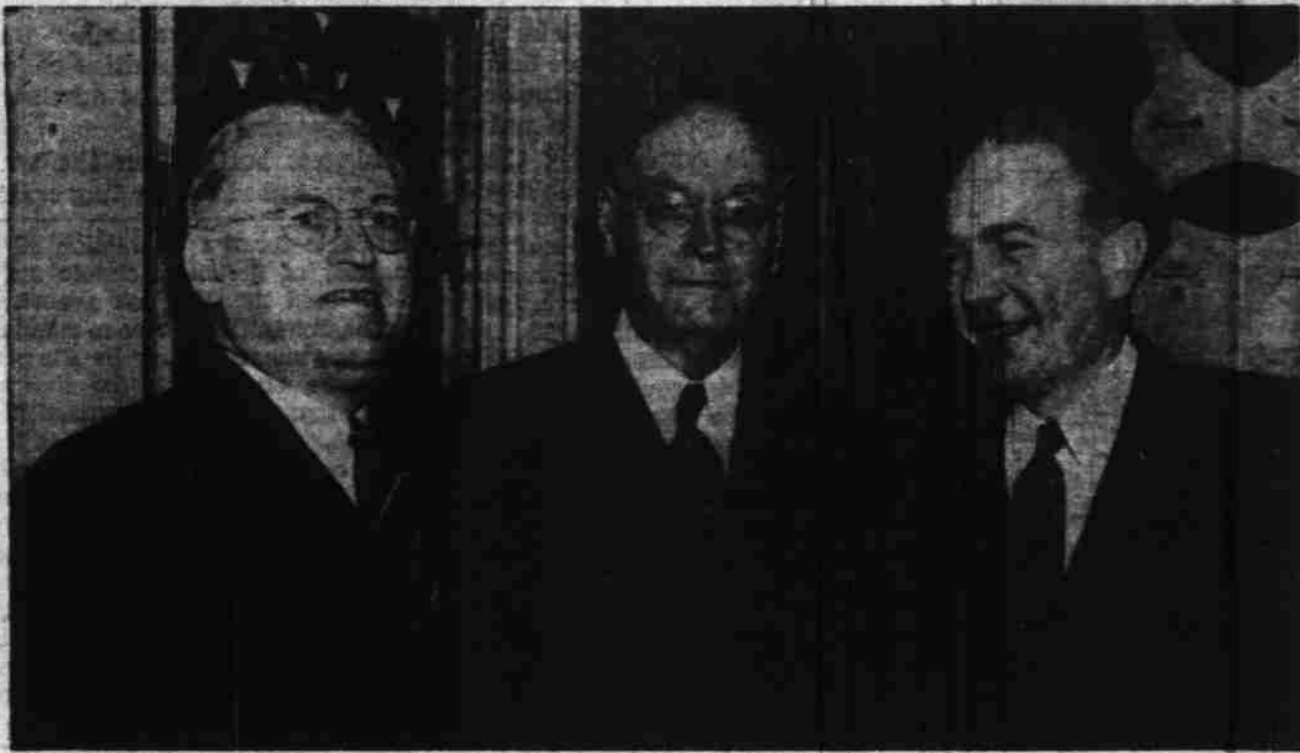


Senator McNary in Washington - - - at Work and at Leisure



Friendships, upon which Sen. McNary's strength and popularity were partially built, are dear also to the heart of Sen. D. Worth Clark of Idaho, right, above. "Take me—take my friends," said he to Stateman Photographer Al Lightner, who willingly snapped also Paul McKee, left, president of the Portland Gas & Coke company, and John H. Burgard, chairman of the Portland commission on public docks. Like Clark they had come to Salem to pay tribute to the memory of McNary of Oregon.



Breezy Sen. Kenneth S. Wherry, Neb., left, found that the Oregon state capitol "reminds me of ours—only ours is better naturally," added of the structure here. "It's a beautiful building." On the same first visit here Friday morning Sen. Dennis Chavez, N.M., right, learning that Oregon's upper house boasts only three democrat members, struck his forehead, muttered "Where, we're in a minority here." Chavez was first clerk to serve under McNary when the Oregonian went to the senate in 1917.



Walter M. Pierce, former governor who became congressman from Oregon, was among the honorary pallbearers at the McNary funeral Friday. He was also an early arrival at the Marion hotel to greet again the men with whom he had served in the national legislative bodies.



Wearily Congressman James W. Moti of Oregon (left) was accompanied by Michigan's Sen. Vandenberg when his daughter, Dorothy (far left) and his wife met him in the lobby of the Marion hotel Friday morning. "No interviews this trip" was Vandenberg's common response to reporters here.

297 File Claims Under New Occupational Disease Law

A total of 297 claims, under the new occupational disease law of the 1943 legislature, were filed with the state industrial accident commission here during the period July 1, 1943, to February 1, 1944, Paul E. Gurske, a commission member, reported here yesterday.

Of the total number of claims submitted 102 or 34.3 per cent were rejected. The medical aid and time loss for the 195 claims accepted as compensable under the new law amounted to \$6693. The medical aid totaled \$3234.44, time loss \$6078.48 and awards \$380. Although silicosis, a lung disease caused by inhalation of dust, played an important part in discussions preceding enactment of the new act, only one case involving this disease has been filed with the commission. This was rejected because the disease developed prior to July 1, 1943, the effective date of the law.

Infection accounted for 56 per cent of the claims, 71 per cent of those allowed and nearly 70 per cent of the amount paid in compensation. The principal infection was dermatitis, which involved 134 claims. Of these, 115 were allowed, resulting in medical aid cost of \$1188.62 and \$3946.17 for time lost from the job. A woman who developed an inflammation of a tendon was given the only cash award of \$360.

The average injury claim eligible for compensation cost \$16.59 for medical aid and \$31.17 for time lost on the job. Respiratory diseases, namely bronchitis, caused 19 claims of which only eight were allowed. Twelve of the 15 systematic poison cases were found eligible. Inflammation was listed on 41 claims with 16 rejected.

Among the 55 claims not otherwise classified in the report of the commission four resulted from hop poisoning and eight from poi-

son oak. These were rejected because of a previous supreme court ruling that such cases should be included among the normal job hazards compensable under the accident law. Rejection of all six hernia cases was because this is not an occupational disease.

Employes of manufacturing plants and construction projects filed 261 claims or nearly 88 per cent of the total. Only 15 came under the trade and service groups. All of the 33 cases from canneries listed as dermatitis and only one claim was disallowed.

November was the high month with 63 claims filed. There were 14 claims in July, 40 in August, 45 in September, 52 in October, 48 in December and 37 in January.

Men claimants outnumbered women 186 to 111. Twenty-six claims were filed by persons over 60 years of age while 27 came from workers under 21 years. More than half, 155, were filed by persons between 36 and 60 years of age.

Most of the afflicted workers earned more than \$8 a day. Five claimants earned from \$2 to \$3.99 a day, 40 from \$4 to \$5.99 a day, 76 from \$6 to \$7.99 a day, 96 from \$8 to \$9.99 a day, 63 from \$10 to \$11.99 a day, seven from \$12 to \$13.99 a day and three over \$14 a day.

Of the 102 rejections 33 were listed as not occupational diseases, 29 not due to the occupa-

tion, 17 accepted as industry accidents and 16 because the disease was acquired prior to July 1, 1943, the date on which the occupational disease law became operative.

Gurske said administration of the new law still is an experiment and that amendments probably will be offered at the 1945 legislative session.

"By profiting from our own accumulated experience and the experience of other states, particularly Wisconsin, we hope to prove of real service to employers and employes," Gurske declared. Wisconsin was the first of 25 states to adopt the occupational disease law.

Gurske said the effect of the accident commission's recent organization of the accident prevention division and augmented safety program upon occupational disease in the state cannot yet be determined.

"It is my opinion," Gurske said, "that many occupational diseases can be prevented by employers who adopt proper preventive measures and by the workers by practicing personal hygiene while on the job."

Twenty-two of the states having occupational disease laws pay the same compensation for diseases as for accidents. Oregon is in this category. Mississippi is the only state in the union that has not adopted any workmen's compensation act.

Wisconsin's study covers a period of 96 years.

98 to Graduate At State College

CORVALLIS, March 4—(AP)—Oregon State college's second mid-year graduation will be held here March 26, with 98 students expected to receive degrees.

Several hundred soldier students who have completed special training will be presented certificates.

Routine Described By Newsman Friend Who Knew Him Well

By JOHN W. KELLY
Executive director Oregon Postwar Readjustment and Development Commission; former Newspaperman in Oregon and Washington, DC

For a man not trained in the newspaper profession, Sen. Charles L. McNary had a natural "nose for news" and it was this gift that made him the best informed member of the congress on all that touched upon national legislation. He possessed the instincts of a good reporter which were probably developed when he was dean of law at Willamette university and was familiar with Salem newsmen. His was an inquiring mind. He delighted in studying men and analyzing them.

News sources which Sen. McNary contacted like a reporter covering a beat were the senate barbershop, the cloakrooms, the floor of the senate chamber, certain committees, conferences in his office, little sessions in the office of the secretary of the senate and huddles in his ornate hide-out in the Capitol building. From these sources Charley McNary gleaned facts, gossip and rumors on everything worthwhile in the great game of politics. His understanding of men taught him how to take the greatest advantage of this miscellaneous information.

Years ago McNary discovered that in the senate barbershop his colleagues let down their hair while under the hot towels of the colored attendants. If they had a peeve against another senator or the administration they sounded off. Later in the cloakrooms, while they were smoking, reclining on sofas waiting for a quorum call or roll call the republican minority leader found the out-spoken senators of the barbershop weakening and when they went on the floor all semblance of rebellion had evaporated and they "went along" as the phrase is, supporting the administration. So well did McNary study the senators, their peculiarities and "slant" that on any controversial issue he could and did make a mental poll and generally could forecast within a vote or two how the issue would be decided.

When the senate was not in session, or after adjournment and especially on Saturdays, republican senators would confer with him in his private office behind closed doors, one at a time, on party politics. From these colleagues he learned what the low-down was in various committees. In the capitol building the senator had an office just off the floor where quick conferences could be held, where meals could be brought from the Senate restaurant and this room he turned over to members of the press gallery on special occasions. This office was elaborate and ornate, walls covered with paintings in vivid colors, all painted by an Italian artist about a century ago.

Had Mutual Understanding With Garner

In the days when Cactus Jack Garner was vice president, that bushy-browed Texas democrat would drop in to see Charley, or McNary would spend an hour in Garner's office at the capitol or in the senate office building. These two men, of opposite political faiths understood each other and while the vice president "struck a blow for liberty" he discussed inside politics, usually supplemented by other democratic senators and, perhaps a couple of republicans. Sen. McNary would leave such a gathering with his brain charged with a clear picture of what the administration had in mind. In the office of the secretary of the senate there would be gatherings with Jimmy Byrnes, "Dear Alben" Barkley and other democratic familiars with free discussion and more brisk for the republican leader. McNary knew the origin of every feud between senators, ranging from the enmity between California's Johnson and Arkansas' Caraway over possession of an historic mansion on the outskirts of the district, to how Sen. Bob Reynolds ridiculed Cameron Morrison out of the senate by telling the North Carolina voters that Morrison ate fish eggs, which sounded worse than calling it caviar.

Another news source was playing golf at the Burning Tree where senators foregathered. McNary played with Marvin McIntyre and Stephen Early, White House secretaries and Admiral Ross McIntyre, the president's physician. The admiral was an old-time Salem townie. It was a time for intimate gossip. Of all the democrats the late Pat Harrison of Mississippi (defeated for majority leader by Barkley by one vote) was McNary's favorite. Their votes were always paired when a pull was necessary and because he was fond of the Oregon senator, Harrison secured the excise tax on Canadian lumber, which was wanted by the lumber industry of Oregon and Washington. That was one way of accomplishing results. McNary made himself so agreeable and affable that when there was legislation in which he was personally interested even the senators on the opposite side of the aisle came to his support.

Key reporters in Washington knew this fund of knowledge possessed by the senator from Oregon. They would go to his office to get the low-down. Sen. McNary gave them the inside (background) and with this information they could write stories prophetically correct. There were but two stipulations in these interviews: No notes could be written and no mention of McNary's name. McNary would think out loud. He was a gold mine for the press. In the passing years this was the source of thousands of news articles emanating from a Washington dateline. Rarely would he permit a quote on some issue. "Go see Borah, he'll talk," smiled the senator.

Thought of Oregon When He Relaxed

Sen. McNary's hour of relaxation came at 5 o'clock. At that hour Oregon visitors and those from the ever-green land temporarily stationed in the national capitol assembled in his private office. They had been assembling in his magnificent outer office, with its 14-foot mirrors, its spectacular and prize encrusted chandeliers, 20-foot ceilings and mossy deep green carpet awaiting the hour. Then McNary smoked his first cigarette of the day, leaned back in his chair while cards in the "Oregon Lodge" were distributed to visitors who had not been there before. These cards were souvenirs and bore the legend: "See nothing, hear nothing, tell nothing," for whatever was told in these meetings was off the record. However, there was never an evening when the conversation did not drift to Oregon pioneers and scraps of Oregon history to old days in Salem and "whats become of—" the latter being a list of politicians past or present. Discussions of trees, flowers and scenery of Oregon and its wildlife were common.

To these meetings of the Oregon Lodge would come high government officials and esteem it a favor and many would spill the beans, but the constitution and by-laws kept all their information within the four walls. Adjournment would come at 7 o'clock.

It was a wearisome job, being a minority leader. From high noon until the senate quit work for the day, McNary sat in his seat, chin in hands, watching and listening and seeing that rules of the senate (of which he was master) and the correct parliamentary situation was observed. And he had to protect republican colleagues who were absent when legislation in which they were concerned came up, causing postponement until the absentee would return. From time to time republicans or democratic senators would go over to his desk for a bit of advice. For years and years he sat facing the democrats across the aisle listening to interminable speeches, like a cat watches a mouse.

Sen. McNary probably made fewer speeches than any member of the senate. He preferred strategy. With a cat-like tread he moved on the senate floor, in his small bow tie and dressed immaculately in sharp contrast to most of his colleagues. Graceful, pleasant and polite, his slim, youthful figure and blond hair belied his age.

Was Appreciated as "No-Man"

It is said he was a frequent consultant at the White House. He was and President Roosevelt appreciated his frank criticism. He was a "no-man" who gave the president the views of the opposition without mincing words. There were republican senators who complained that McNary was too suave with Mr. Big; that the minority leader should have displayed more belligerency and should have opposed everything proposed by the New Deal, but McNary was more progressive and liberal than his party and held his country above mere partisanship. He believed that he could accomplish more by strategy than by blustering—and he proved it.



E. M. LaFollette, Jr., Wis., was most anxious to visit Firecone and was not disappointed in Sen. McNary's western home. It was as he had imagined it from its owner's enthusiastic discussions of joys of rural living, he said.



Wall Doxey, senate sergeant-at-arms, was recalling in Salem on Friday that he had been here before, remembered visiting Firecone, the McNary home on the North River road, when he was in charge of Sen. McNary's party which came west to inspect forest lands.



"He was always kind and helpful to me," declared Sen. Rufus Holman of Oregon as he spoke briefly at the luncheon for congressional guests.



Nebraska's Wherry, above, made more acquaintances in Salem than could be claimed by any other member of the congressional delegation (excepting the Oregon delegation) here for the McNary rites. The cameraman caught him as he introduced to the Marion hotel lobby, Sen. Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, right, as "the senate's new minority leader."



Eastern Oregon's Lowell Stockman, biggest man in congress, shocked fellow travelers on the trip west with the size of his appetite.



Sen. Ralph O. Brewster, Maine, left, and Oregon Supreme Court Chief Justice J. O. Bailey had never met before Friday but they had common grounds, or rather streams and rivers, of which to talk, for Bailey is an ardent fisherman and like's Brewster's home state.

Salem Man At 80 Takes On Big Jobs

Friends are often a man's best publicity agents, for if it were not for them, many an interesting personality would remain unknown to the public. A. L. Lamb, longtime Oregon resident, is a modest man, yet he has accomplished so much in a busy life, that friends think he should be introduced to the Salem public.

A designer and constructor of concrete buildings and bridges, Mr. Lamb decided to retire at 60. But that was 20 years ago.

He purchased a farm on the North River road, where he planned to rest and spend the remainder of his life. But he planted 22 acres of filberts and designed and built a Spanish type home, where he and Mrs. Lamb lived until they sold the highly improved farm.

Moving into a home at 527 Knapp street, by the millrace, Mr. Lamb continued to design and plan concrete buildings. He wasn't yet in a mood for this inactive life he had expected to enjoy.

When Mr. and Mrs. Lamb drove south from Salem this week, in their late model car, bound for Medford, their friends thought it about time that Salem should know more about this remarkable man.

So they told how A. L. Lamb, at the age of 80, has decided he's too young to retire and has taken on a new construction job. In Medford, the octogenarian will superintend the construction of a fruit-packing plant for the American Fruit company, and in the meantime keep an experienced eye on the construction of a combined cold storage and packing plant for the Newberry orchards at Ashland. He also designed this building.

So, think his friends, Mr. Lamb

County Realty Deals Hit Peak

Figures from the office of Herman Lanke, county recorder, reveal that Marion county real estate transactions hit a peak during 1943, \$16,152.06 being in fees recorded for the year against \$13,352.53 for 1942.

February of this year, however, showed the greatest activity of any month since April, 1943 and indicative that an even higher scale of business might be shown for 1944 was record of the past 10 months which was above that of the preceding 10.

Major item of business was recording of satisfactions of mortgages which was a sign of the times—that money is plentiful and consequently that debts are being lifted.

County's Health Activities Set

The Marion county department of health has scheduled the following activities for the week:

Monday — 1:30 to 3 p.m., milk handlers examinations at the health department.

Tuesday — 9 to 12, school clinic immunization at Scotts Mills, 3 to 4 p.m., infant and pre-school clinic at Silverton, 2:30 p.m., mothers' class at YWCA.

Wednesday — 9:30 to 12, physicals, immunizations and vaccinations. Sunnyside and Rosedale, 1:30 to 3 p.m., pre-school clinic at Silverton.

Thursday — 10 to 11 a.m., infant clinic at health department.

Friday — 9 to 12, 1 to 3, school immunization and vaccination at Grant school.

Saturday—vaccination and immunization, health department.

is fine proof that age means little as a gauge to energetic accomplishment these days.

World Service Sessions End

YMCA World Service conference closed Saturday with sessions throughout the afternoon and evening led by Frank Slack and Paul Anderson, both of New York, and nationally prominent as Y leaders. Discussion centered about various phases of world service and consequent modifications in the postwar period. Mr. Slack will be back in Salem on Friday for additional meetings with local Y officials.

A YMCA Junior Secretary's training course will be held at Willamette university today and Monday with a full schedule outlined for both days.

The schedule: Sunday—11 a.m., philosophy and structure of the YMCA with Roy Sorenson as speaker; 12:30 p.m., recess for dinner; 2 p.m., Highlights of History of the YMCA (Wildler); 2:30 p.m., Codes of Practice — What a YMCA owes the secretary and what the secretary owes the YMCA (Maxwell); 3:30 p.m., recess for a stretch; 3:45 p.m., standards for good group work; 5 p.m., time out for tea and interviews; 7 p.m., vespers, devotional moments by Dr. Daniel E. Schulze; 7:30 p.m., relationships and future of public and private agencies (Johnson); Monday — 8:45 a.m., G. Herbert Smith, president of Willamette university; 9 a.m., how laymen work in the YMCA (Kells); 10:30 a.m., career opportunities in the YMCA (Maxwell); 11:15 a.m., fundamental procedures in counselling and guidance (Johnson); 11:45 a.m., summary and adjournment.

Union Hill Home Ec Club Meets Wednesday

UNION HILL — Mrs. Marion Fischer and Mrs. O. W. Humphreys will be hostesses for the Union Hill Home Ec club at the Fischer home for an all day meeting Wednesday.