

Capital Journal

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LATEST PORTRAYER OF LINCOLN

On this Lincoln anniversary day the Capital Journal appropriately prints a photo of the head of an heroic Lincolnton statue designed by Dr. Avarad Fairbanks for the community of New Salem, Ill., to be placed at the entrance to the town. It is a vigorous and forceful portrait of the "emancipator" and depicts his characteristics better than any of the many other statues that honor his memory. It has added to Fairbank's stature as the foremost sculptor of the west.

Dr. Fairbanks in January was awarded the National Sculptors' Society Herbert Adams Memorial Medal in recognition of his "distinguished services to American sculpture through inspirational teaching of the fundamentals of beauty, craftsmanship and integrity."

Dr. Fairbanks has also been elected as a fellow of the International Institute of Arts and Letters and designates him as one of the world's leaders in that field. His name is to be published on the institute's inaugural day, August 1 at Zurich, Switzerland, in a list of new members "qualified by notable achievements in art and literature," which gives him international recognition.

Dr. Fairbanks began his professional career in Oregon as assistant professor of art at the University of Oregon in 1920. He took a great interest in pioneer subjects and designed the Old Oregon Trail medallion, later adopted for the Centennial emblem and stamp. He created the Pioneer Mother memorial in Vancouver, Wash., which gained national acclaim. He has been professor of art at the University of Utah since 1947.

Just why the various committees appointed to select the Moore's Salem memorial to early Oregon pioneers overlooked Dr. Fairbanks is an unsolved mystery. It is respectfully suggested that the mayor's new committee at least consult Dr. Fairbanks in the selection of an appropriate pioneer memorial and not pick out another husky Venus.—G. P.

IT'S LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Human fame, like its imitation, notoriety, is often of very brief duration. Who can remember the hero of yesterday in sport, politics, literature, art or whatever you care to name?

But it is encouraging to note year after year that the fame of Abraham Lincoln, "the greatest American," shines on with undiminished lustre where it ought to shine—in the hearts of his countrymen.

Lincoln's birthday, 1954, 145 years after his birth in a log cabin in Hardin county, Kentucky, and nearly 89 years after his death at the hand of a crazed assassin finds "honest Abe" still striking the same warm note with the people that he has each year since his death. His fame does not grow dim.

No one can explain the mystery of Abraham Lincoln, how a man with only one year of formal schooling could speak with an eloquence that is at once the admiration of the world's scholars and the "man on the street," clothing America's national ideals in words that will live forever.

Or how so much practical wisdom could lurk behind a collection of funny stories few men could accumulate in a lifetime if they did nothing else? Or how such a man could be elected president in a crisis historians must always consider one of the gravest in all our history.

Divine intervention in the affairs of a nation that seems always to have enjoyed the special blessing of the Almighty? Possibly. The explanation is better than any other we've seen offered. However this may be, and we'll never know this side of the grave, America is supremely grateful for Abraham Lincoln both for the great service he rendered during his lifetime and for the inspiration he left behind to enrich our national life through all future time.

MAKING SOMETHING OUT OF NOTHING

There's an old saying that "you can't make something out of nothing," but this isn't strictly true. Sometimes you can, particularly in politics. For proof one need go back no further than yesterday and no farther away than Oregon.

The Portland papers burst out with big, sensational headlines Thursday about a "deal" whereby Senator Cordon was to be re-elected this year, then resign, whereupon Governor Patterson was to appoint William E. Walsh, a Coos Bay attorney and former state senate president, to the post. Spectacular news indeed.

But with one qualification. Was it true? It appears that it wasn't, that it was concocted by a source unfriendly to Cordon and Patterson, designed to do them injury.

The story first broke out in the Coos Bay Times, a left-wing Democratic paper, which said it had interviewed Walsh about the matter. Walsh said it was "no secret" that he would like to be a U.S. senator. That if Cordon was re-elected and did resign and if Patterson then appointed him, Walsh, he would be happy. But he knew nothing about any such plan or scheme.

In Washington Cordon said he is running for re-election with a view to serving out his next term if re-elected, that he has no intention whatever of resigning and is not a party to any deal. Patterson said the same thing.

In short, unless somebody knows that the aforementioned reputable gentlemen are lying, the story is without any foundation whatever. The big play it received in supposedly responsible Oregon newspapers was in our opinion pretty shabby journalism. We gave it a small spot on the inside and this was more than it was worth.

THE PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY

Haven't you sensed a rise in President Eisenhower's popular standing since he submitted his well thought out program to congress a few weeks ago? We've felt it, and now the Gallup survey organization confirms.

The last of a regular series of presidential popularity surveys that have been taken for a good many years now shows that the president enjoys the support of approximately 71 percent of the electorate, a gain of three percentage points in the past month. Nineteen percent registered active disapproval and 10 percent had no opinion.

Since Eisenhower took office his standing as shown by the monthly surveys has ranged from a high of 75 percent immediately after the shooting stopped in Korea to a low of 60 last December. It goes without saying that the public knows where the president stands much better than it did prior to his messages to congress last month, so the present rise in approval must be significant of more than a personal affection for the man.

Eisenhower has 93 percent support from Republicans, the survey indicates, the highest he has yet received from his own party. Fifty-four percent of the Democrats "like Ike" and 79 percent of the independents. By comparison, President Truman's popularity ranged from 87 percent in July, 1945, while he was still humble and asking friends to pray for him, down to a low of 32 percent in October, 1946.

FEBRUARY, 1809



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Russian Says Free World Can Win Supporters There

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—Igor Gouzenko, the Soviet code clerk who exposed the spy ring in Canada, had some potent advice to offer during my second interview with him. The advice should be particularly appropriate now that the U. S. army in Japan has wooded and won another high-up member of the Soviet espionage apparatus, and now that purges are taking place in two important parts of the Soviet Union.

What Gouzenko told me boiled down briefly to the following:

1. There will be war between the United States and Russia in 10 years if it's left to the Soviet military and unless the United States does something to penetrate the Iron Curtain.

2. Scores of highly placed Russians would be glad to desert Communism and join the west if they were given property security.

3. The way to convert American Communists away from Communism is by persuasion rather than terrorism before the spotlight of congressional committees.

4. The free world hasn't begun to scratch the surface in wooing the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. This is the real Achilles' heel of Communism and the way to prevent war.

Gouzenko also said that he had never heard the name of Harry D. White mentioned while he was coding and decoding cables for the Soviet spy ring in Canada. This is probably one reason why the senate internal security committee has said so little since coming back from interviewing Gouzenko in Canada. The senators went up to Canada after various public statements about rooting out American spies, but have been strangely silent since their return.

Gouzenko did tell me, however, that he had heard from one of his colleagues returning from Moscow that the Kremlin was cooperating with an assistant to Secretary of State Stettinius during the San Francisco conference. Alger Hiss was chief assistant to Stettinius at that time.

Gouzenko is a sincere, volatile, somewhat nervous gentleman who talks with his hands to supplement his sometimes imperfect English. Incidentally, he objected strenuously at first to wearing a mask during the television interview even though failure to wear a disguise would have increased the hazard of Soviet recognition and revenge, under which he lives constantly.

"The best way to reach the people behind the Iron Curtain is by radio," Gouzenko insisted, despite Senator McCarthy's constant belittling of the Voice of America. "Of course only a few people hear American radio broadcasts, but they tell other people. The news gets around. All people behind the Iron Curtain," he said, "are hungry for news. You must not neglect this."

When I told Gouzenko that the state department was working on a plan of perfecting a small radio set about the size of a cigarette pack which could be dropped behind the Iron Curtain, he remarked:

"That is admirable. The Russian people will keep that and use it. They would never give it up. They like tangible gadgets from the west."

When I asked him what he would suggest to encourage more Russians, Poles, Czechs and oth-

ers with important military or diplomatic information to come over to the free world, he talked at some length.

This, incidentally, was the chief point he emphasized to Senators Jenner and McCarran when they went to Canada to interview him for the senate internal security committee. So far, their report has not been made public.

"In front of every potential escapee there is a problem," Gouzenko told me. "He has to think, 'Will he be accepted as a member of society in the free world?' So you must give him assurance in advance. He must be sure of a job, of police protection, and of material help."

"There is also a matter of human dignity involved," he continued. "Sometimes a high Russian military attaché or general would like to come over to the west, but he continues on with the Soviet simply because he is afraid he will be humiliated here, and perhaps be put to work as a janitor or a doorman in front of a New York night club."

I told Gouzenko of my experience in Germany where I found various high Russian escapees had been shunted back and forth between Frankfurt and Washington by the U. S. military, milked dry of their information, then allowed to sit and rot in concentration camps outside Frankfurt.

Two years ago I persuaded 14 senators to introduce a bill to study this whole problem of Russian escapees but, like most legislation of this kind, it got lost in the shuffle.

Gouzenko emphasized that this was one thing the United States would have to pay much more attention to if we wanted important military men to desert the Iron Curtain. He didn't say so in direct language, but I gathered that Canada was doing a much more efficient job on this than the United States.

Regarding American or Canadian Communists, Gouzenko said: "They do not work for money, but because of a mistaken idealogy. The best way to convert them is by persuasion, not terrorism. They have been misled and we should all work at correcting their wrong ideas."

When I asked what he thought of persuasion by hauling Communist before congressional committees he said that this was likely to discourage their conversion, though he said he did not want to criticize any senator or any senate committee.

"The Russian people," Gouzenko said, "have the most friendly attitude toward the American people. They admire your technical achievements, your good spirit, your spiritual strength. This is what particularly amazed the Russian people about the Americans. And they admire your ability to do things, to get moving, and not to stay in one place."

"If peace is left to the Russian people rather than their government," he concluded, "I would say that they will wish peace forever with the American country."

THERE'S A REMEDY
Astorian Budget

The tempest in a coffee pot still rages, with alternating indications that the blame for high coffee prices rests on a short crop and then again that it rests on machinations of the coffee brokers. But the best remedy on the part of the coffee consumer remains the same—just quit drinking it until the price gets down within reason.

Salem 65 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
February 12, 1889

Dr. Darrin, with offices in the Chemeketa hotel (now the Marion), had a front page Capital Journal advertisement offering to treat and benefit all curable chronic diseases. Numerous local testimonials substantiated his successful therapy.

Oak View Grange had been organized with Independence with a membership of 40.

Joseph Heine, wonderful virtuoso violinist, had an engagement in Salem.

Roth and Greenbaum were selling Dilworth's flavored coffee for 25c a pound.

Clyde Cooke (son of Belle Cooke), Salem artist, had a studio in room six of the First National Bank building where he received orders for portraits or landscapes in either oils or water colors.

Capital Journal had discovered that the name "Oregon" was a derivative of the Greek word "orego" meaning to extend out or prolong.

Capitol building's new elevator has become popular with a record of 304 trips for one day last week.

C. H. Monroe and J. R. N. Bell were proprietors of Chemeketa

THE WORLD TODAY

Big GOP See Ike Running in '56

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Powerful Republicans are talking of President Eisenhower as their candidate again in 1956 although his first White House year is just over and he has three more years of his first term to go.

Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin and Gov. Dewey of New York, Republicans who are miles apart at least geographically, in the past few days have expressed belief Eisenhower will run again.

He's 63 now. He'll be 66 when the 1956 presidential election arrives. If he runs and wins he'll be 70 when he finally leaves the White House since, under the Constitution, he couldn't have more than two terms.

McCarthy said yesterday that if the elections were being held now Eisenhower would be his candidate "and I think he'll be the candidate in 1956."

Dewey, a two time loser on his own try for the White House, said last week he hoped and expected Eisenhower to be a 1956 candidate and predicted he'd win.

Eisenhower himself is keeping mum. He has sidestepped news conference questions about his 1956 intentions. He probably doesn't know himself what he'll want to do then. It's too far ahead.

He's still immensely popular, as public opinion polls show. But this is something which may grow or diminish in the fiery furnace of events. Facing him are problems, visible and unknown, big enough to make or break him.

A bad depression, for instance, could wreck his chances for re-election. But continued high prosperity would be a big boost.

First of all, there's the task of getting his program through his Republican-run Congress this year as a preliminary to the congressional elections in November.

He himself has said that if the Republicans don't pass the program they don't deserve to win. If the Democrats win this year,

Bob Montgomery White House Role

By MERRIMAN SMITH
WASHINGTON, UP — Backstairs at the White House: There has been evidence recently of much public curiosity about the role of Robert Montgomery, the screen actor and television producer, at the White House.

Actually, his presence as a consultant on the President's radio and TV appearances is the result of a long chain of events dating back to the post-campaign period in 1952.

Mr. Eisenhower's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, decided before the new administration took office that he wanted to make greater use of television after his boss entered the White House. Hagerty also realized he would need some expert advice.

Hagerty's first idea was to add a radio and picture specialist to his permanent staff. When he started shopping around he found the White House budget did not provide enough money to compete in the high paying radio, television and motion picture fields.

He couldn't hire an assistant who was a specialist in the radio and photographic field, so he started to think about enlisting the unpaid help of an administration friend in the entertainment world. He knew Montgomery was an ardent Republican, very well fixed financially, and an expert in the field of the microphone and the lens.

He put the idea up to Montgomery who quickly agreed to come to Washington as an unpaid consultant. Now Montgomery is spending more time here than he does in New York where he produces his weekly TV drama.

Montgomery apparently delights in his White House work. Three or four days a week, he is in ample evidence buzzing between his tiny White House "office" and the more elaborate quarters of Hagerty from whom the actor and producer takes his orders.

He says he wishes actors were as easy to work with as Mr. Eisenhower. Montgomery is a trifle awed by the fact he can explain some technical point to the President and have the chief executive master it quickly.

Heavy tension sometimes builds up in the broadcast room just before the President goes on the air. Montgomery tries to relieve it with a joke or gag. Before the President's Christmas broadcast, Montgomery handed him a badly gashed golf ball "a said some technician found it on the White House lawn."

Mr. Eisenhower laughed so heartily that his tension disappeared by air time.

ADVICE TO LOVERS

William Penn
Never marry but for love; but see that thot: lovest what is lovely.

hotel where there was a free bus and rooms from \$1 to \$3 a day.

E. M. Croisan, Marion county sheriff, had advertised to taxpayers "you are hereby requested to come forward and pay your taxes at once."

Capital Journal had reckoned that the legislative session for 1954 would come high since it was then costing \$20 an hour and the entire cost would approximate \$40,000.

The Gettysburg Address

By ABRAHAM LINCOLN
Delivered November 19, 1863

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal: Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or to detract.

The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

TV Program to Tell Women How to Be Better Housewife

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Many people complain about what television has done to American home life. But what can television do for home life? Can it, for example, give every American home what it deserves most—the better housewife?

Yes, can television take an ordinary scrubby bride and mold her into the kind of wife she yearns to be—a charming, informed, all-around woman worthy of traveling down life's rocky road shoulder to shoulder with that fine fellow, the average American husband?

Well, television is going to try. It is already a guest in your living room. Soon it will be a guest who tells your wife how to make that living room look less crummy, and how she herself can also look less crummy. I mean... look more attractive.

This video adventure in wife education will be launched March 1 via an NBC-TV daily one-hour network program called "Home." The idea is reported to be the personal brainchild of NBC President Sylvester L. Weaver himself, and he has authorized erection of a \$200,000 set for "Home."

The mere announcement of this program upset a friend of mine, who said he had two objections:

"First, I have spent 20 earnest years trying to improve my wife, and the only result is that she is older. How can television do a better job on her in an hour a day? The program should be at least eight hours long, seven days a week, if it is to teach wives even half the things they really need to know.

"Second, every wife who watches that \$200,000 set is going to feel sooner or later her husband ought to buy her a \$200,000 house. Will that simple girlish goal help make your home life more peaceful?"

Beautician Arlene Francis will act as editor-in-chief of the program. Assisted by a staff of experts, she will give illustrated hints to the American housewife on how to raise children or petunias, how to take spots off the family dog or her husband's necktie, how to cook better meals, both with and without a can opener. And, naturally, how to be more charming.

Even a crime program today has to teach a housewife how to hold a gat in a charming manner if it wants to get a real rating. Personally, we wish Miss Fran-

cis luck in TV's greatest challenge so far—the building of perfect wives, of which every man could use at least one.

And for a starter, we'd like to see her tackle and solve a few typical old household problems, such as:

The wife who insists on getting something out of the medicine chest while her husband is shaving, and uses his razor to cut paper... The wife who won't roll the toothpaste tube from the bottom... The wife who can't make up her mind on colors while hubby is mixing the paint.

The two-bathroom family in the one-bathroom house... The neighbor wife who punishes her children if they are destructive in her own home but not if they turn your house into a city dump... The wife who leaves her hubby pins all around the wash basin and yowls when hubby splashes water and gets them rusty...

The wife who... fill your own list, boys, and mail them to Miss Francis. She'll help you.

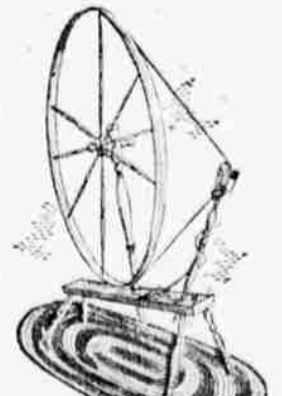
Of course, some husbands create household problems, too. But even television hasn't figured a way yet to improve the American husband.

EXCUSE FOR NIGGARDLINESS

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
We often excuse our own want of philanthropy by giving the name of fanaticism to the more ardent zeal of others.

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