

# Capital Journal

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## Lets Kill Surtax Outright

Speaker of the House Pat Dooley has been widely quoted as saying that repeal of the 45% surtax and amendment of income tax rates amends the same section of the Oregon code. He has also been quoted as saying that anyone referring the bill containing the rate changes would be responsible for killing the repeal of the surtax.

The Speaker does not deny making this statement but says that this was only part of his statement.

"In a conversation with some of the veteran members of the house I did not think I had to draw a picture of what I was saying," he said. "They should have known that our state constitution allows the reference to the voters of any items of a legislative bill or the entire bill."

Dooley further said that if the rate schedule is referred it would result either in a state tax on property or a special session of the legislature.

Dooley's remarks give credence to the report that the Democrats are working on a bill that will kill the 45 per cent surtax and at the same time increase the present income tax rates to make up for surtax losses and then some.

If the usual thing happens, the bill will be written with emphasis on the fact that it kills the surtax. Most people won't understand unless they are told, that the bill probably also increases their income taxes about the same as the surtax and maybe a little more. In other words, if the bill is referred to the people, most will think they are voting to kill a tax instead of raising one.

Republicans in the legislature have introduced a bill to repeal the surtax outright with no strings attached. If this bill is successful it would mean that the present legislature would have to find additional money to make up for the loss of revenue resulting from the repeal of the surtax, estimated at about \$40 million for the next biennium.

In addition, Governor Robert D. Holmes has made requests of the legislature, which if granted would increase the next biennial budget from \$260 million, recommended by former Governor Elmo Smith, to approximately \$310 million.

The public should know that even if the surtax is repealed and the governor's requests are granted, there will be an increase in the personal and corporate income taxes. There just is no other source of revenue that will produce that amount of money.

And certainly there is danger that such increases would be subjected to the referendum. The safest course to follow is to trim down the governor's requests, bring out a budget that balances with anticipated revenues.

People of Oregon, we think, are in no mood to pay higher taxes. The state should act like an individual, postpone taking on obligations, even though they bring highly desirable results, if such outlays cannot be met with the known income of the state during the next two years.

## Hoover's Timely Warning

In his appeal for speedy passage of economy plans by Congress, proposed in the second Hoover Commission's report for saving \$10 billion a year in the operation of the federal government, ex-President Hoover warned that the current inflation shows some signs of a depression agony like that which beset his own administration.

In the appeal, made in Washington at a rally of businessmen from 30 states to mobilize support for the adoption of the 314 recommendations made in 1953 by the Commission on Reorganization, Mr. Hoover stated but 39 per cent had become law or had become government practice.

As a matter of fact, said the ex-President, federal spending is much larger than budget figures, which omit operations of government pension and trust funds, indirect spending on projects financed by federal guarantees and loans, combined with state expenditures, government outlays now pass 103 billions a year.

Mr. Hoover, in an appeal for a government conference, quoted Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's forecast that big federal budgeting, if continued, will produce "a depression that will curl your hair." He added: "Mine has already been curled once, and I think I can detect the sign. The obvious sign of inflation is the advance of prices, wages, and the cost of living." He added:

"But another sign is the temperation of some our economists. Again your hair has the same expressions as in the inflation period of 30 years ago—that we are in a new economic era that 'the old economic laws are out-moded.'"

"I suggest to you that even in a partially free economy, unless we curb inflation on its way up, old man economic law will return with a full equipment of hair curling."

Yet every effort made to curb inflation, like raising the interest rate, cutting down federal bureaucracy and its waste, and enforcing the economies proposed by the Hoover experts, meets strenuous opposition, while the merry-go-round of wage hikes, of higher pensions, higher prices and the up-costs of living continue in never ending spiral toward a bust as the gray train rolls on.

There is, of course, no immediate danger. Experts say 1957 will be a better year than 1956. But until inflation is curbed, the situation is dangerous—that is unless you want "your hair curled."—G.P.

## Publicity Asked for Young Thugs

Director G. Edgar Hoover of the F.B.I. has again hit at the wave of teenage crime, declaring "the present appalling youth situation the crux of our crime problem." He reiterates his demand that the newspapers publish the names of "young thugs" and that "the problem is no longer one of bad children but of young criminals." In a signed editorial in the F.B.I.'s bulletin he said:

"Are we to stand idly by while fierce young hoodlums—too often and too long harbored under the glossy misnomer of juvenile delinquents—roam our streets and desecrate our communities? If we do, America might witness a resurgence of the brutal criminality and muckism of a past era."

"Gang-style ferocity—once the evil domain of hardened adult criminals—now centers chiefly in cliques of teenage brigands. Their individual and gang exploits rival the savagery of the veteran desperadoes of bygone days."

The F.B.I. chief lists many major offenses committed by juvenile gangs from 15 to 17 years old. One in Michigan is cited with more than 30 crimes, including rape and murder. In some instances boys of 10 years are in the gangs. The increase in such arrests have gone up 20 per cent the past four years. He requests:

"Publicizing the names as well as crimes for public scrutiny, release of past records to appropriate law enforcement officials, and fingerprinting for future identification are all necessary procedures in the war on the flagrant violator, regardless of age. Local police and citizens have a right to know the identities of the potential threats to public order within their communities."

Most newspapers, including the Capital Journal, have withheld the names of youths arrested under 18 years of age, except for major crimes, in order not to handicap their future. This protection seems to stimulate repeaters. Other newspapers have withdrawn the screening after the first arrest. More will now withdraw such protection, forced by experience to agree with Hoover that "softhearted mollycoddling" is not the answer to the problem.

The major problem, as Mr. Hoover stated, is no longer one of bad children, but of young criminals. Complaining parents should exercise more restraint over their offspring, who should learn that "the way of the transgressor is hard."—G.P.

## RAY TUCKER

### Scramble for Spot in '60 Already Affecting Solons

WASHINGTON—The Anti-Third Term Amendment has already had a disturbing political effect that was not anticipated.

Shrewd Alexander Wiley took note of this premature political activity. Referring to Senate Democrats' savage attack on Secretary Dulles and the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine, the Wisconsin Senator suggested that the critics were simply erecting 1960 lightning rods four years before the storm of a Presidential contest.

He had in mind such vocal statesmen as Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, Mike Mansfield of Montana, Wayne L. Morse of Oregon, Stuart Symington of Missouri, and, of course, that indefatigable perennial, Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

For one reason or another, the politicians do not regard any of these men as likely nominees. None have caught the popular imagination, or been associated with any emotionally stirring issue.

In fact, the Democrats most frequently mentioned are Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, and possibly Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. All would appreciate the honor.

Mayor Wagner's Outburst Since none of the Democratic Governors have much chance to attract a nationwide following or to stir the people and politicians—Furcolo of Massachusetts, Ribicoff of Connecticut, Harrington of New York, Meyer of New Jersey, and Leader of Pennsylvania—it is taken for granted that the Democratic selection will be some member of the Congressional bloc, if the honor does not fall to the youthful and ambitious Williams.

One outside possibility—Mayor Robert F. Wagner—has been ruled out of the political race because of the belief that, in insulating King Saul, he played local partisan politics with delicate international affairs.

## DAVID LAWRENCE

### Country Usually Believes More in Man Than Party

WASHINGTON—Lately there has been some discussion as to whether any president is ineligible for a third term, will lose much of his influence in a second term.

This is a curious subject to be attracting attention, for it indicates quite clearly that there is in some quarters very little reading nowadays of American history—especially as it concerns what used to happen at the White House before FDR ignored the two-term tradition and permitted himself to be a candidate for four terms.

This correspondent happened to be looking up a quotation in a book of lectures delivered by Woodrow Wilson in 1907. It was published about five years before the then president of Princeton University became President of the United States. The chapter on the Presidency of the United States might have been written yesterday. It shows that some so-called "novelties" of today are not novelties at all.

Lately, for instance, much has been written about Dwight Eisenhower not being a politically trained individual and as being "stronger than his party"—as if this were something unusual. Mr. Wilson, a scholar who had written extensively on the American constitutional system before he entered public life, put it this way in 1907: "He is seated up the trend revealed by political developments of the past."

"What the country will demand of the candidate will be, not that he be an astute politician, skilled and practiced in affairs, but that he be a man such as it can trust in character, in intention, in knowledge of its needs, in perception of the best means by which those needs may be met, in capacity to prevail by reason of his own weight and integrity."

"Sometimes the country believes in a party, but more often it believes in a man; and conventions have often shown the instinct to perceive which it is that the country needs in a particular presidential year, a mere representative partisan, a military hero, or someone who will genuinely speak for the country itself, whatever be his training and antecedents."

"It is with the instinctive feeling that it is upon occasion such a man that the country wants, that nominating conventions will often nominate men who are not their acknowledged leaders, but only such men as the country would like to see lead both its parties."

Mr. Eisenhower is, of course, a man who might have led either party—in fact, in 1948 and again in 1952 there was much talk of selecting him as the candidate of the Democratic party.

But Mr. Wilson's main point is still valid—a president leads by virtue of his hold on public opinion. The prospect of being nominated for a third term was never necessary as a means of continuing a president's leadership.

Actually, a president who has the courage of his convictions maintains power up to the very day his successor is inaugurated. For if he speak his views and the country agrees with them, he puts a damper on the views of those who do not reflect the true course of public opinion. A president can make many appointments to office,

caused hard feelings within the GOP.

"Lightning Rods" Up Shrewd Alexander Wiley took note of this premature political activity. Referring to Senate Democrats' savage attack on Secretary Dulles and the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine, the Wisconsin Senator suggested that the critics were simply erecting 1960 lightning rods four years before the storm of a Presidential contest.

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even in his second term, and exercise illicit influence in dispensing favors, but this kind of dependence on "patronage"—has today become obsolete as a means of winning votes in congress on major issues.

When President Eisenhower said the other day that, even if the amendment making him ineligible for a third term were repealed, he wouldn't run, he really increased his strength with the country—he didn't diminish it. For everybody knows that Mr. Eisenhower has plenty of honor and seeks no further office that the nation can give him. A disinterested leader will attract a bigger following than any legislator ambitiously seeking higher office. Picked Out Successor

The same situation occurred during Theodore Roosevelt's second term. He had announced ahead of time that he wouldn't run for a third term. He did more to influence the policies of congress than any republican president in half-century. He finally picked his own successor—William Howard Taft. The Republican party did what "TR" asked it to do when it nominated Taft.

Any president who is right on the issues that face the country can make congress toe the mark—because it's difficult to buck a President of the United States when he carries his case to the country and happens to be right. The vote of 355 to 81 a week ago in the House of Representatives supporting the "Eisenhower Doctrine" offers a good yardstick by which to measure presidential influence in a second term.

## For Quick Reading

What the country needs is a special dictionary of feminine foibles to enable a man to understand the other sex a little better. Here's a start:

Budget: Something a woman thinks a man should live on, but she shouldn't.

Closet: A big hole in the wall where women who never have a thing to wear keep their clothes.

Money: Long green pieces of paper which if a man has a better feeling than his is, women think he's letting them down.

Fun: Something a man should never have unless his wife is being.

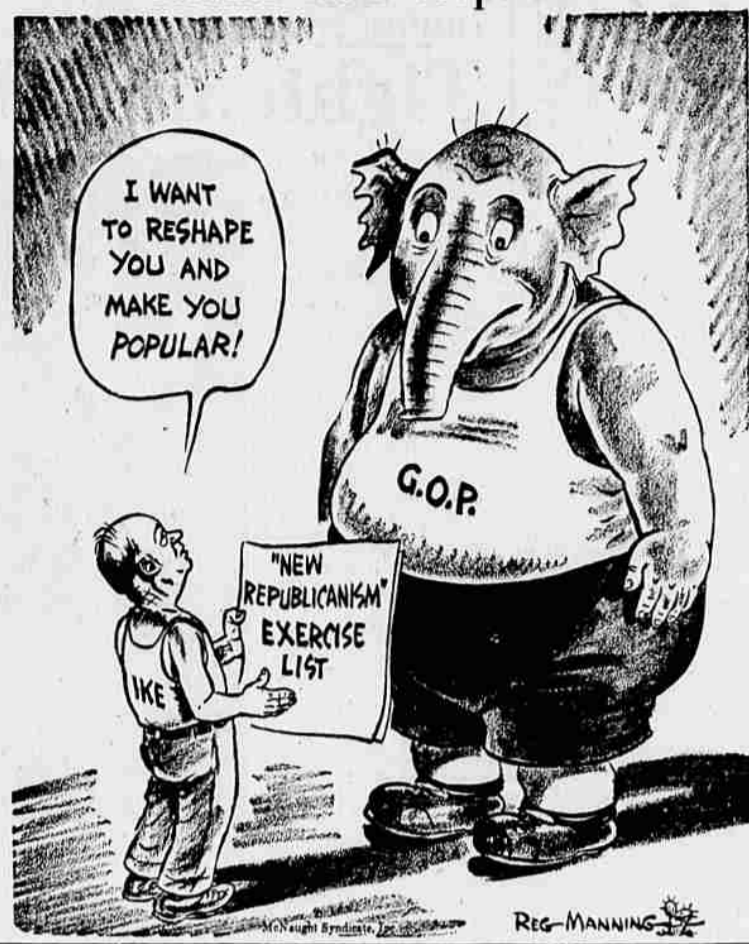
Bachelors: Spineless creatures who would rather be happy than normal.

Tears: Small drops of liquid emitted from female eyes that sometimes turn into foats.

Refrigerator: A large boxlike contraption used to store odd bits of egg foo young, chicken ala king and parsnips for a week until they're ready to be thrown out.—Wall Street Journal.

A Smile or Two In our parish the pastor, preparing to redecorate the sanctuary, gathered his altar boys to take the movables to the rectory to protect them from damage. A while later, Father noticed one little fellow staggering down the aisle with the big Missal and its bulky stand. No sooner had the boy reached the door than there was a crash. When Father arrived on the scene he found a woman sitting on the sidewalk with bundles scattered. Glaring up at the little fellow, still balancing his gigantic book, she demanded, "Why can't you read comic books like other little boys?"—Catholic Digest.

## Reckon He'll Cooperate?



## GEORGE CALLUP

### Canadians Blame British For Antagonizing Allies

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 6—There is a strong belief across Canada today that Great Britain's handling of the Suez crisis has been more costly, in terms of damaging relationships with Allies, than has U.S. foreign policy.

More than a third of Canadians hold the view that Britain has antagonized important Allies because of her foreign policy. The Canadian Gallup Poll charted public attitudes on the foreign policies of both Great Britain and the United States just prior to and following the Suez crisis and found a sharp increase in the number of Canadians who were critical of Britain's policies.

As of today, 32 per cent of Canadians say that U.S. policies have been harmful to friendships in the West. But 30 per cent felt this way before Suez erupted into a world threat.

The first question put to a cross-section of the Canadian voting public was as follows: "Some people feel that Britain is antagonizing some of her most important Allies by her foreign policy. Others don't agree. Do you think the United Kingdom's foreign policy is losing her friendship among other Western countries, or not?"

Here is how Canadians felt just prior to the Suez, as compared with today:

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY	Prior	To Suez	Today
Is not	44	43	43
Is	44	43	43
No opinion	27	21	21

In Quebec province, there are more who feel that Britain has antagonized important Allies because of her foreign policy than who think otherwise. In the Maritimes, the debate is evenly split between the two arguments. On the contrary, in Ontario and the Western provinces, well on to half the people believe that the United Kingdom has not lost Western friendships as a result of recent actions.

Among Canadians with university training, 51 per cent think that British foreign policy has been bad for her Western friendships, while 40 per cent say the United Kingdom is not being badly affected and 9 per cent express no opinion.

Attitudes of Canadians toward U.S. foreign policy were assessed by means of the following question: "Some people feel that the United States is antagonizing some of her most important Allies by her foreign policy. Others don't agree. Do you think that the United States' foreign policy is losing her friendship among Western countries, or not?"

Here is the vote just prior to Suez and as of today:

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY	Prior	To Suez	Today
Is losing friends	30	22	22
Is not	42	43	43
No opinion	28	25	25

When those Canadians questioned in the survey who thought Britain's foreign policy was costing her friendships were asked why they felt as they did, 30 per cent named the Middle East crisis as the main reason, as the following table shows:

Reason	Percentage
Middle East crisis	30
Other reasons	70

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## They Say Today

(Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)  
By UNITED PRESS

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.: Walter S. Robertson, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, announcing that he knows of no plan for the United States to recognize Red China:

"By every standard of national and international conduct, China under its present regime is an outlaw nation."

GROTON, Conn.: Comdr. Eugene P. Wilkinson, skipper of the nuclear-powered missile submarine, the Nautilus, telling his crew that their sub was about to fulfill the title of Verne's book, "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea":

"In a few minutes we will witness a feat that has been unknown to man except in the world of fiction—this ship our Nautilus, will log her 20,000th league."

BROOKHAVEN, Miss.: Sheriff C. E. Smith maintaining he was not alarmed by gangs of white men roaming the city following a series of attacks on white women by an assailant called "The Mumbler":

"The people in those crowds who gathered Tuesday night were trying to help in the search. People are stirred up. Housewives are frightened and are keeping their doors locked. Men have armed themselves for protection."

## JAMES MARLOW

### Split American Commie Party Awaits Convention

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Communist party gives the appearance of a bewildered and split-up outfit as it gets ready for its national convention in New York Saturday.

Some Washington sources are inclined to take seriously what looks like factions splits. Maybe so. But until there's more solid evidence of their reality, whatever the party says or does in New York can be taken with a grain of salt.

It can be said on the best authority that the American party was recently told by Moscow to cut out its yapping, close ranks and get down to business.

The direction the party actually seems to be taking is in line with what Russian Communist party boss Khrushchev suggested last February to Communist parties around the world: a change in tactics but not in purpose.

In his speech denouncing Stalin he recommended that Communist parties who find themselves at this time unable to take over peacefully by such methods as these:

Infiltrating other parties and labor unions, putting up united fronts, acting like independent national parties, to take some of the curse of Russia off them and make them less obvious and objectionable to their own nationals.

He even suggested that Communists criticize one another. Roads to Socialism There are, Khrushchev said, various roads to socialism.

In spite of the sounds they're now making about being a national party, the American group echoes Khrushchev's very words when its 22-man Central Committee drew up a new constitution, which will be submitted to the convention and says in part:

"There are various roads to socialism and the working people of our nation will find their own road."

As a result of Khrushchev's speech, revelations and recommendations there has been a

## HAL BOYLE

### British Official Does Bit Of Everything in Bahama

ANDROS, Bahamas (AP)—An American bureaucrat would shudder at the multiple duties of Stanley R. Darville, a political odd-job man in a warm climate.

Darville is one of 21 commissioners who handle government chores in some 2,000 Bahamas islands and cays ranging over 70,000 square miles of ocean.

He is one of three commissioners assigned to Andros, largest of the islands, and you can't be around here long without running into the chubby, smiling, 43-year-old official.

British colonial governments act on the same principle as the U.S. Army, "a trained officer can handle any job." If Darville were a special hat for each of his jobs, he'd need at least 10 in his wardrobe.

Wears Many Hats When you land here, Darville as customs officers, overseas the checking of your baggage. If you are caught smuggling in anything, he will (as police chief) have you arrested, and then (as magistrate) hear the case.

If you wreck your yacht on a reef, Darville has to open an inquiry within 24 hours as wreck investigator. If your home should go up in flames, Darville will drop around as fire inspector to be sure you didn't touch a match to it to collect the insurance.

If you mail a letter, you'll find out Darville is also postmaster. If you want to get married quickly in a civil ceremony, who says the binding words? Nobody but Darville.

Issues Death Certificate If you die, Darville will issue the death certificate as coroner. If you are born here, Darville will register your birth. If you want to settle here permanently, Darville will handle your application as immigration officer.

We are the only government officials who don't wear a uniform," said Darville. "When you get down to it, what uniform could we wear?"

The commissioner is of old French-Scottish Bahamian stock that first came to these "Sunshine Isles of June" in the 17th Century, not long after the Pilgrim fathers hit the beaches in Massachusetts.

Official Shepherd for some 2,500 Bahamian natives dwelling in a tangled pine, mangrove and sweet margaret wilderness covering about 750 square miles. Most of the settlements can be reached by boat.

Despite all his duties, Darville has a staff of only four men, including a clerk, to help him. He works around the clock many days, enjoys a seven-day work week.

The pay scale would hardly tempt an American politician migrating here. Commissioners make from \$25 to \$50 a week, plus housing, plus an occasional legal fee.

"But I like the life," said Darville. "You can help many people with their problems—and the feeling of satisfaction this gives you is a big part of your income."

## LITTLE DIFFERENCE

The Oregon house of representatives has the money bills written at the first of the session instead of the last which is the common way. It makes the total look big but makes little difference in the long run. Sherman County Journal.

## GUIDED BY POLITICS

Governor Holmes, in his decision to fire Real Estate Commissioner Johnson, makes it evident that his is to be an administration guided by politics.—Sherman County Journal.

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