

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 444 Chamaeketa St., Salem. Phone: Business, Newsroom, Want-Ads, 2-2406; Society Editor, 2-2409.

Subscription Rates:
By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.00; One Year, \$12.00. By Mail in Oregon, \$1.00; Outside Oregon, \$1.25; Six Months, \$6.50; One Year, \$11.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.50; Six Months, \$8.50; One Year, \$13.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.50; Six Months, \$8.50; One Year, \$13.00.

NOTHIN' PERSONAL INTENDED, GOV'NOR



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Anything May Happen on an Airliner, Stewardess Finds

London Airport (AP)—People are uncertain enough when they are on the ground. But get them up in the air—and anything can happen. That is why, although the air age has lost much of its glamor, the international stewardesses wouldn't trade their jobs for a secretary's desk. "You can never tell what people will ask you to do," said Kay Landing. "Once Gorgeous George, the wrestler, wanted me to help pin up his curls." Kay and Evelyn Conlon were stewardesses aboard the Pan American stratosphere in which I flew here to attend the coronation. Most girls who adopt this high-flying career drop out after a few seasons, but Kay and Evelyn have been at it more than seven years. Each has flown three million miles—the equivalent of 120 times around the earth—and touched every continent except Australia. The work is hard and exacting—washing a baby's diaper up above the fleecy clouds is just as much a chore as it is at sea level—but it has its rewards. "Aviation is still a man's world," said Kay, "and it is fun to be a girl in a man's world." The girls find plenty of romance, laughter and adventure, but few of them achieve the dream of meeting and marrying a multi-millionaire passenger. "With the present tax situation it is hardly even worth while looking for one," laughed Evelyn. "This kind of life appeals to escapists girls who don't want to have to depend on some poor miserable male to support them." Most of the stewardesses do marry, of course, but their choice is more likely to be a member of a plane crew or the boy back home than a wealthy ticketholder. The girls are like postmen on their time off. They earn from about \$250 to \$450 a month and they usually spend their savings on month-long vacation trips to spots in the world they haven't yet seen. "Just like any other tourist," said Evelyn, "we dream of a houseboat on a lake in Kash-

"AFRAID OUR SIDE WILL WIN"

Milwaukee Journal
The house of representatives voted the other day to buy \$130 high backed, swivel chairs for members that want them. The argument was that present chairs are old and uncomfortable and that a congressman ought to be able to work in comfort. That sounds logical enough to us, but 42 congressmen voted "no," mostly in fear of constituents who might think such expenditures were wasteful. Representative Sikes (Dem., Fla.) called the bill "the hottest potato" of the year. There isn't much danger, of course, that those who voted against buying new chairs won't accept them. They were voting "for the record." And, we suspect, voting in the spirit of former Representative Ollie M. Jones. Mr. Jones, according to former Vice-President Barkley,

Bitter Controversy Marks L. A. Mayor Vote Tomorrow

Los Angeles — Tomorrow, after a long and bitter controversy, Los Angeles is electing a mayor. Curiously enough, considering the basic issues involved, this contest is between two Republicans, Mayor Fletcher Bowron and Congressman Norris Poulson. But party affiliations mean so little here that issues of policy transcend party lines. The presence of Poulson in the contest is almost incidental, for the decision will really be a vote for or against Bowron, who has been mayor for a long time. The issue is public housing. From the experiences of the great city of Los Angeles in this field, a good many other American cities can learn some solid lessons. It is hardly necessary to mention the immense spread and the astounding growth of this city. Within its legal boundaries live more than 2,000,000 people, with other hundreds of thousands in the surrounding area. These people, percentage-wise, own more homes than the people of any other large American city. And among the owners of some of the more moderately priced of these homes there originated, two years ago, the present violent reaction against what is politely called socialized housing. It is important to note this, because supporters of Mayor Bowron are claiming that the evil genius against him is the so-called real estate interests. Much of the present controversy had its origins when Congress passed its Federal Housing Act of 1949. The mayor went to Washington and returned with an authorization for 10,000 low-rental housing units to cost \$110,000,000. For the moment, this looked like a free gift for the city, but later it was learned that the city's taxpayers were to be called upon to spend some big money on their own. The situation that immediately followed illustrates the

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Ike Made the Decision for Big Three Meet in Bermuda

Washington — It was President Eisenhower himself who decided on the Big Three meeting in Bermuda. The main purpose he had in mind, he confided to friends, was not necessarily a subsequent meeting with Premier Malenkov, but to pull the disjointed policies of the Allies back together. Eisenhower became convinced that something must be done to heal British-French-American wounds after reading Senator McCarthy's speech blasting ex-Prime Minister Clement Attlee. He began conferring with his advisers immediately thereafter, also exchanged some secret messages with Winston Churchill. Churchill and Eisenhower have got into somewhat the same habit of conferring with each other by telephone or private cable as did FDR and Churchill during the war. And in one of these exchanges, Churchill suggested that he and Ike meet privately without the French. Naturally this leaked out. Naturally, also, it made the French sore. The British denied that such a conversation ever took place, which only served to make the French sorer. However, the State Department insisted all along that the French must participate. Eisenhower has been deeply worried of late over the way American, British and French friendship was drifting apart. As one who delivered the famous Guild Hall address in London, a milestone in Anglo-American relations, and as one who insisted that no officer who couldn't get along with the British serve in a key post under him, Eisenhower felt especially sensitive on this point. He also realized that if the Allies did sit down for a Big Four conference with Malenkov, the Russians would be able to split them wide open if policies were not patched up in advance. BIG FOUR CONFERENCE? Though President Eisenhower is still hanging back regarding the proposed Big Four conference with Malenkov, Prime Minister Churchill is doing just the opposite. Despite his 78 years, he has become the eager eager beaver on the diplomatic horizon. Twice he has even talked secretly with the Soviet ambassador in London, Jacob Malik. Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, who has been ill, has tried to discourage Churchill's irrepressible diplomacy, but to no avail. Eden fears that any talk with Malenkov would, first of all, get nowhere; second, mislead the world; and, third, antagonize President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles. However, Sir Winston, during Eden's absence, had the foreign office contact Ambassador Malik and arrange a personal meeting. At the meeting, Churchill told the Soviet envoy he was sure both he and Eisenhower would meet with Malenkov, provided Russia made some definite move in order to show good faith toward easing the cold war.

TRADE—NOT TARIFFS

Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen has received some unwelcome warnings about the new U. S. high-tariff attitude and its effect on trade between our allies and the Iron Curtain. Knowing that our western allies are upset over the Republican trend toward tariff increases, Russia has sent some of its most charming and persuasive purchasing agents to western Europe to woo trade away from the U. S. A. As a starter, the agents are offering oil, tungsten and chrome—the latter two especially hard to get—in exchange for coffee, cocoa and copra. Meanwhile, India has actually offered to withdraw from the international wheat agreement, under which she would get wheat from the United States, provided Russia will guarantee to ship 1,000,000 bushels of wheat to India each year for the next five years. Secretary of Defense Wilson's refusal to accept the low British bid on an electrical generator for Chief Joseph Dam has caused particular bitterness in Great Britain and more of a tendency to trade with the Iron Curtain despite critical speeches in the U. S. Senate. "Trade—not aid," say our allies, "has got to be a two-way street." (Copyright, 1950)

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GRAZING LAND GRAB BILLS

Stripped of their varbiage, the livestock grazing bills pending in congress on which open hearings are now being held are simply attempts on the part of certain livestock interests to grab the 800 million acres of public domain and establish a tax-free monopoly of grazing rights and eliminate competition for their use. They want vested rights on public lands and elimination of restrictions which prevent their destruction by over-grazing. The "Unified Land Tenancy" bills introduced in both houses, H. 4023 and S. 1491, are simply land grab acts, and their eventual effect will be to give to present grazing permits perpetual rights and close forest and mountainous areas to hunters and fishermen, and enable a few large ranch owners to gain control of these public lands for their own use within a few years.

Conversion of grazing permits into known legal rights which permit holders could sell or lease and to turn over to courts administrative authority that the forest department now holds will undo the conservation program of past years. The smaller ranchers will be put out of business if the power to control forests is shifted to big stockmen for personal profits. As the Salt Lake Tribune puts it:

"Creating tax-free property rights in pasturage on land owned by all the people is contrary to basic American principles. . . More important than all other uses (of the national forests), of course, is water production and any action that weakens safeguards of watersheds is of enormous concern to all in the west."

"These bills would completely reverse the tried and true policy of administering our national forests for the greatest good of the greatest number. . . Instead of strengthening the livestock industry it might turn the clock back to the cattle baron era. It would eliminate present restrictions on the number of cattle or sheep that a single permittee can graze on forest preserves encouraging concentration of permits in a relatively few operators and giving them an added financial advantage over their neighbors."

As the Denver Post says, there are in addition to the 2350 grazing permits in Colorado forests, 12,500 permits in 10 other states. It continues:

"The disgruntled stockmen want the privileges they have enjoyed under forest service rules and regulations turned into definite legal rights. They want to be allowed to sell those legal rights whenever they sell their ranches, regardless of whether the new owner already has another grazing permit for maximum use of the same forest by a single permittee."

"They want to be able to sell their new rights, like any other property right, without any reduction in the number of livestock covered by the permit."

"As long as grazing on the national forests is a privilege, not a right, the forest service has the final authority to grant permits, cancel permits, increase permits, reduce permits or transfer permits. But if grazing privileges suddenly became grazing rights stockmen could go into court and sue the forest service whenever they felt their rights were being infringed."

These grazing bills are vicious special interest measures, so bad as to be indefensible and should be defeated promptly for national well being.—G. P.

BEHIND THE TIMES?

We note that the Grand National Assembly of Turkey has just ratified a tripartite alliance of friendship with Turkey's former enemies, Greece and Yugoslavia, by unanimous vote. The treaty had been previously approved by the two Balkan countries and will now go into effect, continuing a broad gauge policy these long embittered powers have followed in recent years, which has helped buttress the western world against Communist aggression.

Turkish policy has been singularly cooperative ever since the days of Kemal Attaturk, its famous ruler in the period between the two world wars. He faced ancient Turkey west instead of east, made peace with Turkey's old enemies and kept it, even with Soviet Russia so long as the Soviet would let him.

But what intrigued us most about the Turkish parliamentary vote on the treaty was that it was unanimous, a thing that couldn't possibly have happened in America, Britain or France. Turkey must be way behind the times in one phase of democratic government, namely political demagoguery. Not a single Turkish solon evidently saw the publicity opportunity to win attention as a professional aginer or viewer with alarmer.

WE ADD THE MOLEY COLUMN

Beginning today the Capital Journal is adding the Raymond Moley column to its editorial page.

Moley, who was F.D.R.'s principal speech writer in the 1932 campaign and who was the chief organizer of his first brain trust, left the new deal in 1936 because he found himself in disagreement with too many of its policies. Since 1937 he has been editor and more recently contributing editor of Newsweek and a lecturer on politics at Columbia university. He is one of the wisest journalistic observers of the contemporary American scene, as Capital Journal readers who wish this kind of editorial guidance will learn. Moley writes only three times a week.

McKays Power Policy

(Albany Democrat-Herald)
Secretary McKay objects to being misrepresented as a foe of public power. His withdrawal of the petition of intervention against the granting of the application of the Idaho Power company for permission to install the proposed Oxbow project in the Snake river, he explains, still leaves the application in the hands of the federal power commission, which has charge of granting licenses for federal power development. "If the federal power commission sees fit to grant the license," McKay said, "that is up to that body." If the license is granted and the Idaho Power company proceeds with the Oxbow dam, "there is still room on the Snake for tremendous power development," he explained. In McKay's opinion, federal power should be brought into communities and distributed to whatever retail systems exist in the community when the power is available. He declares himself against monopoly in any form, either public or private, and turning back of federal power systems to private enterprise, is in his opinion, "out of the question." The democratic power policy, McKay points out, was aimed "at a completely federalized electric generating system, a government monopoly in large areas of the country." All those who favor that policy will be out of sympathy with McKay, together with a too large number of others who allow partisanship to blind them to the logic of facts. "Snikpoh" is the name of a Salem high school dramatic society. This evening they presented an entertainment, "The Elopement of Ellen." This pre-

Salem 38 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
May 25, 1912
As a result of a long standing quarrel over a fence line, Charles Zimmerman, a farmer residing at "Scanty Town" near Silverton, was shot and killed by a neighbor. John M. Hixon and Milton A. Marcy, who have earned their B.D. degrees at Kimball College of Theology, will receive diplomas as graduates. In order to keep Salem streets in cleaner condition, eight garbage cans were placed at prominent corners in the business district. "Snikpoh" is the name of a Salem high school dramatic society. This evening they presented an entertainment, "The Elopement of Ellen." This pre-