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Ban on Red China Visits

Many American newspapers have berated the State Department and Secretary Dulles for their policy of refusing passports to their press newsmen to visit Red China for professional purposes. Critics overlook the fact that the policy has no special application to the press. It applies to all Americans, missionaries, scholars, relatives of G.I.s held in prison, despite Geneva agreement to release them, because travel there is not now in the public interest and does not transgress the freedom of the press.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with Peiping and hence cannot extend to our citizens normal diplomatic and consular protection proved needful by the fact that Communist China is still holding American G.I.s as political hostages and the State Department cannot be held responsible for their fate.

"The United States and the United Nations are still in a state of unresolved conflict with Communist China," the State Department points out, and lists its unprovoked attack on U.S. armed forces in Korea that cost over 142,000 American casualties. The Korean armistice prevails but the Communists refuse to consider it acceptable and the President's emergency proclamation is still in effect, and U.S. aid is denied nations furnishing Reds strategic materials. Peiping has specifically refused to renounce use of force in Formosa area.

Arthur Krock in the New York Times thus summarizes a reply he received from the State Department on its ban on passports to Communist China, which he criticized:

"A regime that came to power by armed, Soviet-supported insurrection, was consolidated by a series of lawless acts, confiscated United States properties without compensation, illegally imprisoned Americans without trial or due process, invaded South Korea, is constantly violating the Korean armistice—also the Geneva accord by a military build-up in Vietnam—now feels the need for respectability in the eyes of the world." As a first means it would "establish cultural exchange and trade relations with the United States" for which relaxation of our travel restrictions is a prerequisite.

"If and when there are constructive actions by Peiping, including the release of the American prisoners," that will mark a new situation "and the matter (travel ban, etc.) will, of course, be reviewed."

Newspaper men visiting Red China would only be permitted to see what the Communists want them to see and all they could write would be propaganda to pass the censorship. If they attempted to reveal the massacres and slavery techniques, they would join the other Americans in captivity—with no door open to liberty.—G. P.

Space Travel a Myth

Another famous scientist, Dr. Lee De Forest, pioneer developer of wireless telephony and radio telephone, inventor of the vacuum tube and known as the "father of electronics," inventor of radio sounding on film, of picture transmission with over 300 patents on inventions in the United States and foreign countries, declares that travel into outer spaces is impossible.

De Forest asserts man never reach the moon, let alone travel by rocket to stars and distant planets. "Man," states De Forest, "is inherently an earthly creature and only his scientific imagination will ever make him a planetary migrant."

De Forest forecasts transoceanic television within 10 years, which can be accomplished by skillful location of relay stations and by taking advantage of reflections of television waves from the ionosphere, the layer of electric energy which surrounds the earth at great height. "But interspace flight will forever remain a dream."

Speaking of the possibility of a man made planet, the artificial earth satellite, he said:

"But to place a man in a multistage rocket and project him into the controlling gravitational field of the moon, where the passenger can make scientific observations, perhaps land alive and then return to earth—all that constitutes a wild dream worthy of Jules Verne. I am bold enough to say that such a man-made moon voyage will never occur regardless of all future scientific advances."

Yet numerous pseudo scientists have gone nutty on this crazy idea and even books and magazines are printed in a lingo of their own on alleged adventures in space flight where human existence is impossible for lack of oxygen to breathe. And the gullible have even bought "first trip tickets to the moon" and areas in its sterile craters have been sold at fancy prices. And from there, of course, it will be easy to fly to Jupiter and cruise the Milky Way "sailing like the little stars round about the moon" with Mother Goose at the throttle.—G. P.

Rep. Irvin Mann

The northwest region lost one of its best citizens Sunday in the death at Pendleton of Rep. Irvin Mann.

Mann, a Republican, was re-elected to the Oregon Legislature last November, and was expected to be leader of the Republican minority in the House. But in December he became ill and was unable to come to Salem.

As a citizen he was more than one of the leaders of a political party. His MM cattle ranch near Adams in Umatilla County, where he raised Herefords, was one of the largest and most widely known in the country, and he had done much for the livestock industry in Oregon. He was further recognized as a director of the Federal Land Bank in Pendleton and as a member of the Umatilla Port Commission for 10 years.

Rep. Mann's father, the late A. L. Mann, for many years represented Umatilla County in the State Senate.

The Property Tax

A non-partisan effort is being made in the state senate to pass S.B. 92 which would prevent state collection of property taxes other than for payment of bonded indebtedness and interest.

Last week the senate by a vote of 20 to 9, including five Democrats, voted to take the bill away from the senate committee on taxation, a move that has not been successful in either house of the Oregon legislature for several sessions.

Sen. Harry Boivin, Democrat of Klamath Falls, along with Democratic Senator G. D. Gleason, Multnomah county and Republican Senator Warren Gill of Lebanon, introduced the bill.

Senator Walter Pearson, chairman of the senate tax committee, who opposed the move to take the bill from his committee, said that he was in favor of the bill in principle but desired to see the tax program before he made up his mind to vote out the state tax committee.

Democrats opposing the passage of the bill have apparently forgotten that Democratic Governor Robert D. Holmes, in his biennial message said, "I am opposed to a state levy on property."

Latest figures from the state tax commission show that local ad valorem taxes levied by local agencies total \$158,088,865. A tax on property would be mandatory under present statutes if anticipated receipts do not cover appropriations contained in the budget. Moreover, the state tax must be skimmed off the top prior to allocations to various local agencies.

The state tax commission says a state tax on property in Oregon could average 10 per cent over the present total tax collections. In Marion county the increase would be 10.7 per cent over the overall local property taxes totaling \$7,924,745.

RAY TUCKER

Northwest Political Panic Nearly Over

WASHINGTON—The Eisenhower Administration has now recovered from the political panic over November voters' seeming repudiation of its power program, which favors government partnership with private utilities in developing national resources instead of the Roosevelt-Truman-Ickes brand of public ownership and operation.

The principal victim of the post-election jitters was Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton. When the voters defeated such Administration entries for the Senate as Langlie in Washington, McKay in Oregon, Welker in Idaho and Thornton in Colorado, the Cabinet member concluded that the alleged favoritism of private interests was an unpopular and fatal issue. Democratic "liberals" on and off Capitol Hill dined that verdict into his ears.

Predictions That Didn't Happen

As a result, there were reports that the Administration would scrap its plans for permitting private firms to construct dams along rivers in the Northwest and in Northern California. Instead of several low structures to be built under the partnership scheme, it was predicted that Seaton would agree to the public power bloc's demand for federally-financed high dams on the Snake and Trinity rivers.

So far, Seaton has made no move to make such a major political ideological and economic change in the original Eisenhower program.

Surveys Show Report Groundless

Although there are more basic reasons for his decision, involving an almost revolutionary change of attitude toward the problem of government versus private power development, a primary factor has to do with practical politics.

Two separate surveys in these states convince Eisenhower politicians that the power issue played hardly any part in the defeat of the GOPers. According to the canvasses, few voters knew how the opposing candidates stood on this question.

The Republican candidates in all these contests were unusually poor and uninspiring individuals, whereas they were opposed by aggressive rabble-rousers in a practical sense. Labor's support was almost wholly in favor of the Democrats, and the farmers were irked by Secretary Benson's policies. Finally, these states have been shifting to the Democrats for the last 20 years, and can no longer be considered safe for the Grand Old Party.

A Senator on Government Ownership

The other reasons for a general reappraisal of the power problem as a vote-catching issue are more basic. Even such "liberals" as Governor Averell Harriman of New York, and Senator Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, a flaming public ownership champion, have been affected by the economic revolution in this field.

In a recent statement, Neuberger revealed that he wants government ownership and operation because Uncle Sam can borrow construction funds at lower rates than private companies. With the benefit of this differential in interest rates, the Federally subsidized facilities can furnish cheaper power, not for millions of Americans, but for a few industries. But taxpayers living in distant and undeveloped areas must finance the Neuberger and Harriman subsidy.

Old Pitcher Losing His Stuff?



DAVID LAWRENCE

Chronic Fear Between Nations Is Reason For Slowness in Solving Mid-East Crises

WASHINGTON—How can fear between nations be removed? Is this the task of the United States alone or is it the responsibility of the United Nations? And if the U.N. has failed in the past to give assurances that it will act to remove fear of attack does this mean that it should not be asked by its members to try again?

These questions go to the heart of the Middle East crisis. They are answered in the words of the United Nations charter. Skeptics and cynics point to the ineffectiveness of the U.N. heretofore but the fact is that the major powers themselves failed to utilize the U.N. and make it effective.

Many people have a vague idea that the U.N. can somehow become effective as a means of maintaining peace in the world but few persons really know how precise the language of the charter happens to be. A good example of this lack of knowledge is the emphasis recently given in the press to "sanctions"—as if this were a first instead of a last step and as if this is a discipline to be finally imposed by the General Assembly when actually that body can only "recommend" and hasn't any binding authority on this subject at all under the charter.

Great Sweeping Power

What the founders of the United Nations drew up in 1945 was a

charter which said specifically that "in order to insure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council, primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Security Council acts on their behalf."

No other body—neither the General Assembly nor any U.N. committee—has such sweeping power and responsibility.

The charter itself recognized that fear of attack might be basic in bringing about the use of force to meet a threat. So the charter says that "all members shall refrain from their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any member state."

Possible Sanctions Enumerated

If this is not heeded, the charter in article 40 declares: "In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 41, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such measures."

Now Article 41 enumerates the possible "sanctions"—economic and military. But, so far as the United Nations is concerned, these can be imposed only by the Security Council. Individual members can, if the Security Council fails to act, impose "sanctions" collectively but this is not a United Nations action and, under international law, the nation against which the "sanctions" are imposed can regard such "sanctions" as an unfriendly act or even an act of war.

Need Unanimity of Council

So the problem is to get unanimity in the Security Council where in the past the Soviet veto has barred the way to enforcement action except in the case of Korea when the representative of the Moscow government happened to be absent from the all-important meeting of the Security Council.

Would the Soviet government or any other government today vote a resolution which calls merely for the pronouncement by the Security Council of an intention to devise a program of "provisional measures" that will be presented by the council to both parties in the Israel-Egypt dispute? Certainly the withdrawal of Israeli troops could be more readily accomplished now if the Security Council under Article 40 repeats the words of the charter that "such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties concerned."

Designed to Assure Justice

This is an orderly procedure designed to remove fear and to assure justice. It is a first step and an immediate one whereas "sanctions" is a last step to be taken only after all the other methods of settlement stipulated in the charter itself have been exhausted. Discussion of "sanctions" is, therefore, at best premature especially since Article 33 of the charter prescribes that the Security Council shall first call upon the parties to settle their disputes by "negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional arrangements or other peaceful means of their own choice."

The world is waiting for the U.N. to function as its charter requires and is that way fear can be removed and faith in the effectiveness of the U.N. can be restored.

HAL BOYLE

Youthful Pie Baking Champ Defends Fellow Teen-Agers

NEW YORK — America's new cherry pie baking champion says it is unfair to the nation's youth to regard teen-agers as half-baked.

She believes there are more problem children among adults. "Some grownups certainly don't behave as well as the average teen-ager," said Miss Mary Ann Bartholomay firmly.

"The stories you hear about wild teen-agers concern only a few—a very few. Most of them will grow up to be fine citizens."

Mary Ann, blonde, poised and pretty, is a 17-year-old high school senior from Henrietta, N.Y., who won a \$500 college scholarship and an electric range by winning the 25th National Cherry Pie Baking Contest over 150,000 other girls and boy contestants between the ages of 14 and 20.

She clinched the title at Chicago in a drama-and-pie-packed bakeoff victory over 50 other finalists. Her other rewards: A trip to New York and Washington, D.C., and a chance to bake a pie for President Eisenhower.

Her triumph was no accident. Miss Bartholomay, who baked her first pie at 11, went into serious training last August. Since then she has baked several hundred pies, experimenting with dozens of recipes. Some of the pies her family ate, some were sold at church suppers, a few she gave to her high school principal. (She makes good grades.)

Her prize-winning secrets: She put in four drops of almond flavoring to lend her pie piquancy, and instead of using either lard or vegetable shortening to make the crust, she used 1-3 cup of each.

How Life Looks to Her

Here is how life looks to teen-ager Mary Ann, only child of a steam shovel operator in a small town in the suburbs of Rochester.

"No, I don't drink or smoke. I go to a school that has about 1,400 students, from kindergarten through the 12th grade.

"There isn't a juvenile delinquent in the whole school. I never knew anyone who took dope or smoked marijuana.

"I'm on the school yearbook staff, and I'm in the senior play, the senior chorus and like to play intramural sports. I also teach Sunday School and help my mother, who is active in 4-H Club work.

"I like to sew and knit, and my mother and I make most of my clothes. No, I don't wear dungarees to school. I don't think it's true that you can't think well in sloppy clothes, but I think if you can afford to wear neat clothes to school you should.

Favorite Drink: Milk

"My favorite drink is milk. Or lemonade. Or orangeade.

"I want to become a home economics teacher, then get married at 23 and have two or three children, and live in a middle sized town. My husband? He must be considerate and happy... not necessarily handsome... financially secure, although not really loaded.

"Yes, I like rock 'n' roll music, but I like classical and semi-classical music better. One of my favorite composers is Tchaikovsky.

"What do I think is wrong with

BEN MAXWELL

History in

The Making

Feb. 26, 1915

Notes from Croisan precinct said that Hall's ferry had been sold to Mr. Mather from Nebraska who would run the ferry in a first class manner. Capt. Ed McCann was then in charge. (Hall's ferry had been established in the 1860s as Leabo's ferry.)

A Capital Journal editorial had said that Will H. Perry, Pacific Coast member of the federal trade commission, was the first editor of the Capital Journal. "This may not account for his appointment, but evidently the president did not hold it against him."

L. U. Josse who had disposed of his interest in the Joe-Moore furniture store had left for Tillamook to resume a furniture business there.

Salem Cherrians had been invited to appear in uniform May 3-8, 1915 at a celebration honoring opening of the Dalles-Celilo canal on the Columbia river.

Waldo Mills, son of J. A. Mills, had opened a floral shop on High St. in a former location of Hob Nob Needle shop. Mills, a graduate of Willamette university, had made a name for himself as a hurdler. He was an employee of Barnes' Cash store.

These long forgotten machines were advertised in the Capital Journal 42 years ago: A three speed Excelsior motorcycle, \$200; Mitchell Light Six touring car, \$2,250; Thompson touring car, \$3,500.

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But Why Don't YOU Pray To The Saints?
Praying to the Saints, we know, is almost solely a Catholic practice. Many other people, it seems, regard the practice as silly, futile and even idolatrous. They imagine that all prayers must be addressed directly to God, and that there is no need for such intercessors and mediators as Saints. Some seem to think Catholic veneration of the Saints is in opposition to the doctrine that Christ is the one Mediator between God and man. If it is hard for others to understand why Catholics pray to the Saints, it is equally hard for Catholics to understand why other Christians do not pray. It is a custom which has been observed in the Church since the time of the Apostles. Its merits are clearly indicated in both the Old Testament and the New, and Catholics the world over can testify that God does, indeed, listen with special favor to the prayers addressed to Him in our behalf by the Saints. It sounds illogical to Catholics to recite in the Apostles' Creed, "I believe... the Communion of Saints..." and then to scowl at prayer to the Saints. The difficulty, it seems to us, is that there is confusion concerning just what the Saints are. There is certainly confusion concerning the Catholic attitude toward Saints, and Catholic customs with respect to them. Belief in the Saints depends upon the conviction that we can help one another with our prayers. Catholics have no doubt about this. We read, for example, in Genesis, God's instructions to Abraham to ask Abraham to pray for him: "He shall pray for thee, and thou shalt live" (Genesis 20: 7, 17). God had mercy on the children of Israel because Moses prayed for them. At another time God said "... and my servant Job shall pray for you; for him I will accept" (Job 42: 8). The New Testament contains equally convincing testimony. St. Paul asks repeatedly for the prayers of the faithful. In the Epistle to St. James, we find: "And pray one for another, that ye may be healed" (James 5: 16). If God hears the prayers offered by sinful mortals in behalf of one another, how much more surely will he listen to his friends, the Saints in Heaven, who are in a position to know the needs expressed in our prayers to them? If the individual appeal "of one for another" is heard in Heaven, how much more certainly will God hearken to the swelling chorus of prayer rising up from the "communion of the faithful" in Heaven and on earth? And if the Saints in Heaven are not concerned for us, why should there be joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth" (Luke 15: 10)? If you want to know more about the Saints and how they can help you, write today for our Free Pamphlet entitled: "But Why Don't YOU Pray To The Saints?" It will be mailed in a plain wrapper. Nobody will call on you. Write today—ask for Pamphlet No. KC-47.

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