

the Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Shows Us; No Fear Shall Awe"
From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

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Grand Coulee

"The biggest thing ever built by man" is nearing completion. Grand Coulee dam is situated within a strenuous day's journey of Salem, across only one state line. Quite a number of persons from this general vicinity were among the tourists who at the rate of almost 900 daily, viewed the "eighth wonder of the world" last year. Yet, because Bonneville, a pretty fair chunk of concrete itself, is nearer and sort of belongs to us, people in this vicinity do not have the regard for Grand Coulee that they might.

Arrival on our desk of the annual Progress edition of the Spokane Spokesman-Review affords the occasion—and material—for catching up on our recognition of Grand Coulee's immensity, significance and progress toward completion. As for the dam itself, 10 1/4 of its 12 million yards of concrete already have been poured. The government has to date appropriated \$125,527,739, of which \$125,000,000 has been spent since 1933 in annual amounts which reached a \$25,000,000 peak in 1938. For 1941, meaning the fiscal year starting in July, a further appropriation of \$17,150,000 is sought. The job is estimated to be 98 per cent complete, and some of the principal plants which have prepared material have been dismantled and removed.

The project has paid out in wages and salaries over 48 million dollars—for some 52 million man-hours of work. The freight cars that brought materials and machinery would make a train 580 miles long; more than 40,000 carloads of cement constituted the biggest item. The diesel-operated "dinkies" hauling concrete from the mixing plant have traveled a distance equal to 20 times around the world. The dam weighs about 25 million tons.

Installation of the huge drum gates which will control flow of the mighty Columbia is to be the principal 1941 task; but the power plant on the west side of the dam has been built and the first generator will be ready to deliver power sometime in July. Producing 108,000 kilowatts, this will be the biggest single generator in existence, but two more like it are to be installed within a year and eventually, after another great power plant is built on the east side, there will be 18 of these units producing 1,944,000 kilowatts or approximately 2,700,000 horsepower. This will rather dwarf Bonneville's total capacity of 432,000 kilowatts and 600,000 horsepower. Grand Coulee is not only the biggest man-made thing, it will be the world's greatest single source of electric power.

But the dam and the power plant constitute only a part of the project. Back of the dam there is being created a lake covering 82,000 acres, extending back 151 miles approximately to the Canadian boundary. It will be bigger than Lake Ontario. It will hold enough water to supply New York City for ten years, or to cover ten million acres with water to a depth of one foot. By no means will all of this water go "over the dam."

Instead, it is planned to irrigate 1,200,000 acres, equal to one-fourth of Oregon's cultivated area, on which are to be settled more than 30,000 farm families, or approximately 100,000 people. This too is the "biggest" project of its kind. It will take years to complete all details and open the land gradually to settlement, though much of the groundwork has been laid. Since much of the area is now sparsely settled, it will be possible to work out such matters as size of farm units, grouping of farmhouses in small villages, and transportation, on a more ideal basis than prevails in many areas.

Taking into account also industries which may be attracted, rural electrification and the development expected by cities to which this area will be tributary, it will be recognized that here is a project whose completion has significance comparable to the opening up of a new frontier. It may well be equally hazardous to individuals and to large and small joint enterprises. Its success as a unified project may be open to question. But on one point there is no dispute. Everything about it—including the original vision and the potentiality—is big.

They Talked for Two Hours

It is a small point, and it could hardly be significant, politics being what they are in England and America, but it is interesting nonetheless to observe that Winston Churchill spent two hours at lunch with Wendell Willkie instead of the single hour originally appointed for their meeting, and that at its conclusion insisted on seeing the American "private citizen" to his automobile in person.

The prime minister is a very busy man, one of the busiest in the world. Like anyone else, he doubtless enjoys a chat, but in a period when he is absorbed as no other man in problems of conflict and defense he can hardly afford to spend his hours in merely social conversation.

One concludes, in consequence, that the British prime minister found much to talk about with Mr. Willkie; that in discussing matters of mutual interest and of mutual concern they found a level of understanding which few could share with them. Nor is this surprising, since the British problem is largely one of production, and Mr. Willkie, in his campaign, devoted much of his time and many of his speeches to a problem not dissimilar in the United States.

One can go even further. One wonders if the English aristocrat, a descendant of the great Marlborough and staunchest defender of the bulldog British tradition, did not find a personal community of feeling and interest with the son of the German immigrant who settled in Indiana in the mid-western farmlands of North America.

Certainly the two men hold in common a native vigor of thought and action which makes them both impatient with inactivity and passive acceptance of life or living. Both have minds which are essentially grasping and creative, and though the British prime minister couches his thoughts in a prose far above Mr. Willkie's level, the two of them think in much the same way on questions of national organization for defense against tyranny and blind oppression.

Mr. Willkie has already sacrificed politics to statesmanship in approving the president's policy of all-out aid to Great Britain. One can be certain that in doing so he felt no loss, and that in taking counsel with Winston Churchill he is feeling great compensations for his decision.

Sham Battles in the Legislature

The senate does it more gracefully and less self-consciously. The house of representatives has engaged in a series of sham battles in the past week, but has been rather shamefaced about it. Why?

Why not have sham battles when there are no real battles to fight? The National Guard spent weeks and thousands of dollars last summer waging a gigantic sham battle, and there will be bigger ones when the "yearlings" hit their stride. They shoot away tons of powder and no bullets. Nobody says it is wasteful.

Legislators too need a little battle practice before the real thing starts. They need to get used to each other and to try out their voices. The sorry part is that in these sham battles, the fellows who need it least get the most practice.

New Clerks Added For Legislature

With the appointment of Mac Elliott, the total of house of representatives legislative room clerks reached 20 Wednesday. Two new clerks have also been added to

the engrossed and enrolled bills committees of the senate. They are Maryetta Foley and Mrs. Fay B. Millie. Total of clerks for the senate is 16.

New senate bill clerks include Frances Claire Gray and Mildred Holmes. Staff appointments, under the rotation system, include one new page, Lillian Kogan, and a new assistant sergeant-at-arms, Oscar Nelson.

Bits for Breakfast

By R. J. HENDRICKS

Prof. Matthews thinks 1-30-41 Bill Brown gave his first music building to Willamette University: served well its day:

Other matters have delayed the publication of a letter dated Jan. 19, 1941, from Prof. James T. Matthews, one of the earliest students of Willamette University who became a member of the faculty of that historic institution and is still more than a mere emeritus member of that faculty.

The letter being directed to this column, and reading:

"In all the publications concerning our unique friend and fellow citizen, Bill Brown, I find no reference to his gift of the first music building on our Willamette campus, which stood for so many years on the site of the home now occupied by Doctor and Mrs. Baker."

"I understood, at the time of the giving, that Mr. Brown was the donor, under pledge that his name was never to be divulged."

"An over zealous reporter learned the name of the giver and hilariously announced it to the world. Mr. Brown, I learned, was very angry."

"A bit more. This music building, as I learned thereafter, was the old Gray residence and stood in the center of a block. The heirs of Mr. Gray, in settling up the estate, found the building in that position a puzzling thing to handle, and offered it for sale at a price considerably below its value."

"President Coleman, acting for the Willamette trustees, took up the matter. Mr. Brown paid for the building and Professor Boyer, a very practical man, took charge of the moving."

"If what I have written is fairly accurate, you will be glad to have this statement."

"The Gray mansion, with its lofty ceilings and grand stairway in the great front hall, and its numerous rooms upstairs and down, was a stately building for a man's hall, as long as the University kept it in good repair was a credit to the institution."

This columnist is glad to have and to make room for the above information.

The mansion that became the music hall stood not far from the middle of the block at the northwest corner of State and 13th streets.

The 1871 Salem Directory put it on State between 13th and 14th streets. The 1874 Salem Directory said it was on the north side of State between 13th and 14th streets.

G. W. Gray was the owner. He was a pioneer builder and business man of Salem. G. W. Gray & Sons had a hardware store, in the G. W. Gray block, northwest corner Liberty and State streets, near the Catlin block.

Members of the Gray family became interested in the Pioneer Oil Mill, manufacturing linseed oil from flax seed produced in the Willamette valley, most in the Cottage Grove district of Lane county. The site of the oil mill went to the Thomas Kay woolen mill when it was established in Salem; is so still.

The Grays were for a long time leaders in the business and social life of Salem.

Rev. John H. Coleman, spoken of by Prof. Matthews, was for a considerable period president of Willamette University. During the 1907-8 period the Coleman family lived in what was then called the Willamette Theological College, afterward Kimball College.

That building, on Willamette's campus, is probably on its way out, to give room for a structure of different design and for other uses.

Charles O. Boyer, who, according to the memory of Prof. Matthews, took charge of the moving of the Gray building to Willamette's campus, was listed in the 1907-8 Salem Directory as secretary of Willamette University.

The memories of Prof. Matthews concerning Willamette University from the time when it came to it as a student would make an interesting book.

He could tell of the removal to Willamette's campus of the "woman's college" building, to where Lausane Hall now stands.

That building had been the second large and conspicuous residence structure on the site of Salem, first after the Jason Lee building, at present 960 Broadway, still standing.

"The 'woman's college' building was erected at the northeast corner of Capitol and Court streets by William H. Willison, who came with Jason Lee on the Lausane, arriving in 1840. He had platted down town Salem, dedicated Willison avenue, the 'public park' that became the site of the Marion county court house, etc., etc."

Willison died, was buried over the fence east of his house; the body later taken up and given conspicuous interment in the T. O. O. F. cemetery.

Then the Willison house became the first apartment house in what became Salem. Col. E. D. Baker, the world's greatest orator, lived there in 1860, with his family. He became that year U. S. senator from Oregon; Abraham Lincoln's great friend who induced the emancipator at his inauguration as President of the United States.

Then the "beehive" became Willamette university's first "woman's college." Was that till the building was moved to where before the Catlin Hall is now, on Willamette campus.

Much Better Than Totalitarian Soup



Wotan's Wedge

By Francis Gerard

A Prelude to Blitzkrieg

Chapter 18 Continued
Meredith accepted the chair to which the other gestured and went on untruthfully. "The Commissioner sent me down to see you, said you are the only one man in all London who could give me the important information I urgently require."

Detective-Sergeant Blewitt looked extraordinarily pleased. "Did the Ol' Man... did Sir Charles really say that, sir?" "That was his very words," fibbed Meredith.

Sergeant Blewitt coughed delicately behind a ham-like hand. Very kind of the Ol' of Sir Charles. Very kind, I'm sure, Sir John, and what is it you want to know?"

Meredith mentioned abruptly, "The Fellowship of the New Day." "Ah," aspirated Sergeant Blewitt, just that and no more.

Meredith studied him for a few moments, then said banteringly. "Am I to take it that the one man in all London who might know something about them does not?"

The other shook his head. "Not exactly, sir. But, to be truthful I don't really know a lot about them."

"Well, how much do you know?" "They're a fairly recent lot," replied Blewitt. "And they're what you might describe as exclusive."

"Exclusive Bolsheviks?" commented Meredith. "That sound a bit of a paradox doesn't it?"

"True, all the same I know because I've tried to join them. Though I'm a member of the Little Brotherhood of Lenin the Marx Munch Club, the Communist Association of Great Britain and am actually secretary to a Soviet Society of Service they still don't think me eligible for the Fellowship of the New Day."

"Not a thing, they don't seem to have any affiliation with any other clubs and even Comrade Levinson, who's running it, is not a member of the Communist Party in this country."

"That's odd, isn't it?" suggested John. "Yes, it is," nodded the other. "They're a close-mouthed lot. . . . That Fellowship, I haven't got to 'em at all. The best way to get describe them, sir, is that they're a sort of Red fraction, Stalin or Trotsky followers, I don't know. But the Little Brotherhood of Lenin views 'em with suspicion."

"Have they got a big membership?" "Fair," nodded the other. "And that's another thing that's queer about them. They're very choosy about what their members do for a living. They've got a regular list of jobs and hokes doing any of these jobs needn't apply for membership."

"What?" exclaimed Meredith. "That sounds most unusual." "It is most I got one of these hoks."

"You did, eh? How did you get it?" Sergeant Blewitt looked rather embarrassed and Meredith grinned at him. "Have you forgotten what my reputation was here?" he asked. Then said, "Did you ever know a little pickpocket called Ben Eck? They called him Snooper Eck; at one time he was working with Long-Arm Jim . . . He broke off and snapped his fingers."

"Why, of course, Sir John, you remember Long-Arm Jim, the chap you came across when you were handling the Red Rope murders. Well, Long Arm, believe it or not, is going straight but Snooper couldn't stand it and he's gone back to his old routine. Well, Bradford got something on Snooper and we sort of made a deal with him and he lifted these papers for me off Comrade Levinson when he was leaving the meeting place of his Red fellowship."

"It's queer the jobs and so on the New Day organizers won't have. Practically all the retail trades are out, so are builders, hatters, painters and decorators. No agricultural worker can be a member. Their members have got to be factory hands or printers or in the transport services and so on. Workers in electricity can be members," he added as an afterthought.

"Factory workers, transport services, printers and electricians," repeated Meredith. "Very queer. Where's their headquarters?" "Down in Paradise Vale."

"Thanks," said Meredith. He rose to go, and remarked, "By the way."

"WOTAN'S WEDGE"
WOTAN—a pagan god of war and victory from Nordic mythology, prominent as the rise of Hitler as an inspiration for the new Germany. WEDGE—a slight of nose in a face formation. "WOTAN'S WEDGE"—The symbol of the famous Wallenfels family in this novel; the wedge was tattooed on the forearms of all its males.

News Behind Today's News

By PAUL MALLON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Roosevelt tilted the lid on British internal politics when he reached for a labor expert, John Winant, to be considered as ambassador to the court of St. James—a gilded chair in which only the wealthiest have sat.

Winant is earnest, able, nervous, not particularly social, in all of which qualities he is the antithesis of Paul Hume, the usual top-ranking diplomat. For the past few years he has been a great student of international labor affairs through his \$20,000 a year job as head of the international labor office under the League of Nations. To the chair of Mellon, Bingham and Kennedy, he will bring a working acquaintance with the British labor leaders who are becoming increasingly prominent in the war government.

They may be in charge before the war is over. The necessity of securing their full cooperation for the production effort will at least continue to gain them constantly expanding authority. Credence in recent inside talk along this line is apparently shared by Mr. Roosevelt.

NOTE: AFL's Bill Green disclosed in the lease-lend hearings that British unions have actually turned millions of pounds sterling over to the government. One union, he said, gave the British treasury \$50,000 pounds without interest.

Green did not speculate on the prospect of American unions doing the same thing but something is likely to develop along this line soon.

Such contributions would help to stave off inflation and the damage which runaway money does to a man on a salary.

Ed Flynn, the democratic chairman who was supposed to retire, instead getting his fingers on the democratic organization. You never hear of Flynn like you did Jim Farley. Farley's hold on the national democratic machine was built on personal friendship lines. He knew everybody. Flynn is a card-index man. He may not know the people but he knows their names and where they fit.

Flynn made his Bronx organization superior even to Tammany by requiring everyone to fall in line to the supremacy of the organization. He is doing the same thing now nationally, and some of the democratic senators and congressmen are acting as though he had given them each a hot-foot. They are accustomed to going their easy individual ways, siding with the administration on which they choose and differing occasionally when they see fit. Flynn's book of rules does not allow for much differing.

What specifically has fired their toes lately is Flynn's

If you prune your lilac now you will sacrifice bloom. As a rule lilacs do not need much pruning. Only when out dead wood and wood that is broken. When any other pruning must be done it should be after the blooming season is over.

A. M.—I believe the shrub to which you refer is the astilbe. This is almost more of a deciduous perennial than a true shrub. It dies down to the ground completely each winter. The blooms are plume-like and feathery. It comes in varying shades of rose and coral as well as in white. It is a lovely thing in bloom and its blooming period is quite long.

Plans for Youth Rally Furthered at Meeting
Further plans for the youth rally here the night of February 27, at the senior high school, Dr. Dan Poling of Philadelphia, senior president of the Christian Endeavor, will be the principal speaker, were arranged at a meeting Sunday at the Salem Y of various interested young people's groups in Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties.

Radio Programs
These schedules are supplied by the respective stations. Any variations noted by listeners are due to changes made by the stations without notice to this newspaper.

9:30—Victor Hugo Orchestra.
10:00—News Flash.
10:30—Music by Woodbury.
11:00—Concert.
11:30—Florentine Gardens Orchestra.

KELN—THURSDAY—1300 Ks.
6:30—Stations Salute.
7:30—News.
7:45—Popular Music.
8:30—News.
8:45—Tune Tabloid.
9:00—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Popular Music.
9:45—Melody Mart.
10:00—The World This Morning.
10:15—Society.
10:30—Hits of Seasons Past.
10:45—Popular Music.
11:00—Musical Horseshoe.
11:15—Willamette U. Chapel.
11:30—Value Parade.
11:45—Market Reports.
12:00—Market Reports.
12:15—News-Time News.
12:30—Willamette U. Opinions.
12:45—Popular Music.
1:00—Parade of Parades.
1:15—Western Serenade.
1:30—U. S. Army.
1:45—Popular Music.
2:00—Grandma Travels.
2:15—Cross-Road Troubadour.
2:30—Concert.
2:45—News.
3:00—Teatime Tunes.
3:15—Musical Horseshoe.
3:30—Popularity Row.
3:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
4:00—Headlines.
4:15—War News Melodies.
4:30—Popular Music.
4:45—Hollywood Hits.
5:00—Interesting Facts.
5:15—Talk of the Town.
5:30—News.
5:45—Popular Music.
6:00—News Tabloid.
6:15—Musical Horseshoe.
6:30—Legislature Forum.
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12:45—Popular Music.
1:00—Parade of Parades.
1:15—Western Serenade.
1:30—U. S. Army.
1:45—Popular Music.
2:00—Grandma Travels.
2:15—Cross-Road Troubadour.
2:30—Concert.
2:45—News.
3:00—Teatime Tunes.
3:15—Musical Horseshoe.
3:30—Popularity Row.
3:45—Dinner Hour Melodies.
4:00—Headlines.
4:15—War News Melodies.
4:30—Popular Music.
4:45—Hollywood Hits.
5:00—Interesting Facts.
5:15—Talk of the Town.
5:30—News.
5:45—Popular Music.
6:00—News Tabloid.
6:15—Musical Hors