

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Fuel Generation Still Leads

In the northwest most of our power is generated from hydro-electric plants, but for the country as a whole fuel generation (by coal, oil or gas) predominates. The rate of increase over the past eight years for installed capacity is slightly higher for fuel generation too. The reason is that in the areas of greatest demand and in many other areas too there is little more hydro power available. The northwest is a long ways from that point, but steam plants are still desirable to take care of peak loads and for standby.

The following table classifying all electric plants except industrial, in the U.S.A. is taken from the address of Justus F. Craemer of the California utilities commission, as president of the national association of railroad and utilities commissioners. The statistics may be of interest.

SEGREGATION BY TYPE OF PLANTS			
	Year	% Increase	
	1940	1948	1948 Over 1940
Capacity Installed at Year End			
Hydro-Thousands of Kilowatts	11,224	18,853	20.5
Fuel-Thousands of Kilowatts	28,708	40,811	42.2
Total-Thousands of Kilowatts	39,932	59,664	41.4
Annual Production			
Hydro-Millions of Kilowatt-hours	47,321	82,431	74.2
Fuel-Millions of Kilowatt-hours	84,516	200,133	111.8
Total-Millions of Kilowatt-hours	141,837	282,564	99.2

SEGREGATION BY OWNERSHIP			
	Year	% Increase	
	1940	1947	1947 Over 1940
Capacity Installed at Year End			
Privately Owned—			
Thousands of Kilowatts	34,399	41,986	22.1
Publicly Owned—			
Thousands of Kilowatts	5,533	70,336	87.0
Total-Thousands of Kilowatts	39,932	112,322	81.0
Annual Production			
Privately Owned—			
Millions of Kilowatt-hours	125,411	208,105	65.9
Publicly Owned—			
Millions of Kilowatt-hours	16,426	47,434	190.0
Total-Millions of Kilowatt-hours	141,837	255,739	80.3

Grave of Senator Baker

Senator Morse, vacationing in Oregon for a brief spell, a Eugene reporter a little more about his visit with President Truman and General Marshall to the monument marking the spot where General Baker, U. S. senator from Oregon, was killed in Virginia during the Civil War. Morse informed the president and the latter told Marshall that Baker was buried in San Francisco, and not, as they thought, at the spot where the marker overgrown with brush stood, which was news to them.

Morse says he will take up with the Oregon Historical society about beautifying the marker and making a suitable reference to the death in battle on the Baker statue in the rotunda of the capitol.

He might also call attention to an error in an article in a recent issue of the Oregon Historical Quarterly which said that Baker was the first U. S. senator from Oregon. Joe Lane and Delazon Smith were the first senators; then came Baker and J. W. Nesmith.

Kinks in history seem to occur easily.

Legion at Philadelphia

The American Legion convention in Philadelphia elected a World War II veteran, George N. Craig of Buffalo, for national commander. The scrap touched off by Frank Belgrano's speech at the Oregon convention came up in the meeting of the executive committee, but news reports are silent on whether Belgrano met with success in upsetting the "kingmakers."

Here in brief is the action of the convention on resolutions:

1. The U. S. should retain atomic energy under civilian control and not share the atom secrets with any nation, including our allies.
2. Aid to China Nationalists fighting communism.
3. Curtailment "as far as possible" of any further immigration at the present time.
4. Approval of universal military training and end of the present draft law.
5. Establishment of a national air academy.
6. Endorsement of a self-help plan to bring

Tibet Loses Isolation by Cold War

By James D. White
AP Foreign News Analyst

Shangri-La is shivering in the cold war.

Tibet, the world's highest country, once again finds its classic isolation threatened.

The reason is simple. Tibet legally is a dependency of China, which is coming under communist control and shows signs of becoming a dynamic ally of Soviet Russia.

Tibet is a high and difficult country, but is so placed on the map that it offers, to anyone interested enough to make the effort, a downhill invasion route to Russia, India, or China.

For this reason the Chinese took good care for several centuries to keep Tibet in the bag. For the same reason, when the Manchu dynasty grew weak, czarist Russia tried to horn in. The British in India, for several generations, took steps to prevent this. When Japan removed czarist Russia as a menace in 1905, the British contented themselves with admitting Chinese suzerainty over Tibet, but reserved the right to keep a representative at Lhasa, the holy capitol. Through India, they got the bulk of Tibetan trade—what there was of it.

There are signs that Tibet is loosening up, particularly since India gained freedom after the war and took over British communal interests in that part of Asia.

rugged terrain and climate, and ruled by lama priest-politicians.

In recent years Chinese influence in Tibet has been weak, and later and more plausible reports indicate that the Tibetans, hearing about communist victories in China, saw this as a chance to get rid of control by any Chinese.

At first there were rumors of a communist coup in Lhasa, but later and more plausible reports indicate that the Tibetans, hearing about communist victories in China, saw this as a chance to get rid of control by any Chinese.

At the least they appear to have tried to avoid a communist invasion later on by tossing out the anti-communist Chinese officials.

In this they would inevitably meet little if any discouragement from the India, or the British.

However, the Chinese communist radio takes the view that it's all a dark and sinister American plot. Last week the Peiping radio broadcast a lengthy diatribe saying that "Tibet is Chinese territory and will be 'liberated' by the red army in due course."

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Last year the Indians let a Tibetan trade mission visit both America and Britain (to the

disgust of the Chinese nationalists, who were not consulted). They were peddling yak-tails, for Santa Claus whisks, and looking for machinery.

The arid tableland north of the Himalayas gains rather than loses strategic importance in an age of long-range planes and missiles.

Tibet, trading with an independent India, is losing her isolation. That process may be speeded up if the Chinese reds make too many passes at Shangri-La.

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Did you ever meet him?"
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "peony"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Aerial, artificial, artful, antique.
4. What does the word "neologism" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "a" that means "deviation from the common rule"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "Have you ever met him?" 2. Pronounce pe-o-ni, e as in pea, e as in obey, i as in it, and three syllables, not peeny. 3. Artful. 4. The use of a new word, words, or meaning, especially such as are not yet in good usage. 5. Anomaly.

ALL BOOKED UP UNTIL THE HOLIDAYS



English Woes Blamed on Tea-Swiggling

By Henry McElore

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa, Sept. 4.—My typewriter has a surprise up its sleeve today.

Instead of writing about this place, it is going to skip back a few thousand miles and write of the tea drinking habits of the people of English blood in the Union of South Africa.

It should have done this job when I was in Johannesburg, but typewriters have notoriously bad memories. So it will have to be done now, here on the banks of the Congo.

It is my studied opinion that the British empire started to disintegrate, slowly, but surely, because of the tea.

The payoff came when we overheard our two guides talking about the forthcoming week end. With Monday a holiday, the park was expected to have its biggest crowd in history.

They were saying to each other how lucky we were to have finished our visit before the mob descended. We took it for granted that they meant the big crowd would make the roads dusty, scare the animals away, and generally make a Coney Island of the place.

That isn't what they meant at all. The final word that we overheard was this: "With thousands of people here over the week end, it might be quite impossible to get a proper cup of tea when one wanted one."

I thought they really drank tea in England, but wait until you see the English in South Africa hit the Tetteley, the Lip-ton and the Salada. Go to a bank to cash a check and the green beans, pod of peas and gar-cashiers are out to tea. Go to

the railway station to buy a ticket and the ticket sellers are out to tea. Go to the tourist bureau for information and if you happen to find an official in, he will immediately pick up his cane, put on his hat, and take you out for a cup of tea.

I happen to like tea, but a barrel a day is enough. In South Africa three barrels a day is normal consumption.

What tea means to these people was brought home completely to me during my visit to the Kruger Wild Game reserve. We had an English guide and an English driver. Our daily schedule was built around tea.

Up at daybreak—a pot of tea. Shave, wash face—more tea.

Before leaving gates of rest camp—one more cup of tea.

Seeing the animals was quite incidental to our guides as compared to reaching another rest camp for a cup of tea. Being Americans, we wanted to spend our entire time getting our money's worth of seeing wild animals.

Lions, giraffes, zebras, etc., in their natural habitat, could very well wait while we watched a couple of Englishmen swiggling away at their tea.

The worker could hardly help noticing. For a prominent member of the otherwise all-white cast is a Negro—James Edwards. It's a well-made story of five GI's on a South Pacific scouting mission. Intolerance proves to be almost as crippling an enemy as the Japanese.

In the play from which the movie was adapted, the victim of prejudice was a Jew. The up and coming Screen Plays Corp.

changed the character to a Negro.

Speed and secrecy were necessary because two other producers were making pictures on Negro problems. Twentieth Century-Fox is shooting "Pinky," in which Jeanne Crain plays a colored girl who passes for white. Producer Louis de Rochemont's "Lost Boundaries" is on the same theme.

"Our picture had to be first," Stillman says. "It's okay for a big studio like Fox to be second. But if an independent like we were second, people would yell 'Copycat.'"

Shooting was completed in 18 days. The picture's May 14 opening in New York beats its rivals to the boxoffice punch by weeks. Screen Plays plans other "offbeat" stories: Stillman says: "They offer the only way an independent can buck the majors."

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD — Picture-making usually is accompanied by the most vigorous tub-thumping that professional praisers can contrive. So when a movie is made in utter secret—that's astonishing news.

"Home of the Brave" was so made. Even its actors' agents didn't know what they were up to. The actors reported boredly that they were playing, oh, prospectors, cowboys and the like in a western called "High Noon." This was plausible because the company had announced "High Noon" on its production schedule, and still intends to make it.

Even yellow actors didn't know each other had been cast. Two rehearsed a radio show for three days. Each vowed sadly to the other that in pictures, "I'm not doing a thing."

Only the key grip, cameraman, cutter, art director, and production manager, besides the director and producers, knew what was cooking. Not until the second week of shooting did a crewman remark to a producer: "Gee, you're making quite a picture on intolerance, aren't you?"

The worker could hardly help noticing. For a prominent member of the otherwise all-white cast is a Negro—James Edwards. It's a well-made story of five GI's on a South Pacific scouting mission. Intolerance proves to be almost as crippling an enemy as the Japanese.

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Literary Guidepost

THE ASPIRIN AGE

Edited by Isabel Leighton (Simon and Schuster; \$3.95)

It was an age of weird and wacky, socially insignificant news, and news the social significance of which we almost invariably failed to grasp. During most of those 22 years from the end of World War I to Pearl Harbor and our beginning of World War II, the nation could whip itself over channel swimmers, the mysterious death of Starr Faithful, and the long count of the Dempsey-Tunney fight. But it was a period long enough for America to grow up in.

sonality of the times, but the authors take a few cracks at it anyway. Harding and Coolidge are treated somewhat roughly, and Wendell Willkie's "greatness in political defeat" we are told, was a "decisive factor in enabling America to win the war."

There is much first-rate reading in this volume. I especially liked Herbert Asbury's hilarious account of those two demon prohibition agents, Izzie and Moe; Robert Coughlan's revelations in the "Konklave in Kokomo"; and William McFee's discussion of the famous Morro Castle disaster. During the 20s and 30s, says Miss Leighton, "we seem to have fluctuated between headaches, sometimes induced by prohibition, more frequently by the fevered pace of the times. During these throbbing years we searched in vain for a cure-all, coming no closer to it than the aspirin bottle. Hence, 'The Aspirin Age.' Readers will await a sequel to this book if only to learn from the title what an adequate prescription for these times might be.

Your Health

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

There are almost as many causes of itching of the skin as there are people. We are all familiar with the type of itching due to outside sources, such as the bite of an insect or contact with an irritating substance, but not so many realize that itching may also be one of the manifestations of disease.

It is, for instance, very common among people suffering from liver disturbances, particularly in those who develop jaundice, the greenish-yellow discoloration of the skin which is so frequently seen in certain liver disorders. Itching may also occur in liver disease even though no jaundice is present.

There is a certain group of people who seem to develop an itchy sensation of the skin very readily from a great variety of causes. In them, almost any type of excitement, as well as heat, cold, sunshine, and injury can bring on an attack of itching.

Such people are thought to be oversensitive to a substance called acetylcholine, which is released in the skin as a result of any of the causes mentioned above.

Allergy or oversensitivity is a frequent cause of itching of the skin. Sometimes, the reaction takes place in the outer layer of the skin. In other instances, the reaction is in the walls of the blood vessels of the deeper layers of the skin and may result in the formation of hives. In both types, the substances producing allergic reactions reach the skin through the blood stream and, in either instance, the itching may occur without any visible changes in the skin.

Such preparations as benadryl and pyribenzamine, which are known as anti-histamine drugs, are useful in the treatment.

Another cause of itching skin

is a disturbance of the circulation. This often happens in the legs when varicose veins are present.

Tumor growths, particularly of the stomach and bowel, also may cause generalized itching.

A disorder affecting the lymph glands and known as Hodgkin's disease may often be accompanied by very severe itching. In fact, the itching may be the first symptom of the disorder to appear.

Treatment of generalized itching depends, of course, to some extent on the cause. Sometimes the preparations which stimulate the circulation may be helpful.

In cases of itching skin without a rash, there is always need for a thorough study to determine the factor which may be responsible. Then the treatment which may be most effective in eliminating these causes may be utilized.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
J.N.: What would cause bad odor of a child's breath?

Answer: There are several causes for a disagreeable odor to the breath. It might be that the child is constipated even though he has a bowel movement daily. It may be that he has a chronic infection of the teeth, tonsils or of the nasal sinuses. He should be examined by a nose and throat specialist to be sure that nothing is wrong in this respect.

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Idaho Girl, 15, Admits Slaying Dad with Hammer

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho, Sept. 4.—(P)—A 15-year-old girl accused of beating her father to death with a hammer was apprehended today as she and her younger brother came out of the woods where they spent the night, Sheriff H. H. Haner said.

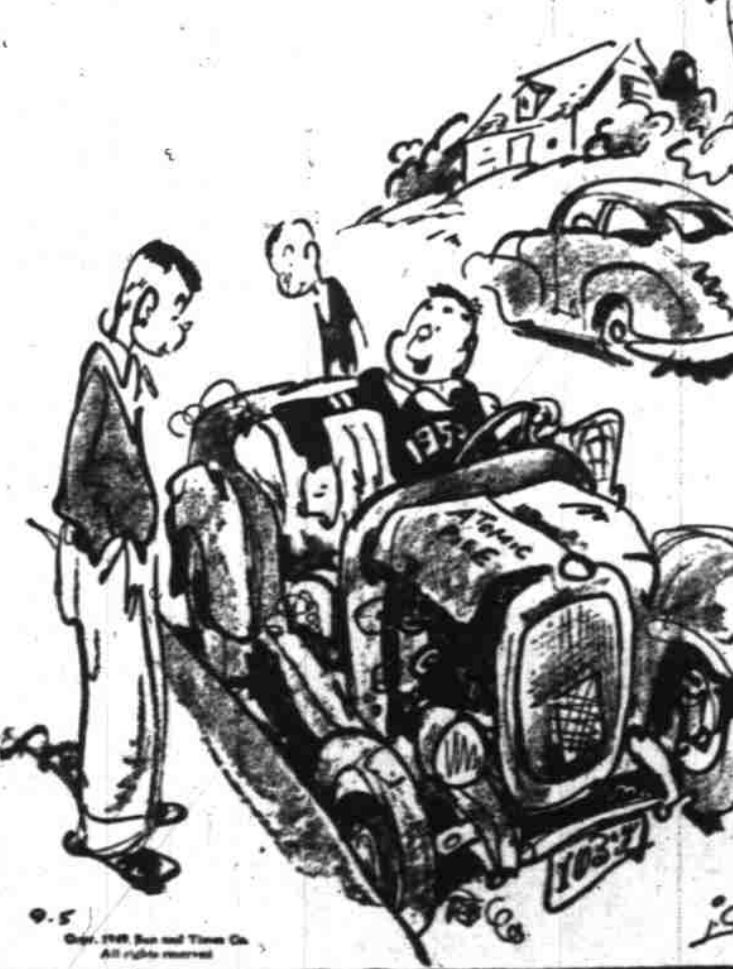
The sheriff said Charlotte Burns admitted in an oral statement that she hit her father, Charles Burns, 65, with a hammer "several times."

She had been away from the family's farm home on Lake Pend Oreille only seven times in her life, she told the sheriff. Her father had promised to take her on trips several times in the last few days, she said, and never kept the promises. The sheriff said this was the only reason she gave for the attack.

Her father's body was found last night at the home at Cedar Creek on the east side of Pend Oreille lake.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

By Lichty



"I'm constantly improving it . . . taking off a fender here, a muffler there . . ."

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