

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Abate"
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Double Victory for Taft

A double victory for Senator Robert H. Taft of Ohio.

One was his success in the senate in obtaining adoption of amendments to the Thomas labor bill which authorize the executive to seize plants and to seek injunctions against strikes in cases where the national welfare is endangered by a labor dispute.

The other was the passage in the house of the housing bill of which Taft was one of the authors.

The doughty fighter from Ohio who has had his share of defeats and abuse had the satisfaction of seeing his ideas in the field of government prevail. Only one of his intelligence and fortitude could have had such success.

The effect of adopting the Taft amendments to the labor bill will be in all probability to let the present Taft-Hartley law remain on the books. If the house concurs in the senate version of labor legislation President Truman is sure to veto the bill. Then he will stump the country seeking defeat of those who refused to vote for repeal of the hated T-H law.

The major controversy arose over the use of the injunction in times of national emergency. Neither the Taft-Hartley law nor the Taft amendment permit general use of the injunctions in labor disputes. The Norris-LaGuardia act still stands with the single exception that when labor disputes threaten the public welfare the president is authorized to resort to the injunctive process.

Senator Morse berated the injunction. Yet he was in favor of other means of compulsion to protect the public welfare. The big monopoly unions oppose the injunction, yet they have never suggested a single practical means of preventing the disasters that would arise from a prolonged coal strike or railroad strike. They want power but are unwilling to have society put any shackles at all on their power. Experience shows their readiness to abuse their power to enforce their demands.

The Thomas bill, while offensive to labor and hence to Truman because of this injunction provision, contains numerous amendments to the T-H law, many of them approved by Senator Taft. He has shown a receptiveness to ideas and willingness to support amendments that would improve the basic law governing industrial relations. Yet he is subjected to harsh condemnation, billed as a labor-hater, and marked for political extermination. The facts do not justify the accusations.

Cities Need Air Stability

Unless there are some bang-up arguments we haven't heard, the civil aeronautics board should make short work of the proposal that United Air Lines abandon Salem as a stop and that West Coast Airlines move here from McMinnville. All hands at Salem should be mustered to prevent this outrage.

Such tactics, if permitted, certainly would be a discouragement to businesses, old ones or potentials, which depend on air freight, particularly Salem is on the direct route from San Francisco to Seattle. It is Oregon's capital city and one of the fast-growing cities in the nation. It does not deserve to be kicked around with an off-again-on-again policy of through plane service.

Nor does McMinnville deserve the loss of Western Airlines. It has developed a fine airport and discontinuance of commercial air service would be a distinct slap at its progressivism.

Airlines as well as railroads have a respon-

sibility to the areas they serve. It has long been established that a railroad must maintain whatever service it establishes until and unless there is good reason to presume such maintenance endangers the capital structure of the road, or the community it serves no longer needs its traffic. Airlines should not be allowed to institute service willynilly, encouraging expenditures in airport development and the establishment of business depended on their services. If they enter a city they should stay until they no longer are needed. Disruption of service at times is a serious threat to local economies. It is no more fair for airlines to make experimental playthings of areas served than it would be for the railroads to do the same.

Federal Housing Legislation

After prolonged and bitter debate and parliamentary maneuvering the house passed a bill which will provide federal funds for slum clearance, for construction of thousands of housing units for loans to public or private bodies engaged in building housing.

The opposition to the bill, chiefly republicans and southern democrats, branded it as socialistic, as in truth it is in a degree. Nevertheless the urgency of need for suitable housing seemed to justify this as the only practical solution.

City slums are a disgrace to the nation. They breed crime and disease. Granted that those who live there are lacking in skill or ambition or victims of bad habits like drunkenness and idleness still the living conditions are so offensive as to warrant sweeping measures at reform.

We know the arguments against the housing bill. But we also know the depressed areas of cities which need replacement that private capital will not undertake. Therefore we have favored federal housing legislation.

Of all parts of the president's domestic program the housing bill seemed the one most pressing and the one "most likely to succeed." It has done so, giving the president a portion of sweet along with the bitter of the Thomas-Taft bill.

Voters at Silverton turned down a proposal to issue bonds to pay for a concrete dam for water storage. Since the former wooden dam was washed out a number of years ago this negative vote gave no solution to the city's pressing problem of water supply ample for the city's needs. So the city planning commission is starting all over again to study the factors involved, hoping that its new recommendation will meet with voter approval. The problem should not be allowed to drift. A bad fire, prolonged drought would find the city's supply inadequate. This fresh study ought to come up with a sound solution and then the voters should accept it.

The Liberals won the Canadian elections, and the CCF party (socialist) lost ground in the number of its members elected to the parliament. Like voters on this side of the line Canadians seem to want mild doses of paternalism, but not socialism straight. Over there, as over here, the taste is growing into a habit. In power since 1935 the liberals are assured office for five more years, barring desertion of members to result in a vote of no confidence, which is not probable.

Humpty Dumpty's price is getting put back together again, it seems.

Horsemeat is reported as showing up in a Seaside cafe. Added to the clam chowder?

Fish Fry Has International Implications

By Henry McLemore
DAYTON BEACH, Fla., June 30 — I gave a fish fry for about 50 people a few days ago, and while I was tearing into a mullet a friend tapped me on the shoulder and, with a grave look on his face, said he would like to warn me of the risk I was running.

"Risk?" I said, puzzled. "Man, these fish were just caught this morning. Couldn't be any fresher."
"You don't understand," he said. "You'd better watch your step. You'd better cut out all this big entertaining. You're a democrat, you know, and if a democrat gets a reputation as a big entertainer he is liable to find himself appointed American minister to some foreign country. And I know you wouldn't like that a bit."
My friend helped himself to some cole slaw, put an arm around my shoulder, and said, "You know what happened to Mrs. Mesta, don't you? So I advise you to be careful."

With the mention of Mrs. Mesta everything became clear as a bell to me. By golly, I was asking for trouble, what with my lavish fish fries, wiener roasts, marshmallow toasts, and celebrated Saturday night peanut and popcorn soirees.

Have to cut 'em out, lest like Mrs. Mesta I be tapped by President Truman to serve this country in a diplomatic post across the waters.

Everyone knows about Mrs. Mesta. I guess. As Washington's most famed hostess since the death of Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean, she gives parties like other people give the time of day. No paper napkin parties, either, but sumptuous formal things where a black tie would make a guest as conspicuous as if he were wearing a T-shirt or a turtle-neck sweater, and where the guest list reads like an expurgated edition of Who's Who. I have never been to one of Mrs. Mesta's mobilizations of the great, naturally, but I have heard tell that at some of them the famous were so numerous that cabinet members had to eat at second table, and that on at least two occasions, ambassadors from countries important enough to borrow hundreds of millions from us were seated so far from the hostess that they were practically in the bleachers, and had to trust to the loud-speaker system to keep up with the score.

As for the food Mrs. Mesta serves — and here again I must trust to third—and even fourth-hand information — well, they say there is everything on the table from jellied ear lobes of llama, to a distant relative of Alexander Graham Bell under bell.

I understand that there has been some criticism of Mrs. Mesta's appointment as minister to Luxembourg, and for the life of me I can't understand it. Food is what most of the world is crying for, and from what I can gather there is always food when the Oklahoma lady is around. Luxembourg can hardly get angry at us when its top officials are stuffed to the gulleys with Mrs. Mesta's caviar, llama ear lobes, etc.

Of course, Mrs. Mesta's appointment could set a precedent which might in time prove harmful. The senate might confirm Toots Shor as ambassador to the court of St. James, Dave Chasen as our ambassador to France, and Ernie Byfield as ambassador-at-large.

Still worse, they might even confirm me as this country's minister to Lapland.

And I don't have a pair of formal ear muffs to my name. McNaught Syndicate, Inc.

Hemp is stripped from the stems of the plant while manilla (aaca) is derived from the structural system of the leaf.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"America has done much for our countries . . . we could show our gratitude by halting the 4th of July as Dependence Day . . ."

SUMMER SCHOOL



Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Sundness, M.D.
The average individual seems to be fully persuaded that you're not "doing anything" for a cold or sore throat unless you attack it locally. He gets a great deal of mental satisfaction, if not much of a cure, from almost anything in the way of drops, sprays, gargles, vapors, or medicated salves which can be applied directly to the tissues.

As a matter of fact, local treatment is often of value in disorders of the nose and throat, but in just as many other cases it only serves to make the condition worse, if improperly employed.

Nowadays, many nose and throat infections are treated with penicillin and the sulfonamide drugs. When used locally, in sufficient amounts, these preparations may be of some help if they are brought into contact with the germs producing the trouble. However, when the germs are lodged deep within the tissues and the issues are swollen and congested, local treatment with penicillin and the sulfonamide drugs is often found by the doctor to be useless. In such cases, the sulfonamide drugs may be given by mouth, and penicillin given by injection into a muscle, as well as by mouth. But these should only be used under the doctor's direction.

Not all infections of the nasal sinuses need treatment with penicillin and the sulfonamide drugs. Sometimes, just as much good may be done by irrigating or washing out the infected areas with a salt solution.

Formerly many nose preparations were administered in oily solutions, but this has been discontinued to a great extent because of the danger that some of the oil may get into the lungs to produce a form of pneumonia.

Preparations of silver salts also have some danger when used in the nose. Their long use may lead to absorption of the preparation and permanent discoloration of the skin.

Nose conditions are often treated with substances which contract the blood vessels, thus relieving congestion and opening the nasal passages. Such pre-

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Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handsaker
HOLLYWOOD — Planning war on the garrotting necktie, I sought support from two eminent screen fashionists. William Powell agreed that the necktie is "just one more thing to worry about." But Adolphe, Menjou said, "You'd never get by without it. Styles are very slow to change. Vary."

Powell admitted that if it were up to him, he'd simplify men's duds from scalp to toe. "My favorite article of apparel is a large bath towel," Bill said. "At home, I practically live in one. "Think of the buttons on shirts, shorts, pants and waists. There are just too many — it takes too much time setting in and out." Bill dreamed with a look of inspiration. "A single garment you could run on and off would be the thing."

Bill wears ties largely because his wife buys them — "ridiculous ties, unattractive to my eyes." She also looks him down with tie clips, money clips, cuff links, and shirt studs, all of which he loathes. He wears short, garterless socks.

Menjou, Powell's companion on "The Bandwagon" and many best-dressed lists, thinks socks without garters are "awful." Adolphe adds: "The same for suspenders. How are you going to hold your pants up?" He approves of a belt only with sport clothes.

Adolphe wouldn't change men's styles one whit. For one reason alone: "It would upset the domestic economy. Think of the wool used for suits, the rabbit fur for hats, the cotton for shirts, silk for neckties. Think of the button-hole makers, the thread-makers, the pants-makers, the pants pressers. Why, the ramifications are terrific!"

Menjou conceded that "to the ordinary eye," men's clothes have changed little in 15 years. "Why kits with double-breasted suits have disappeared. The hat has disappeared in many places, and this is terrible. A hat is part of your uniform. Sleeves are narrower. Lapels on double-breasted are wider. Socks and walking sticks have disappeared, and derby hats have gone down the drain."

Adolphe said those "10-best-dressed-men" lists "don't mean a thing. How can they when the judges haven't canvassed the whole country? There may be a man in Omaha of some other town who has a keener sense of style than anybody on the list."

Better English

By D. C. Williams
1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Let us refer back to the preceding paragraph."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "history"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Chestnut, chaperon, chifonier.
4. What does the word "retrospect" (noun) mean?
5. What is a word beginning with er that means "having no certain course"?
ANSWER
1. Omit back. 2. Pronounce all three syllables, and not his-try. 3. Chestnut. 4. A looking back; review of the past. "She viewed her life in retrospect." 5. Erratic.

It is estimated that the loss to industry because of the common cold in the United States is more than 60 million man-days each year.

The Why of the Hospital Drive

(Editor's Note—The Salem Hospital Development Program calls for the raising of \$1,100,000 in the Salem area. The campaign is now in progress and will be brought to the general public within a few weeks.)
If you have questions you want answered, write to the hospital program headquarters, 315 N. High St. or phone 2-3851. If you have experienced difficulty in getting hospital accommodations tell the program office of your experience.)

Will people living outside of Salem be asked to help in the Salem Hospital Development Program?
Answer: Yes, each community from

from the studyrooms to allow full concentration, and telephone lines should be muted during the daily class hour.

Some one, of course, should prepare examination questions for the board of control to see how thoroughly they have done their home and class work. Then there should be commencement exercises for those who pass. Just what the penalty will be for any who flunk the course will have to be referred to the state board of education.

which an appreciable number of patients come to Salem hospitals will be given opportunity to cooperate in the program.

Chairman Thomas McNeill of the Interstate Tractor Co. and co-chairman Ed Roth of Williams Grocery Co. have charge of the rural section of the program. It will be launched at the same time as the Salem city program.

A set-up meeting for putting on the rural program will be held at the Senator Hotel Wednesday evening, July 6th.

A check on the places of residence of patients admitted to the two Salem hospitals in 1947 shows that approximately 40 per cent came from homes outside of Salem.

West Aid Starts Seeping Toward Tito

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

WASHINGTON, June 30—(AP)—Russia burned her bridges with Yugoslavia at the recent Paris conference, the Belgrade press practically made the anniversary of the conference split an occasion for celebration, and concrete changes are taking place in Yugoslav relations with the west.

It goes deeper than the individual issues such as world bank loans for Yugoslav industry and her aid to the communist guerrillas in Greece, which are matters now under negotiation.

It involves attitudes and a growing differentiation between Yugoslavia and other communist areas. Already, through trade agreements with the west, Yugoslavia is beginning to get some industrial aid which is denied to the Russian sphere.

American dislike of the Tito regime is unchanged. But the cumulative effect of concessions to this anti-Moscow communist may be to demonstrate that the west realizes communism can take several forms. Also, that forms which do not involve the spread of Kremlin dictatorship can live in the world, at least for a time, without our active opposition.

This "let live" attitude toward Yugoslavia seems to grow along with events, rather than being a policy deliberately arrived at.

Yugoslavia broke loose from the Kremlin because her peasants would not put up with Sovietization, collective farms and the like.

was the cominform which was out of step, and that he still liked Stalin and still held the traditional, communist view of the capitalist world, despite his desertion by the leading exponents of that view.

Since the Paris conference, however, when Russia abandoned her support of Yugoslavia claims for territory and reparations from Austria, the gap between the two communist countries has become much wider. Tito's press howled "treachery." It has begun to express the view that communism under a nationalist conception can whip the Moscow brand of world dictatorship — in other words, that a Moscow-controlled world revolution is not necessary.

Literary Guidepost

Literary Guidepost—11 1-2m
By W. G. Rogers
A. MENCKEN. CHRESTOMATY, edited and annotated by the author (Knopf, \$5)

The American language, which Mencken knows so well that he practically owns it, seems ungraciously to have failed him in the matter of a title. Anyway, the Greeks already had a word for it: Chrestomathy. As the publisher explains, it means "a collection of choice passages from an author." Offering substantially by the same definition in his preface, Mencken comments further that he likes the word even if "a few newspaper smarties" expected it would mystify readers. So now you know what this book is, whether or not you, like Mencken and his customers, as he says, have been to school.

The selections, from books out of print, date largely from the 1920s and early 1930s. They run to 600 pages. They are the colorful words of a cantankerous obstreperous, opinionated but agile and virile thinker. They are better arranged than the words of most contemporary

Whether Tito will get his world bank credit is still a question. But it seems to be a matter of economic qualification — whether the projects he wants to finance are sound — rather than of politics. There is even the prospect that the U. S. will not stand in his way in the development of a certain amount of heavy industry, help for which is embargoed in eastern Europe.

The whole thing serves to widen the cominform split, to bolster another economic spot in Europe, and to remind the Moscow sphere how its political policies are interfering with its dinner pail.

Literary Guidepost

writers; they constitute at a guess the largest working vocabulary of any contemporary writer; though occasionally exasperating, they are ceaselessly provocative and entertaining.

Sometimes you suspect he takes the unpopular side of a question just because his acidulous, vigorous vocabulary is loaded in that direction. He is philologically, professionally and personally against . . . against democracy, the simon-pure Anglo-Saxon, the telephone, radio, opera, zoo, the Gettysburg Address. He calls the Greeks "the most overestimated people in all history," and a master stylist himself, he bequeaths books on style written by "schoolma'ams, bucolic college professors and other pseudo-literates."

He is in a way, against the human race. Man is much less efficient than protozoa, he claims, and "as animals go . . . man is botched and ridiculous." But neither animal nor protozoa ever wrote a book as absorbing as this. Despite the exaggerations, or perhaps because of them, he is the American Bernard Shaw.