

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Disaster in Bombay Touches Oregon

Figuratively speaking, flags are at half mast at Oregon newspapers—as well as at other papers about the country—as a result of the airplane crash in far-off Bombay Tuesday when 13 correspondents lost their lives. Three of them were natives of Oregon, educated in Oregon schools and at the University of Oregon: George Moorad, KGW commentator and Oregonian staff writer and frequent speaker on far eastern affairs; Fred Colvig, editor of the editorial page of the Denver Post, former staff man on the Oregonian and the Portland bureau of United Press; and Charles Gratke, foreign affairs editor of the Christian Science Monitor, whose father was once editor of the Astorian Budget, and who worked his way up in journalism through service on papers at Astoria, Oregon City, Portland and Detroit before joining the staff of the Monitor in 1927. In 1948 Gratke came back to the U of O and addressed the press conference and journalism students as lecturer under the Eric Allen foundation. This writer recalls a very pleasant visit with him in Boston last March.

These were all men of superior talents, as were others in the party whose careers thus were abruptly terminated. Their sacrifice was "in line of duty,"—that the people of America may know. We of the Fourth Estate stand with bowed heads, moved by a sense of personal loss and by realization of the great loss which the profession has suffered in this distant disaster.

"The Machine" in California

Though Arthur H. Samish has been the undisputed boss of the California legislature for two decades, and though the tentacles of his power reach into industry and politics up and down the Pacific coast, he has never been the subject of a newspaper expose. Carey McWilliams, writing in the Nation, says:

He has now. The San Francisco Chronicle revealed some of Samish's activities in one of a series of astute articles on lobbyists in the California legislature. The anonymity under which this super pressure-monger has applied his heavy hand is no longer such excellent camouflage.

Citizens of the Golden State are bound to find out that many of their representatives in Sacramento are mere yes-men for Artie Samish. Gradually the facts about his borderline operations in the political field will leak out. Already the Chronicle and the Nation have shown how Artie works and where he gets his power.

Samish doesn't bother working through California's weekly-organized republican and democratic parties. He controls the interest groups—liquor, gambling, horse racing and certain industries—as the public relations counselor of their trade associations and has almost unlimited funds at his disposal. . . . with no questions asked. His legislative bloc usually elects the speaker who appoints committees and swings key members to its side. McWilliams explains, "California's legislature really is a corporate state in which commodities, not people, are represented. Artie is the middleman between the business interests and the legislature. . . . The power is not really in Artie; it is in a situation which he has learned to manipulate." On a greatly reduced scale Oregon legislatures have been subject to domination by powerful lobbyists.

The general welfare is usually not served when one man has the know-how and means to corrupt a rich and strategic state. What can be done to limit the influence of the "third house"

Peace Treaties Still Long Way Off

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

The United States and her allies seem to be working toward a more realistic policy regarding peace treaties.

There is a possibility that there will be no German treaty, in the usual form. At least it seems a long time off, so does the Japanese.

The communist situation in China, with its resultant Russian effort to make a Japanese treaty a four-power affair so she can play around with it as she has the German settlement, has served to cool much of the allied ardor for a far eastern peace conference.

Immediately after the war there was a rush to make peace treaties. Those signed with Germany's former belligerent satellites are not working and have been the subject of numerous allied protests. The Italian treaty has been vitiated as it regards Trieste. The matter of her former African colonies is still up in the air. In its limitations on armed forces, the treaty has embarrassed the defense against communist expansion.

The Austrian treaty is still under negotiation. There are some indications that only Austrian insistence has precluded the allies from this one, too, although it also serves to widen the split between the cominform and Yugoslavia. When Russia dropped her support of Yugoslav claims to Austrian Carinthia she burned her bridges with Tito and going beyond inter-governmental politics, handed the Yugoslav people an unforgettable slap.

If the treaty goes through Austria will give Russia some business concessions, pay Russia \$150,000,000 over a six-year period, and Russia will release some 300 industrial enterprises. The deal is being made by the allies. Secretary Acheson said Monday he thought it was going through. Austria considers it a good bargain. (The allies have but an inkling, so that no future Hitler may rise up and claim the coun-

try was railroaded.) But hardly anyone thinks that a peace treaty will end the differences between the allies and Austria on one side and Russia on the other.

With regard to Germany, things are just expected to rock along. The new government in the western zones will cooperate with western Europe, take a formal position within the Marshall plan circle, but is hardly likely to be asked to sign a formal "separate peace."

The division of Germany between east and west seems likely to go on for years. Ultimately, it probably will be the Germans themselves who overcome the split. There will be a govern-

ment in eastern Germany, too. Behind the backs of the Russians it will, in all likelihood, start playing ball with the western Germans. Gradually, with neither Russia nor the west willing to go to war over specific minor steps, a new Germany will emerge. That's the bet of some of the most competent observers.

But peace treaties, which somehow seem to fall when brought up against the developing facts of life, are not likely to play much part as world settlement develops. In the big case, between east and west, there hasn't even been a war or a break in diplomatic relations to sign a treaty over.

He wrote this book during the war, part of it in his villa, which houses rare art and a unique library, and part of it while he was hiding from the Germans during the last year of their retreat up the peninsula. Instead of worrying about his priceless possessions, or bemoaning what must have been an ordeal for a man of his age, or any age, he contrasts here what might have become with what did become, regrets he didn't work harder and a different things, belittles what was in fact a phenomenal success, and yet at the same time scores another success for which he must be envied.

His original goal, he says, was not to be an art expert but an art lover; he wanted not to jive but to enjoy. He prefers

talking to writing; was "debauched" by a passion for travel; never felt "in things"; was not a "good fellow"; suffered from an "intemperate lust for reading"; savors the present and lets tomorrow tend to itself. He would swap our prizes for his own inner contentments, I think. In spite of his poor-man's maxims, he became famous and, to a degree, rich. There may be a lesson in this confession for us other Americans who believe so firmly that scholarship, which pays off, is better than esthetic sensitivity, by which a man can starve.

Almost as precious as any Tuscan art treasure, says Hartt, was the person of Berenson, whom Hartt and colleagues in the American Monuments and Fine Arts group discovered in his Florentine retreat when the Germans finally abandoned the holy city on the Arno. Among those to whom Hartt expresses thanks in his foreword are Berenson and also Cecil Pincent, English architect and Berenson's friend. Hartt provides graphic descriptions of damaged Tuscan, and puts the blame on vandalism, the misfortunes or mistakes of war. It's an exciting, vivid account. Both books are documented with photos.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers
SKETCH FOR A SELF-PORTRAIT, by Bernard Berenson (Pantheon; \$3); FLORENTINE ART UNDER FIRE, by Frederick Hartt (Princeton; \$5)
An adviser to art dealer Duveen and such distinguished collectors as Bache, Widener and Kress, and regarded as the greatest living authority on Italian Renaissance art, Berenson, now in his 80s, thinks he hasn't done as well.

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Head Had Experience In the Mails

By Henry McLemore

DAYTONA BEACH, July 12—The postal clerks of this country are seeking the passage of legislation which will give them a boost in pay, and here's hoping they'll get it.

They are almost as badly underpaid as schoolteachers which, in this day and time when the dollar doesn't have half the cents it used to have, means it is a wonder they have time to handle the mails for trying to make ends meet.

Working in a post office is a tough job. I trust someone will pop up and ask me how I know anything about it, because I have the perfect answer, namely, I worked in one; for one whole year.

I can't earn enough to finish my higher education, the benefits of which are now obvious in this column.

My first job was throwing mail—that is, distributing it in the boxes. Oh the temptations of that job if you are young, in love, and in love with a girl who is in love with a fellow who lives in Providence, R. I., and who writes her every day.

Such was my situation, and to make it worse the P.O. box of my sweetheart's father was in the section where I distributed. I had to handle those confounded letters from that confounded rival in Providence. No one will ever know how hard I had to fight with myself to keep from tearing up all the letters that came to Miss Lillian Burton from Rhode Island. They used to burn my hands. I'll have to admit that I often deliberately put them in the wrong box, thus making them a day late getting to Lillian.

But my worst trial came on the day when the low-life from Rhode Island sent what was obviously a picture of himself. I mislaid that for two full days while I debated with myself as to whether it wouldn't be better to tamper with the mails and send the rest of my life in a Federal pen than to have my heart torn apart by the thought of that picture perched on my sweetheart's dressing table. I finally let Lillian have it, but I did kind of wrinkle it up the best I could before letting it loose.

If all a postal clerk ever had to do was to try to put a Sears-Roebuck catalogue in a P.O. box he would deserve a halo as well as a raise in pay. We used to await the arrival of those monstrous catalogues with heavy, heavy hearts. The average sized P.O. box, in my time as a clerk anyway, was built more for the accommodation of a wren, than for some other bird of similar size than it was for a catalogue the size of a stick of firewood.

But they had to be put in the boxes. I didn't have the strength of arm to shove the things in, so I used to butt them in with my head. An hour or two of this billy-goat tactic left my head and temper in such a state that if I could have laid my hands on either Mr. Sears or Mr. Roebuck I would have done them in, and gladly.

Late in the summer, either because of merit or the fact that boxholders in my section were complaining of always getting mail that didn't belong to them, I was transferred to the General Delivery window and placed in charge of the M to Z department. Being a General Delivery clerk is a hazardous business, because when people don't get letters when they think they should have letters, they blame the clerk behind the wicket. I have had disappointed folks threaten to shoot me if I didn't come across with a letter.

Yes, let's give the post office boys some more money. They're a deserving crew if there ever was one.
(McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Contrary to common belief, chiggers or "red bugs" do not burrow underneath the skin.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

Takes Over



AUSTIN, Tex., July 12 — Allan Shivers (above), Lieutenant Governor of Texas, will take over as governor to succeed Gov. Beauford Jester, who was found dead in his berth in a train in a Houston, Tex., railroad station. (AP Wirephoto to The Statesman.)

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1)

wrecking tactics of the communists who seek to cripple Britain's economic recovery.

The meat of the coconut in all this is simply that no government, capitalist, communist, socialist, labor, will stand by and let its existence be strangled by strikes. (Perhaps one should except Hawaii which is being garroted by a longshore strike well over two months old.) There must be machinery to deal with such situations. Britain uses the royal proclamation which of course is written by the cabinet. Under the Taft-Hartley act the president has the power to go to court and seek an injunction. But the judge may deny the injunction if the showing is not adequate; and the term of the injunction is limited in duration. The American process is thus less drastic than that of Great Britain. The Taft amendment to the Thomas bill gives the president also the power of plant seizure for continuing its operations, a power which was exercised during wartime.

Either the country has some established law to govern such situations, or it has none, and so is unprepared for a crisis which may arise. Senator Wayne Morse, who opposes the injunction, says the government must have power to avert the disaster of a crisis-strike and he himself proposed a set of rules to apply in such a situation.

Is it not better to have a definite plan of procedure rather than rely either on shotgun legislation, on very dubious implied presidential powers — or on soldiers' guns which a strong-minded president might use in event of emergency? (President Theodore Roosevelt was intending to call out the army if the mine operators didn't agree to arbitrate their dispute with hard coal miners in 1903.) The question then is the form of the power to be invoked. The use of the injunction and of plant seizure is based on American experience. The processes are orderly. The Taft amendment should stand unless the country is willing to capitulate to monopoly unions, or to rely on emergency action when each emergency arises, which is a worse threat to organized labor than procedures defined in a non-emergency period, as the history of the railroad strike in May, 1947, proves.

OFFICE HELPER

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—(INS)—A machine that can send and receive telegraphic messages from any office desk is to be installed soon in Los Angeles. About the size of a portable typewriter, it transmits longhand or typed messages to the central Western Union office.

By Lichty



"We go on these scientific expeditions every time he buys a new car . . . he tries to get as many miles per gallon as the ad claims for it."

Your Health

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

For most people, hoarseness is more of a nuisance or an embarrassment than anything else. The sinister whisper or melodramatic lowering of the voice by which it makes itself known is much more likely to provoke jokes than to win sympathy.

As a matter of fact, hoarseness is not usually a serious sign, particularly as it is most often due to some simple inflammation of the larynx or voice-box, such as acute laryngitis, which clears up within a period of a few days. In people who use their voices a great deal this type of inflammation may become long continued or chronic without indicating anything more than the need to talk less.

There are, however, a good many severe disorders whose first noticeable symptom may be a persistent hoarseness. For this reason, when hoarseness is present for longer than two weeks, a visit to a specialist is in order.

In these cases, a definite diagnosis requires that a thorough study be made. This should include an examination with the laryngoscope, an instrument which permits the physician to look directly at the tissues of the larynx.

During the examination with the laryngoscope, it is possible to determine whether or not tumors, such as cancer, are present, or less dangerous growths, such as papilloma or fibroma. In order to be absolutely certain, it may sometimes be necessary to remove a small bit of tissue from the growth for examination under the microscope.

Occasionally, syphilitic laryngitis may also be responsible for continued hoarseness. The same is true of tuberculous laryngitis.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "The children were prohibited in playing."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "secretive"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Emissary, embarrassment, emporer.

4. What does the word "pernicious" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with st that means "astounding, or amazing"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "were prohibited from playing." 2. Accent second syllable, not the first. 3. Emperor. 4. Destructive; injurious; deadly. "Those things are pernicious to health." 5. Stupendous.

the vocal cords. Then, too, the symptom may develop in a condition affecting the muscles known as myasthenia gravis. Deepening of the voice may occur in a disorder of the pituitary gland, known as acromegaly. It may occur in severe cases of thyroid deficiency.

The main thing to remember is that when hoarseness persists for more than a few weeks, there is need for a thorough study by an expert.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
L. S.: What would you suggest for dandruff?

Answer: Lowered vitality, indigestion and excessive amounts of certain foods are thought to be predisposing factors to this condition.

In the treatment of dandruff,

the general health and strength should receive attention. Excessive eating should be avoided. The hair should be washed once a week with warm water and green soap. The night before the hair is washed, an ointment containing salicylic acid and sulphur should be rubbed into the scalp. This should be left overnight and washed out the next morning.
(Copyright, 1948, King Features)

FINE THING

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 12—(INS)—To recover long overdue books, the Santa Barbara public library declared a one-week moratorium on all fines. Scores of books were collected in handy boxes placed in front of the library — with no questions asked.

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(Nash Motors, Division Nash-Kellogg Corporation, Detroit, Mich.)

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