

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us, No Fear Shall Awe"

From First Statesman, March 23, 1851

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Published every morning Business office 280 North Church St. Salem, Ore. Telephone 3-2441

Entered at the postoffice at Salem, Ore. as second class matter under act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Member Associated Press

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End to Jurisdictional Disputes?

One of the oldest feuds in organized labor has been between two AFL unions, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Association of Machinists. Both are powerful unions with over 850,000 members each. From about the dawn age of craft unions there have been disputes between carpenters and machinists over which craft got certain types of jobs. The conflicts often led to shutdown of work on jobs for long periods of time until the dispute was settled, or else the dispute was fought through to victory.

It was announced Saturday that heads of the two unions, Maurice Hutcheson for the carpenters and Al J. Hayes for the machinists had signed agreements which it is hoped will end the controversy. The agreement draws up job boundaries, but that in itself would not be enough. In the past there were boundaries—chiefly what each union claimed as within its jurisdiction. This agreement goes farther and sets up machinery for settling the dispute. The agreement runs for two years but either party may serve notice of desire for modification sixty days before its terminal date; so if either party feels aggrieved it can wash the deal out after two years.

Four other unions signed an agreement to settle interunion disputes: teamsters, carpenters, bricklayers and laborers and operating engineers. Dave Beck would go into any blanket deal however, stating that the teamsters preferred to negotiate directly.

There has been no defense for the costly jurisdictional boycotts or picketing. At long organized labor, William Green and Philip Murray, resisted congressional action to ban jurisdictional boycotts of picketing. At long last the unions are making a real effort to end the recurring incidents of turmoil which have distracted employers, the public and labor itself over which union got the specific job. It is however too early to predict permanence of sweetness and light among unions. When men are fighting for jobs and their union leaders for "jurisdiction" the scrap may become bitter unless the restraints are strong and readily applicable.

Variations in Pronunciation

"Say 'Ah'" is a carryover from a physical examination for induction into service. But how you pronounce certain words will tell an expert like Prof. C. K. Thomas of Cornell University, where you came from.

Take the word "greasy." Northerners pronounce it greasy. Those who come from south of the Mason-Dixon line pronounce it "greazy." And there are other regionalisms in our speech. We are familiar with the Southern drawl, the Harvard accent, and the flat clackety-clack of the midwest.

Thomas picks out seven words as the keys to identifying what part of the USA one comes from, and discusses their variations in an article in "Town Journal" which is the successor to the old "Pathfinder" magazine—which by the way has undergone numerous transformations since it was sort of supplementary reading in schools and a welcome visitor in many homes of humble folk.

The words? — Greasy, heart, floor, on, can't, orange, water. Then he throws in a few extras—road, fish, rainy day, bird. Take the word "can't": "In New England it often is said 'cahn't' (no affectation either, as it might be in other areas). In the South it's frequently cain't to rhyme with paint. Elsewhere 'can't' goes along with plant and scant."

Or "on": "North of Philadelphia you turn your TV set 'ahn'. In Philadelphia and south of there, you turn it 'awn'. Both 'awn' and 'greasy' follow parallel belts past the Mississippi, and then get all mixed up. If you find a new acquaintance who rhymes greasy with fleecy and on with lawn, you might take a guess that he comes from somewhere between Colorado and Seattle."

We've stolen enough from Prof. Thomas and Town Journal. If you want to find out where you come from find the article and see how you pronounce the key words. You may find you come from some region you never knew about.

Threat or Persuasion

While France plays hard-to-get in the western alliance, little Belgium which suffered worse than France from invasions in two wars (but showed far more gumption in getting on its feet after World War II) takes a much more realistic attitude toward the future of Germany. Its foreign minister Paul Spaak, who has also been a leader in the European Consultative Organization with headquarters at Strasbourg, sounded a warning that the United States and Britain would withdraw troops from the continent unless Germany is allowed to rearm. If Belgium, twice the victim of German aggression, is willing to trust a Germany rearmbed but within the western alliance it would seem that France need not be so timid.

However the United States shouldn't apply bald and bold pressures or threats. National sovereignty is still a precious thing. Spaak might voice his warning, but Britain and the United States had best rely on the tool of persuasion.

Soviets Label Ike's Atom Pool Offer Fake In Effort to Counter Its Propaganda Effect

By TOM WHITNEY (AP Foreign Staff)

The soviets are attempting to counter the propaganda effect of President Eisenhower's plan for an international atom pool for peace.

It's just a front, Pravda declared a few days ago, intended to distract the attention of world public opinion from the fact the United States—in Pravda's words—is continuing intensive preparations for atomic war.

The Soviet paper in a brief article laid down the line which the Soviet propaganda machine will use in attempting to discredit the President's project throughout the world.

The inauguration of the Eisenhower plan is going to pose a serious problem for the Kremlin.

For years the Russians have been claiming with considerable effect in some places that it is the United States which is responsible for the atomic arms race, that while the U.S. government makes ready for atomic war the Soviet government directs a large part of its energy to seeking peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Not long ago the Russians announced with great fanfare, for instance, that they had put into operation the first atomic energy

electric power plant for industrial purposes.

In fact the new power station, as the Soviet announcement made clear, was of quite small capacity—about the same size as experimental atomic electric power plants long since in existence in the west also.

President Eisenhower's concept in making his proposals last Dec. 8 in the U. S. for international cooperation in peacetime atomic power was that the countries which have atomic materials and experience should make them available to other nations.

He specifically included the Soviet Union as a participant along with the United States. Confidential talks were held by the U.S. government and the Soviet government earlier this year to try to work this idea out, but there was no agreement.

The talks broke down basically over the Soviet stand that any such arrangement should be accompanied by a general prohibition on any use of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

The President announced in Denver on Sept. 6 that the United States and some other countries are going to proceed with the atoms for peace plan anyway without the U.S.S.R.

This puts the Russians on the spot.

As the United States proceeds with the Eisenhower plan more and more nations are likely to benefit from it.

This is going to make it harder and harder for the Communists to maintain their thesis that the United States is only occupied with war uses of atomic energy.

Furthermore a lot of people are going to ask why if the Russians are so busy in developing peacetime uses of atomic energy they are unwilling to share their knowledge and materials with other countries.

Pravda, commenting on the President's Labor Day speech, said, "The United States is creating only the deceptive appearance of striving for use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and in fact is continuing the intensive atomic arms race and preparation for atomic war."

The Pravda version of the Eisenhower plan is not likely to fool many people if the United States government really pushes rapidly ahead with the President's project.

Your Health

By Dr. Herman Bundesen

In certain cases of high blood pressure, the cause cannot be identified. However, when it occurs in a woman over the age of thirty-five, it may be due to a chronic or prolonged infection of the kidney.

A woman's kidneys are more susceptible to infection than a man's, due to the difference in the body organs. In fact, these infections sometimes have their origin in early life, dating back to babyhood.

It is often difficult to diagnose hypertension that occurs because of a kidney disease. Unexplained fever and chills are often symptomatic of it. There may be secondary damage of the kidneys due to the hypertension.

Even if the kidney condition is corrected, high blood pressure may continue, due to the permanent damage suffered by one or both kidneys.

Careful examination by a physician should include a urinalysis as well as X-rays of the kidney, in order to determine if a kidney disease is or is not causing the hypertension.

Once the kidney ailment has been cured, the high blood pressure will very often disappear.

Question and Answer Mrs. G. C.: When should a child start brushing his teeth?

Answer: As soon as all the initial teeth have appeared, which is usually between the ages of two and three.

MANILA ROPE



Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

Sept. 20, 1944

American Fifth army troops brought the fight point to within 27 miles of Bologna after capturing three strategic Gothic line peaks in savage mountain fighting.

Mrs. Abner K. Kline, chairman of the children's week drive here, sold the first "baby bond" to Mrs. L. M. Ramage for Michael Maynard Edlund, her grandson.

Three Salem navy bluejackets qualified for training under the navy's radio technician program and were assigned to the big radio material school in Chicago were Kay Huntington, George Swift Jr., and Richard Page.

25 Years Ago

Sept. 20, 1919

Dick Truitt of Okmulgee, Okla., was crowned "king of the cowboys" and succeeded Bob Crosby of Kinna, New Mexico, as possessor of the coveted Roosevelt trophy as the 20th annual roundup came to an end at Pendleton.

After three days of hot debate at the assembly of the league of nations at Geneva, Great Britain and France adopted a conciliatory manner in their scope for general disarmament.

O. J. Sand, a member of the national board of advisors of the American Air Cadets, was in Salem completing the local organization of A. A. C. Lee Everly, Harry Scott, Chas. Hudkins and Ivan White were the sponsors.

40 Years Ago

Sept. 20, 1914

Theodore Roosevelt's youngest daughter, Ethel, wife of Dr. Richard Derby, will nurse in the hospitals of Paris with her husband. The two sailed from New York, and left their sixth month son with Colonel Roosevelt.

Mrs. Fannie M. Penn and Mrs. Z. A. Rosebraugh, two well known Salem women were the first women in the state to file their petitions for members of the State legislature.

Denton Dairymple, the young son of the A. M. Dairymples entertained a few of his friends with a theatre party and refreshments at the Spa. Guests were Ralph Clarence and Arthur Hamilton, Alvin Burton, Karl Steiner and Frank Shafer.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Everyone is not saving their money as they should."

2. What is the correct pronunciation of "chiropractor"?

3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Indubitable, inaccessible, inalienable, contemptible.

4. What does the word "excrete" mean?

5. What is a word beginning with or that means "decorative"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "Not everyone is saving his money as he should." 2. Pronounce ki-ro-prak-ter, i as in kite, principal accent on first syllable. 3. Inaccessible. 4. To curst, or call down evil upon. "Who can excrete such motives?" 5. Ornamental.

Money Making Oxen Termed 'Smarter Than Some People'

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS

United Press Staff Correspondent SAUGUS, Mass. (UP) — There was "Duke," age five, and "Bright," age 12. And there was me. And down the hill we went, with me hanging on. And thank goodness for an old ox-skiner named John Treadwell, of East Brookfield, Mass.

John said "gee" and he said "haw." And somehow we missed the deep water at the end of the run.

"Oxen," John said after the recovery, "are smarter than horses, and a lot of people for that matter. And not only that, they make pretty good money. For a job like this around \$100 a day, including hay on the side."

I survived with my skin, which was well soaked in a fine old New England all-day rain. It was my introduction to an impressive ceremony on the banks of the Saugus River — the Saugus Ironworks restoration.

Saugus is 10 miles north of Boston and the performance noted above was on the occasion of the revival. A lot of people spent a lot of time making the place look like it did in the period from 1646 to 1670.

More than 300 years ago, Hammersmith, as Saugus was called back there, was turning out iron pots and spiders (skillets to us modern folk) and bars and rods for the Puritans of New England.

Today, the place has been restored completely. The project, which cost a pretty penny of private money, was backed by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

When Boston was a yearling, or let's say less than 20 years of age, Hammersmith was the wonder of the time. It had a blast furnace. Forges glowed. There was a big water-lifted hammer, to borrow the parlance of the times, and a slitting mill, and ore pits, and charcoal kilns.

Unhappily, Hammersmith fell into bad times. By the 1670's the foundry was abandoned and went into ruins.

But 15 years ago a group of civic-minded citizens went to work on the job of restoring. Today, Hammersmith stands as it did in the long ago.

The oxen in the first paragraph, old "Duke" and "Bright," mean as they are, are close kin to the beasts that helped to build the place. Historians, in the revival, dug and dug and finally came up with more than six tons of relics. They are on display. And for \$100 a day, John Treadwell will show you his oxen.

I presume the tax lawyers chose their words with care; but annually the state tax commission computes the theoretical "levy" for state purposes which for over a decade has been met not by collections from property but from other sources. The gross amount of course is far in excess of what a six mill levy would produce.

The subject is one which needs to be explored further by legal experts, and this should be done before the vote is taken on Nov. 2nd. We do not want to freeze into the constitution something which might prove a straitjacket.

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By mail, Sunday only: (In advance) — \$.50 per mo. Anywhere in U. S. — 2.75 six mo. — 5.00 year

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In Midst of Power Squabble, McNary Dam Dedication Set

By VINCENT HOYMAN

WALLA WALLA, Wash. (UP) — In the midst of a squabble over development of North America's greatest power stream, President Eisenhower will dedicate 236 million dollar McNary Dam on the Columbia River next Thursday.

McNary Dam, a 7,300-foot-long concrete structure, spans the Columbia 54 miles southwest of here and 292 miles above the river's mouth.

Off to the southeast, on the tributary Snake River, is Hells Canyon in Idaho, a prize power site for which private and public power interests are competing. The issue is before the Federal Power Commission after a long and bitterly-contested hearing.

Upstream past the big Hanford Atomic Works is the Priest Rapids damsite, scene of another dispute. Congress once authorized government construction at Priest Rapids, then put through a special bill labeled as designed to promote Eisenhower's "partnership" power development program.

Groups Wrangle It withdrew for two years authorization for Army Engineers to build the dam to give state and local public agencies a chance. Now local groups and the Washington State Power Commission are wrangling over competing permit applications.

Whether the President will touch on the public-private power issue in his dedication speech hasn't been disclosed.

Special trains will carry visitors to the dedication from larger Northwest cities, with automobile caravans coming from small towns. An estimated 50,000 is expected.

Visitors to the McNary dedication will see a dam second in size only to Grand Coulee. And McNary has navigation locks and fish ladders to permit movement of river traffic and salmon, features lacking at Coulee.

38,000 Kilowatts McNary, when generator installations are complete in 1956, will produce 380,000 kilowatts of power, about half the Grand Coulee output.

The McNary powerhouse is on the Oregon side, two miles from the town of Umatilla. The project originally was known as Umatilla Dam, but its name was changed to honor the late Charles L. McNary, veteran U.S. senator from Oregon.

Construction was started in May 1947, and the dam itself was completed last winter when the 61-mile reservoir was filled.

It'll be a big day, but presidential dedications are hardly a novelty to the Columbia. Grand Coulee had three such ceremonies, with former President Franklin Roosevelt dedicating the dam, and former President Truman officiating when the Coulee reservoir and irrigation works were opened on separate occasions.

Truman also dedicated 109 million dollar Hungry Horse Dam on Montana's Flathead River, a Columbia River tributary, in 1952. It was in the heat of the last presidential campaign, and Truman led off with a blast at Eisenhower on the power issue.

Unity Among Demos Urged For Campaign

NEW YORK (UP) — Delegates to this week's Democratic State Convention flocked into the city Sunday amid pleas by party leaders for unity in the face of what could be a knock-down-drag-out fight for the gubernatorial nomination.

Many party leaders have closed ranks behind Averell Harriman, former mutual security administrator and onetime holder of other federal government posts.

However, Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. claims strong upstate strength and hopes to swing the big bloc of New York City delegates to his side.

He says he will slug it out with Harriman forces on the floor of the convention, to be held Tuesday and Wednesday at the 165th Regiment Armory.

On a television program, Roosevelt asserted he has "an excellent chance" to be the Democratic nominee for governor and added, "I think I have a darn good chance of beating any Republican."

Also in the gubernatorial picture, although apparently unwillingly, is Robert F. Wagner. Wagner has said he intends to serve out his full time as mayor of New York City — but should the convention become deadlocked he may emerge as a compromise candidate.

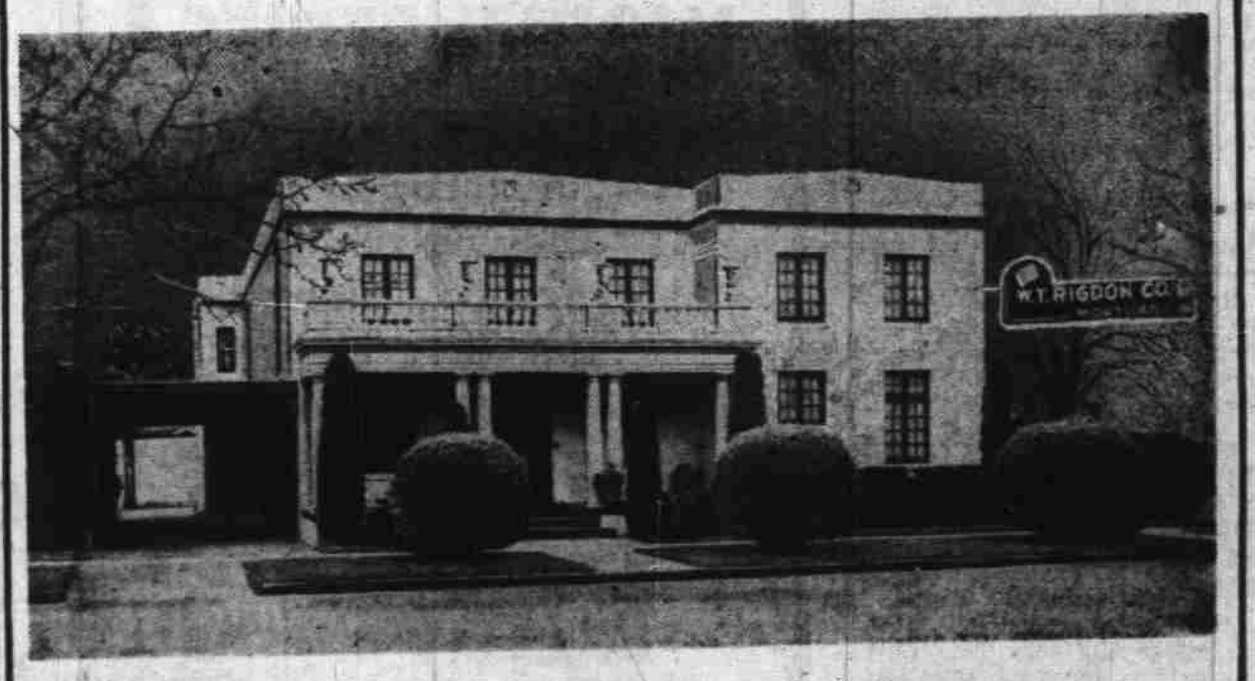


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