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SUBPOENAS FOR PRESIDENTS

Ex-President Harry S. Truman has rejected a subpoena from the house Un-American activities committee in its efforts to force him to testify on the Harry Dexter White "Soviet spy case" and the effort has collapsed, as it should, for it was protested even by President Eisenhower.

Truman told the committee by letter that for him to obey the subpoena would shatter the constitutional doctrine of presidential independence of congress and make the chief executive "a mere arm of the legislative branch of the government."

Chairman Harold H. Velde, (R., Ill.), said the committee has no intention of trying to compel the ex-president to appear, though he said the ex-president has "a sacred duty to co-operate in all respects where the public safety and public welfare are concerned."

This is the first effort of a congressional committee to subpoena an ex-president for testimony, but 146 years ago Thomas Jefferson, founder of the democratic party, was twice subpoenaed while president, but by Chief Justice John Marshall, who was hostile to Jefferson's administration. Not only the president but Jefferson's entire cabinet received court subpoenas, during the two treason trials of Aaron Burr in 1807.

Jefferson turned down two subpoenas on the grounds a president has more important duties. He said he was "unwilling by any notice of the subpoena to set a precedent which might sanction a proceeding so preposterous."

The cabinet members were summoned to testify at a New York trial involving two American citizens who took part in a military expedition against a Spanish colony.

They rejected their subpoenas saying the president had told them their services were so necessary they could not be spared to appear at the trial.

Jefferson had been subpoenaed by Marshall at the Richmond, Va., trial of Burr. In his letter of rejection, Jefferson said in part:

"As to our personal attendance at Richmond, I am persuaded the court is sensible that paramount duties to the nation at large control the obligations of compliance with the summons in this case, as it would should we receive a similar one to attend the trials of Blennerhassett and others in the Territory of Mississippi, those initiated at St. Louis and other places on the Western waters, or any place other than the seat of government." The executive was the one branch of government whose functioning was continuous. "It could not then intend that it should be withdrawn from its station by any coordinate authority." He concluded in a rebuke to Marshall:

"The respect mutually due between the constituted authorities in their official intercourse, as well as since dispositions to do for everyone what is just, will always issue from the Executive in exercising the duty of discrimination confided to him, the same candor and integrity to which the nation has in like manner trusted in the disposal of its judicial authorities."
—G. P.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

Out here in the west where we hear a lot about communists but virtually never see one, it is hard to imagine 11 of the first 12 labor union leaders quizzed by a senate subcommittee at Pittsburgh this week refusing to answer the question as to whether they were or had ever been members of the communist party.

Ten of the officials were in one union, the United Electrical Workers, which as we now recall was kicked out of the C.I.O. for this very reason. They took refuge behind the fifth amendment, basing their refusal to answer on the ground that they might incriminate themselves.

Here is as Senator Butler said, a shocking situation, even if it is confined to one union, and this remains to be seen. The Reds persistently infiltrate where they think they can do the most damage, in labor unions, law enforcement agencies, federal policy making offices, etc. When one gets in he helps others get in. Then they work together to promote each other. The ordinary American has no such organization working for him. So the Reds advance to key positions. Probably we'll never know the full extent of their activity, though if there is a war with Russia we'll learn more than if there isn't. And in a most painful way.

The senate committee's explorations should be helpful. Particularly in letting the members of the unions know who their Red officials are. Usually they take care of them once their identity is established.

EUROPEAN COMMENT ON THE SUBPOENA

One can agree with President Eisenhower that the issuance of a subpoena on former President Truman was a poor move by the congressional committee and yet be amazed at the intemperate comments of the European press on the incident, particularly the British.

The Associated Press reports from London that "papers of all political shades declared that the summons for Truman to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities will blacken the name of America in the court of world opinion."

What is the matter with these British writers? Don't they understand how a free system of government, much of which originated in their own country, works? Who is Harry Truman? A citizen of the United States. Just like the rest of us in the eyes of our laws. As subject to arrest, to appearance in court or before a congressional committee as any of the rest of us if he knows or is supposed to know anything these agencies wish to learn.

We have no "sacred cows" who are above the law. It wasn't particularly smart politically for the Republican committee chairman to summon Truman. It smacked of discourtesy. But to say it "blackened the name of the country" is ridiculous nonsense. It could come only from those who are straining to find things to condemn in this country.

OLD MOSSY'S DAY IN COURT

Old Mossadegh, the ex-bad man of Iran, is providing the world with a bit of much needed comedy, though his trial for treason may prove to have anything but a humorous aftermath.

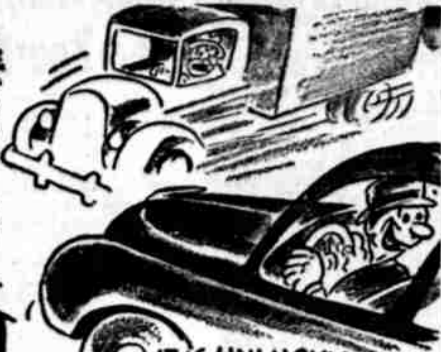
He shouts, pounds the table, weeps, threatens (or promises) to commit suicide if his captors will let him, and declares with his usual emphasis that the court is illegal, that it can't try him for anything. Even if they cut off his head he won't still recognize 'em.

This reminds us of that hoary old story about the fellow who couldn't be put in jail, but was in there anyway. If they decide to find Mossy guilty and then shoot him it will matter little whether he recognizes the authority of the court.

"He that liveth by the sword . . ."

FRIDAY, THE THIRTEENTH

ANY NUMBER OVER 60
IS UNLUCKY—
ON YOUR SPEEDOMETER—



IT IS UNLUCKY
TO LOOK NORTH—
WHILE DRIVING
SOUTH—

IT IS UNLUCKY TO TOUCH
A STEERING WHEEL
AFTER YOU'VE TOUCHED
A BOTTLE!



IT IS UNLUCKY
TO CROSS A
STREET—
BETWEEN
CORNERS

THESE
ARE NOT
MERE
SUPERSTITIONS

REG-MANNING

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Pearson Became Suspicious Of White in April, 1945

By DREW PEARSON

Tucson, Ariz.—Harry Dexter White, the alleged communist spy, whom Attorney General Brownell has just exhumed from his five-year-old grave, was a treasury official whom I knew slightly in Washington during World War II. A wizard in monetary matters, he was always intensely pro-Russian, but at first I attributed this to the fact that he had been born in Boston of Russian parents and that we were allied with Russia during the war.

At the San Francisco United Nations conference in April 1945, however, I first began to be suspicious of Harry White. By that time the United States was having diplomatic troubles with Russia, and Stalin had sent a brusque, almost brutal note to Roosevelt one day before he died.

General Eisenhower at that time had pulled American troops back from the outskirts of Potsdam to the River Elbe, in deference to Russian protests, and I recall that, when I broke this story, Harry White whom I saw in San Francisco in April of 1945, protested against it.

Harry Truman, incidentally, who had taken office only a few days before, was much tougher on the Russians than General Eisenhower appeared to be in Germany; and "Chip" Bohlen reported that when Molotov flew to Washington en route to San Francisco, Truman gave Molotov the dressing down of his life. Bohlen, who acted as interpreter, said he had never heard one top official scold another in such a manner.

Shortly after that I picked up the first trail of the Russian spy ring in Canada—a story which took several months to nail down. Harry White's name entered the picture. It was difficult to prove that White was involved—at least to the point of being safe from libel. But it certainly looked as if White was one of the men the Russians came to for secret information in Washington.

Information Similar The evidence was such that I took it to my old friend, Fred Vinson, who had just been made secretary of the treasury. To the best of my recollection this was in midsummer of 1945 and before the FBI submitted its report on White to the White House and various members of the cabinet.

I told Vinson that while I could not be certain about White, it looked to me as if he were not only intensely pro-Russian but had been linked up with the Russian spy ring in Canada. Vinson thanked me for the information, made no comment, but later I noticed that White left the treasury. Later he turned up with the international monetary fund.

I never asked Fred Vinson what happened. He was appointed chief justice of the supreme court some time later and removed from the realm of political comment. But I did ask J. Edgar Hoover. I had learned that subsequently certain justice department officials considered putting White's case before a grand jury and that Hoover had been opposed. When I asked Hoover about this he gave the perfectly

50 Years Barbering

McMinnville News-Register He's clipped many a person in 50 years of plying his trade . . . but contrary to most people who get clipped, Frank Lukes' customers have been happy with the job. From Lesterville, S. D., in 1903, to McMinnville, Oregon, in 1953, Frank has made thousands of friends and customers in the barbering trade.

Just a little indicative of the high regard with which Frank is held after 28 years in this community was the large number of persons who called to remind the newspaper that he had finished his first half century apprenticeship Tuesday. No less than 15 people took time to call and numerous others made a point of dropping in or stopping on the street to pass along the information.

Frank has seen a lot of changes in his career in 50 years of work. Prices, conditions of work, barbering customs and styles have made some radical changes. But, throughout that time he's kept abreast with keen interest in his work, his friends and community activities—particularly sports. Watching him at work you have the feeling he'll be clipping away in the same manner many, many years from now.

STARTING PRETTY EARLY

That kidnap story which topped the news in our favorite newspaper on Monday described the abduction as a "17-year-old former strip teazer." One of the staff members read it and remarked that it isn't as far from the cradle to the footlights and runway as he had always thought.

flabbergasted at the Potsdam conference at the way Harry Truman, a very green and very new president of the United States, proceeded to bowl out Stalin to his face. A couple of times, Byrnes said, he tried to pull Harry's coat-tails to get him to sit down. But Mr. Truman could not be stopped from bawling out Stalin.

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POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Daydreams Not so Much Fun As You Grow Up, Hal Finds

By HAL BOYLE

New York. (AP)—Your daydreams grow up as you do.

This fact is giving me quite a headache. My daydreams used to be fun. Now they're hard mental work. To tell you the truth, my daydreams are beginning to give me nightmares.

The trouble is, I always imagine I have a big rival in my daydream, and the dream itself is the drama of how I became a hero and show my rival up as a bum.

Here, for example, is my oldest and most favorite daydream:

Dawn is breaking on the plains as I ride up to a small campfire, dismount stiffly from my tired pony, and put down my smoking rifle.

A buckskin-clad figure dozing by the fire throws off a blanket and looks up drowsily. It is Buffalo Bill himself.

"Where you been, Hal?" he asks.

"Just shot me 1,276 buffalo," I reply curtly.

"In the dark?"

"Of course, in the dark. Any man who shoots a buffalo by daylight is a coward."

"You can't call me that," says Buffalo Bill, reaching for his holster.

"Draw, darn you, draw!" I say, my gun hand hovering like eagle talons. Buffalo Bill looks in my steel gray eyes and sees death in them.

"It was just a jokin'," he says lamely.

"Well, I wasn't," I answer shortly. "When you kill buffalo you sell 'em to the railroad work gangs, don't you?"

"Yeah," says Buffalo Bill. "It's just a living with me."

"Well, you know what I'm going to do with my 1,276 buffalo, Bill? I'm a-going to give 'em all free to the pioneer mothers of America so as they can feed their kids. Why do you suppose they all call me 'Buffalo Hal, the mother's pal'?"

Buffalo Bill is so ashamed he covers up his head with his blanket like a prairie dog. End of dream.

"Well, about the time of my 40th birthday this daydream began to get a bit threadbare. I got ashamed of making poor old Buffalo Bill feel ashamed."

I looked around for a new rival in my daydreams and found him in "Real Estate Bill."

And I've had nothing but woe since.

This "Real Estate Bill" is William Zeckendorf, the fabulous Manhattan dealer who sold the United Nations site to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at a \$2 million profit. Bought the top of Nob Hill out in San Francisco, and owns or controls acreage and buildings in 35 states and three foreign countries.

Zeckendorf doesn't seem to know himself where his next tremendous deal is coming off. But in my daydreams I was making him look like a minor league cemetery lot salesman.

Then I made the mistake of dreaming I bought the Chrysler building while Bill gnashed his teeth and moaned, "Hal, you outbid me again."

Well, the next day I picked up the paper and—bless me—Zeckendorf actually had purchased the Chrysler tower and two other skyscrapers for \$52 million. Since then he has announced plans for a multi-million dollar garage, a \$35 million shopping center, and gave away \$500,000 to Long Island University as a kind of after-thought.

What can you dream up against a guy like that? Last night I had this nightmare:

"Well, Bill," I said, "I bought Grant's Tomb, the Statue of Liberty, the Eiffel Tower, and the Washington Monument this morning. Think I'll air-condition 'em all—except the Eiffel Tower, of course. What'd you

Newspaper Postage

By Raymond Moley Let us begin with a truism which I have used before but which I trust deserves repetition. With a grateful nod to Abraham Lincoln, we can say that you can subsidize some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time; but you can't subsidize all the people all the time.

Somewhere, sometime, somehow, this roundelay of government benefits must stop.

Alexander Hamilton sowed dragons' teeth when as the first secretary of the treasury, he advocated subsidies for "manufactures" to build up infant industries in an infant nation. The vast structure of a protective tariff followed.

Then, to leap over a century or more in our story, farmers demanded and got under the New Deal what they called "tariff equality," which means that since the farmer buys things that he needs in a protected or subsidized market, his products should be protected and subsidized, too.

The demand we are beginning to hear now is from the mining people, some of whom are saying that the price of their product should be protected.

For some time we have heard from advocates of subsidies for farmers, workers, and others that the press is subsidized by below-cost second-class mail rates. Such charges have been most vigorously made by politicians, like the late Harold Ickes, who generally have been opposed by a majority of the press.

But congress has been slow to raise those rates, although a beginning has been made. There was a 10 per cent raise in 1952, another 10 per cent in 1953, and another 10 per cent to be effective in 1954.

However, a bill is now pending to increase magazine rates 47 per cent in 36 months. This bill will be a controversial issue in the next session of Congress.

For more than a century and a half there have been preferential postal rates for newspapers and magazines. These have been justified by presidents, postmasters general, and congresses because of the value of publications in disseminating information and in providing inexpensive educational material for the people.

The present situation is complicated by the fact that there are big, strong newspapers and magazines and there are small and not well-financed newspapers and magazines.

The big ones say with truth that they could sustain the big increase. Some national magazines would, with some readjustment, survive and prosper. They would either raise the price to the reader or find other ways to carry their product—by private airlines, by rail, truck, or otherwise. But hundreds of smaller publications, some of them religious, educational or scientific, would perish. Some farm papers would find hard going.

The question whether a subsidy is deserved or desirable is not, however, the present argument of the publishers. They are raising the question whether present rates are, in fact, legitimately below cost. In short, they deny that they are really receiving a subsidy.

It seems to me that, to be consistent, that should be the major point. In another column I shall examine this question of rates and costs.

Salem 18 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

November 13, 1935

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson administration, had written a letter to the New York Times denying allegations that commercial and financial interests had caused America's entrance into the first World War.

Test holes had been dug to explore subsoil structure for foundations to carry E-lem's new postoffice.

Capital Journal had offered a detailed map of Ethiopia showing significant points in the Italian campaign against that nation.

Engineers had submitted a report to the Salem Water Commission showing that it would cost \$733,490 to make the local water system adequate for a population of 50,000.

The Capital Journal had the future of Salem looking bright: \$2,500,000 for a new capital, \$1,000,000 for new public school construction, \$350,000 for a subway railroad crossing north of town and \$260,000 for a new postoffice.

Don Upjohn's Capital Journal column "Sips for Supper" had received prominent notice in the History of Oregon Literature, an 800-page book just off the press.

Two bloodhounds owned by Sheriff A. C. Burk had escaped by chewing off their harness.

Shipley's pre-removal sale had knitted suits and dresses of a rabbit hair mix for sale at \$5 and those new, barrel-style sweaters in brushed wool for \$1.79.

Federal resettlement administration had looked toward eastern Oregon and eastern Washington for good farming land upon which families on the rehabilitation roles could live on a self-sustaining basis.

State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock had advanced a proposal that a separate building should be constructed here to house the state highway department.

Astorian-Budget The Associated Press in its selection of "back of the week" from among the nation's college football teams, has passed over the University of Oregon's great George Shaw in favor of some Texan, and cites as one of the reasons the fact that Shaw played part of the time at end during the Ducks' great upset of Southern Cal. In other words, Shaw was penalized for his versatility. In favor of some character who couldn't play end as well as quarterback.

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