

Capital Journal

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BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
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WEATHER OREGON'S GREATEST ASSET

Because we had in Oregon a few days of "Oregon mist" that is drizzle punctuated with light showers, that delayed harvesting of beans, hay and seed crops, loud were the complaints.

The local weatherman, who merely announces forecasts, received by teletype from central U.S. weather bureau stations that compile them reports that he was hourly cursed and threatened and was as unpopular as a person could be by those who ought to know better, that the weather men do not make the weather—merely report it and the forecasts are as scientifically compiled as possible.

Notwithstanding all this the local weather observer was berated over the phone by farmers, hop, bean and other growers, orchardists, party planners, baseball fans, and many others who expressed disgust, apprehension and condemnation.

The Oregon farmer, in comparison with those of the nation in general, has been unusually fortunate in the weather this year. The farmer's life is a constant gamble with the weather, but his crops in general are above normal yield this season. He has not been bothered by prolonged drought, floods, heat and oppressive humidity or destructive tornadoes and electrical storms as those of vast areas of the country.

The August heat wave has been a record breaker in the east, south and central west, punctuated by disastrous storms. A stifling air blanket still reaches from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic coast and the weather bureau forecasts little change in the immediate future. Temperatures plus 90 degrees are still the rule, with a heavy death toll due to heat, over the week-end. Today's dispatches announce:

Some communities faced serious water shortages for domestic consumption as a result of brassy, rainless skies; many banned use of water for sprinkling and automobile washing. Lawns burned up, trees and crops suffered, and the dryness of vegetation posed the threat of grass and brush fires in rural areas.

Hundreds of thousands of persons swarmed to the beaches seeking relief. August 30 all-time temperature records were set by the dozens. Nor was relief in sight.

There is variety in the heat misery. In Texas cloud-bursts have overtaken drainage ditches, overflowed streams and made lakes of low spots, driving thousands from their homes. Seven inches of rain fell in five hours in some localities.

Oregonians do not realize how fortunate they are in the weather, heat usually confined to a few hot spells of a few days each in summer. In winter an occasional snow-storm and an average ample rainfall throughout the year which keeps Oregon an evergreen state. With development of our natural resources and industries and our equitable climate continuous growth in population is assured.—G. P.

LEBANON LOSES HOTEL

Effective yesterday the Hotel Lebanon closed for good, after doing business continuously since 1912, leaving one of Oregon's most thriving communities without this vital service.

The First National Bank of Lebanon holds an option on the property, and may if it wishes, tear the hotel down and use the site for a new bank building. Otherwise the 70-room hotel building will be remodeled for offices.

Increasing costs of operation, which plague all businesses, for they increase whether income does or not, and declining patronage are given as the reasons for closing and they are reasons enough, for any business must take in more than it pays out or shut down eventually. Usually this means pretty soon.

We suppose the principal "villain" in this drama is the motel, which has captured a large slice of the tourist overnight dollar everywhere except in the large cities where the motels are too far from the center of activity. This has put the hotels in the smaller cities at a terrible handicap and we fear what has happened in Lebanon will happen in many other communities.

This is unfortunate because the town needs the hotel whether the tourists do or not. Its restaurant fills a need for group meetings, and many travelers still want to stay in hotels. Even the smaller cities like to cater to conventions of such size as they can accommodate and loss of hotel services virtually destroys this source of revenue and pleasure.

But popular habits change steadily. The motel is here to stay and readjustments will have to be made to take it into account. Fortunately for the larger cities, their hotels seem not to have been seriously affected, more travel having largely offset the loss to the motels.

SMALLER FORCES, MORE GENERALS

Congressman Walter Norblad put his finger on a phenomena of present day military establishments when he protested the creation of 22 new generals in the Marine corps just as the fighting ended in Korea and the administration decreed cutbacks in the military establishment.

Time was when an army had one general and all the others were of lesser rank. Now an army like ours boasts generals by the hundreds and other high ranks in proportion. They have a "table" that calls for so many in each rank and they usually contrive to have them, whether needed or not.

Pressure of men in the lower ranks for promotions accounts in part for this, as does the liberal retirement policy of the U.S. armed forces, which enables officers to retire in the prime of life, with pay for many years to come, while others also draw pay in their places.

This situation accounts to a considerable degree for the tremendous cost of maintaining the U.S. armed forces, so we get far less military strength per dollar invested than any potential enemy.

IN HAY LOFT FOR MONTH

Redon, France (AP) — Francois Marchand, 50, a farmer, turned up hale and hearty yesterday at his home in nearby St. Jean La Poterie.

Police and distressed relatives had been looking for him for a month. He said he was in the barn loft at his home all the time. "I wanted to grow a beard in private," he explained.



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Hungarian Red Minister Quits U. S. Mysteriously

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Just as mysteriously as he came to Washington, Dr. Emil Well, Hungarian communist minister to the United States and the Doctor who helped drug Cardinal Mindszenty, has departed.

Without explanation, Dr. Well has been replaced by Charles Szarka, for five years in the Hungarian diplomatic service and without any special political background, though he must be a member of the communist party to hold such an important post.

Dr. Well was first exposed in this column on Jan. 2, 1952, as having been high up in communist politics and as having participated in the Mindszenty trial, at which the famed prelate finally gave an astounding phony confession of his alleged underground operations. Mrs. Well was reported by this writer to have been the personal physician to Premier Rakowski and Dr. Well was head of the Budapest Chamber of Doctors, the AMA of Hungary.

It was also revealed that he had been especially picked to come to the United States to promote communism among Hungarian-Americans or at least to keep them friendly to the Red regime in Budapest. Among other things this writer told how Dr. Well attended a meeting in the Barbizon-Plaza hotel in New York on Kossuth Day, Nov. 9, 1952, where the main speaker was Carl Marzani, former state department official convicted for failing to reveal he was a communist.

After the speech, at which Marzani attacked Eisenhower, Truman, Stevenson and Omar Bradley, Dr. Well made a contribution toward a campaign to "deliver the American people from slavery," and on his way out the legion staff gathered up various communist booklets and other propaganda sold at the rear of the meeting.

Many diplomats felt that this was a violation of diplomatic rules which forbid a foreign ambassador or minister from participating in American politics. However, the state department consistently declined to ask for Dr. Well's recall, on the grounds that the Hungarian government would then demand the recall of the American minister in Budapest.

Reasons behind Dr. Well's return to Hungary are shrouded in secrecy, but according to the diplomatic grapevine, the Hungarian government felt that the publicity given him in the U. S. had destroyed his usefulness. There are reports that Dr. Well will now teach at the University of Budapest, but this is unconfirmed. He may face the same fate as others connected with the Mindszenty trial; for though they carried out the bidding of their communist masters, dead men tell no tales.

Robert E. Lee, who achieved fame two years ago, not because of any association with the Civil War general, but because of the McCarthy post card campaign to defeat Senator Millard Tydings in Maryland, is being considered for the extremely important post of comptroller general of the United States.

Socialism's Heart

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Santa Barbara — The late Harold J. Laski—whose commitment to Marxism was so extreme that even the Attlee government found him a liability—had a habit during his many trips to the United States of telling pop-eyed academic audiences what should be done about America. The essential theme was always socialism.

In one of his discussions he stressed the importance of Federal grants-in-aid to the states. These, he concluded, are fundamental to the idea of a "national minimum." That, he believes, is a piece of jargon meaning the extent to which the central government should take over. The "national minimum," Laski said, "lies at the heart of socialism."

This point of view toward federal expansion runs through all socialist propagandists. For, to make socialism effective, it must be at the national level. And the most certain way to eliminate the states is to bribe them with federal grants, the money for which is raised by stealing the tax sources of the states. A nation of kept states must be the necessary prelude to a nation of kept citizens.

The extent to which the states in the past few years have been reduced to the "kept" status is shown by the growth of grants-in-aid. In 1913 the federal government gave only \$3,000,000 to the states. In 1912 this had risen to \$25,255,000.

Then came the federal income tax, innocently contrived by both Democrats and Republicans, but with the malignant power within its limitless reach to destroy all private property. Grants-in-aid proliferated. In 1920 they were \$33,188,000. After 1933 the march really got under way. In 1941 grants-in-aid were \$836,682,000. And in 1951 they were \$2,280,000,000.

Those grants per capita show a tremendous variation among states. They ranged in 1951 from \$7.03 per capita in New Jersey to \$48.99 in Wyoming. Social welfare grants have become the greatest purpose of these expenditures.

A few of these grants are for purposes for which the federal government should bear the primary responsibility, such as care and assistance for veterans. There are also some things, such as conservation of natural resources, highways, and agriculture, that are joint federal-state responsibilities. But three-fourths of the money spent in these grants are for purposes for which the states should have responsibility. And the states must beg for this aid because the federal government has invaded the tax resources from which the states ought to get the money to help themselves.

Candidate Eisenhower made a point, over and over, in his 1952 campaign that these functions, together with the tax sources to support them, should go back to the states. In fact, this is a cardinal principle to his philosophy. Eisenhower is firmer in his determination to accomplish this restoration than was Senator Taft, who, it should be remembered, was sponsor for projects for aid to education and housing.

Pursuant to his promise, the President secured from Congress authorization for a commission to make a comprehensive study of the subject. As chairman of that commission, the President has Clarence Manion, former dean of the law school of Notre Dame university.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Capitalize on Hobbies If You Want Extra Cash

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP) — There is more than one way to keep the wolf from your door.

Thousands of American families today are beating inflation by extra income earned by sideline pursuits.

Other thousands would like to do this also, but don't know how. Yet almost everyone can find a way to earn sparetime cash, if he but looks around him.

One of the best ways is to capitalize on your special interests or hobbies.

A former newspaper friend of mine, Ted O'Leary, editor of "The Profitable Hobbies Magazine" published in Kansas City, has collected hundreds of examples of how hobbies can be turned into a source of profit as well as relaxation.

One of the oddest is the case of Albert F. Marsh of Mobile, Ala. Some years ago Marsh received a single male hamster in payment of a \$1 debt.

He bought two female hamsters and then began breeding and selling the little animals. Within 14 months he quit his job with the state highway department to devote all his time to the hamsters. Within three years Marsh was grossing \$4000 a week, selling hamsters as pets and to hospitals and laboratories for experimental purposes.

Being a housewife is no handicap in the search for gold mines in hobbies. Mrs. Myrtle Helm of Minneapolis began painting plaster figurines with friends in 1946 for fun. She wasn't satisfied with the paints.

With the aid of a chemist, Mrs. Helm devised a quick-drying, hard finish paint that removed the need of kiln firing the figurines. She began selling the paint and other supplies. Her husband resigned his post office job to help her. Soon their annual sales rose above \$110,000.

Or take Mrs. Helen Simon of Kingston, Wash., who searched for a way to augment her farm income—and found the answer in her own kitchen.

Mrs. Simon tasted some wild huckleberry jelly made by a relative. It was delicious. The idea came to her, "why not try to market home-made jellies with wild fruit flavors?" She did. In five years her sales jumped from \$3,000 to almost \$25,000 annually.

Faith in U. S.

Douglas McKay in the Country Gentleman

Some believe in the United States as a country which can best serve their own interests. Others show their faith by their efforts toward improving the general welfare without concern for their own personal or immediate gain.

As an example of the latter group I like to recall the unselfish faith of the people of my own state of Oregon have displayed in working together to make a valuable contribution to the future needs of the nation. On the huge Tillamook Burn devastating forest fires in 1935, 1939 and again in 1943 destroyed valuable timber over an area almost half as large as Rhode Island. The people of Oregon in 1948 voted a bond issue to reforest the Burn. The biggest reforestation project in the world is now under way. Lumber companies are reforesting cutover land elsewhere in the state.

The material accomplishments to date are spectacular. But the most inspiring factor is the faith of my neighbors, who are willing to plant a tree crop that will not be ready for harvest for 80 years.

Many men and women in many communities are building a better America that they will never live to see. They are demonstrating in this way their faith in the future of the nation. "I will show thee my faith by my works" is a very practical precept. Only through such a faith can we assure that America will remain strong and a land of freedom and opportunity for our children.

Manion's position toward federal super-government has been made very clear in many speeches and articles. He firmly believes that the wide highway to socialism is through the progressive encroachment by the federal government upon the resources and responsibilities of the states. He can be counted on to be as aggressive in this field as Herbert Hoover will be in the wider field to which he has been assigned. Together—for in many ways their lines will cross in these twin investigations—they should constitute a good team to pull back the federal government from the areas which it has occupied in these past four decades.

Salem 44 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
August 31, 1909
A warrant has been issued by the city council to pay Mrs. Nancy Clark \$1650 for vacation of Chemeketa street between 14th and 15th streets.

Capital Journal had declared that the statue of Ceres at the state fairgrounds needed fixing. Her hands and face had been chipped by winter's rains, her sickle was broken and her clothes soiled and hopelessly out of style.

A Hudson, Wyoming, undertaker who had trimmed a lengthy corpse to fit a normal coffin had been threatened with prosecution by relatives of the deceased.

Spencer Hardware company had imported Hartz Mountain roller canaries for sale at \$1.08 each.

Mayor Rogers had sent a special message to the city council demanding action be taken to protect the city against owners of open South Mill ditch.

R. C. Hallberg had opened a new ladies and children's furnishing store in the Catlin-Linn block.

McGilchrist & Son, proprietors of the White House restaurant, had a 25c dinner for 20c.

All stations of United Wireless telegraph service had been silent for 30 minutes out of respect for George Eccles, operator on the Ohio when he was lost, who remained at his post of call for help and thereby lost his life.

Prices of Capital Dairy and Fairmount Dairy milk in Salem, September 1, 1909: pint, per month, \$1.25; quart, per month, \$2.40.

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