

# Capital Journal

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## A GREAT WORLD PERSONALITY

The anxiety over the physical condition of Pope Pius XII serves to focus attention again on his position as one of the four most important personages on earth, looking at them in a purely secular light, as objectively as one can. He is the most important to some 400,000,000 Roman Catholics throughout the world.

As we view it the four chief personages of the world are the pope, the president of the United States, the dictator of Russia and the queen of England. Two of them owe their position to the power they wield as heads of the two most powerful nations in the world. The one changes every few years, the other by death or overthrow, but the position goes on, important to the entire world.

The British sovereign, presently Queen Elizabeth II, holds no political power at all and probably influences no political decisions. Why do we rate her alongside of the actual heads of states that are more powerful than her own? Because of her unique position of being the one tie that holds far flung members of the British Commonwealth, which includes India, together and because of her practical significance as a symbol, an idol to great numbers of people. It is a position occupied by no actual or other titular sovereign in the world, giving this monarch a unique position.

The pope's position is entirely different from that of the other three, but more like that of Queen Elizabeth than that of the others in that his importance stems from no political power. Stalin sneeringly asked: "How many divisions does the pope have?" This was to Stalin the sole test of power, he being unaware of spiritual power.

The pope's position stems from his leadership of by far the largest branch of the world-wide Christian church, but it has a peculiar significance not easy to put into words but easy to sense. It is the cumulative effect of leadership exercised from the same seat of churchly government through many centuries. It has of course been enhanced in the eyes of the world at large in recent times by the high character and great talents of the men who have presided over the Holy See at Rome in time of great crises.

The whole half of the world that embraces the idea of man's immortality, whether Catholic, Protestant or indeed whether even Christian, for there are other religions, awaits with anxiety mixed with hope the outcome of the illness of one of its greatest personalities.

## CONTRAST IN VIEWPOINTS

A vivid contrast in not only policies but in character was presented the public Friday night in the radio and television broadcasts of the addresses of President Eisenhower at a Republican box supper at Washington and a speech before the Americans for Democratic Action by ex-President Truman at New York.

Eisenhower advised Americans to ignore "the prophets of doom," sailed into Democratic predictions of hard times saying "the United States doesn't need to fall" and promised to conduct the presidency "in the same general form as it now stands." He said the country is undergoing no more than an adjustment which will run a natural course without serious trouble.

Truman said that "the recession which started on the farms last spring has already spread to the city streets—and a depression would do likewise." He scoffed at the "miracles" he said the Republicans promised but admitted "I don't think there is any necessity for a depression." At the same time he is doing his best like the ADA to psychologically create a depression—and the farm recession began a year before Ike's election under his own administration.

While the two party leaders were talking the House-Senate economic committee stated as a result of its survey, that the slump in jobs and production "has begun to level off" and will turn into a recovery this spring.

The committee, weighing the antidepressant program President Eisenhower presented to congress in his economic report last month, took testimony from the heads of nine government economic agencies this week.

Their findings point to a seasonal upturn in hiring and business this spring followed by an economic revival in the fall, "so that production and employment in 1954 will be only slightly below the all-time record of 1953."

The favorite expression of J. P. Morgan, Sr. was "never be a bear on the United States." But greedy politicians are apt to place the power and patronage of office above the welfare of the nation as history amply confirms, and so capitalize on pessimism for political spoils—as the Republicans did with Cleveland and the Democrats with Hoover.—G. P.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE ROOSEVELTS

Human nature being the way it is, this Roosevelt affair threatens to crowd the Berlin conference off the front pages. Today we are intrigued by the attitude of Mrs. Roosevelt as revealed on the witness stand Friday, a combination of calculated shrewdness and extreme naivete.

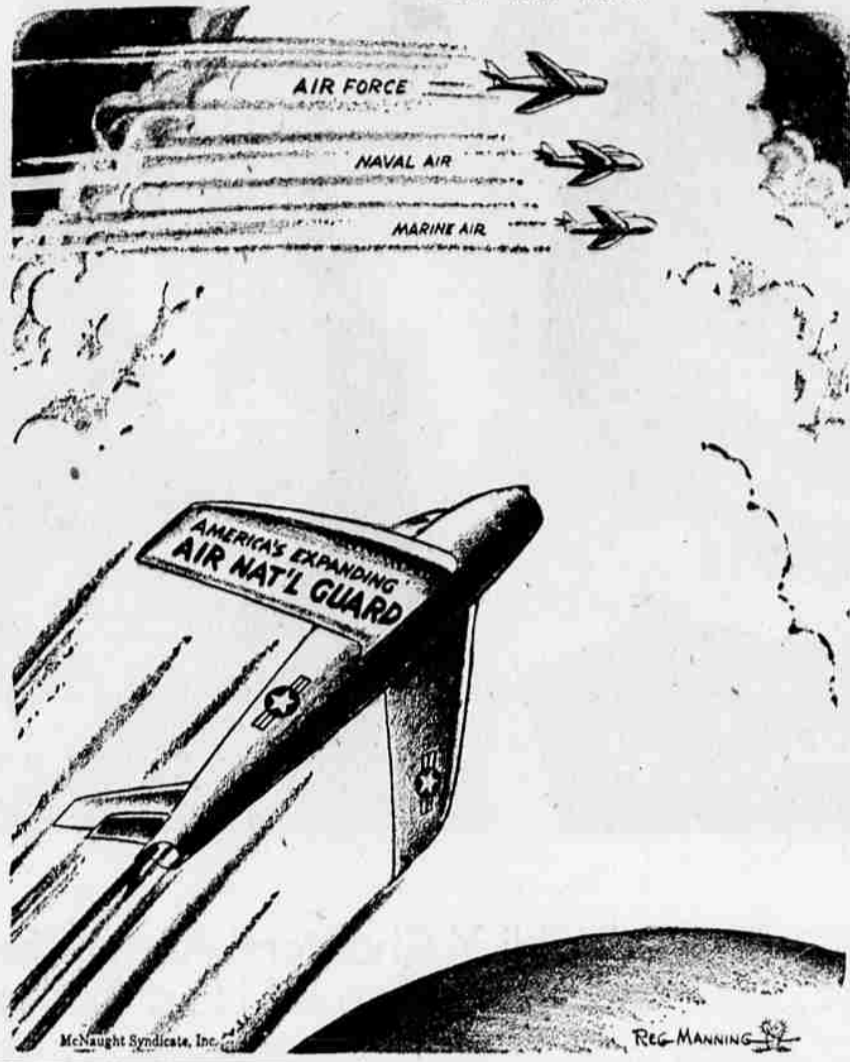
Mrs. Roosevelt evidently believes her estranged husband to be of great wealth. He had a four million dollar insurance business, she says, which he allegedly sold for one dollar, which was quite a comedown if true. But possibly it was an insurance business that handled four million dollars in annual premiums, which would be quite different from a four million dollar asset value for the business.

But the principal basis for Mrs. Roosevelt's belief in her husband's wealth was that he spent great sums, \$60,000 a year, for their living, while his direct business income was just above half that figure. He must have had other income, she deduces on the witness stand. But Jimmy says he is broke. So his creditors may have possessed more faith than they should have. And he may turn up owing half a million in income taxes like some of the movie stars.

We are also intrigued by Mrs. Roosevelt's estimate of her own living requirements. She is suing for separate maintenance of \$3500 a month, and feels quite outraged that her husband has reduced her allowance to a mere pittance of \$700 a month. Although this is probably more than twice what she earned before she married him, she expects to starve on \$700 now. Why I require \$350 a month for clothing, she explains. The support money includes provision for three children, but a great many families of four live on a great deal less than \$700 a month.

The financial affairs of the Roosevelts are none of the public's business, but now that our collective curiosity has been whetted we can hardly wait to find out if Jimmy Roosevelt really has the two millions his wife says he has, and if so how he made it, after paying income taxes.

## COMING UP TO JOIN THE TEAM



## WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

### Jimmy's Marital Woes May Wreck 2 Political Careers

By DREW PEARSON

LOS ANGELES—This is the story of Jimmy Roosevelt, a boy of great promise, whose political life and that of his brother Franklin now hang in the hands of a wrothy woman and her bitterly anti-Roosevelt attorney.

It is a story of a man with his father's charm, considerably ability, who has made mistakes, plenty of them, but who started to build a promising political life for himself in California. It is also the story of two brothers who, in a sense, were political rivals, one with an ambition to be governor of New York, the other to be Governor of California; both of which ambitions may be wrecked by Jimmy's marital troubles.

Running through the story also is an overtone of intrigue by certain political enemies who see in Jimmy's "woman trouble" a chance to kill off two men who might come close to or even enter the White House.

Jimmy Roosevelt's marriage with Romelle Schneider can be divided roughly into two categories. The first years, according to their friends, were a period when he made every effort to make their marriage successful. The second period includes the last four years or so, when it was apparent to friends in California that the Roosevelt marriage was pretty well on the rocks.

This period began when Jimmy ran for governor of California and when Romelle made an attempt at suicide. The incident was brushed off as a mistaken overdose of sleeping pills, but unfortunately it was not. For a time, Romelle received psychiatric treatment at a Santa Monica hospital, and for a time Mrs. FDR, Sr., had her own psychiatric give the treatments. But Romelle rebelled on the ground that her religious training did not permit such treatment.

It was just before the 1950 campaign for governor of California that Romelle threatened to publish the now-famous 1945 letter involving Jimmy in intimate relations with nine women. This letter, it now develops, had been hanging over Jimmy's head for some time; and shortly before his campaign for governor his wife demanded that he do three things or she would publish it.

The three things were that he take her abroad; that he transfer one of his partners in the insurance business to the eastern part of the United States; and that he deed to her one-half of his insurance business. Jimmy complied with all three, taking his wife to Europe before the campaign for governor started, and also transferring his business associate, a former marine corps veteran to whom Romelle had taken a violent dislike.

During the gubernatorial campaign that followed, Romelle was a good sport, accompanying Jimmy on most of his trips, though toward the end she got irked at Helen Gahagan Douglas, the Democratic candidate for the senate, and stayed at home.

As in every marital dispute, there is a lot to be said on both sides. And this dispute would have attracted little attention, certainly would not merit discussion in this column, were it not for its political reverberations—not only in the Democratic party in California but in regard to the

next Democratic governor of New York. Tall, handsome, with his father's famous charm, Jimmy Roosevelt has always attracted women. Like the Prince of Wales before he married Wally Simpson, women literally threw themselves at Jimmy. In a way, that was how he met and married Romelle Schneider, then a nurse at the Mayo Clinic.

It was an unfortunate marriage from almost every point of view. First, FDI and Mrs. Roosevelt, Sr., were terribly fond of Jimmy's first wife, Betsey Cushing. Second, Romelle was completely unfamiliar with the fast-moving political-social set in which Jimmy traveled. She came to Washington and did her best, but always felt out of place. This

## Cleaning the River

McMinnville News-Register Action in Yamhill county cities to provide sewage systems and disposal plants is preparing the way for fine recreation facilities on the county's two main branches of the Yamhill river.

In the face of expected resistance, which didn't develop, Sheridan's city council early this week moved to proceed with sale of bonds to provide that community's new system and plant. At the same time, Carlton's council moved to go ahead with a bond issue already approved by that city's voters. Then, Tuesday night, the possibilities of a system for Lafayette came up for consideration by members of the chamber of commerce.

On top of completion of McMinnville's new disposal plant in 1953, construction of facilities by the three communities would finish cleaning up pollution problems from communities on the river.

## PRESIDENT OUR SPOKESMAN

By DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER The President must not be deprived of his historic position as the spokesman for the nation in its relations with other countries. —President Eisenhower

## THE FIRESIDE PULPIT

### Don't Miss the Importance Of the Simple Things

By REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT

We must be careful not to overlook the importance of simple things. Everything that we possess may be used in God's service. God used seemingly insignificant things to build up the physical universe of incomprehensible magnitude.

Christ not only used human faith and human efforts, but also material things in proper hands to bring blessings to individuals and to the world. Christ took clay and made it the medium by which he opened the eyes of the blind man. He took water and made it into wine. He took uneducated fishermen and made them stalwart characters. The history of Christianity is the history of Christ working through common people and material things.

Moses complained that he was not qualified to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt. But God told him to use the thing that he had in his hand, as useless as it seemed and with it he would be enabled to carry out God's will.

The work of the Lord is dependent upon your co-operation and mine working with and through the ordinary materials within our reach. The surgeon's knife, the dentist's drill, the builder's square, the farmer's plow, the mechanic's tools, are among the thousands of such implements which become the tools of God when placed in proper hands.

Simple things like little acts of kindness and love, and a word of encouragement at the proper time, thereby making other congressional districts easier for the Republicans to carry.

In fact, Jimmy still might be able to win — if he wants to stick it out. If he does, however, he will probably kill his brother Franklin's chances to be governor of New York.

And, despite the political rivalry between the two boys, the last thing the elder Roosevelt wants to do is diminish his brother's chances. Actually, they may be seriously hurt anyway. But it is almost certain that, because of this, Jimmy will bow out.

## POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

### Radio Old-Fashioned but Youngsters Still Enjoy It

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The charm of old things never disappears. Many children growing up in the television era now are discovering and enjoying an antique old-fashioned form of home entertainment their parents have appreciated for some years. It is called radio.

"The kids are going back to radio," said Johnny Sinn. "There are some programs they like better on radio because they can imagine the scenes better if they are shown on a screen." One of his own children for example, prefers hearing the horse opera, "Cisco Kid," on radio to watching it on television. This intrigues Johnny beyond the normal interest of a parent in what takes his kid's fancy. The "Cisco Kid" happens to be one of many famous characters who walk, talk or gallop for Johnny on either radio, television or both.

He is a top man in the destiny of radio as well as television, and sees a prosperous future for each, although he predicts radio will become the more localized medium.

You probably never heard of John L. Sinn. But he has thought of you, wherever you are. He has studied you for many years harder than he ever studied his primer in school. He wants to know how to make you laugh and cry—and afterward to go out and buy things.

At 38 he is one of the bigger figures in the world of entertainment, and one of the least known to the public. But you'll hear more of him. He might look like the guy who lives next door to you, if you are lucky enough to have a pleasant neighbor with a receding hairline, dark eyes, a wide by determined mind, and a sensitive willingness to hear you brag before he says what he knows to be so.

Johnny travels about 100,000 miles a year between New York, Timbuktu, and Hollywood. He and his partner, Fred W. Ziv, produce—at the moment—23 weekly radio and 12 television shows. They have 500 employees, their own Hollywood studio.

Two years ago their gross gulp was estimated by "Variety" at 20 million dollars annually, perhaps a modest figure today when their programs are on at least 1,500 of the nation's 2,500 radio outlets and some 145 television markets.

Sinn never has to worry about getting tickets to are "Boston Blackie," "Mr. District Attorney," "Yesterday's Newsreel," and "The Hour of Stars." They are his.

He recently signed Red Skelton in a three-million-dollar deal. Among the other stars who work for him—no movie studio could match the list—are Guy Lombardo, Humphrey Bogart, Lauren Bacall, Tony Martin, Ginger Rog-

ers, Dick Haymes, Robert Montgomery, Adolphe Menjou and Tyrone Power. Yet only 18 years ago Sinn quit college in his junior year to take a \$25-a-week job in radio station WLW in Cincinnati. "It was a fantastic job," he recalled. "In those days in radio you did everything. You wrote shows, produced shows, announced news—anything that had to be done. And it was all wonderful."

How did he leap from \$25 a week to a partnership in a 20-million-a-year-or-plus firm? It began with a gimmick, or, as they say in the advertising field, an idea.

Johnny thought up a program for a local bakery firm called "The Freshest Thing in Town" that caught on well. He and Fred Ziv, owner of an advertising agency, decided to try to get other bakeries in other towns to buy it. The idea worked.

"We just went on from there," Sinn recalled. "As we brought in more money, we created more programs, hired bigger stars, sold out shows to more stations. We put them on tape in radio, film in television later."

This meant neither the star nor the station was tied to a network's schedule. The actor could work when he wanted to, the station could put on the program any time it wanted to, and the sponsor had the same choice.

"We've learned famous names help start a new program, but only quality will keep it going. Good shows start with a good script. People are always hungry for better entertainment, and that requires better writers. The writer is always at least as important as the performer."

Johnny, who started off by writing his own shows, then said: "Gee, you know the really biggest decision in my life was whether to quit college before

## Salem 28 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

February 6, 1926  
Creation of a separate prohibition bureau had been proposed to Congress by the administration.

Falls City had received 3.92 inches of rainfall in 24 hours.

W. F. Spear of Brooks had been awarded a \$25 prize offered in the Lions' old time fiddlers' contest.

Jewett Six, the "new day" automobile with a performance unmatched by any other, had Trumm Mo. Co., 349 N. Commercial street as local distributor.

Philco Socket Power B distributed by E. H. Burrell, 238 N. High street, had been offered to eliminate B batteries and hum in radio reception.

During 1926 all through highways in Oregon were to be designated by numbers in common with the rest of the United States.

Taxicab petting parties had been banished in Rome by the latest Mussolini edict in a nationwide campaign against the growing influence of the jazz age.

Luther Burbank had claimed the power to cure ill by the "laying on of hands."

Buck Jones had been billed for a two day run at the Helig theater.

John M. Jory had written a letter to the Capital Journal reminding about the great flood of 1861.

getting my degree? But it was exactly the job I hoped to get after I finished college. I feel I did what I had to. What would you have done?"

Well, personally, I stayed in college and got two degrees. But I didn't tell Johnny. A guy pulling in 20 million bucks a year has enough worries without me adding to his feeling of inferiority.

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