

# Capital Journal

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## Big Budget Up to Congress

On January 23 President Eisenhower, in what was described as "an unusual if not unprecedented step," called on Congress to cut wherever possible the \$71,800,000,000 budget he himself had recommended. He said anybody examining the thousands of details in his record-breaking peacetime proposal "ought to find some places where they might save another dollar. If they can, I think if Congress can, or its committees, it is their duty to do it." In this he agreed with Treasury Secretary Humphreys.

Many are disappointed that the President did not point out the way to cut the nation's fabulous costs, but it is really Congress that decides the budget and has the final say. Democrats are quoting words spoken by Candidate Eisenhower in Oct. 22, 1952, in his first election campaign, when he said:

"They say, 'You cannot cut taxes, you cannot end or minimize Korean losses. You cannot stop inflation.' ... What kind of stuff is that—don't or can't? Of course we can and will."

Ike made good when elected; the Korean fighting was ended, and inflation checked, but he had a Republican Congress—now he has a Democratic Congress, one of whose major objects is to discredit him for partisan advantage.

Congress can cut the budget, but instead is liable to hike it to make votes, as various blocs are always after federal funds for their own localities, and special interests which maintain strong lobbies and exert powerful influence. States, cities, farmers, labor and now the public schools are putting on the pressure for federal funds, as usual, all along the line.

Ex-President Herbert Hoover, through his commission, has shown Congress how government expenses can be cut \$10 billion by carrying out the recommendations of his committee of experts and financiers. Senator Harry Byrd, chairman of the Senate finance committee, has pointed out how Ike's budget can be cut from \$5 to \$8 billion, but probably Congress won't listen any more than it has in the past, and the gravy train continues on schedule.

Mr. Eisenhower has become a five-star politician as well as general, and has mastered the devious game of long range politics better than his critics. He probably is aware of the fact that any extensive purging of our overgrown bureaucracy, along with cutting off millions of needless taxpayers in a house-cleaning all over the nation, and shunting costly development projects to the states and private enterprise, where they belong, would virtually destroy the Republican party, and so passes the responsibility back to the Democratic Congress.

The chances are that Congress will not only pass the gigantic budget, but increase it.—G.P.

## Israel Defies United Nations

Premier David Ben Gurion of Israel has rejected President Eisenhower's plea for a withdrawal from all Egyptian territory, announces an Israeli government spokesman at Tel Aviv. The rejection was contained in a three-page letter to the President. The spokesman said the situation had reached "rock bottom" and there could be no further retreat of Israeli's forces. Israel had been requested to withdraw behind the 1944 armistice as promised when the attack on the Suez Canal was called off at the instance of the United Nations. Israel claims that guarantees of freedom of navigation in the Gulf of Aden and an adequate safeguard against new Egyptian attacks, were vital to the security of Israel.

Israeli Foreign Ministry Director General Walter Eytan said Israel's determination to remain in the Gaza Strip and the Aqaba Gulf area remains unchanged, even in the face of U.N. sanctions.

Israel's U.N. ambassador Abba S. Eban claims that Israel had carried out the U.N. withdrawal resolution "to all intents and purposes, but would welcome international observers who would report to U.N., but will continue to police occupied areas." And as long as Egypt is not willing to agree to "mutual and full abstention from belligerence" it will be impossible for the Jewish government to withdraw.

Meanwhile, Ben Gurion is meeting opposite of party leaders seeking support if threats of U.N. sanctions against Israel are carried out.

Israel seems intent on provoking a third world war or breaking up the United Nations if the fireball Ben Gurion has his way. It was his influence that precipitated the Suez Canal drive, and his policy, lack of tact and aggression have united the Arab world against Israel.

The ousted Arabs certainly have a grievance in the forcible seizure of their 2000-year home, and forced to live in a concentration camp.—G.P.

## Not Out of the Woods

The cities of Salem and Eugene are not yet out of the woods in their groping for some system of street bus transportation after March 1, the date on which City Transit Lines says it will quit business if some plan isn't worked out for its financial relief.

Actually the two cities are no nearer a solution than they were before their joint committee meeting in Salem Friday. The two towns are almost at loggerheads.

Carl Wendt, general manager of City Transit Lines, has now made a suggestion, not actually a proposal, that his company be given a flexible franchise in both cities to replace the present rigid franchise, so that the company itself could have all the say about fares, routes and service. Wendt says such a franchise would have to be granted in both cities. It wouldn't work out in Salem alone.

The Salem city administration is willing to consider this and wants to talk with Wendt about it. Eugene, on the other hand, doesn't seem to warm up to the suggestion.

The CTL manager thinks the plan would enable the company to cut costs and operate on a paying basis. But there are questionable things about it. One is a further reduction in suburban service, which Wendt says would probably be one of the economy moves. In the past, reductions in service to outlying districts has always brought loud protest, and doubtless would again.

Eugene's favorite plan is municipal operation of the buses by the city and the school district, and Salem doesn't warm up to that idea at all. The city administration will confer with the school board about it, but with no hope, and apparently with not much desire, that the board accept the plan.

The problem is far from solution. The days are moving along towards March 1, and after that date a period threatens when both cities may have to do without buses for awhile.

The businesslike Wall Street Journal says what the modern worker in the United States is fighting for is a five-day week-end. This will be good news to those who manufacture recreation equipment.

Four thousand years ago in Egypt, says the publication Product Engineering, there were no glass bottles. Sounds logical. They had no hip pockets, either.

### RAY TUCKER

## President Has Great Power To Slow Down Price Rises

WASHINGTON—"Do you believe," inquires F. G., of Los Angeles, Calif., who is obviously a business man, "that President Eisenhower's mere request for restraint will induce the heads of American industry and the labor unions to cooperate in keeping down prices and preventing further inflation? In my opinion, the ever-increasing cost of living, using that term in its very broadest sense, is our principal problem today."

Answer: In cooperation with Congress the President has great power for achieving the objective of restraining or minimizing increases in wages and prices. It is doubtful if any chief executive ever had a better chance to solve a problem which is really outside his official jurisdiction.

Ike's Friends in Management But Ike is an first-name terms with the top officials of almost every great industry, railroad, bank and businessmen's association in the country. He can, if he will, persuade them to lighten the price load on consumers.

The records reveal that their profits have been on the high side during and since World War II, even after heavy taxes. Congressional investigations may prove to be a helpful weapon, and many inquiries are already assured.

Awareness of Labor Leaders With a few exceptions, labor leaders are beginning to realize that they can kill the goose that has been laying the golden egg of high wages. Unless the working force can increase productivity commensurately with latter pay envelopes, they will lose rather than gain from raising their ante. I think that the more responsible union officials appreciate this fact.

John L. Lewis, for instance, lectured his mine workers when a few union officials urged him to seek a contract that would pay them for six days work the same amount that they now receive for eight. He told them that it would mean a no pocketbook gain, and they withdrew their request.

Although I may be over-optimistic, both management and labor are beginning to show a little more common sense in handling these questions. With a show of courage in tackling them at the White House, and with a congressional study of them without partisanship or class rivalry, I believe that living costs can be kept near the present level, which is high enough.

"Do you think that congress will provide a federal bonus for veterans of World War II and the Korean 'police action'?" asks K. L., of Albuquerque, N. M.

Answer: It does not seem probable, although many measures to this effect have been introduced in congress, and they have the support of politically influential veterans' organizations.

Staggering Cost of Pensions As the debates show, congress provided funds for education and loans at low interest for World War II soldiers, and these were supposed to serve in lieu of the bonus which World War I men received. In addition, pensions for disability were scaled upward, and the cost has been terrific. As of today, there appears to be no likelihood of a cash payment.

House for Red Cross President "Why should the American Red Cross carry on its new program? General Gruenther?" explodes Mrs. T.R., of Springfield, Mass. "Why not use that \$75,000, along with our contributions, for relief work?"

Answer: The \$75,000 does not come out of the normal Red Cross contributions. The house purchasing money was contributed by 70 or more prominent and wealthy men 35 years ago. I should add that many other readers expressed some irritation over this expenditure.

### DAVID LAWRENCE

## Newsman Wrong in Fearing Country We're Still Fighting

WASHINGTON—This is a story concerning the parents and relatives of the 33,629 American boys killed and about the 103,284 who were wounded in the Korean war. Some of these boys were maimed. Some are still confined to beds or wheelchairs and will be for the rest of their lives.

These young Americans—and the more than 1,000,000 who came back safely—were put into uniform and asked to serve the United Nations in repelling Communism aggression in Korea. The sacrifices they made, the bravery they exhibited, the anguish their parents and relatives felt as word came of the tragic fate of so many of them at the hands of the enemy are not forgotten by the families of these soldiers and sailors, marines and airmen.

Has America Forgotten Them? But has the rest of America forgotten them?

Today, as one reads a press dispatch from New York, there is reason to doubt whether even the publishers of some newspapers remember what happened in Korea. For it says that a group of publishers, constituting the board of directors of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, has passed a resolution declaring the American reporters should be allowed to travel "in any country with which the United States is not at war." The stated purpose of the resolution was to petition President Eisenhower and the State Department to lift the ban on travel by American newsmen who have been invited by the Communist government in Peiping to go to Red China.

Assumption is Wrong The assumption in the resolution is that the United States is "not at war" with Red China's government. But it is a wrong assumption. It is surprising that such a resolution could be adopted and sent not only to the President but to the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House as representing the viewpoint of American newspaper publishers.

Not only is the United States still in a state of war with the Red China government but so also is the United Nations. In fact, the military forces of the United States are today stationed in Korea guarding the armistice line as the official agents of the United Nations.

No peace treaty with the Communist China has ever been signed. The armistice terms have recently been violated. No access to North Korea has been given by the Communists even to the inspection teams of the United Nations charged with the duty of observing whether the armistice terms are being violated.

On Wednesday of this very week, Walter S. Robertson, the assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern Affairs, made a speech at Bloomington, Illinois, in which he said:

China Still Aggressor "In 1950, having been in power less than a year, Red China invaded Korea and was promptly branded an aggressor against the

peace of the world by United Nations resolution. That resolution is still outstanding. If Red China was an aggressor in 1950, it is an aggressor in 1957. Its armies are still in military occupation of North Korea. It has shown complete disregard for international commitments made on its own account. Signing an armistice in Korea in July 1953 calling for the exchange of all war prisoners, it held back groups of our prisoners and later bargained for their release. It brought into North Korea hundreds of modern airplanes and other combat equipment prohibited by the armistice agreement."

Correspondents Violate Law Congress has by law forbidden Americans to engage in any trade or transactions with the Red Chinese. American correspondents who take American money into China violate the law of the United States.

If certain members of the press can ignore the laws governing trade with the Red Chinese and escape prosecution, what will be said to businessmen who attempt to defy their own government and violate its laws governing exchange control?

So far as Congress and the State Department are concerned, the boys who were killed or wounded in Korea have not been forgotten. There is still a state of war with the Red Chinese and America is richly entitled to change its policies until Red China has released all the American prisoners and atoned for its crimes.

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Anxious Life Albany Democrat Herald

There was a time only a couple of years back when all the nervous wrecks we knew were men. Our male acquaintances were dashing off to the head-shrinker between every coffee break. But now it's women.

We know only one man who hopes up on tranquilizers. We know possibly a dozen women who use Serpantin (that's the latest model that every fashionable woman just has to have, because, to quote the manufacturer, "it contains both a calming agent and a mild stimulant"). One female acquaintance can't hack nine holes of golf without an anxiety pill. She usually stops about the fifth hole to compensate for the effects of America's most relaxing pastime.

A male friend from over the hills tells us that among his wife's acquaintances electroshock has been downgraded to a level formerly occupied by the gin fizz.

And now we have medical sanitation of this change in the sex of the anxiety-prone. Dr. John Mote of New York has this to say:

The culture patterns have changed in the last generation. Women compete with men in business. They compete among themselves in bridge clubs and garden clubs. Our mothers never had these stresses. And it's taking its toll.

He forecasts that if this keeps up, women will have the same number of heart attacks as men and be just as hard to live with.

This Mote talks like a squawman, and in behalf of a whole generation of former nervous wrecks, we deny that we're hard

## Let 'Em Taste It—



### A DIAGNOSIS OF THE FUTURE

## Oregon Republicans Will Be Mistaken If They Think Demo Victories Tilt of Wheel

William F. Tugman, Port Umpqua Courier

In the Northwest section of the Sunday Oregonian, our friend Bob Notson has been exploring "What's Ahead" for the Republican and Democrat parties in Oregon, by the process of interviewing and tape recording the views of three

leaders on each side—Bob Mautz, Tom Villym and Phil Hitchcock for the GOP, and Dick Neuberger, Al Campbell and Jebby Davis for the Democrats.

On both sides, the responses (we thought) were guarded and directed as much to the national as the Oregon scene. For the "Understatement of the Year," we would like to recommend Phil Hitchcock's featured quote:

"I think the results of the election are not a victory for the Republican party."

The sportswriters (who seldom have any inhibitions) would have called it a plain old "shellacking." Eisenhower's amazing victory was somewhat like the performance of an All-American halfback on a fourth-rate football team who

manages to score regardless of incompetent teamwork. (Notre Dame had one this last season.)

GOP gains in the South can hardly be attributed to positive party action.

If we were asked "What's Ahead" for the two major parties in Oregon, we'd say:

"For the Republicans in Oregon—a long, long painful climb back to the sunshine of popular acceptance; for the Democrats—many years of political prosperity, if they can meet the RESPONSIBILITIES of office wisely and without the arrogance and corruption which power so often begets."

In our opinion, the Republicans in Oregon will be sadly mistaken to assume that the Democrat triumph of 1956 was just another tilt of the wheel of political fortune and that it will roll quickly back into place. The situation today is not at all comparable with that of 1934 when Oregon elected Gen. Charles H. Martin ("Old Ironpants") as governor.

The GOP's troubles began in 1928 with the death of the Patterson, the succession of the unpopular elder Norblad, the "stealing" of the 1930 nomination by George Joseph with his public power crusade, Joseph's death and the drafting of Julius Meier to take his place; Meier's refusal to run for a second term and Joe Dunne's seizure of the GOP nomination.

Martin was an old-line Democrat, a man whose complete integrity made him acceptable to both parties. The White House crowd around FDR cut Martin's throat in 1938 and with the cooperation of the Teamsters Union, the Democrat nomination went to Henry Hees.

In the meantime, Charles A. Sprague, able and respected editor and publisher of the Oregon Statesman, volunteered, said and led a conservative, conservative liberal—commanded public confidence and he was elected governor in 1938. In 1942, the Republicans of Oregon ditched Sprague for Earl Snell, a much more pliable character.

In our view, 1938 was a turning point for the Democrats and 1942 for the Republicans. In 1938, the young progressive Democrats—Sweedland, Neuberger, Morgan et al.—began BUILDING on the ruins of past mistakes. In 1942, the Republicans of Oregon returned to their "fleshpots." Their decline in prestige (in our opinion) begins there.

The Democrats in Oregon were building from the grassroots up. The Republicans were "presiding" from the Arlington Club down. The Republican Big Shots were keeping their young men and women "in their place." The Democrats were appealing to youth. In the Republican party, the precinct worker was "the forgotten man." The Democrats often could not round up enough presentable candidates to fill out a ticket but they were preparing their future.

"Those were the years when we had a standing offer to supply 12 copies of Jim Farley's 'Behind the Ballot' to the Republican leaders of Oregon for free—on condition they would read the book."

From 1942 to 1946, the Republican party remained in power in Oregon mainly because of its momentum and Democrat "immaturity." In 1956 the Democrats were not only ready to seize power. They were "dug in." In their Oregon interviews, the Republican leaders were politely deferential to COPE, the labor-based agency for political instruction, accounting it at face value as non-partisan.

It is a mistake, we think, not to recognize COPE as a dynamic force and one which—though not actually allied with the Democrat party—has been working the party up much of

its power and its ideas. About 224 men in attendance at Willamette university were preparing to occupy new Baxter hall dormitory. Wings of the dormitory would be used by four separate fraternities, the central section by independent organizations to live with. We can give seven or eight holes on a good day without medical aid.

### REV. GEORGE SWIFT

## God, in Infinite Wisdom May Have Other Plans for Us

It often happens that a loved one, prayed for earnestly by families, friends, congregations, the pastor, and with the benefit of the services of the most skilled of the doctors in the medical profession, does not recover from the illness, but passes away.

God's Own Plans Why doesn't God always answer the prayers of his faithful people in the way they want them answered? The answer to this question might well be that God does grant our requests, unless in the fulfillment of such requests, the results would be at variance with God's own plans. Physical death eventually comes to every one of us. The question is not shall I die? But when?

### A Smile or Two

One of the heads of a leading department store on an inspection spotted a young fellow lounging against a box, whistling cheerfully.

"How much do you get a week?" he demanded. "Thirty dollars, sir," the lad replied. "Here's a week's pay, you loaf—your're fired."

After the boy had gone, the head man turned to the foreman and asked, "Why didn't you fire that boy long ago?" "We never hired him," answered the foreman. "He just brought in a package from another firm."—Ottawa Journal.

Whether God takes us today, tomorrow, 10 years from now or 50, He eventually will "gather us in." So, no matter how much we pray or with how great a faith, sometimes the doctor's skill and the prayers of the faithful will not be enough, because God in His infinite wisdom may have other plans for us of which we are not aware.

God May Rescue Us In His divine compassion, God may indeed rescue us from going on living a thousand years or more on a social security level. The healing prayers of the faithful, and the healing ministry of the church are not attempts to thwart the purposes of God, and to interfere with His schedules, but to make whole the persons whose bodies, minds and spirits have somehow gotten out of harmonious relationships with one another and with their God.

### KINDS OF TAXES

The house taxation committee will be in a very poor bargaining position if it kills every kind of taxation except income. The people will not stand for the kind of an income tax needed for the promises.—Sherman County Journal.

We pray to God for health and strength to enable us to fulfill our mission here on earth, physical strength as well as mental and spiritual, to be equipped to live a full and abundant life here and now. God will eventually terminate it as, and when, He wills it.

### CAN CONTROL TAXES

A man who thinks he can save money doesn't mind a sales tax. He can control his taxes under it.—Sherman County Journal.

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### BEN MAXWELL

## Business at Peak Seen During 1948

Feb. 9, 1948 A dozen of the nation's top business men had said that the peak of business activity was at hand if not already passed and that the danger of inflation would rapidly fade with a down-turn in prices for the future.

New 1948 Kaiser and Frazer cars were on display at the Teague Motor Co., 353 North Liberty St. Kaiser-Frazer car advertised itself as a product of the world's fourth largest automobile builder. (This good car priced itself out of the market. Now it is an orphan of some years standing.)

Merle S. Main from Great Falls, Mont., had taken the position of meteorologist in the weather bureau at McNary field.

No television sets were advertised in this issue of the Capital Journal of nine years ago. But Broadway Appliance Co., 433 Court St., did advertise a Majestic FM console radio-phonograph combination for \$292.95.

North Santiam highway between Niagara and Detroit would be closed for the next 90 days to all but most extreme emergency traffic due to construction of a new highway above Detroit flood control dam site. Construction of this 9.8 mile section east of Gates was a Kuckenbergl job costing \$3,730,000, or close to \$400,000 a mile. It was rated toughest road construction job in the Northwest during 1948. Lind Hill, superintendent, could never see why 560 vehicles daily persisted in traveling through this slow and dangerous construction when other mountain passes were open.

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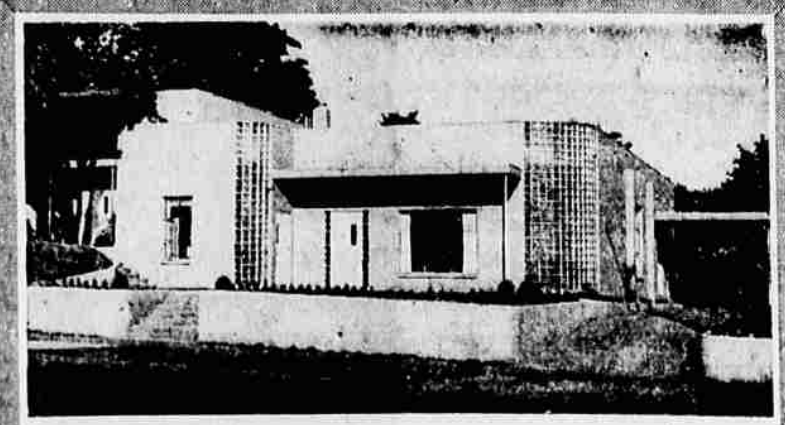
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