

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus
Published every afternoon except Sunday at 444 Chermeketa St., Salem. Phones: Business, Newsroom, Want-Ads, 2-2406; Society Editor, 2-2409

ICKES KEPT A DIARY

Great men leave a great many things behind them to remind us, as Longfellow once observed. They leave mighty deeds of valor, sometimes colossal blunders to burden those who come after them. And sometimes, God bless 'em, they leave frank, uninhibited diaries to show us what they really thought of the passing scene and the chief actors in it.

Our old Harold Ickes, who blasted the Republicans publicly — Willkie was the "barefoot boy of Wall street," Dewey the diaper candidate (Tom was young then) — was equally caustic about his fellow fair dealers. Only he put those thoughts down in his diary, part of which has now been published with the consent of his young second wife, now his widow. From what has already come out it should be a best seller, and maybe a Republican campaign handbook.

Ickes reveals for the first time that he nursed presidential ambitions. He would like to have run against Roosevelt in 1936 when Landon actually did, and thought he had enough ammunition to beat him. He'd like to have been the Democratic candidate in 1940, evidently not expecting the third term candidacy.

Ickes was not too great an admirer of his chief, for he wrote: "It is pretty tough when members of his own (Roosevelt's) official family feel that his word cannot be relied on."

Of Eleanor Roosevelt, he quoted her husband as saying: "My missus, unlike most women, hasn't any sense about money at all." He quotes Mrs. Roosevelt as saying she had to assume all the unpleasant family duties because her husband was too tenderhearted to tell anyone anything unpleasant.

Of James Farley: "He carries no conviction because people know he hasn't any settled views on any subject and no background against which to set up any views if he did have them."

Of Frances Perkins, the labor secretary: "She talks in a perfect torrent, almost without pausing to take breath."

Of Henry Morgenthau: "Childish," vacillating," stupid."

Of Harry Hopkins: His W. P. A. was full of "bumblings and grafting." The taxpayers' millions were "poured down the Hopkins rathole."

Of General Douglas MacArthur: "The type of man who thinks that when he gets to heaven, God will step down from the great white throne and bow him into his vacated seat."

Extremely readable stuff, what the old man really thought, and like as not uncomfortably close to the truth in a great many cases. Ickes was one of the most remarkable men ever to sit in any cabinet, and his fame will lose nothing from this revelation of his innermost thoughts.

Some of the diary is still unpublished, out of respect to the feelings of living persons. So evidently there is more to come when the public has digested this big bite.

WATER FLUORIDATION BENEFICIAL

The Oregon State Board of Health has just made public a report on the fluoridation of public water supplies showing that it has reduced from 25 to 81 percent the number of decayed permanent teeth in children in certain areas in which it is utilized.

The report was based on studies conducted over more than eight years in Grand Rapids, Michigan, by the National Institution of Dental Research. It states:

Results at the end of eight years show an 80.7 percent reduction in number of decayed permanent teeth among 5-year-olds; 70.8 percent decrease among 6-year-olds; 52 percent drop among 7-year-olds and 49.2 percent among 8-year-olds. There was a 25 percent decrease among 16-year-olds.

Dr. Harold M. Erickson, state health officer, reported: "We originally thought drinking fluoridated water would have very little protective effect among persons whose permanent teeth were already formed. This showing among the 16-year-old Michigan children proves fluoridation is of real benefit even after childhood's early years."

The teeth of Grand Rapids children were examined prior to the start of that city's fluoridation program in 1945 and have been examined yearly since then by the same team of specialists from the National Institute of Dental Research.

Dr. Erickson states that reports show that one out of every ten Americans is now benefiting from fluoridated public water supply and counting all sources, such as natural fluoridation of the water used, that one American out of four drinks water containing some fluorides. He discloses that:

As of November 15, 833 communities in this country, containing 15,914,227 persons, have fluorides added to their water supply. Another 366 communities, of 14,749,994 persons, have approved fluoridation.

Eight Oregon communities, of 51,564 persons, add fluorides to their water supplies. These include Astoria, Gearhart, Florence, Corvallis, Philomath, Pendleton, Forest Grove and Salem Heights. Other areas in Oregon are also receiving fluorides through naturally supplied water sources. The city councils of Bend, Coquille, Eugene, Klamath Falls, Mill City and Roseburg have approved fluoridation, though it is yet to be done.

Despite the record of beneficial results from fluoridation of public water, there is an almost fanatical prejudiced opposition among certain elements based on the ground that fluorides have been utilized as a rat poison, but the infinitesimal quantity used in water supply has proven a tooth saver for children. Many other poisons are the bases of medicines if properly utilized. The same sort of opposition greeted vaccination for smallpox and other inoculations as disease and plague preventatives.

SUDAN QUILTS BRITISH EMPIRE

The disintegration of the Roman empire covered a period of at least two centuries, but the modern British empire shrinks almost day by day, while you watch the map of the world turn from the traditional red hue of Britain to other colors.

Latest to leave the empire is the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. British ruled since Kitchener crushed the revolt of the dervishes, which voted this week for affiliation with Egypt and against separate status under British influence.

The British, who probably did not greatly care what this poverty-ridden area did, conducted no vigorous campaign, while the Egyptians went about with a mighty torrent of propaganda that had its effect on the naive natives.

The world will hope the Egyptians do a whole lot better job in the Sudan than they have ever done in Egypt, but it will be a hope without much prospect for realization.

Countries without mass education or understanding of democracy have virtually no prospect for making it work. Even in advanced countries like our own one scratches his head and wonders occasionally.

WELL, LE'S SEE—



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Ike Must Learn Political Tactics Resemble Military

By DREW PEARSON

Washington — Those who have watched President Eisenhower during almost a year in office conclude that the No. 1 lesson he still has to learn is that political tactics are exactly the same as military tactics.

If he had realized this, his friends say, he would not have been so surprised and hurt when Senator McCarthy trained his guns on Ike as well as on Truman during his nation-wide broadcast last week. For in politics as in war, you have to pick the moment for an offensive when your potential enemy is weak to take the offensive. Once you let him gather strength, you must expend more ammunition, risk more loss of merit to win the same objective.

This is what no less a person than Tom Dewey told Ike about a year ago. For Eisenhower's real decision regarding McCarthy came not after he got into the White House, but while he was campaigning in Indiana.

Dewey hurried to Washington a year ago last October to warn the republican candidate that he had to take a stand on McCarthy, and he had better do it the coming week in Milwaukee — right in McCarthy's own bailiwick.

A week or two before, Eisenhower had been eulogized in making a speech in Indianapolis where he shook hands and posed for the newsreels with Senator Jenner of Indiana, the same right-wing republican who had called Ike's chief benefactor in the army, George Marshall, "a front for traitors" and "a living lie."

Everyone knew that in his heart Eisenhower didn't relish speaking on the same platform with the rabble-rousing senator from Indiana. Republicans like Senators Duff of Pennsylvania and Ives of New York also knew that Jenner would cut Ike's throat politically once re-elected.

However, the new and green republican candidate even allowed the man who denounced his best friend to hold up his hand, like the winner at a prize fight, while the newsreels clicked away — all for the benefit of Bill Jenner.

It was after this that Dewey hurried to Washington, persuaded Ike that he had to take a stand regarding the rabble-rousing wing of the GOP, and the best time to do it was in Milwaukee. If Ike either denounced McCarthyism in his own state or did not permit McCarthy to appear on the same platform, Dewey argued, the rest of the party would take the cue that the new republican leader would not tolerate McCarthyism.

Eisenhower agreed. PRESSURE FROM SUMMERFIELD But when Ike's advisers learned of this, Chairman Arthur Summerfield, now postmaster general, hit the ceiling. Calling Senators Fergu-

son of Michigan and Hickenlooper of Iowa with Tom Coleman of Wisconsin, they hired a special plane, caught up with the candidate's train in Ohio, argued, pleaded and cajoled until they convinced him he shouldn't snub McCarthy in Milwaukee.

But to save his conscience, Eisenhower wrote into the Milwaukee speech two paragraphs praising his old friend General Marshall, the man against whom McCarthy had delivered 60,000 words of invective from the safety of the senate floor.

However, Arthur Summerfield, hearing of the paragraph of praise for Marshall, notified McCarthy and later smuggled McCarthy up the service elevator of the Pere Marquette hotel in Peoria, Ill., for a secret conference with Eisenhower.

There McCarthy begged that Ike delete the paragraphs praising Marshall. To have Eisenhower slap him in the face with this tribute to a man he had denounced, McCarthy argued would deal him a body blow right in his own state. In the end, the new candidate yielded.

The paragraphs praising Dwight Eisenhower from the rank of lieutenant colonel to lieutenant general in one year, after Douglas MacArthur had sent him home from the Philippines, were omitted.

After that, the so-called "Neanderthal" wing of the republican party knew they could handle the candidate. After that, men like liberal republican Senator Duff of Pennsylvania, the republican who first urged Ike to run, began to take a much farther back seat.

STASSEN GETS SLAPPED Some Dewey republicans, however, figured that after election Eisenhower would see the issues clearly and take a firmer stand. That was why Harold Stassen, a member of the Eisenhower cabinet, took a vigorous stand against McCarthy when the latter announced a deal with Greek shippers. It was the job of the federal government, Stassen announced bluntly and correctly, to deal with communist trade by Greek shippers.

At this point, however, McCarthy's old friend Vice-President Nixon stepped forward. He persuaded Eisenhower that he had to get along with McCarthy, that McCarthy was a power in the party — and by this time he was. For the rules of military tactics had not been applied to politics and McCarthy's strength was growing. So Stassen was told to eat his own words. He did so, humbly, after a conference with McCarthy.

Later when the president delivered his inspiring Dartmouth speech against book-burning, he himself was put in a position of eating his own words. For the voice of America, about to broadcast the Dartmouth speech abroad, was suddenly stopped. McCarthy intervened at the

White House, following which orders were sent by the White House to the state department that the inspiring Dartmouth speech in defense of free thought and free literature was not to be broadcast. Furthermore, the president issued a statement that the Dartmouth speech meant no reflection on the senator from Wisconsin.

By this time every republican leader took the cue. Ike was behind McCarthy. By this time, also, McCarthy's strength was gaining more momentum.

It was no great surprise, therefore, when Attorney General Brownell announced publicly that he was dropping the long and carefully documented senate committee charges against McCarthy.

But it did cause great surprise — certainly at the White House — when the man who had been strengthened and built up by Ike turned on him, over every major network, and proceeded to scold his administration almost as if he were Harry Truman.

Salem 43 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
December 1, 1910
Governor-elect Oswald West had tendered to Governor Frank Benson his resignation as railroad commissioner for the State of Oregon.

Minnie Picket, age 13 years and four months and weighing but 14 pounds, had died at Meritt, British Columbia. She had been considered as the smallest person in the civilized world for her age.

Stockton had \$2 outing flannel nightgowns for \$1.79, 60c nightgowns for 49c.

Reports were at hand saying that Countess Tolstoi, grieving over the death of Count Leo Tolstoi, was near death.

Capital Journal's X-Ray and Smiles had this comment: "Washington women must give their age when registering to vote. It is predicted that the registration will be light."

Mayor Simon of Portland had been called before the grand jury in connection with their investigation of moral conditions in the city.

Steamer Independence had a daily schedule, Sunday excepted, between Salem and Independence.

Sunny-Monday laundry soap had no rosin content said a Capital Journal advertisement. It would wash woollens and flannels without shrinking — colored goods without fading.

Southern Pacific had a Christmas holiday excursion to Mexico City. Round trip fare from Portland was \$104.

What Harold Ickes Never Found Out

By RAYMOND MOLEY

It is probable that historians and lovers of literary curiosities will ponder for a generation over the remarkable number of matters, great and small, that the late Harold Ickes confided to his "Secret Diary," the first massive volume of which has just been published.

A remarkable feature of this section of the diary, which covers the first thousand days of the Roosevelt administration, is the meager attention that it gives to what was supposed to be the major Ickes job, secretary of the interior. There is room for sniping at practically every member of the cabinet and most of the other people close to the president. Nothing is too small to notice, even the vagaries of Ickes' well-stuffed eustachian tubes. But the major subject is his Public Works Administration and his long and losing battle with Harry Hopkins.

Believe it or not, Roosevelt, when he took the oath of office, was a believer in economical government. He steadfastly refused to approve through-out his 1932 campaign the suggestions by Alfred E. Smith, W. R. Hearst, and many others that there be a \$5 billion public works program. He said many times in my hearing that such a suggestion was silly because there were not enough worthy projects to spend any such amount upon. So far as I could make out, he had never heard of John Maynard Keynes or of "compensatory spending."

After the inauguration it took many hassles, in which Tugwell, Senator La Follette, and many others participated, to get an appropriation of \$3.3 billion. This figure was pulled out of the air and, so far as I knew at the time, it represented a compromise between the Smith-Hearst \$5 billion and Roosevelt's conviction that there were no more than \$1 billion in worthy and feasible projects. Then, to see that the spending should go slowly, the president gave the direction of this money to the suspicious and then genuinely thrifty care of Ickes. It was doled out at a snail's pace.

Meanwhile, Harry Hopkins had appeared on the scene, with responsibility for a measurably small relief program (FERA). For a while Ickes and Hopkins seemed, according to the Diary, to get on perfectly. Ickes was busy doling out money, not necessarily to create employment, but through financing municipal plants, to make war on his old enemies, the power companies.

But when 1934 moved toward its end, a cloud arose in the Ickes sky. Hopkins, who loved to spend money for spending's sake, had begun to show how votes might be made to grow with the sowing of dollars. The smashing congressional victory of that fall awakened the political instincts of the President to the ease with which Hopkins' reckless spending of lots of ready money would activate machines in the great northern cities.

At this epochal moment there came to the president's eager and experimental attention the economic doctrine of Keynesian spending. There were plenty of Keynesian addicts around — Marriner Eccles, Tugwell and others. "Wonderful," F.D.R. must have thought, "I can wield an instrument of political spoils without equal in history and at the same time have an excuse for it all nicely packaged in respectable economic theory." We were on the way to the reign of Hopkins and "tax, spend and elect," and Ickes was on the way to the doghouse.

Ickes never realized what had happened. He denounced Hopkins in the diary. He complained to his friends. He argued hours on end with the president. But all in vain.

The president never informed Ickes of what really was his motive. Over and over he would lay upon the tortured Ickes the unctious of flattery. But his heart belonged to Hopkins the spender.

SLAUGHTER ON HIGHWAYS

Oregon Journal
The Journal feels that the public wants to DO SOMETHING about the annual slaughter of 38,000 Americans and injury of another 1,500,000. We believe that when the people have all the facts about this needless slaughter—worse than all the wars in the nation's history, they WILL do something—something drastic, something effective.

Other states and communities have banded together and by concerted, cooperative action have reduced shameful highway slaughter.

Portland and Oregon can do as well or better.

Join the great crusade for highway safety.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Few Crowded So Much Zest Into Living as Has Churchill

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP) — All who want to live into their 80th year should take a few tips from Winston Churchill.

He is the best known artist of living in our time. Why? It can be put into one word—gusto.

"All babies look like me," he quipped once. And he has retained the qualities that mark all healthy children — imagination, curiosity, enthusiasm, and the desire to keep on growing up.

Churchill was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, saw it change to brass, and by his own efforts turned it into gold.

The human race may number many in its long history who outlived him, but none who crowded so many hours with so much pure zest, none who had a greater appetite for living. American football brags about its 60-minute player, but in the tremendous battlefield of life, Churchill has been nearly 80 years of continuous action—and at 79 is still going at a gallop.

How has he been able to do it? His own words and a study of his career give the answer. He has been able to take everything in stride.

Most men are afraid of death, defeat and responsibility. Churchill has never been afraid to be greatly right — or of being greatly wrong. He has never run from death or hesitated to outface fear. He has undertaken mighty responsibilities, not as irksome duties, but as welcome adventures.

"Power, for the sake of lording it over fellow creatures or adding to personal pomp, is rightly judged base," he wrote. "But power in a national crisis, when a man believes he knows what orders should be given, is a blessing."

Churchill has never lost faith in himself, in victory or defeat. He never took his goal too lightly or himself too seriously. He has never lost his sense of humor.

"If Hitler invaded hell," he said once, "I would make at least a favorable reference to the devil in the House of Commons."

Churchill would have been completely at home in any age—from the dawn of the caveman to the dawn of the next century, which he is currently trying to design. Perhaps the nearest man in America has produced like him were Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, although neither went at quite his pace.

"This world is a fen," said Churchill, and although his last big hope is to turn it into a peaceful garden, he loved the wars along the way almost as much as the roses.

He is an actor, a painter, an orator, a statesman, philosopher, warrior and literary genius. He wrote fine history, and he made fine history—with both his words and his deeds.

His restless mind plumbed all pleasures of body and spirit, questioned all creeds, yet was unashamed to pray for succor to a God whose ways he couldn't understand.

"The idea that nothing is true except what we comprehend is silly," he said, in summing up his youthful religious doubt.

Churchill has played and worked with equal fervor all his life, and yet is a stout defender of the afternoon nap.

"The rest and spell of sleep in the middle of the day refresh the human frame far more than a long night," he wrote. "We were not made by

Justified Rebuke

The Astorian-Budget
Gov. Patterson has given the state milk control board a well-deserved rebuke in suggesting it reconsider, at a public hearing, its recent secretly arrived at order to raise Portland milk prices.

No excuse can be found for the secrecy under which the board did its price-raising job, and apparently there is little if any excuse for the price-raising itself.

Portlanders were justifiably indignant and the noise of their complaints came to the ears of Gov. Patterson, who took the correct action in suggesting a public hearing.

This arbitrary and unjustified move by the milk control board may build up a great deal of public support for the efforts of foes of the milk control act to bring about its abolishment.

The action was of a nature to create considerable public suspicion not only of the board, but of the law under which it operates.

If the law does not require public hearings before a price raise, it should.

FREE!
\$5.00 in Cash!

\$5.00 COUPON
Pay to the Order of FIVE and no/100 DOLLARS

For purchasing any RCA-Victor 45 Phonograph or Attachment at the SALEM RECORD SHOP

Two Coupons Allowed on the \$52.95 Players

SEE AD ON OPPOSITE PAGE

The SALEM RECORD SHOP
Downstairs Oregon Bldg. — and — In The Music Center Capitol Shopping Center

FARM HAZARDS

The hazards of farming are greater than any other industry in this country. You are never completely safe from such dangers.

State Farm Mutual's Farmer's Comprehensive Personal Liability Policy insures you against virtually every liability arising out of the ownership or operation of a farm for personal injuries or property damage resulting from an accident.

Why run this risk? Protect yourself—your savings from costly damage suits. Carry State Farm Mutual's low-cost Farmer's Comprehensive Personal Liability insurance.

**"SI" Olson—Art Holscher
J. Earl Cook—Larry Buhler**

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS