

Capital Journal

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Harriman's Candidacy

Under the caption "Harriman—Richest man ever filing for Presidency," the current issue of the U. S. News and World Report contains an analysis of the wealth of Governor Averell Harriman of New York, now, with Tammany's backing, an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for President at the national convention at Chicago early in August.

Harriman's wealth is estimated at \$50,000,000. His father, the late E. H. Harriman, left a fortune of \$100,000,000 to his widow which was divided 23 years later among his children. Since then Averell has added substantially to his inheritance by new investments and profitable turn overs, so his income places him in the highest tax bracket.

Though most of Harriman's wealth came from his father, now he still is a large stockholder in the Union Pacific, and other railroads. He has large interests also in banking, national gas pipe lines, insurance, oil companies, airlines, a dairy company, real estate and New York state bonds, says the News.

Harriman in politics is the most radical of all the Democratic candidates seeking the presidency, and a rabid New Dealer. A friend of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was called on to fill important diplomatic posts under both FDR and Truman and is credited with having done a good job.

There is nothing in the Constitution placing wealth limits on candidates for public office, including the president, but the "liberal" Democrats seem to think its accumulation or possession a crime—that is if he doesn't belong to the party. Congress insists that Cabinet, and other appointees supply a list of their property and require them to sell their stocks and bonds before confirmation is possible. And if they comply they are still regarded, if Republicans, as "malefactors of great wealth," and like Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, become whipping posts for demagogues in Congress, no matter what they do.

The popular prejudice against great wealth will probably offset its advantages in presidential elections, because of feared abuse of power—but there is no valid reason why it should, especially when a candidate's patriotism has been amply proven.—G.P.

Remember Those Pre-'52 Suspicions?

One of the biggest issues in Washington today, on which there is plenty of honest difference of opinion, is how much money should we spend on national defense. The Democratic majority in congress is criticizing the president for not asking for more money and seems determined that he should spend more than he wants to.

It should be obvious that no one can be sure which view is correct. One would have to possess prophetic vision, to know whether there will be an early war and what kind of a war it will be. Also how long it will last, whether it will be won or lost by military strength—or lack—the day it starts, or won by the side with the soundest, strongest economy, as the last one was.

It is not our purpose to pretend to know what no one knows, but to remind our readers of the widespread suspicions held prior to the election of Dwight Eisenhower of what might happen with a professional military man in the White House. A "man on horseback." A "militarist." Supremacy of the civil over the military to be gravely threatened. Remember?

Four years have passed and there is indeed a controversy between the professional military man and many of the leaders of the civil branch of the government. The "militarist" doesn't want to spend enough on national defense, according to the civil leaders. He must be made to spend more.

If by any chance you were one of those who feared to have a general in the White House doesn't this sequel make you feel a little silly? Well, you needn't. For it was natural to think a general might over-emphasize the military. Nobody could have been crazy enough to visualize a 100 percent reversal of this.

But it ought to remind every one of us that the man himself is infinitely more important than his occupation or what part of the country he comes from. Dwight Eisenhower was a professional military man who never ceased to think like a civilian. Some other general might have taken the attitude "It was groundlessly feared I would take."

Oregon Shakespearean Festival

Annual fairs, festivals and celebrations crowd the calendar. Most of them are important only in a small area, and few of more than state or regional interest. Outstanding among the latter is the Oregon Shakespearean Festival at Ashland, which opens August 1 and runs for a month.

If recollection is correct it was once known as the Ashland Shakespearean Festival. Now, more appropriately, the name of the state is used. But its importance is more than statewide, for it is the only thing of the kind in the west and the plays of Shakespeare are staged in America's first Elizabethan theater.

One reason why the Oregon Shakespearean Festival is important is that it fills a need. Its founding 21 years ago was timely, for even then the time had gone by when students in any small college town could go to the local theater and see Shakespeare played by Charles B. Hanford, Frederick Warde or Louis James, or by Walter Hampden who came on and a little later.

There are still good Shakespearean actors, but they are rarely seen in person, for long ago the pictures practically put the road shows out of business. Occasionally a fine presentation of Shakespeare may be seen on television. But the intimate touch that used to be offered by the traveling troupe, in a way serving as a living link in the Shakespeare tradition, isn't there.

The festival at Ashland restores that intimacy, and the plays, for which fine talent and capable directors are assembled, are worth traveling across the state, or several states, to see.

Who Dumit Down in S.F.?

San Francisco Mayor George Christopher is credited with quickly getting rid of a crazy looking trio of male nudes that were to have graced (?) the cover of the Republican national convention program. They will be replaced with a much more attractive and appropriate picture of President Eisenhower.

The original was made by Sculptor Auguste Rodin who got his inspiration from Dante. He called his creation Les Tres Hommes who were meant to represent "three shades at the gate of hell."

What we'd like to know is "who on earth put such a job on the cover of a convention program in the first place?" Some fair dealer had had infiltrated the G.O.P. arrangements committee? We'd suspect Harry Truman of the monstrosity, but he can present a flawless alibi. He was in Europe at the time. Besides, we doubt that he is clever enough to think up such a priceless hoax.

Portland's A Big City Now

Portland, once disparagingly called an "overgrown country town," looks more metropolitan by the hour. Especially in the undesirable side of metropolitan life.

Two incidents last week will suffice to make our point: A charge of explosives was found secreted in the automobile of one of the leading figures in the pending vice investigation, obviously put there with a view to helping him take an early leave of the Portland scene. Then a middle aged man tried to break up a juvenile gang fight only to have one of the young fighters kick him to death after he had been knocked down.

These events fit the western conception of Chicago much better than the Oregon concept of Portland. But they are probably destined to become standard operating procedure there, assuring our burdened taxpayers a growing charge for the maintenance of our corrective institutions.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Humphrey and Wilson Behind Cuts in Military Spending

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON — It is not the military man in the White House who is chiefly responsible for the cuts in national defense funds now under Democratic attack. It is two civilians in whom President Eisenhower has great confidence—namely, Treasury Secretary Humphrey and Defense Secretary Wilson.

In discussions within White House and National Security Council circles, the Detroit automobile manufacturer and the Cleveland steel magnate emphasize the need for maintaining an impregnable domestic economy. They point out that, in a World War III, the United States would have to carry the burden of the allied struggle even more fully and laboriously than in the recent conflict. It agrees. It is their belief that we would have to finance, feed, arm, clothe and transport, by planes and ships, millions of embattled men and their weapons on fronts more remote and extensive than ever before. Even our major associated power, Britain, is in severe financial straits now.

Disturbances in Reds' Realm
Humphrey and Wilson have other reasons for insisting that the nation's economy should not be too heavily burdened or unbalanced. The political and economic disturbances within the Soviet realm, and reported rivalries within the Kremlin itself, seem to reinforce their arguments.

In their opinion, Russia will not be able to wage a victorious war for many years, if ever. She is totally deficient in every basic requirement—food, raw materials, transportation facilities, national unity and patriotism.

For many years her people, and especially satellite populations, will fear and distrust their leaders. If the Soviet shifts to a consumer goods economy in order to appease the citizenry, it will weaken her militarily. Otherwise, there will be crippling internal sabotage, as there was in the last war until Hitler decreed a reign of brutality against anti-Stalin rebels.

Cold Military Factors
There is another and more compelling reason for the Humphrey-

Brownell Leaves Ike High and Dry in Defending D-Y Action

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower—getting his information from aides—said too much too fast about the Dixon-Yates contract. He stuck his neck out, and now he's had it chopped off. He had praised the contract repeatedly. Now his Justice Department says it was no good. He defended the role of banker Adolph Wenzell in this contract. Now the Justice Department says Wenzell's role makes the contract "null and void."

Right in its early days the Eisenhower administration faced a problem—and a choice—in the government's Tennessee Valley Authority, which supplies a wide Southern area with power.

The Atomic Energy commission needed a lot of that power. But what of the needs of TVA's regular users, particularly the city of Memphis, Tenn.? The administration could have expanded TVA with new plants.

Instead, on the advice of the AEC and the Budget Bureau, it decided a private power firm should do the job by building a plant near the TVA area. Democrats predicted this meant eventual wreckage of TVA.

In November 1954 Eisenhower ordered a contract signed with a private utility group called Dixon-Yates. Then the Democrats began to dig into the role of Wenzell.

He was vice president of the First Boston Corp. of New York City, which became the Dixon-Yates financial agent, and had also been adviser to the Budget Bureau on TVA problems.

The Democrats raised a question: Was Wenzell serving conflicting interests—the government's and a private company's? The Democrats talked of "deceit and concealment" by the administration.

Eisenhower, still listening to his advisers, defended Wenzell at a news conference June 29, 1955. But the next day he ordered the whole problem restudied.

The reason given was that the city of Memphis, refusing to accept Dixon-Yates power, said it was going to build its own plant. At his July 6 news conference Eisenhower again backed Wenzell, calling his role in the contract "indeed" proper.

Then these things happened: July 7 — A Senate Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.), foreseeing the end of the contract, said it was invalid anyway and advised the government to hold up any cancellation fees which Dixon-Yates might claim in return for money spent preparing to build its plant.

July 8 — Wenzell told Kefauver's subcommittee that while he was advising the Budget Bureau on TVA matters he met with AEC officials as a representative of his bank—which became the Dixon-Yates financial agent—while the contract was under consideration.

Eisenhower canceled the contract July 11 on the grounds that, since Memphis was building its own plant, the Dixon-Yates plant wasn't needed.

Atty. Gen. Brownell said he looked for a "negotiated settlement" of any claims Dixon-Yates might make. And on July 12 Eisenhower called the canceled contract "good and fair."

Then on Nov. 23, 1955, the AEC said it would pay Dixon-Yates nothing for the money it had spent. The AEC said Wenzell had been mixed up in a conflict of in-

terests in this contract. Last Dec. 13 Dixon-Yates sued the government for \$3,534,778 for its expenses. Yesterday Brownell's Justice Department, defending the government against this suit in the Court of Claims, said the contract was one-sided in favor of Dixon-Yates and had other faults. But it asked the judge to dismiss the suit mainly because of Wenzell.

It said he had played a triple role: he was advising and representing the government, his own bank and the Dixon-Yates group. That left Eisenhower high and dry on a rock.

They Say Today

(Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

By UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON—New York Gov. Averell Harriman, on why he thinks President Eisenhower has been "naive" in his dealings with the Russians:

"The spirit of Geneva ruled for a brief time, and the Communists made more progress then at any time in recent years."

LONDON—Sir Laurence Olivier, about to become a father at the age of 49, when newsmen asked him to kiss his wife, Vivien Leigh, 42:

"Oh no, we're too old to kiss."

MIAMI, Okla.—Mrs. Ethelene Jones, 75, describing a tornado that swept across her farm:

"The next thing I knew, the chickenhouse hit me."

PITTSBURGH—Detective Chief Henry W. Peiper of Allegheny County, on the bludgeoning slaying of Mrs. Wally Dickson, wife of a dice jockey:

"All facts in the case point to Dickson as the slayer."

WASHINGTON—Former Asst. Air Force Secretary Trevor Gardner, on a brilliant scientist who can't be cleared for security but who keeps on inventing "top secret" ideas:

"We can't seem to classify his head."

MIAMI—Mrs. Thomas G. Northcott, suing her Presbyterian minister husband for divorce, asked if he was known as a friendly minister:

"He was known as being over-friendly with the women."

NEW YORK—William Black, president of a coffee processing company, on how to force soaring coffee prices down:

"Stop drinking coffee."

Extroverts Wanted

Newsweek

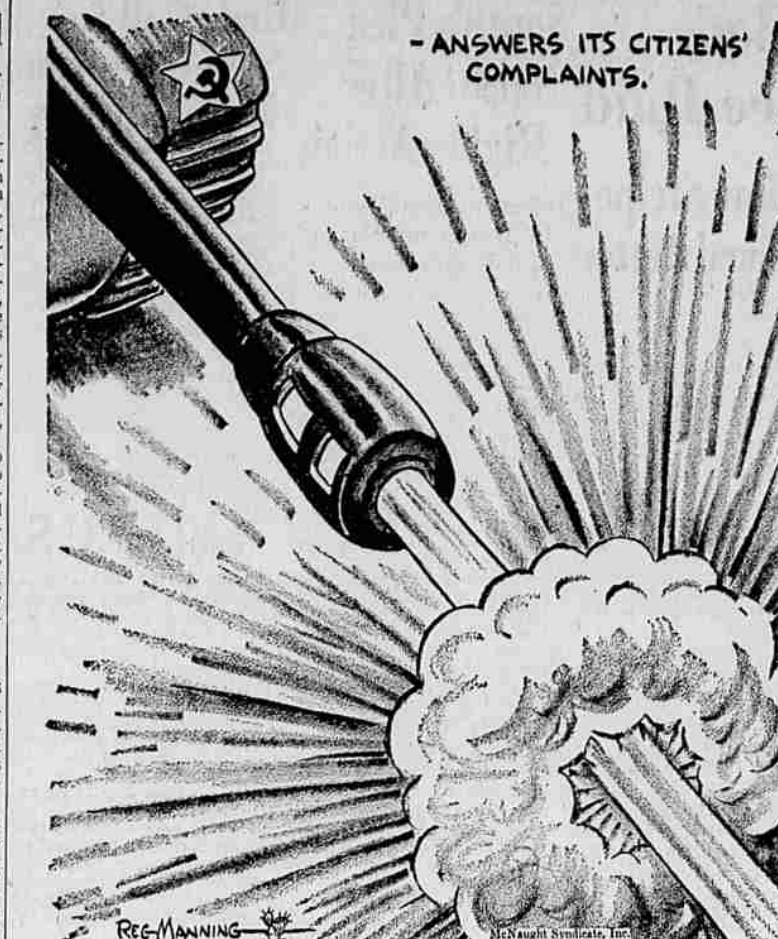
Industry's flesh merchants (seeking college graduates) shy off from "the bookworm," "the oddball," "We'd rather have a Drake than a Phi Beta Kappa," they repeat. "Let the freaks go into research."

RARE DISCRIMINATION

Oscar Wilde

I choose my friends for their good looks, my acquaintances for their good characters and my enemies for their good intellects. A man cannot be too careful in the choice of his enemies.

A Communist Government



Ike Holds a 2 to 1 Lead in 'Trial Heat' With Harriman

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

PRINCETON, N. J.—President Eisenhower defeats New York's Gov. Averell Harriman by a 2-to-1 margin in a presidential "trial heat" conducted by the Institute.

Voters in this test poll were asked by Institute interviewers how they would vote if the two men were running against each other for President in an election today, as follows:

"Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If President Eisenhower were the Republican candidate and Averell Harriman were the Democratic candidate, which would you like to see win?"

Here is the result:

IKE vs. HARRIMAN

Eisenhower 64% Harriman 32% Undecided 4%

Running against Adlai Stevenson, his 1952 opponent, President Eisenhower came out ahead by a 5-to-3 margin in a similar survey reported in late June. The figures were:

IKE vs. STEVENSON

Eisenhower 62% Stevenson 35% Undecided 3%

Today's trial heat emphasizes again the great strength which President Eisenhower has with the independent voters of the country and also his ability to attract a sizable vote from the ranks of Democratic party members.

Here is the vote of Independents in today's survey:

INDEPENDENTS ONLY

Eisenhower 71% Harriman 25% Undecided 4%

By way of comparison, in an Eisenhower vs. Stevenson contest, 73 per cent of Independents voted for Eisenhower, 22 per cent for Stevenson, while 5 per cent were undecided.

Today's trial heat, as such, reported today, are measurement of the relative popularity of the various candidates at a given point of time. A trial heat survey cannot be considered as a "prediction" of what may happen in an election less than four months away.

If Harriman wins the nomination at Chicago, his vote in a trial heat measurement after the convention might change substantially. The attendant publicity and the hardening of party lines which normally follows a nominating convention could have an important influence.

Today's trial heat, pitting Harriman against President Eisenhower, is the second one conducted by the Institute since the New York Governor's announcement that he is an "active" candidate.

In the first one, reported earlier this week, Vice-President Richard Nixon ran neck-and-neck with Harriman, as the following table shows:

NIXON vs. HARRIMAN

Nixon 47% Harriman 46% Undecided 7%

Not Easily Scared

Detroit News

Ten years have demonstrated that the threat of nuclear war is not something to frighten the Russians into peace. It could hardly have been in their minds that with one peep show they could scare Twining and USAF out of business.

COMMITTEE JOB

Phileas

The camel is an animal that looks as if he had been put together by a committee.

BEFORE THE AIRPLANE

Cleora

Even the best pilots are willing to take advice from their passengers in bad weather.

AN OUTMODED CONDITION

Mark Twain

It used to be a good hotel, but that proves nothing. I used to be

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THE PUREST PLEASURE

Francis Bacon

God Almighty first planted a garden. And indeed it is the purest of human pleasures.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Boom Makes Business Chiefs Bigger Than Lassie or Autry

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Fashions in heroes change. Just as women's hat styles do.

In bad financial times the biggest hero is the politician who can make the most golden promises.

In wartime the military leader becomes top dog, at least as long as he wins battles.

But in boom times the hero is the industrial tycoon. He becomes an oracle consulted on all topics, and it is presumed that, since he is smart enough to make a lot of money, he must also know how to cure wars and to predict the weather.

At the moment the business executive is riding on a tidal wave of popularity that has put him higher in public esteem than either Lassie or Gene Autry. If an executive could be found who could also sing like Elvis Presley, nothing could keep him from the White House.

In dozens of recent plays, books and television dramas the businessman has been built up as a rugged, resourceful, tough-fighting hero with a two-listed mind.

He is portrayed as a kind of Roy Rogers or Hopalong Cassidy with a brief case. He is brisk, brusque and competitive. He never rides to head off the rustlers at Eagle Pass, but he is willing at any moment to sacrifice everything else in life for "the good of his company."

He is invariably tall with strongly chiseled features, and works feverishly late at night at his office to complete his plan for building a better bridge or drafting a new sales campaign to market a better mouthwash. Modern business is pictured as fierce jungle only the strong can survive.

Just how does this literary portrayal of our new-type hero compare with the average real life executive?

Well, fairly close. That is, if you take the executive's own word for it—and assume they haven't seen so many TV business dramas themselves that they have unconsciously patterned themselves after the video heroes of office and factory.

The ordinary working man has perhaps an ineradicable belief that the average executive has an easy life—that he gets most of his chores done on the golf links or during three-hour, four-martini luncheons.

But the executives themselves claim they put more hours at their desks than their hired hands do.

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Preaching 11:00 a.m.

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White House restaurant had replaced its old style lighting system with the new nitrogen electric lamps, each with a rating of 750 candle power.

Major L. B. Bowly of the state highway department had told Polk county authorities that the wagon bridge across the Willamette built in 1891 was constructed long before automobiles and trucks were in use and would not stand the strain of such traffic.

Simon Benson, Portland timberman, hotel owner and good roads enthusiast, had conferred with the state highway commission about a \$75,000 bond issue for building a stretch of the Pacific Highway through Hood River county.

Residents of South Salem complaining about the water shortage declared that they were sometimes practically without water between from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m. though they were expected to pay the regular rates.

That's a total of seven measures, far below the 1952 total of 18. The last general election when Oregon voted on so few measures was 1942 when seven were put to the voters. To find a year when fewer than seven were presented at a general election we must go back to 1934 when there were only five.

Gosh, That's Nothing

Minneapolis Tribune

In Vancouver, Canada, the king penguins of Stanley Park Zoo broke a record by laying three eggs this year, as many as have been produced in captivity in North America since 1929. Shucks, Secretary of Defense Wilson can do that well in a couple of press conferences.

GET BUSY, LADY

Atlanta Constitution

Sign on back of trailer-truck: "Don't Just Sit There. Nag Your Husband."

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