

# The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"  
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## Will Britain "Muddle Through"?

While the statement issued after the meeting of Marshall plan countries in Paris last week was reassuring there is nothing to indicate that the agreement on settling trade balances with Britain was more than temporary. The dollar crisis in Britain will not yield as easily as that. It promises to continue, and at the moment there is slight prospect of improvement. What was obtained at Paris was some measure of relief from pressures of continental powers for something better than British pounds at \$4 per.

Despite the American loan of over three billions and the aid under ERP Britain has been running out of dollars. Its exports increased, reaching beyond totals for 1938, but they were not enough to pay for the purchases needed from dollar countries. So Britain has had to dip into gold reserves, until now they are well below \$2 billion, and as far as Sir Stafford Cripps the chancellor of the exchequer, thinks they can safely go.

The problem is complicated because of falling off of American demand for British goods. For instance Britain developed a good market in the United States for small automobiles — until domestic companies caught up with demand. Now only a few British-made cars are coming in. The slack in buying felt generally here is felt acutely in Britain because of the urgency of need for American trade.

Britain suffers on another trade-front too. France has been complaining because Britain wouldn't buy its luxury items like wine, perfumes, etc. In these days of austerity, none of these for the British, says Sir Stafford.

Even so the continent has been supplying Britain with considerable volume of goods, for which it is offered pounds to balance accounts. But the British value their pounds at \$4 each, and Belgium thinks that rate is far too high. Actually the side-market in pounds runs at about \$3. This insistence of an unrealistic value for the pound causes irritation abroad.

Some say that Britain should devalue the pound, bringing it down to earth. This would have the effect of making more British goods available per dollar and so might increase exports. On the other hand it would take more British pounds to pay for imports. And Sir Stafford has been holding firm against devaluation of the pound.

It all adds up to this: that Britain has not yet been able to get back to self-support. Loss of overseas investment, loss of profitable trade with other parts of the empire and the world, loss of much of the business in shipping and insurance, have been so heavy the islanders haven't been able yet to recover from them.

For one thing British production costs are too high relative to world markets. But the labor government has a hard time holding costs down — trades unions want higher wages, want easier conditions of living. This doesn't work for lowering production costs to meet foreign competition.

Because of its position Britain resists movements for free trade. This formerly was sound British doctrine; now it is avoided by the masters of economic planning in London. Yet with all their planning they haven't solved Britain's fundamental problem: How to be self-supporting. A few like Lord Beaverbrook urge that Britain undertake to go it alone, that is, to get away from the international dote. That would mean tougher austerity, which the government is unwilling to impose.

The plight of Britain is of great significance to world trade, but it has important repercussions in Britain itself in view of the coming general elections next year. The labor government faces a stiff battle, and its difficulties will become political capital for its opponents.

The problems will be the same however, no

matter which party is in power. And the conservatives will have to convince the people they can do a better job of management before they will be entrusted with power. We must remember too that the British have a surprising ability to "muddle through." We look for them to repeat in the present crisis.

## UN Has a Birthday

United Nations is now four years old. And the thing to remember and marvel at on this anniversary is not the accomplishments of UN but the fact that it still is still going concern.

Four years ago the UN charter was signed at San Francisco amid a good deal of international backslapping and almost universal optimism. The miserable record of their peacetime efforts is only too well known. Not so well known, probably, is how much the United Nations organization helped keep that record from being worse.

The New York Times has compiled a record of the major activities of UN during the four-year period: 11,000 meetings here and abroad have been held; ten missions to Palestine, the Balkans, Indonesia, Greece, Kashmir and elsewhere have been sent out; 25 economic and social commissions and 13 specialized agencies have been organized; a staff of 3,000 has been employed; offices of information have been set up in 14 countries; membership has been increased to 59 nations; \$97,125,627 has been spent and 842,000 copies of 78,000 documents have been published and distributed. And construction on its headquarters in New York has been started.

The record makes plain the fact that thus far UN has been engaged chiefly in organizing, perfecting the machinery. But the concrete accomplishments seem slight when compared to the amount of time, study and discussion. Maybe that's because the UN has experienced 32 vetoes, 30 by Russia and two by France. Maybe, too, it's because the member nations are not ready to put into action the very plans they sometimes vocally support; the 14 UN employees who have died in the line of duty (Count Bernadotte among them) testify to that. The biggest block all along, of course, has been US-USSR friction.

Still, the history of UN is not such as to warrant cynicism. We may be skeptical of the practicability of some of its high-sounding principles in view of the troubled times. But we should not lose sight of them, nor lose faith in the purposes and possibilities of a world organization of nations. The important points are that United Nations exists and that it may have done more good than we suspect. The UN deserves our continued support and good wishes for happier returns of the day.

## Kimmell Named Circuit Judge

Rex Kimmell has demonstrated his ability as a lawyer in his many years of service as assistant attorney general. His experience has been varied, embracing preparation of opinions, trials of cases, giving advice at administrative hearings, and assisting legislators in preparation of bills. The quality of his work has been excellent; so one can understand why Governor McKay chose him for successor to Judge Page on the Marion county circuit court.

His work in interpreting the constitution and statutes in advising state officials and legislators should prove good training for the judgeship.

The Medford Mail-Tribune, Bob Ruhl writing, regrets that Judith Coplon didn't take up golf or lawn tennis instead of international intrigue. We dunno. Think of the thrills she has had, as well as the spills.

## Taft Vote Will Decide Nation's Course

By Joseph Alsop  
WASHINGTON, July 4—Not since the days of James F. Byrnes has any member of the senate displayed such technical legislative leadership as did Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, last week. The day before, even the hour before the key vote, Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas was still assuring the White House that the senate would do to the Taft-Hartley Act substantially what the president wanted done.



But on the big day, Taft began the task of putting the final pressure and persuasion on the waverrers at 7 a. m. Long prior to the vote that afternoon, he knew the secret purposes of every senator, and correctly predicted his own victory by the narrowest possible margin. It was almost ludicrous to see Capehart of Indiana, for example, who must face a labor electorate next year, quaking like a vast political blanc mange as he cast his vote for Taft. Yet it was also a remarkable tribute to Taft's grim efficiency and force.

Taft's triumph has already been sufficiently celebrated, however. What now deserves investigation is the probable political result of this senate action, which will certainly produce a ringing presidential veto of the new labor bill. What will Taft's triumph do to Taft himself, to Taft's party, and to the allied Southern Democrats? Taft was above all astonishing in his successful in committing his party in the senate to his viewpoint. Only six republican senators differed with him in the vote on the crucial Lucas amend-

ment, which was defeated 46 to 44. He had to build roaring political fires under such senators as Capehart and Hendrickson, of New Jersey. These men quite openly hankered to vote the other way, yet they yielded in the end to the business leaders and republican organization chiefs mobilized by Taft.

The test of the desirability of this commitment to the Taft brand of republicanism will obviously come in 1950. Although there will be other important contests, all will turn in the end upon Taft's own battle in Ohio, which he regards as so important that he will begin stumping the state late this summer, 14 months before the election. What he did last week has squarely posed the issue and drawn the lines for the fight.

Taft's most dangerous Ohio opponent, Gov. Frank Lausche, has definitely taken himself out of the senatorial race because he wants to have the state delegation at the democratic presidential convention in 1952. But this means that Lausche will seek reelection as governor, adding his pulling power to the democratic ticket. Meanwhile, the democratic senatorial candidate will probably be the state auditor, Joseph Ferguson, the kind of general, rather uninspiring political professional who is always known as a "good vote-getter," and can call most inhabitants of the state by their first names.

Immense forces will be rallied for this Ohio struggle. The labor groups will put everything they have into the effort to defeat Taft. And while the republicans sanctimoniously complain about "outside labor money," it is an open secret that right wing businessmen all over the country are already laying the cash on the line to aid the Taft campaign. In a sense, it is too bad that Taft's competition will be a man of smaller stature. None the less,

whatever may be Ferguson's defects, the Ohio election will really turn on the trend in the country. If Senator Taft's brand of republicanism is still as popular as he thinks it is, he will be re-elected. If not, he will be beaten. Either way, the consequences will be extraordinarily far-reaching.

What Taft really wants is the republican presidential nomination in 1952. There are various other republicans who are also making advance plans. For instance, in New York, it seems very probable that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey means to retain control of the state delegation; to become the Warwick of the next republican convention; and having made his king, to take some such reward as the secretaryship of state. But Dewey and all Taft's rivals will be almost powerless, if the Ohio senator wins reelection by any sort of majority in 1950. In that event, the convention will be dominated by the sort of republican who complained about Dewey's "me-too" tactics last time. Taft will be the odds-on favorite to get the nomination he wants so badly and has tried for so often.

On the other hand, if Taft is beaten in Ohio next year, his brand of republicanism will be finished forever. The uncertainty that even now afflicts the other republican right wingers was splendidly symbolized by the quaking Capehart, than whom no senator has a more reactionary record. A Taft defeat will be a grisly warning, sending them all running for cover. And in that event, the southern democrats in congress will also be left isolated and unprotected, and may be expected in the end to wither on the political vine. Before very long, in fact, we are really going to know where this country is heading.

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## BABY SITTING FOR TWO MORE YEARS



### IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

it plays to a small audience which changes constantly. The show can move from city to city. But nation-wide television is good for only one performance. And when it's through it's dead. Because of this heavy consumption of material (words) Allen thinks the best writing today is done for the theatre and for books and magazine, the poorest for radio and TV.

Allen pays his back-handed compliments to the Hooper rating of shows (the spot checking of "What program are you listening to now?") The "advertising rajahs" of the agencies which handle much of commercial radio now come in for his kick-in-the-pants. (A sort of belated biting of the hand he has been feeding out of.) And studio audiences are to him a pain-in-the-neck.

Discount what Allen says by allowing for his own weariness after many seasons of grinding out a weekly show. The comedian has become a cynic, a not unusual transformation. But still there is truth in what he says. Consider popular music for example. There is nothing quite so ragged as a song after it has been worked over on the hit parade and radio programs. The public soon is sated with its words and melody, no matter how catching they were at first.

But radio will survive in some fashion, and television will work out some place of its own, even if it crowds some other media. In this age of mechanical gadgets we want everything to come by flipping a switch; and that is the consumer effort required for radio and TV.

Average consumption of meat in America in 1948 included 63 pounds of beef, nearly 68 pounds of pork, and 14 pounds of veal, lamb and mutton.

## Your Health

As I have pointed out, the conditions which may cause headache are numberless but, for the type of headache which recurs frequently and persists over a long period of time, there seems to be two main causes.

These are first, head injuries and, secondly, psychological disturbances, such as mental conflicts or emotional strain.

A large number of patients with these types of headaches have been studied by Dr. Arnold P. Friedman and his co-workers of New York.

Where headache resulted from injury, the pain appeared soon after the accident and persisted for more than two months. The factors which are thought to account for these headaches are distention or swelling of the blood vessels within the skull, possible spasm of the neck and head muscles, and the emotional effect produced by the injury, such as anxiety or depression.

A patient with so-called psychogenic or psychologic headache has head pains regularly when subject to some mental conflict or strain. In these patients, thorough examination reveals no evidence of physical illness or an abnormal condition. It is thought that these psychologic headaches are due also to some swelling or dilation of the blood vessels within the skull, and spasms of the head and neck muscles.

A variety of remedies for headaches of the two kinds mentioned have been suggested. More than 500 patients with such headaches were treated with different types of drugs—pain-relieving drugs, drugs which cause a contraction of the blood vessels, and drugs which cause the blood vessels to dilate. In addition, vitamins, together with psychological measures, were also used.

It was found that the best results were obtained in those patients treated with the pain-relieving preparations. The other drugs apparently gave no better results than those obtained by the use of substances which had no known effect on the body, such as salt solution.

It is felt that treatment with drugs is beneficial in many cases because the patient knows he is receiving treatment and has confidence in the remedy which the physician has prescribed for him. It is important in all of these cases to restore the patient's confidence and to get rid of factors of mental and physical strain which contribute to the persistence of the headache.

The physician, of course, will prescribe such drugs as he thinks may be useful, particularly sedatives or quieting drugs.

## Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers  
OPUS 21: DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC FOR THE LOWER KINSEY EPOCH OF THE ATOMIC AGE: A CONCERTO FOR A ONE-MAN BAND; SIX ARIAS FOR S O A P O P E R A S ; FIGURES, ANTHEMS & BARRELHOUSE, by Philip Wylie (Rinehart: \$3)

This is a novel, says the publisher; a romance says Wylie; and he adds the "warning" that "most of the characters in this book are unreal—and that is particularly true of the author." Thereupon we launch into Wylie's first-person narrative: He has throat cancer, the doctor suspects, but tells him he can't be sure until the result of a test is learned the following Monday.

If a man thus practically under sentence of death behaves in a special way, he has to be forgiven; and we can't be so callous as to refuse our attention during this long and maybe last week-end . . . Wylie, the narrator, and you and I learn the doctor's finding on page 365, or 10 pages before the story ends.

## Palmists Get No Boosting From Henry

By Henry McLemore  
DAYTONA BEACH, July 4—I am 19 years old. I am going to live to be 83 years old. I am going to spend my vacation this summer in North Carolina. I have an uncle who is going to leave me \$63,240.28.



This comes directly from a tent. A palmist's tent.

The palmist's name is Princess Carlo. For \$1.00 she will read your hand, and for \$1.50 she will read your wrist, and if you happen to have \$3.00 on you she will give you an astrological understanding of your elbow.

When the army released me from a tent, I swore I'd never go back in one but I went back in one today.

When I walked into the tent Princess Carlo was reading a pulp magazine called "Famous Western Stories." I asked her if she'd read my palm.

She said, "If you'll wait just a minute till I turn to page 74 and find out what happened to Two-Gun Bill, I will."

She turned to page 74 and read what happened to Two-Gun Bill.

"Princess," I said, "from which royal family do you stem?"

"Hub?" she said.

"By that simple remark I knew I was in the presence of a Bourbon.

She held my hand and told me the things that I've written above.

Then I asked her if I might look at her hand. She said yes. By looking at her thumb line I found out that the Princess was from Davenport, Iowa, long known for its royal blood.

"Princess," I asked, "how did you find out that you could look at a person's hand and tell his destiny?"

"Hub?"

Having said "hub" two times in a row I decided that the Princess was a Hapsburg. I asked her if she were a Hapsburg and she said, "When are you leaving for North Carolina?"

If you column makes no sense to you up until now it will be because there is no possible chance to make any possible sense out of a palmist. Reading palms may not be the biggest racket in the world, but I'm willing to bet you that it will be a photo-finish with the racket that wins. Mind you, here's a fat old lady from Davenport, Iowa, reading Western stories, taking a dollar from me, and telling me my future, my past and my present. If she knew what she was talking about she wouldn't be working in a tent. She'd be surrounded by marble, she'd be wearing Christian Dior's clothes, and she wouldn't be interested in my dollar.

This column can only serve one purpose. If this column will help to eliminate palmists, then it has not been written in vain.

(McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

### Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "She was very disturbed by the noise."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "bade"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Scandal, scalop, scavenger.
4. What does the word "erudition" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with imp that means "to invoke a curse upon some one"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "She was very much disturbed."
2. Pronounce the a as in bad, not as in aid.
3. Scallop.
4. The result of thorough instruction. "He was a man of profound erudition."
5. Imprecate.

## Somervell Cites Coal-to-Gas Need

PRITTSBURGH, July 4.—(INS)—Development of a vast coal-to-gasoline industry is necessary if the nation wants to be prepared for peace or war.

Gen. Brehon Somervell, president of the Koppers Co., in Pittsburgh, believes such realistic planning is necessary to guard against the day when war, or the rapid expansion of peacetime consumption, will bring petroleum resources down to a critical point.

The government already is operating three coal gasification plants which Gen. Somervell described as the "greatest undertaking in the country since the atomic bomb and synthetic rubber projects of war days."

Two of the plants recently were opened at Louisiana, Mo. One of these, costing 10 million dollars, has an output of 200 barrels of gasoline a day and consumes some 150 tons of coal daily.

## MORE USE AUTOS

NEW YORK.—(INS)—An estimated 82 per cent of vacationists are expected to travel by automobile this summer, the New York Automobile club reports, as compared with 76 per cent before the war. They will spend about \$6,000,000,000.

### Tonight 9:30

**Favorite Story**  
with RONALD COLMAN

Hear Cary Grant's Favorite Story "Telltale Heart" KSLM Presented by PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

### The BEAVER TO BE DISCONTINUED EFFECTIVE JULY 10

Effective with inauguration of *Shasta Daylight*, new streamlined trains between Portland and San Francisco, Sunday, July 10, Trains Nos. 13 and 14, *The Beaver*, between Portland and San Francisco, will be DISCONTINUED. These trains now depart southbound from Portland at 5:10 P.M. and northbound from San Francisco at 4:00 P.M.

## S.P.

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## GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"This being picturesque characters ain't easy no more, Lem . . . every summer the competition gets a little suttier . . ."

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