

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"
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Women Voters and Labor

To politicians women voters before an election are a lot like hens crossing a street in front of an oncoming car—there's no telling which way they'll run. The day of reckoning is fast approaching in England and British campaigners preparing for the February general election are paying more attention to milady than ever before because theoretically the women could swing the balloting. They number more than half of the 34,400,000 persons qualified to vote.

Which will decide Mrs. Britannia's X-mark—her dissatisfaction with austerity or her enjoyment of the new set of false teeth provided by the labor government's national health service? The question has the backroom boys nervously biting their nails.

In Australia and New Zealand analysts credit the women with the overthrow of the labor governments which had given those countries many of the same "welfare state" services the laborites have set up in England. Just why that happened is controversial.

Laborites say it was because the opposition promised more of the same thing labor had been handing out. The "me too" idea. Specifically, the labor government gave parents an allowance of about \$1.10 a week for each child after the first. The non-labor winning parties promised five shillings for the first child, too. This "bribe" was the decisive factor, say the losers.

Not so, say the winners. They claim Australian women simply had their fill of socialism, that they realistically saw that certain welfare services didn't make up for the high cost of living. Fear of nationalization—not just of banks and other institutions women are not supposed to understand, but also of industries and services which would affect their husbands' jobs—was the big reason women voted against labor. Furthermore, they consider socialism just one step short of communism, and women have always been more conservative than men. So goes the post mortem.

Anyway, the laborites and conservatives in Britain are taking no chances of neglecting the female element. Both parties are aiming their electioneering straight at Mama. She's the one who has to stretch the paycheck her husband brings home and the ease and difficulty of that task is bound to reflect in her vote.

It's doubtful, though, that women vote in a body any more than any other group. Chances are they stand percentage-wise just about where their menfolk stand. As Agnes Rogers put it in her book "Women Are Here to Stay," the colonel's lady has more in common with the colonel than with Judy O'Grady.

How They Voted

As a rule the Oregon congressmen trail along with the house leadership of former speaker Joe Martin. All four, for example voted against the appropriation of \$60,000,000 for Korea, which to us was deplorable because of our responsibilities in Korea, particularly when many republicans have been condemning the administration for not moving in on Formosa.

The occasional vagrants from the Martin path are Homer Angell of the third district (on such matters as labor legislation) and Walter Norblad of the first district. These two broke away from the party majority and from their colleagues Harris Ellsworth and Lowell Stockman and voted against the resolution to restore to

the rules committee its former power to strangle legislation.

In the course of the debate Norblad made a brief speech which stated the issue succinctly and gave logical reasons for voting against the resolution which was defeated 236 to 183. This was what the Oregon congressman said:

Mr. Speaker, I shall cast my vote in opposition to the proposed change in the rules. If this change were adopted, we would go back to the former system where a small group of 12 men constituting the Rules Committee could effectively block consideration of any legislation which they did not like.

Certainly, under the present rules, there are measures before us to which I am opposed, but in the operation of a democracy it is only right that major bills agreed to by our legislative committees should be given full consideration no matter what our individual feelings on these measures.

Giving the Rules Committee power to pigeon-hole certain controversial legislation would avoid our having to be recorded with our duties as legislators.

We owe it to ourselves and the country to allow free and open consideration of legislation by the entire House, not by a small committee of 12.

The Melody Lingers On

Of Mrs. Hallie Parrish Hinges it may be written: The music dies, but the melody lingers on. How true that is among the older residents of Salem who remember Mrs. Hinges as sweet singer. Later comers who never heard her sing will remember her for her sweet smile and gracious personality.

In the passing of Mrs. Hinges a link is broken with the Salem of history. She was a granddaughter of Father J. L. Parrish of the Methodist mission whose name is preserved in a junior high school and a street in Salem. And Mrs. Hinges was a link also with the culture of what we may call the "middle period" of Salem, when the city emerged from its primitive frontier status and qualified as a city with cultural interests. Her beautiful and well trained voice made her a favorite vocalist, and she earned the title of "The Oregon Nightingale."

In later years she gave up her singing, but sometimes would be prevailed on to sing at the funeral of one of the "old-timers." Now she is gone; the voice lifted so long in song is stilled—and a silence falls on old Salem.

With three of Marion county's four house legislators hoping to get promoted to the senate, one would think a rash of candidates for representative would break out. So far only one is a known contender, incumbent John Steelhammer who hopes to pole vault to the speakership. By March tenth, though, we'll probably have a dozen in the house race.

Here's one for a "Correct This Sentence" column, taken from an AP report: "At his bedside when he succumbed were his widow... his daughter."

The University of Oregon has selected Dean Macy of Coe college, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to head its economics department. Another recruit for the U of O Hawkeye club.

Nineteen tugs mustering the power of 40,000 horses failed to pull the battleship Missouri off the mudbank in Hampton Roads. They'll just have to send for a team of Missouri mules to do that job.

Choice Needed Soon in Indochina

By James D. White
AP Foreign News Analyst
The bell is tolling in French Indochina.

American soon may be forced to make a most uncomfortable choice about that unfamiliar but important country in southeast Asia.

The choice threatens to boil down to this:

Either help the French keep their protegee regime going under Emperor Bao Dai, or see his rival, communist Ho Chi-Minh, take over the country with the political if not the military help of Red China.

There seems to be no time for any other alternative to be worked out. Ho's nationalist guerrillas attacked this week near Ha-nai in a surge of activity that included sabotaging the city's electric plant.

To back the French in Indochina threatens to hold even more disastrous political possibilities in southeast Asia than backing Chiang Kai-shek had in China. Chiang's government was recognized and had existed for years. The French-sponsored public of Viet-Nam under Bao Dai was set up less than a year ago and not even the French have ratified Bao's status as emperor.

Recently they have conferred more power upon him, so that on-paper they retain control of only defense and foreign affairs. But against this is the fact that Bao's rival, Ho Chi-Minh, heads a flourishing guerrilla republic (also called Viet-Nam) which controls far more of the country and the people.

For three years the French have tried to keep Ho off the railways, the main roads, and the big towns by using an estimated 120,000 French Foreign Legionnaires. Ho has the rest of this war-torn country so well in hand that the French supply some of their advance outfits by air-drops.

Time is running out on this picture because the Chinese reds now have their army along the northern border. Ahead of them a total of 32,000 fleeing nationalist troops poured into Indo-China.

The French have had to intern these and it puts another strain on their resources.

When the Chinese red army reached the border, communist political influence came into play. Up to that time, Ho Chi-Minh had headed a nationalist coalition government in which he and his communists were supposed to be a minority. Then early in December these were unconfirmed reports from Saigon, the big southern city, that he was purging the non-communists from his government.

This unconfirmed but ominous sign has been followed by recognition of Ho Chi-Minh's republic of Viet-Nam by the Chinese reds themselves.

Nobody recognizes Bao Dai's

Viet-Nam, which exists only because the French have set it up and kept it going.

American military authorities in Tokyo are beginning to talk to reporters about how vital French Indo-China is to the defense of southeast Asia, and how the French could, if given American aid, fight well in postional warfare to defend the border.

That could be. Their warfare this far has been mostly fighting off Ho Chi-Minh's hit-run guerrilla attacks.

But what might happen behind the border, among the Indo-Chinese and other colonial peoples in southeast Asia, if America helped the French hang on to this recent colony—that's something else that has to be figured into the equation.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers
MUSOLINI by Rene Albrecht-Carrie (Columbia; \$4.25)

Italian Fascism lasted from the end of October, 1922, at the time of the March on Rome, until July, 1943, when the party about to become of age, was legally dissolved. In these two tragic decades, Mussolini mouthed and ranted and grimaced from his balcony perch in Rome, Italy threw her weight around in Abyssinia, Albania and Spain just as if she had some weight to throw, and she fought, or at least shouldered arms and marched up and down, in World War II.

It is a complete historical episode, and thus Albrecht-Carrie examines it, asking whether it was inevitable, had to appear just when it did, by what steps it developed. Oddly, it is a story which, though it begins with one man dying in exile and ends with one man hanging by his feet in Milan, was advanced importantly by three series of three men each: Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi, Depretis, Crispi and Giolitti, and Orlando, Nitti and again Giolitti. Italy was a small country with a strategically important Mediterranean position and a great tradi-

tion that contrasted unhappily with her paltry resources. Her eyes were too big for her stomach. Widespread poverty, a system of taxes which perpetuated economic injustices, a restricted electorate, and illiteracy balked the formation of a democracy. Nationalism, due to tradition, rivaled socialism. The country came out of World War I with what, she complained loudly, was a "mutilated" victory; but instead of setting a big-power goal for herself, she frittered away her emotions with empty dramatic gestures like D'Annunzio's at Fiume.

When a strong man was needed behind the scenes, there was only an actor gesticulating on the stage. Parliament surrendered its prerogatives helplessly, the Socialists and the government were too weak to stop the March on Rome, and the last chance to prevent the seizure of power by the wrong strong man was lost when Matteotti was murdered.

"A wanton disregard . . . of the relationship between the ends pursued and the means at hand" brought on Italy's disgraceful defeat, says the author, who adds that the factors which produce Fascism have not disappeared.

THE RELUCTANT DRAGON



Bathroom Scales Prove Flattering

By Henry McLemore
DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25—My house is beautifully furnished.

The first thing that greets a visitor's eye is a Chip pendule billiard table, and all the cues were made by Cellini. When the visitor is not trying to knock the eight-ball into the side pocket he can relax in a chair by Hepplewhite and place his feet on a fender by Ford.

My dining room is a mess of crystal chandeliers, and the bell I touch with my foot to summon my liveried servants was especially designed for me by John Philip Sousa. For a second helping of potatoes I play "Semper Fidelis," and you always know when I want some more biscuits because "The Stars and Stripes Forever" rings throughout the house.

My breakfast nook was done by Robert Loewy, and my hat rack is the very same hat rack that Sherman picked up in Savannah at the end of his march to the sea.

I don't want you to think I am bragging about my house because I'm only trying to lead up to today's thought. And today's thought is just this:

The most treasured thing in my house, the only thing that I would not sell for any amount of money, is a homely, downright ugly, slightly rusty bathroom scale.

No world-famed craftsman made this scale. It is sort of an off-white color, but it has this absolutely magnificent virtue—it is not accurate.

You can trust this scale never to let you down. It will make

you at least fifteen pounds lighter than you ever were. Go on a diet one day and the scale will prove to all the world that you have lost at least seventeen pounds. You can trust it to be inaccurate.

As much as I love it, women love it more. Once or twice a week lines form outside my house—lines made up of girls coming to weigh in on my lovely scale. I have seen women just slightly smaller than a Shetland pony leave my house after weighing in on the scale, chuckling with delight over their "slender" figures.

We once had a perfectionist in our house who openly declared that the scale wasn't accurate. We have turned him over to Charles Addams for burial, but not before we were sure he was good and dead.

Everyone is light and just the right weight on this scale of mine.

You can eat potatoes by the peck, drink cream by the bucket, and indulge in the richest of sauces, and my scale will always turn it down.

If I were a young man, setting out to make my fortune, I would go into the business of making scales that were not accurate. The boast of all scale manufacturers now is that their product is 100 per cent on the level. That's not the sort of scale people really want. I would make scales that would make thin people think they were heavier and fat people think they were thin. I don't think I could sell more than two or three million of these a year, because there are only about that many middle-aged people in this country.

I am writing this standing on my scale. Do you know what I weigh at forty-three—one hundred and forty-one pounds. I am in the prime of life. The fact that I actually weigh one hundred and seventy-two pounds on legitimate scales does not bother me one bit.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Some shrimplike animals live on the edges of the ice near the North Pole; others are found in the boiling waters of hot springs.

Your Health

By Dr. Herman N. Sanderson, M. D.

SO far as the doctor is concerned, palpitation of the heart means only that the patient is aware of the beating of his own heart.

This consciousness of the throbbing of one's own heart is usually an unpleasant symptom and one which causes much nervousness and worry, often needless. Otherwise, in the great majority of cases, it is harmless. By far the greatest number of people who are annoyed in this fashion suffer neither from heart disease nor any other ailment.

In other cases the palpitation is due, not to any heart disorder, but to a disease affecting other parts of the body. In a very few cases, palpitation does give evidence of heart trouble.

Nearly everyone becomes aware of the heart-beat after exertion or as the result of a sudden fright, and those who have suffered from a prolonged illness know that it is common during the recovery period.

While unpleasant, palpitation is never associated with pain. Sometimes, particularly if the heart is beating rapidly, irregularly or the heart-beat may be noticeable. This kind of palpitation is apt to come when a person is worried, and is often most troublesome just when he is falling asleep.

Palpitation may also be due to excessive smoking and over-indulgence in stimulating beverages. Indigestion, with the formation of excessive amounts of gas in the stomach or bowel, may be responsible for the palpitation. Persons with gallbladder disease often fall in this group. Anemia or lessening of the coloring matter in the blood, if it is at all severe, may produce palpitation, particularly after exertion. Excessive secretion from the thyroid gland or toxic goiter is another cause.

In every case of palpitation, it is advisable for the person to have a thorough physical examination to determine just what factor may be responsible. In some cases, if the condition is explained to the patient, it will clear up with no further treatment. The giving of sedatives or quieting drugs may be useful in certain instances.

Since palpitation may at times be due to actual heart disease, an X-ray should be taken in all instances to determine whether or not the heart is enlarged, and an electro-cardiogram of electrical tracing of the heart-beat should be made just to be sure that the heart is functioning in a normal manner.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
H. W. S.: What can be done for a two-and-one-half-year old that gets car sick?

Answer: The preparation known as Dramamine usually controls car sickness. Of course, this drug must be employed only under the direction of the doctor. (Copyright, 1950, King Features)

Better English

By D. C. Williams

Q. What is the correct wording of an invitation to a home wedding?
A. "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Margaret Anne, to Mr. Frederick Barnes on Tuesday, the fourth of April, at four o'clock, Twenty-two West End Avenue."

Q. How can one show deference to a woman when introducing her to another woman?

A. Deference is shown to one person by giving her name first with a rising inflection of the voice, and saying the second name in a lower tone.

Q. What should be on the luncheon table when the guests are seated?

South Solons Band Together To Fight FEPC

By Roger D. Greene
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP)—Eighteen democratic southern senators banded together today to "fight to the end" against the FEPC, keystone of President Truman's civil rights program.

Senator Russell (D-Ga.), leading the Dixie bloc, made it clear to newsmen that the southerners are priming their oratorical guns to filibuster, if necessary, against FEPC.

The fair employment practices bill, already the center of bitter fights in the house, would set up a federal commission with power to prosecute cases of discrimination in the hiring or firing of Negroes and other minorities.

The southern senators did not make a direct threat of filibuster, but their intent was clear. Russell told newsmen after a meeting of the 18 senators:

"We'll fight with every means at our command. We'll resist to the end."

As Russell voiced his group's defiance, a quiet move was going forward to bring hostile democratic senate factions together in a compromise on civil rights.

A democratic senator who asked that his name be withheld said a number of senators, hoping to avoid an open split in party ranks, are urging a "one-package" civil rights program.

He said this would include: (1) an anti-lynching bill, (2) an anti-poll tax bill, and (3) an FEPC measure based on voluntary arbitration of disputes over job discrimination.

A spokesman said compromise prospects would be bright if the Truman administration would ease up on compulsory feature of FEPC—the section providing for prosecution of violations.

Bets on Exam Results Pay Student Well

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 25—(AP)—Whitman college student Gordon Winston, of Oakes, Calif., was collecting examination bets tonight—and so far he's \$3 ahead of the game.

Did Winston bet on himself?

Not on your sheepskin.

During exams last week, he stood outside quiz rooms and as forlorn students came out, asked them: "How'da do?"

Invariably the answer was: "Oh, I flunked," or "but good."

"Bet 50 cents," Winston would reply.

Thus far he's collected from 10, lost to four.

Winston, a senior, explains: "Most students are tired and discouraged after an exam. They almost all take a pessimistic view."

Winston? He passed.

Hollywood On Parade

By Gene Handsaker

HOLLYWOOD — In "The Man on the Eiffel Tower," it seems to me, each of the three leading actors is trying to be a bigger Character than the other. Stated more bluntly, each is trying to out-act, out-hum, or steal the most scenes from his rivals with his own peculiar set of characteristics and actions. Each is a pretty formidable contender.

Burgess Meredith had a certain advantage in that he also directed the picture. Still needing a haircut, he plays a near-sighted, red-nosed Paris knife-grinder. Belita, who used to ice-skate in pictures, loves him for reasons wholly obscure since the character is both unattractive and stupid.

Franchot Tone had an even bigger advantage because he co-produced the film. He plays a crazy killer who delights in taunting his police pursuer and in standing high on the Eiffel Tower, thinking of jumping off. Charles Laughton, who can hold his own in any competition for footage, plays the patient plodding French detective. He smokes a pipe continually, fidgeting up the scenes. Robert Hutton is around, too, with an inverted-V mustache on his lip and two women on his hands. The brunette (England's Patricia Roc) is his wife. The blonde (Jean Wall) is the ex-Mrs. Tone) wants to be.

Roughly the first four-fifths of the picture is an excuse for getting the three leading men into a chase on the Eiffel Tower. Neither the build-up nor the chase is anywhere nearly as exciting as it should be. The build-up is cluttered and complicated, the chase disappointing. For instance, it shows Meredith riding skyward on top of the elevator car. When he reaches the level he wants, he just steps off. No trouble, no fighting, no mishaps.

Still, credit Tone and his associates for trying to give us something unusual in this adaptation of Georges Simenon's "A Battle of Nerves." And for doing some lousy acting. The Paris backgrounds are interesting. . . . "Johnny Holiday" is an interesting story of the Indiana Boys' school, where it was filmed with some of the residents participating. A bad boy reforms under the wise guidance of the farm supervisor (William Bend Sin). The picture was produced by Ronnie Alcorn, who spent three boyhood years at the school and later made a fortune in international wheat trading.

on table when the guests are seated?

A. The service plates, silver, water glasses, bread and butter plates, and napkins.

'Super' Fir Seen Result Of Selection

PORTLAND, Jan. 25—(AP)—A "super" Douglas fir tree was predicted today by W. D. Hagenstein, chief forester of Pacific Northwest Forest Industries.

Hagenstein said the adoption of genetic forestry in the Douglas fir industry will mean the growth of superior trees in the region.

The Forest Industries tree nursery at Nisqually, Wash., will use only certified seed—a type which will produce the best possible tree. That nursery furnishes its seed to private companies for their reforestation programs.

He said that western Oregon and Washington now have 3,270,692 acres of tree farms—a record high.

Hagenstein's report will be presented to the Pacific Northwest Forest Industries conservation committee tomorrow. The committee's meeting will start the two-day convention of the West Coast Lumbermen's association.

Administration Insists Standby Draft Essential

By Francis J. Kelly

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—(AP)—The administration insisted today that a stand-by draft law is essential in these days of uneasy peace and that the president as well as congress should have authority to set the induction machinery rolling.

The lawmakers in general have been cool toward the administration's request for a three-year extension of the present peacetime draft act which is due to expire next June. It has been a full year since any men were inducted.

Secretary of Defense Johnson presented the views of President Truman—concerned in by the joint chiefs of staff—in a letter to the house armed services committee which is holding hearings on the proposed extension.

Rep. Vinson (D-Ga.), chairman of that committee, has suggested that if the law is extended in any form, congress reserve the right to say when actual inductions shall be resumed.

Under the administration's current proposal, set forth by Johnson, the president also would have that power if, after consulting with the national security council, he finds that international conditions warrant bringing in selectees.

Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs, told the committee it is desirable to give the president the power because when an emergency arose congress might not be in session and able to act at once. He added that "under some circumstances" it might be difficult to assemble congress.

Gen. J. Lawton Collins, army chief of staff, was even more explicit. He said Washington, D.C., probably would have a high priority in any aerial attack on this country and that such a blow might disrupt government processes.

Bridges' CIO Union Turns About on Law

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25—(AP)—National officers of Harry Bridges' CIO union tonight reversed themselves and urged compliance with the Taft-Hartley act . . . to meet any riding attack from AFL or (other) CIO leaders.

The union—the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's—has been one of the most bitter foes of Taft-Hartley. Its officers have refused to sign non-communist affidavits as required by the act.

Harry Bridges, on trial here on a perjury charge, is president of the union.

The proposal is subject to the approval of the national executive board and the locals of the ILWU.

Portland Council Bypasses Plan for Election on Taxes

PORTLAND, Jan. 25—(AP)—The city council late Tuesday passed up a decision on whether to hold a special tax election. It wants to know more about the treasury's condition after budget cuts made today are effective.

Council slashed \$599,086 from unexpended balances of its lean 1949-50 budget. Some of this saving was done by deciding to use \$246,823 of state gasoline tax refunds for street cleaning and snow removal. The money has been used heretofore for maintenance and repairs only.

Almost all department funds were slashed.

Commissioner William Bowes doubted the legality of such a move. He said a court test by the state highway department might be expected on the issue.

Americans use a gallon measure dating from the time of Queen Anne when it was used to measure wine.

INCOME TAX

Returns Prepared
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