

Capital Journal

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Dulles Stirs Up a Furore

John Foster Dulles stirred up both a partisan and an international furore with an article in Life Magazine a few days ago in which he revealed that the United States was on the brink of war three times during the Eisenhower administration when it warned the Communists, "so far and no farther."

The incidents referred to were the stalemated negotiations with Red China over Korea in June, 1953, April, 1954, when Red China was on the point of intervening in Indo-China and that autumn when Red China appeared to be about to attack Formosa.

What did we do? Dulles told India's Nehru that if we couldn't make a truce agreement with Red China we would resume fighting with everything at our command, including "A" bombs. Warships with these bombs were sent to Indo-China waters, though our allies, Britain and France, refused to stand with us. And we let Red China know we would resist an attack on Formosa.

The partisan criticism appears to assume that Dulles created these crises in order to see if he could get us out of them, which of course is not the case. The previous administration had gotten us into war in Korea by telling Russia we did not intend to defend South Korea. Dulles and his boss, President Eisenhower, settled that one and did not get us into any other. They have played a dangerous game, as their critics say, but this was forced upon them. They had no choice. And up to now a strong stand appears to be less risky than a weak one.

British criticism stems from the embarrassment of the Eden government over its demonstrated weakness to contrast with U.S. strength and determination. Probably without meaning to, Dulles made Eden and his cohorts look bad. They are already under fire for weakness on the domestic front and here is an eloquent reminder that they were weak in foreign affairs, too.

On one point we can agree with the critics. If the country needed to be told this news so long after it occurred an exclusive article in a magazine was hardly the proper medium for it. And one of the statements attributed to him in the article, "The ability to get to the verge of war without getting into the war is the necessary art," is not in the best of taste. It encouraged critics to draw the conclusion that he loves crises, which we are sure he doesn't.

Way to Speed Court Trials

Guy A. Miller, veteran circuit court judge for Detroit, now retired, who is a firm believer in the jury system, outlines in the New York Times the practice followed in Michigan courts to speed trials. In 1904 it sometimes took eight weeks to get a jury. Since then Wayne county has grown from 300,000 population to 3,000,000 but the circuit court has grown only from six to 18.

Judge Miller went on the bench in 1923 when the jury docket was 45 months behind and the court had 14 judges. The docket is now only 14 months behind, due to several innovations created by the court under its rule-making power. He states:

"By statute a jury commission was created. This commission summons and examines jurors and provides the court with talesmen who are physically, mentally and morally satisfactory. It gets its talesmen by picking a number each year, say 23, and by summoning number 23 on each registration book in the county.

"By court rule, slightly aided by needed support from the Supreme Court, a pretrial system was established, the first one in the United States. In all cases there is a pretrial hearing, at which all questions of fact are established if not contested, and the taking of testimony thereon is obviated. This saves much trial time, and also brings about many settlements and many waivers of jury trials."

Trial judges examine the jurors. Attorneys are not permitted to question them directly, Judge Miller explains. In the 24 years since this method was adopted, during which he tried many hundreds of contested jury cases, he does not recall the impanelling of a jury to have taken over one hour, and in most cases not much over 20 or 30 minutes. In no case was there a reversal due to error in impanelling a jury.

After 55 years' experience, Judge Miller adds: "I am immovably convinced of two things: The jury system is indispensable, and its control must rest in the court."—G. P.

Capitalism, New Model

A demand described as "thunderous" greeted the initial public offering of Ford Motor stock the other day when the public was given an opportunity to buy a share in America's last big corporation to remain in a few hands.

Demand for the shares came from all over the world, from people in all walks of life. It is said that half a million people may turn up as owners when all the transactions are completed and brokers said they could have sold several times as many shares as were available. More will probably be offered later.

Here is an encouraging sign from several angles. It shows how widespread is the public confidence in the soundness of the American economy, its automobile industry and the Ford Company, which was in serious trouble only a few years ago. And that there is a lot of money available for investment in enterprises that command confidence.

It would be interesting if Karl Marx could return and comment on how capitalism has changed since he provided a formula for its downfall. Capitalism as he knew it probably would have been overtaken by the fate he proposed for it and indeed has been supplanted in much of the world. But American capitalism has been largely reformed so it has up to now refused to provide the remains for a funeral he so thoughtfully arranged.

In addition to the Ford stock being sold to the public the public receives the earnings from the bulk of the remainder, held by the Ford Foundation, which will soon distribute half a billion dollars to American colleges and hospitals.

Let's Help Flood Victims

The Marion County Red Cross Thursday launched an emergency drive for funds to aid victims of the recent floods in Southwest Oregon and Northern California. The amount sought in Marion County is \$4,300. The total that the National Red Cross has already committed exceeds \$8,000,000. Our share is small, but vitally needed.

Red Cross and United Fund officials met Thursday to seek ways to raise the \$4,300. Since nearly all of their monies are already committed, they had to vote to seek the funds through an emergency appeal. And this is a true emergency! People here know something of floods and the devastation they can wreak. So the destruction of the recent Northern California floods is just a little closer to home.

\$4,300 isn't much to raise. We should be happy to give to help those destitute families who are sure, would do the same for us were we placed in their position.

The Two Biggest Issues!



Canadian Study Shows Steady Rise In Number of Drinkers

By GEORGE GALLUP
(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)
PRINCETON, N. J. — Our northern neighbors, the Canadians, are drinking to a much larger extent today than they were a dozen years ago.

A study by the affiliated Canadian Institute shows that close to three out of four Canadians say they use liquor, beer, or wine. Back in 1943, only 59 per cent of the people said so.

The increase of consumption among women is, proportionately, considerably larger than among men. Twelve years ago less than half the women of Canada said they drank. Today almost two-thirds do so.

These are some of the facts that come to light in a special study of Canadian drinking habits. Today's study compares the situation with two previous periods—each six years apart. This same question was put to the public each time:

"Do you ever have occasion to use any alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

The results compared with similar studies in 1943 and 1949:

Year	Use alcohol	49%	65%	Today	72%
1943	41	33	28	41	33
1949	41	33	28	41	33

Checking on what proportion among men and women used alcohol twelve years ago, and today, shows the heavy increase in women's consumption. The comparison by men and women:

Year	Men	Women	Men	Women
1943	28	15	19	28
1949	28	15	19	28
Today	42	25	15	42

A larger proportion of Canadian men and women in their thirties

A Ready Alibi

Wall Street Journal
Is there a help or drawback to a politician?
Mississippi's John Sharp Williams, once Democratic leader in the House and occasionally mentioned as a presidential possibility, termed his national reputation as a wit "the curse of my public life."

He told how, when first elected to Congress, he was advised by famed Kentucky publisher Henry Watterson, "When you get to Washington, John, strangle that wit—kill it. But if you find that this cue is too strong for you, if a time arises when you feel that you positively can't help saying something funny, then say it with a slight nasal twang so that you may be suspected of New England ancestry."

OLD MAN WINTER

Moro County Journal
Old John Calvin was one of the early protestants who aided Martin Luther establish a different religion. He was a stern man who fathered some very strict theories about personal conduct and he is generally disregarded in these days when the easy life is much preferred over the a s t e r e one. Calvin did extend the theory that a man is responsible for his salvation, the doctrine of personal responsibility. That is also disregarded in these times.

Let there be no complaints about this winter. It has been a complete one, one that pulled out all the stops, brought every kind of winter weather, cold, snow, silver thaw, slick roads, frozen ground, run-offs. There may be some more tricks in winter's bag but we wonder what they could be.

TOO MUCH BEER
Moro County Journal
We note that a subject in the Lina county robbery was found after he had spent all he could of it on beer. Seems like a man ought to have a better use for money before he steals it.

Dulles and Brink

Omaha World Herald
He Didn't Go Over the Brink
Three times in recent years, said the Secretary of State, America has marched to the brink of war—and stopped short.

And what a tempest that plain statement caused! In England as well as at home excited pundits rushed to their typewriters or their microphones to denounce what they called "brink-of-war diplomacy."

They branded Mr. Dulles an "irresponsible." They said he had been gambling with world peace. They said he had distorted history. And so on and on.

In actuality there was nothing very surprising in what the Secretary said in his piece in Life magazine.

Any one who has been reading the news during the Eisenhower years knows there were troubled times in Korea, in Indochina and in Formosa when war might have broken out.

But the important fact, the glorious fact, is—war did NOT break out.

Somehow, as a result of the efforts of many good and wise people, the peace was preserved. And near the head of the list of those dedicated strivers for peace must be written the name of John Foster Dulles.

As Secretary of State, no doubt this man has his shortcomings. But one thing he has shown for sure. He understands the folly of appeasement. He realizes that peace cannot be bought by always backing down in the face of Communist insolence. He is aware that in times of crisis a self-respecting and peace-loving nation must make a determined stand.

His predecessor, Dean Acheson didn't comprehend the danger of eternal retreat. He tried to appease the Reds in Korea—and backed into a bitter and costly war.

As he now relates, Mr. Dulles three times has led his country to the brink, but he has not plunged it into war. Let his left-of-center critics ponder on that truth.

GOOD AT MANY THINGS
Moro County Journal
This week we note the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin who was one of history's great men. He was a convincing writer, a good printer, a capable scientist, a fine diplomat and one of the sanest of our early politicians, an inventor of many things. Besides all that he was a humorous and delightful companion and philosopher. One has to be good at many things to be really great.

FIRESIDE PULPIT

Inner Urges Drive Men to Take Up Ministerial Work

By REV. GEORGE H. SWIFT
Rector, St. Paul's Episcopal Church

"What makes them do it?" a man said to me, as we were looking at a picture of a class of young men graduating from a theological seminary. This man was really impressed as we talked about these young men. "They might have been lawyers, or doctors, or bankers, or financiers, but they chose to be pastors," he said.

My friend used the right word when he said "makes." In his question "what makes them do it?" because in the case of many young men who turn to the ministry they are really driven into it by inner urges which bound them night and day until they surrender to the invisible forces which will not let them go!

It is amazing the sacrifices some young men make, after they have made their decision, to prepare themselves. I am acquainted with some clergymen who had been teachers, lawyers, scientists, who, like St. Matthew at the receipt of custom, left their work and with considerable sacrifice moved bag and baggage, and the family, to the Seminary area, and put in three strenuous years in study. They did it because they

would have been miserable and frustrated if they had not. Men who go to theological seminaries to prepare for the ministry after they have been out of college a few years, and in some cases already have a family, are often the most successful in the ministry, for obviously they would not accept the sacrifice entailed, unless they were "made" to do it by some pressure other than a "bread and butter" one! And if that "pressure" has driven them into it in the first place, it probably will not let them alone after they get ordained. So they go on from "strength to strength" in the life of service, they cannot and, of course, would not willingly give up.

In, at least, one of the services of ordination, we find this prayer: "Mercifully behold the thy servants now called to the Office of Priesthood, and so replenish them with the truth of thy Doctrine, and adorn them with innocency of life, that, by thy word and good example, they may faithfully serve thee in this Office, to the glory of thy Name, and the edification of thy Church."

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Estes Still Hasn't Chance For Democratic Nomination

By RAY TUCKER
Every Saturday, Ray Tucker answers readers' questions of general interest on national and international policies and personalities. Questions may be sent to him at 7008 Hillcrest Place, Chevy Chase, Md.

WASHINGTON, January 21 — "Why are you so prejudiced against Senator Estes Kefauver?" asks Mrs. L. H. of Danville, Va. "You write regularly that he has no chance for the presidential nomination, and you seem to be of the opinion that he does not deserve it."

Answer: I have no prejudice against the Senator from Tennessee. As a reporter, I have no feeling toward him one way or the other. I have reported what appear to be the facts—namely, that no politician of experience gives him a chance to read the ticket. And in view of his record on Capitol Hill they do not believe that he is qualified for the tremendously responsible post of president.

There is considerable evidence of the practical politicians' dislike of Kefauver, whom they regard as an opportunist, a lone wolf and a man bitten by personal ambition. Although it is to his credit the machine bosses have never forgiven him for exposing the connection between politicians and the underworld in his televised Crime Investigation in 1951-52.

Kefauver now heads the Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee, a problem which certainly should be explored and remedied, though I question whether it can be achieved by Federal legislation. He had hoped to exploit it as he did his expose of crime, corruption and politics. He had asked for \$150,000 to pursue the inquiry. Senate Democrats cut his appropriation to \$40,000, and they may reduce it further on the floor.

Although he led on the first two ballots at the 1952 convention, the third tally showed that Stevenson would be the nominee. During the third roll call, Kefauver tried to interrupt, and to climb aboard the Stevenson bandwagon. Red-faced and angry, Convention Chairman Sam Rayburn blocked Kefauver's belated move to become "one of the boys." He gavelled down the Tennesseean with the ruling that, "The roll call will continue."

"In all the talk about President Eisenhower running again," writes F. G. of Troy, N.Y., "there seems to be no mention of the fact that he has enjoyed so many honors for the last fifteen years that he needs no more. Why hasn't this psychological factor been taken into consideration?"

Answer: I think that it has been. As F. G. says, Ike needs no more glory or recognition of his world pre-eminence. In fact, the presidency may be to him an anti-climax after having led the armies which routed the dictators' threat to civilized society.

EISENHOWER QUITE UNUSUAL
Of recent presidents, he is unique in that respect. Woodrow Wilson was only too glad to quit collegiate for public life. Harding had been only an obscure Senator. Coolidge had to pinch himself to realize that he was the head of the nation. Hoover ached for the job, but never thought that he could be nominated by either party. F. D. R. always felt that he was destined for the White House.

Nevertheless, the power and the prestige, and the opportunity to benefit humanity here and abroad, in view of the influence of an American president today, are both a challenge and an incentive. Not even an Eisenhower can be immune to that prospect.

WOMEN AND SOCIAL SECURITY
Numerous readers still ask if the proposal to lower women's age for qualification for Social Security payments has been reduced from 65 to 62.

Answer: The House passed such a measure at the 1955 session, and it is now before the Senate, although not yet reported from the committee. I will bet whatever political reputation I have that it will become law at the current session. In re-election year, the Legislators dare not antagonize the gals.

CUT A CAPER
A Southern gentleman is arrested at the age of 70 for burglarizing a house. Well, aren't we all supposed to take up some hobby to occupy us in the golden years of retirement?

THROWING SPITWADS
Moro County Journal
Taking pictures in court is like throwing spitwads in school. It wouldn't be any fun if it wasn't prohibited.

Salem 53 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL
January 21, 1903
Salem Light, Power Traction Co. had considered placing standard gauge street cars on the Yew Park and Fairgrounds lines.

Polk County Rural Telephone Co. had filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk Rowland.

City council had heard a special committee describe Salem's Chinatown in block 21 as "filthy" in condition and also heard a proposal to condemn and remove buildings there.

Chief of Police "Doc" Gibson had urged the council to improve the interior of city jail and provide special quarters for detention of wayward girls and women.

W. F. Ketchum was local agent for Sun typewriters. "An up-to-date machine priced at only \$40."

A bill for direct primaries had its appearance in the legislature and was recommended for passage by the governor as a needed measure of reform.

A Smile or Two
Cincinnati Enquirer
An old fellow walked into the unemployment office and asked for the papers to fill out. Laboriously he spelled his name: George Washington.

The clerk was amused and said: "Were you the one who cut down the cherry tree?"

"No sir," the old fellow replied. "I haven't had any work for more'n a year now."

BEANS IN POT
Moro County Journal
What Secretary Dulles was saying was that if you are going to bluff you have to shove some beans in the pot—all of 'em if necessary. Yet, he should know that anyone who tries to explain methods must be indefinite, better yet, let everyone learn for himself.

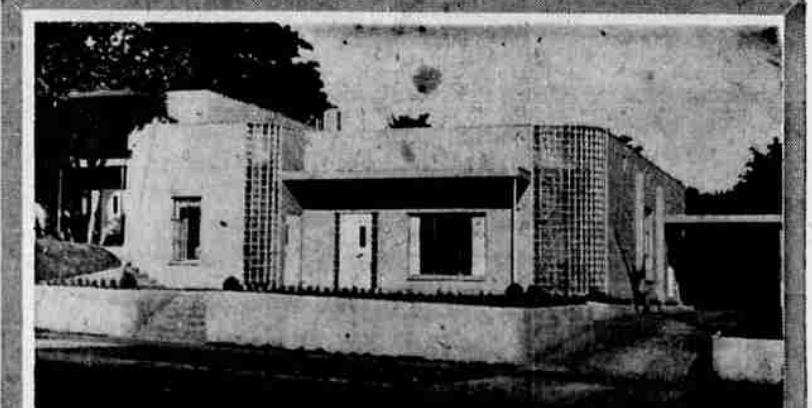
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