

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Ave"
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Diversion of Northwest Waters

That diversion of water from the Pacific Northwest to California is not just talk is demonstrated in the report of the reclamation bureau on what it calls its United Western Investigation. From headquarters in Salt Lake City bureau engineers are studying this proposal which has been promoted particularly by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Warne. No definite findings have been made and will not be until the preliminary survey is completed in 1952.

The press release from the bureau talks about utilizing the "surplus and waste waters" of the northwest in areas with deficient supply (California). The engineers are trying to estimate what that surplus would be "after a supply for all possible future demands of the northwest has been reserved." That means a computation of maximum needs for irrigation and for industrial and domestic and other uses. Power evidently would be given a low priority for the news release suggests that steam power might be substituted for hydroelectric energy lost by water diversion. This would imply a tapping of Columbia basin waters above Bonneville.

Water demand in southwestern United States is growing rapidly and the inadequacy of local supplies to supply the future requirements is generally admitted. The entire flow of the Colorado river for instance, a principal supplier for the southwest, is estimated at less than 5 per cent of the water now emptying into the ocean from streams on the northwest coast. A bitter fight is in progress between southern California and Arizona over further use of the waters of the Colorado, specifically over a proposed Central Arizona project. The current study will include the possibility of substituting northwest water for Colorado river water in California, to permit release of Colorado river water for use in other states.

Estimates of the cost of diverting waters from the northwest to the southwest will be made and the whole report will be submitted to congress. All states concerned will have the opportunity of reviewing the final report and their comments will also be referred to congress.

We have reviewed this at some length so people in this area will know just what is afoot. Naturally our people are alarmed at any threat to our water abundance. Warne's phrase about "climbing the ladder to the north," meaning to tap the streams above the Sacramento and on to the Columbia is disturbing. We do not know how one can compute the ultimate requirements of the northwest, for it is showing rapid gains in population and industry and hence in needs for water. Any substantial diversion from the Columbia basin might impair navigation between Portland and the ocean and that would do irreparable damage to northwest economy.

The idea seemed utterly fantastic when it was broached, and still seems so; but federal engineers often have dim conceptions of the laws of economics and in their zeal for projects they may come up with a favorable report, knowing that once initiated the treasury will carry the cost and absorb the losses. At least the northwest must be on watch to see that its interests are not put in jeopardy.

Protection for Capitol Zone

The difficult problem of relocating the apartment house planned by Robert Coates in the capitol area appears to be on the way to a solution satisfactory all around. A substitute lot has been found and put under option. The state stands ready to take the Summer street lot off Coates' hands. Approval of the shift is expected from the lender and FHA.

This will give great relief to city and state

authorities and to the interested public. Then the city must move promptly to avert such a complication for the future. This will involve extending the capitol zone four blocks northward along the Summer street axis. Care must be taken in specifying restrictions on construction to protect the area for the state and still give consideration to the rights of property owners.

The suggestion has been made that if the state plans this extension it should appropriate money and buy all the property, perhaps using the land for parking purposes until it is needed for state buildings. That seems an extravagant request. It will be years before all the land is needed by the state. Occupants of the houses, most of them, will want to continue to make their residence there. It would seem more satisfactory if the state by resolution adopted the general plan for capitol expansion offered by the state capitol planning commission and then appropriated a substantial sum to be used to take over such properties as might be offered the state at fair prices.

The city council should throw a temporary screen over the area pending the meeting of the legislature when city and state authorities may arrive at some agreement respecting capitol plans.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr. is credited with ambitions to run for governor of New York this year. He is congressman now and ran like a firehorse in the New York City district that elected him. Congress hasn't seen much of him however. Congressman Clarence Brown of Ohio, irked at some aspersions cast on him by junior in a speech in New York City checked the record and found that on 129 roll calls in the time junior has been a member he was absent on 69 or failed to respond. Brown took a crack at junior when he said one couldn't learn rules of procedure in the house "in any New York night club". But when junior flashes his smile and rides on the family fame will Brown's criticisms have any effect on the voters? Probably not.

For all the speed of modern streamliners steam engine No. 7002 of the Pennsylvania railroad holds the record: 127.1 miles per hour, made June 12, 1905 on the initial run of the Broadway Limited on a three-mile stretch east of Fort Wayne, Ind. Airplanes have made such a speed record obsolete, but railroad trains today, even the fastest ones do not touch the record of 45 years ago.

Acting President (but not active) Li Tsung-jen of China has notified Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that he will stay in America and not join him on Formosa. That is easily understood, also why H. H. Kung, former finance minister, prefers to live in the USA. Chiang at least stays by his ship.

When a professor found two students in Italy had turned in identical sets of examination papers he investigated. Found one had smuggled in a radio transmitter and the other a receiving set. Modern science served them just too capably.

The Spokane Chronicle published a snow scene on its front page—from Portland, Oregon. And the Portland Oregonian published a snow scene — from Puget Sound, Washington. Just a case of misery loving company.

The real worry isn't over fission of the atom but political splitting of the globe.

Nothing like a hard winter to expose the routes of the old streetcar tracks.

Reich Told 'Remember Who Won the War'

By J. M. Roberts, Jr.

AP Foreign Affairs Analyst
WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Those Germans who have been trying to make capital for themselves out of the American need for German political and economic cooperation in the cold war have been told where to get off. There seems little doubt that a good many Germans were beginning to look on the United States as a soft touch. They expected more and more concessions to German national consciousness in an effort to buy German good will. It was the U. S. which was expected to lead Britain and France toward more and more relaxation of controls.

U. S. High Commissioner John J. McCloy has clarified all that. The United States isn't in Germany just to feed her, he said. The U. S. wants to see Germany's political recovery, he said, but in the meantime will be right in there with a firm grip on political affairs. He told the Germans to stop agitating about international affairs and to quit accusing others of being responsible for Germany's plight.

McCloy, speaking at Stuttgart, reminded the Germans of their "docility and acquiescence" toward Nazi outrages, and said spokesmen who sought to minimize or deny the country's collective guilt were damaging the cause of a new Germany.

Germany, he said, should be integrated into western Europe and when she has shown readiness and responsibility can share both benefits and obligations. His use of the word "when" showed clearly what he thought of Germany's position now.

The Germans may just as well

forget recent agitation for an army, McCloy made it clear. Observers have been wondering just how long certain forms of German agitation could go on before they evoked such a dressing down. The Germans, since establishment of the western government at Bonn, have been progressing rapidly from petition to demand and from representations to clamor in their dealings with the occupying powers.

When the final history of this era is written there may still be room for argument over the correctness of allied policy in trying

to make a partner instead of a colony out of Germany in view of her vital position between Russia and the west. Only the Germans themselves can justify the treatment they have been accorded. They have been fed and their economy revived by a group of nations who were themselves brought dangerously close to destruction by German actions. Half-starved Britain, long-memoried France, the people of Rotterdam, will hardly think McCloy is being too tough in expecting the Germans to be a little bit circumspect.

Literary Guidepost

By W. G. Rogers

CAPTAIN'S BEACH, by Sigrid de Lima (Scribner's; \$3)

A paralytic on a beach, in the midst of other playing children but overpoweringly remote from them, in an isolation so complete that it amounts to a tragic grandeur, sets the mood for this first novel about some New Yorkers. They are new New Yorkers, however, of a kind not caught in a novel before. They are on the city's fringes, and on the fringes of humankind. There are the deaf Mrs. Cassidy and her two fellow crones; the limping Taylor; the monstrously fat Mrs. Mortlock; Beverly with the hairlip; Alfred Mortlock, who doesn't know enough to come in out of the rain; Larry Christianson, the fugitive; Lisa, the daughter, and her sister, Peggy; and the dog Schnitzel.

The little girls call to each other up and down the stairs; Lisa and Taylor have a lemonade and stroll on the docks; Alfred has whiskey, and watches the dog die; Mrs. Mortlock grieves for her lost son Larry, and her vanished roomer Larry Christianson, and collects the rents, and alter-

nates between savagery and a crushing affection. And in the background there is a commonplaceness so grotesque it is fascinating... the men arguing with colossal ignorance about the A-bomb, Alfred kibitzing at the manhole, or talking to the bartender, or trying to comfort the dog, and remarks about the weather; and marriage, and the benefits of drinking water. For this author has an outer eye to match her inner ear, and she sees in this dramatic little community both the clutter of physical disabilities and the ethical and intellectual failures.

Though the form in which the story is set seems not to illuminate the moral as simply as it should, with for instance the simplicity of the narration, there are memorable scenes on the waterfront, where Lisa gazes in rapture at the sky with the two children, with the three witches, with the Mortlocks alone. Miss de Lima, seizing upon an unexplored area of metropolitan life, has treated it with real distinction; this is a remarkably fresh and worthwhile reading experience.

Train-Jiggled Olives Taste Much Better

By Henry McLemore

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 6 — Naturally no man is afraid of his wife and neither am I, so there!

However, I'm going to take the simple precaution of destroying any newspapers in which Jean (Mrs. Henry McLemore to me) might come across this column.

The fact is that I'm beginning to think that I don't understand women quite as well as I thought I did when I was eighteen.

Women do peculiar things, I have found; and if you ask them why they did them you are apt to get peculiar answers, too. For instance:

On a train trip that the lady (whose name I bear) and I recently took she ordered celery and olives (one dollar hard-earned cash) with every lunch and dinner. We always have a twenty-seven cent jar of olives and an eleven-cent bunch of celery in the house and she scarcely ever touches them.

When I demanded, in my good old ringing baritone, to know the meaning of such goings on she simply said that train-jiggled olives and celery tasted much better than the still ones served at home.

Another thing. Frequently Jean will telephone a friend in the neighborhood and ask her to come on over immediately to have lunch with us as we have "tons and tons" of left-overs. Then they'll settle down on the phone to a good long chat about "what do you think of this and did you hear about that?" When I say I think that's a lot of two-way stupidity as Lix will be here in a few minutes anyway, I get the answer that telephone conversations are very exhilarating because you can always pretend that you are talking long distance and then every second seems very important.

Yeah, and what is the difference between taking off your socks very neatly and throwing them under the bed or taking them off very neatly and throwing them in the laundry bag? The lady of the house has an answer, of course. "If they continue to be hurled under your bed," she says, "no one else is going to remove them and finally your bed will be lifted up so high on socks that you will have to use a ladder to get into it and you'll probably smother when there isn't enough between the bed and the ceiling for you to breathe. An apt epitaph would be, 'He just socked himself to his reward.'"

I don't understand, either, why a woman's place still isn't in the home, as it used to be. Sometimes it makes me so mad when I see Jean standing on the front lawn instead of in the home, where her place is, that I don't say one word of criticism to her, as I trudge in from a long hard day at the golf course. (You can see where I'm about not wanting her to read this.) (Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Better English

By D. C. Williams

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "There isn't but one apple in the box."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "entree"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Proof, prove, grove, soothe.
4. What does the word "volatility" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with "ame" that means "quality of being agreeable"?

ANSWERS
1. Say, "There is but one apple in the box." 2. Pronounce an-tra, first a as in ah, second a as in tray, accent first syllable. 3. Prove. 4. Light-hearted; airy; hence, fickle. "Love without esteem is volatile."—Johnson. 5. Amenity.

GRIN AND BEAR IT

by Lichty



"What makes you think a car the average man can afford will be a success? ... The average man always bought one he couldn't afford."

COMING EVENTS—?



The Safety Valve Hollywood on Parade

HOLLYWOOD — Gene Kelly says his seven-year-old daughter Kerry saw a scary witch on the screen and had a nightmare that night. After seeing a jungle movie she had trouble going to sleep for two or three nights. The experience spurred Gene's own desire to direct, someday, pictures made expressly for children. But he thinks adults would enjoy them, too.

"Millions of dollars are going to be made from pictures produced for kids under 12," Gene predicts. "As I work more and more into the directional field, this is going to one of my projects." Kelly recently co-directed, as starred in, the delightful musical, "On the Town." So far he has only one children's-picture project in mind. It's a story he'll write and act in, and he won't ever hint what it's like. Afraid somebody might swipe the notion.

"I'd like to make a picture with a universality of appeal," Gene says. "Something the grownups will enjoy, too, through remembrances of their childhood." He'll aim at commercial theaters and also put out 16-millimeter prints for kindergartens and elementary grades.

He doesn't see much children's-picture material in fairy tales. "Most are pretty frightening. 'Little Red Riding Hood,' 'Jack and the Beanstalk'—most of 'em scare me if I sit and think about them a while. 'Gulliver's Travels,' which isn't a fairy tale, should be all right for a picture. It's a great satirical book that children love."

Kelly thinks most westerns are "great" for youngsters of seven or older unless the pictures are too violent. "Younger children may get the idea that 'good beats bad' through force. They should realize that good beats bad, through ideas and ideals. But my little girl never stayed awake from seeing 'Hopalong Cassidy' or any of those pictures."

In a way, the real-life Kelly is like the sailor character he played, dancing with a cartoon mouse in "Anchors Aweigh." People still tell him that is his dance scene they like best. Remember the surly mouse king who wouldn't let his subjects dance and sing because he couldn't do so himself? Kelly came along, playing his pipes, and got the mouse to try. The mouse found he could, after all.

Your Health

Written by Dr. Herman N. Bundesen

Like many other symptoms of disease, coughing has its uses. Its purpose is to keep the air passages free of secretions. Since it has this special usefulness, the doctor will decide in the individual case whether it is better to suppress the cough or allow it to continue.

It is easy enough to check a cough by means of sedatives or quieting drugs, but if this is done, secretions remain in the bronchi or small tubes of the lungs where they are apt to cause damage.

Thus, in many instances, the doctor will not only encourage coughing but will aid it by directing that expectorant drugs, which loosen or liquefy the material to be coughed up, be used. These include such medicines as

potassium iodide and ammonium carbonate. The breathing of steam, which has been mixed with menthol or benzoin, is also helpful. The physician will decide in each case what preparations to employ and how often they should be used. He will, of course, not advise their use at all where the cough is accompanied by free expectoration.

Sometimes a cough is so troublesome, particularly at night, that it interferes with sleep and rest. In such cases, quieting drugs are often prescribed by the doctor so that the patient can get enough sleep. This is particularly necessary in the case of a dry cough which accomplishes nothing and only exhausts the patient.

Now and then coughing is accompanied by bleeding from the

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from Page One)

states as the constitution at present requires.

The effect of this proportional rule may be seen by an illustration: In 1944 Roosevelt got 3,304,238 votes in New York and Dewey 2,987,647. Roosevelt got all 47 of New York's electoral votes. Under the new plan the electoral votes would be divided according to the popular vote, or Roosevelt 24.68; Dewey 22.32.

How the present system distorts the count in the electoral college was pointed out by Senator Kefauver during the debate:

"In 1912 Woodrow Wilson, with 42 per cent of the popular vote, received 82 per cent of the electoral vote. In 1936 Roosevelt, with 60 per cent of the popular vote, received 98 per cent of the electoral vote. In 1940 he received 54 per cent of the popular vote and 84 per cent of the electoral vote. In 1924 John W. Davis received 6,000,000 popular votes which brought him no electoral votes, while from 2,000,000 other popular votes he received 136 electoral votes. In 1932 Hoover received 15,800,000 popular votes, but over 13,600,000 brought him no electoral votes. In 1912 Wilson received 1 electoral vote for each 14,500 popular votes, while Taft received only 1 electoral vote for each 435,000 popular votes."

On the other hand Senator Taft, opposing the resolution said that in 1900 under the proposed method of counting William J. Bryan would have been elected over William McKinley though the latter had a popular majority of 850,000 votes.

The principal arguments for the bill were that it would do away with the electoral college, would give more votes to the popular vote. The opposing arguments were that the system would encourage growth of splinter parties and would give advantage to the one-party state (like South Carolina).

The reason given for not going directly to a general popular election was that such a change would never be approved by the congress. Under the electoral system the less populous states have an advantage because each state has two senators giving it two electoral votes to start with.

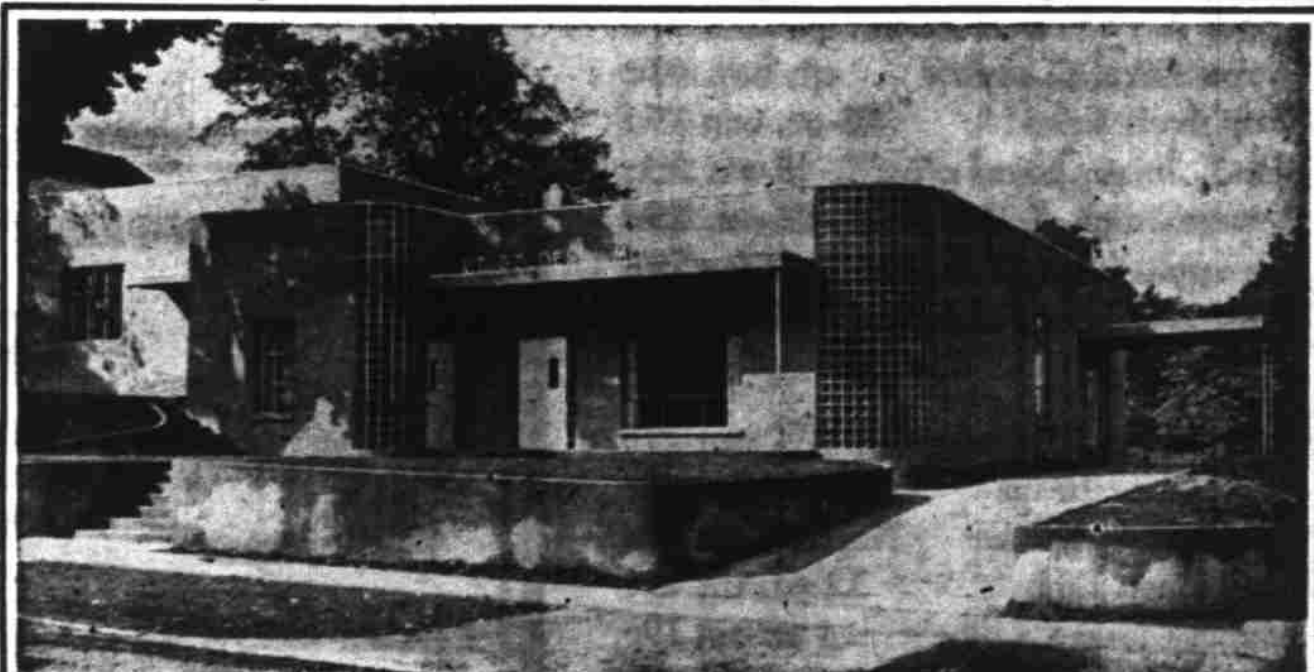
The Lodge-Gossett resolution is a modernization of our machinery for electing presidents and vice presidents. I would be willing to go farther and have direct popular elections. The real defect of the proposed change is not in its text so much as in the restricted voting in southern states and lack of the two-party system there.

It is doubtful if this change will be made very soon however. First the resolution must pass the house with a two-thirds vote and then receive ratification by three-fourths of the states. That will be a long and hard battle, with many pencils worn out figuring just what might happen if it is adopted. We'll still be electing electors in 1952 who will go through the motions of voting for president and vice president as they have ever since the party system robbed electors of independence in voting.

Lungs. Quieting drugs may be necessary in such cases to restrict the breathing and to put the patient at rest. Both of these things will help to check the bleeding. If this bleeding persists, the injection of whole blood into a vein may be necessary.

In certain cases, coughing is accompanied by the bringing up of foul material. This happens in a condition known as bronchiectasis in which the tubes of the lungs are dilated or enlarged, and an infection occurs in these dilated areas. Such patients are often benefited by treatment with penicillin, given by injection into a muscle or in the form of a fine powder breathed into the lungs.

If the basic cause of the coughing can be found and eliminated the cough itself will soon disappear. This is the best treatment, but, unfortunately, it is not always possible.



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