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ADLAI SHOULD STICK TO FACTS

Adlai Stevenson, 1952 democratic presidential nominee and candidate for the same nomination in 1956, continued his campaign of "wise-cracks" at and misrepresentation of the Eisenhower administration and former President Herbert Hoover made at his Eugene rally Saturday at both Couer D'Alene, Ida., and Spokane, Wash., this despite the refutation of his charges by Mr. Hoover.

Hoover at a press conference at Eugene Monday before leaving for San Francisco defended the power policies of his administration and accused Stevenson of "grave mistatements of fact."

Hoover denied he had vetoed the very first multiple purpose dam for hydroelectric power, as charged by Stevenson. "On the contrary, I have advocated multiple purpose dams when justified for the last 30 years," he said.

Hoover added that he had a large part in bringing about the near completion of the first and largest multiple purpose dam in the country during his administration, the Hoover dam on the Colorado river. Continuing in this vein, Hoover said he had recommended the construction of Grand Coulee, which was later built as planned.

Hoover attacked a second element of Stevenson's Eugene speech by denying that he had ever said the federal government should get out of the electric power business, as claimed by Stevenson. Hoover quoted himself as saying that while federal multiple-purpose dam construction should continue, the government should avoid "socialist and bureaucratic empire building by ways of operating the powerhouses and distributing power."

Hoover said he was in favor of the government selling its power to municipalities, the states and private utilities at rates that would return interest on its investment in power projects.

People look for a candidate for the presidency to tell the truth in his charges and be above barnstorming tactics of peanut politicians and egg-heads.—G. P.

CHURCHILL SHIFTS POSITION

Those who thought the Senate's majority and minority leaders, Knowland and Johnson, went off the deep end in declaring for U.S. withdrawal from the U.N. if Red China was admitted to the U.N. ought to take a good, long look at old Winston Churchill's reversal of Britain's official position on the question.

Churchill said Monday that while Britain "still believes" Red China should be admitted this should be only after the Reds show good faith by honoring fully any agreements reached on Korea and Indo-China.

This is a complete change of attitude. Churchill and Eden told the United States they would press for the admission of Red China this fall. The United States has never opposed ultimate admission of Red China, but we have insisted that this await a complete demonstration of Red China's conversion to a responsible government that could be depended upon to live up to its obligations.

China has shown no disposition whatever to meet this requirement. If Churchill is now willing to wait, as he said he is, for such change of heart, he will find himself in full accord with the position the U.S. has taken all along. Incidentally the Reds have repeatedly violated the terms of the Korean armistice. We shall see on Indo-China, but we will probably see what Communist governments have always done with their agreements.

Why did Churchill reverse himself? There can be only one answer: Pressure from the United States. And the biggest element in that pressure was not the polite warning of Eisenhower and Dulles but the uprising in congress and the popular response it evoked. As shrewd a politician as Churchill knew the admission of Red China meant a grave risk that the U.S. would withdraw from the U.N., quit appropriating money to support it, or at the very least lose all confidence in it. From this prospect he recoiled in alarm, as he should.

A GREAT OREGON JUDGE RETIRES

The retirement of G. F. Skipworth, circuit judge at Eugene for 40 years, closes one of the most remarkable judicial careers in Oregon's annals.

Forty years on one bench is in itself remarkable, spanning a period from youth to old age. This writer well remembers watching him try cases in the old courthouse in Corvallis almost that long ago, yet he was well poised then, sure of himself, a veteran performer so far as the impression on the court room spectator was concerned.

So he has gone on for a generation and a half, dispensing justice that was both correct law and understanding in heart while so many youngsters grew up that he finally came, as the Eugene Register-Guard put it the other day, to symbolize the law itself, like the Goddess of Justice above his bench.

Judge Skipworth was remarkable from at least half a dozen angles, the length of his career in one court, his great knowledge of the law, remarkable fairness, a "tough" judge on culprits who needed tough treatment, but with a heart of gold for the unfortunate victim of circumstance. A man the middle counties of Western Oregon where he labored will never forget.

Ambitious young men are often told nowadays that public service, whether professional or otherwise, is to be shunned, that it does not offer the rewards individual effort does. They are thinking of money rewards and in this they may be right. But Judge Skipworth achieved rewards of another nature that no amount of financial success could ever match. The young men should look at such as he before they decide if they are genuinely interested in the field of public service.

THE 'BIG SMEAR.' WE ALREADY HAVE IT

James T. Marr, Oregon A.F.L. secretary, adds an interesting note to the Oregon senatorial campaign with a prediction that Richard L. Neuberger will be the victim of a "big smear" effort.

Marr said the "smear" will be an attempt to picture him as a radical and a dreamer. How this would be a smear is not explained, and we doubt very much that this is what he has in mind. He must be thinking of something else.

An insidious smear has been directed for months past at Douglas McKay and Senator Cordon, the like of which we cannot recall since the granddaddy of all smears, the job of Charley Michaelson worked so successfully on Herbert Hoover more than 20 years ago. Is it the notion of the Neuberger supporters that they have a copyright on such tactics?

NOBODY ELSE WILL

Sherman County Journal

They used to say, "If you want anything done right, do it yourself." Nowadays if you want anything done at all you have to do it yourself.

THEY GOT THE BIRD

SANTA CRUZ, Calif. (AP)—All these thieves got was the bird—or birds.

Leona Olson told police about $235 in birds—mostly canaries—were stolen from her Olie Lee Birdhaven yesterday.

END IN SIGHT

Dulles Policy Seen Based on 'Impulse'

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—Foreign policy by impulse. That's Secretary of State Dulles' policy on Indochina. He could have foreseen the crisis and planned for it. He didn't. When it came, he rushed off to Europe, seeking a solution. He found none. Now, suddenly, he's off to Europe, again. Both trips were on the spur of the moment.

He had talked big. It produced no action. He had talked optimistically. It proved erroneous. The French may make a peace that will let the Communists take much of Indochina now, all of it eventually. Dulles seems helpless to stop it and apparently feels helpless. The record tells the story.

On April 18, 1953, three months after he took office, he said the "Communists in the Far East can no longer count on winning by shifting their strength and by focusing attack on one or another free world position that is isolated from the others."

That is precisely what the Chinese did after they got an armistice in Korea in mid-1953. They began pouring supplies and advisers into Indochina to help against the French.

On Jan. 25 began the conference between Dulles and the foreign ministers of Britain, France and Russia: Eden, Bidault and Molotov. Before arriving there Dulles said the conference would be a waste of time if all Molotov wanted to do was divide the Allies.

That's all the conference accomplished. Molotov used it to start the machinery for dividing the Allies. The main purposes of the conference — unification of Germany and an Austrian peace treaty—got nowhere. Molotov didn't bend an inch on them.

But he got agreement by Dulles, Eden and Bidault to meet with him and the Chinese Communist Premier, Chou En-lai, at Geneva in April to discuss peace in Korea and Indochina. The French, tired of fighting eight years in Indochina, were anxious for peace.

On March 29 Dulles suddenly said the possibility of Communist domination of all Southeast Asia should be stopped by "united action." Any step so momentous would seem to call for consultation between Dulles and America's allies. Apparently he sprang it without consulting them. Five Allied ambassadors called on him the next day to find out what he had in mind.

Nevertheless, on April 5, he told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that while the situation in Indochina seemed "fraught with danger" there was no reason to question the French plan for winning in Indochina by 1955. This was at the very moment when the Vietminh were beginning to overwhelm the French at Dien Bien Phu.

Six days later, April 11, Dulles flew to London to get the British and French to join in "united action" to save Indochina. He had had almost 15 months to plan for such action in Indochina if crisis occurred. There is no sign he did any such planning. He began when the crisis arrived.

The British turned Dulles down, preferring to wait for the outcome of the Geneva conference before getting into a war in Asia. Dulles made it clear, in repeated statements, that this country wouldn't go alone into Indochina to help the French. The French, with no hope of American intervention, went to Geneva looking for peace.

The conference opened April 26. Dulles stayed seven days. He sat by while the French talked with the Communists about a truce in Indochina.

By May 11 Dulles, back home, was talking of the possible loss of all Indochina but thought it possible for an anti-Red coalition to hold the rest of Asia. He planned talks with Britain and other allies on this.

But the foreign ministers who met at Geneva all went home to talk things over and are back in Geneva now. Dulles, not wanting to give American blessing to a deal that might lose Indochina, did not plan to go near Europe. He apparently had no plan as late as noon yesterday. The Fernch asked him to go to Paris, at least. He took off suddenly last night for Paris.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Ike Finally Made Decision To Sue United Fruit Co.

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The question of whether the justice department should bring a monopoly suit against the United Fruit company during the Guatemalan revolt went all the way up to the cabinet before a decision was reached.

Inside fact is that the suit was begun a long time ago by Assistant Attorney General Graham Morison, and when Attorney General Brownell took over, United Fruit lawyers remarked: "This is some of that nonsense of the democrats and should be tossed out immediately."

However, Eisenhower's new trustbuster, Judge Stanley N. Barnes, decided differently. It took him about 30 minutes to decide that there was a definite case against United Fruit for its banana monopoly in Central America. When he took up the case with the new attorney general, however, Brownell was cautious.

"Talk to the United Fruit lawyers about it before you file suit," he advised. "Hear their side of the story first."

Brownell was advised by subordinates that it was not justice department policy to confer with offending parties when the government had an airtight case. Nevertheless, in deference to Brownell's instructions intermittent conferences took place between United Fruit attorneys and the antitrust division for about a year.

This was what delayed action until about the time of the Guatemalan revolt. It was then that the case was finally sent to President Eisenhower himself. He in turn took it up in a cabinet meeting.

Secretary of State Dulles was all for the suit. He felt it would show the United States was not working for United Fruit alone, but championed smaller companies in Latin America.

Secretary of Defense Charley Wilson, however, was opposed. Once head of the biggest corporation in America, General Motors, Wilson didn't like the idea of an antitrust suit against United Fruit.

However, it was Wilson's opposition, according to White House aides, that decided President Eisenhower to go ahead. He doesn't by any means always do just the opposite of what Wilson recommends; but in this case, Wilson's arguments seemed to convince Ike that the justice department was right.

IKE HELPS JOE

President Eisenhower has received an interesting letter from a democratic congressman. He is Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, who wrote Ike accusing him of playing right into McCarthy's hands by giving McCarthy confidential income-tax returns. It's a penitentiary offense for others to get these returns.

"Permit me to draw your attention to executive order 10435, which you issued on Feb. 6, 1953," Congressman Celler wrote, referring to Eisenhower's order giving McCarthy access to income-tax returns. "This," reminded Celler, "was soon after you entered the White House.

"As you very well know, the policy of the junior senator from Wisconsin is never to defend himself against charges, but to attack the individual who accuses him.

"If the committee which he heads had a different chairman I would not have any objection to this order. You can readily appreciate, however, that a person guilty of his irresponsibility should not receive the aid and comfort involved in this executive order."

Congressman Celler might have added that McCarthy happens to be on friendly terms with the commissioner of internal revenue, T. Coleman Andrews, who once introduced McCarthy to a Richmond, Va., audience as one of the nation's greatest Americans—even though Andrews was supposed to be investigating McCarthy's taxes at the time.

It may be because of this friendship that McCarthy has been able to get all sorts of tax returns from the treasury even though his committee has not voted to get them. Under senate committee rules, a majority of the committee is supposed to pass on any request for income-tax returns. But, without waiting for such a vote, Andrews makes tax returns available to McCarthy.

McCarthy, in turn, has various investigators, not on the senate payroll, but paid by his Texas oil friends, who have access to these confidential tax returns. This sets up an SS elite corps of private investigators working for one group of citizens against another.

Note—Meanwhile, two of McCarthy's elite corps have failed to get security clearance.

OPEN FORUM

Editorial Page Out of Step with This Writer

To the Editor:

It becomes evident to me, that you do not check the articles you publish in your paper, for if you did, you would soon find that they conflict with the Constitution and laws of our land. For instance, the article in today's paper: (Reversing the Supreme Court). How about some honest forthright newsmen like Fulton Lewis or Westbrook Pegler, George Dixon.

I for one am tired of James Marlowe, Drew Pearson, Ray Tucker et al. and their twisted drivel. They are like eating potatoes without salt.

Clarence A. Olson,
4462 Market St.

BAD PLACE TO DO IT

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Salesman J. N. Glikin, 49, was booked on suspicion of forgery yesterday after giving a $5 check for two tickets to the police show. Police said the check bounced.

WHO'S OX IS GORED?

Sherman County Journal

Voters in Oregon will learn that criticism of my candidate is mud slinging while criticism of your candidate is campaigning.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Americans Want Drastic Revision of U.N.

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, July 13 — The American people apparently want drastic revision of the United Nations Charter rather than the withdrawal proposed by Senator William F. Knowland, if "Red China succeeds in shooting her way" into the international organization.

In preparation for scheduled review and revision of the Charter next year, a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee has been canvassing public opinion at hearings throughout the country, and will hold many more sessions before it finishes its work. Chairman Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin has asked for and received hundreds of written memos on this question.

Although generally favoring continued United States membership, the majority admit to deep disappointment in the U. N's performance. They favor Charter changes that will make the organization a more workable and constructive body. Their views reflect widespread belief that the U. N. has not fulfilled the high expectations of postwar days.

CRITICISM OF U. N.

A major demand centers around Russia's frequent use of the veto to block efforts to maintain world peace and settle dangerous difficulties. The U. N.'s failure to give us wholehearted support in Korea, as well as its refusal to intervene in Indo-China, has also provoked severe criticism.

Considerable sentiment appeared in favor of the Bricker Constitutional Amendment, which seemed certain of adoption until the White House maneuvered its defeat. The Ohio Senator's proposal would prevent any treaty or excutive agreement, including the U. N. Charter, from superseding Federal or State laws.

Many speakers--there were sometimes as many as 50 in a single day, showing the interest and hope in the U. N.--warned that the Charter's provisions on civil liberties, genocide and related humanitarian questions impinged on domestic legislation, local and national. They were surprised to learn that neither the U. S. nor Great Britain had ratified these clauses. Only the smaller member nations have approved them.

RUSSIA'S MANY VETOES

Many witnesses insisted that the U. N. be given more power to enforce its decisions, including an international police force. Attempts to carry out these ideas have always been blocked by one of the more than 50 vetoes employed by Moscow.

Amendment of the Charter will admittedly be an extremely difficult operation. Changes require a two-thirds majority in the Assembly, and this number must include the five permanent members of the Council.

Although a veto has turned out to be the principal stumbling block to U. N. action in major difficulties, it is doubtful if the Senate would ever agree to its abolition. It is considered necessary in order to "leave the United States free to defend its interests as it saw fit." We would probably use it to prevent Red China's entry.

DULLES MORE FAVORABLE TO CHARTER REVISION

Secretary Dulles originally opposed what he described as "premature" efforts to overhaul the Charter. He thought that the organization should be given the full five-year trial provided in that document itself.

But growing dissatisfaction with the U .N.'s record in maintaining and restoring peace throughout the world, as well as Senator Knowland's more extreme proposal, is understood to have made him more favorable to the idea.

For one thing, Administration spokesmen and Senate colleagues are using the prospect of revision as an argument in urging the Californian not to carry out his threat to resign as Senate Majority Leader, thereby making more arduous the Eisenhower-Dulles pathway in foreign affairs. They are having enough trouble with Churchill and Eden without being forced to take on the influential Republican leader.

Dulles has promised to consult with the Wiley Committee before it submits its recommendations for revision to the Senate on January 31, 1955.

Salem 22 Years Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

July 13, 1932

Hedda Swart, Marion County engineer, had affirmed that completion of the Silver Falls loop road had been decided upon.

Marion County (in these depression times of 22 years ago) had a rate of $2 a day for eight hours of emergency work. State highway department was offering $3 a day for six hours of similar labor.

Inability to pay a fine of $1, imposed for a plea of guilty of driving with four persons in the front seat, had resulted in a Salem resident being committed to jail.

Price Show Co., 135 Liberty street, had a sale of ladies full fashioned, pure silk hose, three pairs for $2.75.

Salem Chemeketans had selected the extreme north end of Spirit Lake on the north side of Mt. St. Helens as a site for their annual outing.

Amelia Earhart Putnam had established a new woman's record for transcontinental flight when she landed at Newark, N.J 19 hours, 14 minutes and 40 seconds from the Pacific Coast.

DIM VIEW OF US PATRIOTS

F.W.S. in Silverton Appeal-Tribune

Trouble with (us) patriots is that we always vote for the greatest good (to us) to the greatest number (us again).

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Farm Girl in Big Time Yearns For Barefoot Days of Yore

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—They say the big city is a place where a country boy can come and, by hard work, earn enough money so he can afford to live in the country again.

The saying holds true for country girls, too—for example, Martha Wright.

Martha, a farmer's granddaughter, first learned to sing by crooning barnyard lullabies back in Duvall, Wash. She hit the heights here, however, by "washing that man right out of her hair" through 1,048 performances of "South Pacific."

Today the blue-eyed farm girl with the tousled mop of red-blonde hair, who was glad to get $5 for her first radio appearance, now is in the $100,000-a-year-plus bracket.

But while she thinks Broadway is a great street to make a living on, she agrees with most out-of-towners that it's no place to live for anybody who ever liked to go barefooted. She gets her mail at a 10-acre rented country place near Westport, Conn.

"It was like going back to my childhood," she said the other day during a break in rehearsals for a TV show.

"I was raised on a farm, and used to love to ride farm horses.

"No, I don't find it lonely. City tensions get me down. It is wonderful to be able to read a newspaper and relax, all by yourself.

"And I manage to keep busy. I do my own gardening and take care of the yard, too. My only romantic interest right now is the power mower at home."

Martha has retained the typical westerner's preference for simple informal living. She has a breezy dislike for all forms of fuss and ceremony. She drives to and from work herself, and this summer she and her maid will take turns at the wheel on a motor tour to Seattle, where her parents live.

"About the only problem I have right now is this darned weight," she said, comfortably forking at a plate of chopped sirloin steak. "I don't have to fight weight hard, but sometimes I should fight it harder than I do."

When she has to take off a few pounds, she doesn't resort to pills or capsules. She has known little illness in her life and has a healthy person's distrust of medicines.

"I don't cut out any of my regular foods, not even butter," she said. "I just cut down on the amount. I suppose it would help if I ate more fruit, but I don't care for it. I ate too much green fruit off the trees as a kid, I guess."

Martha knows hundreds of songs by heart — "just how many I couldn't say." Her two favorites are "Cock-Eyed Optimist"—even after singing it 1,048 times in "South Pacific" — and "Blue Room."

Many singers are haunted by a nightmare fear they will forget a lyric in the middle of a big musical number.

"I'm scared to death at the start of any performance that I'll fluff a line, and sometimes I have," said Martha, smiling. "But if I do, I make up another line and go right on. I never panic when I make a boo-boo.

"It's a funny thing, but the audience seems to like you better when you make a boo-boo—as long as they see you don't let it throw you. They like to see a singer act like a human being."

That's the only way Martha knows how to act.

Daylight Saving Again

Grants Pass Courier

The Oregonian, Portland, an enthusiastic supporter of daylight-saving time for Oregon, comes up with this rather amazing editorial conclusion:

"In the past, many have voted against DST as an abettor of confusion. This year, the logical position of the anti-confusion forces is on the other side of summer time."

We fail to see wherein circumstances have been altered since the voters, in 1952, voted to "end the confusion" by decreeing Standard time for Oregon.

It is true that Washington voters will have the issue presented to them this year, but DST hasn't been adopted as yet—and it is anybody's guess whether or not it will be.

It certainly is true that there was time "confusion" in Oregon prior to the voter fiat in 1952.

Legislation made the governor the fall guy, subject to restrictions.

After a try at daylight saving one year, the governor rejected it, by proclamation, the next. Portland sought unsuccessfully to establish daylight-saving time anyway by city ordinance.

The issue boils down to this:

Many urban dwellers like the added hour off duty in the afternoon provided by DST. The agricultural interests are bitterly opposed, insisting that their stock will not change their habits according to the clock and that farmers thus are inconvenienced in their dealings with their business outlets.

Personally, we like daylight-saving time, but we are getting fed up with having to go through a DST political battle every two years to accommodate a bunch of Portland "eager beavers."

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