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Spite Bills Hit Railroads

Senate bills 274, 275 and 301, all three sponsored by groups of legislators headed by Senator Lowry of Jackson County, aim to punish the Southern Pacific for discontinuing the passenger service from Eugene to Ashland because of lack of patronage after operation for years at a financial loss and therefore might properly be called spite bills. But they hit all railroads in the state. H.B. 274 moreover carries the emergency clause, as "being necessary for the immediate preservation of peace and public health and safety" and take immediate effect upon passage, so the people cannot referend it.

This measure gives czar-like power to the utility commissioner and gives him power to bind with rep tape both passenger and freight service. The Pacific Northwest Advisory Board of shippers at its recent Salem meeting adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 274 would seriously impair the flexibility of local freight and switching service to meet changing shipper demands, and WHEREAS, the responsibility to specify what service shall be should remain a matter of agreement between railroad and shipper,
BE IT RESOLVED That the Pacific Northwest Shippers Advisory Board strongly oppose Senate Bill 274.

The companion, Senate Bill 275, empowers Utilities Commissioner fix rates and change shipping schedules as he sees fit and make railroads and shippers conform to order. Senate Bill 301 is devoted mainly to empowering the Utility Commissioner to fix all freight rates and changes of schedules as he finds fit. It eliminates all rate competition among the various classes of regulated carriers, to freeze all rail rates by enough to enable non-rail (trucks) to bid for traffic, even though railroads could handle it profitably at lower rates and so penalize shippers.

In other words this bill is really a big truckers measure to grab freight traffic from the state's and local biggest taxpayers, the railroads, with no restrictions on their competitors. It is therefore vicious and unfair legislation.

Existing laws give the shipper and PUC control over freight services when the shipper and railroads fail to agree, but this bill takes away that right and is special legislation against public welfare.—G.P.

Farm Crop Plantings Cut

The Agricultural Department March report shows that farmers of the nation plan to plant the smallest acreage in major crops since 1917 this year. Unless productivity soars the cut-back should slash surpluses and boost prices.

It is estimated farmers will plant 332,822,000 acres this year to important crops, which is 3.5% reduction below last year's 345,876,000 acres, due mostly to the soil bank, lightened acreage allotments and bad weather.

The agency is cautious about flat forecasts as acreage yields have been rising steadily through the years, so acreage remaining in cultivation may produce larger than normal crops. There is always the possibility the farmers may change their minds and plant either more or less acreage than indicated in their reports of March 1. Yet it is hoped a better balance between supply and demand will be achieved.

Detailed reports are made on 16 spring crops which totaled 276,740,000 acres planted last year. It arrived at the total estimate for 59 crops by allowing for other spring crops and crops planted last fall for harvesting later in the year.

Reductions in corn and wheat highlighted the general cut-back in planned plantings, according to the report. Farmers intend to seed only 74,000,000 acres of corn—the smallest area in 70 years and 5.2% below last year's 78,000,000 acres. If fields approximate the 1951-55 average, the acreage would produce about 2.9 billion bushels, down from last year's 3.5 billion and the 1946-55 average of 3.1 billion.

But there's a good chance productivity will exceed the 1951-55 average yield. Although last year's corn acreage was the smallest in decades, it produced the second largest crop on record.—G.P.

The Red Cross

In the history of the Red Cross are many brilliant chapters. None more so than the story of the work in Hungary, that began in the holocaust of death and torture last fall, and will continue as long as Hungarians suffer in their homeland or need help wherever they are refugees.

But the Red Cross as an international organization knows no national barriers, no racial distinctions. Its mission is to alleviate suffering. Its insignia brings hope and gladness to the maimed and the stricken. Its call stirs the hearts of the fortunate with sympathy and generosity.

In crowded Austria the Red Cross met a deluge of 170,000 refugees. Shelter, food, medicine had to be found almost overnight. It was found. Help came from all over the world, most of it through the Red Cross. Fifty-two national Red Cross societies spent help. Of 26 relief camps operated in mid-January by 13 nationalities of the League of Red Cross Societies four were staffed by American teams.

The United States gave refuge to 21,500, and the Red Cross was with them at every stage of their journey overseas, and continued its help after arrival in America. At Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, where they assembled upon arrival, all needed articles contributed by generous Americans, distributed among them as they were sent on to new homes or to join relatives living in this country.

During the fighting in Hungary the International Committee of the Red Cross was the only international agency permitted to bring supplies into the country. Food package distribution to 10,000 persons a day, and daily canteen feeding for 20,000 school

children were organized, and food was given 170,000 children and expectant mothers in Budapest.

During this activity the American Red Cross came under the leadership of General Alfred M. Gruenther, who had seen it in action in two world wars and in peacetime disasters. Its service in Hungary he called "one of the great humanitarian efforts of our time."

"It has been heartwarming," he wrote, "to observe the cooperation of nations under the banner of the Red Cross in this international effort. Here is proof that men of good will from vastly different nations can work together to alleviate human suffering and want when they are concerned over the welfare of their fellow men."

Whether it be a vast humanitarian effort as in Hungary, or a few dollars or a donation of blood to the home chapter, all Americans owe loyalty and support to the Red Cross.

A Public Warning

Many complaints and inquiries are reaching the Chamber of Commerce about solicitations that are being made by telephone for this cause or that.

Usually such a cause exists. But quite often the promoter is a professional in the business, and a stranger in the community who starts a campaign of telephone solicitation among individuals and business men. Usually some well-meaning local group is talked into a contract and the prestige of its organization is the springboard for operation.

Sometimes deceptive devices are used by these solicitors. One of them is a familiar and genial manner of addressing the listener and a play on names to deceive him into thinking he is talking to a well-known and honorable citizen of the community or a personal acquaintance.

The solicitor inquires if the solicitee would like to send a check or buy tickets for some benefit or other. They need a little money. The victim, whose heart has been warmed by the patter, says "Sure." He writes the check and puts it in the mail. Then he has a sober second thought, calls the Chamber of Commerce, and finds he has made a mistake. The Chamber's advice to the people of the community should be heeded. It warns them not to respond to solicitations by telephone or otherwise unless they know beyond any doubt that the solicitors are genuine, that they have identified themselves at the proper places, and that their projects have been screened.

Union Expose Will Result in New Laws

WASHINGTON—The McClellan expose of the Teamster bosses' alleged corruption and contemptuous use of members' funds, as well as forthcoming revelations of similar misdeeds in other great labor organizations means that the unions' management will be placed under the same kind of Federal controls that were imposed on business, industry, utilities and investment houses as a result of the Pecora, Hugo Black and Teapot Dome investigations 25 years or more ago.

Prospective legislation will not be aimed at the unions so much as at the labor hierarchy's secret and undemocratic control and power over millions of innocent and uninformed members. It will be designed to free millions of workers from the same sort of autocratic rule that Wall Street once exercised over the nation's economic system.

In view of the McClellan disclosures—and the Beck-Brewster-Hoffa stuff is only a start—it is believed that the legislative crackdown will have general and popular support, especially among dues-paying members and their wives. Not even the most extreme pro-labor member of Congress, in Capitol Hill's opinion, will now dare to oppose the proposed reforms.

No Voice Heard Against Inquiry

Not a single so-called "radical" member of House or Senate, including those from factory dominated states or districts, has dared to criticize the McClellan inquiry, or to defend its victims. George L. Meany, AFL-CIO president, is as seriously concerned as the lowliest and put-upon truck driver in the Beck-Brewster-Hoffa outfit.

Legislation now under discussion is designed to "democratize" unions which have been conducted by their officers as secret societies and personally owned corporations. As planned, it will be hygienic rather than punitive insofar as the nation's workers are concerned.

Remedial Measures

These remedial measures will propose Federal regulation of union funds, their source and use, and require the same kind of public reports that banks and corporations must file. They will provide for annual elections, possibly supervised for honest voting and counting by the National Labor Relations Board now safeguards balloting on collective bargaining and union disputes in factories.

They will bar political use of members' dues, even when spent under the guise of "educational" purposes. In fact, the McClellan developments may have a realistic effect on the Supreme Court's decision in the case involving the United Automobile Workers' role in the Michigan senatorial contest.

JAMES MARLOW

Anglo-U.S. Split May Be Resolved

WASHINGTON—It's not what they say in the next few days but what they do afterwards that counts.

President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Macmillan now meeting in Bermuda where Eisenhower and former Prime Minister Eden met 13 months ago.

At the end of the conference Eisenhower and Macmillan will issue a statement, just as Eden did at the end of theirs.

Almost certainly it will stress American-British unity, just as Eisenhower and Eden said: "Conscious of the unity of our two countries . . . they went on to say that if anyone began a war in the Middle East, which was tense at the time, they'd consult on how to stop it."

War in 10 Months

That was said on Feb. 1, 1956 when Eisenhower and Eden were thinking of the only kind of war which seemed possible at the time: an Arab-Israeli war.

But within 10 months Britain, France and Israel began the war with their invasion of Egypt, and American-British unity was literally shot to pieces.

Instead of conferring with Britain on how to stop somebody else's shooting, this country joined the United Nations in demanding that Britain, France and Israel stop.

The invasion of Egypt and the American stand against its friends caused a split between this country and Britain which hasn't been healed yet.

Trying to heal it will be the primary task confronting Eisenhower and Macmillan.

How Did Split Happen?

But how did the split happen? What had happened between last February and last fall to cause Britain, France and Israel to begin a war without even telling this country?

Those three countries got fed up with the leadership—or lack of leadership—of Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles in the Middle East.

They had sat back and taken no strong, positive leadership in trying to chill Egyptian President Nasser, who had seized the Suez Canal.

The same lack of American leadership in the Middle East—far more tense now than when Eden was here—could show up again in the same or another form.

So while Eisenhower and Macmillan may stand with their arms around each other's shoulders to face the world at Bermuda, the real nature of American-British relations will depend on events in the months ahead.

For the Middle East will provide Eisenhower and Macmillan with the most important problem they'll have to talk about, next to restoring some kind of unity.

If the United States has any real plan for bringing peace to the Middle East—which may mean taking a strong stand against Nasser and perhaps alienating much of the Arab world—neither Eisenhower nor Dulles has revealed it.

Abandoned Base

Grants Pass Courier

While at Salem the other day we heard many expressions of disappointment over the government's decision not to build a huge air base near Woodburn. Instead facilities at the present Portland base will be enlarged, at a saving of many million dollars to the taxpayers.

Here is another example of the unpopularity of economy—if it is one's own pocket. It further illustrates why congress will find it difficult to prune the Eisenhower budget, despite growing demands for drastic cuts.

Fortunately, someone in the federal government could see that the time almost is at hand when huge air bases, for jet fighter planes, will be obsolete. The United States already has perfected guided missiles to the point where they will supersede piloted planes. Even giant jet bombers, constructed at a cost of many millions each, will be obsolete within relatively few years. Their greatest value today is the fact that they have served as prototypes for the jet airplanes that will be the passenger planes of tomorrow.

The age of guided missiles is almost at hand. America's crash program, tremendously costly, is yielding results.

RAN DOWN CREEK

The snow ran down the creek Sunday or some of it anyway. That is what creeks are for and never would have been except for the necessity of drainage. Some day some one will put his farm into grass and stop most of it.—Sherman County Journal.

THIS USED TO BE

Arizona used to be where you went when you had TB; now it's where you go when you've got money. A matter of debilitation.—Sherman County Journal.

WE WILL REPLY

JERUSALEM (UPI)—Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion calling the Israeli Navy's country's clearest guarantee to free passage in the Gulf of Anaba.

"If our ships are attacked in the Gulf we will reply."

In Terms of Golf—



REG-MANNING

DAVID LAWRENCE

Supreme Court Ruling on Football Knocks Props From Reasons on Segregation Ruling

WASHINGTON—Maybe the Supreme Court of the United States will be surprised to learn about it, but down

South they are having a field day over the recent decision of the court on professional football which seems to knock the props from under the reasons given by the same court for its ruling on desegregation.

Newspapers in the South in a number of editorials are pointing to the inconsistency, if not the hypocrisy, of the judges who have just overturned a long-standing interpretation of the "law of the land" on baseball and substituted for it a new law on football that never has been enacted by Congress.

The language of the Supreme Court in this case, if written into the constitution, would have upheld the "law of the land" as it had been set forth during a period of nearly 60 years. The Supreme Court, in the latest case declaring that professional football comes under the anti-race laws but that professional baseball doesn't, has this to say:

Earlier Case Cited

"In 'Toole' (the 1953 case on baseball) we continued to hold the umbrella over baseball that was placed there some 31 years earlier by 'Federal Baseball' (a previous case). The court did this because it was concluded that more harm would be done in overruling 'Federal Baseball' than in upholding a ruling which at best was of dubious validity.

"Vast efforts had gone into the development and organization of baseball since that decision and decision not to build a huge air base near Woodburn. Instead facilities at the present Portland base will be enlarged, at a saving of many million dollars to the taxpayers.

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Borrowing the language of the

football-case decision, it could be said that from 1896 to this day "Congress had chosen to make no change" in the matter of desegregation. It could be argued, too, that the "orderly way" is "by legislation and not by court decision."

But it will be noted that, in the latest case, Justices Frankfurter, Harlan and Brennan insisted that what the Supreme Court had previously decided should stand. In his dissent, in which Justice Brennan joined, Justice Harlan said:

"If the situation . . . is to be changed, I think it far better to leave it to be dealt with by Congress than for this court to becloud the situation further, either by making untenable distinctions or by discriminatory fiat."

Back Rule Once Decided

Justice Frankfurter, in his dissent, stressed the importance of upholding a rule once decided. He wrote:

"If considerations pertaining to 'stare decisis' (let stand what has been decided) do raise a serious question for me, that principle is a vital ingredient of law, for it 'embodies an important social policy' . . . it would disregard the principle for a judge stubbornly to persist in his views on a particular issue after the contrary

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

Cool, Moist Night Air Will Prove Beneficial for Croup

Send all mail to Dr. William Brady, 265 El Camino South, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Old, old timers will remember how persons with consumption used to keep room, home and neighborhood perfumed with creosote—that powerful antiseptic that would kill any microbes it could reach. Of course, it couldn't reach the tubercle bacilli that had invaded lung tissue.

From time to time some knowing person tells me how to save life by putting the child with croup under a tent and keeping the tent full of vapor from a croup kettle or steam kettle.

Found Simpler Treatment

In my horse-and-buggy days, I found simpler treatment far more full of vapor from a croup kettle or croup-kettle faldral. Just let the child breathe cool or cold damp night air.

If cool or cold, damp night air is not available, the next best thing is humidified air. The indoor atmosphere, however heated, should be kept halmy or conditioned by evaporating not less than

a gallon of water for each room every day the house is heated.

I believe proper air conditioning, keeping the heated air properly moist or humid, is effective in preventing and relieving croup or other troubles for which steam inhalations or tents or vaporizers were formerly used.

Belongs in Museum

From observation and experience, I am convinced that steam kettle faldral belongs in the museum alongside liver pills, leeches, nightcaps and pneumonia jackets.

Breathing cool or cold, damp night air proved beneficial whenever croup, bronchitis, pneumonia or laryngitis patients or their families had enough confidence in my judgment to go along with what probably seemed a dangerous experiment. Provided that the patient is comfortably warm, breathing such air is a remarkably soothing sedative, restful and conducive to quiet sleep.

BROADEN LAW

We would like to amend the national wage law that will broaden the number under the 31 per hour minimum wage by inserting therein a short phrase, to wit: "whether he earns it or not."—Sherman County Journal.

"We Were Astonished . . .

to know that so much entered into the conducting of a funeral.

HOWELL-EDWARDS FUNERAL HOME made many suggestions that had not even occurred to us.

had become a part of the tissue of the law."

The "separate but equal" doctrine in relation to schools for different races certainly became a vital part of "the tissue of the law," but nine justices, relying on some writings of sociologists, disregarded the principles and precedents of law and made a decision based on personal philosophy. Indeed, many lawyers who really favor desegregation have hailed the Supreme Court's ruling as "the right decision for the wrong reasons."

Typical specialty items: "Kiss-proof garlic," imported pate de foie at \$35 a pound, charcoal sauce, mayonnaise in tubes like toothpaste, Japanese smoked oysters, canned kangaroo tail and sharkfin soups—even floral lollipops for the kids.

BEN MAXWELL

History in the Making

March 21, 1917

Asahel Bush, president of the Illinois Golf Club, had announced construction of a country club for the organization

to be of rustic design and built of peeled logs. Estimated cost for the building was \$4,500 and a site had been selected on the grounds at Finletter's overlooking the Williams-ette valley.

(Lee Eyerly has BEN MAXWELL occupied the building as a residence since August, 1934.)

Spaulding Logging Co., owners of land along the river bank, had granted a franchise to the city of Salem for a ferry landing during construction of the new inter-county bridge. (Ferry service went into operation March 29, 1917 from a Salem landing between Court and Chemekeeta streets. A launch was placed on the run. On the same day Skinner and Bush went into the ferry business at this crossing with a barge operating from the foot of Ferry street to a landing prepared by Polk county near the bridgehead. The city's ferry was in charge of W. J. Culver, Marion county roadmaster.)

DUMB AS THEY LOOK?

WASHINGTON (UP)—Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich) when asked are congressmen as dumb as they look:

"Some of us have a deceptive appearance."

A BETTER HOME?

Instead of more government loaning the home builders need more competition so they will learn to build better houses at less cost.—Sherman County Journal.

Morning Republican, Albany's new newspaper, had folded after a single issue, due to financial

of interest in out-of-the-ordinary foods?

Roth believes it is a result of prosperity, wider travel, the fact that millions of American men have served overseas, and the desire to put more spice in the routine of suburban living.

But he is annoyed at pranksters who startle their cocktail guests by serving them, unwarned, such dubious delicacies as rattlesnake meat, fried grasshoppers and fried Mexican worms.

Limited Circle of Admirers

"These things may have a limited circle of genuine admirers," he said, "but they offend the squeamish and make them afraid to try new dishes they might really like."

"We don't think it's funny at all."

Roth says it now costs about \$30 to prepare and serve an ordinary good meal for six people at home. Here is his idea of a perfect gourmet dinner, which he says won't run above \$35 to \$40 for the same number:

Cocktail appetizers of North Sea baby shrimps, clam canape cheese dip, and peipias (roasted and salted Mexican pumpkin seeds) . . . pate de foie (domestic) . . . green turtle soup. . . Belgian endive salad with imported olive oil and freshly ground black pepper. . . three pheasants stuffed with wild rice and accompanied by baby carrots and tiny French peas with onions. . . dessert of canned crepes suzettes with coffee espresso followed by after dinner mints.

Wants Smoked Eels

"Your guests will remember such a meal for a long time," he said.

What is the food most enjoyed by Roth, who has tried thousands from all over the world?

"I am leaving soon for a trip to Europe," he replied, "and I'm looking forward most to the smoked eels I'll get in Holland—they're so tasty and delicately flavored."

And that's rather odd, I'll admit. For here I never even look at an eel."

HAL BOYLE

Hubby Has Become Pioneer Of Changing Food Habits

NEW YORK (U)—The American husband has become the pioneer of the nation's changing food habits.

Papa (not Mama) is the new gourmet, the Marco Polo of the U.S. family dinner table.

"Husbands let their wives pick out the staple food items when they go super in a 'ret shopping,'" said Harold Roth, president of the National Assn. of Specialty Foods Trade.

"But the men themselves are more adventurous. They like to explore the shelves for new and different food tidbits they can surprise their cronies with as snacks served during card games or at cocktail parties.

Forcing Better Menus

"Their new interest in different foods also is forcing their wives to pep up their menus. A husband no longer is profoundly grateful to come home to a dinner of beef and potatoes. After all, he can get that at a business lunch any day in the week."

This new male interest in a varied diet has spurred the fancy food industry from a pre-war annual level of about \$10,000,000 to nearly \$50,000,000 today, and a potential market of \$100,000,000 within another decade.

An old-time grocer once drily defined a specialty food as "one that gathers dust." That is no longer true. Hundreds of unusual and exotic specialties now are stocked in more than 4,000 fancy food stores across America. Many supermarkets also feature them.

A "Kiss-Proof Garlic"

Typical specialty items: "Kiss-proof garlic," imported pate de foie at \$35 a pound, charcoal sauce, mayonnaise in tubes like toothpaste, Japanese smoked oysters, canned kangaroo tail and sharkfin soups—even floral lollipops for the kids.

What has caused this upsurge

of interest in out-of-the-ordinary foods?

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