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Marx Wrote for Greeley

A fascinating little known story of the time "When Karl Marx Worked for Horace Greeley" as European correspondent of the New York Tribune from London is published in the April American Heritage, the quarterly historical magazine of New York. Full of new research culled by William Harlan Hale from the four volumes, previously untranslated correspondence of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, founders of the Communist party and authors of the Communist Manifesto, this account of the singular collaboration in the 1850s with the leading New York newspaper adds an explosive chapter to the annals of journalism.

Marx, the German revolutionist, living in extreme poverty as an exile in London, was employed by Managing Editor Charles A. Dana of the Tribune. Much of his writing was "ghost" written by his close friend, Frederick Engels. They were then writing "Das Kapital" and in touch with revolutionaries all over Europe and sent exclusive news articles which Dana reported, "were read with satisfaction by a considerable number of persons" —there were no press associations or cables, and few correspondents in those days.

There was some dissatisfaction for the Tribune said editorially, "Mr. Marx has indeed opinions of his own, with some of which we are far from agreeing with, but those who do not heed this letter neglect one of the most instructive sources of information, the great question of European politics."

Marx was virtually dependent on the income from the Tribune letters for which he received \$5 an article compiled from reports from his followers all over Europe and in fact, of the world, mixed with polemics and prophecies, among them the following in his column of December 31, 1853; deleted from the Marx officially collected works reads: "... the people of the west will rise again to power and unity of purpose, while the Russian Colossus itself will be shattered by the progress of the masses and the explosive force of ideas."

Marx all during his 10 years writing for the Tribune abusively clamored for more money and more letters, because they were his sole source of revenue, but was refused. All told this "potential assassin of kings" sent over 500 separate contributions to the Tribune which was dedicated to American patriotism, and he venomously cursed Greeley whom he never met, for not increasing his stipend, which ended when the United States Civil War started.

Much of the material Marx gathered for Greeley, particularly on the poverty of the working class abroad during the depression of the late 1850s went into Das Kapital. During this period Marx's life "resembled a nightmare, living in a squalid two-room flat with his sick wife and six children, begging for food and medicine, living on bread and potatoes. But both he and Engels did a good job for the Tribune although it unwittingly spread their new gospel propaganda.—G. P."

Pleasant Valley Dam
According to A. Robert Smith, Washington correspondent of several Oregon newspapers, the White House has definitely turned down the proposal for a federal high dam at Pleasant Valley, Idaho, site on the Snake river, which indicates there has been no change in the Eisenhower "partnership" power policy of permitting local public and private enterprise to cooperate in developing hydroelectric projects where feasible.

This top level decision is said to quash the effort of Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton to have a high Pleasant Valley federal project built where a combine of four Northwest power companies plan to build a lower dam. It conforms generally with the administration policy set four years ago by Secretary Douglas McKay of non-support for a high Hells Canyon dam, where Idaho Power Company sought to build three smaller dams and is building one of them now.

Last November the Bureau of Reclamation completed preliminary surveys ordered by Seaton last fall. On January 20, Seaton announced in favor of a high dam and said he would ask the FPC to delay any decision in the pending Pleasant Valley-Mountain Sheep case until interior engineers could complete geological data on feasibility of the project, estimated to take a year. The request evidently has been ignored.

Seaton is said to have made the request to FPC chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall, who protested to the White House this reversal of policy by Seaton, which precipitated an administration policy decision respecting Seaton's Pleasant Valley plan, which had not been cleared with the White House or taken up with the cabinet.

The result was the veto of Seaton's plan and to "save face" he was permitted to send FPC a letter so worded that it could be variously interpreted and save embarrassment of being reversed openly on a policy matter.

The refund is limited to taxpayers who filed refund claims within the time limit for claims on income in the years 1942-53. About 66,000 may get sick pay refunds.

The time limit is three years after the filing of a tax return. The deadline has passed for a refund claim on 1953 incomes. In 1954 the law limited tax-free sick pay to a maximum of \$100 a week and the new ruling has no effect on the revised law—only on the previous law.

The exclusion from income of sick pay up to \$100 a week starts with the first week of absence if the person is hospitalized for one day. If he is not hospitalized the exclusion begins at the eighth day of absence. However, if the absence is the result of injury, exclusion begins with the first day of absence, whether hospitalized or not.

Many large companies prefer to pay their employees, when they are ill, out of company funds rather than arranging for payments through a formalized insurance policy. From 1942 through 1953, the Federal income tax law gave exemptions to income from health insurance policies. In 1954, the law was re-written to give limited exemption to income from such policies and income received directly from a sick person's employer, through a plan for the continuation of wages in such an emergency.—G.P.

RAY TUCKER

Ambitious Reuther Shooting for VP

WASHINGTON—Walter P. Reuther has added to union officers' current anxieties with his demand for a four-day week in the automobile industry. His revolutionary proposal is generally regarded as his bid for eventual leadership of the American labor movement, and possibly for a Democratic vice-presidential nomination in 1960.

Reuther's rivals are chiefly disturbed because of the timing of his Atlantic City suggestion. It comes at a moment when Congress and public are indignant over certain union bosses' arrogance and callousness, including the good and the bad, because of the Beck-Brewster scandals.

On top of Senator McClellan's startling revelations, the brash Detroit man's four-day week with five days' pay may destroy labor's ballot-box influence. It would, in their opinion, drive living costs to an unbearable peak, as other unions in key industries would be forced to keep up with him in negotiating future contracts.

Reuther's Associates Disgrunted
His disgruntled AFL-CIO associates recall that they found it necessary to emulate him when he won a modified guaranteed annual wage from the "big three" automobile manufacturers. They realize that they must keep pace with him now or be lost in the scramble for supremacy.

Reuther's proposal raises several bread-and-butter problems for his union competitors. There are many industries—David McDonald's steel workers and John L. Lewis' coal miners—in which a four-day week may not be practical because keeping machinery in operation would be difficult during a three-day layoff.

Woud Jump Price of Cars
In addition to the shorter work-week, it is understood that the head of the United Automobile Workers wants a 10 per cent increase in the guaranteed wage allowance, as well as other fringe benefits. His overall demand, it is estimated, would mean a 30-40 per cent increase, which might place automobiles beyond the reach of fairly large pocketbooks.

If management does not or cannot meet his 1953 contract terms, the controversy over this revolutionary development would undoubtedly become a major and sensational issue in the 1958 Congressional and the 1960 national elections.

This would become a certainty if Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Reuther's politically ally—some say "protégé"—should be the Democrats' candidate for the White House in 1960, or if Reuther should be the vice-presidential pick.

There is no question in most labor leaders' minds that the young man is shooting for the highest stakes.

Nixon's 1956 Prediction
Ironically, it was Vice-President Richard M. Nixon who may be the GOP's Presidential nominee in 1960, who first opened the door for Reuther's demand. In the 1956 campaign, Nixon declared that the four-day week would become a reality in the "foreseeable future."

Another source of inspiration was the government's recent report on employment. It said that, for the first time in history, the total engaged in trades, services, communications, etc., outnumbered those producing the nation's supply of commodities.

It is an awe-inspiring development. It means that, despite the tremendous increase in population and growth of the consumers' market, industrial efficiency and advances enable fewer workers to meet our total need for both luxury and essential articles.

HAL BOYLE

Fred Astaire At 58 Still Packs 'Em In

NEW YORK—After 53 years in show business, Fred Astaire would still rather talk with his feet than his face.

One of the most conscious artists of his generation when it comes to his trade, which is dancing, Fred is intensely self-conscious when it comes to conversation about himself.

Ask him a question, and immediately his foot begins to swing nervously, as though his sophisticated toes wanted to tap the answer in a Morse code of their own. The man distrusts speech because, unlike a dance step, he can't rehearse and polish it to the perfection he aspires to.

World's Greatest Dancer
Astaire, who recently completed his 30th film, "Funny Face," in which he co-stars with Audrey Hepburn, will be 58 next month.

Here he is—unrehearsed. "I have been called the greatest dancer in the world. That is unbelievably complimentary—and undeniably erroneous. It rocks me when someone says it."

"What I have done is stand the test of time in my field—musical comedy and movie dancing.

"People today are so age-conscious. It burns me up sometime. I don't think of myself as being any older than when I started in this business."

Doesn't Worry About Condition
"I don't do anything particular to keep in shape. I don't have to. I play a little golf, and I keep a small racing broodmare farm—three mares and four fillies.

"My stable has paid well over the years. I won a quarter of a million dollars with one horse—Triplets.

"Today show business is really frantic and more competitive than ever. Everybody's in show business."

TV for Youngsters
"Television is all right for the youngsters, but I see no reason to hurry into it. I've reached the point where I don't have to grab all the money in sight."

"I'm a little bit of an entertainer, and I'm a little bit of a gambler. But I think some performers are becoming stars too quickly. I got a letter from a performer recently who said he had been dancing for a year and a half and was discouraged because he still wasn't a star.

"I believe a slow and gradual rise will often win a more lasting recognition.

That Awkward Age
"My sister, Adele, and I were treated at the start as child prodigies, but then we both went into an awkward age when people wouldn't even point at us—let alone applaud us.

"It took us many years of hard work and great discouragement before we were recognized again. Success usually doesn't come easy, and I doubt if it often is a matter of merely getting a lucky break. Talent won't stay unrecognized forever if you keep plugging away. But you do have to go through the hard things.

Hardships Had Warmth
"Later, when you look back, even the hardships have a warmth, a real warmth. The years I danced with my sister in vaudeville and on the Broadway stage were happy years, the happiest of my life until I married in 1933.

"Since my wife died two years ago I find again that work is my only real happiness. I try to think that the good old days are today and tomorrow—not all the yesterdays."

"I don't say you have to enjoy your work to win success, but I don't see how you can feel successful in life unless you are doing something you enjoy."

A Good Idea
Corvallis Gazette-Times
As some people may be aware, it is seldom that the columnists ever finds a meeting of the minds with Harry S. Truman. Therefore, in order to show that we are not ENTIRELY prejudiced, we hasten to point out an area of agreement—nowever insignificant.

While taking his morning stroll down Park Avenue in New York the other day, the ex-President delivered himself of a rather pregnant opinion regarding his forthcoming venture into grandfatherhood. He said he would adamantly oppose any idea of giving the boy (if such it should be) his own name.

DAVID LAWRENCE

Eisenhower Has Displayed Sensible Tact In Handling Recent Criticism of Activities

WASHINGTON—What a sensible philosophy Dwight Eisenhower seems to have about criticism directed at him—and there has been plenty of it lately. Much of it is petty and of the spinning sort and much of it is ill-disputed partisanship.

But Mr. Eisenhower is not ruffled by it. What he said in his press conference this week reveals so much tolerance, good nature and wise understanding that the exact words he used are worth repeating. He said:

"I think I am old enough and philosophical enough to try to separate the personal attacks from those that are honest differences of opinion and conviction. The latter, I respect, and that is the way I try to conduct my life, because I have just got one thing to do—to do, my duty."

That is what I am trying to do,"

Reporters Push Ike
The subject came up because the reporters, many of them as usual interested in the trivial gibes and sneers that come from partisan in Congress Hill, try to obtain the president's reaction to them on the theory that this is news of more importance to their readers than anything else nowadays.

Partisan squabbles are important sometimes, but nowadays there would seem to be things far more important than how the President likes the scolding he got because his chauffeur exceeded the speed limit or whether a helicopter procured to move the President quickly from the White House to an airport might also be used once in a while to transport him to a golf course. One would think that some of the critics believe the American people begrudge the President an opportunity to maintain his health by regular exercise.

Positive Developments Ignored
But aside from the efforts to provoke party fights and rifts inside his administration, the questions at the press conference do reflect to no small extent the Stevenson-Truman viewpoint about the administration. There is no reason why this shouldn't be reflected in the press conferences, but it seems passing strange that some of the affirmative or more positive developments in the world scene get little or no attention at all.

Thus, just a little less than six months have gone by since the whole world was fearful that the military action taken by the British and the French at Suez would lead to a more serious conflagration. Today the Suez Canal is open and there is no war. The issues have by no means been resolved, but they are being tackled by negotiation and through the inexorable moral force that must be applied if a world war is to be prevented.

There Is Peace Today
There is peace today. American boys are not being drafted for battle. Prices aren't being controlled and materials are not being allocated or wages frozen. The national economy is moving along and the American people, while not entirely relieved of their worries in the international situation, are not on the verge of having their personal and business affairs disrupted.

It is a cause for congratulation, in which the British and French people can share. For they also have been saved the horrors of a big war. True enough Nasser hasn't yielded, but there is reason to believe that he is far from certain that he is the victor,

Mixed Reception



THE OPEN FORUM

Neuberger Hits at Capital Journal, Norblad Sore Too

To the Editor: Your recent editorial attack upon Senator Morse and me, entitled "Strangely Silent Senators," is another example of distortion and misrepresentation.

To begin with, you relied upon the news letter "Human Events" to supply your facts. This is the news letter which regularly and consistently attacks President Eisenhower in the most unbridled terms. You did not tell your readers that this same news letter has gone into great detail charging a "political relationship between the leaders of the Teamsters Union—Beck and Hoffa—and the Eisenhower administration. For Sherman Adams and Secretary of Labor Mitchell have sought to curry favor with the 'Robber Bosses.'"

You quoted Human Events in an effort to damage Senators Morse and Neuberger. Do you believe Human Events when it tries to tie President Eisenhower and his closest associates to Beck and Hoffa?

The thesis of your editorial is that Senator Morse and I have been silent in view of the accusations against certain West Coast teamster officials.

In January, long before the present investigation began, both Senator Morse and I announced on the Senate floor our support of such an investigation. This is some material from the statement which I submitted to the Senate:

"I intend to support a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of alleged labor racketeering and corruption. I have always been opposed to racketeering and corruption in any segment of society. I see no valid objection to an investigation of an appropriate committee of the Senate, so long as the investigation is fairly conducted. The funds of dues-payers in unions should be safeguarded from looting and embezzlement."

As part of my own voluntary testimony before the McClellan committee, I said this:

"I condemn racketeering by Teamsters. I condemn racketeering by the enemies of workers. I condemn lawlessness by Teamsters. I condemn lawlessness by the enemies of Teamsters. These things admit of no division or compromise. There cannot be good racketeering and bad racketeering. All are bad."

After my appearance before the committee was ended, my stand regarding the personal praise of both Chairman McClellan himself and of Senator Lives, the ranking Republican member of the committee.

Only recently, the brave and daimned columnist, Victor Riesel, reported that both Oregon senators had supported plans for a general probe of alleged labor racketeering. For your information, I condemned nearly months ago the cowardly attack upon Mr. Riesel. Senator Morse has likewise been outspoken in his criticism.

Hits Engineering and Salem City Statutes
To the Editor: Read with profound interest in a recent paper, the high court's decision on the Salem sidewalk trip case. So now the truth comes to light!

When we purchased our property a few years ago, there was no sidewalk whatsoever. Just an excavation. We were advised by all and sundry that we must get our sidewalk in immediately or the city would be breathing down our necks. So we dug into our depleted funds and put in the sidewalk. While resting in the South Salem, several of our neighbors were told by the engineer's office to put in new walks or they would do it and bill them. Our neighbors put in new walks.

In this area there are a lot of hazardous sidewalks but apparently these property owners know that there is no law because they are not fixing theirs, and getting by with it.

When, through petition, our street was being surfaced, our street was being surfaced two years ago, our neighbor, the lady of the court case, was told to repair her sidewalk. Out of exhausted finances she had it done, besides her street assessment.

We paid our street assessment immediately and in full. But what a job of engineering! When the first rains came we had a virtual lake on our side of the street. We reported it to the engineer's office, and a year later they got around to fixing it. Oh happy day!

Well, the water still stands there. What do they care — they have our money.

That's the way the laws read. The little fellow gets beaten down a little more and the big fellow goes free.

So here's to more lousy engineering of streets and statutes.

J. D. Schmidt 653 Jefferson Salem, Ore.

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

Quinine Good Preventative For Certain Types Disease

Prophylaxis means a guard against, preserving from, or preventing disease; observing rules of health; preventive treatment.

An example of prophylaxis is the scaling, polishing, cleaning, and treatment of all any we cavities your dentist's office when you pay him your periodical call.

The favorite prophylactic of the general public, judging by what readers tell me, is quinine.

In the C.R.I book, about nose, throat, and bronchial troubles (35 cents and stamped self addressed envelope) I say:

"If any medicine under the sun deserves the name 'cure' ('cold cure' to you), it is that old stand-by quinine. We don't know precisely how quinine aids in the fight against pneumonia, bronchitis, flu, grip, etc. but the fact remains that good physicians the world over place reliance on quinine for the prevention and treatment of such infections."

A good many readers have assumed that two grains of quinine twice a day for adults, one grain twice a day for children, has kept them free from flu, grip, etc. Good for them! Then there are those others who take it only when there is an epidemic.

More impressive, I think are the reports received from those who have used quinine and B-1 tablets as a prophylactic against stage fright or examination jitters.

For the prevention of either of these wretched conditions, begin preferably two weeks before the ordeal, but better even two days than not at all, taking 1 grain of B-1 (thiamine) in tablet three times a day and continue this on up to the last hour. For further information, send stamped, self-addressed envelope and ask for the pamphlet Examination Jitters and Stage Fright.

DR. BRADY

Fights Many Diseases
The subject came up because the reporters, many of them as usual interested in the trivial gibes and sneers that come from partisan in Congress Hill, try to obtain the president's reaction to them on the theory that this is news of more importance to their readers than anything else nowadays.

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Spring Fever

Albany Democrat-Herald
This is early for the silly season. It usually hits the nation flat between the eyes in late May or early June, when the frost's well off the punks and the sap's high up the branch.

Balmy days, blinding sun, unaccustomed exertion and the approach of vacation time — plus a strange and still unexplained alchemy of the blood concerned somehow with Spring — adds the heads of people.

Despite the unseasonal snows throughout much of the country, it already has happened.

A new teeter-totter record has been broken and a union man is all worked up over the fact that all union men are not buried in union-made caskets. We admit that teeters should be tottered, once in a while, and that there's a certain consistency in unionism from the cradle to the grave. But this is the silly season when tempers tear around inside teapots, bulls sit calmly in china shops, and moles convince themselves they really are mountain builders.

As local proof we offer these two examples: a suburbanite pulled poison oak out of the ground with his bare hands and two pipe smokers getting intense about the best brand of pipe fuel. But the Willamette valley is a bit slower than other areas. The peak will be reached when we see the first batch of OSC students rafting down the Willamette toward Oregon City.

Schaefer's Liniment

This valuable time tried liniment in use 60 years, has proved effective in the treatment of rheumatic and neuralgic pains, sore muscles, backache, sunburn, insect bites, itching or burning feet.

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