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G.O.P. VICTORY IN CALIFORNIA

Well! Just as the Democrats were about to claim the Republican corpse for interment in the potter's field, the chap gets up and walks away under his own power.

The California election miracle we said had scarcely any chance to happen did. Glenard P. Lipscomb, Republican, was named to the seat in congress vacated by Oregon born Norris Poulson when Poulson was elected mayor of Los Angeles over George Arnold, Democrat.

Basis of pre-election Democratic confidence and Republican pessimism was two-fold: (1) The Republicans had two candidates who at the beginning of the campaign had nearly equal strength, while the Democrats were nearly all behind one candidate. (2) The Wisconsin-New Jersey trend was supposed to swing a district anyone would have said was much more likely to swing than either the Wisconsin or New Jersey districts.

The Republicans overcame the first handicap by casting a better than 90 per cent vote for the organization endorsed candidate. Had their vote been split as it looked like it would be the Democrat would have won easily as he got more than 95 per cent of his party's vote.

Unlike Wisconsin and New Jersey Republican sentiment appears to have been "riding high." True, it was a Republican district, but unlike the other two it had gone Democratic once in recent years.

A significant angle was that while the Wisconsin and New Jersey contests were complicated by personality, religious and local scandal issues, the California contest appears to have been fought out on national issues solely. Did the voter want to support or oppose the Eisenhower administration?

As a result of this success Republican chins are up off their chests again and Democrats aren't quite so sure of recapturing congress in '54.

BIG THREE TOP LEVEL MEETING

President Eisenhower, who has consistently discouraged a "Big Four" meeting of the western powers with Moscow until there was some reason to believe Moscow was willing to be a quarter way fair, now indicates his willingness to hold a "Big Three" conference with Churchill and French Premier Laniel to plan western strategy.

A recent further hardening in the Russian attitude has proved that Eisenhower and Dulles were right and Churchill wrong on Churchill's agitation for a meeting with Malenkov. It is now clear to all with eyes to see that such a meeting would accomplish nothing unless the west were willing to surrender, which it isn't. Churchill ought to see this himself now, assuming he didn't before.

There is something for America, Britain and France to talk about. For one thing, the first two should make clear to France that time is fast running out on French stalling on the European army issue. This was originally proposed by France, which is now the chief stumbling block.

The French oppose a German army, won't arm themselves on an adequate scale. They want the U.S. to protect them, which we have been doing, with both financial aid and troops. There is no occasion for us to do this indefinitely. We can now get a German army which will take over the chief burden if necessary. A strong Germany confronting a weak France makes Frenchmen quiver, but they have the remedy if they will use it, which is to acquire comparable strength of their own.

A plain speaking talk by the head men of the U.S., Britain and France could accomplish much. And the abortive proposal for a new "mission to Moscow" had best be forgotten till there is at least a hint something could be accomplished by it.

POLIO VIRUS DISCOVERED

New hope for the eventual control and perhaps elimination of the dread disease of polio is inspired by the announcement that University of California scientists have isolated and identified for the first time the human polio virus. The achievement climaxes 15 years of effort to make a definite identification of the agent that causes the crippling disease.

Most of the research and discovery was related to the National Academy of Science now in annual session at Cambridge, Mass., by Dr. Wendell Stanley, director of the virus laboratory in the Berkeley campus of the university.

Stanley stated that the work itself was carried out by two of his colleagues, Dr. Howard L. Bachrach, assistant research biochemist, and Dr. Carleton E. Schwerdt, associate research biochemist.

Stanley said the scientists had obtained the first photographs definitely identifying the virus and for the first time know its size and shape definitely and displayed the photos to verify the discovery. The virus is a spherical about 28 millimicrons or one millionth of an inch in diameter. The research was financed by March of Dimes funds.

The new knowledge is expected to speed the fight against polio, primarily by providing more definite facts about the virus. The researchers must now analyze the chemical makeup of the virus and determine its properties.—G. P.

THE HOLIDAY THAT WAS

Banks and public buildings are closed and there was a patriotic parade today, but otherwise it was just Wednesday, November 11 rather than "Armistice day," which all but the very young remember used to be one of the chief holidays of the year. Older ones will recall that it was a day of rather gay abandon back in the wonderful twenties.

Armistice day sustained a blow when World War II broke out, for its appeal was as the day of peace. However, before then it was clear that November 11, 1918, had brought only what the name signified, an armistice and not a peace. We were more realistic about World War II, which ended on two different dates, neither memorialized since, for we had no such confidence that we were making enduring peace. It is now clear we weren't.

Destruction of the illusion most of us once shared takes nothing from the honors due the men who won the victory for the free world in 1918. The men who wore the olive drab did their part, even if the politicians fooled it away afterward. All honor to them, and a sigh for the holiday that no longer holds the significance it did, through no fault whatever of theirs.

SABOTAGING THE DICTIONARY



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Let's Look at Our Goal of Peace This Armistice Day

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Today, being Armistice day when we pause all too briefly in our modern mad rush to remember our heroed dead, let's take a brief look at that all-important though sometimes forgotten goal of peace.

In that connection, U. S. Ambassador Chip Bohlen, considered one of the most astute observers in Russia, has been sending some highly significant reports to Washington. If true, they are more important than what's doing on the farm front, the business front, or the political front here at home.

It is Bohlen's view that Premier Malenkov has not yet stabilized his position inside Russia, that he's worried over unrest among the Russian people, and that another purge is in the works, possibly against the No. 2 man in the onetime Russian triumvirate, Foreign Minister and Vice Premier Molotov.

Malenkov is reported worried over Marshal Beria's rabid supporters, some of whom are still lurking in Russia. He is also easing up the Kremlin's foot on the neck of the farmers, and letting the people have more consumer goods—all a sign of weakness.

As a result, Bohlen has recommended an extremely important policy change by the Eisenhower administration. He advises that this is the time to press our advantage with Russia.

Golden Opportunity
Central intelligence reports concur with Bohlen that the Kremlin today is preoccupied with unrest inside its own borders, with holding the satellite countries in line, and in raising the living standards of the Russian people. Furthermore it's highly doubtful Russia would start anything until her stockpile of atom bombs is larger.

All this is why Ambassador Bohlen believes that now is the time to press Moscow for political advantage. Later it will be too late.

All this highlights one of the greatest failures of the Eisenhower administration—failure to formulate a constructive, aggressive policy to put Russia on the defensive and if possible end the cold war.

Never has a recent president had such opportunities. First opportunity was Stalin's death—bringing the long-awaited moment when allied diplomats said communism might be shaken to its foundation. That it was shaken was indicated by the second opportunity—the purging of Secret Police Chief Beria—another great piece of Eisenhower luck.

Yet not one important move has been made to take advantage of that luck.

Eisenhower was elected during a campaign in which over and over again he promised to push propaganda behind the iron curtain, to take the offensive in the cold war, to press the drive for peace. John Foster Dulles, making the same pledge, spelled it out in great detail, told how the Eisenhower administration would encourage "quiet revolution" behind the iron curtain.

But when the big opportunities came in Russia they were fumbled. Exiled leaders from the satellite countries urged the

president to call for free elections in Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia. Under the Yalta pact we could demand free elections. But no demand was made.

The one move made by the White House in this direction was highly successful—food to east Germans. But the next move fized, thanks to White House inertia and carelessness.

The state department conceived the idea of sending old clothes to east Germans as a direct gift from the American people. To spark this drive, Chancellor Adenauer was asked to send a letter to President Eisenhower reminding the American people that German winters are cold and asking if Americans could undertake to collect old clothes.

Dead Deal
Adenauer dutifully sent the letter. It was received by the state department and relayed to Eisenhower, then relaxing in Denver. There the letter also relaxed. It collected dust in Denver for three weeks, lost in the shuffle. When discovered, it was so late that state department officials were ashamed to tell the German chancellor about the delay.

Finally, after a feeble White House announcement, the clothes drive for east Germans was allowed to die.

Various proposals to take advantage of unrest behind the iron curtain have been discussed at lower levels. But when they get to top levels, nothing happens. The chill hand of inaction grasps them. They never see the light of day.

This writer has worked with Harold Stassen, now in the Eisenhower official family, and with C. D. Jackson, now Eisenhower's top psychological expert, on the German border, sending propaganda balloons and freedom messages to Czechoslovakia—a move which electrified the Czech people. The men around Eisenhower are sold on the strategy of penetrating the iron curtain. They really meant it when they wrote speeches for Eisenhower's campaign a year ago. But they have been unable to secure action at the top.

Meanwhile the unrest that is so evident in the satellite countries cannot continue indefinitely. Meanwhile the lucky breaks of Stalin's death and Beria's purge are not likely to recur. Meanwhile the reds keep on harassing us in Korea, in Indo-China and the Far East, but we do little to harass them in the place where they are weakest—the satellite countries.

Dwight Eisenhower was a young lieutenant during World War I, given the humdrum though necessary job of training student troops back in the U. S. In World War II he was the great leader whose unpleasant job it was to order troops into battle, into battle from which many did not return.

He has seen the long rows of wooden crosses, silent, nameless crosses dotting the battlefields of Europe, staring mutely at the sky. He is familiar with the words of Alfred Noyes: "We who lie here have nothing left to pray."

Still a Novice

By RAYMOND MOLEY

Whoever among the friends and advisers of the President approves and compliments him on what he said in his press conference on the day after the elections will be doing him a tragic disservice. For if the state of mind that is revealed there is to be projected into the next year, the results a year from now will indeed be catastrophic—for him and his Party.

It is well for him to claim a limited ignorance of local situations. No human being could learn all the local problems that affect elections and at the same time carry the burden of the Presidency. But there were big situations that affected the results in New York and New Jersey, and the head of his Party cannot afford to ignore them. What has been happening there has been the exposure, first by the Kefauver Committee and later by the New York State Crime commission, of the existence of a black cloud of labor racketeering and corrupt connections between crime and politics. The center of this is the port of New York, and it has spread to the west into New Jersey, north into Westchester, and beyond and east into Long Island. It involves various businesses where lavish money is involved, such as shipping, race tracks, building, etc.

Tammany, as always, is in the picture, but years and years of such associations have made that an old story. What has really shocked people is the fact that this cloud has reached high Republican officialdom. The Fay case is an example. The Adonis case reached even into the Trenton State House. The acting Lieutenant Governor of New York has been told to resign by Governor Dewey, but the people who held race-track stock while they were charged by law with policing race tracks have received no public rebuke from the Governor.

All this fell like a tidal wave of cold water on the campaigns in New York City and New Jersey. Many, many thousands, disgusted with both parties, simply stayed at home in New York City and in the 6th Congressional district of New Jersey. The President knew enough about New York City, which after all is his voting place, to endorse Riegelman, the really able and clean Republican candidate for mayor. But Riegelman and everybody else running on the Republican ticket could hardly meet the shock of what had happened to the Party in the state. I imagine that is what happened in New Jersey, too.

It is not encouraging to the President's loyal supporters over the country and in Congress for him to refer to himself as a novice in politics. It is, of course, always refreshing to find humility in a public man, especially in a President, but the comment about a "novice" was attached to a statement that he never claimed to be a politician. He should be reminded that a lot of politicians are fine people and that thousands of them fought hard for him. There is nothing bad about being a politician. In fact, from the moment he agreed to run, the President has been a politician. It also ought to be added that he has been in the business long enough to move out of the novice stage.

The most disturbing statement of all was that Eisenhower felt that the Republican Party could succeed only if it won over a lot of Democrats and independents. If this means that his course of action and his program must resemble the course and program of the Administration that preceded him, he will awake to a saddened dawn. For the people who really elected him were not Democrats. The Democrats voted for Stevenson. The Eisenhower majority came from people who refused to vote at all in 1948 because they felt that Dewey and Warren offered nothing better than Truman. Those people will stay at home again unless they are offered something more than this Administration has shown in its ten months in office.

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Santa a Kindly Old Fellow But No Business Man at all

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Santa Claus always was a kindly old fellow, but a mighty poor businessman.

"Charity begins at home," his wife kept telling him. But every year Santa came home each Christmas dawn, broke but happy from the world's oldest giveaway program. He never made a cent through the centuries.

Well, they've finally got the mellow old spendthrift organized on a sensible basis that proves philanthropy doesn't have to be a red-link venture. Santa Claus is now on a payroll and pays income taxes to Uncle Sam. And so do all his merry little elves.

The financial transformation of Santa began in the gnomic mind of Harold Fortune, an ex-horse show entrepreneur who had turned into a country club rescuer. A country club rescuer is a man who, for a fee, saves insolvent golf pastures from going back to the bankers and the chipmunks.

Fortune had a friend, Julian Reiss, a wealthy Lake Placid, N.Y. auto dealer, who liked to

tell Christmas stories to daughter, Patricia. In 1918 Reiss mentioned to Fortune a wistful remark by little Patricia:

"Gee, I wish sometime could see Santa's workshop. Bang, bang, bang! Be rang in Fortune's promo head. He forgot all about rescuing country clubs. We wouldn't want to see Santa workshop? He and Reiss began planning.

Several months and perhaps \$500,000 later, they opened July 1, 1949, a 15-acre Christmas village at North Pole their own community Whiteface Mountain in Adirondacks.

"We have 10 log buildings done in fairyland style," said Fortune. "Santa's elves dressed in costume make toys, operate a pottery shop. Two hundred animals—reindeer, peacocks, goats, ducks, and rabbits—wander through the village. There are a number of nursery rhyme characters including Bo-Peep, who is loved by her sheep."

Children under 10 are admitted free, adults pay \$ each. The fairyland village has had 2,234,826 visitors in four years, thousands of whom toss coins in a wishing well to buy Christmas toys.

The corporation that operates Santa's workshop chips in a share of receipts for this purpose, too. By Christmas this year it will have distributed since the opening date some 67,710 toys costing \$143,075.

The Esso Standard Oil company supplies an airplane for Santa's journey. This year his safari includes stopovers at 34 airports, where groups of orphan and other underprivileged children will be given candy and Christmas presents.

Is the whole project philanthropy or just another Christmas business? Both, said Fortune.

"We are a commercial venture," he said, "and we pay an income tax. But we do a lot of good that otherwise wouldn't get done, and I don't mind telling you I feel good on Christmas morning."

Fortune, who devotes a third of the year to organizing the toy distribution program, would like to find a way to do more for orphans than give them a Christmas handout.

"You know, at a certain age they have to push them out in the orphanages for the younger ones," he said, "and often they aren't ready. I'd like to establish a craft school of some kind at Santa's workshop to teach these kids a way to make a living. If I could do that, I wouldn't mind if I died the next day."

He paused and smiled. "What am I saying? But that's my goal."

Salem 35 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

November 11, 1918

Armistice with Germany had now become official, having been signed at 5 a. m., and hostilities had been suspended at 11 a. m.

Reports were at hand saying that Germany was now kaiserless and kingless, that new republics were forming all over Europe, that Provoost General Crowder had notified draft boards to cancel all outstanding calls for military service and that motorcycle couriers had torn over the roads of France proclaiming "It's over boys!"

Following a false report of the armistice and a celebration news of the real thing had started celebrating all over again. A parade had formed about 3 p. m. near the armory with Governor Withycombe in the place of honor. A Student Army Training corps lead the parade with high school students in uniform next in place.

Fuel Administrator Garfield had lifted the order for lightless nights so that the country could have illuminations for its victory celebration.

Mayor Walter E. Keyes with the Salem fire department and a dozen or so automobiles had a parade all to themselves last night about 11 p. m., when the news came over the wires that an armistice had been signed.

Weather report for Salem's first Armistice day called for rain with southerly winds.

Movie fans were breathing a sigh of relief since the wartime ban on moving picture shows had been removed.

Public Defenders

Los Angeles Times

The proposal of Attorney General Brownell that a public defender system be set up in the federal courts seems to have merit. The public defender system works satisfactorily in state courts.

Indigent defendants in federal courts are now and always have been represented by counsel assigned by the judge, when necessary. This system is sometimes satisfactory at 3 sometimes not. Service which is not compensated may be rendered grudgingly. While it is the duty of assigned counsel to serve the client as faithfully as if he were to be paid, it is not in human nature for such duty to be performed in every case. And it may amount to an imposition on a busy lawyer's time if he serves as assigned counsel and loses a paying client.

To all your praises we are deaf and blind. We may not even know if you betray.

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This field of foreign affairs is one in which the president has had great experience. He may not know the farm problems, he may be rusty on economic problems, but the field of foreign and military problems is one which he knows, and in which he can rightly be reminded on Armistice day that he cannot, must not, let the people down.

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