

Capital Journal

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Arkansans On Dixon-Yates

Both Congress and the American people are fed up with the Tennessee version of the controversial Dixon-Yates Contract to supply the T.V.A. with needed power which vociferous Senator Kefauver calls the "Crime of the Century," and a greater scandal than Teapot Dome. But the Democratic hope to make it a 1956 campaign issue evaporated when President Eisenhower ordered the A.E.C. contract cancelled when the Clinton Memphis government pledged the building of a large municipal power plant to supply the city and T.V.A. if it needed the power.

Now we have an Arkansas version of the political mess. Four Arkansas civil leaders appeared on a TV program at Memphis sponsored by representatives for 30 East Arkansas cities, including West Memphis. The moderator charged Memphis city officials "wanted to dictate to T.V.A., where to get its power, and they wanted to have full say about how much they could charge Memphians for their power. Since they haven't been able to dictate all of T.V.A.'s operations they'll spend \$100 millions of Memphis money to go it alone." Among those appearing on the program was Francis Cleery, former Arkansas governor.

Among the points made by the panel were:
Cancellation of the Dixon-Yates Contract will cost the Memphis trade area \$20 million in three years in loss of payrolls.
T.V.A. has been buying power from private sources for several years.

The A.E.C. would pay for Dixon-Yates power, not Memphis.
The building of the Memphis plant is the beginning of the end of T.V.A.

Bond holders are granted right to fix rates high enough to guarantee interest and repayment regardless of operating conditions and expense.

It was also brought out that the T.V.A. could not supply the area with adequate power to meet demands through its own facilities, and that "many misstatements of facts are being made by persons with selfish interests."—G. P.

Three New Investments Here

Monday's Capital Journal contained an unusually important day's gist of news for Salem.

Meier & Frank will build a big super-market for Elmer Berg near the new store, to be opened, if possible, at the same time as the store itself. This is also important as suggesting the prospect of similar developments on other ground owned by the Portland company across the street from the new store.

Also, a new, modern cement block plant for Salem was announced by a Kansan who picked Salem as the best place in the Pacific Northwest for such an industry. Best living conditions and best prospect for future building construction.

Then on Tuesday we were able to announce the beginning of work on Safeway's new store on South Commercial, which will cost more than a quarter million exclusive of site.
Step by step, sometimes two or three of 'em at a time, Salem forges toward its "manifest destiny" which none of us can clearly see yet.

Clark Gable takes his fifth wife, the former mate of a sugar heir, it is announced. This latest Gable romance has taken an unusually long time to flower, and some of his admirers had probably given him up for lost to matrimony.

Ban On Auto Racing?

His critics accuse Senator Dick Neuberger of thinking up headline catching ideas for release on days when the news is dull, improving their front page appeal.

Whether this is true or not, he has rolled out a bunch of 'em in recent months. Today's is a proposal for a ban on auto racing, of which Indianapolis is the best known. It has become a scandal, with its steady toll of death and injuries.

How serious the senator is we do not know, but he "has something" that ought to be considered. We're not especially timid or finicky, but we've acquired a growing sense of disgust with the Indianapolis race that desecrates a sacred national holiday devoted to those who died in a much better cause than entertaining a gladiatorial contest type of crowd that comes out to see who will die this time.

We hope the junior senator introduces his bill and lets the backers of these races come before a Senate committee to explain why this type of sport (?) should continue in a supposedly civilized land. Maybe they'll have a convincing defense. But let's hear it.

New Low in Murder Motive

Two couples were laughing gayly in a tavern near Flint, Mich., harming no one. But it seems they "irritated" a truck driver who was also patronizing the place.

Whereupon this chap shot these four persons through the head, killing three and probably fatally wounding the fourth. When arrested all the motive he was able to offer was irritation at their laughter. They were all strangers to him.

We've noted a striking increase in this sort of senseless, motiveless crime in recent months. What is happening to us? Is it this grisly murder a minute television shows to which millions are exposed every night, which gradually makes gunplay seem the natural sequence to even a minor irritation? Is the fast, grueling pace at which life moves now making mental cases out of a lot of us?

Whatever the reason, the effects are obvious and they are extremely threatening. This huge mental hospital Oregon is about to build near Portland, on top of the expansion of the facilities here and at Pendleton are the smallest part of the social cost of such a trend, if it continues.

A Grandmother Plays Safe

We rejoiced last night when Grandmother Catherine Kreitzer decided to take a sure thing rather than risk its loss by gambling for twice as much.

Mrs. Kreitzer had won \$32,000 on a TV "double or nothing" program and had the choice of gambling that she could answer another tough question and get \$64,000, with the risk of losing the bulk of the \$32,000 if she missed.

These performers usually keep going till they lose out, but Mrs. Kreitzer, who had been given time to think it over, and who probably got some good advice too, decided she already had a good thing and would cash in her chips.

"Nothing venture, nothing gain," is a good motto, up to a point, but it can be overdone. There comes a time when it is best to play safe, and we admire Mr. Kreitzer's courage in disappointing the thrill seekers and taking what she'd already won.

Those kind of questions are hard to answer, even by the most learned, and a big slice of that additional \$32,000 would have gone to the tax collectors even if she had won it. One assumes somebody will warn her not to spend all the \$32,000, for that much income in one year calls for a pretty big tax too.

DEFEND ALL LIBERTY

Wendell Wilkie

Now more than ever we must keep in the fore-front of our

minds the fact that whenever we take away the liberties of those whom we hate, we are opening the way to loss of liberty for those whom we love.

TAME NOW



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

New Type of Hillbilly Calls Himself a Mountain Man

By HAL BOYLE

MARYVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—There is a new kind of "hillbilly." Here in the Great Smokies—heart of Old Hillbillyland—the mountain people have found a new way of life that enables them to keep their ancient freedom while escaping the poverty of the past.

The fictional hillbilly has become part of American folklore. He is a shiftless figure in overalls who runs through the hills barefooted, a guitar slung over his shoulder, an old hog rifle in one hand, a jug of moonshine in the other.

But your real mountaineer isn't that kind of man at all. The popular idea of a hillbilly tickles his sense of humor. Sometimes he doesn't mind playing up to this role a bit for the tourists, but he doesn't relish having a "flatland furriner" call him a "hillbilly." He prefers to be known as a Southern Highlander, a hillman or mountain man.

The mountain men, marvelously quick to learn new skills, now come down into the valleys to work in the factories—but most still cling stubbornly to their homes in the hills. Some drive up to 30 miles to their jobs. When climbing into their cars and drive back to the mountains, and till their hillside patches. They like the factory money, but they don't want to come down and live in the cities. They don't like city air.

Typical of these mountaineers is Robert Clark, a 43-year-old blacksmith in the ALCOA aluminum plant here. Each day he drives ten miles to work from his 12-acre mountain farm where he lives with his wife and six children. Clark raises much of his own food. He can afford the comforts of the city man, but he wouldn't willingly move to the city if you gave him a house with five bathrooms.

"Good times are changing the mountains fast," he said. "Very few people live in log houses any more."

"The mountain people no longer have the desire to live in town, because they can now have everything in town they need. They have electric stoves, television and radio."

"We have good schools in the country now, too. There's an \$80,000 school going up in my neighborhood."

"Why should I want to live in town? You know, I've never had a haircut, a shave or a shoeshine in town in all my days."

"The country's the best place. It's a better place to raise kids. They learn how to save—and they don't get into so much trouble. My children have no desire to live in town."

While revenue agents are certain there is still a great amount of bootlegging in the Tennessee hills, Clark says the growth of factory jobs has cut it down.

"When I was a boy you could count seven stills from where I lived," he said. "Now there isn't one."

"The liquor now is being made deep in the mountains where there are no jobs. Many of the men who made moonshine in the old days never touched it themselves. They did it only to earn money for the family."

Clark who, like most mountain men, is deeply religious, neither smokes nor drinks. "I never bought a bottle of beer in my life," he said, "and I'm not about to."

He feels he is pretty lucky. He has retained the rugged independence and individualism of his ancestors, he has achieved an economic security they never knew—and he can still enjoy the sunshine and shadow and free-blowing winds of the mountains.

Hillbilly? Clark wouldn't trade places with any citybilly in the land. He has life made.

Salem 40 Years Ago

July 13, 1915

By BEN MAXWELL
Business Men's League of the Commercial club had favored closing stores Thursday afternoon 40 years ago to allow employees to see the Liberty Bell aboard a car on a Front street siding.

Royal Anne cherries grown by B. I. Ferguson of Polk County had received first prize at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Dr. Carl G. Doney, new president for Willamette university, had his arrival in Salem set for July 14, 1915.

Capital Journal carried this advertisement 40 years ago: "A great many more men would go to church if there was a law against it. Smoke Apex, the extra mild 5c cigar."

Darling's Delicatessen, 495 Court street, had advertised: New England boiled dinner. We fill a quart of this old-fashioned substantial dinner for 25c.

Driveways on the north and south side of Marion County courthouse were being paved.

Opinion Splits 50-50 on U.S. and Soviet Tourist Exchange

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

PRINCETON, N.J., July 12 — If Moscow were to agree to let hundreds of U.S. tourists travel about in Russia, should we let as many Russians come to this country in a sort of "tourist exchange."

That suggestion, when put to a cross-section of typical citizens across America, finds public opinion splitting right down the middle. For every person questioned in an Institute survey who approves of the idea, there is one opposed. About one adult in every eight is undecided.

Prompted by the wide press coverage of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's recent cross-country tour of the U. S., en route to the tenth anniversary session of the United Nations, the Institute assigned its field reporters to sound out popular sentiment on the idea of a U. S.-Soviet exchange of tourists, as follows:

"If Russia agrees to take hundreds of U. S. tourists, should we agree to let as many Russians tour this country?"

The vote:
Yes, should agree 44%
No, should not 41%
No opinion 15%

There have been reports from Moscow recently that the Soviets are planning to open certain sections of Russia to the tourist trade. Analysis of today's survey results reveal the fact that attitudes toward an exchange of tourists with Russia differ markedly along three lines.

A substantial majority of persons who have attended college are in favor, while a majority of those who have attended grade school are opposed, as the following table shows:

Col. High Grade
lege Sch'l
Yes 65% 43% 32%
No 27 45 50
No opinion 8 12 18

Differences of opinion also show up by geographical regions. Where as a majority in the Far West are in favor, a majority of Southerners are opposed. In the East, as well as in the Midwest, the weight of sentiment is slightly in favor.

The survey also finds men considerably more in favor of the idea than women.

Results of today's survey offer an interesting contrast to two Institute studies earlier this year. In April, the suggestion to invite a group of Russian farmers to come to this country to learn the latest farming methods used by U. S. farmers met with the approval of 33 per cent, while 37 per cent said it was a poor idea and the remaining 30 per cent expressed no opinion.

In a companion study, sizable

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Johnson's Illness Sets Back a Quiet Presidential Boom

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON—Texas may have lost the chance to win a rare honor for one of her eminent citizens as a result of the serious illness of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson.

A definite movement for nomination of the Senate majority leader for the presidency had been quietly started by his friends in Capitol Hill before he was hospitalized by a severe heart attack. It had the tentative support of numerous members who would have preferred the progressively minded but non-radical Texan to Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois or Governor Averell Harriman of New York.

Evidence of Senator Johnson's popularity and strength was given in the Senate eulogy of him after his spat with President Eisenhower over the Democrats' legislative record.

Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia conservative, joined with such outstanding "liberals" as Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. It is about the first time that these spokesmen for the opposing factions agreed on any thing.

SUCCESSFUL PARTY STRATEGY

Johnson is the Garner-Rayburn-Jones type of Democrat, although more "liberal" in thought than the former Vice president or the former head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He is considered to be a protégé and follower of Speaker Rayburn, who never broke with F.D.R. or Truman.

He has never been identified with the Lehman-Humphrey group, however. And yet, he has managed to harness and hold the two blocs in line on most major issues. When they disagree, it is without rancor.

Thus, the likable and strapping Texan is almost the only Presidential possibility in sight who could count on the loyalty of the Byrd-Byrnes-Shivers-Kennon clique, which backed Ike in 1952, and the Lehman-Harriman-Stevenson-Humphrey wing.

AT 1932 DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

It is not generally realized, but candidates from the South and allied sections—the Southwest and border states—mobilized almost a nominating majority at the 1932 Convention. And their total strength does not include all the 392 1/2 votes which went Tennessee, who is not especially popular with Dixie conservatives.

Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia achieved a high of 294 on the second ballot. Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky had 78 1/2 despite the open opposition of labor leaders on the grounds of his age. Senator Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma polled 65. It is estimated that at least 100 of Senator Kefauver's total would have preferred Johnson. On this basis, the possible Johnson total would have been more than 500.

JOHNSON'S STATUS

Another pro-Johnson factor is his extremely warm relationship with Senator Russell. Although the Georgian is well qualified for the Presidency, the anti-Negro feeling in his state as exemplified by the two Talmadges, father and son, bars him from preferment. Moreover, Russell led the Southern forces in the fight on the Fair Employment Practices Commission. Johnson, on the other hand, has never been involved deeply in racial problems.

Johnson may recover sufficiently to re-enter the race as the South's most serious effort, to capture the nomination in many years. But the experience with the ailing F.D.R. in 1944-45 will center attention on his health. As of today, however, his side-lining operates to the advantage of Stevenson and the DeSapio entry, Governor Harriman. It leaves Dixie without a candidate save Kefauver, and he has not gained prestige in the current session.

"APPLESAUCE ON CAPITOL HILL"

Two House members have been hurling fruit at each other, figuratively, over the Upper Colorado Water Project. Opposing the venture, Representative Craig Hosmer of California scoffs at the plan to increase farm acreage with daily jets which he lists in the Congressional Record as "Bananas on Pike's Peak."

Red "Austerity"

Svenska Dagbladet, Stockholm

"Austerity" stories have begun to crop up in Russia. The latest one tells of an optimistic Moscow citizen who entered a large "people's store."
"Have you any overcoats?" the hopeful Muscovite inquired.
"No, we are sold out of them," the salesman replied.
"Have you any shirts, then?" the customer asked.
"No. We haven't had any for quite some time."
"Perhaps I could get a pair of socks?"
"Socks, socks! . . . We haven't got any socks, and we are tired of your chatter. This is a store and not an information office!"

Turkeys Told the Truth

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Following World War II, a pair of German artists began restoring frescoes in a church damaged by the bombings. The announcement, soon afterward, that they had uncovered painted-over pictures dating back to the Thirteenth Century, caused wide interest in the European art world.

A year later, one of the artists confessed that the frescoes were bogus. But no one would believe him until it was noticed that there were two turkeys in the "Thirteenth Century" frescoes. Turkeys were unknown in Europe until after Columbus discovered America.

A Smile or Two

American Legion

Mr. Jeffries looked out the window to see his visitor busily trying to get the dog to sit up.
"You aren't going to get any results from that animal," called Jeffries. "That's the laziest dog I ever saw."
"Why how lazy is he?" asked the visitor.
"Why he's so lazy," said Jeffries, "that he waits for another dog to bark and then he nods his head."

HE SAW TOO MUCH RED

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Nehru says he didn't see any Iron Curtain in Russia. Maybe he was distracted by the Red carpet.

OPEN FORUM

Sex Deviates Arouse This Writer's Anger

To the Editor:

How do we make it safe to put our child in his own room, in his own bed, with his Mammy and Daddy in the next room? Maybe the answer should be a high electric fence around each American home, maybe a 10-foot mote with man-eating sharks.

No, I think it is obvious to most of us the answer lies in our ineffective legislation in regard to sexual deviates.

Some time ago George Putnam, Editor Emeritus of the Capital Journal, wrote an excellent editorial on the subject. "I'm with you, George"—but what can we do besides write letters and editorials, perhaps write to our congressmen?

However, it seems the so-called "experts" saw the most effective solution, castration, is uncivilized. Well if this state of affairs is civilized, I'm taking the next pack train to Kenya where a person can raise a family in comparative safety of the Mau Mau neighbors.

I'm sure there are those of you who disagree with me. But, I'm wondering if Danna Sue Davis (age 2) had been your sweet, cuddly little girl, would you still disagree?

When I put my little girl to bed last night, I had the feeling that I should spend the night sitting beside her crib with my loaded shotgun. I can assure you I did not sleep well last night, as probably a million other mothers did not.

If these fiends are ever caught they are usually sentenced to a mental institution for a few years, pronounced cured and then let loose to reek their havoc on some other innocent baby. Is this the justice our fathers meant for us? It seems their idea of legal protection has been lost in a pile of legal manipulations and politics.

If each of you who are enough concerned about the welfare of our children would write a letter to your congressman, maybe the number of voters demanding action would be enough to get the great wheels of justice in motion.

MRS. RICHARD GRENZ

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