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The Boy Was a Nuisance

The birthdays of three great Americans occur this month—Lincoln's tomorrow, Washington's February 22, and Thomas Alva Edison's today, February 11.

The birthdays of Lincoln and Washington are stressed, as they should be, by holidays. The birthday of Edison is not stressed, but it should be too, not as a holiday, for holidays are plenty now. But there should be an occasional reminder of it at least, to the youth of the land may know that neither poverty nor any other adversity is a bar to the boy who has determination and a head full of ideas.

In school they said he was "addled." Which meant, maybe, that he was listless, or erratic, paying little attention to what the teachers were trying to tell him. And he must have been a misfit among the other boys and a target for their gibes and tricks. It isn't recommended that any boy assume an attitude of indifference in school, and actually young Edison wasn't that way. His brain was absorbing things that no one knew about.

At the age of 12 the boy began shifting about on his own, and got a job as a news "butcher" on a local railroad train in Michigan, selling newspapers and candy to the passengers. No doubt the drummers and other smart people who rode the train called him "Butch."

He still had strange whims, and set up a kind of laboratory in a baggage car, where he holed with chemicals. He had an accident with this junk and it set the car on fire. So the railroad man kicked it out. The kid was a nuisance. One day someone, a brakeman or a baggage clerk perhaps, pulled him aboard a car by the ears, and after that he was partially deaf.

Quitting the railroad job, he did this and that, learned telegraphy and became a tramp telegraph operator. Wherever he was and whatever he was doing he always had a private workshop rigged up where he could work during off hours, mostly at night. He became the fastest operator in the Western Union circuit, but found the instruments inadequate, so he devised things to improve them, notably the quadruplex telegraph.

He invented other things. To mention just a few there were a vote recorder and a stock ticker and the phonograph. Then came his greatest, the incandescent lamp, which scientists said wasn't possible. Its golden jubilee was celebrated throughout the world in 1929. Next in importance to the lamp was his development of the old kitescope into motion pictures. Others were numerous. Once, as a young man, he had 45 inventions under experiment at one time. And yet he said: "Genius is one-tenth inspiration and nine-tenths perspiration."

Edison's inventions have reduced time and space, created great industries on whose payrolls are millions of employes, and have made life freer and more enjoyable throughout the earth.

His monument is in the lights that illuminate cities and glow from the windows of homes all over the world. A hundred things that people use every day are reminders of him.

'The Man Who Killed Custer'

One of the most unusual and interesting articles published in the February issue of American Heritage, "The Magazine of History," is the "now it can be told" record of an interview with the Sioux Indian who actually killed General George Custer in the foothills of the Wolf Mountains in the Battle of the Little Big Horn, June 24, 1876.

Chief White Bull of the Sioux, a nephew of Sitting Bull, told for the first time the story of the incredible battle to his close friend and adopted son Stanley Vestal, author of many books on the Old West, in 1932. Because of hostility shown toward White Bull by his neighbors, Mr. Vestal was unwilling to publish it while White Bull was still alive, fearing "some hothead might harm the old man."

Custer was riding northwest along the ravine-gutted bluffs of the foothills of Wolf Mountains with only a third of his total forces, when attacked with sudden fury by bands of Indians that must have come from all sides. From that moment on, only an Indian could tell the true story of the incredible battle that followed.

Custer was stronger than White Bull but the Indian had more experience in hand-to-hand fighting than Custer. Here is how White Bull described it as the Indians closed in on the few remaining troopers:

"I charged in. A tall, well-built soldier with yellow hair and mustache saw me coming and tried to bluff me, aiming his rifle at me. But when I rushed him, he threw his rifle at me without shooting. I dodged it. We grabbed each other and wrestled there in the dust and smoke. This soldier was very strong and brave. He tried to wrest my rifle from me. I lashed him across the face with my wrist, striking his cheek. He left go, then grabbed my gun with both hands until I struck him again.

"But the tall soldier fought hard. He was desperate. He hit me with his fists on the jaw and shoulders, then grabbed my long braids with both hands, pulled my face close and tried to bite my nose off. I yelled for help. They? hey! Come over and help me!" I thought that soldier would kill me.

"Near Lee and Crow he heard me call and came running. These friends tried to hit the soldier. But we were whirling around, back and forth, so that most of their blows hit me. They knocked me dizzy. I yelled as loud as I could to scare my enemy but he would not go. Finally I broke free.

"He drew his pistol. I wrenched it out of his hand and struck him with it, three or four times on the head. Knocked him over, shot him in the head, and I stood at his head. I took his pistol and cartridge belt. Back Steps Un-struck record on his body.

"No! No! That was a hard fight. But it was a vicious battle. I enjoyed it. I was picking up feathers right and left that day."

Heritage prints army reports on the battle along with White Bull's, and maps and photos of the battleground. This story is reprinted from a forthcoming book, "Sitting Bull, Chieftain of the Sioux," by Stanley Vestal, to be published by the University of Oklahoma.—G.P.

Dick Asks Aid for Portland
A Washington dispatch states that Senator Neuberger, Democrat, Oregon, asked the labor department Sunday to classify Portland, Oregon, as an area of high unemployment and to provide more government contracts for businessmen there.

He criticized classification of the Portland area as one of "about average employment." The rate of unemployment, he said, is 9.4 per cent of the workers compared with 9.3 per cent when it was given a "distressed" designation.

Under federal regulations a "distressed" area receives special consideration in the award of government contracts as a means of providing more jobs.

RAY TUCKER

South Seeking Support from North, West on Segregation

WASHINGTON—A movement to obtain Northern and Western support and understanding for the South's anti-segregation attitude has been proposed by numerous newspapers and members of Congress from Dixie. It actually amounts to an appeal from the Supreme Court's famous decision to send a delegation to the Nevada Legislature to point out that a Court which upset state-established segregation on moral and social grounds certainly could upset state-established gambling on the same grounds.



RAY TUCKER

"Nevada's Legislature meets shortly. It is very zealous over its right as a state to have public and legalized gambling on an unlimited scale, even though 47 other states think it is wrong. Would it be well for Southern States to send a delegation to the Nevada Legislature to point out that a Court which upset state-established segregation on moral and social grounds certainly could upset state-established gambling on the same grounds?"

"Virtually every state in the Union has some special state right of peculiar value to itself which could be subjected to the same attack that the present Supreme Court has unleashed on the most important state right of the South. But most of them don't know it, and no one is making any concerted effort to tell them."

Southern Spokesmen Not Hopeful
Southern spokesmen on and off Capitol Hill note regretfully that wherever local and state laws against desegregation have been heard in Federal courts, they have been declared unconstitutional. And it is accepted that the Supreme Court would hold the same way if it is asked to pass on legislation enacted under the philosophy of "interposition" even though it was championed by the redoubtable Thomas Jefferson in his day.

Although retiring Justice Stanley Reed is a Kentuckian and generally regarded as a conservative, he voted against an all-white primary system and segregation on transportation facilities. And the man to be named by President Eisenhower as his successor is likely to side with the Warren majority on these questions. (Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

Overriding State Sovereignty
In commenting favorably on the Kilpatrick plan to invade other sections, an editorial in the Shreveport (La.) Times says: "Mr. Kilpatrick points out that virtually every State Legislature outside the South meets this year. He urges that Southern states send delegations from their Legislatures to appear before the Legislatures of non-Southern states and convince them that the real fight now is to preserve their state rights, and not merely the South's segregation."

The Supreme Court's overriding of State sovereignty in other than racial matters may lead to a more sympathetic response to the South's difficulties. It has stirred criticism in legal and judicial circles as well as among affected politicians.

GEORGE GALLUP

Federal School Aid Given Overwhelming 4-1 Margin

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 11—By an overwhelming 4-1 margin, the public favors granting Federal aid to build new public schools throughout the country—including communities in the South where white and colored children are now segregated.

A survey just completed by the Institute finds that for every person who thinks that states and local communities should build their own schools there are four persons who favor having the Federal government help out, even though there is the prospect of higher taxes if this is done.

There also has been a significant increase in the number in favor of Federal aid to schools over the last year. One year ago, an identical Institute survey found 67 per cent in favor, compared with 76 per cent today.

Observers point out that during the last year the states and local communities have built a record 63,000 new classrooms. Yet this number will not be enough to replace classrooms that have become obsolete and unusable nor to provide for the vast expansion in enrollments that is anticipated in the immediate years ahead.

A recent publication of the Department of Commerce estimates that \$4 billion would be needed annually for the next 10 years to do the job. This would mean that the rate of expenditure would have to rise 60 per cent over the current \$2.6 billions level.

The proposal to grant Federal aid to public schools was put to a scientifically drawn cross-section of the public in the following manner:

"Some people say that the Federal government in Washington should give financial help to build new public schools, especially in the poorer states. Others say that this will mean higher taxes for everyone and that states and local communities should build their own schools.

"How do you, yourself, feel—do you favor or oppose Federal aid to help build new public schools?" Here is the vote today and one year ago:

Public opinion on the question of Federal aid to communities in the South where white and colored children are now kept apart was tested by means of the following question:

"How about communities in the South where white and colored children are separated. Should the government help these communities—or refuse to help them build schools?"

The vote:

Should help	73%
Refuse to help	17%
No opinion	10%

Although every major group in the population is in favor of the Federal aid proposal, the following differences are of interest:

1. Democrats are slightly more in favor than are Republicans and Independents.

2. Greatest number of the preschool children in the heavily populated states in the East.

Although many Catholic taxpayers feel that parochial schools should not be excluded from pub-

Biggest Clearance Job



JAMES MARLOW

U.S. Being Put on Spot in Muddled Mid-East Affairs

WASHINGTON (U)—The United Nations, if it imposes sanctions on Israel, will be revealing its weakness by calling for sanctions. This will put the United States on the spot.

It will be confessing publicly what has been obvious—that it has power only against the big ones such as Russia, which has ignored UN demands that it withdraw troops from Hungary.

Further, the U. N. will be admitting, despite its high moral tone, that it follows a policy of sheer expediency whenever it sees fit. Yet, if the U. N. can't back its recommendations with pressure, it's just a debating society.

U. S. Up To 'Neck'
Israel has refused to obey the U. N. call to quit Egyptian territory until it is guaranteed: (1) against raids by Egyptians and (2) against further Egyptian blockading of the Suez Canal against Israel shipping.

The United States is up to its neck in this mess. It is a friend of Israel, which it helped create in 1948, a fact the Arabs have never forgotten. At the same time it wants to be friendly to the Arabs to win them over.

But the Arab pot will boil and have an excuse for boiling so long as Israel remains on Egyptian territory, thus further fouling up the United States' hopes for dealing with the Arabs.

There's more than that. The United States did two things in Israel: it voted for Israel to quit Egypt and then voted for a proposal which might seem, but wasn't really, the kind of guarantee Israel wanted against Egyptian attacks.

This was a resolution which said U. N. troops might occupy a strip of land between Egypt and Israel—but didn't say they would in order to keep the countries from each other's throats. It left the arrangements to be worked out.

That was the hitch. Israel argued this loosely worded resolution meant nothing since it didn't say Nasser had to agree to the resolution.

Didn't Force Egypt's Hand
When the tables were reversed in 1951 when the U. N. told Egypt to stop blockading Israel shipping from the Suez Canal and Egypt ignored the U. N.—the federal organization did nothing to back up its demands.

Why the U. N. didn't find it convenient to do so except for the damage done to Israel by the blockade, there was no bad situation in the Middle East and the U. N. apparently didn't want to upset the peaceful apocryph.

It may be argued that the U. N. does turn its wrath on the big powers too. It called on Britain and France to stop their invasion of Egypt. And they did.

May Force Showdown
But it can hardly be argued they did so out of pressure from the U. N. itself. Russia was threatening to move against them. And their ally, the United States, not only didn't back them up but

joined up with those opposing them.

This week the Arabs may try to force a U. N. showdown on Israel by calling for sanctions. This will put the United States on the spot.

BACKSTAIRS

Saud Failed To Tip Big

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press Staff Correspondent
THOMASVILLE, Ga. (UP)—Backstairs at the traveling White House:

King Saud of Saudi Arabia may have spread his wings and watched money around Washington, but he failed to drop any majestic tips around the White House.

The passport around the help these days is, "Did you get your watch?"

The public thinks the presidential plane, the Columbine III, is reserved exclusively for the use of the Eisenhowers. Actually, the situation is this:

The President has first call on the plane, but the ship is used almost daily for Air Force training. The pilot, Col. William Draper, who doubles as the President's Air Force aide, estimates that presidential flying-time occupies only about one-fifth of the working time of the plane.

Test Landings
Before the President goes into a new airport, Draper may spend as much as a week "shooting" trial landings to train his crew, and test the conditions of a new runway.

The Columbine III did not make the current trip to South Georgia. The plane is at the Lockheed plant in Burbank, Calif., for a periodic overhaul.

No commercial airline could afford to change engines as frequently as the Air Force installs new power plants in the presidential plane.

If and when the President gets together with British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in Bermuda, it will take the White House a matter of weeks to set up the mechanical arrangements for the conference.

When Mr. Eisenhower met with the former prime minister, Sir Winston Churchill, and the premier of France in Bermuda in 1953, the planning from the White House took more than six weeks.

Bermuda is a delightful tourist spot, but the communications are somewhat archaic. It just could be that Mr. Eisenhower might want to meet the British prime minister in some other spot. The weather in Quebec is lovely in March.

This is the time of year when rumors start flying about the President vacationing during the summer in the lake section of Wisconsin. One of these years, the rumors may pay out, but the way it shapes up today, the President will go back to Colorado before late summer.

Press Secretary James C. Hagerty rejoined the White House staff here after a long delayed, two-weeks vacation on some of Florida's better golf courses.

When the President arrived here Friday afternoon, Hagerty was at the side of the plane, heavily tanned and looking like an ad for a health cure.

Jim had one principal ingredient for a good vacation: He didn't read the newspapers and listened to the radio only when a band was playing.

A Smile or Two
Mabel arrived home wearing an engagement ring.

"What kind of a fellow are you engaged to?" her father asked.

"Well, he said he has always wanted a good home."

"That sounds good."

"And he likes nurs very much."—Montreal Star.

MISSED RENO CLURS
That Reno blast never touched the gambling clubs. Most have missed its aim by else, maybe the moralists are wrong.—Sherman County Journal.

HAL BOYLE

Bahamas Playground Mecca For Tourists, Retired Folk

ANDROS TOWN, Bahamas (U)—There is gold in the storied earth of legend haunted Andros, a mysterious island as large as the rest of the Bahamian group put together.

But what kind of gold? The romanticists say that buried somewhere in the even if they did come across loot left behind by ancient freebooters, by law they must turn it over to the Bahamian government.

The realists say the real gold of Andros is in its real estate—in its climate, which they say, will in time turn the island into another gold coast rivaling Florida.

The romanticists still turn up from time to time, pouring over old treasure maps, still seeking the jewels and doubloons supposedly left behind by absent minded pirates.

Two top inducements: The islands have no real personal income or inheritance taxes.

Wouldn't you like to spend your retirement years on a sunshine island where it never snows? ... where native household help is cheap and plentiful? ... where you can enjoy wonderful beaches and some of the world's finest fishing? ... where the income tax man knocketh never at your flower-covered pastel cottage? ... where, when you pass on, you can hand down your fortune intact to your grateful children instead of having to fork over the biggest wad to the government?

Idea Holds Appeal
Well, whether you are this kind of person or not, the idea holds potential appeal to thousands of wealthy citizens who dwell in heavily taxed lands.

Even leaving out the question of taxes, Dr. Wenner-Gren and other industrialists feel many people who are pouring millions of dollars a year for an island paradise home.

Dr. Wenner-Gren has bought 100,000 acres on Andros Island bordering Fresh Creek (this is the only island in the Bahamas with fresh water streams), and is engaged in turning it into a gigantic resort colony.

Eventually his dream city, Andros Town, will be laced with canals—a semi-Venice, a second Fort Lauderdale.

He isn't a man who believes in halfway measures. In three years he has thrown up in this former wilderness site of an abortive British government postwar farming project—a beautiful yacht club, a luxurious hotel, the Light House Club.

Only Hour from Florida
He has dredged a channel that

will take the largest yachts, built a private beach, started a 10,000-acre farm, and built a 4,400-foot landing strip, putting the island only an hour away from Florida by direct flight.

The luxury leisure of Andros Town has already drawn scores of international social figures and such celebrities in other fields as Eleanor Holm, Faye Emerson, Danny Kaye, and Ted Williams, the noted home run fisherman.

Estimates of the money Dr. Wenner-Gren has spent on the project so far range between 4 and 17 million dollars.

Only with the sale of hundreds of building sites and the erection of homes on them can the project, however, hope to pay off.

Andros has seen the flowering and withering of many splendid visionary enterprises over the last 250 years that were to bring it lasting prosperity. All failed. There are many Bahamians who feel the Swedish industrialist will fail, too.

But Dr. Wenner-Gren doesn't seem worried. He goes on spending, seemingly secure in the faith that the world is getting so crowded it will have to come to this lovely mousetrap (to rush an old metaphor) he has fashioned in the wilderness.

Fast Draw G-Men
Far be it from us to detract from the legendary speed with which Wyatt Earp could draw a six-gun and drill a hole in the fact is that the immortalized gun slingers of the Old West never would have made it to the Age of Television if they had been forced to battle it out with a modern G-man.

FBI agents in New York recently put on a demonstration that would have turned Wild Bill Hickok to paths of piety. Holding a small cardboard box at eye level, a G-man let it drop. By the time the box had fallen to belt-buckle level, he had whipped his gun from its holster, aimed it and had made the box an easy target. The best G-men draw, aim and fire five rounds in two seconds.

Intensive training and improvements in guns and holsters have made such speed possible. All of which may explain why many of the toughest criminals nowadays give up without a struggle when J. Edgar Hoover's boys finally track them down.—Omaha World Herald.

OUR MONEY'S WORTH
The budget for 1957-58 for Oregon was \$17,208,825.05. The budget for 1957-58 (Smith budget) is \$259,848,733.07 and is expected to be much larger in the Holmes version. We wish each citizen would sit down and consider whether or not he is getting that much more for the state. If not he'd ought to holler.—Sherman County Journal.

'We Were All So Astounded ...'
To know that restorative art was such an important part of the funeral service, we all thought Howell-Edwards Funeral Home was perfect. We just couldn't believe that it could be done.—
Howell-Edwards Funeral Home

Before you buy a car, check these costs carefully:
1 FINANCING
2 INSURANCE
3 PURCHASE PRICE
STATE FARM INSURANCE
My Bank Plan may save you money three ways!
See me before you buy your next car... new or used. Find out how you may possibly save as much as \$150... on financing costs... on insurance... and on the purchase price of the car itself, by becoming a cash buyer. You may save all three ways with "Bank Plan." Just a call from us will bring complete information.
It pays to know your STATE FARM Agent.
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PHONE EM 4-7251
Valentine Party...
Feb. 14, 15th, & 16th
In Celebration of the
GRAND OPENING
of
DORAN APPLIANCE CO.
Formerly Phillips App. Co.
Watch Wednesdays Papers For Details on Specials and Gift Certificates
MISSED RENO CLURS
That Reno blast never touched the gambling clubs. Most have missed its aim by else, maybe the moralists are wrong.—Sherman County Journal.