The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us; No Fear Shall Awe" From First Statesman, March 28, 1851

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Astoria vs. USA

An Astorian-Budget editorial writer mouned his typewriter recently, drove his spurs into its alphabet and set off, like Don Quixote himself to joust at the windmills of government which confuse the local landscape. The immediate objects of his invective were "the price problems of the salmon fishermen, the price problems of the trawlers, and the wage problems of the laundry workers." These groups could not find a more eloquent champion. Breathing defiance the A-B declaims: "But today, in the war year of 1943, the government certainly cannot make goats out of our people, hamstring our laundries, cut down our production of food to win the war-simply because they refuse to recognize that Astoria, Ore., is on the map."

Then he really does work up a lather on his typewriter: "How long, Oh Lord! must we put up with this effrontery to American intelligence? How long is it going to take our government to forge some order and horse sense out of chaos and nonsense?" He finally tears off his shirt with this: "If we were running a laundry in this town . . . we would tell the government to go to hell; and we would raise our prices and raise our wages, and go on running our laun-

Such outbursts are juvenile: looking at the world with the telescope reversed. As we understand it, there is nothing to prevent the fishermen from fishing. There are still plenty of fish; and the price is reported as compensatory even if not the same as posted on Puget Sound. As for the laundry wages, they rate with other wage increases, slow, but seemingly sure. No need for the town editor to blow a fuse over the delay.

We are in a war, but the Astorian-Budget is encouraging a private civil war against the government. Or is that what we are fighting for, generally without admitting it: higher wages and higher profits?

We have a feeling that when the real war is over, if not before, the Astorian-Budget editorial writer will want to go back and expunge the record, as far as this editorial of his is con-

Migrants Not Morons

A correspondent who describes himself as a migrant civil engineer criticizes Thursday's editorial on "Stunts and Bonds," protesting against lumping shipyard and other war workers who have come to Oregon as morons. Of course he is correct, if he draws that inference, though such was not intended. The editorial referred to the newcomers as a "cross-section of the USA." These folk will probably stratify on about the same levels and in about the same proportions as earlier migration to Oregon.

We accept too his criticism against the "smug complacency" of upstate Oregonians, who are inclined to be rather pharisaical themselves. and to jibe at Portland's boom and Portland's worries.

The trouble was that the tool of our wit was a dull hatchet instead of an edged razor. What we meant to convey was the thought that Portland as a large urban community must use different methods of selling its quota of war bonds than rural upstate. And if seven men on a raft will lure the dollars, so let it be.

No, we would not have these folk from other states think they are unwelcome or unwanted here. They are good Americans, with enough of the spirit of adventure to shake loose and come to the coast. We hope that thousands of them will stay and help develop the state and the Pacific northwest. Oregon has long languished for lack of population. These people who have come in a rush have exceeded by far the expectations of chamber of commerce promoters. We do hope though that they will scatter over the state, balancing its growth, and for themselves really run their roots down.

President's Advisers

Turner Catledge, New York Times correspondent in Washington, lists the inner cabinet of Pres. Roosevelt, the men "closest to the president these days and most influential in the shaping of high plans and strategy." They are: Harry Hopkins, Jimmie Byrnes, Justice Samuel I. Rosenman, Admiral Leahy, Secretary Hull, Secretary Ickes, Gen. George C. Marshall, Admiral Ernest King - and Mrs. Roosevelt, "who despite all the jokes about her traveling hither and yonder, has a tremendous influence with her husband." Catledge puts Hopkins at the top of the list.

one who "contributes to the president a second self, a devoted companion, a keen intellect, and in the hurly-burly of international conferences. a balance-wheel." He concludes his article thus: Such is the first-string team at the White House. Back in the coaching lot you will still encounter Justice Felix Frankfurter, Justice William O. Douglas and some others. The question still remains, however, will Vice-president Wallace show up in the picture again? He is not there at present.

Wednesday was unique. It was supposed to be the first day of fall. It was, by the calendar; but by the weather it was the first day of real

By the way, neither the president nor Secretary Hull has announced the retirement of Sumner Welles, nor the appointment of his successor, Perhaps it's a military secret. Can't OWI do something about prompt release of news like that, even if it is bad?

The Germans are making no friends for hemselves in Italy. In Naples they are burning and looting the city. These crimes are crimes of officers and soldiers, not just of Hitler and Goering. We ought not to forget that.

United Nations Algiers radio gave Marshal Badoglio the air to address a speech to Italy. So anyone else, they know what hazards inhere in we have that bird on our hands now.

Simpson Story

It was Kirke Simpson, AP newsman in Washington, who wrote what apparently was the authentic story about the placement of Gen. Marshall. Following the rumor and insinuation, his story was timely and reassuring. It revealed that Marshall was not being demoted or being "kicked upstairs" to get him out of the way; but was selected for the most important role in the imminent full-scale allied offensive. Further reports are to the effect that he may retain his title of chief of staff, leaving a deputy to serve in Washington if he makes his headquarters abroad or in the field.

Simpson writes quite regularly an interpretive story for The Statesman and other AP morning papers. His Tuesday "scoop" was one of the brilliant reporting achievements of the

Labor Laws—and Logic

Under the above title the following editorial appeared in the issue of "Business Week," a McGraw-Hill business publication, for Sept. 11th. It is of interest not only as revealing defects in the Smith-Connally labor act of 1943, but in raising the question as to the practicality or wisdom of attempting "by legislation to influence a social dynamic like labor relations."

It is much too simple to dismiss the Connally-Smith War Labor Disputes Act as a badly drafted law and let it go at that. Testimony that there is something wrong with it can now be offered by more than 200 employers on the basis of direct experience. In a little over two months of the law's operation, unions have used it 214 times to put pressure on an employer, or through him on the government, for some concession that was being refused. And the use of the law by organized labor for this purpose is increasing at an accelerating

The lineup on the bill when it was before congress led industry to believe that it had a vital and positive interest in the measure's passage. With a remarkable unanimity, organized business and its allies in the House and Senate fought hard and long for its enactment. The unions and their cabal in government opposed it to the limit of their strength and the end of their stratagems.

Conceived as an instrument that would divest organized labor of some of its power as a pressure group and eliminate-some of the frictions in employee relations, the law has had a directly opposite effect. It serves a purpose completely alien to that which was intended by its sponsors. Instead of curbing labor's bargaining strength, the section of the act that provides for plant seizures in the event of labor trouble or the threat of labor trouble has armed the unions with a new weapon.

Instead of neutralizing labor's political influence through its inclusion of a ban on direct political contributions by the unions, the act has been responsible for a resurgence of political activity in the AFL and CIO which promises to make itself felt distinctly in 1944.

Instead of discouraging wildcat stoppages by its provision of penalties for strikers and leaders, flash strikes and quickies have increased since June.

Most important of all, the famous 30-day cooling-off period which must now elapse between announcement of intent to strike and the taking of a strike vote has become in practice a heating-up period during which campaigning and agitation have precipitated the employee relations of more than one important war plant into chaotic disorder.

Allis-Chalmers, Curtiss-Wright, power companies in Michigan and Ohio, and Newark trucking firms are representative of the employers who have already learned that the Connally-Smith Act is a two-edged sword. They were led to expect that it would be a valuable employer defense weapon, but with the exception of the token punishment administered to insurgent coal strikers in Pennsylvania, they have yet to see it wielded in the employer's behalf. And any of these employers will tell you that he has a much more serious problem to deal with when the United States government steps in and plasters plant bulletin boards with sample strike ballots than he had when his union held a closed meeting in the local Odd Fellows Hall to discuss whether or not to call a strike. If the old method was harmful to morale, the new one is, by comparison, disastrous.

Even so, if there existed some evidence to suggest that the Connally-Smith labor trouble was simply the old trouble in new dress, it would be possible to say that the law had provided an alternative outlet for the same head of steam and that, consequently, the sum total of labor trouble an employer has to deal with has not increased. But this easy assumption appears baseless. The number of strikes has increased rather than declined. The number of cases coming before the National Labor Relations Board in which unions seek certification under the Wagner Act as exclusive bargaining agents is at an all-time high. The National War Labor Board and its regional units are handling an increasingly heavy volume of disputes. The unions have abandoned none of the established devices for advancing their interests; they are using them all to the full. The Connally-Smith Act adds another string to their bow.

It is popular to say now that this inversion of the law's purpose came about because, while the idea behind the measure had been long considered and discussed, the bill itself was hastily written to take advantage of the favorable legislative opportunity for its enactment that was presented by John L. Lewis' feud with the government. This explanation is dangerously simple. It assumes that a different drafting into law of the Connally-Smith intent would assure the attainment of the desired end. This might be true, but it is by no means certain. It is dangerous doctrine because it focuses on the mere language of the law that attention which business should be giving to the theory behind it.

The fundamental question is how much can be done by legislation to influence a social dynamic like labor relations. We have, by judicious lawmaking, regulated strong-running currents. The Sherman Act and the law creating the Securities and Exchange Commission are examples of such regulation. But when we legislate in the hope of reversing a trend and in so doing make a too radical attack on established patterns, we risk intensifying the very hazards we seek to escape.

In the intensely practical, but delicately balanced competition of labor relations, the concepts of politicians written into law may have unprelictable and intolerable consequences. The interests of business will best be served by leaving the details of collective bargaining and personnel polifurther government intervention of any sort.



'One Born Every Minute'

Today's Radio Programs

KSLM-SATURDA1-1390 Ke. 7:00—News. 7:05—Rise 'n' Shine. 7:30—News. 7:45—Morning Moods. = 8:00—Cherry City News. 8:10-Eaton 8:30-Tango Time 8:30—Tango Time.
9:30—Pastor's Call.
9:15—Music.
9:30—Popular Music.
10:05—Jack Feeney.
10:30—Alvino Ray.
11:00—News.
11:05—Campus Freshmen. 11:45-Hits of Yesteryear. 12:00—Organalities.
12:15—News.
12:35—Hillbilly Serenade.
12:35—Matinee. 1:00—Henry King's Orchestra, 1:30—Milady's Melodies. :30—Milady's Melodies. :45—Harry Breuer's Novelty Orch. :00—Isle of Paradise. -Orchestra. 2:45—Broadway Band Wagon, 3:00—KSLM Concert Hour. 3:00—KSLM Concert Hour. 4:00—Harry Horlick's Tangos. 4:15—News. 4:30—Teatime Tunes. 5:00—The Oleanders. 5:15—Let's Reminisce. 5:30—Violin. 5:00—Tonight's Headlines. 15—War News Commer 20—Evening Serenade. :50-War Fronts in Review. 7:00—Weekend Jamboree. 3:30—Keystone Karavan. 8:00—News 8:45-Treasury War Parade. 9:00—News. 9:15—Old Timers' Orch. 9:45—Johnny Mezzner's Orchestra. 10:00—Serenade. 10:30—News. 10:45—Roll up the Rug.

7:00—News 7:15—Texas Rangers. 7:30-Memory Timek 8:00-Haven of Rest. 8:30—News, 8:45—Old Songs 9:00—Buyer's Parade, 9:15—The Woman's Side of the News 9:30—Hello Mom. :45-Marketing. 9:45—Marketing.
10:00—News
10:15—Stars of Today.
10:30—This and That.
11:00—Journal Juniors.
11:30—Concert Gems.
12:00—News 12:15—Concert, 12:45—On the Farm Front, 1:06—Salvation Army. 1:00—Navy Bulletin Board. 1:00—I Hear America Singin 1:30—Hawaii Cails. 1:00—American Eagle Club. 4:30—American Eagle 4:30—Texas Rangers. 4:45—News. 5:00—Music, 5:30—Music, 5:45—Norman Nesbitt. 6:00—Chicago Theatra 7:00—John B. Hughes, 7:15—Movie Parade. 7:30—Churchman's Sa 7:30—Churchman's Saturday Night. 8:00—Music 8:30—Halls of Montezuma. 9:00—News.
9:15—Treasury Star Parade.
9:30—News.
9:45—Music.
10:00—Orchestra.
10:30—News.
10:45—Music.
11:00—Saturday Night Band Wagon. 11:30—Black Castle, 12:45—Norton Sisters,

KALE-MBS-SATURDAY-1330 Ko.

6:45-At the Console

KEX-BN-SATURDAY-1190 Ke. 6:00-Musical Clock. 6:15-National Farm and Home. 7:06 Mirandy of Persimmon Holler. 7:15 Andrini Continentals. 7:30—News. 7:45—Top of the Morning. 8:00—Rreakfast Club. 9:18-Music. 9:30-Breakfast at Sardi's. 9:30—Breakrast as 10:15—Commentator. 10:30—What's Your War Job? 11:30—Music. 11:30—Music. 13:30—Music. 12:30—George Hicks Reporting. 12:45—The Marshalls. :45- News. 0-Horace Heidt. 2:00—Horace Heiut.

3:00—Message of Israel.

3:30—The Blue Playhouse.

4:00—What's New.

4:15—Ambassador Hotel Orchestra

5:15—Gilbert & Sullivan Festival. Cowboy Hit Review. KOIN-CHS-SATURDAY-050 KG

1:15-News. 1:30-Bob Green, News. 7:30—Sob Green, News. 8:00—Consumer News. 8:05—Let's Pretend. 8:15—News. 8:30—Fashions for Rations. 9:00—Theatre of Today. 9:30—Romantic Cycle. 10:00—Serenade 10:30—Let's Pretend. 10:55—Melody Time.
11:06—1 Sustain the Wings.
11:30—Spirit of 43.
12:00—News.
12:15—Music.
12:30—William Winter.

1:00—Report from London. 1:30—Calling Pan-America. 3:15—People's Platform, 3:45—News. -Man Behind -State Traffic AIT-FIG 5:00—Corliss Archer. 5:30—Old Chisholm

5:45—News. 5:55—Ned Calmer :30-Together We Serve. 6:45-Saturday Night Serenade. 7:45-Talks. 9:00—Hit Parade. 9:45—Don't You Believe It. 10:00—Five Star Final.

11:55—News. Midnight to 6 a.m.—Music and News. KGW-NBC-SATURDAY-620 Ke. 4:00—Dawn Patrol, 6:00—Everything Goes. 6:30—News Parade.

7:15-News 7:30-Music. 7:45—Sam Hayes. 8:00—Organ Concert. 8:45-Vegetables for Victory 9:15-Consumer's Time. 9:30-Mirth and Madness 10:00-Music. 10:30-All Out for Victory. 10:45-War Telescope. 11:00-Stars of Tomorrow

12:00-US Air Force Band. 12:36—News. 12:45—Visiting Nurse. 1:00—Matinee in Rhythm. 1:30-Minstrei Melodies 2:00-Not for 2:30-Music.

2:45—News. 3:00—I Sustain the Wings. Fronts Facts, We Fight, 5:15—Hollywood Open House 5:15—That They Might Live. 5:45—Louis P Lochner. 1:00—National Barn Dan-:00—National Barn Dane :30—Can You Top This? :00—Million Dollar Band. :30—Grand Ol' Opry. 8:00—Truth or Consequent 8:30—Abbie's Irish Rose. 9:00—News. 9:05—Music.

:30-Adventure, Inc. 10:00-News. 10:15-Pasadena Auditorium Orch. 10:55—News. 11:90—Hotel Biltmore Orchestra. 11:30—Music. 11:45—News. 12:00-2 a.m.—Swing Shift.

KOAC-SATURDAY-550 Ke. 10:00—News 10:15—Homemaker's Hour, 11:00—Music of the Masters. 12:00—Music of the mast 12:05—News. 12:15—Noon Farm Hour, 1:00—Artist's Recital, 1:15—News.

2:00—Books and Authors. 2:15—In Modern Mood. 2:30—Memory Book of Music 3:00—News 3:15—Romance. 9:30—Concert Hall, 4:00—Traffic Safety Quiz. 4:15—Treasury Star Parade 4:30-Stories for Boys and Girls. 5:00—On the Upbeat. 5:30—Evening Vespers. 5:45—It's Oregon's War.

6:15—News. 6:30—Evening Farm Hour 7:30—Music.

Sunday's Radio Radio Programs

KSLM-SUNDAY-1399 Ec. 8:00—Langworth Foursome. 8:30—Gospel. 9:00—News in Brief. 9:05—Music. 9:30—Popular Salute. 0:00—World in Review. 10:15—Moonbeam Trio. 10:15—Moonbeam Trio. 10:36—Hit Tunes of Tomorrow. 11:08—American Lutheran Chu 12:08—Sunset Tris. 12:15—News Commentary. 12:30—Golden Melody. 1:08—Young People's Church. 2:00—Isle of Paradise. 2:15—Voice of Restoration. 2:30—Vocal Varieties. -Wings of Healing. 3:30-Four Square Church, 4:30-Bible Quiz. 5:00—Old Fashioned Revival Hour.
5:00—Tonight's Headlines.
6:15—Treasury Star Parade.
6:30—Del Courtney Orchestra.
7:00—Bob Hamilton's Quintones. -First Presbyterian Church. -News Summary. 15—Organalities. 230—Back Home Hour. 1:00—News. 10:15-Dream Time.

KALE-MBS-SUNDAY-1330 Ke. 8:00—Wesley Madio League. 8:30—Central Church of Christ. 9:00—Detroit Bible Class. 9:30—News. 9:45—Treasury Star Parade. -News. ance of the Hi-Ways. 10:15—Romance of 1 10:30—Here's Mexico,

3:00—News. 3:05—Here's to Romance. 3:30-Green Hornet. 30-Be Alert 5:45—Drew Pearson, 6:00—Winchell. 6:00—Winchell.
6:15—Music.
6:45—Jimmie Fidler,
7:00—Good Will Hour,
8:00—Roy Porter.
8:15—That's A Good One.
8:30—Quiz Kids.
9:00—Keepsakes.
9:30—News Headlines.
9:45—For All Humanity.
10:00—University Explorer,

University Explorer.

10:15—Organ Reveries, 10:15—Organ Reveries, 10:30—The Quiet Hour, 11:30—Melody, 11:15—Bridge to Dreamland KOIN-CBS-SUNDAY-950 Ke 6:00-News of the World, 6:15-Organist. 7:30—Church of the Air, 7:30—Wings Over Jordan, 8:00—Warren Sweeney, News. 8:05—West Coast Church, News Today

1:30—The Pause that Refres the Air. 2:00—The Family Hour. 2:45—Dear John 3:00—Silver Theatre 3:30—America. 4:00—Jerry Lester, 4:30—Round Table 5:00—News.

KGW-NBC-SUNDAY-000 Kg.

Death Goes Native

By MAX LONG

Chapter 33 Continued Nobody answered Komako picked up the footstool and began industriously to mend it, pulling out a few strands so that he might weave it smoothly over the break. Suddenly he looked up at Budd.

"That was mean thing Delmar tell in his play, no?" "His play?" Budd said as if

But Herb spoke out of turn, as usual, saying with rising heat: "It was a dirty trick, that's what! Living here like friends and then writing us up like that. It was a stab in the back!"

That combination of words made the shudder, but Komako said quietly, "Sure, sure. But Delmar and Missus get stab in back for writing it."

There were some murmurs from the others, and Budd laughed, "That would be hard to prove." Komako quit his attempt to

weave in the lauhala strands, set the footstool on the floor and looked straight at Budd. "I got plenty proof, Mr. Budd." He was bluffing, and I knew it, and I had a brief vision of those blank pages under the blue

cover in his pocket. But before Budd could answer, Dr. Latham came in and crossed straight to Komako. "Elaine remembers something," he said, "that she thinks

you ought to know. I didn't want her to make the effort to come over, so she insisted that I come and tell you at once."

Komako rose to face him, and

"It's just this," Dr. Latham said rapidly as if he wanted to be through with it. "Last night, when she ran over to ask Mrs. Delmar if she was -- was that character, there was no one in the living room. The bedroom door was closed, but Elaine heard Mrs. Delmar's voice, She said, 'No, you can't have my play! Why should you?' There was no reply that Elaine could hear, but in a moment there was struggling and - and a gurgle, she says-and she was terrified and ran out again in the rain."

Komako's eyes were gleaming. The absolute proof of our theory had come as opportunely as manna from heaven. I was so excited myself I don't know what Komako said by way of thanks. There was some confusion in the room, I know, peonle talking after a shocked silence. Latham left immediately. Komako resumed his seat, put his big feet on the footstool and regarded Budd with undisguised triumph.

"You know that kind of murder," he began, "where fellow is not mad like you say Hasty was, but where he plan ahead to kill -cold in his blood?"

"Are you trying to say premeditated murder?" Budd asked superciliously.

"Tha's it." Komako fished around in his pocket and brought up the scorched bit of calendar. "Somebody here go by moon and stars. He pick out date and mark it. Date for kill Del-

"Rubbish," Budd said with a Today's Garden laugh. Thornton and Josephine smiled, too. Rawson sat forward eagerly, muttering:

"I knew that was important!" But Komako's eyes were on Herb. Herb was perspiring copiously all over his red face. Komako stated: "You mark this, Herb, with

your purple ink." "What if I did?" Herb shout-

8:30—News 8:45—Romance Trails 0-That They Might Live. 10:30—Rupert Hughes.

10:15—Labor for Victory.

10:30—Dinning Sisters.

10:45—Leo and Ken.

11:30—Chicago Round Table

11:30—John Charles Thoma

12:50—Washington Reports

tioning tioning.
Upton Close, Con
The Army Hour.
Parade of Stars. 2:00—Symphony Orchestra. 3:00—News Headlines and H 3:15—Catholic Hour. 3:45—Newsmakers. 4:00—Those We Love. 4:30—Band Wagon. 4:55—News. 5:00—Charlie McCarthy. 5:30—One Man's Family Music.

00—Hour of Charm.

30—Bob Crosby & Co.

00—The Great Gildersle

30—Hospitality Time.

00—News Flashes.

11:30—St. Francis Hotel Orchestra. 11:30—Charles LeVere, Singer, 11:45—News, 12:00-2:00 A.M.—Swing Shift.

Discard any really soft bulbs, Set your bulbs ten inches apart and cover with four inches of soil. Through the growing season spray every ten days with

in the valley, and every precaution should be taken to stamp it



ed, and then glanced about furtively. "I-I always go by the moon for planting. That's why I marked that date. Yes, that's

Komako carefully replaced the scrap of calendar in his pocket, merely remarking: "This good for showing court you premeditate to kill Delmar. But I got more-"

"Looky here, you can't say that!" Herb bounded to his feet. "How could I go out to the sampan when I was laid out cold? Didn't I get beaned over the head by the murderer?"

"Murderer not hit you," Komake said, "and you not hit yourself." He raised his voice and shouted, "Henry!"

Out on the sunlit path I saw Henry turn away from Mokino and Mary and come unwillingly nearer to the lanai as Komako called again. He was apprensive and half defiant as he came among us and stopped before Komako.

"Now, Henry, you going tell just what you tell me little while ago-bout that night you come down from garden with Herb when you been watching for "No," Henry muttered uneas-

with a fleeting glance at

(To be continued)



(Continued from Page 1)

construction, professional services, fisheries. As a report of the Los Angeles chamber of commerce said: "The statistics show that job finding responsibilities are much greater in other economic pursuits than in industry." What does this all add up to?

Simply this, neither government nor the manufacturing industry. no matter how careful the planning, can reabsorb all the veterans and war workers on any basis of sound economy. The private enterprise which will do the job best is the initiative of the returning veterans and discharged war workers themselves. Millions of them will, by their own search, find occupation for themselves. They will flood into all types of vocationagriculture, motion pictures, tourist services, retail stores, gardening, real estate, etc., etc. The concerted planning is warranted for intelligent direction of capital and labor. But there will be in America no substitute for individual planning of the citizen for his own living and occupation. This is not to ignore the country's obligation to its returning service men and women, but to save for them freedom of economic opportunity, which will provide more employment than all the planning.

By LILLIE L. MADSEN Question: E. K. W. reports

that her Madonna lilies failed to bloom properly this summer. Says they "grow fine but that when it is time for them to bloom they get soft and decay off. Now they are looking pretty good again," she writes. Answer: They are suffering

from Bortytis fungus, a disease which is very prevalent in lilies here in the Willamette valley. While they should have been moved earlier, it will still pay to move them this fall. Put them into a clean soil which has not grown lilies. Do so at once. Make the bed in full sun and in a place where the soil is neutral and not at all acid. Acidity in the soil tends to develop this disease. Be sure the soil is well drained.

If it borders on the heavy kind, add sharp sand. A little hydrated lime, thoroughly mixed with the soil, also helps.

Cut out any soft spots in the bulbs. Dust cuts with sulphur.

This fungus disease has great-ly injured our lily growing here