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Chances for Life

For some years now it has often been said that this is an age of specialists, particularly in speaking of the medical and surgical professions.

Among them are baby specialists, skin specialists, brain specialists, doctors who give all their attention to ear, nose and throat, experts in woman's ailments, some who devote their skill entirely to diagnosis, some exclusively to surgery, and some to the prescribing of medicine. There are many others, to say nothing of the dentists, the opticians, the chiropractors, etc.

Sometimes they are spoken of with criticism, and people fondly mention the general practitioner. Well, there are lots of general practitioners, and they are much needed. They are always busy. As for the specialists evidence is ample that they have come with progress, contribute to progress, and have done much for healthier, better and longer living.

This comment comes from a glance at some recent statistics about babies. Progress in Health Services, published by Health Information Foundation, says that 108,000 infant deaths were registered in the United States in 1956, or 26.1 for each 1000 live births. Comparatively this is a low death rate, for if the mortality rate of 1915, only 42 years ago, had prevailed in 1956, another 300,000 babies would not have lived for their first birthday. After the first week of the infant's life the mortality rate for the first year is 10 per 1000, or only one-seventh of the 1915 rate. For that first crucial week of the baby's life the showing isn't so good, with a present mortality rate of 16.7 per 1000, a decline of less than 50 per cent in 42 years.

The periodical observes that many diseases that once took great toll among babies after their first week had been largely brought under control and some of them eliminated, and in this the doctors apparently have had the cooperation of municipal governments and other agencies, for it adds: "In general these are the diseases associated with inadequate sanitation, poor hygiene, poverty and low standards of living. The record has been nearly as good among the digestive diseases. . . . Infant deaths from respiratory diseases have declined by almost three-fifths."

Cooperation by mothers too does much for improvement—willingness to have prenatal care, have babies in the hospital rather than at home, and to make sure babies have preventive medical care after birth.

The foundation's president says there is room for improvement in all income groups. This improvement can come only as modern knowledge is more broadly used by the public.

While the prolonging of life is perhaps more easily observed at the baby end of the life span progress is being made among the adults. Forty years ago people died from ailments that are now cured by simple surgery.

A few obstinate ailments still baffle the doctors. But gradually medical science is running them down, and ultimately will beat them. If the accomplishments of other branches of science, atomic energy for example, are turned to war, with frequent tests of destructive power, possibly there will be new diseases for the doctors to fight. Already they are on the alert. If these accomplishments are controlled for peaceful purposes life forty years from now should be happier and of greater expectancy than it is today.

More Red Propaganda

The latest disarmament proposals made to the Allies by Soviet Russia for a reduction and control agreement are like Reds previous proposals, intended to disarm the West while Russia continues to build up armaments. It is ingenious enough to cause confusion among the do-gooders, but dishonest on its face and merits rejection.

In its proposal Russia pretended to agree to submit to effective inspection and control without which disarmament is delusion. They pretend to agree to the Eisenhower "open sky" proposal for inspection of control posts but only inspection of part instead of the whole of the armament posts.

The Russians proposed to put under aerial inspection 2,750,000 square miles on both sides of the Iron Curtain, and combine inspection with ground control. What they really proposed is to put all the territory of the NATO alliance, including most of the United States under control in return for putting their rebellious satellites and Siberia's arctic wastes under control.

Under the Kremlin plan, southeast England, most of France and Italy, West Germany, Alaska and all of the United States west of the Mississippi would be subject to their aerial control. In addition they would establish ground control posts under the Security Council but with their participation in all NATO countries, including eastern United States, not covered by aerial inspection.

This would give Russia access to virtually all the West's industrial and military establishments in both Europe and North America. In turn they would open to aerial inspection East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Siberia to the Urals, but only a fringe of Russia's western frontier. The Soviet industrial and military power would remain "out of bounds" to inspection.

The Russians propose an armed force ceiling of 2,500,000 men for Russia, Red China and United States, with a further cut to 1,500,000 men, which would force a wholesale withdrawal of American forces in Europe and disintegration of Western defense—chief Russian objective, while the Russians themselves continue military build-up.

Meanwhile, as the New York Times says: "Under such conditions Russia could also propagandize their desire to abolish atomic weapons and end hydrogen bomb tests immediately, since

any prohibitions in this field would be automatically effective in the West, while leaving the Soviets immune.

"These proposals are not only inadequate but dangerous because of the delusions they spread. Prime Minister Macmillan has already rejected them, and it is to be hoped that other Western powers will promptly follow suit."

Meanwhile the Soviet Union is renewing its brutal threats against West Germany for rearming, threatening Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's bid for re-election in the September election.—G. P.

RAY TUCKER

Grocery Chain Gets By FTC Report

WASHINGTON—The Congressional decision to investigate the invisible government" which has grown into such an uncontrolled power at Washington has been underscored by a sensational but generally unnoticed ruling of a Federal Trade Commission examiner that is of bread-and-butter, dollars-and-cents importance to every American.

In an unfair practice action brought against a supermarket chain that has 238 stores and grosses \$475,000,000 of business annually, the examiner found that the organization was immune from supervision by the Federal Trade Commission, which has jurisdiction over monopolies, prices and competitive methods. It is the authorized guardian against activities harmful to consumers and competitors.

SIDELINE SWITCH

The chain had been accused of discriminatory practices. But the "eager beaver" examiner found that the 238 stores came under control of the Department of Agriculture simply because it operated a small meat-packing plant representing an investment of only \$2,700,000.

By establishing this relatively small and insignificant sideline, the great nationwide concern was able to escape the only agency sufficiently equipped and experienced to enforce antimonopolistic statutes.

Unfortunately, the Secretary of Agriculture's staff is wholly inadequate to give this protection to consumers. He has never tried to do this job at all, even though the 1921 law assigning him this authority was plain enough in its language.

However, due to lack of funds, Agriculture has not tried to enforce antitrust laws even against those companies which clearly fall under its jurisdiction—large firms slaughtering, processing and selling meat products.

FINDING LEGALLY CORRECT It is true that the examiner's finding was legally and technically correct. But critics point out that he should have permitted plain common sense to influence his decision. However, this is a virtue which many of these agencies are charged with lacking.

Thus, if the FTC and the Federal Courts uphold the examiner's ruling, the consumer will have no protection with regard to the prices of such an important article of the budget as food.

But the worst evil, according to Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is the threat which this viewpoint poses to all laws and enforcement provisions designed to safeguard millions of buyers. Citing the effect of the examiner's ruling, he says:

"INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT" "This device could be used by tire producers, battery manufacturers, automobile manufacturers, integrated oil companies, or any other industrial giant, to eliminate antitrust enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission over monopolistic practices that result in unfair and discriminatory methods of competition."

In other words, in order to get out from under the Federal agency authorized and able to check and control its possibly illegal activities, all a corporation has to do is to set up a meat-packing plant or some other appropriate sideline at minimum expense. And imagine Secretary Ezra Taft Benson's success in supervising the operations of General Motors or the Pennsylvania Railroad!

The FTC situation is, perhaps, the most spectacular example of the serious and dangerous effects of "invisible government," as practiced by scores of alphabetical agencies at Washington. But it explains why the indignant Speaker Sam Rayburn sponsored the first thorough investigation of their operations since they became virtually a fourth arm of the government under F.D.R.'s New Deal and War Administration.

For Quick Reading At His Feet, His Dog

The dog has been helping man to weather the storms of life for at least six thousand years. So much is proved by a tomb currently discovered in a gorge at Mirabella, Italy.

The tomb is one in a series constituting a real necropolis. From the objects found inside, archaeologists have been able to date back to 4000 B.C.

One of the sepulchers, larger than the rest, held a solitary crouched figure—probably a chieftain—surrounded by flint-headed arrows, a copper knife, a couple of earthenware jars and a cylindrical stone baton—perhaps a symbol of authority.

And there, at his feet, was his dog—all bones, of course.



Ray Tucker

Burdens of Leadership



DAVID LAWRENCE

McCarthy Left Behind Legacy of Issues That May Take Many Years to Resolve

WASHINGTON—Senator Joseph R. McCarthy is gone—but he has left behind a legacy of controversial issues that it may take years to resolve.

The Wisconsin senator was a relentless fighter for what he believed to be right. He might have won the "censure" battle in the Senate in 1954 if, while D. Lawrence under severe strain during the proceedings, he had not tactlessly antagonized many senators who were disposed to be objective about the issue.

For the Senate was dealing with a delicate question—the right of free speech in Congress. Even so, the Senate resolution set a bad precedent of interference with free speech. For to condemn a man because of the opinions he expresses is what has been called "McCarthyism at its worst."

ROUNDED TO DEATH If ever a man was hounded to death because of his beliefs, it was Senator McCarthy. His health was impaired by the strain and tension arising out of the tactics and methods of his enemies. They ganged up on him from the days when they saw he was making headway with his crusade against Communism in government.

The Communist newspaper, "The Daily Worker," in New York was the first to give persistent publicity to the word "McCarthyism."

There was no limit to the innuendoes, baseless charges and whispering campaigns directed against Senator McCarthy in an effort to discredit him. For it was assumed by many of his opponents that, if McCarthy, the man were discredited, the whole drive against Communists in the government would collapse.

YET TO BE SOLVED Some strange chapters remain yet to be fully explained. One is the vicious spread of rumors that Senator McCarthy had cheated on his federal income tax returns, though it turned out in the end that the Treasury Department would check him money and sent him a refund check for overpayment of his taxes. Yet, before the Internal Revenue Bureau could complete its investigation, the campaign to maneuver McCarthy into a public hearing in which his enemies would have a chance to impugn his honesty was participated in by a Senate subcommittee, consisting mostly of his opponents. Although McCarthy was reelected senator by the people of Wisconsin in November, 1952, after his refusal to testify before that same committee, his opponents in 1954 nevertheless used that refusal—which had occurred in a previous term of office—as a basis for the start of "censure" proceedings.

HUGHES EPISODE Another episode, still unexplained, is the case of Paul H. Hughes, who posed as a member of McCarthy's staff and, over a period of several months, collected big sums of money from various sources high up among the so-called "liberals" with the promise of "revelations" derogatory to McCarthy personally. At any moment during that long period, the fact that Hughes was not an employee of any congressional committee could have been established through the careful inquiries of an alert newspaperman. But the record in the perjury case that followed in the courts

reveals a paradoxical example of "McCarthyism" in reverse. So is the current persecution of Scott McLeod, once a close friend of McCarthy and a stalwart fighter against Communism in the government, who has been nominated by President Eisenhower to be ambassador to Ireland. Vice President Nixon has also been a victim of the same kind of tactics by the so-called "liberals," who in 1952 spread false accusations about him.

MADE ERRORS IN JUDGMENT Senator McCarthy made many errors in judgment, sometimes lost his temper, and at times ignored the counsel of his best friends. He didn't, however, mind fair criticism. This correspondent in his dispatches at the time expressed strong disapproval of the Wisconsin senator's attacks on General Marshall and of the ill-mannered treatment given General Zwicker at a committee hearing, and denounced McCarthy's break with President Eisenhower as a grave blunder.

Looking back at all aspects of the tragic controversy, however, this writer remains convinced that it was most important to the cause of true liberalism in America to defend the right of a senator to express himself freely rather than to see him deprived of that privilege by the coercive action of those who disagreed with his views. Principle is too often disregarded under the stress of emotion, inside as well as outside of legislative bodies.

DRAMATIZED COMMIE FIGHT Senator McCarthy's great contribution, of course, was to dramatize the necessity for a vigorous battle against Communist infiltration. The record shows a sad neglect by the State Department in the 1940's of the intrigue carried on there. This was repeatedly called to the department's attention in confidential communications from Senate committees and in FBI re-

ports long before the Wisconsin senator in 1950 brought the fight out into the open.

Incidentally, even after death, they still vilify McCarthy in Great Britain. Yet, had there been in the British Parliament only a fraction of the alertness which was generated by the Wisconsin senator's crusade here, the treason of Burgess and MacLean and the transmission of atomic secrets to the Soviets by Klaus Fuchs—who had been "cleared" for work in an American laboratory by British officials—might never have occurred. Indeed, the whole history of the "cold war," with its costly budgets, might then have been different.

ELOQUENT EPITAPH Time, of course, changes many things. It sometimes makes martyrs out of men who were pilloried during their lifetime. The elder Robert La Follette, senator from Wisconsin, also refused to testify before a Senate committee. He was being investigated because of public speeches—regarded by many people as traitorous—which he made while America was engaged in World War I.

The two houses of the Wisconsin Legislature—controlled by his own party—formally called on the United States Senate to expel him. But the Senate took no action. Only last week, the elder La Follette was selected by a Senate committee to be one of the five in the Senate's "Hall of Fame." The lapse of time seems to furnish a different perspective on the record of Wisconsin senators and maybe, many years hence, history will repeat itself.

Radio Moscow's "tribute" to Senator McCarthy is to denounce him as responsible for "the preparation of new military ventures by the United States." To have helped alert America to the menace of Communism is to have earned Moscow's hatred—which is the most eloquent epitaph that could be written for Joe McCarthy.

DR. WILLIAM BRADY

Functionally Efficient Teeth Chief Factor in Good Health

Just between ourselves and not for publication, tell me. Can you name four chronic diseases or ailments that are curable by medicine, manual or mechanical manipulation, physical therapy, or any other kind of treatment? Well, three, then? Not even two? Of course you can't. I can't name one.

Consider for a moment the endless list of miracle medicines or wonder drugs that have been foisted on the public in recent years. Each new drug, in the words of the medical man subsidized to introduce it to the ever credulous profession, gives great "promise" of being the cure for the incurable disease in question—tuberculosis, cancer, the "common cold" (whatever that may be), "arthritis," etc.

TEMPORARY EFFECTS Just how can so many doctors, the best doctors, string their patients along with a succession of wonder drugs that have only temporary remedial effects, if any?

The thoughts occur as I read a letter from an Illinois lady: "I am eighty year young, have my own teeth, and I can still walk three miles to church."

Note particularly that the lady has her own teeth. I suppose and hope she has at least 20 of her own teeth. Or if not 20 of her own teeth, then, say, 10 or 12 of her own and eight or ten artificial teeth. It

doesn't matter as long as they are all functionally efficient.

CHEWS EVERYTHING WELL. Functionally efficient means that she can chew as well as you or I, or as well as I can, at any rate. For all I know, you may be a dental cripple—if you are, I hope this article will make you feel ashamed of yourself for neglecting your teeth.

Some people—far too many, I'm afraid—think it is just one of my nutty notions that sound teeth or

rather, functionally efficient teeth determine the state of general health and longevity.

They demolish the theory immediately by mentioning some odd character who continued breathing 30 years after he had lost all his teeth. But notwithstanding facetious comments an "testifying" as an expert, I insist that chief factor of health, vite, and longevity is functionally efficient teeth.

That it was Ed Hope, the "Sage of Potato Hill," who observed: "No man would listen to you talk if he didn't know it was his turn next."

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HAL BOYLE

Ministers to Charge \$10 For Services

NEW YORK — Things a columnist might never know—if he didn't read his mail:

That a recent survey showed the average 1957 college graduate will get a starting salary of \$400 a month, with a five per cent amount at which the 1947 graduate began his career.

That vinegar, used by Central European tribes 15,000 years ago, is also mentioned in the Bible . . . and ingredients prescribed as a medicine.

That Fresno, Calif., ministers are now asking a \$10 minimum fee to preach at the funeral of anyone not belonging to their church, but who might bring in a few dollars.

That a deficiency in iodine, according to the Fisherman Magazine, causes goiter in trout, but if they don't bite on a hook nobody will know it but the other trout.

That someone has estimated 25 per cent of all the people who have inhabited the earth are still alive today. (How could anyone prove this?)

That all the champagne produced in France comes from a tiny region of only 25,000 acres.

That singer Ilene Woods says, "It's too bad the person with a closed mind doesn't close it before all his prejudices slip in."

PICTURES A MIRACLE That Picasso, when asked if he believed in miracles, replied, "Certainly. Rubens was a miracle. He painted 2,000 pictures and there are 4,000 in existence—isn't that a miracle?"

That only 3 out of every 10,000 persons in the United States is listed in "Who's Who in America," and you have a better chance than your wife.

That a reader reports rats and mice won't stay in a house where there is television, because a TV set causes vibrations you can't even hear—but which frightens rats. (We prefer to believe mice left our house because of the same TV vibrations that alarm us.)

That in some weddings in Ceylon if the bridegroom's horoscope is regarded as unfavorable, the bride marries his infant brother.

DULL COLORED CRASHES That dull-colored cars are more likely to be involved in a collision than those that are brightly painted. (Yeah? Try and tell that to your insurance company.)

That matchbox collectors call themselves philhellinists, milk bottle top collectors are lachplists, people who board bus, train and airplane tickets are tessaraphilists, and people who collect taxes are called public servants.

That if you need ice during a long auto trip an easy way to provide it is to freeze a milk carton full of water in your refrigerator before setting out.

That female sea horses deposit their eggs in small pockets on the bodies of the males. (Ever hear before of a wife putting something into her husband's pockets—that is, besides her hands?)

ARIZONA VALENTINE STATE That the odds are 100-to-1 you don't know why Arizona is sometimes known as "the Valentine State." (It was admitted to the union on Feb. 14, 1912.)

That some painters advise painting your kitchen yellow this summer because flies can't stand that color. (Warning: The opinions expressed by painters in this column do not necessarily coincide with those of the author.)

That suburbanites have a new fad: They are putting their own social security numbers on the license tags of their dogs. Sometimes we think we'll never really understand suburbanites.

That the six costumes worn by Walter Slezak in the Broadway show, "The First Gentleman," cost \$4,000.

That it was Ed Hope, the "Sage of Potato Hill," who observed: "No man would listen to you talk if he didn't know it was his turn next."

rather, functionally efficient teeth determine the state of general health and longevity.

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BEN MAXWELL

News From an Earlier Day

MAY 7, 1919

A German delegation at Versailles had received the peace treaty from the Allied Nations. In reply the Germans admitted the wrong to Belgium and declared a willingness to make reparations. But the Germans said that so far as the conduct of the war was concerned, the Germans were as humane as the Allies.

R. C. Miles, former secretary of the BEN MAXWELL Spaulding Logging Co., had found an abandoned, one and a half year old baby in a push cart left on his front porch at 993 Court street.

F. J. Rupert, 860 Chemekeeta St., had petitioned the council asking removal of a barn abutting on Chemekeeta street between Summer and Winter streets. The barn, he noted, had been there for many years. (It was Governor Moody's barn.) But, since the world is moving so fast, there was danger from it in obstructing the view both of the passerby and those driving out of the alley.

Vestrymen of St. Paul's Episcopal church had bestowed an unusual honor upon J. A. Sellwood by electing him honorary senior

warden for life. Sellwood had been an active member of the church since his father was rector there in 1856. (Construction of this first Episcopal church in Salem started in 1854. Before that time services had been held in rented quarters.)

Royal O. Thomas who had charge of the Southern Pacific office for over 40 years had died. He had also been Turner postmaster for 24 years. "R. O.," as Turner was widely known, came to the community in 1873.

Members of Salem's Grand Army of the Republic had passed resolutions asking officials of Odd Fellows cemetery to clean the place up and make it presentable for Memorial Day. Appearance of the cemetery was said to be disgraceful with weeds and grass growing everywhere and stone monuments falling. (March 9, 1953 Governor Paul Patterson signed a bill enabling Marion county and the City of Salem to take over Odd Fellows cemetery and maintain it. The name was changed to Pioneer cemetery. Now it looks more presentable than this writer has ever seen it over an interval of 40 odd years.

Fair Isle, near the coast of Scotland, has a population of less than 50. The brideless young men have been fleeing to the mainland to find brides, then remain there.

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OFFICE SPACE WANTED
The State of Oregon, acting by and through the Department of Finance and Administration, solicits proposals for the leasing of office space in the City of Salem required for the following agencies:
Corporation Department 7,000 square feet
Banking Department 1,500 square feet
Industrial Accident Commission 4,000 square feet

Proposals will be considered which offer all of the required space in one location or which offer space suitable for one or two of the agencies listed.

Floor layouts, specifications and proposal forms may be secured from the Department of Finance and Administration, Room 313, State Capitol Building.

All proposals must be submitted on forms provided by the State of Oregon and must be sealed. Proposals must be delivered to Room 313, State Capitol Building before 3:00 p.m., May 23, 1957, at which time they will be publicly opened.

The Department of Finance and Administration reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN F. RICHARDSON, Director
Department of Finance and Administration

ANNOUNCES BROADEST FAMILY PROTECTION IN STATE FARM AUTO INSURANCE HISTORY
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