

Capital Journal

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

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

Full Second Class Service of the Associated Press and The United Press.
The Associated Press is authorized to use the name of this newspaper in
any newspaper published in Oregon or elsewhere in the United States.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier Monthly, \$1.50; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$13.00. By Mail in Oregon,
Full Rate, \$1.50; Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.75; Six Months, \$10.50;
One Year, \$18.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.75; Six Months, \$10.50;
One Year, \$18.00.

MOVE AGAINST PRESS FAILS

A determined effort launched during the Truman re-
gime to extend the long arm of federal control over the
country's newspapers suffered a setback the other day
when the U.S. supreme court by a vote of five to four
ruled against the government in its attack upon the ad-
vertising rate practices of the New Orleans Times-
Picayune.

The Times-Picayune and the Item, morning and evening
newspapers, sold their advertising only in combina-
tion, meaning that the advertiser had to use both papers
in order to use either. It was contended that this was
aimed at destroying the competition of another afternoon
paper, the New Orleans States, thus creating an advertis-
ing monopoly in the city.

About 180 American cities have such newspaper com-
binations, many of them without newspaper competition,
and most of these sell their advertising in combination.
So the case aroused general interest among newspapers
and advertisers, aside from its broader implications if
federal authority in this field were affirmed.

The government lost, but newspapers won't breathe
much easier, for the vote was only five to four and the
ruling seems to have hinged on judicial belief that the
government failed to prove that a monopoly was fostered
by the combination requirement. It developed that the
competing newspaper was doing fine and had increased
its advertising in the face of the Times-Picayune's prac-
tices.

Another case and a different set of facts with more
effective government presentation and the ruling might
well go the other way, extending federal authority over
another phase of newspapering, and closer to the aim of
some bureaucrats, control of newspaper editorial and
news policies.

NO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The proposal for a democratic national convention in
1954 to "speak with a single clear voice" for the party
has run into general opposition among democrats in con-
gress and evidently won't be held.

Father of the idea was Paul M. Butler, national com-
mitteeman for Indiana, who thought he saw a chance to
strengthen his party for the 1954 midpresidential term
elections. But when it was examined it was found that
if the party did try to speak in 1954 it wouldn't be with
a single clear voice but with a thousand contradictory
ones.

Southern democrats made it clear that they wanted no
part of Butler's brain child, to which Chairman Mitchell
appeared sympathetic. They saw only a prospect of a
continuation of the feuds that rocked the 1952 convention
in Chicago.

The democrats have their radical and conservative
wings, just as they have had for many years past, and
they are as far apart as the poles on vital matters of
national policy. A convention would but dramatize the
cleavage.

Without a convention each candidate can sing his own
song and it won't hurt too much if contradictory songs
are sung in the various states and congressional districts.
Isn't it the function of an opposition party to oppose?
And all the democrats can agree that the republicans
are rascals.

Not that the G.O.P. is much if any more unified.
They, too, have a sharp cleavage and it is doubtful if
many of President Eisenhower's policies, on taxation,
defense, foreign aid, etc., can gain congressional approval
without help from friendly democrats.

This is not an era of intra-party good feeling.

THE BERMUDA CONFERENCE

The proposed conference of the "Big Three" allied
powers—United States, Britain and France—called by
President Eisenhower for Bermuda was evidently in-
spired to cement unity of the allies. It was hoped to end
the era of bickering occasioned by the recent attacks on
American policy in the Korean truce by Sir Winston
Churchill and Clement Attlee and critics in France and
Europe. These uncalled for assaults brought bitter re-
plies by Senator Joe McCarthy and other Americans.

British and European newspapers overestimate the im-
portance of the coming three power conference and view
it hopefully as an effort to forward a Big Four peace con-
ference held long overdue. This was due to the statement
of Churchill, "It is my main hope that we may take a defi-
nite step forward to a meeting of far greater import."

The Washington idea is that the conference was polit-
ical strategy to avoid embarrassment should Russia
agree to a conference before time is ripe for serious nego-
tiations, which the allies could not refuse, to have a set
program ready for a Big Four meet if it materializes.
But the main purpose was desire to end mounting friction
between the allies.

It is evident that the deterioration in European-Amer-
ican relations is worrying President Eisenhower and his
administration and they are skeptical of any change in
communist policy. But in case there is a Russian "co-
existence proposal," the unity of western powers in ad-
vance is essential for unity and strength.—G. P.

ATOMIC ARTILLERY WORKS

The big atomic gun fired Monday in Nevada seems to
have done all that was expected. It did not blow up the
gun itself and the shell exploded in the air over the tar-
get as it was expected to. Nobody was hurt in the long
awaited experiment.

Able to throw a shell 20 miles, the gun is said to pack
as much punch as 1000 medium artillery batteries all
shooting at once at the same target, if anybody can visu-
alize this amount of destruction.

Although the big gun lacks mobility due to its immense
size it evidently could put large enemy forces out of action.
It is probably feasible to develop a smaller atomic gun
that could be moved to the scene of action easier and
which would still be extremely potent.

Naturally many questions are left unanswered to keep
information from reaching the Russians. But we have a
formidable new weapon to be developed as the atomic
bomb has been since the first one was set off in Japan
nearly eight years ago.

TO THE RESCUE



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Chiang Kin Could Give McCarthy Evidence

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—If Senator McCarthy really wanted to probe
all aid to Red China, in addition to that of the British, he
wouldn't have to look much further than members of the
Soong family, relatives of Chiang Kai-shek.

Furthermore, he would find that this column two years ago
revealed the amazing fact that law partners of ex-secretary of
defense Louis Johnson set up a dummy corporation which
shipped 123 tons of strategic tin to Tientsin in Red China in
1949.

However, the commerce de-
partment got wind of the ship-
ments, investigated the matter
carefully, and Secretary of
Commerce Sawyer issued an
order suspending the company
from getting any more export
licenses for three years.

Senator McCarthy, who long
has pled Chiang Kai-shek's
cause in the senate, has taken
no steps to investigate ship-
ments by Chiang's relatives to
Red China nor the tremendous
stream of goods which the
United States has sent to For-
mosa, some of which are re-
ported not to have remained
there.

Italian Communism
Ambassador Clare Boothe
Luce has cabled the state de-
partment from Rome that the
Italian Communists are making
tremendous inroads and may
win an important national vic-
tory June 7.

Many Italians, Mrs. Luce re-
ports, are fooled by the phony
Russian peace drive with the
result that Premier Alcide de
Gasperi's pro-American govern-
ment is in real danger.

That's why every American
citizen of Italian descent should
write his friends and relatives
in Italy giving them the facts
regarding the USA and the
danger of Communism. Letters
from friends are a lot more per-
suasive than government prop-
aganda, and four years ago, it
was the tide of letters from
Italy-Americans which helped
swing the election against Com-
munism. Next month will see
the first national election in
Italy since then.

In an attempt to counter
communism, Andrew N. Farn-
ese, deputy attorney general
of Pennsylvania, with a com-
mittee of seven, is flying to
Italy today to start construction
of a Boys' Town in Sicily.

Money for this Boys' Town
was raised in the USA, and the
cornerstone will be laid just a
few days before the Italian
elections. The American com-
mittee will stay in Italy until
election day and should be a
healthy factor in helping make
Italy a democracy live.

Farm-Belt Warning
Storm clouds over the farm
belt may last longer and do
more political damage than re-
cent Texas tornadoes. That was
the warning given President
Eisenhower recently by ex-Sen.
Fred Seaton of Nebraska, one
of the few men who turned
down an offer of a White House
post.

Seaton, dining with the presi-
dent, told him that farmer re-
sentment was gathering, that
farmers so far didn't blame
things on Ike, but did take it
out on his secretary of agricul-
ture. Ezra Taft Benson, cau-
tioned Seaton, was getting to be
a political deadweight around
Ike's neck.

Meanwhile, Benson is almost
frantic over farm surpluses, is
considering a huge giveaway
program to India, Japan, the
Philippines, and southeast Asia.
With bumper crops in the off-
ing, he sees the spectre of Henry
Wallace's little pigs coming
back to haunt him. At present
it's not little pigs, but butter
that's getting the publicity.

What farmers know, how-
ever, but the public doesn't, is
that though butter hits the
headlines, it's wheat, cotton and
tobacco which are really cost-
ing the taxpayers money. Dur-
ing the last five years, price
supports for wheat cost the tax-
payer \$3,679,000,000, or 35 per
cent of the total value of the
wheat crop.

Cotton supports cost the tax-
payer \$1,714,000,000 during the
same five-year period, or 12
per cent. Dairy products cost
the taxpayer only \$345,000,000
compared with a \$20,000,000-
000 yield, or 1.67 per cent.

Under the law, the parity
price of grain is guaranteed,
and since cows must eat grain,
this automatically sends up the
price of milk and butter.
Unhappy Daniel
Unhappy man in capitol
clock-rooms when the tidelands
oil bill was being signed, was
young Price Daniel, the fresh-
man senator from Texas. His
colleague, Lyndon Johnson,
wasn't looking too happy
either.

In contrast, California solons
were grinning from ear to ear.
For they captured the real prize
in the tidelands bill. Texas got
almost nothing.

This is because most of Cali-
fornia's submerged oil is im-
mediately off the coast and
within the three-mile limit. A
lot of it is even inside Cali-
fornia harbors. Not far from
the three-mile limit the Cali-
fornia coast juts off abruptly
and goes almost straight down
about five miles to sea bottom.

In contrast, the Texas-
Louisiana coast is shallow for
miles out into the Gulf of Mex-
ico, and it's in this shallow
water that the best submerged

oil is found. Though the new
law gives Texas the right to
drill inside 10 1/2 miles and Lou-
isiana within three miles, the
ironic fact is that most of the
oil is to be found beyond these
limits.

That's why the young senator
from Texas looked so sad. That
is why his California friends
have been ribbing him and
looking like the cat that swal-
lowed the canary.
(Copyright, 1953)

WEST'S FIRST
ALL-AMERICAN
Albany Democrat-Herald
The first Pacific coast man
to make the all-America foot-
ball team died in Eugene a few
days ago. He was Richard Shore
(Dick) Smith, selected by Wal-
ter Camp in 1903 while playing
for Columbia university, where
he was studying law. Smith,
who was a piling fullback,
had played his full three years
at the University of Oregon be-
fore going to the New York
institution for his law course.
Under later rules his grid car-
eer would have ended before
his Columbia years.

Smith was a gold prospector
in Alaska before practicing
law in Astoria, Klamath Falls,
and Eugene. In 1931 he was
elected president of the First
National bank of Eugene, and
up to his recent retirement had
been active in financial circles.

The former all-American
never lost his interest in foot-
ball. He coached the University
of Oregon team in 1904 and
again, in an emergency, in 1925,
after a big-name Midwest play-
er had failed to click as coach.
He was a member of the Uni-
versity of Oregon team which
slaughtered the Washington
Huskies 43 to 0 in Eugene in
1900. In Smith's day as a play-
er there was no such thing as
a forward pass, the offensive
team had to make five yards
in three downs to keep the ball,
the Northwest teams used to
make their trips with a bench
of fewer than twenty (often as
few as fifteen men), and the
football gang had never heard
of a platoon.

Salem 63 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

May 27, 1890

The electric cars made their
first trip this morning. Mr.
Knight invited the Board of
Trade, the city council and
representatives of the press to
make the first trip. A single
motor of 15 horse power was
capable of speeding the cars
up to 25 miles an hour but the
average rate will be about 10.
(Streetscars were removed from
Salem streets during the last
days of July, 1927. On August
4, Superintendent Billingsley
announced the switch from
streetcars to busses had been
completed.)

There will be a social on the
handsome lawn of Professor
Arnold this evening. The la-
dies will see to it that all have
a good time, even if they have
to furnish stoves to sit by
when the ice cream is eaten.

Grand Balloon Ascension. In
Highland park Thursday after-
noon, Professor Hagal, world-
renowned aeronaut, will as-

Good Reading For Dulles

By RAYMOND MOLEY

We are told, in a lively series
of pictures in a national mag-
azine, about the busy days of
a social secretary in the house-
hold of Secretary of State
Dulles. One of them shows the
young lady in a bookstore buy-
ing "whodunits" for "Cousin
Foster's" idle hours.

I would like to suggest to
Cousin Foster a book that I
found vastly more exciting
than anything I have read
since "Twenty Thousand Leagues
Under the Sea." It is a
bulky volume containing 780
pages of hearing by a subcom-
mittee of the Senate Appropria-
tions Committee on the bud-
get of the Department of State.

This is the first time that
there has been a real examina-
tion of this vast, shapeless
bureaucracy that once was an
American Foreign Office. Eight
members of the subcommittee—
Senators Bridges, Ferguson,
Knowland, and Dirksen,
McCarthy, McCarran,
and Allender—were fairly fa-
miliar with State Department
affairs and, in their searching
questions, were none too ten-
der with the Department. They
were helped this time by the
presence at the head of the
State Department delegation of
Donald B. Lourie, an able busi-
ness executive who is the new
Undersecretary of State for
Administration.

Anything like an adequate
review of these hearings could
hardly fit this space, but one
or two examples of the condi-
tion into which the department
has fallen will suffice.

The first had to do with a
simple matter of economy. Lourie
testified that he found that
"practically everything was
sent by cable." He decided
that a cut of 25 per cent could
be made in that item alone
simply by using air mail. Sen-
ator Ellender pointed out that
last year a single cable "to set-
tle one little item" cost \$500.
He added that it could have
been done with a six-cent
stamp.

Next, the indescribable con-
fusion that attends the so-called
Point Four program came out.
No less than 50 agencies of
government have people
abroad doing Point Four work,
whatever that is. These people
are abroad in great numbers,
and the State Department is
supposed to know what is
happening wherever they are.
But Edward B. Wilber, Budget
Officer of the State Depart-
ment, confessed that he did
not know that other Washing-
ton departments had each a
separate unit for Point Four
work.

Then there were the mili-
tary attaches to be considered.
Of course, the custom is to
have at least three in each
capital—one each for Navy,
Army, and Air, even in places
where one could learn all that
might be necessary. In fact,
there is a naval attaché in one
country that has no navy. In
another spot, in South Amer-
ica, the Army alone has seven
attaches, with four automobiles
to run around with.

The State Department has
no control over the attaches.
They are paid and kept by the
Defense Department. The State
Department merely provides
"housekeeping" for them. But
a number of these attaches
have planes to which Embassy
people can on occasion get
passage.

In 1945, the State Depart-
ment employed 9,300 people.
After eight years, it has 43,000.
All agencies of our govern-
ment have 114,407 people em-
ployed abroad.

Inevitably, the hearings got
around to the number of State
Department employees dis-
charged for a reason generally
regarded in this country as im-
moral and whose unfortunate
weakness makes them bad se-
curity risks. Senator Bridges
revealed that since 1947, there

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Night Club Only Place to Go After Dark in London

By HAL BOYLE

London (AP)—The museums
and art galleries here all close
by dusk. This leaves only one
place for culture-hungry Amer-
ican visitors to go after dark—
a night club.

It is a poor place, however,
to study the English in their
native haunt.

Most night clubs during this
coronation prelude are inhab-

ited solely by American tour-
ists, except for an occasional
lost and wandering Australian.
Only a wealthy Englishman
can afford to go and laugh at
the Americans at play.

Night clubs are pretty much
the same the world around, and
those here are noted for their
strict adherence to a mellow
old British tradition of long
standing—that is, the house
never buys a drink.

It is hard, indeed, even for
a customer to buy what passes
for an ordinary drink in Amer-
ica. The bartender doesn't use
a jigger. He uses a thimble,
and the thimble would be tight
on the finger of a lady midget.

After he pours a drink, the
waiter then tries desperately to
rush it to the table before it
evaporates. Most Americans or-
der "a double scotch," in most
night clubs this one will wet
most of the bottom of the glass.
If a customer wants a drink
that will begin to melt the ice,
he calls for "a double double."

A wise tourist leaves his wal-
let behind when he goes to a
night club. Instead he carries
along a medium-sized briefcase
stuffed with one pound notes.
If you pay the check at one
night club and decide to go on
to another, your first stop by
at your hotel and fill up the
briefcase again.

The fatal mistake of the aver-
age night club tourist is to
think of pound notes as dollar
bills, because they go so fast.
By the time he realizes a pound
is worth \$2.80 he usually has
to cable his dear old aunt back
home for money to bail him out.

After the regular night clubs
close at 2 a.m., any tourist still
solvent but yearning for bank-
ruptcy can get his wish by go-
ing to one of the modernized
versions of Britain's wartime
"bottle clubs."

These are so exclusive you
have to be a member to get in.
A pound makes you a member.
Another pound gets you in. And
it is then that your pocketbook
begins to take a real pounding.

EDITORIAL UPPERCUT

Albany Democrat-Herald
It looks a little incongruous
to have Jersey Joe complaining
that the ring covering was too
thick. The real thickness was
above Joe's neck.

Allen's Hardware IS SALEM'S HEADQUARTERS FOR POWER MOWERS

The leading lines in both gas and electric powered
mowers are now available in a wide variety of models.
Check these prices.

- The Reos Start at 70.50
- The Majestics Start at 49.95
- The Toros Start at 89.50
- The Jacobsens Start at 69.50
- The Eversharp Start at 59.88
- The Homkos Start at 59.80



ALSO A FEW COOPER CLIPPERS and JOHNSON LAWN PATROLS

WE NOW HAVE ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF 18 USED, RECONDITIONED GUARANTEED POWER MOWERS PRICED AT \$50.00 AND UP

Resharpned and Adjusted Used Hand Mowers, "No Junkers" Choice 5.00 up

NEW 16" EVERSHARP HAND MOWER, metal handle, reg. 18.50 \$15.88

PENNY SAVER STAMPS

ALLEN HARDWARE

236 N. COMMERCIAL