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REPUBLICAN SENATE FACTIONS

Senator Jory's death converted the Senate Republicans from a majority into a minority, as he will be succeeded by a Democrat. This might be expected to unite them, but it seems more likely to have the opposite effect.

Taft, generally looked upon as a conservative near-isolationist, was on good terms with virtually all members of both parties. He had a capacity for getting opposing factions to work together which is generally conceded no other senator possesses.

Republicans elected Taft's choice as temporary leader, Knowland of California, without a contest, but this does not mean that Knowland enjoys unanimous support. Far from it. Six influential senators were noticeably absent when he was named, after failing to get the election of a leader postponed. They are not considered reconciled to the choice.

Republican factions follow both geographical and ideological lines. Mid-westerners are conservative—some say reactionary—Isolationist for the most part, and none too friendly to the Eisenhower administration. This group extends clear out into the inter-mountain west, including both Idaho senators, at least one from Utah and the one from Nevada. They are a formidable group in numbers and in determination to prevail.

The other group is principally east and west coast, New England, New York, mid-Atlantic, Oregon and California. Knowland was presented in nomination by Cordon of Oregon. This group loyally supports the administration. Most, though not all of them were for Eisenhower "before Chicago." Knowland himself was for Earl Warren, who shares many of this group's views.

The Republican conservatives can't change the occupant of the White House—till 1957 at least—but they can make life miserable for Eisenhower, and many think they are planning to do just that, for many of his ideas on both foreign and domestic policy are bitterly resented by the group.

Here the southern Democrats will play a major role. They can play a Democratic party line game, wreck the Eisenhower administration and get a left wing northern Democrat for president in 1957, or they can follow their natural inclination and support the bulk of Eisenhower's program, especially on foreign policy and economy, with votes enough to carry the measures even if the anti-administration Republicans carry out their natural inclinations.

If this happens we will see government by a bi-partisan coalition, just as we saw such a coalition reduce President Truman's power to virtually nothing while his party held nominal control of both houses of congress.

What'll we see in 1956? Probably a real knock down and drag out convention fight between the right and left wings of each party, then an unprecedented amount of split ticket voting in the fall, and finally another bi-party coalition of rightists and leftists, one to govern, the other to oppose.

The day of party unity in this country seems to be over, for a long time to come. But government must go on, and will, through coalitions of like-minded members of both houses of congress.

TRUTH WILL OUT DESPITE CENSORS

The bonehead censorship imposed by the army on press interviews with released American prisoners in Korea seems as much of a failure as that they attempted to impose last April on the exchange of sick and wounded "brain-washed" POWs rushed to Valley Forge in Operation "Little Switch." Sooner or later the truth comes out to dissipate the wildcat rumors created by suppression of facts.

The press associations' reports from Freedom Village that interviews with the returning prisoners were conducted with frequent interruptions from censors, and the returned veterans have been instructed on what subjects they could discuss, presumably a policy of appeasement to avoid antagonizing the communists.

The futility of the attempted censorship is already apparent, for the released American and South Koreans are telling of beatings, burnings, death marches and starvation at the hands of their Red captors—horrors which killed countless fellow prisoners.

That the censorship has already been abandoned is indicated by the interviews given the press by Lt. Col. Thomas D. Harrison, 32-year-old fighter-bomber pilot, and highest ranking American officer yet returned, in two-day prisoner exchange, who arrived on crutches, with one leg missing. Perhaps because he is a West Pointer and a cousin of Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison, who negotiated the truce for the U.N. command, he was permitted to tell his story of 12 days starvation and the infamous "water torture" at the hands of North Koreans trying to pry air force secrets from him.

Freedom Valley accounts of sadistic torture were grimly accented by the sight of pitiful, broken wrecks of men who made up part of today's 392 returnees. Some could hardly walk. Others were terribly emaciated. One, a South Korean, was delivered dead.

Some of the returning Americans were in excellent condition. But in general, they were worse than the British, though not in as desperate shape as the South Koreans. Airmen seemed a special target of Red brutality, in reprisal for allied bombing and strafing.

The returning prisoners presented grim evidence that some of the thousands of missing Americans never will return. The worst horrors were in the early days of the war. Conditions improved somewhat in some cases after the Chinese Reds took over and improved further during the truce negotiations.—G. P.

Pope Pius Refers to Martyred Saint

Vatican City (AP)—Pope Pius XII says the calamity of the Catholic church in Communist-ruled Poland parallels that of 900 years ago when the nation's patron saint was martyred. The Pontiff made the comparison in a letter addressed to Poland's Catholic hierarchy upon the occasion of the seventh centenary of the canonization of Stanislaus of Cracow.

MUST BE MISTAKE

Memphis, Tenn. (AP)—Mrs. Sadie Ciaramitaro denied at a beer license hearing yesterday that her son was a bootlegger in 1934.

My son, Joe, was nine years old in 1934," she said. Red-faced police confessed their records "must be in error."

SHAKY STRUCTURE



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Iron Curtain People Watch Food Riots in East Germany

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Much more than the American people realize, the prisoner world behind the Iron Curtain is watching the food riots in East Germany. Also, more than the American people realize, the Eisenhower administration has been holding backstage debates regarding the next step to be taken in East Germany.

So far there's been no decision. Two facts, however, are fairly clear: No. 1—The East German food program is only a drop in the bucket compared with what needs to be done in all the vast and restless area behind the Iron Curtain.

No. 2—The Eisenhower administration was elected on a platform of stirring up revolt behind the Iron Curtain. So vigorously did Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles emphasize this during the political campaign that Adlai Stevenson publicly chided them.

Once in office, however, the Eisenhower administration has been bothered by doubting Thomases, do-nothing advisers, has moved with exasperating caution.

FIRST FOOD PROPOSAL
The present food program for East Germany was proposed by this writer to certain state department officials on June 23, shortly after the Berlin riots started. Some officials were enthusiastic, some dubious.

"If the Russians won't let our surplus bread and butter enter East Germany," it was proposed in one column, "then the American radio station in Berlin, RIAS, can put them on the spot by blaring the fact behind the Iron Curtain."

"All we have to do is put the bread and butter down in West Berlin and let the East Germans come and get it. Several thousand cross back and forth every day. I have crossed back and forth dozens of times..."

This has now worked out exactly as predicted. Though it took three weeks of back-stage debate, press and radio comment, this idea has now given the Kremlin its worst setback since the end of the war. As stated in a column of June 30, "If our millions of tons of surplus food were used appropriately in Berlin, the effect on the Russians would be devastating..."

The Russians refused they ever be more on the spot than ever."

The Russians did refuse Eisenhower's offer of July 10 and they are now on the spot in a manner which has lost them more prestige than any other single move we have made.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
The death of Stalin, the purge of Beria, the restlessness behind the Iron Curtain constitute an opportunity which comes only once in a lifetime. We can't wait a year or a month or even a few weeks.

Speaking in Buffalo Aug. 27, just about a year ago, John Foster Dulles promised that Eisenhower, if elected, would encourage "quiet revolutions in Red-dominated countries through such methods as passive resistance, slowdowns, industrial sabotage."

And Eisenhower himself, speaking in Denver, Aug. 13, said: "The United States must try to obtain by peaceful means the restoration to the captive nations of Europe the right freely and honestly to determine their own fate and their own form of government."

Again speaking before the American Legion Aug. 26, Ike said: "The American conscience can never know peace

until the countries captured by the communists are restored again to being masters of their own fate."

These pledges will not wait. Not only in the affairs of men, but in the affairs of nations, opportunity strikes but once. If this opportunity is lost it may not strike again. (Copyright, 1953)

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Trying to Please Wife Gets Fame, Fortune for Chemist

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—All most husbands feel they get for trying to please their wives is exercise—and maybe a kind word. But the reward of Paul Charlap, a 28-year-old chemist, was fame and financial success. It was by trying to please his wife that Charlap developed nylast, a chemical substance that increases the snag-resistance of nylon stockings and adds to their wearing quality.

The Charlap success is the kind of young-love-conquers-all story that Hollywood would reject as too true to life to make a good movie.

Back in 1949, while caring for their infant son, "Cookie," Charlap snagged her stockings and complained to Paul:

"If you know so much about chemistry, why can't you do something to make my hosiery last longer?"

"Being as it's your wife, you don't ordinarily pay any attention to a remark like that," Paul recalled. "But that night she showed me that she was spending \$4 to \$5 a week for hosiery—and that kind of woke me up."

Paul checked with the Du Pont Co. chemists and found they had a substance which helped protect nylon from snagging during the manufacturing process.

"Why couldn't a housewife use it?" he asked. He was told it was impractical—too high a temperature was required, and the substance washed away in soap and water.

But Charlap wasn't satisfied. He took some of the substance home, set up a laboratory in his basement. After 18 months in which he devoted every spare hour to the problem, Paul came up from the basement one day and said confidently:

"I've got it!" He had developed a chemical solution that put a protective coating on stockings. But first the stockings had to be washed and then thoroughly rinsed a second time. Cookie found that was so much trouble that after a few weeks she quit using it.

"You're just too lazy," Paul accused her.

"Nope, too busy," she said. "A woman with two children doesn't have that much time to spend on her stockings every night. Why don't you combine the chemical solution with soap? Then I could wash my stockings and put the protective coating on them at the same time."

Great idea, wonderfully simple. Who would have thought of it but a busy housewife?

"The only trouble was that the basic ingredient—like oil and water," said Paul. But he set out again to please his wife.

"If you really want this stuff," he told Cookie, "you're going to have to do most of the work. I have to earn you a living."

So he and Cookie tested more than 200 soaps, detergents and

other cleaning agents in their basement laboratory before finding one that might work. The stewing chemical mixture was kept at a constant temperature with a thermostat from the family's fish tank.

When their supply of test tubes was broken, Cookie came up with the answer—the baby's nursing bottle. A home-made agitator that Paul had built broke down. Cookie met that crisis by turning on the washing machine and putting the mixture on top of it.

"That was clever of her," said Paul.

"Oh, a woman can do more with a hairpin than a man can with a whole box of tools," said Cookie airily.

"It took us a year to solve the problem," said Paul. "Cookie had to go up and down those basement stairs 25 times a day to see that everything was going right."

Paul still thought of his product only as something to please his wife and her friends. Cookie had to prod him into taking it to a merchandising firm. This firm lab tested it for six months, had 1,000 women try it out—then put it on the market.

The Charlaps are still dazed at what happened. Some two million dollars worth of the nylast solution was sold in the first few months. The firm expects it to mushroom into a 10 million dollar a year business. The royalties assure Paul and Cookie of a fortune.

"I want to buy an airplane," said Paul.

"You can have a boat—not an airplane," said Cookie, adding:

"He is already driving me crazy asking me to think up another idea to keep him busy."

"Yes, the problem is to find a market," said Paul. "I guess I don't have a very original mind. But if somebody presents me a problem, then I can attack it."

Checkrein on Debt
Boise Statesman

In its action killing, for this session of Congress, the proposal to raise the debt limit, the Senate finance committee has taken care of the question for the present. And the administration will be forced to reconsider the whole matter before making a further move to get the raise.

The President must either wait until next year for the proposal to be placed before the Senate again, or else must call a special session of Congress to act on it. Only genuinely urgent matters are justification for special sessions, and congressional leaders probably would be hard to persuade that the debt limit raise is in that class. The call of the session would be a blunt confession that the administration is unable to keep spending under control.

A delay until next year, on the other hand, could be a very good thing. Throughout the entire government, cash spending would have to be watched with a careful eye, in order to help the Treasury stay under the \$275,000,000 borrowing limit. The administration might discover that it really is possible to hold down spending. If the line could be held until

NO USE TO SEND BILLS
Orland, Calif. (AP)—Garbage Collector Leone Penna told the city council he has given up sending garbage bills to his customers.

"What's the use?" he complained. "I send a bill, they throw it in the garbage can and then I have to haul my own bill to the city dump."

THEY DON'T NEED 'EM
San Bernardino, Calif. (AP)—Some 200 nudists at the 22nd National Convention of the American Sunbathing Association took up an important item today—plans for a clothing drive to help the non-nude flag.

FLAG UPSIDE DOWN
Los Angeles (AP)—The flag was flown upside down at the Equitable building, the signal of mutiny or distress, but it was only a mistake.

The building's assistant manager said, "one wisecracker wanted to know if we were in 'upside down mourning.'"

Salem 25 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

August 6, 1928

City council had issued a call for bids on construction of North High street culvert and a bridge spanning Pringle creek gulch on Liberty street.

Marion county had been requested to replace the 300-foot covered bridge over the Santiam at Mill City with a modern structure.

Fifty-five members of the Salem YMCA climb party had reached the summit of Mt. Hood.

Postmaster J. H. Farrar had received word that a substitution of the postoffice would be established in the Hollywood district beginning September 1.

Oregon public service commission had a copy of Oregon Electric Railway company's petition asking permission to abandon the branch line between Woodburn and West Woodburn.

Cross Market had announced its intention to occupy its new location at 265 North Liberty street on August 10.

Efforts were being made to hasten construction of the Wallace bridge road connection with the Tillamook highway.

Riverside park, now picnic and swimming resort on the Willamette south of Salem had been opened by George J. Veall.

"Buck," Salem fire department's 16-year-old mascot, has disappeared.

Fire of undetermined origin had extensively damaged the Theo. M. Barr plumbing and tinning shop on South Liberty street.

Less D. C. Drinking
Corvallis Gazette-Times

Since the new Republican team took over last January, coffee and liquor consumption has dropped in Washington, D.C.

Government Services, Inc., which operates most Federal cafeterias, reports coffee consumption has dropped from 44,000 pounds a month to 34,000 pounds a month since January.

Howard Lewis in his "U.S. and US" column in the Washington Times-Herald reported...

those who know report cocktails and free-loading sessions attended by government officials off at least 80 per cent from normal.

This should be some small proof that the taxpayer is getting more work for his money out of the federal workers and that the higher officials are paying more attention to business than they are to partying. Both improvements are for the public benefit.

Preventable Drownings

Grants Pass Courier

About two thirds of the 700 accidental drownings of preschool children each year in the United States occur among youngsters who are presumably safe at or near their home, statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company report. One-year-olds account for almost 300 of all the drownings, a greater number than at any other single year of life.

Only a small proportion—about five per cent—of the fatalities among children at ages one to four were reported to have happened while the children were playing either in or near the water at public or private pools, beaches, or parks. Drownings in these places were fewer than those caused by children falling off landing docks, piers, and similar structures, the statisticians note from a study of the experience among their young industrial policyholders for the period 1946 to 1951.

More than three-fifths of the drownings occurred in rivers, brooks, ponds and similar bodies of water, many of which were on or near the home grounds of the victim, and an additional one-sixth took place in fish ponds, cess-pools, septic tanks, wells, cisterns, and water troughs. Several children in the insurance experience were drowned in bathtubs while parents left the youngsters unattended for a short time.

"Most drownings among preschool children could be avoided if parents watched their children more carefully," the statisticians point out. "Even at public or private bathing places where a life-guard is present, children should be advised to stay within range of his supervision and to heed his warnings."

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