

Capital Journal
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Estes Made a Speech in 1948
 Alas, the poor candidate who used to say what he thought, not realizing that the time would come when it would be necessary for him to say the opposite. Estes Kefauver is the latest to come to our attention.

The Congressional Record of June 29, 1948 contains a speech by the then Congressman Kefauver who was a candidate for U.S. Senator, apparently not delivered but printed at the congressman's request as an "extension of remarks," he had prepared for the Record.

Kefauver claimed both parties were making the south a "whipping boy" on its treatment of the negroes. He attacked President Truman's civil rights program in which he said the negroes of the south were not interested.

"I have always opposed and will continue to vigorously oppose the F.E.P.C., the antilynch bill and any segregation provisions," this gallant champion of the old south declared, adding the F.E.P.C. is "a dangerous step toward regimentation. It is of doubtful constitutionality and it certainly violates the rights of the employers of our nation. It simply would not work, especially in the south. An antilynch bill would be an unjustified encroachment of the rights of the states."

Kefauver also decried like a Republican on living costs and credit controls, saying:

"The high cost of living is going to destroy the economic status of the middle and lower class of the people unless prices are stabilized. I do not think we need price control and rationing. These should only be tried as a last resort. Requiring larger reserves for bank loans, curbing consumer credit, regulating the commodity exchange, allocation of steel and some other measures would help greatly, and I think, would get our economy in order."

Thus the then congressman, present vice presidential candidate in record as favoring the very measures he now condemns, in addition to defending racial segregation which he now condemns.

If Estes were put on the spot and forced to explain the contradiction he might say: "Well, I was running in Tennessee then, but I'm running in the whole country now. I could afford to say what I thought then. Now I can't."

The Hells Canyonites Lose Again
 Three judges of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington unanimously upheld the Federal Power Commission in the Hells Canyon case Tuesday, as most people familiar with it were sure they would.

These judges did not pass on the wisdom of the F.P.C.'s decision, which congress had empowered the F.P.C. to make, only with whether it had abused its authority, been obviously delinquent in meeting its responsibility. It hadn't been. It had listened to both sides present their testimony and arguments month after month. The public power people had not only their "day in court" but their months in court. There was an abundance of testimony to justify the F.P.C. decision and no reason to overturn it.

The case will doubtless be appealed to the Supreme Court, for the public powerites are leaving no stone unturned. But their chances are dim there, too. The court has a six to three Democratic majority, but it is extremely unlikely to render a party line decision on a question where the law is clear. Congress entrusted the Federal Power Commission with the authority to decide such cases, as it had a right to do. The commission did its job after ample "due process."

There is a slim chance to stop construction of the Idaho Power Co. dams if Stevenson is elected president, with a Democratic congress. Congress could if it wished vote to stop this work, but with the present Democratic Senate 54-42 against a federal Hells Canyon dam, voting under election year pressure, such a vote is unlikely after election, with the political pressure off. Meanwhile the Idaho Power company will push construction unless it is thus stopped.

If congress did stop Idaho Power's work the canyon would probably remain idle for years, since Democratic congresses have never been willing to appropriate money to build a dam there. The best vote the Hells Canyonites could hope for would be to prevent the Idaho Power building dams.

Beck Raps Union Political Dictation
 "Dave Beck, boss of the huge Teamsters Union, the largest of them all, has taken another punch at union officials who are backing the Democratic ticket from Adlai Stevenson down to Wayne Morse. Beck has long been at odds with his colleagues in the A.F.L.-C.I.O. labor monopoly on political matters and voted against endorsement of Stevenson and Kefauver by the executive council last August.

"Beck declares the policy of the Teamsters Union is 'hands off' when it comes to partisan political matters. He said in an editorial in the last issue of The Teamster, official magazine of the 1,500,000 union members: "It would be presumptuous for anyone to think he can dictate to our members how they should vote." He continued:

"Partisan politics is fraught with danger for labor. It is dangerous because experience shows that in the long run, economic rather than political action is the best way to win union gains. By stressing this course, we are guaranteeing that the labor movement will remain a free movement, not tied to the political fortunes of any party. We should not allow ourselves to be tied to any political party now and in the future."

Presumptuous or not, that is what the A.F.L.-C.I.O. executive council and many of its union officials are doing and in addition trying to raise a \$15 million slush fund to elect Stevenson and Kefauver, and Wayne Morse in Oregon, along with other Democrats. James Carey's Electrical Workers Union and Walter Reuther's Auto Workers are perhaps the most active in backing the Democratic ticket.

President George Meany of the A.F.L.-C.I.O., says the executive council's backing of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket might influence union members to vote the Democratic ticket but the combined group is not tying itself to the party and each individual union may do as it sees fit in politics. But unionists know from sad experience, what it means to defy the edicts of their bosses.—G. P.

The Yankees Deserved It
 The world's series went the full seven games and the team that lost the first two emerged as the final winner, as we suspect most fans expected before it began. For those Yankees are—well almost—invariable, particularly when the chips are down. Technically the Dodgers should have been the favorites, for they were the defending champions, but they became so only after they had won the first two contests, and then only briefly.

The pitchers certainly had their days of glory in spite of the "rabbit ball" that goes so far when it is hit hard enough. On two consecutive days the scores were 2-0 and 1-0. Four pitchers clearly deserved to win, but only two did and one of these pitched a no-hitter in which only 27 men faced him. The Dodgers scored only one run in the last three games, which means that the Yankee pitchers were plenty good, also that Dodger batting was not what a world's champion should produce.

We said a week ago that the winner would be a worthy champion. This the New York Yankees are, like 'em or not. And old Casey Stengel is still the mighty Casey, who does NOT strike out.

Meanwhile we wish to put in an early bid for Milwaukee next year.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG
How Did Magnuson Get Radio Stock? Issue in Washington
 By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—A strange "conflict of interest" issue involving Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington has been injected into his campaign for re-election against Governor Arthur B. Langlie, Eisenhower entry and keynote at the Republican national convention. He is so anxious for a Langlie victory that he plans a special trip to the Northwest on his behalf, and to aid Douglas McKay in his battle with Senator Wayne L. Morse of Oregon.

Langlie has been hitting hard at Magnuson's generally unknown "business interests." The governor has made public his sources of income, and has challenged his opponent to do likewise. Magnuson has offered to let the voters examine his books, but so far has not made them publicly available, according to the opposition.

Shares Offered at Par
 When Thomson offered to sell Haas 500 shares at \$10 par value, Haas protested that the figure was too high. Thomson then sold Haas 500 shares at \$1 a share. In March, 1934, Haas phoned Thomson as follows:

"I have some good friends at Washington that I have to take care of, and I want another two hundred shares at one dollar a share."

Haas got what he wanted to "take care of his good friends at Washington." Eventually, his insistent demands to purchase KIRO led Thomson to sell it to Haas in 1935 for \$24,200. In view of Seattle's great expansion during and since World War II, KIRO is an extremely valuable property. It will become a "gold mine" if Haas and Magnuson obtain the television franchise.

Examiner's Strange Recommendation
 Here is the amazing recommendation, and one which puzzles FCC commissioners, made by Examiner Donahue on Haas' application for a TV outlet:

"The applicant has used a public position of public trust for private gain is at least borne out in part by the record. What Haas did on the night that Thomson describes so vividly was to 'peddle influence,' a course of conduct ethically and morally indefensible, and of dubious legality when engaged in by one who held the high government position Haas occupied at the time the 'deal' occurred."

"However, the incident occurred 20 years ago. Man is not perfect. . . . This single instance of wrongdoing was the only blemish on Haas' character that was established. . . . In the light of these factors, to disqualify him here on the ground of a single instance of wrongdoing is unjustifiable. His lack of candor in dealing with the incident on the record, though deplored, merits excuse for the same reason."

Challenged by FCC Members
 This amazing conclusion, of course, has been challenged by the FCC members and by the head of its broadcasting bureau. FCC records do not show when KIRO stock, which is now very valuable, he was elected to the House in 1938, and to the Senate in 1944.

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Most Voters Don't Know Who Is Running for Vice President
 By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—What do 40,000,000 voters think about when they decide how to vote in a presidential election? From what they say to friends and neighbors before they vote, and from what the party workers, the precinct captains and the political managers learn in campaign canvasses from house to house, there is a common denominator which, in one form or another, runs through all the comments. It is whether times are good or times are bad. Political managers privately concede this point.

Candidates may be popular and able but, if times are bad, the personality of a mental genius or a spellbinder doesn't win an election. Conversely, if the candidate has made a good record and there is no urge to change things or to take the risks of a change, the party in power usually wins.

In the present election campaign the most striking thing is the contrast between what the candidates are emphasizing in their speeches—and what the people are talking about among themselves, which is mainly the elemental things of life.

Thus, it may seem surprising, but the vicepresidency isn't the issue that so many observers thought it would be a few months back. This correspondent tried a little experiment of his own during a weekend in New York City—asking taxicab drivers, waiters in restaurants, elevator operators and other persons in casual conversations on trains and streetcars to say who is running for vice president on the Democratic ticket. For every one who knows there are ten who don't. As for the Republican ticket, Nixon is a little better known but seven out of ten don't even know the name of the Republican vice-presidential nominee. Try it out yourself—you may not get the same percentages, but you will be surprised at the number who say, "I don't know."

The matter of a name being well known and well advertised long in advance is basic in political campaigns. In 1952 Stevenson was relatively unknown and, while he had had a lot of publicity since, he still is not as widely known as President Eisenhower is today af-

er three and a half years in the White House.

But, while the people get to know something about the personality of a president, they are far more familiar with the basic names, "Republican" and "Democrat." It was the depression of the 1930's which sent a lot of Republicans over to the Democratic party, and many have stayed in it since. When talk is heard about "revitalizing" the Republican party, on the theory that it is "obsolete" and needs new leadership, such comments are reminiscent of what the Democrats used to say about themselves in the 1920's. But the Democratic party—split wide open through its southern conservative wing—hasn't been "revitalized" in the last ten years. As for its "leadership," it has none to boast about. Yet it has succeeded in winning converts since 1952 because the economic well-being of many voters was affected by the recession in 1954, especially in the farm belt.

Today the Republican party is probably stronger in many areas than most observers are willing to concede. The fashion is to say the Republican party isn't as strong as is President Eisenhower and that the congressional outlook for the Republicans is unfavorable. But what is overlooked is that for the last several decades the vote for congress has always run behind the vote for the top of the ticket in every election, irrespective of party, except once. This was in November, 1948, when the Democratic candidates for congress generally ran ahead of President Truman. People don't always vote for members of congress when they vote for president because it's a separate ballot and many at the polls don't know a thing about either congressional candidate, so they don't vote for any one on that ballot. In Ohio in 1948, for example, of those who voted for president 91,000 did not vote for any congressional candidate.

The possible loss of Republican seats this year, again due to the farm recession, makes the congressional outlook doubtful for the Republicans in certain areas, but it isn't because of anything intrinsically wrong with the Republican party or something intrinsically beneficial about the Democratic party. It is simply the workings of the oldest factor in American politics—whether times are good or bad.

The can win in the nation as a whole if the sum total of the areas where times are good is larger

Season Pass



OPEN FORUM
Where Does the Rest Of the Cow Money Go?
 To the Editor:

We just sold a big old cow and got three cents a pound for it. How many of the people of Salem can buy hamburger for that for 15 cents. I have been told that half of the cow is waste. The difference between six cents and 15 cents a pound would give wholesalers and retailers a good profit. What price hamburger. Another Farmers wife.

Mr. Paul Pietrok
 Stayton, Route One

This C-J Editorial Was 'Bunch of Bull'
 To the Editor:

I seldom read your editorial column, but noticed a piece this evening entitled "Sent to be Slaughtered!!" What a bunch of bull. In my estimation no one has done more harm to the American working class than your own beloved "Give away Doug."

Ever Pederson,
 3010 Lansing.

Salem 28 Yrs. Ago
 By BEN MAXWELL

Oct. 11, 1928

Salem's American Legion Drum corps had taken second place in the national competition at San Antonio, Tex., and plans for a celebration were in the making.

Brownsville Woolen Mill store with Miller's in Salem was offering all wool fabric overcoats for men at \$25.

George Poulos, local shoe shine artist who had left Salem during March of 1928 for Greece to claim a bride, had returned after a round the world honeymoon.

A night shift of 90 men had been added to the Willamette Valley Lumber Co. mill at Dallas. Capacity of the mill had been increased to 40,000 board feet for each eight hour shift.

A Capital Journal editorial on "The Woman's Party" had concluded, "To be consistent the Woman's Party should also censure the Lord Almighty for creating variations between the sexes."

At Kafoury Bros., 466 State St., silk chiffon hose for milady had a price of \$1.95 with pointed or square heel.

Right Place for Him
 Bend Bulletin

Bob Holmes, the candidate for governor, is running around the state telling anyone who will listen that he was a better state senator than the incumbent governor.

Lots of people are believing his story. So many, in fact, that the voters on November 6, will probably let Holmes keep his holdover seat in the state senate.

than those where times are not so good. That's because, in individual statewide elections, it's the total vote of a state that counts for the electoral college, whereas many House seats can go either way depending on the economic situation in the individual district. It's in the senate that the state-wide votes in some of the admittedly doubtful states will hurt the Republicans.

Are times good or bad, and where? The Republican party will win wherever the economic status is good and will lose where the people are discontented either because of lowered incomes or unemployment. Emotional issues will play a part, as they always have—as, for instance, "Communism, corruption and Korea" in 1952. This time it's "peace"—whether a change in administration and a new commander-in-chief is a risk worth taking, or whether the voter prefers to let things go on as they are. That's the crux of the campaign this year. There is nothing as yet visible on the horizon to alter the historic pattern of behavior by the electorate.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Quickest Way to Wealth Is To Better Some Simple Thing
 By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—The quickest way to wealth is to improve some simple object millions of people buy or use every day.

Example: The man who first thought of putting a crinkle in the old-fashioned wire hairpin—so it would stay in better—made a million dollars.

"When you think of the hundreds of millions of human beings who lived and died trying to have an original idea, it seems odd that no one thought of improving the ordinary comb, isn't it?" asked Eric L. H. Cosby.

"But no one really had a new idea in combs for the last 6,000 years."

No one, that is, until Cosby bent his brow to the task.

Cosby is managing director of Kent Inc., a firm whose fine brushes have served the crowned heads of Europe since 1777, when George III was trying to give his American colonies a quick military brushoff.

An inventor since boyhood, Cosby became interested in combs during a visit to the British Museum. He noted that combs found in ancient Egyptian pyramids varied hardly at all from combs in present day use. Although the human skull—even among teenagers with crew cuts—is ordinarily rounded, the combs appeared designed for flat-heads.

"Why should they be?" Cosby brooded.

So he designed a new-type comb. It is a flexible comb, fitted into a plastic shell, and bends to fit the shape of the head.

"With each stroke it covers five

times the area of the old-type comb," said Cosby, "and it gives the scalp a gentle massage."

"It is particularly helpful to men with thinning hair as it glides over the bald spot without scratching. Balding men are physically, as well as emotionally sensitive."

"It's the only comb in the world with false teeth," said a loyal conferee of Cosby.

A look of genial pain spread over Cosby's fine British face, and he murmured in rebuttal:

"I wouldn't really call them false teeth, old boy. But when the teeth wear out, you can buy a refill set to fit into the plastic shell."

Cosby is full of quaint tidbits of comb lore.

"Cavemen used rude combs made from animal horns," he said. "Cleopatra's comb came from an elephant tusk. Queen Victoria preferred an ivory comb. But ivory is going out. Central hearing is hard on it."

At 14 Cosby invented a nonskid hard rubber auto tire, but somebody outran him to the Patent Office. His biggest coup, however, was the development of a brush that dripped perfume into the hair. He's sold a million of them. His firm markets a lady's brush of wild Siberian bear's hair set in salinwood that carries a \$150 price tag, a man's shaving brush of badger hair (get your wife to give you one for Christmas) that goes for a piddling \$500. But his new comb is priced at a buck.

"Until now we've catered only to the carriage trade," he said. "But now we're after Mrs. Shopping Basket."

Cosby has a free beauty tip for American women. Use more water, fewer glamor skin creams, on their faces.

"There is no substitute for water," he said. "Many men have better complexions than women because they don't cover their faces with makeup. They use a shaving brush and soap and water to stimulate the skin."

"Why do Irish girls have the most beautiful complexions in the world? Simply because there is so much soft rain in their country."

Stevenson as a man with "rare ability with words to get across an idea";

"I may disagree violently with his ideas. But since I am such a plain talker, I admire a fellow who can use good words."

WALPOLE, Mass.: Deputy Warden Perley Vance of the state prison here on the eight Brinks' handits who will serve their life sentences under him:

"I knew most of them at the old Charlestown State Prison. They'll be all right. They're real pros, not punks."

weather forecast

R A I N

but she doesn't care

she has an electric dryer!

What a joy... drying clothes in an electric dryer. Why it's just like magic... so easy, so quick; and clothes come out ever so soft and fluffy, looking like new. Cloudy days, rain, or freezing winter winds don't interfere with washday plans either, not when there's an electric clothes dryer in the house. How wonderful to be free from cluttered basements and weary trips to the clothesline; no more pulled muscles or aching backs. And talk about economy! An electric dryer costs just pennies to operate, and initial cost is low, too. Gives you years of dependable, trouble-free service.

So why not visit your appliance dealer right away and get all the facts. You'd be surprised how easy it is to turn your washday dreams into a reality... with an ELECTRIC CLOTHES DRYER!

wiring is no problem

If you need wiring for a new electric clothes dryer, or ANY NEEDED WIRING for that matter, PGE will finance it for you. Any amount from \$18 to \$350, on easy terms to fit your budget. Payments as low as \$1 a month, right along with your electric bill. Get details from your favorite dealer or electrical contractor. No delay!

saves time

Toss wet clothes in your dryer. Then go shopping, play with the children, or simply relax. You'll save hours of ironing time, because you can take clothes out damp-dry—no need for sprinkling.

easy to install

Place your electric dryer wherever it's handiest for you. Basement, utility room, kitchen or bath—no vents or flues are necessary. You can dial fair weather every day of the year.

saves work

An electric dryer saves you miles of trudging to the clothesline... ends lugging heavy baskets of wet wash out-of-doors or down the basement. You can do your washing whenever you choose... day or night, rain or shine.

saves clothes

When hung on a clothesline clothes often dry rough and hard. Not so with an electric dryer. For an electric dryer's gentle action keeps clothes soft and new... makes them last longer.

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
 Oregon's Pioneer Electric Utility