

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"  
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## Engineers Report on Columbia Basin

The army engineers have completed their studies on the development of the Columbia basin and their report will be considered in a meeting of the Columbia Basin Interagency committee in Portland on Wednesday. Several months ago the bureau of reclamation published its report, so now there are two comprehensive reports to be studied by the people of the Pacific northwest and eventually acted on by the congress.

The new report of the engineers is a revision of the one published in 1932 which has been the basis of the projects on the Columbia built or building—Bonneville, Grand Coulee, McNary dams. It makes provision for greater water storage both for flood control and for evening up the level of firm hydroelectric power. Protection from "major damage" such as was experienced in the floods of 1948 and 1894 is promised under the plans now offered.

Of special interest is the projection of power development. The dams constructed and proposed would produce over ten million kilowatts of firm power. The engineers estimate that the energy can be sold at a wholesale price of \$21 per kilowatt year and still repay all costs chargeable to power. Bonneville's present rate is \$17.50 per kilowatt year, but Bonneville and Grand Coulee were built when costs were only about half what they are now.

The schedule for construction depends, of course, on congressional appropriations. Federal power authorities estimate that all this power will be needed by 1972. This means that a steady flow of appropriations will be needed to keep up to schedule.

One noteworthy point in the report of the engineers is recognition of the application of power revenues to help bear the cost of irrigation development. The past rule was for projects to be self-liquidating, that is, water users would repay the government the cost of the dam, without interest. Where power was produced and sold, profits helped to meet this cost. Grand Coulee is expected to help pay the cost of the accompanying Columbia basin irrigation project. However, no plan for general use of power revenues for this purpose has been adopted.

The engineers' report says that the irrigation development for the Columbia basin which is embraced in the report of the reclamation bureau can be financed by adding 60 cents to the charge per kilowatt year to the amount that landowners may be expected to pay. The report goes on to say:

"This would provide for a reasonable subsidy to irrigation by the region in which the power is developed and is not a national subsidy. If this plan should be adopted congress could authorize immediate construction of considerable irrigation and the continuance of further irrigation concurrent

with developments under the engineer plan for power, flood control and navigation, without requiring any immediate increase in power rates and with only a very small effect on future rate increases."

Both the engineers and the reclamation bureau contemplate that work will be done under present procedures and not by a valley authority. Congress would make appropriations and power revenues would flow back to the treasury.

Of interest is the fact that the army engineers contemplate a great dam in Hell's canyon of the Snake river which would back up water nearly to Weiser, Idaho. It was the prospect of this huge project which influenced many votes against the hydroelectric bill in last week's election. This dam will cost a third of a billion dollars but it will generate electric energy in huge volume and improve the flow for the dams lower down. The canyon also offers a nearly ideal site for water storage to reduce flood crests.

The Willamette valley project is reported on with the modifications which have been made since the original report. This is designed to reduce by 85 per cent the annual flood damage, make water available for 452,000 irrigable acres, produce 387,000 kilowatts of power and improve river navigation.

The reports of the army engineers and reclamation bureau will have to be reconciled into a single program, and then it must be presented to congress. Here we have a program for development on a vast scale. It must be pressed for the economic security of the region and of the nation.

## Amherst Frat Bids Negro

A fraternity at Amherst college has renewed its invitation to membership to a negro student over protests of the national officers. Hitherto, virtually all of the old Greek letter frats have maintained bans against negroes and Jews. The walls of discrimination are crumbling, however, and interfraternity councils are considering lifting the bans.

Of course, the fraternity system is based on selectivity, which means it excludes many students. It is freely attacked as being undemocratic. It is becoming increasingly difficult to justify discrimination merely on the basis of color or religion. The Amherst decision merely reflects a growing recognition of this fact. Maybe the next step will be to see the absurdity as well as the discriminatory character of the whole fraternity system in American university life.

To meet the call for money for the old age pension claimants under the new law, one man says we'll have to have a capital levy. That would be a decapita tax.



"I Dreamed I Dwelt in Marble Halls"

## Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bandensen, M.D.

More and more people these days seem to be suffering from allergy or oversensitivity. One reason, of course, is that we know more about allergy.

In recent times a number of drugs called antihistamines have been prepared. These drugs neutralize histamine, which is formed in the body in excessive amounts in patients suffering from this allergy or oversensitivity. These preparations have been helpful in treating a large number of patients with a variety of skin disorders. The drugs are given by mouth, as a rule, three or four times a day.

Following an injection of penicillin, some patients develop hives, or a skin condition known as erythema multiforme. Nineteen patients with these disorders were treated with either pyribenzamine or benadryl, which are anti-histamine drugs. In 14 of the 19 patients treated the conditions cleared up in from two to three days. Two of the patients, who were not benefited by either of the drugs alone, were given both together, but were not helped.

In one series of cases, 37 patients with a skin condition called atopic dermatitis were also given these preparations. Atopic dermatitis is a skin inflammation which develops from contact with substances to which the person may be sensitive. In order to keep this condition under control, the drugs must be given over a longer period of time, that is, from one to three months. Of 20 patients treated with the pyribenzamine, three were freed of their symptoms and 14 were greatly improved after two to three months, while two were not helped. Of the 12 patients treated with benadryl, four were cured in one month, six were improved, and two were not helped. Of five patients given both drugs, one was improved and four were not helped.

In some patients, the taking of the drug only at the time the condition flares up may keep the skin free from the rash. Dr. Grant Morrow treated 27

patients who had itching around the lower bowel opening. Seventeen of the were given pyribenzamine, eight were given benadryl, and two were given both preparations. Eighteen of these patients were either cured or greatly relieved by this treatment.

Some doctors believe that, for the relief of itching, pyribenzamine is better than benadryl. Furthermore, they feel that reactions to the pyribenzamine seem to occur less often in many cases.

It must be remembered that these preparations are not cures. They only give relief from the troublesome symptoms, and they must always be taken under a doctor's supervision.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**  
J. M.: What causes an enlarged ovary. Could it become cancerous?

Answer: Enlargement of the ovary may be due to infections or tumors, particularly cysts. Cancer of the ovaries does sometimes develop.

The cause of the enlargement should be found as soon as possible. Operative treatment may be required. (Copyright, 1948, King Features, Inc.)

## Grand Master



Lloyd K. McRae

## Masonic Chief To Visit Salem On Wednesday

Lloyd McRae, Oregon grand master of Masons, is to make an official visit Wednesday at 8 p. m. to Salem Masonic lodge Delegates from several nearby lodges are expected for the district meeting that evening.

Other grand lodge officers expected are Shalor C. Eldridge, Portland, deputy grand master; Worth Harvey, Eugene, Senior warden; Ralph Nesbitt, junior warden; Harry D. Proudfoot, Portland, secretary.

Lodges in the district are Salem 4 and Pacific 50, both of Salem. Rick real, Independence West Salem, Dallas and Falls City.

## Chiropractors Meet Held Here Saturday Night

WEST SALEM, Nov. 8—Local three of the Oregon Association of Chiropractic Physicians met here Saturday evening with Dr. A. F. Goffrier as host.

After a dinner and business meeting, Dr. L. K. Von Pier of Portland gave a travelog with motion pictures taken during a visit to Germany and other countries last summer.

Those attending were Dr. and Mrs. Roy Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. Forest Goddard, Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Hockett, all of Salem; Dr. Franklin Hestley, Oregon City; Dr. E. Milligan, Santa Ana, Calif.; Dr. Agnes Morley, Newberg; Dr. Victor Johnson, Willamina; Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Parrott, Molalla; Dr. B. A. White, McMinnville; Dr. and Mrs. S. R. Smith, Dallas; Dr. and Mrs. Von Pier, Portland; Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Rombough and Dr. H. W. Beal, all of Independence; Dr. and Mrs. P. G. Stapran, West Salem; Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Peffer, Corvallis; Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Schmidt and Dr. and Mrs. A. L. V. Smith, all of Silverton.

## Keefer Resigns from Salem Police Force

Robert Keefer, Salem night shift patrolman, resigned from the force Monday after about one year's service. It was announced by Police Chief Frank A. Minto.

Keefer said he was leaving the department to secure day time work, not because of any dissatisfaction with his job. His successor has not yet been selected from civil service applicants.

## Interest High for Hearings on Federal Hop Market Plans

By Lillie L. Madsen  
Farm Editor, The Statesman

Interest in hearings for a proposed federal hop marketing agreement is quite strong, Paul Rowell, manager of this area of the U.S. Hop Growers association said Monday. Mr. Rowell returned Sunday from California where he had gone to confer with the California advisory board and counsel in reference to plans for handling public hearings on the proposed agreement.

**Salem Hearing, Dec. 2**  
The hearing in the Salem area will start December 2 at 9:30 a. m. at the local chamber of commerce. It is expected, Mr. Rowell stated, to last at least two days and may go into the third. Similar hearings are being held in Yakima, November 29, and at Santa Rosa, Calif., December 6. Notices of the hearing will go to hop growers within a few days. Included will be a copy of the proposed agreement. Copies of the agreement will also be available at the Salem office of the S. S. Hop Growers association at the First National bank office building on State and Liberty street or may be had by writing directly to the Marketing Field offices of the Production and Marketing Administration at 515 S. W. Tenth Avenue, Portland.

Commercial hop production is centered largely in Oregon, Washington, California and Idaho, and the proposed agreement will cover these states. Many hop growers in this area indicated during the past few days that they believed the need for a surplus control is again at hand. The hearings, at the request of the Hop Growers association, are held by the production and marketing administration of the U. S. department of agriculture.

**Similar to 1938 Ruling**  
A program similar to the one being proposed now went into effect for the first time for the 1938 crop and was renewed to continue through the 1944 crop. However, during the war years of 1942, 1943 and 1944 crops, the surplus control was not in operation as prices to growers exceeded parity.

The proposed program would be administered by an 18-member control board selected by the secretary of agriculture from industry groups. Each year, after the consideration of the recommendations of the control board, the secretary of agriculture would fix a salable quantity which would represent the total quantity of hops which could be marketed under the program.

Minimum standards of quality would be prescribed by the secretary of agriculture, and inspection and certification would be conducted by the federal-state inspection service. Quality regulations would continue in effect whether prices were above or below parity.

Further emphasizing this fact, and indicating also the practical results of its scientific recognition, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Business men and cultured scholars have found that Christian Science enhances their endurance and mental powers, enlarges their perception of character, gives them acuteness and comprehensiveness and an ability to exceed their ordinary capacity." \*

Countless instances of this kind are on record. Through the understanding of Christian Science, writers have found their skill and usefulness increased, business executives have worked with greater assurance and success, men in the armed forces have been more resourceful, effective, and free from weariness, anxiety, and other distresses than they had thought they could be. And so on in other occupations.

The complete explanation of Christian Science and its method of releasing the latent capabilities of men and women, as well as healing disease, is given in the Christian Science textbook.

**Science and Health**  
with Key to the Scriptures  
by Mary Baker Eddy

This great book, written in language that all can understand, may be had in cloth for \$3, or in morocco leather (blue, black or brown) for \$6 at

## Christian Science Reading Room

at 148 S. High

This Reading Room is open to the public, without charge, for the study of Christian Science, as well as for the purchase of its literature.

\* Science and Health, pages 89 and 128

## West Salem PTA to Meet at Gym Tonight

WEST SALEM, Nov. 8—West Salem Parent-Teachers association will meet Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the West Salem school gymnasium with youth leaders of the community as guest speakers.

Other features of the meeting are to include a community sing, "surprise" skit, and a "kid party" with parents dressed as children. Refreshments will be served.

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## 'Mandate' Provides New Confidence

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8—Harry S. Truman's reaction to his own triumph is perhaps the most important single factor in the American political future at the present moment. Already it is evident, from the testimony of those close to him, that victory against all the odds has very deeply changed the president. Determination and self-assurance have replaced the humility of the old Truman, who used to complain that he had never wanted the presidency, was unprepared for it, and must utterly depend on the help of others.

The word "mandate" is being used around the White House with some freedom, as is reasonable. The president, feeling that he has won his mandate from the people by his own unaided efforts, has already let it be known that he means to fight hard to put his program into effect. Before November 2, his language was strong, but his actions frequently failed to match his words. A different pattern is now to be expected.

In the domestic field, the result should be political drama almost verging on melodrama. Among other points included in the presidential mandate are repeal of the Taft-Hartley act, the civil rights program so detested by the south, housing, education and welfare legislation, and a broad extension of social security. Adding to Truman's drive to the vote for democratic governors, senators and representatives, there can be little doubt that a majority of the voters, especially in the north, want the president to put this program through if he can.

The word from the White House is that he "will do his damndest," and his damndest will undoubtedly result in a

struggle with congress of really epic proportions. If it were not for the civil rights program, he might dragon enough southern democrats into line to pass most of his program with some help from the more progressive republicans. The election of such men as Paul Douglas of Illinois and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota has greatly strengthened the liberal democratic element.

The progressive republicans have noted the election results and adapted their behavior accordingly. But the Truman commitments on civil rights insure that all but such southerners as Lister Hill and Estes Kefauver will remain at bay with the White House. He has a paper, not a real congressional majority.

The word is already being passed, however, that the post-election Truman will deal with congress in an entirely new way. His old system was to bundle all his recommendations into one vast message, and then stand on this rather meaningless written record to which congress paid no attention whatever. The new system will be to insist on the mandate; to follow the fortunes of each individual piece of legislation; to seek actively to mobilize public opinion whenever congress hangs back; and to use all the familiar presidential weapons of pressure and persuasion on a major scale.

The adoption of the new system has already been presaged by the much closer relationship now established between the president and Vice-President-elect Alben Barkley. While Senator Scott Lucas will have the formal title of majority leader (which has now been given to Lister Hill's except for the civil rights issue) Barkley will have the real responsibility. Truman was Barkley's friend in his senate days, when Barkley was his senior. But once in the White House he seemed to secede himself almost purposely from Barkley and the other congressional chieftains, from the end of the honeymoon period onward. Now, on the other hand, Truman is going out of his way to indicate that his intimacy with Barkley is greater than ever.

This means more than mere gratitude for Barkley's doctory campaigning. It means that in the struggles with congress that

are ahead, the president intends to be his own general, and to use the congressional leaders as his personal staff. The same phenomenon apparently marks the approach of the post-election Truman to the problems of foreign affairs.

In foreign relations, as in his dealings with congress, the old Truman was like a constitutional monarch, who remains at home to preside inactively over the nation, while trained military men carry on the campaigns in the field. With the solitary exceptions of Palestine policy and the unhappy plan for Chief Justice Vinson's mission to Generalissimo Stalin, every major decision of foreign policy from 1945 to the present was really taken by the chiefs of the state and defense departments, and merely approved by the president pro forma.

Recently Truman and his immediate entourage have been frankly annoyed by the resistance of the state department to the president's suggestions, concerning appointments as well as the Vinson mission and the Bernadotte report for this and other obvious reasons, voices are not lacking in the White House to echo the determined mother of George III who brought up her son with the continual advice, "George, be a King!" Since the election, the president feels the inclination to rule himself.

Thus, a she means to superintend personally the struggle for his program in congress, he also means to superintend personally the future developments of American foreign policy. And this is singularly significant, for while the president's domestic program has already been outlined under his "mandate," foreign policy must be continually adapted to events. It remains to be seen how this remarkable man, whose electoral feat seems only the more astonishing as it begins to recede into history, will handle the difficult, complex and highly sophisticated process of foreign policymaking. In the present circumstances of deepening crisis all over the world, one thing at least is clear. If American policy is mishandled, the result will probably be another war.

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"She says she'll sit for fifty cents an hour and half of the radio prizes in case the phone rings..."