

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus

Published every afternoon except Sunday at 280 North Church St. Phone 2-2406.

Full Length Wire Service of the Associated Press and The United Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper and also news published therein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.35; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$14.00. By Mail in Oregon: Monthly, \$1.20; Six Months, \$6.50; One Year, \$12.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.35; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$14.00.

FOR GOVERNOR: PAUL PATTERSON

The Capital Journal has several times heretofore indicated its liking for Governor Paul Patterson and the way he administers his high office. We now wish to reiterate this and to add that his excellent record clearly calls for his re-nomination and re-election.

Paul Patterson became governor when Douglas McKay resigned to enter President Eisenhower's cabinet. Behind him lay an excellent preparation for this responsibility, long residence in Oregon, graduation from her state university and its law school, an extensive law practice and service in the legislature culminating in the highest post of the Senate, its presidency.

The preparation could hardly have been better, but the acid test lay ahead, with the most trying period of a gubernatorial administration, a legislative session, to be faced immediately. How would he perform under these trying conditions?

This was 16 months ago and the answer is written in the record of this period. Governor Patterson won widespread acclaim with only an occasional dissenting voice on his conduct during the legislative session. The surprise was not that he appeared to wobble briefly once or twice but that such lapses were rare and his standard of day by day conduct of the office extremely high.

Since what was generally recognized as a very good legislative session ended the governorship has been well handled indeed. A crisis at the prison was promptly and wisely met, as was what looked like a possible crisis in Lincoln county. The governor kept his head and refused to take hasty, impulsive action it now appears wasn't called for. But he was plainly ready for it if it had been.

Appointments have been well handled, good men chosen in the right way, after consultation of those best qualified to advise, without either haste or delay. The judicial appointment for the Marion County Circuit Court made Monday was in line with the high standards the public has come to expect of Paul Patterson.

Why should such a governor be replaced? We have been patiently waiting to be told or shown why? No convincing reason has so far been advanced and we greatly doubt that it will be. The only reason we can think of would be that the state wanted to embark on a program of deficit financing, state socialism or something totally repugnant to all that Paul Patterson stands for.

We greatly doubt that Oregon has any such intentions. We confidently expect him to be re-elected in November. But we feel absolutely certain the Republican party wishes to endorse both its governor and the sound policies for which he stands, which are Republican policies at their best.

However, you may vote on other candidates as a Republican May 21 you will be absolutely right in voting to retain Paul Patterson as governor.

CONDITIONS IN RED CHINA

Wendell Merrick, United Press bureau chief at Hong Kong, has compiled a report on conditions in Red China, gathered from Chinese Red newspapers diplomatic and military intelligence sources and refugees, showing that the Chinese Communists have opened a Pandora box of troubles in their attempt to rule China. Though they talk tough and confront the western world with the constant threat of aggression, they face chaotic conditions throughout the "Celestial Empire," and a plague of troubles which are not being solved. His summary follows:

Two hundred million people in Communist China are hungry. Discouraged farmers are flocking to the big cities by tens of thousands.

There is lethargy and inefficiency in the factories. There are not enough trained Communists to run the country.

There is no sign, however, that the Red regime is weakening. There has always been hunger and famine in over-populated China, always been inefficiency and official corruption, and governments have always had trouble in controlling the country.

Much of last year's crops were ruined by floods, drought and insects, and much of the food raised was sent to iron curtain countries to pay for heavy industry machinery and war supplies. The farmers have lost incentive because of high taxes and government seizure of crops. Lethargy rules industry as well as agriculture, and the second five-year plan is a failure so far, like the first.

There is reported dissent between Mao Tse-tung, communist leader, and Lia Shao-chi, No. 2 man on economic policy. Mao sees the solution of China's future in the peasants, Liu in the industrial workers. Mao's land reform policy is not working, and Liu's pro-labor faction may gain power. But if the peasants lose hope, there might be a collapse.

Most experts are quoted as believing General Chiang Kai-shek would not be welcomed if he returned to the mainland unless he won a quick, sweeping victory. That remains to be seen. Seemingly the "immediate future lies in China itself."

—G. P.

LET SOMEBODY BUILD THE LINE

John Q. Public out here in the Pacific Northwest never worked up much of a steam over the two-year battle of the big boys over who should pipe natural gas into the region, because he expected to face all right either way.

On one side was a Canadian company which sought to build a pipeline from the huge Peace River fields in Western Canada. It was backed by our own distributor, the Portland Gas & Coke Co. On the other was a company that wanted to build from the San Juan basin in New Mexico and Colorado. It was backed, curiously enough, by the Seattle gas company, which was so much closer to Canada.

The only way the public could lose was for the fight for the authorization to build to end in a deadlock so neither could bring in natural gas, which is generally expected to mean new industries here and will certainly mean lower gas rates.

This last alternative, which only the pessimistic thought would happen is now made a lively possibility by a recommendation by the investigating staff of the Federal Power Commission recommending that a permit be denied both applicants. Principal ground for the recommendation is doubt of ability to supply the needs of the market.

The final decision is yet to be made. This is only a recommendation to be considered along with others. There is abundant natural gas available and there is a big market here. A way ought to be found, and shortly, to bring the two together.

It isn't too vital to the public where the gas comes from, though we confess to a partiality to the Canadian fields, which are tremendous, for which our growing region looks like a natural outlet. But whether Canadian or New Mexican, the point is to wind up the long dispute and let somebody build.

A POLITICAL 'DIEN BIEN PHU'



WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Senator Mundt's Wife Held An Ardent McCarthy Friend

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The average person who watches perspiring Karl Mundt of South Dakota preside over the McCarthy investigation probably doesn't realize some of the private problems Mundt faces.

In the first place, his wife, Mary Mundt, is an ardent McCarthyite. She belongs to the little group, including Jean Kerr McCarthy and Bary McCormick Tansley (niece of the Chicago Tribune McCormicks), who help to plan Joe's moves and give him moral encouragement.

Senator Mundt himself is not that close to the group, though almost. It was Joe who tipped Mundt off, about a year ago, to a good stock deal in Texas when Gulf Sulphur did some amalgamating. Clint Murchison, the big Texas oilman and friend of McCarthy's, was interested and tipped Joe off. Karl admitted to newsmen that he bought more the 200 shares.

On the other hand, Mundt has reason to be friendly to the Army side, for John G. Adams, the Army counsel, is a South Dakota republican, the state in which Karl must run for re-election in November.

Adams was once an official of the Young Republicans, also worked for Sen. Chan Gurney of South Dakota, then went into the Defense Department. He can't very well be accused of communist leanings and will be a much smarter witness than Secretary Stevens. In fact, he's one of the witnesses McCarthy and Dirksen would like to keep off the witness stand.

These are some of the problems genial Chairman Mundt has to face and one reason why he sometimes vacillates as he rules over the turbulent McCarthy hearing.

Dirksen Rates With Ike Those who watched the bitter battle between Taft and Eisenhower at the Chicago convention recall that its crowning moment of bitterness was a diatribe by Senator Dirksen of Illinois against Tom Dewey, leader of the Eisenhower forces.

Seldom in a political convention have political tempers been so frayed, has so much vitriol poured from the lips of any one man as that from able orator, Everett Dirksen. He did his best to defeat Eisenhower—and lost. Afterward, salt was poured into Dirksen wounds when Eisenhower—understandably refused to take him as vice presidential running mate.

However, the public's memory and Eisenhower's are short. For today the same senator from Illinois is rated as one of the top advisers at the White House. Some even place him higher than Vice President Nixon, partly because Dick fell from favor after that "use of American troops in Indo-China" speech before the editors; partly because Dirksen has been using soft words to try to heal wounds in the McCarthy squabble.

An extremely able and persuasive negotiator, Dirksen has been on a good many sides of a good many different fences. He was strong for Dewey at the Philadelphia convention in 1948 and helped get him nominated. He called Dewey the "most cold-blooded, ruthless and selfish political boss in the country" at Chicago in 1952. Dirksen was against the Chicago Tribune's Col-

LOOKS FISHY TO HIM

Sen. Paul Douglas (D., Ill.)

You can't tell me that despite a whale of an increase in golf club sales, this country is any where near as prosperous as it was in October, 1952.

Salem 12 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

May 13, 1942

Contract for paving the new north-south runway at Salem municipal airport had been let to Warren-Northwest company for \$75,000.

Oregon milk control board had issued a tentative order fixing the butter fat price of four per cent milk in the Camp Adair army cantonment milkshed at 85c a pound.

Willamette University board of trustees were investigating American Legion charges that Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf, president of the University, was a conscientious objector. Capital Post No. 9, American Legion, had charged in a letter to trustees that Dr. Knopf had created a disturbance April 27, when Salem's selective service board refused to permit him to write the words "conscientious objector" on his draft registration card.

Salem's Chamber of Commerce officers were to remain open until 8 p.m. to answer numerous inquiries made by working men regarding bus service between Salem and Camp Adair.

Governor Charles A. Sprague had telegraphed a request to Leon Henderson, federal price administrator, urging the allotment of sugar for household canning be increased.

Walter E. Erickson, Willamette University graduate, had been elected principal for Parrish junior high school.

Dewey Vs. Roosevelt

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Political type pundits are predicting that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, reported last October definitely resolved not to seek a fourth term in Albany, has changed his mind and will run again this year. They are probably right. Strong party pressure will be exerted upon him, and he has some personal reasons for another term.

The Empire State GOP considers Mr. Dewey would be the strongest candidate against Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., perhaps the only candidate who could beat "that name."

The Governor also has suffered some recent slings and arrows of political ill-fortune, a result of disclosures that certain of his political friends were involved in questionable race-track deals. Most folk up New York way feel Tom Dewey's personal integrity is entirely clear, and that he has given the state an efficient administration. But Mr. Dewey probably would like a vindication at the polls.

Though FDR Jr. has not announced his intention to seek the governorship, he all but has. Few have any doubts of the Roosevelt ambition. He has been maneuvering for the nomination in a number of ways, one being his spread-eagle measure in Congress for "The Anti-Recession Act of 1954."

This is one of those panacea things, covering 300 pages with proposals for expanded social security, bigger jobless benefits, higher hourly pay minimums, increased personal income tax exemptions, fatter public works programs, etc.—the usual deficit-piling, lush giveaway and easy promise prospectus. He doesn't stand a chance of getting action on his vote lure, but he stands an excellent chance of getting the Democratic nomination for Governor.

It looks a great deal as if the lists in New York will show Dewey vs. Roosevelt. That certainly will be the case, if the GOP organization and FDR, the Junior, have their say. It should be a tough bang-up race.

Stevens Makes It a Fight to the Finish

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Ugly.

It's probably the best word to describe what to expect now in the Senate hearing on Sen. McCarthy's row with Pentagon officials. Secretary of the Army Stevens by a cold decision has made this a finish fight.

McCarthy has tried to minimize the importance of the hearing, calling it a burlesque and a circus. Now that it's due to go on to the bitter end his political life may be at stake.

Stevens was willing to put his public career on the block. He refused to agree to shorten the hearing by letting the whole business disappear from public view once McCarthy had testified.

If he had agreed, witnesses who testified after McCarthy would have done so behind closed doors, with the public, the press and television cameras excluded although a transcript of what they said would have been given out.

Stevens, on the receiving end of McCarthy's questions for most of his 14 days on the stand, chose to let the hearings run their full course out in the open.

He took the position that not only McCarthy but the senators' two aides in the case, Roy M. Cohn and Francis P. Carr, should have to face the same kind of cross-examination he did.

This meant, of course, the same treatment for the other two principals on his side of the case, Army Counselor John G. Adams and H. Struve Hensel, assistant secretary of defense.

So far the cards have all been in McCarthy's hands. It's Stevens who had to answer questions from the seven senators making the investigation, Ray H. Jenkins, their special counsel, and from McCarthy and Cohn.

McCarthy, simply because Stevens was the witness, nailed him to the chair day after day with questions. Yet, more and more as the days passed, McCarthy has been acting like a man who thought he was surrounded by enemies.

He accused two of the senators—Democrats Symington of Missouri and Jackson of Washington—of trying to obstruct his hunt for communists.

He turned on a fellow Republican on the committee, a man he himself had nominated to be there, Sen. Dworshak of Idaho, and told him he was sorry he had chosen him.

He repeatedly insinuated Stevens was lying and belittled the secretary's intelligence. Twice he accused Joseph N. Welch, counsel to Stevens and Adams, of breaking agreements which Welch said never existed.

And he tried to humiliate Hensel, who hadn't said a word, by suggesting that Army officers sitting near him were lending him a dignity he didn't deserve and should move away.

His tactics have become rougher as the days pass. If he has reached this point while the cards were still all in his hands, what's his mood going to be when he and Cohn and Carr have to stand up, maybe for weeks, under Army cross-examination?

Did Stevens himself make the decision to go on with the hearing? His boss, Secretary of Defense Wilson, said late yesterday Stevens did. It is not known whether Stevens had President Eisenhower's okay or asked for it.

One thing the administration can be sure of: so long as McCarthy is forced to spend all his time at the hearing, he won't have time to bang away at the administration from other directions, as he did in the past.

Yet Stevens had to consider, before rejecting them, some good reasons for bringing the televised hearings to a halt:

He and his aides could have gone back to their appointed tasks in the Army. McCarthy and the other seven senators could have gone on to other work.

And the Republican party, which faces the congressional elections in the fall, might have been benefited by a quick end to the inquiry. This prolonged spectacle of a strictly Republican family fight can hardly be helping the party.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Wherever Stationed Soldiers Feel They're Being Robbed

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—During the American Revolution a considerable number of Frenchmen, following Lafayette's example, came over here as volunteer fighters for freedom.

Many of these Gallic idealists, however, were sadly disillusioned by the treatment they received in frontier America they wrote long letters of complaint back home to their friends in France, the gist of which was roughly as follows:

"What a crude and ungrateful people these Americans are! Here we have crossed an ocean to help them fight for and win their liberty."

"And how do they show their appreciation? These farmer patriots refuse to give us hay for our horses unless we pay in advance. The American storekeepers are all robbers—every one. As soon as they find out we are French, they immediately double the price on everything. They seem to think every Frenchman is a millionaire."

"Believe me, my dear Andre, if you are still planning to come over to help in the struggle for independence, you would do well to abandon such ideas at once and remain where you are in our beloved Paris. These Americans are a race of bandits. Far from deserving their freedom, they should in my opinion all be thrown in jail until they learn a little honesty."

Thousands of Americans who, more than a century and a half later, served in France during the Second World War were equally disillusioned—and on the same point. They felt more like victims than liberating heroes.

"We figured the French would roll out the welcome mats," they wrote back home, "but you have to count your fingers every time you shake hands with these jokers."

"As soon as an American uniform comes into sight, they jack up the prices sky-high. They clober you for a week's pay for a bottle of wine full of bubbles, and if you ask me I think we ought to pay Germany to take the country back."

This same sentiment now also seems to prevail among some American servicemen stationed in Great Britain. A poll of 5,000 U. S. soldiers and airmen there by a British newspaper showed that more than 8 out of 10 believe shopkeepers, landlords and cab drivers are gouging them merely because they are Americans.

Taken at its face value, this poll might be viewed as indicating a serious rift between our servicemen and our British allies.

It is unlikely, however, that the poll really proves any such thing. Soldiers—ever since the Romans—have always been firmly convinced that, wherever stationed, the civilians take them for suckers and hike the prices on them.

A poll among troops at most bases in this country would show probably a majority of the men are firmly convinced the storekeepers in the area are engaged in a mass plot to overcharge them. Certainly they feel that way in France, and it must be

admitted that often they were right. They were gulled by many a pinch-penny profiteer.

There is undoubtedly justification for the complaints made against British shopkeepers, a number of whom are convinced all Americans are rich and that the U. S. motto is "Fun at any price."

But it is also true, as the paper which made the poll pointed out, that the longer American servicemen stay in Britain the better they like the country. Most of our men who serve in Britain have a good time there and make firm friends.

Looking at the other side of the picture, it must be realized that it is difficult for a people to have foreign troops quartered among them, even though they are allies and speak roughly the same language. Britain, it has always seemed to me, meets this problem with more grace and hospitality than any other nation. One measure of this hospitality is the fact that between 1946 and 1950 American servicemen returned home with 35,469 British brides.

A U. S. soldier has one simple way of dealing with a British shopkeeper he feels has swindled him. He can always marry the guy's daughter and demand his dough back in the form of a dowry.

HOW NOT TO DO IT

Herbert Spencer

There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all arguments, and which cannot fail to keep a man in everlasting ignorance. That principle is condemnation before investigation.

U.S. WON'T LET 'EM

French Premier Laniel

There can be no doubt for China of the fact that the United States will not permit Communist domination of southeast Asia to be established.

OPEN FRIDAY
TILL 9 P.M.

PENNIES

SUMMER DRESS CARNIVAL

Now in Progress

THOUSANDS TO CHOOSE FROM

Why Suffer Any Longer

When others fail, use our Chinese remedies. Amazing success for 3000 years in China. No matter what ailments you are afflicted, disorders, sinusitis, heart, lungs, liver, kidney, gas, constipation, ulcers, diabetes, rheumatism, gall and bladder fever, skin, female complaints.

CHARLIE CHAN

Chinese Herb Co.
Office Hrs. 9 to 5
Tue. & Sat. only
284 N. Com'l.
SALEM, ORE.
Phone 2-1830



DENTAL PLATES

PAY FOR YOUR DENTAL PLATES

WHILE WEARING THEM
Ask About the New Transparent Palate Dental Plates Today

Plates Repaired While You Wait

PAINLESS PARKER

125 N. Liberty St.

Salem, Oregon

No Appointment Necessary for Examination

LIBERAL Credit PLAN

Wear Your New Plates Immediately After Teeth Are Extracted

PAY BY WEEK OR MONTH