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Malenkov Says West Scared

Ex-Premier Georgi Malenkov, in a speech addressed to farmers in Chkalov, south of the Urals, and broadcast throughout the Soviet Union, boasted that Communist Russia had "frightened off" the Western powers in Egypt and Hungary by using and threatening to use force.

Malenkov said the Soviet Union showed the world it can "force the imperialists to respect our might" through "strong measures" such as it took in Egypt and Hungary. He continued that when Britain and France attacked in Egypt after the October invasion by Israel there, "the Soviet Union threatened to use force to end the fighting." It was the United Nations that stopped the fighting, not Russia.

Malenkov boasted that, in the Hungarian revolt, the Russians poured in thousands of tanks and many divisions of troops to crush the rebels. That they did by massacring thousands of unarmed men, women and children, thus proving the might of the Red Army!

Malenkov, who has been restored to the major group of the Red hierarchy, declared that:

"Recent events showed again the Soviet Union, undeviatingly and consistently pursuing a policy of peace, can when necessary in the interests of peace and security force the imperialists to respect our might."

"As you know, with the noble aim of preventing the unleashing of a new war, it was necessary for the Soviet Union to take strong measures against unbridled aggressors, to sober the warmongers in connection with their military adventure in Egypt."

"Of course the Hungarian people's revolt against tyranny had no connection with the Suez Canal controversy and the 'imperialists.' It was the patriotic outburst of oppressed people, but the ruthless suppression is a demonstration of Communist 'peace.'"

If Malenkov is sincere in his belief that the West was afraid to intervene, he's making the same mistake that Kaiser Wilhelm made in the first World War. Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo made in World War II. Bluffs don't win wars for braggarts.

The New Senate President

The prolonged deadlock over election of a president of the senate was suddenly resolved late Thursday by the election of Boyd R. Overhulse, a freshman senator from Madras.

The new president is not known too well outside of legislative circles, although has served in three sessions of the house, during which time he gained both popularity and respect for his quiet work on house committees.

He was first elected in 1951 without opposition, and re-elected to the house in 1953 and 1955. During the 1953 session he was stricken with rheumatic fever and was forced to return to his home before the session was concluded. But he has made a complete recovery.

He completed a law course at the University of Oregon in 1933 and the following year he was elected district attorney of Jefferson county. He was re-elected three times, finally resigning to engage in law practice and also participate in the operation of an irrigated farm.

Overhulse is president of the Jefferson county Title and Abstract Co., and for nine years was a member of the Madras school board. He was born at Watertown, S.D., July 30, 1909, and has lived in Oakland, Calif.; Culver, Metolious, Weston, and Madras. He is married and has two children. His wife, Helena, is a teacher in the Warm Springs reservation school.

Overhulse is inclined to be quiet, has the reputation of being industrious and can be expected to rule fairly over the evenly, politically-divided, state senate.

First Junior Citizen

A capable and distinguished young man was chosen Thursday night as Salem's Junior First Citizen for 1956.

Several thousand Salem youths, and all the parents and adults who know him approve the selection of Frank M. (Scotty) Washburn for this honor.

As boys' work secretary of the YMCA, Washburn's name has appeared often in the newspapers, and often he has centered activity in groups and clubs, always in connection with some movement for the betterment of the youth of Salem. There is no higher interest to which a young man can give his time and talent.

Washburn's work and ability were recognized by his being made a member of the Governor's Youth Council, his selection as president of Pacific Northwest Boys' Work Secretaries and of the Oregon section of the American Association. These are only a few of the things that occupy his time. For a young man of 29 his total activity is no small project.

It will be a loss to Salem when he leaves to become director of adult activities for the YMCA in Seattle. It may be safely predicted that he will serve in the larger field with no less distinction.

Whistle Blows for Work

The Forty-ninth Legislative Assembly of Oregon has made a new record for itself and, with no great issue at stake, it has wasted two weeks time and cast 280 ballots to elect a president of the Senate, which was tied by 15 Democrats and 15 Republicans, a result that could have been obtained by the same compromise before the first ballot.

All these senators were elected on pledges of economy, yet the deadlock has cost the taxpayers many thousands of dollars extra, probably increased a session lasting for a record length of time, well over a 100 days instead of the 40-day limit originally stipulated in the state constitution.

Republicans are placing the blame on the Democrats for so long rejecting compromise, and emphasizing the correctness of the Demo party emblem, the stubborn jackass. The Democrats can cite the equally ancient adage that the GOP elephant is the only animal in the world that has solid wood for a brain.

Both may be correct, but the people that pay the bills have a sigh of relief that the kid's game is over for the time being and the senators can get down to the business for which they were elected and the whistle blows for work.

The Original Bottleneck

There must be hundreds of pet peeves, nursed by as many individuals throughout this broad land.

But one that should be placed near the top of the heap, if not at the very summit, is the one that involves the little swinging door at the end of a counter in many offices.

Sometimes this door has been removed or is caught back by a hook. In any case, this spot seems to be an ideal one for conferences of all sorts.

Employees gather there to discuss office politics. Usually the procedure is to station one broad-beamed individual in the center of the entrance way while companions hover on either side. This situation is probably the country's first and best bottleneck.

The practice is not peculiar to any single office or business. Any person who has to circulate about the business district or office buildings encounters it frequently.

It makes one regret the fact that he didn't take up high jumping in college. Come to think of it a pogo stick might do the work.

NATIONAL WHIRLIGIG

Anti-Commie Court Order Far-Reaching in Its Effect

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The Supreme Court's overruling of Pennsylvania's Anti-Communist Statute in the famous Steve Nelson case has had the expected effect of preventing States' prosecution of violators of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Federal Anti-Narcotic Act.

These lawbreakers must now be prosecuted only in Federal Courts, with the accompanying delays of several years before a final decision. Meanwhile, the 48 States are powerless to protect their citizens against foods harmful to health or against drugs acknowledged to be fertile sources of the most dangerous crimes.

Legal records show that State Courts dispose of such serious prosecutions in far less time than it requires in the Federal Judiciary. Threatening Effect of Decision. Numerous State jurists have complained against this far-reaching and threatening effect of the Steve Nelson decision in letters or visits to Capitol Hill. They have urged their Representatives to sponsor remedial laws preventing the high tribunal from what they call an "alarming invasion of State sovereignty." They now hope to be fertile sources of the most dangerous crimes.

The State of Alabama faced the same sort of defense when it sought merely to inspect a stock of renovated butter considered below health standards. Here again, the Supreme Court held that Alabama did not have the right to confiscate the butter or to prosecute the manufacturer, or to "inspect" the product.

The Supreme Court's prohibition of mere "inspection" by medical and State authorities has an especially dangerous result, and it cannot be exaggerated.

The Federal government, as in prohibition days and due largely to Congressional inactivity on appropriations, does not have enough agents to check on violators of these protective laws. It needs all the help it can get from the States and medical experts. Moreover, the Federal Courts are clogged by "the law's delay."

Representative J. Howard Smith of Virginia, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, introduced such a measure because, as the author of the Federal Anti-Communist Law, he felt that the Supreme Court had misread a Congressional intent of Congress. But so far he has not been able to persuade the House Judiciary Committee to act or report on it favorably.

Representative Emanuel Celler, of Brooklyn, head of the Judiciary Committee, is an enthusiastic champion of Civil Rights Bills, and a bitter foe of the Virginia Congressman's attitude on this question. And the Brooklyn Democrat, like all Committee Chairmen, carries his group around in his vest pocket.

Criticism, Indignation Against Highest Court. Nobody on Capitol Hill remembers when there has been such severe criticism of and indignation against the Supreme Court on the part of State judges. The revolt amounts to an act of judicial heresy, which is why the names of the leaders cannot be listed here.

Legal and judicial circles were shocked when the Supreme Court held that Steve Nelson could not be prosecuted by Pennsylvania merely because Congress had passed the Smith Act for action against suspected Communists and subversives. But they did not

hesitate to express their indignation. A story bearing a Dallas date line had said that Circuit Judge Arlie G. Walker had been seriously injured by a fall down the stairs of his McMinville home.

That heavy snowfall interfering with traffic on some Salem streets had started to melt was indicated by an arrest on this day 27 years ago of a speeder doing 32 miles an hour on North Capitol street.

J. S. Haines, a former resident of Salem but in 1930 concerned with the financial end of air transportation, was in town to gather data on the possibility of establishing an air mail service in the Willamette Valley.

The event was the culmination of a surprise romance that had women everywhere buzzing with excitement over the beautiful Grace Kelly, queen of cinema, marrying a real, live prince just as in fairy tales of old.

The wedding in all its royal splendor received nearly as much attention in the American press as the Coronation of Elizabeth. All good lovers of fairy-tales-comer have since been waiting patiently for the arrival of the royal child.

Next event: First official pictures of Princess Caroline and her renowned mother. Later, pictures of the happy royal family living peacefully in Monaco, a kind of never-never land, surrounded on the outside by a strait-torn world beset by war and a hazardous peace.

We offer our congratulations to Mom and Pop Rainer and the little princess. We are glad to have this delightful event break up the dreariness of the day-to-day news of the world.

Heir for Monaco

Eugene Register Guard

Not since Bonnie Prince Charlie was born to England's Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh has there been so much fuss over the birth of a child as there was over the little princess born Wednesday to Prince Rainer and Princess Grace Kelly.

Princess Caroline, heralded into the world on a booming 21-gun salute in the tiny principality of Monaco, will never have the prestige and authority granted to England's Prince Charles but there was plenty of reason for Monacans to celebrate. Because of this little girl, they now will not have to subsidize France nor be subject to military draft, something that almost anyone in this world today would consider worthwhile celebrating.

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A Smile or Two

A woman went into a pet shop and said, "I have a pair of canaries—a male and a female—but I do not know which is which. How do you tell?"

The owner of the pet shop said, "I suggest you put a pair of worms into the cage. The male bird prefers the female worms, while the female bird will select the male worm."

The woman looked a little puzzled. "But how," she asked, "will I tell which is the male worm and which is the female?"

The owner of the pet shop said, "My good woman, this is a bird shop. I suggest you take up that question in a worm store."—Quill James in Cincinnati Enquirer.

FIRST CITIZEN NAMED PORTLAND (P)—The Portland Junior Chamber of Commerce Wednesday night named Dan Grimshaw, secretary-treasurer of a tire distributing firm here, as the first citizen of the city in 1956.

Any Activity in the Pipelines?



President Reveals Much in Answer to Simple Question

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Sometimes a spontaneous answer to a searching question tells more than a President of the United States can say in all the addresses and statements he may have carefully prepared for public utterance. And this is exactly what happened at the press conference on Wednesday when President Eisenhower gave, in a nutshell, what might be called America's world policy.

The question asked was whether Mr. Eisenhower would care to name three or four things he hoped to accomplish in his second administration. This was the reply:

"Look, everything else fades to unimportance beside this one: That we do make progress toward better world understanding—achieved, I would say, in several steps.

"First, a better understanding among the free nations of the world, that is, better and stronger confidence among them; "The certainty that their economic and military strength is equal to the test;

"And, after that, particularly better understanding with the Russians—the Russian government; "And, finally, agreements in which we could all trust them."

The sequence is especially significant, the President believes, that priority must be given now to the necessity of strengthening the friendships and alliances of free nations. This means the fur-

ther development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Middle East agreements, the Southeast Asia pacts, the inter-American understandings and, in fact, the moulding of a partnership of the whole free world.

As this is being achieved in diplomacy, concurrently comes the building up of their economic strength as well as their military potentiality. When all this is accomplished, then, and only then, can there be an "understanding" with the "Russian government."

The President doesn't say what a kind of government this would be, but he does speak of "agreements in which we could all trust them."

This means, of course, that only a free government—one chosen by the people of Soviet Russia in a free election and responsive to the wishes of the people—would make the kind of agreements that the rest of the world could trust.

For, as Mr. Eisenhower said in answering another question at the same press conference about the oft-discussed proposal for a negotiation to bring about a withdrawal by both sides of the troops stationed in central Europe, this "could be accomplished only under mutual agreements in which we both, again, had some means of knowing they were being carried out."

At another point, the President was asked whether his proposals for disarmament and control of guided missiles might affect long-term spending for military purposes and especially for research programs. This was Mr. Eisenhower's reply:

"Well, they are not going to affect them at all until we have reached agreements that are enforceable, that is, where there is good faith on both sides—demonstrated good faith. Now, after that happens, then I would expect long-range programs such as you talk about and expenditures to come down markedly. But until the world can feel safer, I can think of nothing more foolish than to weaken our defensive structure."

The Woodrow Wilson slogan of 40 years ago still stands: "The world must be made safe for Democracy." It has not been and never will be safe as long as autocratic governments remain in power that can make war instantly without consulting the people.

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IN REVERSE

Calderidge
The wise only possess ideas; the greater part of mankind are possessed by them.

While the GOP soil bank plan appealed to many Southern farmers, it was not popular with Midwest farmers, many of whom were loathe to take their rich land out of production.

Others felt that it would not achieve its real purpose of cutting down on farm surpluses because the land that would be taken out of production would be poor farm land which was not currently being farmed.

Still others were opposed to the soil bank plan because of the price per acre which the government was offering to take land out of production.

On the other hand, Institute surveys showed that Midwest farmers had great respect for President Eisenhower and many felt that he hadn't had enough time in his first term to prove the merits of the GOP farm program.

Others linked the President with peace and the fact that he had brought the boys back from Korea.

They Say Today

Quotes From The News (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

BY UNITED PRESS

CHICAGO—American Medical Association President, Dr. Dwight H. Murray urging the public—especially those under 40—take advantage of available Saik polio vaccine.

"It seems that society now is the patient most in need of medical attention."

WASHINGTON—Former President Truman suggesting that Congress should "spill out in some degree guides" for the exercise of the authority it will probably grant the President under the Middle East doctrine.

"Far from being a hindrance to the administration, in the present state of confusion, such a recommendation should help fill the void of policy."

HOLLYWOOD—Actor Michael O'Shea, husband of film star Virginia Mayo, admitting firing a rifle at the tires of a tractor driven by a neighbor's son who he said raced hot rods on the adjacent property and endangered his three-year-old daughter.

"I called police several times and no action was taken. I then felt I had put up with it long enough and decided to take a stand, right or wrong."

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Canadian External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson advocating the U.N. Emergency Force be put on a permanent basis so it will always be ready to prevent fighting.

"If this move collapses, then we can be pretty much discouraged about the U.N. in future cases."

WASHINGTON—The stunning six-foot Begum Aza Khan wearing her 32 carat diamond engagement ring, diamond necklace and earrings and enstating with singer Lily Pons at a president's reception for the diplomatic corps.

"I'm madly in love with America."

CINCINNATI—United Steelworkers President David J. McDonald warning racketeers against trying to gain control of the union or their fund and workers against collaborating with racketeers.

"If any of our people fool with racketeers, by the eternal God, they and the racketeers will go to jail."

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Safe cracker Alfred James White, one of the newest names on the FBI's "10 most wanted" list, describing the life of a fugitive after he was apprehended.

"You ought to try it just one night. I didn't dare talk to anyone. I went to a lot of picture shows, and I went often to the airport and just sat and watched the planes come in."

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Eager Young Japanese Left For America 100 Years Ago

By REILMAN MORIN FOR HAL BOVLE
NEW YORK (P)—Just 100 years ago at this time, an eager man in Japan was brimming with excitement about a long voyage. He was going to the United States.

A little earlier, Commodore Perry had "opened" Japan (somewhat forcibly), ending its 250 years of self-imposed isolation from the rest of the world. During that time, no Japanese could legally leave the country, and relations with America began.

A century has passed now, 100 years of give and take, including a fearful war, and today the two countries are linked again superficially, no two people seem less alike. But underneath—well, here is the young man's story:

His name was Yukichi Fukuzawa and he was a man of wide-ranging curiosities. Everything interested him—the sciences, languages, government, manners, customs. He came to America in the first ship, built and navigated entirely by Japanese, to cross the Pacific.

How would they be received? The answer came quickly. "They (the Americans) did everything for us," he wrote, "and they could not have done more."

He describes the lengths to which the people in San Francisco went to provide them with food comparable to their own diet and—"knowing our habits"—facilities for a Japanese-style bath. He used a charming Japanese expression—

"It was as if our host had put us in the palm of his hand to see that we lacked nothing."

Adventure meets him at every turn. Ice even in summer, and floating in champagne, at that—ladies present at receptions having learned to smoke, he lights a cigar but can't find an ash tray ("one of those rooms").

There are still more like him today on both sides of the Pacific, people who see the deep similarities, not the surface differences, between two races.

You Can Get Dizzy Gazing At National Budget Figures

By JAMES MARLOW Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (P)—You can get dizzy these brisk January days just trying to follow President Eisenhower and Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey when they talk of cutting the budget and reducing taxes on small business.

Last August Eisenhower's special committee for helping small business made 14 recommendations, including tax cuts that would amount to 600 million dollars a year.

During the presidential campaign Eisenhower said, "I shall call for further help to small business with some dozen specific recommendations for action—including special tax measures."

But he was very vague when he sent his economic message to Congress yesterday, contenting himself with saying any tax cut for small business should "involve only a minimum loss of revenue" to the government.

Last week at a news conference Secretary Humphrey brushed past the Cabinet committee's recommendations for 600 million dollars in tax cuts. He said he opposed any substantial loss in revenue but added he'd be glad to see small business get a cut of 20 to 30 million dollars.

It was over the budget itself that a peculiar fog descended. This past year, after several years of the heads of government agencies worked for months figuring out their spending estimates which would go into Eisenhower's total budget.

They're supposed to cut to the bone. To see that they do, the Budget Bureau goes over their figures, looking for places to use the money. Humphrey at his news conference praised the agency heads for their zeal. And he said:

"I think the budget as now drawn has been prepared with the very greatest care and I think it is the best that we can possibly do right now. I don't think there is anything in sight that can be done better than is now proposed in this budget."

Yet a few minutes later he was saying spending must come down. He had said the same thing in a carefully prepared statement at the beginning of the conference—

"Some one suggests that while we are rejoicing over the hard time Russia is having we examine our own bloated economy."

THEN AND NOW
SHERMAN COUNTY JOURNAL
A common error is to assume that those who lived fifty or five hundred years ago were different from those who are now living.

HOW ABOUT US?
SHERMAN COUNTY JOURNAL
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