

Charges, Counter Charges Enliven Interest in Ohio Election Campaign

By HASKELL SHORT
Columbus, Ohio - UPI - A blistering campaign for governor, spiced with scandal charges, has turned Ohio into one of the rough and tumble campaign areas of 1962.

Democratic Gov. Michael V. Di Salle, trying to put new life into his underdog campaign, recently challenged Republican State Auditor James A. Rhodes to make his personal income tax records public.

At the same time, Democratic State Chairman William L. Coleman charged that Rhodes had converted \$54,000 in campaign funds to personal use. He said some of this information was in Rhodes' income tax returns and if Rhodes didn't bare his records, he would call on four

federal agencies in Democratic hands to investigate. Rhodes shot back that federal income tax returns were supposed to be confidential and that his taxes were paid. He said if Democrats felt he had done anything illegal, they should see the authorities. He added he "would not descend into the mud" with

Di Salle and Coleman. The Democratic charges burst as the Cleveland Press, the state's largest newspaper, was editorially prodding Di Salle to quit worrying about politics and call a special grand jury to investigate influence peddling charges in his liquor department. Earlier a Chicago distiller refused to do business with Ohio because he said he had to make deals in a hotel room with persons high in Democratic circles.

Such charges and counter charges perked up interest in a dull campaign in which the stakes are high. At issue are a U. S. senator, 24 congressional seats, three places on the state Supreme Court, and control of the legislature.

Most observers believe a conservative tide is running in Ohio, that it will be a rough year on Democrats and local bond and tax levies. A major stumbling block in Di Salle's campaign has been his identification with increased taxes and spending.

President Kennedy has given Ohio special attention, the Buckeye state being the only big industrial state in the Midwest and East he lost in his 1960 campaign. Kennedy obviously wants a friendly administration in Ohio. Republicans have marked Ohio as one they feel they can win this year and thus strengthen their hand in the 1964 presidential race.

Democratic Sen. Frank J. Lausche, who has had a hand

in killing several of Kennedy's legislative proposals, is rated a sure winner over Republican John Marshall Breyer in a campaign that has aroused no excitement.

Taft Likely Victor

Rated equally certain of victory is state Sen. Robert A. Taft Jr., son of the late Republican Senate leader, who likely will burst onto the national scene a big winner as congressman at large. This is a new office that came into being when the legislature failed to redistrict the state to provide a district for a congressional seat picked up through a population increase.

Taft is opposed by Richard D. Kennedy, a surprise winner in a big primary field. Kennedy has been repudiated by his party because of his "conservative" civil rights views.

Both parties believe they can make gains in the congressional lineup, which is now 16 to 7 Republican.

The GOP hopes to elect Taft and perhaps beat Rep. Robert Cook in the 11th district where former Rep. Oliver Bolton is running again.

Di Salle Rated Underdog

Democrats see their best chances against Rep. Charles A. Mosher in the 13th district; William Ayres in the 14th and Tom Moorehead in the 15th. In the 15th, Robert Secrest, eight-term congressman there until former President Dwight D. Eisenhower made the district Republican by pulling Secrest out almost on election

eve to name him to the Federal Trade Commission, is running again. Di Salle was written off early in the campaign and is still rated an underdog. Faced with a losing fight against the Republican legislature last year, Di Salle said he could do more for Ohio if people knew he wasn't a politician running for office and said he would not seek reelection. He changed his mind and barely squeaked through a primary which left scars. Di Salle lost Cleveland and 21 counties in his reelection bid.

Since Di Salle has campaigned hard, saying Ohio's growing population demands increased state services and spending. He has been criticized for his tax and spending program, opposition to the state and county fairs, anti-capital punishment and fuseses with the GOP legislature. The Cleveland Plain Dealer, in endorsing Rhodes, said the next legislature likely would be Republican and the state could not stand more bickering in the statehouse.

Di Salle counters that the legislature wanted to cut spending for vital state programs. Republicans said Di Salle presented an unbalanced budget and even now must dip into liquor store profits to pay its bills.

Rhodes, former Columbus mayor and state auditor for 10 years, has made the state's industrial growth and job opportunities the top issue. He contends the state has slipped

in this field and Di Salle has no program in major fields. Rhodes proposed an overhaul of the juvenile correction program, recently a headline headache for Di Salle when a paroled sex criminal killed two girls, an overhaul of tax

laws, improved administration in various departments, and increased aid to universities.

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Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER
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HANDLING THE PROBLEMS OF PRICE STABILITY

Back in April, 1959, the late Harvard professor and nationally respected "businessman's economist," Dr. Sumner H. Slichter, enraged his colleagues by declaring, "It is erroneous to assume that inflation necessarily means that there is something wrong with the economy." Said Slichter, in an address to a selected group of America's top bankers, "A rising price level (inflation, if you will) is likely to be a sign of vigorous economic health, of an economy possessing great capacity to develop new investment opportunities."

He rubbed it in harder by warning these most vocal critics of even mild price rises that their fear of inflation was making "both government and industry afraid of expansionist policies" and thereby was depriving us "of billions of dollars of production and millions of man years of employment which the country could have had if it had not made a fetish of a stable price level."

Slichter's view caused an uproar in informed circles at the time. I vividly recall one weekend conference on price-wage policies in the summer of 1959 at which Slichter was cornered by a dozen business and labor union economists and forced to defend his thesis until after 3 a.m.

Slichter held his ground, though. "Inflation is far less important now than the problem of 4,400,000 unemployed," he said over and over (that was the number then jobless.) "You would be of much more service to the country if you'd turn your attention to the problems of unemployment and of achieving an adequate rate of growth," he repeatedly remarked. I still have my notes on that into-the-morning-hours session and these are accurate quotes.

Now it is October 1962, and I have gone back to Slichter because the viewpoint that was such a shocker to the economists in 1959 is becoming widely accepted among thoughtful, objective economists in government, industry and labor today.

The fact is that in recent years, we have had a remarkable stability in prices. Slichter was entirely correct when more than three years ago he insisted inflation fears were grossly exaggerated and we were concentrating on the wrong problems. Prices of raw materials have sunk far below their highs of the 1950s. Wholesale prices actually are 1 1/2 per cent beneath the levels existing when this recovery began in early 1961. The rise in consumer prices has been modest, due mostly to climbing costs of services. We are, as an executive of the National Assn. of Purchasing Agents put it the other day, "in a time of almost absolute price stability."

The fact is that throughout this period of price steadiness, we have had a stickily high rate of unemployment, excess plant capacity, a disappointingly low total of investment by business firms, a growth rate substantially below our potential. Today, 20 months after the low of the last recession, our unemployment rate still is at 5.8 per cent. Our total output is billions below what it should and could be.

The fact is that business concerns the nation over have been caught in a profit squeeze, consisting of rising costs of production and overhead and of simultaneously stable prices. Not able to see expanding demand for their products, corporations simply have not been willing to risk investing huge sums on expansion and modernization. Since this sort of spending is immediately translated into jobs and paychecks, the price stability has directly and indirectly been a factor contributing to our high jobless rate.

The fact is that price stability has in itself created new problems over a broad range. It's scarcely a secret, for instance, that prices in the home market are soft in many regions and this unquestionably has retarded building of new homes.

If we have achieved price stability at the heavy cost of high unemployment and sluggish growth, what do we do about it?

What we do about it is try bold new policies to accelerate our growth and slash our unemployment rate in a cycle of price stability. What that means is tax reduction across-the-board to spur consumer spending on goods, to stimulate industrial production of goods and to give businessmen the financial ability and incentives to risk the investments which will make jobs and prosperity.



LEAVES PARIS HOME-Former American movie star, Princess Grace of Monaco, is seen through a car window as she leaves her Paris home alone. It isn't known if she plans to return immediately to her tiny kingdom. The French government has established customs guards and police posts along the borders leading to the tiny principality in an effort to force the country to pay taxes to the French government. (UPI)



Small Worlds Around Us

By LYNN M. WATKINS

(Register and Tribune Syndicate, 1962)

The 'White Man's Weed' Came Over with Settlers
Being well acquainted with most of the plants native to their area, the early American Indians were quick to notice a new weed that suddenly flourished near the first permanent English settlement in America, in the village of Jamestown.

It was only natural that the red men should name it the Jamestown or white man's weed. To the Indian, the plant was closely associated with civilization, Jamestown being at the time the very first village of white men the Indians ever saw, it was a natural conclusion.

The reason why the early colonists brought the seeds of

this rank weed to the New World is rather obscure, but probably they believed the plant possessed curative qualities and wanted it in the vicinity for whatever benefits it could lead to their tough battle in unfamiliar surroundings.

Whatever those medical qualities were certainly were not original with the early settlers; they had been using the berries or leaves of the plant in the Old World. The so-called "white man's plant" had a long and rather interesting history, for it was the main medicinal substance for the gypsies then roaming Europe.

From Tropical Asia
The gypsy, as well as the "white man's plant," came from tropical Asia many, many years before, and was even then probably important as a supposed cure for what must have ailed those ancient peoples so very long ago. Like the gypsy, the "white man's weed" became nomadic, shifting across the face of the earth and finally that great step into the New World.

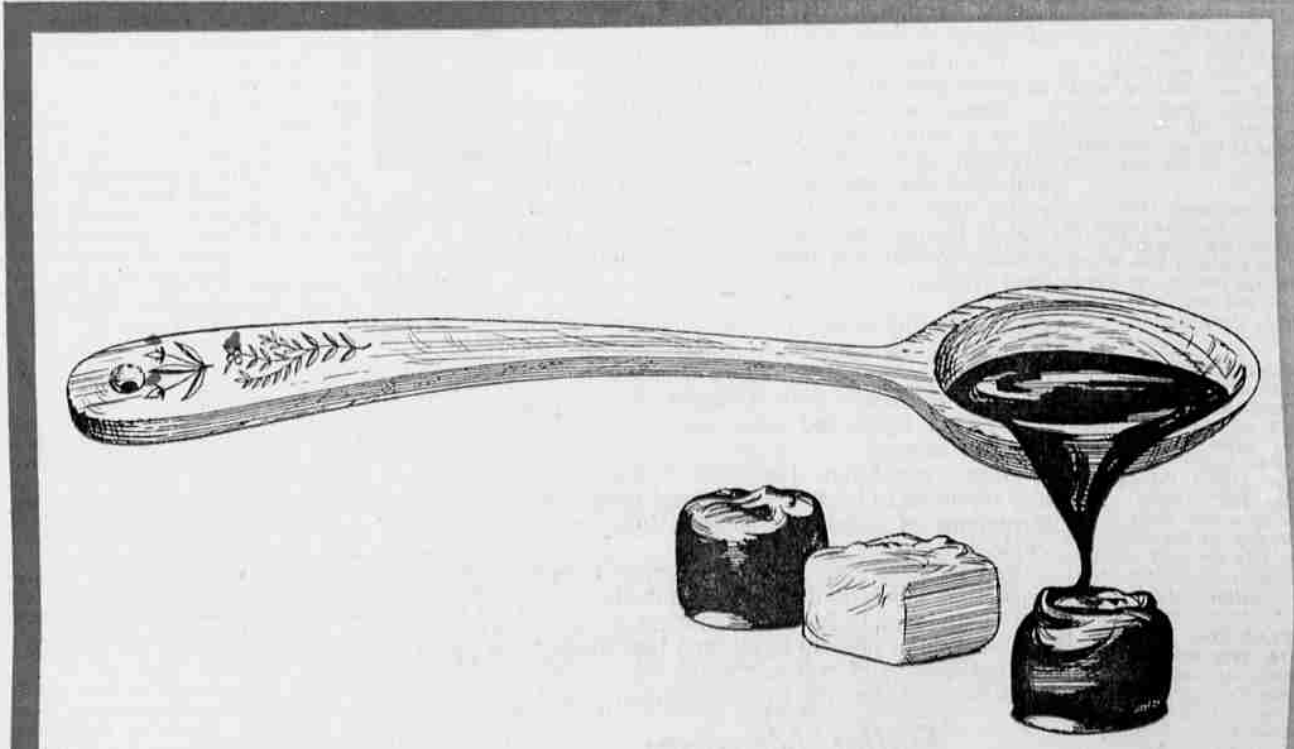
The "white man's weed," of whatever history or geographical location it was a part, is no frail weakling. It is neither retiring nor timid; rather it is bold, aggressive and exceedingly hardy. For today we can find it throughout nearly all of the New World as well as the old. And still it flourishes in its place of early origin.

Grows in Waste
Here in America it grows alongside the sandy road, in waste fields and rubbish heaps. It will even grow and bring forth its white, tubular flowers on an ash heap. It blossoms for several months of every year. Wherever it grows it is adjusted to the time, for seldom will any of its flowers open before four in the afternoon.

In the late afternoon or early evening it is visited by the Sphinx moth. This may account for the delayed opening, as the moth only flies during the early evening.

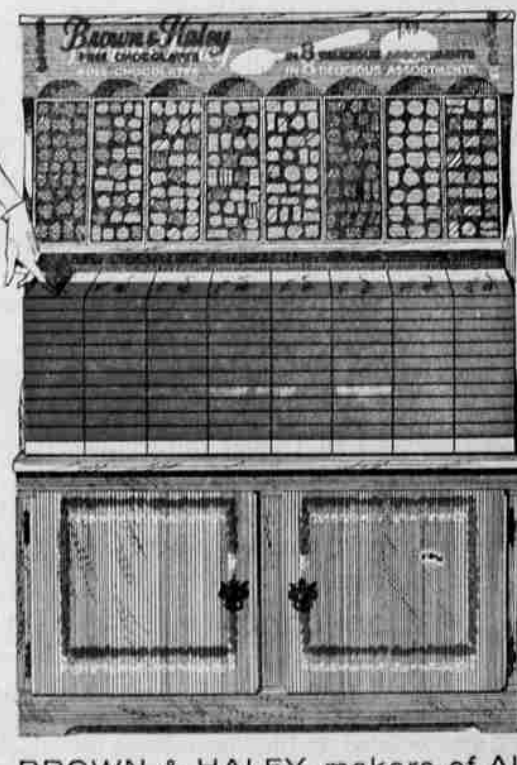
Perhaps the gypsy and even the early colonists had more on the ball than would at first appear, for later investigations have discovered that the "white man's weed" bears seeds that are mildly narcotic.

Student Named to Intersociety Council
Dean Allen Goddard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fay F. Goddard, 507 King st., Medford, is a member of the intersociety council of Bob Jones university, Greenville, S. C. Goddard, a junior majoring in Bible in the school of religion, is president of the Phi Kappa Pi literary society.



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