

Capital Journal

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
BERNARD MAINWARING, Editor and Publisher
GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor Emeritus
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Bernard Mainwaring

Salem and Oregon lost a great friend Saturday. Bernard Mainwaring's enthusiasm for the ultimate effort in everything he did caused his untimely death following a heart attack. We're sure he meant to have it that way. He was a man who drove himself with seemingly unbounded energies. No task was too large, none too small.

He died at the relatively young age of 59. Had he lived for 20 more years, he wouldn't have considered slowing down. It was his way of life. He had to be busy. Work was his greatest thrill, his recreation, his whole existence.

It isn't easy for one who has known a man like Bernard Mainwaring closely for several years to write the final—30—to his career. He died at the pinnacle of his self-created success, at a time when the hopes and dreams he had worked for most of his adult life were being realized.

What kind of man was he who rose from a modest beginning to become one of the most influential newspaper publishers in the west? It would take a book-length article to relate those facts. He was widely-known and liked. And yet there is much that many of his friends and associates didn't know about him.

Mr. Mainwaring was a newspaperman first, last and always. He was an extremely capable businessman, as attested by his continued rise in the publishing business. But his main interest was the news and editorial side of the newspaper. With him it was an absorbing passion. He firmly guided the handling and play of news stories in the Capital Journal. Every newspaper he owned had reflected his vibrant personality and enthusiasm.

Perhaps his greatest love was the editorial page where he distinguished himself for many years as a firm and positive writer. He was not a crusader, but had a high conception of editorial responsibility and the responsibility of a newspaper in helping to form public opinion.

He loved politics. He thrived on the rough and tumble of a political campaign and made his views clear on all important issues. He was never a fence straddler. He bore malice to no one. He felt personal friendship for many men in high places with whose views he differed. He often said he didn't have time to hate anyone. He was widely quoted by other newspapers of the Northwest.

Mr. Mainwaring was a completely honest man. He was honest with himself and with everyone and everything he touched. He detested, and in earlier days was shocked, by dishonest acts. In later years, he often said nothing shocked or surprised him. But to the end he maintained the belief that everyone was basically honest. Over the years, he overlooked many acts by employees that bordered on sham. Many times, he simply didn't want to know about them.

Which leads to his relations with associates and employees. He was a successful businessman. He shared his rewards with all employees. He always met them at the same level and his fairness gained him their loyal support. And he backed his employees without question, especially on the editorial side of the newspaper. Youthful and energetic himself, he liked to surround himself with people who had the same characteristics.

Mr. Mainwaring was born in Gotham, Wis., but he moved to Newberg as a boy. From that time on he was an Oregonian. He lived in Idaho as publisher of the Idaho Free Press in Nampa for 16 years. While he always boasted that area, his great love was Oregon and the Willamette valley.

From the time he was graduated in 1920 from Oregon State College until 1953, his fondest desire had been to own the Capital Journal in Salem. The day he purchased the newspaper from George Putnam in January of 1953 was probably the high point of his life. He gave up a growing and profitable newspaper in Nampa to take over the Capital Journal where he knew he would have a more demanding job. But that was Mainwaring's way of doing things. He loved the challenge Salem presented. And since he had always wanted to own the Capital Journal, he was finally home.

Mr. Mainwaring was a self-made man. He fought his way from a small beginning on the Hermiston Herald through the small daily and medium-size newspaper field to the semi-metropolitan Capital Journal. His first newspaper venture at Hermiston was the product of several years of personal sacrifice and saving. From there he went up the ladder.

One of his outstanding attributes was a belief that every businessman should devote as much time as possible to civic and community affairs. His list of such activities in cities where he had lived is long and productive.

His arrival in Salem proved to be of benefit to many community projects which he helped both personally and through the news columns of the Capital Journal. He believed that he should devote at least as much time to civic activities as he did to operating his own newspaper. And in the four years he was in Salem, he did just that.

One might think that a man who was exposed to extremes of life that newspaper people view nearly every day would become something of a cynic. Many are. Mr. Mainwaring wasn't. He was a deeply religious man who gave of his time and talents to church work. In all his years as a newspaper publisher, he never published liquor advertising, not because he was against imbibing as such, but he felt he didn't want to help it along. Because of this belief, he refused thousands of dollars in advertising revenues yearly. He didn't drink or smoke himself but he knew humanity and didn't attempt to force his convictions on others.

He was a confirmed extrovert—a man of the hearty handshake whose love of people and their thoughts won him friends everywhere. He loved to talk, as most newspaper people do, but he always had something to say of importance. He was always in demand as a public speaker. And he looked forward to it. Many times in Idaho he drove 150 miles over snow-covered highways to address groups and back the same night.

Once in Idaho he was called upon to be the speaker at the annual football banquet at the College of Idaho. He was an enthusiastic fan, but actually knew little of football at that time. In spite of this, he spoke for an hour and a half on the highly-technical subject of football and didn't lose a listener. He had simply taken the time to inform himself on football history and modern methods and from that time was stamped as an "expert" on gridiron activities.

Recently, when he was named president of the Salem United Fund, his editors published his picture on page one without his knowledge. He was extremely concerned lest readers think he was trying to promote himself and ordered that his picture never appear on page one again until his death. Little did any of us realize that it was to come so soon.

To those of us who have worked with him at the Capital Journal, his passing leaves a void which we will be unable to fill. All our sympathies go out to members of his family, who have sustained the greatest loss.

Mr. Mainwaring's driving ambition was to develop the Capital Journal into one of the best evening newspapers of its size in the United States. Readers can be assured that those of us to whom the burden has fallen will continue to do all in our power to see that his wish comes true.—G. C.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

American Political Set-up Shows Remarkable Strength

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—While European governments shake and shiver under the pressure of world events, the American political system has shown an amazing strength, solidarity and maturity on and off Capitol Hill. And that observation applies to both Democrats and Republicans.

The normally partisan and wash-pink Harry S. Truman, for instance, praises the administration's far-reaching Middle East doctrine, even though it places him in opposition to the man he called "one of our greatest Secretaries of State"—Dean Acheson. It also pits Truman against Adlai E. Stevenson and National Chairman Paul M. Butler.

A majority of Senate-House Democrats favor Ike's program for military defense of the Middle East, although dubious over proposals for economic aid. Their attitude is regarded as especially magnanimous, in view of Republican campaign boasts that the Suez Canal and allied problems were approaching a settlement because of Eisenhower-Dulles statesmanship.

Isolationists Finally Surrendering to Ike

Even stubborn John Foster Dulles eschews partisanship. He conceded rather ruefully that the United States might have adopted a firmer Middle East policy several years ago, thereby staving off today's difficulties. But he suggested with some humility that "it is never too late to mend."

The old Taft faction is finally surrendering. It gave for Joe McCarthy of Wisconsin, Senator Jenner and Capehart of Indiana have indicated that they will support the White House program, although not completely happy in their new role.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, a Taft lieutenant and a Chicago Tribune editor and isolationist, agrees to support Senator Winton F. Knowland as spokesman for Eisenhower in the Upper Chamber.

Senator's Chivalry

Even Senator Knowland's plan to retire from his important post

has its elements of chivalry and integrity. Instead of remaining on Capitol Hill to undermine and expatriate against Vice President Nixon, assuming that the Oakland nomination, he will fight for it openly on the battleground of California politics.

No Democrats' Factional Fight

The fierce factional fight forecast among Democratic Conservatives and Liberals has been a dud. Relations between the two wings, despite basic differences, were never more harmonious.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson killed the motion to bar filibusters when it was offered by the Humphrey-Douglas-Neuberger bloc. But the Texan and Senator Knowland immediately joined in an agreement to liberalize Rule XXII along the lines proposed by the Northern faction.

As a result, a moderate Civil Rights program will probably be enacted at this session, thereby preventing a serious division among the Democrats that might be fatal—again—in 1960.

Instances of American Sportsmanship

The opposing Democrats are an excellent team, personally. At the close of each Senate day, Johnson usually meets in his office with a small policy-making group. Senator Humphrey is always included along with such veteran Conservatives as Russell of Georgia, Hayden of Arizona, Stennis of Mississippi and other Southerners. Art Humphrey is not afraid to beard these sages.

Humphrey helps to bridge the gap between Congressional Democrats and Party bigwigs in disagreement with the Johnson-Ravenna philosophy and leadership. When the two Texans refused to join Butler's Advisory Committee, Humphrey serves on it with Truman, Stevenson and Eleanor Roosevelt.

In the face of a divided and hostile and shattered world, these instances of American sanity and sportsmanship are good examples for friends and foes alike.

Calm Inspiration Remains Ike's Main Characteristic

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President Eisenhower who moves into his second term today is in some ways not the same man who took office four years ago. He has grown, he has learned, and he understands his country better. But he still retains a quality which historians may consider his greatest contribution to American life—a quality he originally brought to the presidency. It's his ability to stay calm and convey a sense of confidence.

Four years ago he inherited a nation which was at war in Korea, desperately worried about communism abroad, and so divided over McCarthyism it was almost neurotically suspicious of communism at home.

He got the war ended. It was a far from perfect armistice. But it did get the killing stopped and forestalled the chance of a bigger war.

He remained aloof from personal involvement with Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis.). But his aides—certainly with his knowledge and approval—took a stand against McCarthy and set in motion the Senate scrutiny which drove the Wisconsin Red-hunter into the shadows.

After that the hatred and vilification rampant when Eisenhower took office in 1953 began to disappear. The nation breathed easier.

It was as if under the Eisenhower calmness the mass of Americans regained confidence in themselves to handle domestic communism without fear or hysteria.

As a result of the public disenchantment with McCarthy and his followers, Eisenhower finally dominated the Republican party. Up to then he had seemed to lean over backwards to please the party's reactionary wing. Thereafter he steered a more liberal course.

The Eisenhower who nowadays urges expansion of Social Security, the minimum wage and public aid to education has traveled a long way from the Eisenhower of the late 1940s.

It was in those days that Eisenhower, as president of Columbia University, said that if a person wanted security he could find it in jail. It was a statement which made him appear oblivious of the meaning and public approval, of the New Deal and under which the government assumed some responsibility for the people's welfare.

The Eisenhower who took office four years ago, after a lifetime in military service, was not a well-informed man on the ramifications of government. This showed up particularly in his answers at his early news conferences when there was no time for his aides to prepare his answers.

It was in those early days and before that he preached against government spending. But for the past three years, when he had to look at the problems involved, the budgets he has offered have been going up, not down.

The Eisenhower of today is well informed, thanks in part to the extremely efficient team of men he brought in to help him.

In these past four years the Communists have gained some ground—but they lost even more in the East. The Eisenhower who took office four years ago, where the long-hidden dissatisfaction with the Kremlin burst into

Just a Suggestion, O King



'56 GROUP VOTE ANALYSIS—No. 3

Women Equal Men for First Time in November Election

By GEORGE GALLUP

(Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is one of the series of special reports by the Gallup Poll on how major groups in the population voted in the November election.)

PRINCETON, N. J.—Women voters made U. S. political history last November on two counts:

1. For the first time since they were given the right of suffrage 26 years ago, women voted to the polls in about the same number as men to vote in a presidential election.

2. It was the women's vote that accounted for the major part of the Eisenhower margin over Stevenson in 1956, as was true in 1952.

In a special post-election analysis based on survey data, institute statisticians find that virtually half of the more than 62,000,000 votes cast in the November election were those of women.

Actually, in terms of percentage of turnout, men have a slight edge—with survey results indicating that 61 per cent of men voted, compared to 58 per cent of women.

But when these percentages are projected against the total number of men and women of voting age as of last November, when women outnumbered men in the population by a margin of 53,700,000 to 51,000,000, the turnout race between men and women ends in a virtual draw.

Official election figures, which have just become available, show the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket receiving 35,589,270 votes to 26,034,590 for Stevenson-Kefauver. Candidates of all other parties received approximately 500,000 votes.

Based on the nationwide majority vote only, the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket polled 57.8 per cent to 42.2 per cent for Stevenson-Kefauver.

In its final estimate of the 1956 election outcome, the Institute reported the Eisenhower-Nixon vote at 59.5 per cent—an error of only 1.7 per cent. This is the third election since 1948 in which the Institute's new "precinct sampling" system has scored almost perfect accuracy.

Today's analysis shows the following vote in the November election by men and women:

MEN'S VOTE—1956		WOMEN'S VOTE—1956	
Eisenhower-Nixon	55%	Eisenhower-Nixon	61%
Stevenson-Kefauver	45%	Stevenson-Kefauver	29%

President Eisenhower in 1956 had a majority of popular votes of 9,688,000. Based on survey data, men voters accounted for 2,900,000 of this majority; women accounted for 6,788,000. Or, putting it another way, 70 per cent of the majority which Eisenhower defeated Stevenson in 1956 can be accounted for by the vote of women.

By way of comparison, here is the vote by men and women in 1952, when the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket polled 55.4 per cent nationwide to 44.6 per cent for Stevenson-Sparkman:

MEN'S VOTE—1952		WOMEN'S VOTE—1952	
Eisenhower-Nixon	53%	Eisenhower-Nixon	58%
Stevenson-Sparkman	47%	Stevenson-Sparkman	42%

Institute election studies indicated that approximately 21,000,000 men voted in the 1952 presidential election, compared to 30,400,000 women.

Still another sharp contrast in the political battle between the sexes' throughout 1956 was the fact that women were much more consistent than men in their support of the Republican candidates, both before and after the nominating conventions.

Among men, there was a marked post-convention drop-off in GOP support. Anticipating that the candidates would be Eisenhower and Nixon for the Republicans and Stevenson and Kefauver for the Democrats, the Institute, on Oct. 27, 1956, conducted a "trial heat" in which

OPEN FORUM

Asks First Choice To People at Home

To The Editor: Why all the help for the refugees?

I am a World War I veteran, a skilled mechanic, out of work, though not through any fault of mine; just that there isn't any work in my profession.

There are many unskilled workers receiving unemployment checks also. Were these jobs given to our own people first, and the refugees not shown first choice, it would certainly relieve the state of some expense. I believe in help for all. I also believe our people should be the first to receive employment. I have talked with many people who are of the same opinion. In this day and age there are so many worthy things to give to your contribution, big or small, is most vital. So let us

M. B. Finch, Salem, Ore.

Salem 13 Yrs. Ago

By BEN MAXWELL

Salem YMCA had celebrated its freedom from debt with a mortgage burning ceremony participated in by members of the board, presided over by Paul B. Wallace.

Paul Wallace, Salem business leader and philanthropist devoted nearly 50 years to advancing educational and social institutions. He was donor of Wallace waterfront park in West Salem. Wallace died of a heart attack in Chicago, June 9, 1952, while making a plane connection.

Marion county court had adopted a resolution leading up to a plan for erection of a new courthouse as a post-war project. Mar. 6, 1944 was the date set for a public hearing on the proposal. (New Marion county courthouse costing \$1,042,000 was mostly built during 1953. It was dedicated Oct. 18, 1954.)

Salem's first junior citizen for 1944 was Ralph W. Johnson, 33, manager of the Willamette Valley division of the Portland General Electric Co.

On this day in 1944 Sears, Roebuck & Co. was advertising wool blankets imported from the Argentine, regular \$17.95 values for \$13.95—softly napped on both sides for greater insulation and warmth.

Plans were shaping for a ground breaking ceremony at Salem's alumina from clay plant and set for Jan. 22, 1944 at 2:30 p.m.

Eight native Oregonians were holding rank of general in World War II: L. B. Boyd, J. G. Christiansen, Arnold J. Fuld, F. von Harten Kimmle, Fredrick McCabe, B. M. Montague, Owen Summers and Leo A. Walton.

A Smile or Two

A particularly daring group of United States Air Force pilots was sent to scatter propaganda leaflets over Berlin one night during World War II.

All planes returned safely to the base except one. Dawn came, but no plane. Finally engines were heard and the pilots dashed out to meet the missing member.

"Where have you been?" the operations officer demanded. "Doing my duty, sir," said the youth. "I delivered the pamphlets."

"Well, how long does it take to drop a few hundred leaflets?" "Drop 'em!" gasped the pilot. "I was pushing 'em under doors!"

—Catholic Digest.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

One of Every Six Women Down South Hunts Husband

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Things a columnist might never know if he didn't open his mail: That ladies seeking a husband may find the best hunting in the United States in the south. There, census figures show, five out of six women of marriageable age already have landed a man, but one of every four men is still single.

That only half the nation's professional men—such as doctors, lawyers and architects—make a will before they die... do they hope to figure out a way to take it with them?

That soap is believed to have first come into limited use about the time of Christ... infant mortality today is lowest in countries having the largest per capita use of soap.

That the \$20 bill is the only one that has a picture of the white house on it... it also bears the portrait of Andy Jackson, a Democratic President, but Democrats complain only Republicans can afford to see it.

That among other souvenirs of her fabulous career Kate Smith has a \$100,000 collection of antiques. That the mountain goat is perhaps the only horned mammal that regularly sits on its haunches. (This item, I know, will bring me 86 letters for secretaries saying, "how about the old goat I work for? He does nothing but sit on his haunches, or he doesn't have horns, he ought to!")

That an easy way to take an unused stamp from an envelope is to dip the corner containing the stamp in boiling water for a moment.

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