

# Capital Journal

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## LABOR DAY

Americans are traditionally a dissatisfied people, always looking forward to something better than what they have, and planning actively to bring it about, though to any other people in the world they already "have it."

This is true no less of American working people, whether they belong to labor unions or not, and whether their work is manual, clerical, administrative or otherwise. It is an attitude woven into our national tradition through the generations.

And it's a good attitude, out of which stems progress. Show us a completely satisfied person and we'll show you one to whom progress and even the hope of it has ceased, who is probably on the down grade, since none of us stand still.

All this is by way of preface to our theme, Labor day, which most people except newspaper workers are observing as a holiday, and we look forward to a half holiday this afternoon.

The theme is that labor, which is all of us who work, has come a mighty long way since that first labor day established by the struggling young labor unions in New York state in 1882. At that time the 12-hour day or 72-hour week was the established pattern and so far as anyone then dared hope, likely to continue indefinitely. Most work was hard, too, as there was little machinery.

The bright chap who devised those magic words "time and a half" possibly hadn't gotten out of knickers. Nor were there any paid vacations or other "fringe benefits." All this and many more blessings were over the distant horizon beyond the reach of the most farsighted eye.

Labor unions have done much since then to improve the conditions under which Americans work, but American ingenuity has done even more, for high wages must flow from high productivity, and this is what has made the American standard of living possible. Labor saving machinery, work techniques, "know how." And a new world in which acres of automobiles around every industrial plant, is taken for granted has evolved, for the benefit of all, and particularly of workers.

So we may all exchange the warmest congratulations today for what has been accomplished since the first Labor day was observed in the United States. Much remains to be done, but we've come a long way.

## GERMANY REBUKES THE KREMLIN

In the most important election of the year, people of West Germany gave Chancellor Adenauer and his pro-Western government parties a new four-year term of office in Sunday's election by a landslide vote. Over 27 million voters also ejected all communists out of their parliament's lower house, crushed an attempted Nazi comeback and rejected the Socialist plea for neutrality in the cold war.

The election was an endorsement of Adenauer's American-backed program for rearming West Germany in alliance with the West against Russian aggression and a rebuke to the communist plot to coerce the voters and disrupt the election.

Adenauer's Christian Democratic party won 244 of the 487 seats in the Bundestag, a majority of one, and with the seats captured by his allies, the Free Democrats and the German party gives him a margin of 97 votes. Trailing far behind were the opposition Socialists with 150 seats.

The German vote was a humiliating catastrophe for the Kremlin and a triumph for the United States, a personal victory for Secretary of State Dulles, who gave open endorsement to Adenauer and was roundly berated for it by the appeasers, as well as Russia, which sent 7500 goons over the border to terrorize the voters and the neutralist Socialists.

The Adenauer coalition failed to gain the two-thirds majority that would enable Adenauer to amend the constitution and end the court dispute on whether rearmament is legal. However, it was believed that the tiny Center Party and the Refugee Association which won four and 27 seats, respectively, would join forces with Adenauer and give him the majority. A real election in East Germany would probably have the same result.

Washington officials hail the election result as a diplomatic defeat for Russia and a powerful gain for Western unity. Dulles, who warned that an Adenauer defeat would be disastrous was not surprised, but most of his aides were. Many of them seem to still have the appeasement complex.—G. P.

## Socialist Retreat

New York Times

The waning power of the socialist doctrine of common ownership of the means of production, that hypnotized European labor at one time and found its climax not only in the communist tyranny in Russia but also in a rash of industrial nationalization elsewhere, is again illustrated in the latest report of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress.

This report still clings to the old socialist shibboleths and affirms nationalization of industry and agriculture "in principle," but it displays little enthusiasm for carrying it out in practice. Indeed, it admits that nationalization might reduce efficiency, at least "temporarily"; that there is no great public demand for more nationalization; and that in any case the notion that nationalization and workers' control would solve the wage and employment problem is mere "wishful thinking."

This report is in striking contrast to the "Challenge to Britain" issued by the British Labor party, which holds that the cure for socialism's shortcomings is more socialism. But even this "Challenge," issued under pressure of the

Bevanite fall that wags the Labor party dog, testifies to the great change that has come over socialist doctrine as such.

This most leftist pronouncement of European socialism today no longer recognizes the "class struggle" that was the basis of all socialist dogma, and it falls far short of demanding the common ownership of all means of production. It advocates "public ownership" only in basic and key industries, though it would still put the private sector of the national economy under its own type of planning and control that failed.

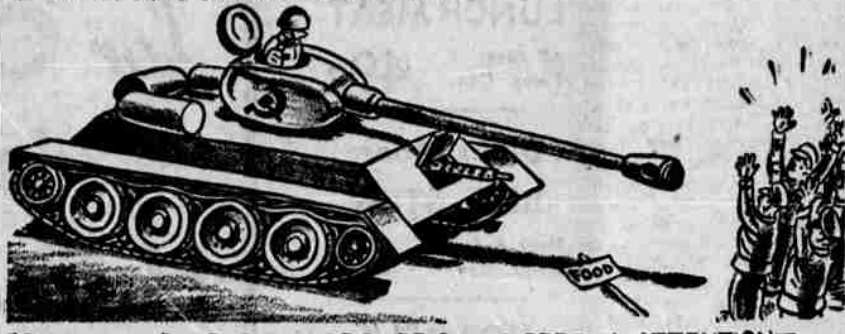
The same general awakening from the socialist dream is evident everywhere in free Europe. The nationalization process is regarded as finished in France, Italy and Austria, and there may be even, as in Britain, some return of nationalized industries to private hands. In Germany the socialists still demand the "general ownership" of the basic coal and steel industries, but they freely admit that British experience has disillusioned them with government ownership and operation, and that they are groping for new forms of "public ownership" which they have not yet found.

## LABOR DAY—IN THE WORKER'S PARADISE

WORKERS' GRIEVANCES ARE CAREFULLY LISTENED TO—



STRIKES ARE PROMPTLY SETTLED—



"RECOGNIZED" LABOR LEADERS ARE GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION—



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Labor on Guard Against Possible Economic Slump

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Labor Day 1953 represents something of a crossroad for organized labor. For this is the first Labor Day in 20 years that labor has been on the outside looking in.

For 20 years, labor enjoyed a situation wherein its top leaders were not only consulted at the White House but where the basic policy of both Roosevelt and Truman was aimed at what might be called a people's administration.

But today labor sees the man it vigorously opposed safely ensconced in the White House, naturally inclined to favor the policies of the businessmen who backed him rather than the labor leaders who bucked him.

So, despite the appointment of Martin Durkin, head of the AFL plumbers, as secretary of labor, organized labor frankly recognizes that it is a long way from having any voice in Washington.

"Durkin says that he's been consulted on all labor problems," remarked one top labor leader, "but what difference does that make when the secretary of the treasury increases interest rates on the mortgages which every workingman has to pay?"

"Or what difference does Durkin's consultation on labor problems make when the treasury proposes a sales tax which increases the cost of living for every workingman? Or when the Eisenhower administration proposes cutting out cheap government electric power, thereby increasing the electric bill which workingmen have to pay?"

"No," concluded the top labor leader, "we are in the same position today as with Herbert Hoover. He had a labor man, William Nuckles Doak, in his cabinet. But Hoover's policies were among the most reactionary in history—and led to one of the worst depressions in history. That's what we have to look out for today."

### TWO LABOR REACTIONS

The above viewpoint has caused two significant and important moves in labor circles:

1. The greatest stimulus in labor history toward unity; toward an amalgamation of the A. F. of L. and the C.I.O.

2. A much greater effort to push policies that will help lower bracket groups generally, regardless of whether they belong to labor unions. This includes social security health benefits, lower taxes for the lower brackets, public power as against private power.

Regarding Point No. 2, most people don't realize that the A. F. of L. maintains a man in Washington, Nelson C. Fulk, whose job it is to watch congress regarding health legislation, not merely for organized labor but for the public generally. It was Cruikshank, among others, who helped increase congressional appropriations for cancer, heart, palsy, etc., after Mrs. Hobby, secretary for health and welfare, cut the money in half.

Also the public doesn't realize that the A. F. of L. maintains an expert in Washington, ex-Congressman Andrew Blewitt of Wisconsin, whose job it is to watch other legislative

mendous gains made by labor in the last generation. . . . According to elder labor statesman Al Hays of the Machinists, labor cannot rest on its past achievements. . . . The American factory worker today earns more than six times as much as in 1913. Though living costs have greatly increased, the factory worker's wage still buys more than twice as much as they did 40 years ago. Also, twice as many American workers own their own homes today compared with 1913. . . . Just as responsible labor leaders are no longer smeared as "socialists," except by extreme reactionaries, so has the American workingman formed a new concept of his relations with management. Because he and his family have prospered under our system, the workingman is a strong believer in free enterprise, as long as it doesn't become monopolistic. . . . The word "capitalist" has pretty much disappeared from the American workers' vocabulary, at least as a term of aversion. He doesn't suffer from the feeling that he is in a class distinct from the "boss," or that he is incapable of thinking like a man of business—which in every sense he is.

The latter is very great discretionary power. It means that in order to achieve the purposes of congress in this bill, the president may withhold or reduce any appropriation or even the payment of money due under contracts already made.

This bill, to be sure, if passed would be a self-denying ordinance. It could be repealed by congress at any time. A constitutional amendment would be better and, in fact, Coudert has also introduced the exact language of this bill as a proposed constitutional amendment. But an enactment of this kind has a certain standing in terms of principle not enjoyed by ordinary legislation. For it is, like the fixing of the debt ceiling by law, a solemn declaration of government policy enacted at the instance of the house, in which all bills for raising revenue must originate.

Such a law would be a rule of interpretation paramount to all appropriations. The seriousness with which congress regards the debt ceiling, which it also passed as a self-denying act, shows the moral authority of such legislation. The British limitations upon appropriating power are only custom but are scrupulously observed.

In arguing for this bill, Roswell Magill, former under secretary of the treasury and president of the tax foundation, said: "A balanced budget is not beyond the reach of the federal government. It is not generally realized that most of the states bar deficit financing or debt creation for current operations through a constitutional limitation. Most of our cities also strictly limit debt."

Like all people when they are invested with public office, the people in the Eisenhower administration are impatient of restraints. John Foster Dulles in 1952 felt that there was peril in the treaty power, but Secretary Dulles in 1953 says all is well—"don't fence me in." Secretary Humphrey opposes what he calls the "inflexible" limits of the Coudert bill. But, as I show above, the bill actually gives the secretary, acting under presidential authority, more power than he now has.

The director of the budget, in a letter to the government operations committee, says that he does not believe expenditures can be controlled by "arbitrarily" limiting them "in any given period." This objection can be avoided by the bill as amended unless he means that there should be no balance in any specific period. If that is what he means, he has been taken over by the old New Dealers in his bureau who, for many years, have been advocating fiscal periods of five or more years for budget-balancing purposes. That, incidentally, was a theory held by Rex Tugwell when he was in the government several years ago.

Since there is nothing very flexible in the limits placed upon the taxpayer, it seems to me that the tax-gatherer should be limited, too.

Following his victory over Joe Jeanette, Sam Langford had announced his intention of challenging Jack Johnson for the heavyweight championship.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph company had advertised "Talk to Portland three minutes for 25 cents."

James W. Mott, son of Dr. and Mrs. Mott of Salem, had departed for New York City where he resumed his work at the American Academy of Dramatic Art.

Huie Wing Sang company, Chinese and Japanese bazaar at 325 North Commercial street, had \$1.25 wool underwear for 80 cents.

## How to Make Ends Meet

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Los Angeles — In two previous articles I have attempted to make two points. First, the efforts of the administration to reduce expenditures have not been effective. Second, the forces working against economy cannot be met except by drastic action. In this article I shall describe what such drastic action should be.

In the last days of the recent session of congress, the powerful house committee on government operations reported out with approval H. R. 2—a bill which had been introduced and pressed against administration opposition by Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., a republican from New York. This bill was not passed, but it will be a basic fighting issue when congress returns in January. The discouraging progress of economy has brought me to believe that among all the plans to balance the federal budget and relieve the taxpayer, this is the soundest and the best.

The Coudert bill as amended by the committee on government operations is very simple. It declares that the "expenditures of the government during each fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues for such year except (1) in time of war declared by the congress; or (2) during a period of grave national emergency declared by the congress by a concurrent resolution." It directs the president to prepare the budget in line with this policy. It authorizes the president at any time during the year, in order to keep the budget in balance, to withhold the spending of money already appropriated "by placing funds in reserve, by apportionment of funds, or otherwise."

The latter is very great discretionary power. It means that in order to achieve the purposes of congress in this bill, the president may withhold or reduce any appropriation or even the payment of money due under contracts already made.

This bill, to be sure, if passed would be a self-denying ordinance. It could be repealed by congress at any time. A constitutional amendment would be better and, in fact, Coudert has also introduced the exact language of this bill as a proposed constitutional amendment. But an enactment of this kind has a certain standing in terms of principle not enjoyed by ordinary legislation. For it is, like the fixing of the debt ceiling by law, a solemn declaration of government policy enacted at the instance of the house, in which all bills for raising revenue must originate.

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## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### Here's New Idea Offered as Improvement on Labor Day

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP) — Labor Day is a fine idea.

It gives the boss 24 hours in which to escape the critical eye of the working man. It gives the conscientious employee the same respite from his stern duty of reminding the management there aren't enough towels in the wash-room.

The theory behind Labor Day is great—that is, to honor labor by abstaining from it. And it is a sound theory so far as it goes, because any kind of work looks better from a distance than it does when you get involved in it.

The trouble with Labor Day is that it lives up to its name instead of the theory behind it. Both boss and hired hand work harder playing on Labor Day than they do playing they are working on an ordinary day. They put out enough foot pounds of energy on Labor Day to turn every wheel in America for a week.

Why not save all this wasted energy? Why not have a "No-Labor-and-No-Play" day? As it is now, millions of Americans must work on Labor Day in order that other millions may play. That is the way our civilization is geared.

But how about a law creating a national public holiday on which everybody and everything would be forbidden to do work of any kind, or play in any way? The law would apply to men, animals and machines. It would enforce complete and absolute rest from dawn to dusk.

All beaches, filling stations, bars, restaurants, theaters and highways would be closed. All power plants would be shut down. There would be no television or radio programs, no ball games, no newspapers printed. The zoos would lock up, too, thereby denying the caged inhabitants the pleasure of laughing at human visitors. Cops could stay home and

cool their bunions as no burglar would dare burgle on that day. The only human institutions allowed to remain open would be a few hospitals, as no law can keep a fellow from dying, falling ill, or getting himself born. Hens would be permitted to go on laying and cows to give milk, as there isn't much congress could do to stop them either.

But for everybody else—repose, peace, no work or duties or energy-wasting pursuit of pleasure of any kind. What a silence would fall in every city, as fresh winds cleansed them of all smoke and factory fumes! How serene all America would seem! Nobody doing anything except just lying in bed resting . . . dozing . . . dreaming . . . resting . . . all day long.

Well, it's a fine goal, this "No-Labor-and-No-Play" day. There's only one thing wrong with it. It wouldn't work. It would drive Americans crazy. They couldn't possibly sit or lie still that long. They either have to be doing something or going somewhere.

By 10 a.m. the housewives would be saying to their husbands, "Law or no law, this house is going to be cleaned. And you get up, you loafer, and help me."

By noon, to keep from breaking the law at home, the husbands would be out breaking the law everywhere else, and every saloon would have a back door open. The highways would be jammed by mid-afternoon, and bootleg gas would be selling for a dollar a gallon.

Before nightfall every city would sound and smell the same as usual and 160,000,000 happy lawbreakers across the nation would be telling each other:

"I guess we showed the government it can't make an American take a holiday lying down."

As to the collective farm, the premier said there are still many areas where "collective farms have insufficient crop and money incomes and pay out little in money and produce to the collective farmers for their labors."

Malenkov's proposed cure for this "neglect of agriculture was simple. The agricultural tax will be reduced and prices paid by the state to collective farmers will be increased in order to stimulate their "financial interest" in greater production.

What a shock that must have been in Communist Russia! Reduce taxes and increase prices so as to stimulate production. Good heavens! That sounds practically capitalist!

HE APOLOGIZES  
Sargent, Neb. 02—State Liquor Commission Chairman Tal Conrad was sorry today for complaining that he might "end up driving a truck."

He mentioned the truck-driving fate as a possibility because of the stand I take on certain things.

Truck drivers retaliated by saying their jobs are "just as honorable—and in some cases more remunerative—than being liquor commissioner." Conrad apologized.

A bit of  
this-n-that

—By—



GEORGE HUGGINS



SID BOISE

When Charles Huggins (Insurance) opened an office in Salem in 1940, it was located on N. Commercial Street just around the corner from Charles Hudkins (Real Estate). A few years later Charles Hudkins (Real Estate) moved to a location on N. High Street. Charles Huggins (Insurance) moved into a new building about a block away on N. Church Street. Just recently Charles Hudkins (Real Estate) announced his retirement from the Real Estate firm which he founded many years ago, and since then, (you guessed it!) several people have been good enough to call Charles Huggins (Insurance) to express their regrets on his retirement.

Charles Huggins (Insurance) says he would like to retire but, (1) He can't afford it and his agency sends its best wishes the Charles Hudkins (Real Estate) for many enjoyable years of retirement; and (2) this is just a coincidence, but Chet Huggins (Coos Bay, Insurance) is making a formal announcement of his retirement this month. (He happens to be Charles Huggins (Insurance) brother! Whadya mean, you're confused. We're not sure we're in the right office!

# Huggins

## INSURANCE

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