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"THE PAPER THAT HAS NO ENEMIES HAS NO FRIENDS."
—George Putnam.

That We May Have a Future

Senator McCarthy and his strange speech, carried by radio and television this week, is proof beyond any doubt that our precious rights, freedom and liberty, are yet our blessing here in these United States of America. McCarthy and his kind have shown—notwithstanding their statements otherwise—that freedom and liberty are very much alive in our nation today. Were this not true they would have been silenced long ago by imprisonment or death. Freedom and liberty have been abused by many in their headlong thirst for power.

Freedom and liberty have been lost in the past—not because of disuse, but because of fear, real or imagined. That danger stalks our lives today.

This same freedom and liberty, symbolized by the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, has brought those to our shores from far-off lands. They have, by their lives, made this Nation great—not only in material wealth but also in spirit. Ours has been the role of a giant de-throning the enemies of freedom—hate, suspicion, poverty and fear, and casting these from our daily lives. Home-makers do not lightly fling away to the dogs the meat from the family table, neither do they unthinkingly offer their sons as a human sacrifice to the false gods of hate, fear and greed.

This nation needs as leaders those who have a firm grasp upon the full meaning of freedom and liberty. Those who view the future as a promise of a better way of life are the ones we seek. Our nation's freedom can be preserved by those who believe each person can be helped and each nation bettered. Our people are a forward looking people. Blessed with freedom and liberty, they have faith in the future and themselves. Any leaders of such must have this same mature faith. This faith puts a mighty hand to an honorable sword in the cause of world peace.

For Plumbing Needs See
LYONS PLUMBING
& Electric Supplies

DEALERSHIP FOR
MONTAG ELECTRIC RANGES

P. W. RODICH, Prop. LYONS, ORE.



Elect
**Cornelius
Bateson**

EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION

All Republican candidates for the legislature in Marion County are from Salem. Give the 50% of Marion County people who do not live in Salem, a representative in the legislature.

ELECT CORNELIUS BATESON

The Largest Single Business in the County Is Farming. Bateson Is a Successful Farmer and Knows Farm and Tax Problems.

Where Does Bateson Stand on Issues?

Bateson Believes That the Voters Are Entitled to Know Where He Stands on Public Issues and Problems With Which the Legislature Is Concerned.

BATESON BELIEVES AND WILL VOTE—

321 X NO. SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION.
"Let us keep something as important as the education of our children close to the people and local government. Let us not hand the schools and children to big bureaus and big government."

326 X YES. PROHIBITING PARI-MUTUEL BETTING.
"The honest moral source of money is more important than money itself."

318 X YES. THE BIG TRUCK BILL.
"We must never subsidize any special interest. Let each pay his just proportionate share of the total tax."

ASK THE LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES WHERE THEY STAND. VOTE FOR CORNELIUS BATESON.

Paid Pol. Adv. Bateson for Representative Committee, D. Rand, Sec.

Editor's Letter Box

To the Editor:

Down through the ages, there has existed two theoretical forms of government for our country.

There are those who believe that: If you will only legislate to make the well-to-do prosperous, their prosperity will leak down through on the masses below, and make them prosperous also.

And there are those that believe if you will legislate to make the masses prosperous, their purchasing power will find its way up through every class of citizens from the bottom clear-up to the top, and make all classes very prosperous.

The latter is what has happened since the enactment of the collective bargaining labor law in 1933 in this country. Respectfully, DICK TURPIN

To the Editor:

For two years, as a member of the Clackamas county court, I have attempted, in every manner possible, to tell the people of the 18 O & C counties of western Oregon that they are destined to lose their inherent rights in 2 1/2 million acres of their rich timber land. I filed for the office of Representative to Congress with the hope that it would open a new means of getting my message to the people. The newspapers have used their most effective weapon against me; that of ignoring me. The suit which Clackamas and Lane counties have brought against the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior involving in excess of \$6 million dollars has been ignored and delayed in the most disgusting fashion. 37 newspapers of this region have been furnished with the facts which include informed editorials from the Oregon Journal and the Enterprise-Courier of Oregon City. Only three of these papers have seen fit to bring this vital issue to the attention of the people of their county.

The statements I have made over the radio, at public hearings and in these few newspapers are as the Congressional records will sustain. I testified before the Congressional Committee on Public Lands in Washington, D.C., last spring. In my testimony I charged that the large timber and lumber trusts are attempting to repeat their looting of the public domain by forcing Congressional action on bills which will make them the only eligible purchasers for this valuable timber resource. Their plan would spell ultimate doom for the small, independent timber and sawmill operators of western Oregon. I intimated, but I herein charge, that Senator Guy Cordon and Representative Harris Ellsworth are guilty of misleading the people of Oregon and attempting to introduce and have passed legislation which would cost these counties a minimum of \$2 million dollars a year and possibly \$4 million dollars a year. This would create a tax burden which would be far beyond the people to make up within the 6% limitation and which would possibly double their taxes in the next five years. Senator Cordon was challenged by Congressional representatives from other states as to his motives in attempting to have passed legislation which would take away from his own state a vast income to which they are firmly entitled by an Act of Congress. Senator Cordon still hasn't explained his motives. One thing is clear; it will benefit no one but the timber inter-

ests and the left wing bureaucrats in the Department of Agriculture if his and Ellsworth's legislation is passed. Representative Norblad is guilty, along with Homer Angel and Lowell Stockman for closing their eyes to this hoax on the people of your county. Senator Wayne Morse, in spite of the present smear campaign, was and is the only member of the Oregon delegation to Congress who has defended Oregon's rights and demanded Lane and Clackamas counties' suits be recognized and settled in favor of these 18 O & C counties. Even General Eisenhower, in his address in Portland, agreed these lands must be protected from exploitation and dispute.

It is my foremost wish that I can induce these defrauders into public court in a libel suit against myself. Possibly, the truth would come out. I don't think they will risk the expose of their infamy which would result. Regards, (signed) BOB JONES. October 24, 1952

To the Editor:

If you intended building a nice home you would not hire a blacksmith to do the job. You would hire the best carpenter available. If you wanted some one to defend you in court you wouldn't hire the janitor at the town hall. You would hire the best lawyer you could get.

In selecting representatives to send to the state legislature you should use the same good judgment you would in selecting the man to build your home or council for your defense. Ed Cardwell, Sweet Home businessman and civic leader, is a man with exceptional qualifications for the office. He is a candidate on the Republican ticket for re-election to the office of state representative from the 13th district, Linn county. He has an outstanding record for efficiency in serving Linn county and the state of Oregon in the 1951 Legislative assembly.

When you go to the polls on Nov. 4 you should vote to retain Ed Cardwell as your representative—one who has the ability and willingness to serve you honestly and efficiently. If re-elected, he pledges himself to continue to work for fair and just laws for the aged, the farmer, the employe, the employer and worthy public institutions. He believes in economy in government, but not to the extent that it will retard development of our natural resources and keep the great state of Oregon from advancing to an enviable position among the state of our union.

Knowing Ed Cardwell as we do, we do not hesitate to recommend him as a top hand for the office of representative from the 13th District, Linn county. We know he will not toady up to any special interests for personal gain. We know because of an investigation of his behavior in the last legislative session. Vote for Ed (Continued on Page 3)

PILES (Hemorrhoids)

Fistula, Fissure, Itching, Prolapse, and other Rectal disorders corrected.

*Mild Treatment

Call for examination or write for Free Descriptive Booklet. Don't become incurable, by delay.

R. REYNOLDS, N.D. Rectal Specialist

2073 Fairgrounds Rd., Salem, Oregon

Special Announcement

We have added another pharmacy to "The Quisenberry Pharmacies, that operate as one" 130 S. Liberty St., Salem

The new pharmacy will be open until 11:00 o'clock at night on week days and from 12:00 noon until 2:00 P.M. and 6:00 until 9:00 in the evenings on all Sundays and all holidays.

There we will specialize in prescriptions and stock will be limited to medicines and sick room supplies.

Your prescriptions will be on file there as well as at the other locations and will be available, for your convenience, these longer hours.

The new location is 130 South Liberty Street, and the phone number is 4-3336. However, if you dial the Court Street number, 3-9123, and that store is closed, the call will be relayed.

We are pleased to be able to offer this kind of prescription service and to have it available these longer hours.

Quisenberry Pharmacies "THAT OPERATE AS ONE"

FOR 24-HOUR SERVICE DAILY DIAL 3-9123

THE REPUBLICAN MESS 1921 -- 1933 And How The Democratic Party Cleaned Things Up

(This is the fourth in a series of articles contrasting the mess created in Washington by the Republican Party from 1921 to 1933 with the Democratic Party's achievements of the past 20 years.)

LABOR UNDER THE GOP

If Rip Van Winkle had begun his nap in 1932, that marathon snooze would have been a troubled one—especially if old Rip's dreams were concerned with the affairs of working men and women.

In 1932, the last full year of Republican rule in Washington, labor was in a sorry state—so sorry, in truth, that people who have grown to maturity during 20 years of Democratic administrations can hardly imagine the meagerness of the "American way of life" as it was lived in the times immediately preceding Roosevelt's epochal tenure in the White House.

Unemployment reached a total of nearly 13 million—one-fourth of American workers had no work. Unemployment insurance? There was none.

Union membership, even in "prosperous" 1929, had dwindled to 3,625,000. Guarantees of the right of collective bargaining? None.

Breadlines, sweatshops, child labor, orphan asylums and poorhouses—these were labor's lot. Social Security? None.

Slums and shantytowns and squalid company villages—these too were labor's lot. Federal help for decent housing? No indeed.

True, there were roaring good times for a while, on the surface, until the bottom dropped out of the whole economy in 1929. But even in those "good times" labor was getting the short end of the stick. About 60 per cent of all American families had incomes under \$2,000—the sum needed at that time to pay for basic necessities. At the top of the heap some 36,000 families, or one-tenth of one per cent of all families, received as much income as did the 11,653,000 families at the bottom!

The Trickle Theory

Republicans believed in the trickle theory. Let the bankers and merchants, the steelmasters and oil kings have prosperity and the working man would do all right. No need for the government to intrude, even where labor's efforts to help itself were thwarted by company spies, by court injunctions, by goons and gunmen.

Premium pay for overtime was a rarity under the Republicans, and paid vacations were even rarer. Wages were low, hours long. No minimum-wage law existed. No employer had to negotiate with a union.

The low estate of labor, and of the farmer—their inability to go into the market place and buy the things that America's famous production machine was capable of turning out—eventually brought that magnificent machine to a creaking, clanking halt, from which it was to be rescued only by the vision and energy of the Democratic regime that took over in March of 1933.

Even during these last two decades under Roosevelt and Truman, however, the Republicans had their inning—once. That was the result of the Congressional elections of 1946, when a placid electorate stayed away from the polls in large numbers and Republican majorities were sent to Washington.

The Taft-Hartley Act

The 80th Congress proceeded to enact, over President Truman's veto, the Taft-Hartley Act, which has become a hated name among working people and which the Democratic Platform and Adlai E. Stevenson are pledged to repeal and replace. Parts of this law which are worth-while "can be written into the new law best," Governor Stevenson says, "after the political symbolism of the Taft-Hartley Act is behind us."

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin says the repeal of Taft-Hartley is "a matter of life and death for the American labor movement." And he tells why this is so:

"In the five years before the passage of Taft-Hartley, the American labor force grew about 900,000; but trade union membership grew by 5 million. The unions were growing faster than the labor force. They were gaining ground.

"In the five years since the passage of Taft-Hartley, the labor force grew by about 4 1/2 million; but trade union membership grew by only about 800,000. The labor force was growing faster than the unions. And unions were losing ground."

There is the story. Republicans, in power from 1921 to 1933, ran labor into the ground. And when they had control of Congress briefly in 1947-49, they tried their best to reverse labor's magnificent progress under Roosevelt and Truman.

What would a Republican President plus a Republican Congress do in 1953?

—AND IN THE LAST 20 YEARS—

Let old Rip wake up and stretch and look around today, after his 20-year snooze. What has happened to American labor in two decades of Roosevelt - Truman administrations will knock his eye out.

The progress of labor—not alone union labor, but all labor, whether blue-collar or white-collar—has been so enormous that only the high spots can be touched in this space. Today—

Employment is at an all-time peak—well in excess of 62 million.

Unemployment is under 1.7 million.

The average hourly wage in manufacturing rose from 56.6 cents in "prosperous" 1929, and 44.6 cents in 1932, to an estimated \$1.59 in 1951.

In 1929 the factory worker's average pay was \$25 a week. In '32 it was \$17—if he had a job. Today it is nearly \$67!

More Home-Owners

The figures are almost too big to digest. But they aren't needed, anyway. Let Rip Van Winkle take a look at the typical worker's automobile, his television set, his wife's washing machine, and the rest. Home ownership in America, incidentally, rose from 14 million in '29 to 24 million in '51, if one more potent statistic can be tossed in here.

How did all this come about?

One of the first great legislative milestones of 1933 was the National Industrial Recovery Act, which contained, in Section 7(a), the historic recognition of the right of labor to bargain collectively. Today some 100,000 union agreements are in effect, and some of the big ones run for as long as five years. Many contracts include retirement plans, paid vacations, automatic cost-of-living pay increases, and other benefits unheard of in Republican years. Premium rates for overtime work are the rule rather than the exception. The 5-day, 40-hour work week is widely accepted as standard.

Social Security

Social Security—which is the sort of thing the GOP means when it whines about "creeping socialism"—has meant the beginning of the end for poorhouses and orphan asylums. Unemployment insurance has supplanted the breadline with the government check. And Governor Stevenson has promised to extend and complete these reforms.

The minimum wage, pioneered under FDR, has been pushed up from 40c an hour to 75c. The Walsh-Healey Act forbids sub-standard wages and working conditions in plants working on government contracts.

Exploitation of children by industry has been curbed. Federal-state machinery for helping the unemployed find jobs has been established. There is a special placement program for handicapped workers. Substantial inroads have been made in racial discrimination against, and segregation of, workers.

Republicans try to convince the people that labor's monetary gains have been cancelled out by rising prices. Let General Eisenhower toy with this little statistic:

In 1929, at the peak of Republican "prosperity," the average worker had to put in 166 hours of labor to pay for a seven-tube radio set. Today, he can buy a 20-inch television set for the price of 98 hours' work!

Buying On Credit

Republicans try to make a mountain out of a Labor department figure which showed that the average American paid out more in 1950 than he took in. Secretary Tobin has pointed out that when the fighting started in Korea in mid-1950 people rushed out to buy refrigerators, TV sets and cars—because they were afraid of scarcities. They bought such things out of earnings, savings, and credit. Says Mr. Tobin:

"The Republicans seem to think that credit buying is a bad thing. I wonder how many retail merchants would agree. Americans bought on credit in 1950 because their credit was good. They bought because they had confidence in their jobs and in their wages." Furthermore:

"In the first six months of 1952 the American people were able to put 7 per cent of their income into savings." Mr. Tobin says, "And I mean their income after taxes. They put that away after having paid off the debts they contracted in those freak six months of 1950."

In you want to know how the working man feels about the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, ASK HIM!