

Capital Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER—ESTABLISHED IN 1888

Bernard Mainwaring (1897-1957) Editor and Publisher 1953-1957
E. A. Brown, Publisher Glenn Cushman, Managing Editor
George Putnam, Editor Emeritus

Published every evening (except Sunday) by Capital Journal Publishing Co., Mrs. Jennie L. Mainwaring
Full Leased Wire Service of the Associated Press and The United Press. The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in this paper and also news published therein.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Carrier: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00. By Mail in Oregon: Monthly, \$1.00; Six Months, \$5.50; One Year \$9.00. By Mail Outside Oregon: Monthly, \$1.25; Six Months, \$7.50; One Year, \$15.00

Eugene's Challenge

Salem's pride is damaged. For the more than 100 years of its history it has held undisputed rating as Oregon's second city in population. Now it is challenged by Eugene, which is attempting to seize the banner.

On the basis of figures that have been submitted by the two cities to the State Census Board for an official check, Eugene's claim seems to be justified. Could be. The possibility is conceded. Not that it makes much difference, except in Chamber of Commerce brochures and census columns, for both are part of the rapidly growing Willamette Valley. Nevertheless, it's still up to the umpire, the Census Board, to decide.

It would be a good sporting proposition if someone would promote an actual nose count in the two cities, a special census by the Federal Bureau, rather than rely on estimates made by the state board, which uses State Board of Health statistics and some other sources for its estimate. However, Salem has had one special federal census since 1950, and the next regular one will come in three years. Though jealous of its historically proud position, perhaps Salem can keep its composure that long.

Eugene's challenge came when figures were sent to the State Census Board as a basis for allocation of funds to the two cities from state highway and liquor revenues. City Recorder Dan Potter of Eugene submitted 46,482 as a population estimate. This is 1076 higher than a year ago, and its source is city building permits, increased enrollment at the University of Oregon, annexations, and new water and electrical connections.

City Recorder Alfred Mundt of Salem, using similar sources, has submitted 46,313, which is 501 more than a year ago, but 169 lower than Eugene.

Eugene has the advantage of the University of Oregon with its approximately 5000 students. The Federal Bureau of the Census now permits college population to be counted in a city's census, and that helped Eugene to a big jump in the 1950 census.

Salem has Willamette University with only 1052 students, but is permitted by the Federal Bureau to count the population of state institutions within the city limits. Oregon State Hospital has 3556 and the State Prison 1548.

Looking to the future Salem has greater annexation possibilities—unless Eugene and Springfield, a city of over 13,000, should merge. From both places the word is that this is a remote possibility. They aren't congenial neighbors.

In these growing times on Oregon's west side population figures over a period of past years aren't too significant, but they are interesting. Here they are: 1930 census, Salem 26,268, Eugene 18,901; 1940, Salem 30,908, Eugene 20,838; 1950, Salem 43,140, Eugene 35,879. A special federal census in 1954 gave Salem 44,947.

Eugene too has the advantage of a large county. A 1955 estimate by the State Census Board gave Lane County 146,550 against Marion's 108,450.

Metropolitan area figures are a different story. Eugene claims 115,000, while Salem on the basis of the 1954 special census claims 190,000 for its metropolitan area and 275,000 for its trading area which covers the central Willamette Valley and coast districts.

In the present argument, of course, only the population within the city limits is concerned. If Eugene proves to have the edge Salem will graciously yield.

Balk on Big Budget

From all reports both press dispatches, columnist pundits and weekly Washington letters, popular demands for cuts in President Eisenhower's \$72 billion budget is swamping Congress, and has all the appearance of being both a grass roots movement as well as an organized business drive. A flood of mail to congressmen comes from all sorts of people and is mostly hand-written and not form letters. The inspiration is excessively high taxation and mounting high costs of living, forced by high costs of government.

Congressmen are usually committed to economy programs before election, to forget about it after. They are all willing to economize at some other fellow's expense but keep their eyes on their own pork barrels, and in order to get their own projects over, have to put the other fellow's projects over too.

Much the same clamor for economy is heard at every session of Congress, but it seems more widespread at this session than for many years. The fact seems to be that people as well as business and industry are fed up with big government spending and deficit spending as well as dread of an uncontrollable inflation.

Business organizations as well as the rank and file of the people are aroused to action and demanding a curtail of bureaucratic wasteful spending.

They protest too big and wasted foreign aid, unneeded duplication in military, hold public school aid a local problem, a sharp cut in welfare extravagance, passage of the Hoover proposals for reorganization of government and a cessation of government competition with private enterprise—to cut excessive spending to save money and slash taxes.

If this drive on congress for economy keeps up, its pressure may be responsive and we have Ike's word for it, that if congress can cut the big budget, he will cooperate.

Whether the protest economy drive upsets the band-wagon waste remains to be seen.

Unless the Oregon legislature cuts the increased budget asked by Governor Holmes and cuts taxes, our lives controlled by excessive government will have done its dirty work.

RAY TUCKER

High Court Might Reverse Integration

WASHINGTON — The South's opposition and obstruction to implementation of the school segregation decision are based on the belief that the Supreme Court may yet reverse or modify its controversial ruling. Dixie members of Congress and Legislatures are, in effect, "buying judicial time."

Senator John C. Stennis of Mississippi, an able lawyer and legislator, has encouraged this belief by painstaking research into the high tribunal's historic contrariness and inconsistencies. A former prosecutor and judge, he appreciates that jurists frequently react to unexpected and unhappy consequences of their fiat.

He has discovered, too, that the tendency toward review and reversal has grown in more recent years, as the American society and economy become more complex and delicate. From 1789 to 1932, he finds, the Supreme Court upset earlier decisions only 29 times. But since 1932, only 15 years, a total of 37 previous decisions have been overruled.

On 10 occasions, Congress has passed legislation to overcome what it regards as the Supreme Court's misinterpretation of Federal statutes. Thus, an explanatory of Southern jurists' legislators' and politicians' attitude, they think that they have good reason for not believing that the desegregation decision is sacrosanct or irrevocable.

What May Affect Judicial Thinking

One of the unanticipated but practical by-products that may affect judicial thinking, in the South's opinion, is New York City's current experiment in school desegregation. Similar movements are under consideration in Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and other cities, with the backing of Democratic groups. Mayor Wagner's Board of Education has ordered a system of enforced mass migration of pupils in order to achieve a "racial balance" in the schools. It amounts to a form of racial and educational gerrymandering. The same migratory system will eventually be applied to teachers, transferring the more qualified and experienced from "good" to "difficult" schools and sections of the city.

In order to overcome geographical displacements and residential limitations, colored children are transported 20 or more blocks in city-financed buses to what had been all-white schools. In the past, the colored children walked only a few blocks to a school of their own. The same city crisscrossing scheme, of course, is imposed on white children.

Desegregation in New York City

A master plan of racial and educational shifting has been prepared for the five boroughs, and will go into effect in 1959. Principal sponsors for relocation were the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Urban League, Americans for Democratic Action, civic and religious groups.

At San Francisco last year, the NAACP adopted a resolution demanding nationwide application of the Wagner program. In New York the revolutionary rearrangement was opposed by the High School Teachers' Association.

Samuel M. Levenson, radio-TV humorist and Assistant Superintendent of Schools, explains the effect of the operation:

"One junior high school in my three districts was almost entirely Negro last year, and now it's a 50-50 racial composition. In another junior high school, white students were brought in from a mile or so away to prevent it from becoming 100 per cent Negro."

High Tribunal May Face Tough Problem

The Supreme Court will face a difficult problem if, as expected, New York's use of the desegregation decision is challenged judicially. An extremely able judge and Hoover nominee for the Supreme Court, John J. Parker of Richmond, has said that the Warren ruling did not sanction wholesale desegregation decision is challenged judicially. An extremely able judge and Hoover nominee for the Supreme Court, John J. Parker of Richmond, has said that the Warren ruling did not sanction wholesale desegregation on the Wagner pattern. In his opinion, it merely declared against discrimination.

Thus, the nine young-old men may be called upon to test the Stennis theory that changing conditions make for changing courts.

For Quick Reading

But Not Forgotten

United States Foreign Service personnel and especially their wives look forward each year of their overseas service to the release of a State Department handbook which shows which grade each person is in, and thereby indicates his salary. It is the social register of that calling.

It got to be a little too much for a career man who had been kept at a United States legation in Africa a bit too long. He resigned not long ago. He and his wife threw the usual farewell party, fed the legation people the usual warm cocktails and purple canapés, and then led them to the dining room.

There were no place cards. The guests were as diverse as if they had been asked in any way.

HAL BOYLE

Self-Baked Millionaire to Keep Busy

NORWALK, Conn. (U) — Mrs. Margaret Rudkin, a self-baked millionaire, has a simple answer to the world's most frustrated woman—the middle-aged American housewife.

"Start your own business," she says. "Women ought to have more courage about going into business for themselves. A woman is no particular handicap in some fields—the food field in particular—she has a distinct advantage."

Successful Kneader
Mrs. Rudkin, now one of the nation's best known businesswomen, became a success because 20 years ago she kneaded some dough—and kept kneading more and more of it.

Doing the unexpected has been characteristic of her all her life. As a young girl—blue-eyed, freckle-faced, red-haired—Margaret Fogarty dreamed of becoming a famous newspaperwoman.

"I wanted to become another Nelly Bly, and travel around the world writing about its wonders," she recalled.

Instead, after studying journalism and finance at Columbia University, she wound up in Wall Street selling stocks and bonds. Then a stockbroker, Henry Rudkin, sold her on another proposition—marriage.

Career Wasn't Over

In 1937 Mrs. Rudkin, by then installed in a big stone manor house on a 300-acre estate near here, had become just another in the legion of suburban housewives, busy caring for her husband and three sons. Her business career seemed over.

One night she baked some whole wheat bread on an old recipe and a guest remarked, "It's so good you ought to market it."

Mrs. Rudkin went into her kitchen a few days later, got out her baby scales to weigh the dough, and began baking bread. She toted the first loaf in a basket to a grocery store, which agreed to stock it.

But the project seemed hopeless. Times were still bad. "A 20-ounce loaf of bread then was selling for a dime," said Mrs. Rudkin. "I had to charge a quarter for a 22-ounce loaf."

Caught on Quickly

But her stone-ground whole wheat bread, named after the Rudkin estate, "Pepperidge Farm," caught on quickly. She moved from the kitchen to the barn, set up machinery, hired neighbor women to help her, and by the end of the year was turning out 4,000 loaves a week.

In the last two decades Mrs. Rudkin—joined in the enterprise by her financier husband and two of her sons—has baked nearly half a billion loaves, enough to provide a ham sandwich for every person on earth (if they had the ham).

Today the firm markets two kinds of bread, bread stuffing and eight varieties of cookies. It has seven plants, 500 employees, worldwide distribution, and will do a business this year of over 15 million dollars.

Still Guides Policy

At an age when her own grandmother was content to sit in a rocker, Mrs. Rudkin, who has four grandchildren, still guides company policy, knows where practically every loaf goes. She also finds time to collect art, decorate a new estate the family has bought in Ireland, and help employees with their personal problems.

She feels any middle-aged woman with initiative can make a success in business today. Mrs. Rudkin added:

"She will find the qualities need-

When Eisenhower Is Ailing, It's a National News Matter

By MERRIMAN SMITH
United Press White House Writer
WASHINGTON (U) — Backstairs at the White House: Friends of President Eisenhower, some of them, at least, feel that too much has been made of the chief executive's cold, cough and inflamed ear canal in print and over the air.

At a GOP party last week for Leonard W. Hall, the former Republican national chairman, several of the guests took a look at the smiling President who was sharing honors with Hall, then proceeded to berate some of the correspondents present for "making the President out to be a sick man."

One Republican leader told this reporter:

"I don't want to get in any public quarrel with you fellows, but why pound day after day on the President's cold? Why create the impression that he's in serious shape when actually he's suffering from the same thing that hits just about every family this time of year?"

"Heck, you've got a cold; I've got a cold. Do we make a production of it? No, but just let the president snuffle and the papers and television have him on the way to the hospital?"

This is a specious argument. When there is anything wrong with the President, however minor, it deserves and attracts public attention. Mr. Eisenhower's own press secretary, James C. Hagerty, realized this and makes every

Nixon!



JAMES MARLOW

Congress Probably Won't Go Along With Extensive Long-Range Foreign Aid Program

WASHINGTON (U) — President Eisenhower made a pitch last year for long-range foreign aid. It wasn't a very strong pitch and he lost. This year, with some outside help, he may try again.

Congress has a steadfastly clung to the idea of an annual, year-by-year basis ever since 1948 when, with the Marshall Plan, this country first set up foreign assistance on a big scale.

Economic aid is designed to help backward and underdeveloped countries. But the year-by-year arrangements present this country and the receiving nations from planning developments which takes years to complete. For example: river and harbor and waterpower development, or highways and railroads.

So in 1956 Eisenhower asked Congress to approve a foreign aid program which would permit carrying on some projects for as long as 10 years. He didn't ask for money for 10 years, all in a lump. But he wanted congressional promises that would make long-range planning possible.

He ran into stiff opposition and apparently backed away. Neither he nor his aides made much of a fight. Instead, he concentrated on trying to get Congress to give him the full \$4,900,000,000 he has asked for one year. Congress didn't go

ed by a good housewife are the same as those demanded by a business in the food field. And any woman who has brought up a family of kids should know how to get along with people, and handle personnel.

"Is business life too difficult for a housewife? No, I don't think so. It takes a bit of doing, but as the old Irish saying goes, 'God Borden: Certainly in the last 20 years he's broadened mine.'"

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

Better Health Habits Have Made Croup Somewhat Rare

"When I was a very small child," relates Mrs. O. F. K., who certainly does not agree with me when I say

croup is never fatal, "I had had an attack of croup, and if my mother had not administered kerosene I certainly would not have been here to tell the story."

I threw up a hard mass or ball of phlegm, and it stands to reason I would have choked to death. . . . (O.F.K.)

Kerosene is not so poisonous as gasoline, naphtha, benzene, or carbon tetrachloride, but nevertheless kerosene poisoning may occur if the kerosene swallowed accidentally or intentionally is not removed, by vomiting or by stomach tube or "pump."

Croup Rare Today

Formerly I had a pamphlet on croup, but the demand for information and advice about croup fell off to just an occasional query. So I erased it from the list. If infants or young children ever do have croup nowadays, it must be under a more fashionable name.

Spasmodic croup or "catarrhal" croup, as it was called in horse and buggy days, is comparatively rare today, for these reasons:

First, because infants and young children today get more calcium and vitamin D.

Second, because most people know that C-R I (any common respiratory infection) is communicable, and so they try to keep out of the range of cough, sneeze, and conversation spray.

Third, because young children are not so much coddled with excessive clothing and overheated living and sleeping rooms.

Good Emetic Recommended

In any case the best first aid for croup is a good emetic—one the child can't keep down. A teaspoonful of Syrup of Ipecac is traditional for a baby, but is slower than all outdoors. It may take 10 to 15 minutes to produce vomiting. It is hard enough to wait 10 minutes when the child is struggling for air. It is intolerable in an emergency when you believe the child has swallowed poison. Try an emetic which is almost certain to work—copper sulfate. For us

BEN MAXWELL

History in the Making

March 11, 1955
Don Upjohn, Capital Journal's Sips for Supper, had written: "Gertrude Stein had refused to give a decision in the Chicago-Willamette University debate because she said neither side had advanced an original idea. The same reason no one ever tries to read more than one of Gertrude's articles or books."



BEN MAXWELL

Mrs. Miles Ottoway, member of Silverton's Thimble Club, had displayed a dolly made in 1828 by her great grandmother who, as a young woman, harvested the flax, spun the thread and wove the linen on a hand loom.

Attorney Gen. I. H. Van Winkle had ruled that slot machine licensing bill passed by the house to provide revenue for old age pensions was unconstitutional.

E. A. Weddle, acting secretary, had called a meeting to organize a permanent Townsend club in Independence.

"More Than 1/2 Century . . .

of funeral directing for those who want the best."

HOWELL-EDWARDS FUNERAL HOME

A bit of THIS 'N THAT about your everyday insurance problems

Sid Bolso
Geo. Huggins

QUESTION: What is the difference between "Accident" and "Occurrence" as the words are used in various insurance coverages?

ANSWER: The nation's courts themselves are not in complete agreement on what constitutes an accident. Insurance which covers "accidents" covers, roughly, something that is unforeseen and unintentional. "Occurrence" coverage is best illustrated by the fact that your Comprehensive Personal Liability insurance would protect you if your dog bit someone although the bite certainly would not be accidental.

Home of the ALL IN ONE Policy

Huggins INSURANCE

373 N. Church Phone EM 3-9119

"To Serve You Better in Oregon"

Offices in
Portland . . . Salem . . . Springfield . . . Coos Bay
Myrtle Point . . . Coquille . . . Gold Beach

DOES SCIENCE PROVE THE BIBLE WRONG?

Some people are convinced that it does.

They read in the Bible, for example, that the stars are fixed in the "roof" of the world like luminous ornaments, which is the way they appeared to the unscientific eyes of the authors of Genesis. Later scientific knowledge proves that stars are incandescent bodies moving in space.

Although willing to acknowledge that God created the universe, these scientific-minded folks refuse to believe the Biblical account in which apparently it all took place in six days. Also, they contend that the scientific evidences of evolution appear to contradict the Bible in this instance.

As far as Catholics are concerned, there can be no real conflict between scientific truth and religious truth. From the time of Moses down to the present day, science has opened the doors to many of the earth's physical secrets—including in our own time, the fantastic secret of atomic energy. There will undoubtedly occur, in the foreseeable future, even more revolutionary discoveries. But the fact remains that science has yet to produce any evidence that discredits the basic truths of Holy Scripture.

The Bible, to begin with, is a book of religion—not a scientific textbook. The Book of Genesis should be regarded, therefore, not as a scientific explanation of the heavens and the earth, but as an exposition of certain divine truths. These include such matters as the creation of all things... the creation of man as the object of God's special providence... the unity of the human race... the loss of man's original state of blessedness through original sin... God's

FREE MAIL COUPON TODAY

SUPREME COUNCIL
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
RELIGIOUS INFORMATION BUREAU
4422 LINDELL BLVD., ST. LOUIS 8, MO.
Please send me your Free Pamphlet entitled "Does Science Prove the Bible Wrong?"

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____

SUPREME COUNCIL
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
RELIGIOUS INFORMATION BUREAU
4422 LINDELL BLVD. ST. LOUIS 8, MISSOURI

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
Salem Council of 1748 — 725 Shipping St.
SALEM, OREGON



MONEY \$25 to \$2000

Every loan arranged your way on signature only, auto or furniture. 1 phone call makes all arrangements... pick up your cash in 1 trip.

City FINANCE CORPORATION
Cal Stavenau, Mgr.
375 N. Liberty St.
Phone EM 4-7204, Salem
Hours: Mon.-Fri. 9-5:30
Sat. 9-12
Open evenings by appointment (call while in residence of nearby bank)