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"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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The British "Comet"

Time flies, all right. But the British have a new airliner that flies faster than time.

When BOAC's De Havilland pure-jet "Comet" starts regular transatlantic crossing in 1952, passengers will be in New York a half hour before they leave London. That's when there's daylight saving time. On standard time they will get to the U. S. a half hour after their departure. This magic is made possible by a combination of two factors: (1) The eastern U. S. time belt is 75 degrees west of (and five hours slower than) England's Greenwich zone and (2) the Comet flying 500 m.p.h. at 40,000 feet can make the London-New York hop in five and a half hours.

This spectacular achievement, which airmen say will revolutionize civilian plane travel, is a concrete demonstration that Britain is no down-and-out when it comes to imagination and workmanship. Financially John Bull may be on skid row but he can still hold his own in courage and inventiveness.

Some details about the Comet's manufacture are secret. Nimonic is the name of an alloy used for jets and turbo blades but its composition is carefully guarded. Another British invention used in the Comet is "redux" welding which eliminated rivets and conventional welding. The plane is rammed forward by four "ghost" jet engines and is equipped for rocket-assisted take-offs. It has backswept wings and landing flaps as big as barn doors. It burns kerosene and oil and can carry 20 passengers. A way to refuel the plane in case of bad weather or prolonged "stackin'" (hovering over an airport when traffic postpones landing) has yet to be worked out.

The British people can rightfully be proud of their first all-jet liner. It should be a needed morale-booster, a proof that British ingenuity is not exhausted.

No More Wood Waste

The day when the lumber industry will be known as the forest products industry is not far off, Stewart H. Holbrook, widely-known Oregon author, predicts in an article in Think, the IBM magazine.

Time was when trees were measured by how many board feet they would produce. That was when sawmills could hardly burn up the "waste" — sawdust and bark and splinters — fast enough to make room for new piles. But that benighted era, happily, is past, for science has discovered ways to use almost every part of every tree cut and there is no longer any excuse to consign to the scrap heap material which can become anything from a lipstick holder to 180-proof ethyl alcohol.

Lumber today is only one of an almost infinite variety of forest products. A plant in Longview uses Douglas fir bark to make a base for insecticides, a glue extender, a soil conditioner and several plastic powders. At Camas they are using (waste) lignin (one of the two components of wood, the other is cellulose) to make highway surfacing. Insulators and fibre blankets and boards are made from whole balsam trees in Minnesota. In California, sawdust phenolic resin and treated paper are combined to make tops for tables and counters. Rayon made from wood and wool made from wood are the forest's contribution to the textile industry. Stock feed, lubricating oil, cosmetics and other products from wood are in experimental stages. Pres-to-logs are profitably made in Salem from sawdust.

Bipartisan Foreign Policy to Mend

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—In the avalanche of bad news from abroad, it is at least comforting to find a little good news here at home.

The good news is that something has at last been done to restore the old close collaboration between the state department and the foreign policy leaders in congress. And the good news is also important news.

For the breakdown in bi-partisan collaboration on foreign policy, which occurred early this year, has contributed to the growing paralysis of American policy abroad.

The key man in the new arrangement is Sen. John Foster Dulles, who would have been Thomas E. Dewey's secretary of state if Dewey had been elected.

Dulles is the middleman in an elaborate triple play. The foreign policy ball is thrown by the state department to Dulles, and by him to Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, who throws it back along the same route.

Dulles confers regularly with Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Ambassador-at-Large Philip Jessup, Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and other policymaking officials. He then confers in turn with Vandenberg and other republican leaders, and reports back their views to the state department.

This triple play is necessary for childlike but compelling reason. Foreign relations committee chairman Tom Connally bitterly resented Vandenberg's in-

imate partnership in making foreign policy. The White House also disliked Vandenberg's role, since it detracted from President Truman's luster. The state department is less independent of the White House than in the past, and it rather naturally fears Connally's wrath, since Connally's co-operation is essential.

Thus the bi-partisan system has until recently been allowed to fall into disuse.

The new system of using Dulles as a channel came into being after a recent meeting between Acheson, Vandenberg and Dulles to discuss the military aid program. It is not a formal arrangement. Nor is it in any sense an attempt to undercut Connally. Connally does not resent Dulles' role, since Dulles is a friend and ally, who is allowed to sit in on the foreign relations committee meetings as a courtesy. But, without undercutting Connally, the new system does permit a prior exchange of views between the state department and the republican leaders. This private washing of dirty linen is essential if foreign policy is not to founder in petty party squabbling.

The appalling dangers which arose from the abandonment of the old bi-partisan system are illustrated by the history of the administration's version of the MAP bill. Neither Vandenberg, Dulles, or any other republican had seen the bill before it was dumped in the senate's lap, and neither, as a matter of fact, had Connally or any of the democrats. And the fate of MAP is now in serious doubt. It has been jeopardized by this failure to iron out points of disagreement beforehand, to wash the dirty linen in private.

The bill has now been completely redrafted in committee, and Vandenberg and Dulles have inserted a number of amendments designed to appease the economy-isolationist bloc. This appeasement would probably be unnecessary if there had been

Scientific logging, management and fire fighting are all helping to assure the Pacific Northwest a perpetual timber resource and utilization of wood wastes makes certain that every tree cut is put to use.

"No Sale" for Astoria Naval Hospital

The Astorian-Budget laments the impending fate of the naval hospital near Astoria. It says the plant would have made a fine junior college, or an excellent hospital or home, and regards its probable demolition as "tragic."

It is regrettable that the facility can find no takers and users; but the state's experience with the Klamath marine barracks stands as a warning of the heavy cost of operating and maintaining these federal war-built plants. They were thrown up for particular uses, with little regard for cost. The expense of heating the various buildings, of painting and roofing is so great that the federal government is about the only one that can foot the bills.

Better for the state to start its institutions new, designed in proportions to meet its requirements and constructed for permanence. That is economy in the long run.

Alcoa Leases Lands

It looks as though the Aluminum company will go ahead with the mining of laterite, aluminum-bearing ore, in the Columbia-Washington county district. Its subsidiary, Alcoa Mining company, has bought lands and entered into leases with Columbia county in the vicinity of Columbia City, which indicates that its exploratory work has satisfied company officials. This work has gone forward for several years, with Hillsboro as headquarters. Surveys were made to get the range of the ore and its probable quantity, and tests were made as to its utilization for aluminum metal.

No announcement is made as to when mining will start. The leases run for 50 years. When this source of raw material is tapped and reduced to alumina, it will no longer be necessary for the company to supply its Vancouver reduction works with alumina from gulf coast plants. A completely integrated aluminum industry will become possible in the northwest.

For years the presence of iron ore in Columbia county was known, and various attempts made to attract users of it. It was the state department of geology and mineral industries which made the first report on aluminum-bearing ores in that section. This brought Alcoa into its exploration of the field. If mining follows on the scale indicated, the flow of wealth will meet the cost of maintaining this small state department, many times over. Oregon's great deficiency has been in mineral wealth. Now there is a chance to realize on some previously "hidden" assets.

The Cottage Grove Sentinel reports that Lt. Col. W. R. Lalonde of the weather station at the Cottage Grove reservoir, predicts we'll have a wet fall. If the rule of compensation prevails that's what we'll get, because the spring and summer have been unusually dry. Lalonde says the rains should begin in the northwest in October and spread southward slowly, reaching southern California by the end of November. If any prediction is safe it is that rains will start in September or October and grow heavier as winter advances. Get your wood in, your roof patched, your downspouts cleaned out. Rain is on the way.

prior consultation on the bill to start with. And it now begins to seem that appeasement will not be enough. There is very little likelihood that the bill will be passed before October. And there is every likelihood that it will be passed in so lacerated a form that it might better not be passed at all.

Another growing danger has also jeopardized the fate of the military aid program. For the intimate partnership between the state and defense departments, which used to be the second of the main props of American policy, has been dangerously eroded. The secret testimony in executive session on the bill revealed clearly that the state and defense departments had not really agreed on the purposes of MAP. There was at least one major contradiction between the testimony of Acheson and that of Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson, and other apparent disagreements between lesser officials.

For the fact is that even within the two departments no final decision has ever been reached on American strategy in Europe. There is no real agreement on whether American policy is designed actually to place western Europe in a position of defense, or whether the Atlantic pact and MAP are mere psychological gestures, like throwing fish to seals. And this indecision plays right into the hands of the congressional isolationists and economists.

It is good news that something is at last being done to restore the wholly essential bi-partisan collaboration on foreign policy. But the curious triple play device described above may yet prove a slender reed to lean on. For the signs are that the presidential cronies are moving in more and more on the foreign policy field. And without brilliant executive leadership, the paralysis which is beginning to grip American policy in the face of mounting troubles is sure to become complete.

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IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page One)

were included in more than one list.

George Orwell's arresting "Nineteen Eighty-Four" was a choice of three: William Faulkner's "Intruder in the Dust" and Hope Mintz' "The Golden Warrior"; and Storm Jameson's "The Moment of Truth" of two each. Others were "single shots."

This spread of interest will be reassuring to the authors who will be happy to know that ONE contemporary has read their latest book. Indeed, as one respondent wrote

"Certainly we ought to read our contemporaries, if only because we ought to take in each other's washing. Who will if we will not?"

The novel I have just finished reading, John P. Marquand's "Point of No Return," is the choice of Pamela Frankau, whose book, "The Willow Cabin," she has just published. She gives a brief but accurate critique of the latest Marquand product in these words:

"Of these four, I choose to talk about 'Point of No Return' because I should advise any English person who wants to learn the taste, touch and feel of the United States to read this book as a first lesson. Marquand is, to my mind, a better satirist than Sinclair Lewis because he has compassion. He sees with X-ray eyes, but he does not hate. The Englishman will always be baffled by the sacred importance attached to Business in the United States. Marquand portrays this mystique, with all its absurdities, compassionately and makes it understandable. He is, I believe, far more important than his popularity would lead one to suppose."

I found the flashback in "Point of No Return" to the story of "Clyde, Mass.," a bit boring because of its length, though its characters were etched with fidelity.

Other titles on the reading table of the novelists are: Scott King's "Modern Europe" by Evelyn Waugh; "Guard of Honor" by James Gould Cozzens; "The Naked and the Dead" by Norman Mailer; "It May Never Happen" by V. S. Pritchett; "Day without End" by Van Van Praag.

A newly-published work of fiction by Elizabeth Janeway will attract the interest of those familiar with her previous books, "The Walsh Girls" and "Daisy Kenyon." The new one is "The Question of Gregory," which as James A. Michener says, "portrays the increasingly common American male who has lost the capacity to love." John O'Hara's "A Rage to Live," is his first novel in 11 years, in the bookstore. It is quite a detailed chronicle of life in a prosperous but provincial Pennsylvania town.

True it is that "of the making of books there is no end." Perhaps as folk "hang up the shovel and the hoe" at the summer's end they may find in some of these titles refreshment of mind and solace of spirit.

Sphagnum (peat) moss is anti-septic and objects like logs, cloth and even bodies buried in it are prevented from rotting and sometimes preserved for centuries.

Your Health

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

Sometimes the relatively mild, long-continued disorders are more difficult to clear up than a sharp, acute illness. This is certainly true of the nasal stuffiness which affects so many people in this country. Thus, anyone who sets out to get rid of this nuisance — make a condition should be prepared for a long period of treatment which may require the services of both family physician and specialist.

Nose-blocking discharges may come from several causes, the most common of which is probably allergy. Other responsible conditions include sinus infection, enlarged adenoids, and bending of the cartilage which divides the nose into two chambers.

In cases due to allergy, sneezing, headache, a stuffy feeling in the ears, and a watery discharge from the nose are prominent symptoms. This discharge often contains a kind of white blood cell known as the eosinophil. Among the things to which patients may be sensitive are pollens from various plants, foods, cosmetics, animal hair, house dust, cold, and heat. The lining membrane of the nose may be red and swollen at first, but gradually it becomes pale.

Treatment consists in finding the things to which the patient is sensitive. Once found, contact with them must be eliminated. Meanwhile, drugs known as anti-histamine preparations can be used to give temporary relief, but they should not be relied on indefinitely—at least not in most cases.

In cases of allergy, the offending substance is thought to stimulate the formation of excessive

amounts of histamine in the body. It is the histamine that causes the discomfort associated with allergy and hence the anti-histamine drugs, which act to neutralize it, give relief. Sometimes the patient can be made less sensitive by giving him injections in gradually-increasing amounts, at one- to seven-day intervals of the substances to which he is sensitive.

Inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose may be due to emotional or glandular disturbances. Thyroid extract is helpful in some of these cases. Stiffness in such patients is most likely to develop during the maturing period, during pregnancy, and during the change of life.

Dust and dampness often cause nasal inflammation. A change of occupation or change of climate may help give relief.

Chronic sinus infection with nasal discharge may require surgical treatment.

In children with a stuffy nose, an examination to determine whether or not adenoids are present is advisable. If they are present, they should be removed surgically.

Bending of the nasal septum may block off one or both sides of the nose. If the condition continues long enough, the lining membrane of the nose may become thickened. Straightening of the septum and removal of the thickened tissues bring relief.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
E. J.: How long does the change of life last?
Answer: Symptoms due to change of life may persist for several years, or longer.
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Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers
SHAKESPEARE, by Ivor Brown (Doubleday; \$4)

As this author admits, there have been enough books about Shakespeare to fill a library, and a lot more about Bacon, De Vere and other pretenders to his ineffable glory; even so, this is a very welcome addition to our knowledge of the man and more importantly to our enjoyment of him.

In another 15 years we shall be celebrating the 400th anniversary of his birth. But we shall know no more than now. The facts are few: Day of baptism, of marriage, of the baptism of his twins, and finally, beginning in 1592, references to London successes, the appearance of "Venus and Adonis" in the following year, and from then on the dramatic record itself.

It is to the dramas that Brown has returned in this lively study. "Every man fights for his own Shakespeare," he claims, and he presents his, a full-bodied, individual and credible person, on the evidence of the poetry and drama themselves. He writes on what seems to be the perfectly reasonable assumption that there is no less autobiographical material in Shakespeare's works than in those of lesser creators. For instance, the bard was brought up in the Stratford country where the diet at least in wintertime was salted meat, with only cabbages, leeks and onions for vitamins. And true enough in the plays this meat-eating author mentions cabbage and turnip once, and sprouts, cauliflower, carrots, spinach not at all.

There are five shipwrecks in the plays, and Shakespeare is supposed to have been for a time a seafarer. Coming from Iligous Stratford, and with some first-hand information about butchering, he frequently uses

legal expressions and in his early works makes several references to butchering. The "W.H." of the sonnets was not Henry Wriothesley, young Earl of Southampton, Brown suspects, but the young man's stepfather, Sir William Harvey; however, he thinks it's anyone's guess whether Mary Fitton was the Dark Lady, about whom there is a good deal of absorbing speculation.

Other studies have been written about Shakespeare's immortality, but this one helps restore to him a precious mortality.

Bean Pickers Charged with Stealing Truck

Three bean pickers, arrested at Stayton Friday night on charges of stealing a pick-up truck from Aumsville, are in Marion county jail today.

The trio, arrested by E. V. (Ernie) Miller, Stayton chief of police, are Albert Brookover, 32, of Moundsville, W. Va.; Robert R. Wells, 38, of Newaygo, Mich., and Cedric Oxford, 36, Seattle, Wash. Miller apprehended the men in a truck which had been reported stolen Friday afternoon from the store of William Roberts in Aumsville. The truck is the property of Roberts, Miller said.

The three transients were arraigned in Stayton justice court Saturday and bound over to the grand jury on charges of larceny. Each is held in lieu of \$1,000 bail. The truck, when taken, contained about \$100 worth of groceries and had a trailer attached, all of which has been recovered, said Miller.

Keizer School Construction Bids Due Soon

KEIZER, Aug. 17—(Special)—Bids for construction of additional classroom facilities for the Keizer school will be called as soon as plans can be completed, the school board decided at a meeting Friday night.

Preliminary sketches for the estimated \$48,000 project have been completed by Frederick H. Eley, Salem architect, and were presented at the board meeting.

The project will include removal of the old school building to a new site north of Keizer grange hall; completion of one classroom and library room and three-room extension on the new school building. It is hoped construction will be started by October 1.

Shortage of space at the school will probably necessitate a double shift for first and second grades, the board pointed out in ordering all possible haste in completion of the additions. Pre-school registration will be held Tuesday and Wednesday at the school.

Bus Fare Changes Made to Tillamook

Approval of several fare changes for Roy M. East bus line, operating out of Tillamook, has been granted by the state public utilities commission following a public hearing August 15.

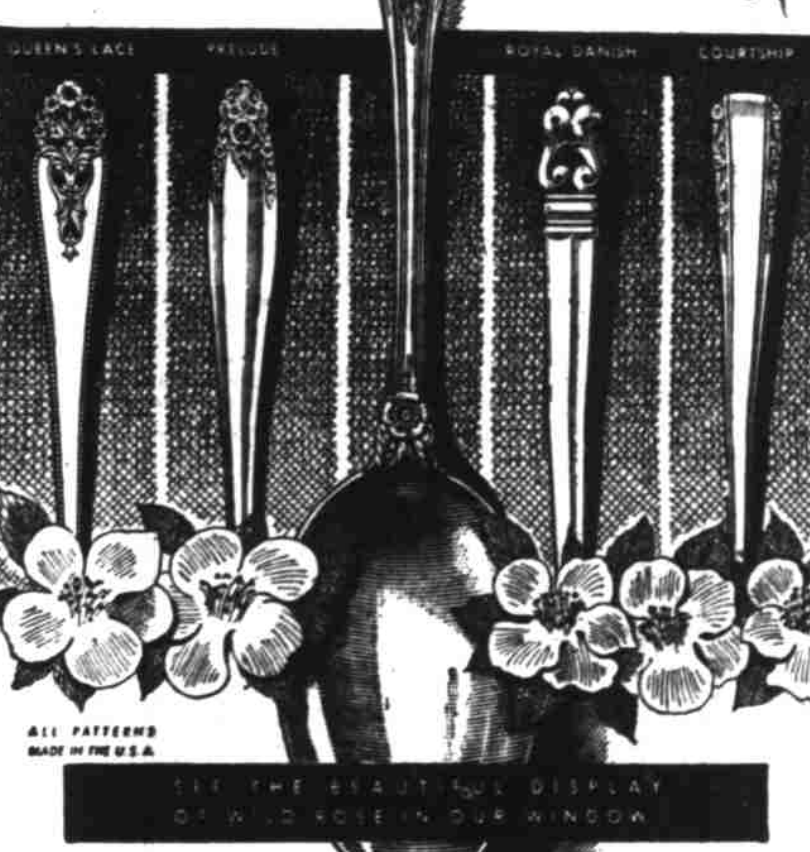
The PUC determined that present fares were not sufficient to cover cost of operation. It approved some fare increases and canceled the 40-ride scholar commutation book.

Black pearls are very valuable because they are rare. palace in Dublin.

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