

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Friendship Should be Implemented

The ungarded U. S.-Canadian border "is something of a miracle of peace and understanding in this epoch of war and misunderstandings," National C. of C. President William K. Jackson points out, but he is correct, too, in his statement that continuance of the unique status quo is not enough.

Jackson, in a talk before the Canadian chamber at Winnipeg, rates four fundamentals as all-important.

1. The closest political and diplomatic cooperation in promoting that hoped-for world order, through the United Nations or any other channels, for which peace-loving people everywhere yearn and pray.

2. As minimal insurance against the failure of such a world order to take shape, a most intimate and detailed coordination of plans for the military security of our continent.

3. The utmost expansion of trade and commercial relations between the United States and Canada, within the pattern of an ever-enlarged freedom of trade for the whole world.

4. A conscious, planned program for the exchange of ideas and information, calculated to deepen and fortify the great friendship that already is in existence.

He also advocated an expanded exchange of scholarships, concert artists, lecturers "and especially tourists," decried the fact that of recent years there appeared to be a greater exchange of civilian news between the United States and Eurasia than between the United States and Canada, and called for full recognition of the basic common bond which saw both nations settled and developed largely by refugees from persecution.

Of pertinent interest is Jackson's comment on Britain: "The fact that England is moving towards socialism is, of course, a matter of disappointment to the defenders of capitalistic economy on this side of the ocean. But knowing the sturdy individualism of the English, knowing their deep-rooted allegiance to the principles of freedom and to ordinary human decency, we are confident that England will stop short of the totalitarian types of socialism, whether of the red, black or brown varieties."

Canada oftentimes is split in its attitudes and interests by virtue of its two major roots—French and English. But its internal cleavage, if viewed in the light of world conditions, should place no barrier to an ever-increasing closer coordination with the interests of its southern neighbor whose own defense in future years may rest to a great extent on the defense and welfare of the great northern regions.

Editorial Comment

From Our Contemporaries

"MOSCOW HAILS ELLIOTT'S BOOK"

As Alex McGurk views the headline he suggests that "Elliott can now run for president in Russia." That would probably be "okay" with many Americans who have read Elliott Roosevelt's book—English of gossip and confidential talks gleaned while the young man and his brothers were attending F.D.R. at the Atlantic Charter conference, the Casablanca meeting and other historic gatherings of the national leaders during World War II.

The book is significant mainly because of its malicious purpose. It is designed to undermine present American policy, to put a purely sinister interpretation on the motives and French and French with whom we are associated, and to rationalize and sanctify Russian policy which has so far proved such a barrier to progress of United Nations. In particular it is designed to show Winston Churchill as an evil old man.

Elliott obviously has the prejudices of America's "Bible Belt" in mind as he details the number of cigars Winnie smoked and the highballs he drank and reviews the rows of empty bottles at the end of a session—forgetting that others—including F.D.R. and Elliott—were also in the room. By its timing and its content the book is pure propaganda.

That is not to say that it is barren of historical material. It is a compendium of things overheard and remembered during the official meetings and of bedroom anecdotes and personalities, the confidences between "Pop" and son. The general purport is:

"F.D.R. did not trust Cousin Winnie; 'Pop' was determined to break up the Empire; if he had lived he would not do what he is doing now."

In our opinion, this is an obviously unstable conclusion, even taking Elliott's narrative at face value. There never lived a greater opportunist than F.D.R. or a more shrewd and determined seeker of power and indeed all of his conversations with Churchill and Stalin seem to have been directed toward establishing in himself and the United States the "balance of power," the prestige to direct the course of world order. There never was a more nimble master of change of pace and we doubt if even son Elliott can say with assurance:

"This is what F.D.R. would do now."

It may be suspected that Elliott, like Henry Wallace, has political ambitions of his own. Like "Pop" he makes his play to the left, or, if he is as radical a faction of the democratic party which hopes to lead Truman and return to dominance in Washington, if their seeming, appearance of Russia is only incidental, but in any case the least of their worries (and Elliott's) is the making of the Peace.

Elliott's book leaves a bad taste in the mouth, just as did the coming in of the Roosevelt family from their battle stations to get them in on the picture of these historic meetings. Perhaps a press agent is entitled to have members of his family with him at times of stress and tension—someone to receive bedroom confidences.

But it is offensive when that intimate parades those confidences. Elliott's book leaves a bad taste. It has the unpleasant flavor of "political gossip." Henry Wallace is all royalists at heart. May be so, but we doubt if Elliott will be acceptable as a "royal prince." He makes a rather shabby figure. (Eugene Register Guard.)

IF YOU WANT MORE SOAP, BETTER SAVE FATS!

Recently housewives have been agitated, as well they might be, because they could not buy soap. There are two reasons. One, which the poor women do not understand, is that under OPA regulations soap manufacturers simply are not making as much utility soaps and powders, and are using their available fats for more of the soaps that can be made to sell for at least cost instead of under cost as OPA seems to require in some instances. The other reason is the shortage of fats.

There is a world wide shortage of fats. The American Fat Salvage committee is making a desperate effort to have all housewives and commercial establishments save every drop of waste fats to remedy the situation. With the sudden shortage of meats under the revised OPA the situation will get progressively worse for awhile. Fats available to soap makers are 22 per cent less than in 1942 and soap manufacturers are limited to 78 per cent of the fat and oils they used in the 1940-41 base period to make civilian soap. In the meantime U. S. population has increased about nine million and the millions of men who a year or so ago obtained their soap from the military establishments, are now forced to do so on the civilian supply.

Against this situation is the disturbing fact that two out of every five women are not saving waste fats in the home. In other words they are taking a "free ride" on soap, made possible partly by the conscientious efforts of other women. Fat salvage today produces about one-twelfth of the total fats going into soap. Thus the women who are not saving fats are cutting off about a month's supply of soap for themselves and everybody else.

All of which leads down to saving more fats if we expect to get more utility soap.—Oregon City Enterprise.

HIRE HANDICAPPED

Hire the handicapped. It's good business. There was a time when employers were prejudiced from the opening word of an interview against any person seeking employment who indicated a handicap.

Fortunately, most employers have learned that these physically handicapped persons make the most devoted and loyal workers when placed in positions which they can fill.

Of course, there are jobs which many of these persons are unable to handle because of loss of sight, hearing, fingers, arms or legs. But placed where their faculties can be utilized—and only a minimum of thought and ingenuity will accomplish this—they have proved that they are better workers, steadier, more loyal and far more appreciative for their job chances than those who possess full physical equipment.

If there is a possible place in your business for a handicapped person, give him a try and you will be amazed! (Oregon City Banner-Statesman.)

Paul Mallon's BEHIND THE NEWS

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. — I tucked under my arm a copy of "No Inflation Coming," a best seller which says you must have cash in the bank to take advantage of coming bargains in business, and went into the candy shop.

The sign said "85 cents a pound," and I thanked God for the OPA. I said: "Give me a pound of chocolates." The young lady responded: "We cannot sell you a pound of chocolates." Puzzled amid the stacks of chocolates lying all around the show case, I asked a clerk: "Who sells the pound box you?" She said: "We only sell the pound box which I will show you," and she did. It contained about four chocolates and a dozen or more pieces of ten cent candy chewies, an inferior grade I had not seen since I bought them as a child, two for a penny. I took another glance at the sign, "85 cents a pound," and it suddenly dawned upon me that the OPA was being used as an excuse for a choice bit of hoodwinking.

Here was a store loaded with chocolates, which would not sell them at any price, but offering you a box packed preponderantly with the cheapest grades of chewies. It had deteriorated the quality of its advertised product by at least four times, so while the price list it had actually quadrupled the price—an actuality which would remain the same on the ceiling not show in government statistics.

I do not like chewies, so I said: "No thank you," and left without candy. Washing Machine Out Tucking my copy of "No Inflation Coming" more firmly in my armpit, and still resolutely determined to believe everything I read, I went to see the washing machine man. My washing machine cost about \$125 many years ago, but in the past year or so it has cost me more than \$125 in repairs. The customary procedure has been that every few days the washwoman calls the shop of Skinnem and Laughem and says it ain't working again, whereupon Skinnem and Laughem sends out to get the machine charging me \$7 to make the trip, although it could be done in a taxicab with a fast meter for much less. In a week or so Skinnem and Laughem sends the machine back, demanding and getting payment before delivery or before letting you try the machine to ascertain if it has been fixed. Generally the dust or dirt is not even wiped from the machine, and when tried next day, it fails to work, and the washwoman calls Skinnem and Laughem again and says it ain't working again. That costs \$7 more for them to come and get it and the experience is repeated without variation.

What's an Askrunch? The bills of Skinnem and Laughem are a work of art. They say: "askrunch \$8." If I want to know what an askrunch is, I must ask in a hurry because the bill must be paid in advance, but when I ask, the explanation is that it is a very expensive thing which can't be seen, and wouldn't understand anyway. The last bill was \$17.50 for fixing something which could not be seen and a few weeks earlier it was \$12.50. But I begin to be interested in askrunchs deeply when a bill (pay before delivery and without testing) was submitted for \$49. Between illegible items on the bill was one item plainly written: "2 rollers \$7.50." Now I may not know what an invisible askrunch is, but I know a roller on a washing machine when I see one, and I could see this machine bore the saleful chewed rollers. Grieffully I asked the man to show me the rollers at long last, as I say, I took my book, "No Inflation Coming" and went in to tell him the machine blew out four fuses the day after its last repair, and to ask where were the rollers.

Where Are the Rollers? To my surprise, Mr. Skinnem was not at all dismayed. He said he believed the washwoman had taken the rollers from the machine because he sent them to the machine when it left the shop. I pointed out that my washwoman would not know how to replace a roller, but this logic had no effect upon him. He eyed me suspiciously. He was just about to imply that perhaps I had taken off the new rollers myself and sold them, when I happened to think that the washwoman could not have had the old rollers, and neither could I, because these could only be in his shop, if he had replaced them. This really stopped him. He was cornered. He promised to give me new rollers, if I paid in advance and he would not deliver the machine unless paid. I said:

"Mr. Skinnem you are running a racket worse than Capone. You collect in advance because you know you do not do the work for which you charge the customers, and if they complain and send the machine back to you, you merely charge them more money for not doing anything. Perhaps you can get away with this week after week without end but the next time you charge me for something you have not done you will be confronted with a warrant for obtaining money under false pretenses. Good day."

Going out, I threw my copy of "No Inflation Coming" as far down the gutter as I could. No inflation coming? It is here. So I set out for the butcher shop to get some meat.

TOWNSEND MEETING SET Townsend club No. 2 will meet at 8 p.m. Monday in the Marion county courthouse. Officers will be elected.



Horn of Plenty

The Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

THEME AND VARIATIONS, by Bruno Walter, translated from the German by James A. Galston (Knopf, \$5).

Bruno Walter, 70 years old next month, has been permanently in this country since 1939 and is known and respected from coast to coast wherever opera and symphony are heard. He celebrated a half century of conducting in 1944 and took a busman's holiday to write this book.

It's also a holiday, not gay but worthwhile and beneficial, for the reader, who without this autobiography cannot know all he ought to know about the contemporary musical scene. Walter got his start under Gustav Mahler, and now misses no chance to play Mahler's, as well as Bruckner's works.

Long before he thought of America, he knew von Bulow, Joachim, Richard Strauss, Schumann-Heink, Max Alvary, Pfitzner, Muck, Emmy Destinn, Nikisch, Schoenberg (though he calls atonalism a "musical disease" which still grates on his ears), Koussevitzky, Furtwaengler, Gattiagatti.

But his acquaintanceship reached beyond his field to persons like Max Reinhardt, Hofmannsthal, Schnitzler, Mann, Zweig. He knew Nazis, too, and suffered early and late at their hand in Vienna, Berlin, Salzburg, as a climax to the anti-Semitism of which he and Mahler felt the evil consequences in the first decade of this century, they drove him out of Germany, and then Austria, and jailed one of his daughters.

The greatest contentment he has enjoyed, he says, was in Vienna in the first years of his marriage. The "culminating points" and "most prolific period" of his life came in his thirties in Munich.

Granted the initial sensitivity, only Europe could have supplied him with the education and experience to which we owe heartfelt thanks for, among other presentations, the "St. Matthew Passion" and "Fidelio," and for a time only America could benefit from them. If these supplementary opportunities could be shared more evenly between the two continents, it would make the world a better place.

Aside from his fierce scorn for Hitler, he has hardly a cross word for anyone. This is the record of a kindly man dedicated to music, and an essential book in its field.

300 Vets in State Take GI Farm Training

More than 300 Oregon veterans are receiving farm training in 15 high schools of the state with vocational agriculture departments. It was disclosed yesterday by Wayne F. Smith, Salem training officer for the veterans administration.

Although the VA sponsors this farm training under the GI bill, Smith said, the instruction actually is supervised by the state division of vocational education. As classroom work is correlated with actual farm work, veterans applying for this training should be employed on a farm or own or lease their own farm, Smith stated.

Veteran farm trainees may receive the regular \$65 monthly subsistence check from the VA if they are single or have no dependents or \$90 a month if they have dependents, Smith said. This is in addition to wages or other income, but the \$175-\$200 a month income limitation where subsistence can be paid by the VA applies to those in farm training as well as job and institutional training for veterans, Smith pointed out.

Inquiring ex-servicemen will find the VA office at 167 S. High st. open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 8 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Romney Breeders Association Elects

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 12. —(AP) W. R. Hunter, Eureka, Calif., was reelected president of the American Romney Breeders association at the annual meeting here today.

Also elected were Creighton Churchill, Windsor, Vt., first vice president; R. M. Knox, Gold Beach, Ore., second vice president; Robert Sharp, The Plaines, Va., third vice president; H. A. Lindgren, Corvallis, Ore., secretary-treasurer; Lynn Barnes, Harrisburg, Ore., director.

Hitler, he has hardly a cross word for anyone. This is the record of a kindly man dedicated to music, and an essential book in its field.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"Lunch on one coast, dinner on the other—a new record, but it didn't help — no meat in either place!"

Bids for Landscaping Coastal Highway to be Considered

Bids for landscaping a mile of the Oregon coast highway in the vicinity of Oceanlake will be considered when the state highway commission meets October 28 and 29 in Portland. Highway officials listed this among 14 road and bridge projects for which approximately \$2,000,000 will be spent.

The Oceanlake highway improvement will include planting of 3,060 native, myrtle, manzanita, salal and huckleberry shrubs and 200 barberry vines. Other projects for which bids will be considered:

Baker County—West unit, Love bridge-Black bridge section of the Baker Homestead highway, 5.31 miles of grading and oil mat surfacing and furnishing 1,800 cubic yards of crushed rock in stockpiles.

Multnomah County—Jantzen Beach section of Pacific highway, embracing 23 mile of pavement widening and .66 mile of grading and paving on connecting roads.

Umatilla County—Tutuilla section of the Pendleton-John Day highway, including 1.05 miles grading and oil mat surfacing and construction of one 34-foot bridge.

Union County—Cove-Union section of the Cove secondary highway, embracing 7.8 miles grading and oil mat surfacing.

Deschutes and Klamath Counties—Lapine rock production project on the Dalles-California and Fremont highways. Requires approximately 15,000 cubic yards crushed rock or crushed gravel in stockpiles.

Grant County—Canyon City-Soda Mountain rock production project on John Day-Burns highway. Requires 8,000 cubic yards of crushed rock in stockpiles.

Grant County—Kimberly-Dry creek section of Kimberly-Long creek secondary highway. Embraces 5.41 miles surfacing and oiling.

Grant County—Dry creek-Monument section of Kimberly-Long creek secondary highway. Includes 7.99 miles of grading and oil mat surfacing.

Harney County—North unit, Grant county line-Crow Flat section P of the John Day-Burns highway. Includes 6.31 miles of grading and oil mat surfacing.

Sherman County—Construct 189 foot concrete bridge on Sheras bridge secondary highway about 8 miles east of Tygh valley.

Sherman and Wasco Counties—North unit, Fulton canyon section of the Fulton canyon-Wasco secondary highway. Involves 1.27 miles grading and oil mat surfacing.

Washington County—North Plains-Burns road section of the Sunset highway. Includes 11.73 miles of paving and construction of four bridges.

Wheeler County—Service creek-Kimberly road production project on the John Day highway. Requires approximately 8,000 cubic yards of crushed rock or crushed gravel in stockpiles.

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