If a person does that, it makes no difference whether his life work was repairing watches or building huge

Court Grants Request In Stasney Petition

A. B. Toepfer objected to the amount of money awarded him in connection with proceedings involving the opening of a "gateway" across a portion of his property during a hearing before the county court Monday.

However, the court, which had followed the law in proceedings of this nature, decided to grant the request of John Stasney for the roadway involved.

The board of reviewers who investigated the situation involving .131 acre of land belonging to Toepfer, awarded him \$100. In addition Stasney had to pay the expenses of the board of reviewers.

The men involved in the "gateway" proceedings live on Route 1 out of Woodburn. Stasney said his land lay in such a position that he could not easily reach the road and asked for an access lane over Toepfer's adjoining property.

dams or bridges. All of us can't design cathedrals, and a man can be equally happy if he only carves in driftwood.

We all play at the edge of a vast ocean, as a clock within us slowly ticks toward silence. The ocean is time.

Bored people with bad memories often say, "I wish I knew a better way to kill time." But nobody ever really killed any time. Time just keeps creeping up on them.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Why Not Let Released POWs Confront Russians at U.N.

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—The most important move the United Nations could make in regard to Korea would be to call the exchanged war-hero prisoners to New York to have them tell their story.

Let them appear face-to-face with Ambassador Vishinsky, the Poles, the Czechs, other Communist satellites to tell how they were treated by their Communist captors. Let them also tell how their comrades-in-arms were treated, those who died of wounds, those who starved to death, those who are still in prison camps.

The important thing for Congress to remember is that this is a United Nations war. That's why these prisoners should report to the United Nations, not to Congress. A congressional investigation would help certain senators grab the headlines and re-election; but what the United States is interested in is getting the facts across abroad as well as at home.

Most of the prisoners returning from Red camps were not Americans. They included the nationalities fighting in the heterogeneous, sometimes cumbersome, United Nations Army. Such an army has certain disadvantages. But its one great advantage is that of mobilizing world opinion against a big nation that picks on little nations. That was the reason why the United Nations voted to go into Korea in the first place.

And the return of these wounded war prisoners to face Red representatives who caused the aggression should be the next dramatic chapter in the current unpleasant but necessary battle to defeat Communism and win permanent peace.

POLITICS COMES FIRST
Utah's affable Republican senator, Arthur Watkins, is so anxious to claim credit for someone else's legislation that

he has jeopardized the chances of 5000 G.I.s in Korea who are in a hurry to get their American citizenship.

The legislation, aimed at speeding up naturalization for eligible G.I.s, was written by Congressman Francis Walter, a Pennsylvania Democrat. Walter introduced his bill last January when Pentagon officials told him they were worried about what might happen if G.I.s waiting for their citizenship papers were captured by the Communists. Though serving in American uniforms they would still not be U.S. citizens. Therefore, the Reds might claim there was no legal obligation to return such prisoners to the U.S.A.

Vigorously Walter pushed his bill, got a unanimous vote in the House, and hoped for routine approval in the Senate. Senator Watkins' subcommittee was about to okay the legislation when he caught himself.

"Wait a minute," he said. "Whose measure is this?"

A clerk explained that Congressman Walter, Democrat, had authored the bill.

"What's the matter around here?" snapped Chairman Watkins. "This is a Republican Congress and we've got to take credit for some of the good legislation that's passed. This is a good bill and I'm going to make sure it's a Republican bill."

With that said, Watkins stopped further discussion of the measure. The next day he introduced the "Watkins Bill"—an identical word-for-word copy of the Walter bill.

Watkins' action would be unimportant, except that now it will take months for the new measure to work its way all through the tedious legislative procedures of both the Senate and House. And it's unlikely the Congress will get around

Salem 18 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

APRIL 27, 1935

Oregon architects will be asked to submit plans for a new capitol to replace the 60-year-old statehouse destroyed by fire two days ago, April 25. Meanwhile ruins of the fire gutted structure will compete with prune and cherry orchards as a Blossom day attraction come Sunday.

All bonds and securities amounting to more than \$1,000,000 contained in the vault of the state treasurer when the capitol burned were found to be intact when the vault was opened today.

The renovated house on the courthouse lawn, demonstration exhibit of the federal housing administration, will be open for public inspection May 1.

State liquor store No. 1, the Salem unit, will move over the week-end from its first location at 337 Court street to a new location at 557 Court.

Seven members of the Sa-

lem fire department will serve as pallbearers for the Floyd McMullen funeral to be held at Hermiston tomorrow. McMullen was the call fireman fatally injured when the capitol burned. Capt. Billy Iwan will be in charge of the Salem group.

Saidie Orr Dunbar, speaking on the subject of "Economic Security," told a Silverton audience that the women's clubs of Oregon should push a state program to match the federal offer in child welfare work.

A. P. Giannini, president and chairman of the board of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings company, hails the end of the depression.

George Dunsford, superintendent of the capitol building and grounds who three times in the past 25 years saved the statehouse from destruction by fire, said today that "without a doubt" Thursday night's fire was incendiary.

First 100 Days of FDR and Ike Will Be Compared

By JAMES MARLOW

Washington, (AP)—On Thursday President Eisenhower will have completed his first 100 days in the White House. There will be comparisons between his first 100 days and those of Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Truman.

But these are comparisons without real significance since the circumstances under which the three men took over the presidency were different. A true judgment of Eisenhower's 100 days may have to wait a year, perhaps years.

It will have to be pegged not so much on what he has done in these first 100 days but on the plans and decisions made in that period for the future.

Roosevelt took over when the country was broke and bewildered. He had to act fast to prevent collapse, and he did, with one emergency measure after another.

Truman's first 100 days were momentous—the surrender of Germany and the disintegration of Japan—but would have been the same no matter who sat in the White House. It was after the 100 days that Truman had to make his big decisions.

Eisenhower inherited, not a world war or an economic emergency, but situations which, while they contain critical elements, were mainly static: The country was amazingly prosperous; there was a cold war with Russia; there was a hot war in Korea.

All three situations had been in existence long before Eisenhower's election and none called for instant solution or emergency handling. Rather,

each had to be considered carefully.

The prosperity might not last if the Eisenhower administration was not wise enough to do all the right things as they needed to be done, perhaps one at a time, over a number of years.

But at least with prosperity there was no crisis at home. That may explain why, in domestic problems, Eisenhower has acted at times less like a leader and more like a partner of Congress.

In foreign affairs he has followed almost rigidly a policy laid down by Truman. Some few changes he has made seem small now, but may be so profound in the long run as to be the basis upon which Eisenhower's first 100 days eventually will be judged.

He plans to back the French more fully in their war with the Communists in Indochina. Long after the Korean War is over that may be the key to blocking communist expansion in Asia.

While his administration is talking about reduced foreign aid and defense spending, Eisenhower has cautioned that neither this country nor its allies should relax defense efforts simply because the Russians are making peaceful sounds.

Yet the Russian peace maneuver may have been a factor in persuading the Eisenhower administration it is time now to cut foreign aid and defense spending. If the Russians were acting warlike, it's certain the cuts would not be proposed.

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to passing the bill this session. Meanwhile hundreds of G.I.s in Korea will be stymied in their attempts to become American citizens.

IKE'S HEALTH
White House advisers are determined to get President Eisenhower to slow down and take more trips to Augusta. They came to this conclusion as a result of his illness when speaking before the American Society of Newspaper Editors recently.

The President's attack of indigestion occurred before the speech, and, while resting in the White House, he was too weak to see his secretary of state, who had just come back from Canada. Since the White House staff did not explain to Dulles the reason for his failure to get an appointment, the secretary of state was quite upset. He thought Ike was still miffed over the newspaper bumble of the week before.

Toward the end of Ike's speech, Dr. Howard W. Snyder noticed that the President omitted whole paragraphs of his speech in an effort to finish in a hurry. Hastily he sent Tom Stephens to the platform to help in case anything happened. Stephens rushed the President to an anteroom immediately afterward where Ike stretched out in a chair, while Dr. Snyder poured some black coffee down him.

On the trip back to Augusta, the President still was not feeling well, but snapped back shortly thereafter.

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