

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888

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Published every afternoon except Sunday at 280 North Church St. Phone 4-6811

Full-Featured Wire Service on The Associated Press and The United Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper and also news published therein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$12.00. By mail in Oregon: Monthly, \$1.50; Six Months, \$9.00; One Year, \$13.50. By mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.75; Six Months, \$10.50; One Year, \$15.75.

A Character Passes

The death of Harry Sinclair, who headed a vast oil empire, leaves the country with mixed emotions.

To those who believe the politicians who tell them for vote making purposes that "big business" is wholly evil, his passing removes a sinister figure.

To others, he was a cunning gambler for high stakes who could play poker with the best of the industrial moguls whether the game was rigged or not.

Others will see him as outstanding in the parade of colorful characters who have spiced the American scene. He was a rugged individualist who wasn't rugged at the start, but became so because he welcomed desperate chances and long shots that yielded hugely, if they paid off. He was a plunger in a big way.

Whether Sinclair was an outlaw in industry is a matter of opinion. The courts didn't find him so, but in related cases growing out of the Teapot Dome scandals, juries did inconsistent things, which is, perhaps, a reflection against the jury system.

After being investigated, indicted and tried for his connection with the Teapot Dome affair, Sinclair was acquitted, but he did time in the District of Columbia jail for contempt of court, because he employed a detective to shadow the jurors to see that they weren't "approached." It wasn't a criminal charge. His defense was that he had a right to take that precaution and that the government practiced the same thing.

He also was held in contempt of the Senate for refusing to answer certain questions in the investigation. President Hoover refused his request for leniency.

The inconsistency of the juries came when Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior under the Harding administration, was convicted of accepting a bribe of \$100,000 from Edward L. Doheny, another oil operator, but acquitted Doheny of the charge of offering the bribe.

Sinclair started his career as a drug clerk. A story, interesting and probably true, is that he and another man who were partners in an oil lease, had a disagreement, and tossed a coin to see what part of the lease each would take. Sinclair's part proved a bonanza and he was a millionaire before he was 35. The other man's lease was a dud. By 1946 the Sinclair concern had assets of \$456 million.

It was in the 1920s that Fall let Sinclair have a lease on the naval oil reserve at Teapot Dome. Though Sinclair was cleared, except for the contempt charges, in the litigation that followed, the United States Supreme Court invalidated the lease and branded Fall "a faithless public officer." Later Fall was imprisoned after trial in the Doheny bribe case that came out of a lease to Doheny on the naval oil reserve at Elk Hills, Calif.

Sinclair's operations were world wide, but just before World War II he sold off plants in France, Germany and Belgium. Sinclair was a sportsman, but lost money in sports, and ran his racing stable only as a hobby, though he owned two famous horses, Zev and Grey Lag. In baseball he was one of the organizers of the ill-fated Federal League and owned the Newark club. He made a characteristic answer when Jacob Ruppert, owner of the New York Yankees, said Sinclair didn't have money enough to produce a good ball club.

"Listen, Jake," said Sinclair. "Speaking of money, I'll tell you what I'll do. Let's you and I go down to the seashore and stand side by side, and I'll throw in dollar for dollar with you into the broad Atlantic."

UN Seeks to Restore Peace

The United Nations by its prompt action against aggression is fulfilling the purpose of its organization, to preserve peace in the Near East by rebuking and disciplining Israel, Britain and France for invasion of Egypt and seizure of the Suez canal and Russia for using its army to wantonly slaughter the patriotic people of enslaved Hungary.

Without a military force to enforce its edicts, the United Nations has become an open forum for debates which merely publicized the vandalism of its members and its every action thwarted by veto of its major powers, Russia last week casting its 75th veto. This reduced its function to being a collection of technical agencies for world welfare, without power to influence events.

But the UN is justifying its creation. It placed before humanity the issues raised by the Israeli invasion of Egypt, the Franco-British bombing and seizure of the Suez canal and the crimes of the Soviet government in massacring Hungarians, men, women and children.

When the Security Council was prevented by Russian veto from acting on these aggressions, the General Assembly took them up, under the Uniting for Peace resolution and expressed the judgment of civilized people, ignoring attempts by those who feared reprisals.

All the Assembly could do by resolution was to recommend peace in the Suez canal zone. But it endorsed a proposal for a UN police force to keep peace in the canal zone and did denounce the Russian terror in Hungary, endorsed Hungarian freedom and ordered UN investigators to come in.

These proposals were supported by 64 votes out of a possible 76, reflecting world opinion. The plan for an international UN command to supervise a cease-fire in the Middle East set a precedent for future aggressions.

As the belligerents have acceded to the UN demands for a cease-fire plan it probably ends the fighting, and perhaps the Russian murders in Hungary. It is hoped that a lasting Arab-Israeli settlement results and an international program for Middle East countries formulated.

Thirteen nations have agreed to furnish UN Suez canal police force to keep the peace and guarantee free use of the canal.—G. P.

Where We Lag Behind

Oregon, progressive in most things, lags behind the rest of the country in use of voting machines. The reason you knew who had carried New York state, with its nearly seven million votes, before midnight is that most of those votes are mechanically counted. Cities all over the country are using them, eliminating errors and enormously speeding up the count.

We are pleased to note that six of the machines were given a trial in Eugene last week. Naturally there were some delays, because voters are unfamiliar with them at first. Due to this delay some of the voters in the six precincts used the old method. But the count in the six precincts, including the ballots marked on paper, was completed in less than an hour after the polls closed.

Eventually Oregon will use voting machines as the other states do. It is high time we made an impressive effort.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Ike Our Most Powerful 'Boss' Will Try to Make GOP Over

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, November 13—No president in recent years ever had such a strong mandate for writing his own ticket for a congressional and Republican program as Dwight D. Eisenhower. In the best sense of the word, he is the most powerful political boss, at home and abroad, in modern history.

He recognizes that fact and will react accordingly. He feels that he is longer bound or limited by the fetters of his party's reactionary faction, or by the colonial powers within the United Nations. He needs no longer to cater to the isolationist and conservative views of the Dirksen-Duff-McCarthy-Walker faction, or to the Eden-Mollet viewpoint on foreign problems.

Where Republican candidates supported Ike's more liberal philosophy, like Jacob Javits in New York, they defeated influential figures, or lost narrowly. Where they came late and begrudgingly to the President's stand, like Bender in Ohio, Dirksen in Illinois and Duff in Pennsylvania, they lost or barely scraped through victory.

Eisenhower's Triumph
It is dealing in political superficialities to label Ike's triumph as entirely "personal." It is true that he won so impressively because of the people's trust in his character, his sincerity and his integrity. But a dominant factor was the voters' belief in his ability to make the GOP "the party of the people," a title on which Adlai E. Stevenson said the Democrats had a mortgage since Jefferson's day.

A post-mortem of the election returns, state by state, city by city, and precinct by precinct, shows how Ike has, at least temporarily "popularized" the Republican party. He has given the GOP, although out-registered by the Democrats, the same shot in the arm that F.D.R. administered to the weary Democrats back in 1932.

44 Percent of Britons Oppose Gov't's Move Against Egypt

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)
PRINCETON, N. J.—First reaction of the main-line street in several world centers was one of disapproval of the action of Israel, France and England in the Suez and Sinai Peninsulas.

An international survey conducted by the Gallup poll and its affiliates in the major cities of ten nations shows that the people in all but two disapprove of the intervention of England and France in the Suez crisis.

The two countries that approve, interestingly enough, do not include England. They are, however, two of England's dominions—Australia and Canada.

Israel's action in the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip was approved in all but one of the world centers—the Netherlands' Amsterdam. This question was not included in the British poll.

The British Gallup poll survey was conducted throughout Great Britain and revealed a vote of 4-to-3 opposing the action of England in Egypt. The largest measure of disapproval came from members of the labor party, whose leaders have bitterly criticized the English move.

In all but one of the world centers the feeling is that the Middle East is a mess.

OPEN FORUM

Says Hitchcock and Norblad May Have Won To the Editor:

The battle of the ballots is over. The victors advance in triumph, the wounded lick their wounds and the dream of fighting again, and the dead are numbered on both sides and promptly forgotten. There is no war—there will be no war, for both major political parties are too vital to sink into a grave beside the Whigs and Federalists. It is only party members struck down, for whom a wake might be in order. And yet how often the near to death rise again. So let there be no wake.

No argument, the people liked Ike. But they didn't think so well of the general general of the coastal brigade, Nixon was lucky. He had special hand holes or he would have been barred loose and lost in the dust as was Mr. Integrity.

The Republican party took a first-class licking in Oregon and so far no one wants to admit why. I may be wrong, but my notion is that a lot of Republicans turned maverick in the recent battle of ballots. They hushbacked McKay and Elmo Smith.

Had Phil Hitchcock and Walter Norblad not been tampered with, there would today be a Republican senator and governor in Oregon. This fact may never penetrate the fatheads at the top of the Republican party and there's no use of a grass roots ward heeler like me trying to tell them anything. But the people were not fooled. They knew what to do and they did it. Walter Norblad is lucky he had Jason Lee for an opponent.

Now Holmes can go head hunting. He should do real well. It's a pity he can't swing his axe on the necks of the top Republican party brass, beginning with the national chairman. A lot of us would serve him cake for his efforts. Viva Oregon, and may no one ever again insist we use boys instead of men to run our mill.

Thodore H. Boguski,
1460 Bellevue St.

Major War Start?
Yes, No, Don't Know
New York-Washington:
Chicago 31% 43% 24%
Melbourne 30 34 14
Toronto 24 36 26
Vienna 22 35 13
Helsinki 22 35 13
Rome-Milan 27 42 31
Oslo 21 66 13
Hann 22 46 33
Amsterdam 19 53 26

GREATNESS AND GOODNESS
Benjamin Franklin
It is a grand mistake to think of being great without goodness. And I pronounce it as certain that there was never yet a truly great man who was not at the same time truly virtuous.

WHY BRING THIS UP?
Sherman County Journal
Some of these days soon when you're feeling good and happy try paying your taxes. That'll wipe that smile off your face.

Double Boiler



Ike's No Political Amateur Now; May Change Methods

By JAMES MARLOW

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (U)—The political personality of President Eisenhower may undergo a change as he tries these next four years to get things done.

If a politician can be judged on his ability to stay in office by satisfying a majority of the people, Eisenhower must be considered

one of the best after the enormous endorsement he got last Tuesday.

Since he also won by a landslide in 1952, it may be assumed he would just go on being his same self. That doesn't follow, for he's in a different position now from 1952, politically and personally.

He was a political amateur in 1952. He isn't now. His knowledge of government and of how to get his programs through Congress was meager in 1952. It isn't now.

Between 1952 and 1956 he could always think that perhaps the huge vote in 1952 was due partly to public desire for a change after 20 years of the Democrats and partly to public hope, rather than confidence, he would make as good a president as he did a general.

He doesn't have to worry about that now. Last Tuesday's vote was an outpouring of approval for his first four years' performance. He owes far less to the Republican party than the party owes him.

The voters supported him overwhelmingly while not even entering his party with control of Congress. He has said he wants to shape a new Republican party. He couldn't do it in his first four years. He has only four more left, since the Constitution limits him to two terms.

He was mild, friendly and un-critical with everyone in the party in his first term even though there were many in it who disagreed with him and even voted against him.

He can hardly hope to change the party by the same tactics between now and 1960. For that reason—and since he owes his reelection far more to himself than to the party—he may decide to be tough where he was lenient with Republicans who go contrary to him and his programs.

So long as it was possible Eisenhower might run and win in 1956, carrying them back into their jobs on his coattails, those Republicans who disagreed with him had a good, self-interested reason to soft-pedal their opposition.

They have no such incentive now. Further, there are would-be presidents among the Republicans. To be considered for the White House, they will somehow have to build themselves up into national stature.

They won't make headlines by being yesmen, either. Yet, they have a dilemma: if they oppose Eisenhower too much they may antagonize, instead of attracting, public support which has been so favorable to Eisenhower's viewpoint.

The traditional politician—former President Truman and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio are recent examples—is a man who makes plenty of enemies, even within his own party, by vigorously attacking those he thinks are trying to undercut him.

If Eisenhower is to achieve his goals in the next four years, he may feel it necessary to become more like the traditional politician.

BOUQUETS AND BRICKBATS
O.C.E. Lamron
A bouquet goes to the student Young Democrat's club for their success in securing speakers of their party for campus programs and a brickbat goes to the Young Republican's club for their lack of success.

WHERE DID THEY GO?
Sherman County Journal
We don't know that Adlai commented on it but it is certain that he is happy that Richard Nixon lost so many votes in the election.

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POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Here's a Bald Man Who Isn't Bothered With Frustration

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (U)—Ever hear of a bald man who didn't feel frustrated? Well, meet Yul Brynner, the actor.

For five years his shaven pate has been a gleaming symbol of glamor to millions of women. It also has become a shining symbol of hope to millions of bald men, who'd like to believe they can still say hello to romance even though they've had to say goodbye to their hair.

Brynner has cut his hair with a razor so long he now takes his baldness for granted.

"It's become a prop," he said. "I find it quite comfortable."

Many bald men have to fight down a suppressed desire to grow a beard or moustache. Not Yul. "I've never had a suppressed desire," he said flatly.

Brynner, whose hobby is the study of philosophy, is studying for a doctorate degree in it, doesn't believe in being frustrated.

Son of a Gypsy mother and a mining engineer who was part Mongolian, he has the traits of both East and West in his temperament—a quicksilver enthusiasm, a grave stoicism.

Reared in Peiping and Paris, he became first a ballet singer sort of a subdued Gaiety Elvira Presley, complete with guitar—then a circus acrobat, a touring actor, and finally a television director.

He still regards himself as a director first, an actor second. "Most people don't seem to know that I've directed more than 1,000 TV programs," he said, "ranging from mystery thrillers to cooking shows."

His most recent TV memory: The time he put on "The Light That Failed" on a program sponsored by a light bulb manufacturer.

He feels he has won one distinction during his brief career in Hollywood.

"I think I'm probably the only actor who in his first starring roles appeared within a year in two pictures that cost a total of more than 20 million dollars," he remarked.

The films are "The King and I," in which he plays the Siamese ruler, a role he portrayed 1,500 times in the stage musical, and "The Ten Commandments," in which he is Rameses the Great.

Neither of the roles, he feels, expresses his own personality.

"I don't know whether I could play myself," he said. "I never have. I don't believe an actor should. I feel uncomfortable even when I have to appear on stage as myself during a personal appearance."

"One of the things wrong with Hollywood is that too often they take a story outline, then write in the dialogue to fit a particular star. It should be the other way around. They should start with

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