

Capital Journal

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The Capital Journal's policy is to print all the news in Salem and the surrounding area with completeness and impartiality. On this page you will find the views of our editors and comments by the general public on matters of importance to the community and the nation, published with the view that the Capital Journal is first a CITIZEN OF THIS COMMUNITY.

PUC Too Quick on Trigger

Presiding Circuit Judge Charles W. Redding has promptly stayed an order by recently appointed Public Service Commissioner Howard Morgan requiring the Portland Traction Company to furnish shuttle buses to its interurban terminal until such time as the validity of the PUC order is determined in court. The court restrains the Commissioner from enforcing penalties established in his order of \$500 a day for non-compliance with the directive from January 1, 1957, to date, and \$1000 a day thereafter.

The stay of execution of the order temporarily, at least, balks PUC efforts to force Portland Traction to establish connecting buses between west side downtown Portland and the terminus of the company's Oregon City and Belrose interurban trolley lines at S.E. First Ave. and Hawthorne boulevard.

The suit by Portland Traction included an appeal from the PUC order and the successful petition for a stay. H. H. Phillips, attorney for the company, attacked validity of the order on several grounds, one that the company had not had opportunity to present its case throughout the prolonged PUC hearings into traction operations.

Commissioner Morgan admitted the PUC hearings have not been completed, but asked the court to permit the order to stand, saying it was his purpose to require the company to provide over-the-river service while the PUC directive was being tested in court. The traction company was accused by the PUC attorney, J. P. McCullough, of using dilatory tactics for five years to circumvent orders of the commission.

This is the preliminary result of appointing politicians to highest state offices, requiring legal as well as technical knowledge rather than popular acclaim for vital decisions. Morgan's salary is \$11,500 a year. Such appointees must learn by costly trial and error. Just imagine what a mess state affairs would be in, if the pending partisan bill to repeal the State Board of Control is enacted by the legislature and state administration made political spoils.—G.P.

Possible Way Out

As now indicated, little change will be visible in the street bus situation in Salem and Eugene after March 1, the date when City Transit Lines informed the cities it was going to quit business unless financial relief came from somewhere.

When the Salem city administration opened the way for someone to bid for the service under a flexible franchise plan, instead of the existing rigid franchise, CTL responded with an application, believing it could make the business pay under that plan of operation.

Salem was at once rather favorably inclined toward CTL's bid. Eugene was slower, but indications now are that it is being won over, and when the joint committee of the two cities meets in Eugene Thursday it will not be surprising if CTL is given the green light to go ahead, a freer agent than it has ever been before.

Under the old rigid franchise the cities have been reasonably liberal in granting the transport company's petitions for such things as route and schedule changes and fare revisions, but at the same time the cities have had control, and no doubt have held the company within stricter bounds than it liked. Under the flexible system the bus company will be its own boss as long as it doesn't make more than reasonable profits and gives acceptable service.

The bus company doubtless will also be relieved of the franchise fee of \$50 per car per year, which it hasn't been able to pay anyway, and will pay a token fee instead.

The plan at least seems worth trying. But while changes in the service may not be observable to persons not bus riders, they will have to be considerable, or the company will be no better off than it is now.

Voyage of the 'Juego'

Most of us do not seek adventure, or the thrills of doing anything out of the ordinary. Perhaps it is true to say that most of us are stay-at-homes who like our own firesides and daily routine. But all of us, let's hope, are generous enough to have a feeling of admiration for those who go, of their own accord, beyond the drab humdrum of ordinary things.

There is a unanimous well-wishing hereabouts, and no one who doesn't speak a warm "bon voyage" for Mr. and Mrs. Philip Johnston of Salem and Mrs. J. E. Osborne of Wichita, Kansas, as they set out aboard the "Juego," 36-foot sailing craft, on a 27,000-mile voyage into the Caribbean and South American waters.

They are not seafaring folk. Until recently Mr. Johnston owned a drive-in restaurant in Salem, just an ordinary occupation like most of us have. But for 20 years he and Mrs. Johnston have dreamed of a long sea voyage in their own little craft. Not for profit, but just for the thrill of accomplishing something.

Now and then are rare souls that strive to make their dreams come true.

Pool on Dam Building

W. A. Dexheimer, U. S. Reclamation Commissioner, in his dedication speech opening the Palisades dam, a multi-purpose structure nearing completion on the South Fork of the Snake river in eastern Idaho, proposed a plan to pool earnings of all dam projects in the Columbia river basin as a means of financing new projects throughout the area.

Mr. Dexheimer described the \$76.6-million structure as "an outstanding example of what can be accomplished through multi-purpose

use of our natural resources." River development, he said, "can no longer be considered only in terms of a single purpose, or even of a local area. The entire economy of the region and nation must be considered." He added:

"There would be few reclamation projects built today if irrigation were the sole purpose. Revenue from power facilities associated with irrigation projects have aided tremendously in picking up the tab for the costs which are beyond the water users' ability to repay. Funds realized from other projects can help defray needed irrigation works."

Such projects, he said, were the Chief Joseph dam and the proposed Pleasant Valley dam on the Snake which private utilities propose to build. Whether his proposed plan applies only to federal projects, he did not say, but it should provide the greater economic return from the rich hydroelectric resources of the Columbia Basin, include privately-owned power companies.

Construction of the Palisades dam was begun in 1952 and will be completed in 1958. The dam will have four generators, capacity 114,500 kilowatts. It is a rock-filled structure, 270 feet high, 2100 feet long at crest.—G.P.

DAVID LAWRENCE

Brownell Rates in Supreme Court Job

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower has an interesting dilemma on his hands in filling the vacancy on the Supreme Court of the United States caused by the retirement of Justice Stanley Reed.

Shall the President again appoint someone with judicial experience? Shall he select a man with experience as a practicing lawyer? Shall he select someone from the Middle West, as is being suggested, because no one has from that region now is on the highest court?

Two of these categories fit Attorney General Herbert Brownell. He is an able lawyer with many years of successful practice before the courts and he was born and brought up in Lincoln, Nebraska, and is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. President Eisenhower already has appointed to the Supreme Court two men with judicial experience and it is reported, therefore, to be leaning toward the nomination of Attorney General Brownell because of his wide knowledge of federal legal problems.

Precedent Cited
Precedent also can be cited for appointing an attorney general. More than ten per cent of all the justices from its inception have served first in the department of justice.

President Jackson appointed Attorney General Roger Taney in 1826 to be chief justice.

President Buchanan appointed Attorney General Nathan Clifford in 1853 to be associate justice.

President McKinley appointed Attorney General Joseph McKenna in 1897 to be associate justice.

President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Attorney General William H. Moody in 1904 to be associate justice.

President William appointed Attorney General J. C. McInerney in 1913 to be associate justice.

President Coolidge appointed Attorney General Harlan F. Stone in 1925 to be associate justice and President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him in 1941 to be chief justice.

Roosevelt Appointed A.G.'s
President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Attorney General Franklin Murphy in 1940 and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson in 1941 to be associate justices.

President Truman appointed Attorney General Tom C. Clark in 1949 to be associate justice.

Another instance that really belongs in the same class was the appointment of Solicitor General Stanley Reed in 1938 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This adds up to ten justices out of the entire 90 that have served since 1789 but in the last 100 years the percentage of appointees from the department of justice has been 16 per cent and in the last 50 years it has gone up to more than 22 per cent.

The main reason why presidents have inclined frequently to the idea of appointing an attorney general is that this official more than any other man in the federal government usually has a grasp of all the legal problems confronting the government. Thus in the last four years Attorney General Brownell has had to weigh the merits of disputes in every controversial field ranging from anti-trust to civil rights. He brings to his present post an experience gained in five terms in the legislature of the state of New York with its variety of state problems. He also has acquired during his term as attorney general a specialized knowledge of the difficulties growing out of the congestion in the federal courts.

Experience Helpful
Judicial experience is helpful but most presidents have chosen to look to men in other branches of public life—either attorneys general or governors or senators or members of the house of representatives with a background of law practice—though President Franklin D. Roosevelt seemed to favor law school professors.

Virtually all the men who came from the department of justice, though without previous experience on the federal bench, have made good as supreme court justices. Roger Taney was one of the great chief justices in history, and Chief Justice Harlan Piske Stone will rank high, too, as his decisions are put in the perspective of time.

Lawyers will dissent from the statement that Justice Jackson was a truly able judge and that Justice Stanley Reed made a significant record.

Devoted to Principles
Attorney General Brownell will be 53 years old on Wednesday of this week. He is regarded as fair-minded and objective. From the days when he was editor-in-chief of the law journal at Yale law school, an honor that comes usually to a high basic principles of modern law with little tendency to stray toward the adventurous school of thought in constitutional interpretation. His ardent advocacy before Congress of broader legislation in the field of "civil rights" may hurt him with some of the southern Democrats but this would be offset by the votes he would get for that very reason from the "liberal" democrats. He would, of course, receive the solid support of the Republicans and, if nominated would be confirmed.

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JAMES MARLOW Nasser Looms As Next Mid-East Problem

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American efforts to get some peace and quiet in the Middle East are proceeding like a man walking down a freshly furred street on a hot day. Every time he takes a step, he's stuck.

Egyptian President Nasser is the biggest problem in the Middle East.

But Israel is a problem too. Nasser can't be tackled until there is some solution in Israel. The Israeli problem shows no sign of being cleared up soon.

But when it is, it is, the United States and the United Nations will probably have their hands full with Nasser. Meanwhile, Nasser, keeping his mouth shut, can sit back and enjoy watching the world sweat over Israel.

Until Israel attacked Egypt and seized the Gaza Strip and the Aqaba Gulf area, Nasser had used the former for raids on Israel and the latter for blockading Israeli shipping.

Israel Said 'Nothing Doing'
The United States requested, and the U.N. demanded, that Israel pull back its troops. Israel in effect says: "Nothing doing, until you guarantee us Nasser can't renew his raids and his blockades."

Neither the United States nor the U.N. has given such guarantees. For the United States there is an awkward double dilemma in handling both Israel and Nasser.

This country's two biggest allies, Britain and France, agree with Israel that Nasser is a menace. Further, this country has a Middle Eastern friend in Israel which it helped create in the first place.

So it can't afford to go too far—or at least it doesn't seem likely to—in doing anything, such as joining other U.N. members in imposing sanctions on Israel, that would hurt Israel too much or alienate the British and French.

At the same time, at this moment when the Eisenhower administration is trying to get Congress to approve its Middle Eastern plan for making the Arabs friendly, it doesn't want to offend the Moslem world by being too easy on Israel.

But the United States may find itself in a reverse dilemma the moment Israel — for whatever the reason — agrees to pull her troops out of territory claimed by Egypt.

Then Nasser has to be handled. The administration for some strange reason always seemed to have an optimistic feeling about dealing with Nasser — until he seized the Suez Canal last summer and refused to let go.

It may still have that feeling. But Nasser has never shown signs of being a man who could be depended upon to do business along a single, straight line for any length of time.

Nasser Biggest Problem
Problem No. 1 in dealing with Nasser — from the Western viewpoint — is how to keep him from closing the Suez Canal any time he pleases or using a threat of closing it to blackmail the West into meeting his demands.

Thus the United States somehow will have to try to get along with Nasser since he is too tough with whom might cancel out the efforts of the Eisenhower administration to get started on its new program of making friends with Arabs.

But there is a limit on how many concessions this country can make to Nasser without becoming a laughing-stock to the rest of the world.

A solution of the Israeli problem would have one advantage for the United States.

If Nasser then kept on acting as a tough guy, it would be apparent not only to everyone outside the Middle East but also to his Arab neighbors who stand to benefit from the new Eisenhower program of economic aid for them.

HOLLYWOOD — Frank Sinatra's lawyer, Martin Gang, commenting on a subpoena served on the actor-singer by three men who entered his bedroom.

"Why, someone might have been killed. Suppose Frank had had a gun handy. There have been two burglaries at his house recently, you know."

Here I was, about to exclaim "How silly can doctors and people get about this indigestion hokum?" when I recalled my own bout. I went out on my rounds one brisk autumn day feeling fine and dandy. I had nibbled only a piece of coconut for lunch. About 4 p.m. I suddenly felt chilly and quite uncomfortable in my receptive chryl.

The sensation grew steadily more distressing and when I got home at 5 I got into bed under blankets and sent for a doctor, for I felt I would burst. If the tension were not quickly relieved, the doctor gave me enough morphine (I suppose) to ease my anxiety, and carted me into the hospital where at operation next morning he found I

Juvenile Delinquency in Hungary



RAY TUCKER

High Prices, Consumer Caution Pointed to As Danger Signals to Nation's Prosperity

WASHINGTON — High prices and consequent consumer caution will be highlighted as danger signals to the nation's prosperity in a forthcoming report of the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

Many economists, however, sympathize and agree with him, although friendly to the man in the White House. In their opinion, the situation is soft, spotty, insecure, and extremely uncertain. With a loss of \$18 billion in paper values since 1956's high, Wall Street seems to share their fears.

These experts discern no reason for acute alarm. Indeed, they consider current discussions and warnings to be a favorable sign, since it contrasts with the blind optimism that led us into previous recessions and depressions.

Although the basic cause for concern is inflation, the long-term worry is deflation, or a drying-up of purchasing power because of excessive costs of both heavy (durables) and light (consumers) goods.

Mass Market Necessary
Despite the puzzling technical lingo which beclouds these grave problems, the key man and the unknown quantity in the situation is the ultimate consumer — the buyer. In our vast and integrated economy, only a mass market can support and accelerate continued economic expansion and prosperity.

And there are indications that John Q. American and his wife are weary to the point of rebellion over today's living costs, as the forthcoming report will warn. The Patman Committee has assembled undeniable evidence of this trend to substantiate admissions by such illustrious figures as President Eisenhower, Secretary Humphrey and Herbert Hoover.

Home Building Falling Off
The construction of new homes and apartments is falling off because young couples cannot afford them, despite a startling increase in population. As in wartime, they are huddling in inadequate quarters, or they are moving in with the old folks. Shortages are especially noticeable in low-cost houses.

High interest rates, so Chairman Patman believes, and the Administration's "tight money" program are responsible for this scarcity and decline.

Despite record-breaking sums spent on advertising, such articles as automobiles, radio and television sets, household furniture and appliances have shown a downturn. To weaken customer resistance, distributors have had to offer unusual bargains in all lines. Although they may stimulate sales, it means smaller profits and a runoff of inventories which they hesitate to replenish.

Even such necessities as food and clothing are moving slowly. Buyers are becoming more selective and crowding the stores only for sales. Even when bargain offerings boost the volume of sales, profits are down.

Purchasing Power Reduced
Two factors contribute to customer caution, in addition to high prices. That key person—the buyer—has gone in debt up to his neck in installment purchases, charge accounts and borrowings. Moreover, largely because of soaring taxes (Federal, state, local), he has only a small total of liquid savings. It is estimated that people with below-\$5,000 incomes have nothing put by.

Thus, the sometimes "forgotten man" of our economic system has a negligible amount of money to buy current goods, and nothing to have as a basis for capital expansion, which Secretary Humphrey regards as so necessary.

For all these reasons, plans for building and expanding plants may be curtailed sharply, save for those engaged in production for national defense and public works. Management will expand only in anticipation of a steady growth in demand for its products. Such a setback would bring unemployment.

In short, the goose that lays the golden egg of prosperity—the buyer—is beginning to feel like a "gone goose." There is valid reason for worry on the part of the three men who have only figurative hair to "curl"—Eisenhower, Humphrey and Hoover.

(Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

SENATOR SOAPER OPINES:
Experts are calling the next guided missile the "ultimate weapon." But we remember 20 years ago when the manufacturers claimed there were no more miracle ingredients to be added to ketchup.

HAL BOYLE Berries Big as Fists, Huge Cabbages Grown in Alaska

NEW YORK (AP) — Did you know that Alaska is not only twice the size of Texas but also has an ice cube larger than Rhode Island?

The hunk of ice is the Malaspina Glacier near Cordova. Alaskans are making a mighty pitch this year to get their territory admitted as the 49th member of the United States.

Here are a few things they think you should know about what they feel is "the land America has forgotten."

That Alaska, whose population increased from 72,524 in 1949 to more than 209,000 today, is growing faster than any state in the union—percentage-wise.

Whites Outnumber Eskimos
That white settlers from the 48 states outnumber the Eskimos and other native tribes by 8 to 1.

That Alaska, purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000 in 1867, has produced since then more than 600 million dollars in gold alone.

That although dubbed by early critics by such names as "Seward's folly," "Icebergia," "Polaria," and "Walrusia," the Eskimo meaning of Alaska is "the great land."

High Private Plane Ratio
That Alaska's land area is 90 times that of Hawaii and one-fifth that of the continental United States.

That air-minded Alaska has a private plane for every 165 persons, a higher ratio than in any state.

That military expenditures in this northern barrier against Russia have exceeded a billion dollars since 1940.

That Alaskan citizens claim they pay the highest per capita federal tax under the American flag, but can't vote in U.S. presidential elections — nor do they have voting representation in Congress.

Berries Big as Fists
That the climate of Ketchikan in southern Alaska is much like that of Seattle... temperatures in Anchorage go over 85 degrees in summer and are not much colder in winter than parts of the Rocky Mountain states.

That the world's largest carnivorous animals, the Kodiak brown bear and giant polar bear, are found there. They weigh up to a ton, measure 12 feet from snout to stable tail.

That mining is second to fishing as Alaska's most important industry, but the Navy petroleum reserves at Point Barrow on the ocean are among the richest undeveloped fields in the Western Hemisphere... More than five

million acres south of the Arctic Circle are under lease to American oil companies.

Moose Cause Problems
That jaywalking moose evading wolves and deep snow are a problem on the Alaska Railroad... Although electric shockers have been installed on the engines, 35 moose were run down on one trip from Fairbanks to Seward... The moose who die pedestrian deaths are contributed to hospitals.

That a 50 million dollar pulp paper mill recently went into production in Ketchikan, and two larger mills are planned at Juneau and Sitka.

That the 1867 treaty with Russia provided Alaska's inhabitants would be "admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States"... But 90 years later Alaskans are still fighting to obtain many of those promised rights.

TAX CUT WILL HELP
Oregon's junior senator is politically depressed over Oregon's economic showing, which is low. If he and his party will help cut taxes it will help. Giving us federal money merely prolongs our agony. Sherman County Journal.

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DR. WILLIAM BRADY
Term Indigestion Covers a Good Many Different Ills
Three queries occur as frequently today as they did when Tony was a pup. They are:
1. Which foods are easy and which are hard to digest?
2. Just what causes indigestion?
3. Is acute indigestion fatal?
The answer to the first question is the parable of the blacksmith and the tailor. The blacksmith, as our professor said it, was grumpy, ill and apparently beyond hope, yet he had one favor to ask—he'd like me more plate of pork and cabbage... so the doctor told the poor fellow's wife to let him have it, for he couldn't survive the night anyway. So she did, and next morning when the doctor came to collect the bill, the blacksmith was pounding away at his anvil as merrily as ever.
That's Only Half
Wait. That's only the half of it. Presumably the tailor was stricken between the coat and the pants. His symptoms were strikingly like the blacksmith's. So the doctor ordered the tailor's wife to cook up a mess of pork and cabbage and feed it to the poor fellow. She must insist upon him taking every bit of it. So she did, and next morning when the doctor came to collect the billings of the patient's family and creditors, he didn't mean there was a crepe on the door and he got out of the neighborhood fast and made an entry in his note book: "What cures the blacksmith may not work so well for the tailor."
Indigestion Just Name
There's no answer for the second question because "indigestion" is just a name to give an illness or discomfort when you don't know what really is the matter. For example, you haven't already forgotten, have you, that the recent illness of the President was "indigestion" at first—the first illness, that is. As for the second illness, that was, too.
Here I was, about to exclaim "How silly can doctors and people get about this indigestion hokum?" when I recalled my own bout. I went out on my rounds one brisk autumn day feeling fine and dandy. I had nibbled only a piece of coconut for lunch. About 4 p.m. I suddenly felt chilly and quite uncomfortable in my receptive chryl. The sensation grew steadily more distressing and when I got home at 5 I got into bed under blankets and sent for a doctor, for I felt I would burst. If the tension were not quickly relieved, the doctor gave me enough morphine (I suppose) to ease my anxiety, and carted me into the hospital where at operation next morning he found I