

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Carrier: Weekly, 20c; Monthly, 75c; One Year, \$9.00. By Mail in Oregon: Monthly, 60c; 6 Mos., \$3.00; One Year, \$6.00. United States Outside Oregon: Monthly, 60c; Year, \$7.20.

4—Salem, Oregon, Tuesday, January 13, 1948

Truman Aids Willamette Valley Project

In his budget message President Truman seems to have treated the west very generously in his recommendations for appropriations. He requested \$268,590,000 for reclamation projects for the year starting July 1 for work on 39 projects on betterment. An appropriation of \$48 million for the Columbia basin's project was included as well as funds for Bonneville. In addition \$1.4 million was asked to initiate a \$13 million salmon conservation project on the Columbia river.

For army engineer projects for flood control and river and harbor improvement, the president asked \$662,707,000 of which northwest gets for rivers and harbors: Columbia river at Bonneville, Oregon, \$900,000; Columbia river-Umatilla (McNary) dam, \$30,000,000; Columbia river-Vancouver to The Dalles, \$200,000; Columbia and lower Willamette rivers below Vancouver, Wash., and Portland, Ore., \$929,000; Columbia river at Bakers bay, Wash., \$60,000; Yaquina bay and bar, Ore., \$109,400; Coos Bay, Ore., \$2,000,000; Wrangell Narrows, Alaska, \$1,038,400.

For flood control projects \$381,859,000 was asked for construction work. The breakdown shows for Oregon projects: Dorena reservoir, \$3,500,000; Lookout Point reservoir, \$7,000,000; Detroit reservoir, \$3,500,000; Willamette river (bank protection), \$500,000; Fern Ridge reservoir, \$155,000; Multnomah Drainage District No. 1, \$83,800; Amazon creek, \$67,000; Pudding river, \$29,000; Mill Flour drainage district, Yaquina river, \$22,000; Umpqua river and tributaries, \$116,000; Coquille river, \$93,000; Arlington, \$35,000; Nehalem river, \$15,000.

Yet this large expenditure does not please Senator Wayne Morse—in fact nothing seems to please the Oregon solon except his own voluminous carpings and criticisms of everything done and undone. Mr. Morse said in a prepared statement: "I think the Truman budget on reclamation, rivers and harbors and flood control is another example of too little, too late." He continued: "If the republican party really wants to serve the best interests of the south and west and thereby help improve the entire national economy it will increase and not decrease the president's recommendations."

Morse, who has just returned from Oregon state where he saw the Willamette river in flood that caused millions of dollars worth of damage, said such floods are unnecessary. He continued:

"I say unnecessary because if congress would stop its pennywise and pound foolish policy on flood control, the people of the Willamette valley and elsewhere in the country would be saved tremendous losses each year from floods."

"I wish every member of congress could have seen thousands of acres of fertile land which I saw last week under flood waters. I wish they could have seen the overflowing rivers rushing to the sea loaded with precious top-soil that will be lost to our agriculture forever."

But the fact remains that after long delay the Willamette valley flood control project is getting really underway.

Budget making is a thankless task and pleases no one. Cuts in expenditures cripple service demanded and every community selfishly seeks a slice out of the pork barrel. That is why, as the late Senator John J. Ingalls remarked: "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream."

Tax, Spend and Elect

Both state of the nation and the budget messages of President Truman shows that he has adopted in full the New Deal policies, tersely outlined by the late Harry Hopkins "We will spend and spend, tax and tax, and elect and elect." At any rate he is going the whole route with the New Deal and its union labor allies, at least in domestic politics.

As Arthur Knock puts it in the New York Times: Except for regular republicans, right-wing critics in both parties of the administration's foreign policy, a large number of southern democrats and Mr. Wallace's followers—communists, fellow-travelers, other brands of radicals, pacifists and the ever-present lunatic fringe—the messages offered bonuses to every social and economic group. Its doctrinal base was the New Deal principle of spending for the many, taxing the few inordinately, and thus appealing to the largest voting group. But, unlike the pre-war days of the New Deal, Mr. Truman proposed that this new domestic spending be piled atop a very large security and foreign policy budget which is many times what it was in 1933-1940.

Among the president's recommendations are the following which will add greatly to spending by the government, all New Deal formulas: A ten-year planned program for the future, Extension and increase of social security benefits for unemployment insurance, old age and survivors' pensions, and insurance against "insecurity" and ill-health, Federal funds for state education, including more and more expensive school lunches, More and larger housing subsidies, A new federal department to deal with education, health, etc. A bureau to ration food and commodities, More funds to "equalize" the dollar incomes of rural and city dwellers, more money to support the subsidies that hold up food prices, and for crop insurance and rural electrification.

The president's evident belief is that this kind of a platform of spending for special groups will insure strong support for re-election, even if the expenditures fatally damage European relief programs.

Maybe No. 4 Will Fall In Too

Bay City, Mich., Jan. 13 (AP)—The automobile of John Sanborn of Midland, Mich., broke through the ice of Saginaw bay while he was fishing nearby.

So a Placemont, Mich., firm sent a wrecker to retrieve it. That broke through and sank too.

A pilot, attracted by the crowd on the ice, landed to see what was going on. His plane broke through also.

The problem now is to retrieve all three vehicles.

'Most Likely to Succeed'

Solingsrove, Pa. (AP)—A Susquehanna university freshman, who had been voted "most likely to succeed" on his graduation from high school, is charged with twice setting fire to the college administration building to avoid attending classes.

The student, Joseph Sladek, Jr., of Wildwood, N. J., was held for Snyder county court yesterday after pleading guilty to arson charges before Justice of the Peace Fred M. Machmer.

Coincidence

Hollywood (AP)—As Mason Nurick drove to report the theft of his automobile, his borrowed car was rammed from behind.

Indignant, Nurick got out to survey the damage and discovered the car that hit the one in which he was riding was his own.

Shovel or Else

Rugby, N. D. (AP)—Residents of Rugby are keeping their sidewalks free of snow this winter.

Postmaster N. O. Knutson announced that mail delivery would be suspended to those whose walks are not shoveled.

BY BECK

Recollections



DOWN IN JUNGLE TOWN A HONEYMOON WILL HAPPEN 500-00-N-N.

IT WASN'T UNTIL YOUR FIRST VISIT TO A VAUDEVILLE SHOW THAT YOU SAW YOUR KID BROTHER IN A FAVORABLE LIGHT.

SIPS FOR SUPPER

The Fleeting Rotarians

BY DON UPJOHN

The Rotarians—part of 'em at least—got a sassy call down in the last number of their bulletin from Gardner Knapp. It referred to those who like to eat but don't like to listen. Said Mr. Knapp in the bulletin:

"When Lou Arens got up to introduce the speaker at last Wednesday's meeting, 17—yes, seventeen—members made a dash for the door to get out. That, fellow members, is what I call an insult to the speaker. It happens every week, but last week was the climax. The commotion of the members leaving was so great that Lou had to stop the introduction until it was quiet again. The meeting was adjourned at exactly 1:00 o'clock, and incidentally, you who did run, missed a good talk on labor-management relations. Isn't there some possible way that you members who have to leave early each week could arrange your affairs so that you could be absent just 30 minutes more each week. When a speaker spends his time and money to appear before our club, it is no more than common courtesy to hear his story, Gardner Knapp."



Don Upjohn

Gardner seems to have quite a mile of trouble with persons and things that like to flee—take his swan for instance. But, incidentally, maybe he'll avoid that trouble with the swan this year if swans know that it is Leap Year.

The Obliging Judge
Astoria (AP)—James Hansen, Astoria, was in municipal court on a charge of drunkenness. He pleaded innocent.

Judge Robert C. Anderson "What would you do, Mr. Hansen, if you were in my place?" he asked.

"I'd find the prisoner guilty," Hansen answered.

"What sentence would you impose?" asked the judge.

"Fifteen dollars' fine and twenty days," said Hansen.

"I concur in the sentence," announced the judge—and imposed it.

State employes and bank clerks are looking ahead to February as a month of promise. Included in red marks on the calendar are Ground Hog day, Abe Lincoln's birthday,

NOVELTIES

Hat in Front

Tulsa, Okla. (AP)—An annoyed Tulsa man had his own solution to the problem of what to do when seated behind an oversized woman's hat in the theater.

An embarrassed woman reported to police that the man had taken the hat off himself.

Detectives who answered her call said the male theater patron first asked the woman to remove her hat.

She refused. Whereupon, the man grabbed the hat, stomped it on the floor and walked out.

Underprivileged

Chicago (AP)—Members of the Anti-Cruelty society prepared 1500 dinners for distribution to underprivileged horses Christmas Day. The dinner was based on a liberal portion of chopped apples and cracked carrots to which crushed oats, a pinch of salt and a dash of bran were added.

Banks OK, Now

Los Angeles (AP)—Mrs. Minnie Nerhood, of Altona, Pa., who never used to trust banks, was first in line when they opened their doors today.

She clutched the life savings of \$8,763 she lost Saturday when she left her battered purse on a street car.

The money was returned last night by Oscar V. Van Patten, 54, a vacationing tax assessor from Coldwater, Mich. Van Patten found the purse on the tram.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

U. S. Is Using More Oil Than It Can Produce

BY DREW PEARSON

Washington—Until he died last week Charlie Michelson, one-time high priest of democratic strategy, had sunk completely out of the public eye.

There was a time when politicians lined up outside his door, when senators sought his help, when cabinet members submitted their speeches to his seasoned eye in order to gauge public reaction.

There had been a day when Charlie guided the political hand of John J. Raskob, when he helped steer Henry Wallace away from sensational publicity in connection with an astrologist, and when he aided the then uncertain path of Franklin Roosevelt in the difficult days of 1932.

But those days have been gone sometime now, and in his latter years Charlie Michelson was largely forgotten. The people who once sought his counsel came no longer to his door. Day after day passed and only a trained nurse sat opposite him as he played solitaire.

There were a few, however, who stuck by the aging Michelson to the very end, and most faithful among them was a man who had nothing to do with politics. Scarcely a day passed but this man did not drop in to play a game of gin rummy, bring Michelson special food, or try to revive his waning interest in life.

This man who remained faithful when others forgot is an American of Greek descent, George Vournas, who owed nothing to Michelson, had never received a political favor in his life, but merely believed in helping his fellow men.

The American oil industry is now spending the huge sum of \$1,800,000 in a powerful counter-sales campaign to persuade people not to buy oil.

The amazing fact is that it was only just recently that the oil industry was willing to face the facts regarding the oil shortage. Before that it was boldly asserting that oil would flow freely as soon as there was sufficient transportation.

This writer as early as Sept. 7 predicted that gasoline would have to be rationed this winter, while Acting Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman informed congress in late September in a statement available to the oil industry and the entire public that oil would be extremely short and should be rationed.

Despite this critical situation, oil-burner manufacturers sold 80,000 burners in November—an all-time high. And even while Standard Oil of New Jersey was unloading surplus oil burners on the public, it was quietly converting its own Bayway, N.J., plant from oil to coal.

For the inescapable truth is that our basic oil reserves are drying up. And the strong likelihood is that many American homes will go without heat for prolonged periods this winter while farmers will harvest their crops next fall—unless a stiff conservation program is adopted at once.

Boiled down to the cold facts furnished the government by oil men, here is the oil outlook today:

America's petroleum reserves are estimated at about 22 billion barrels. Of this, less than five billion can be traced to new oil fields discovered during the past decade. The balance was added through "revisions of previous estimates and extensions to know fields."

In other words, recent discoveries account for little more than two years' supply at the present rate of consumption. On the other hand, the percentage and size of new discoveries is dropping off.

While a major discovery is not impossible, it is highly unlikely. Geologists have been probing the most promising terrain for the past 15 years without tapping a single major field.

So, while our productive capacity has reached its peak, the nation is draining its oil reservoirs faster than new oil can be poured in. The deficit is estimated at 429,000 barrels per day, and the rate of consumption is on the upswing.

The only immediate solution is to increase foreign oil imports. This is why Arabian oil and the dynamite-laden Near East become so important. The government already plans to import more oil than it exports this year—for the first time in history.

In case of war, of course, outside oil could be cut off by submarines. This leaves the only remaining answer: Synthetic petroleum. And experts say it will take another ten years to produce synthetic petroleum commercially.

(Concluded on Page 11, Column 8)

HIGH-SKYLING

Course of Big Meteor Is Sight of a Lifetime

BY J. HUGH PRUETT

Pacific Regional Director, American Meteor Society

The American Meteor society, whose president is Dr. C. P. Olivier of the University of Pennsylvania, is deeply interested in determining the heights, paths and possible landing places of spectacular fireballs, which light up the night like day, are often quite noisy, and are seen from localities hundreds of miles apart. Sometimes newspaper requests for observers' accounts bring over 100 letters to the regional director of the society. The present writer received 517 reports on the twilight meteor seen over California and Nevada, November 29, 1947. The method of tracing will be described next week.

Although the meteor society undertakes to trace and publicize only very startling objects, we always welcome isolated reports on quite unusual and strange meteors.

One Spotted from Plane
During December, 1947, aside from two spectacular fireballs, accounts of three lesser, but very interesting, meteors were received. On the ninth, an air corps veteran reported he had just seen a fairly bright object which appeared to be traveling horizontally, just skimming along the tops of the distant Cascades. Its motion seemed relatively slow—it was likely 200 or 300 miles away—during the four or five seconds it was in view. Near the end of the flight the impression was received that it actually was getting slightly higher.

On the 14th at 8:30 a newspaper boy was startled by a flash, and on looking up saw an awfully big, white light right overhead dashing northward across the only clear place in the sky.

THIS FUNNY WORLD



PAGES OF OREGON'S PAST

Lincoln Won Oregon in 1860 By Plurality of Only 270 Votes

BY OSWALD WEST

Ex-Governor of Oregon from 1911 to 1918

(Yesterday Mr. West showed how the Oregon delegates lined up for the national conventions in 1860, with the state Democratic delegation split on slavery.)

CHAPTER VIII (Conclusion)

The Democratic National Convention, meeting in 1860 in Charleston, S.C., gave a majority vote to Senator Stephen Douglas, who had debated the slavery question with Abraham Lincoln. But Senator Douglas failed to get the required two-thirds vote, necessary for nomination.

The pro-slavery delegates, including the entire Oregon delegation, walked out and joined in forming a rump convention. Both adjourned to meet in Baltimore.

The Northern wing nominated Douglas and Andrew Johnson. The Southern wing nominated John Breckinridge and Joseph Lane of Oregon.

The Republicans, meeting at Chicago in May, nominated Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

Asahel Bush of Salem intimated that a joining of local Whig-Republican and the Douglas Democrat forces was in the offing. The Marion County Republicans, acting upon the advice of Col. E. D. Baker, refrained from putting out legislative candidates, and endorsed the Bush ticket.

In Washington and Yamhill counties the Douglas Democrats voted for the Republican legislative candidates.

A Fourth of July oration delivered by Colonel Baker at Salem made new friends for him and brought praise from Bush's Statesman.

The election produced the following legislative results: Lane-Smith Democrats . . . 19 Douglas-Bush Democrats . . . 18 Whig-Republicans . . . 13

So the pre-election Senatorial deal was carried out. Long term: J. W. Nesmith, 27; Matthew P. Deady, 22. Short term: Col. E. D. Baker, 26; George H. Williams, 20.

Thus ended Judge Deady's senatorial ambitions. He was then Judge of the U.S. District court. This Baker deal forced Bush to pass up his old friend Judge George H. Williams. However, he was taken care of later.

Rugged Men of Sweet Home Unite to Beat the 'New Look'

Sweet Home, Ore., Jan. 13 (AP)—Seventy-six mere males in this western Oregon logging town of 1100 population were banded together today in new effort to beat the "new look."

They formed the "Whiskerno" club conceived in halcyon opposition to long skirts. Club members said they favored muton chop whiskers to give a turn-of-the-century counterpoint to the female helmets, but any kind of a beard would do.

The club said it planned to stay in business until St. Patrick's day or until long-skirted women capitulate.

Don't build that home . . .

. . . until you have investigated

MARVAIR HEAT FROM THE EARTH

No home is completely modern without this truly modern heating and cooling unit. No smoke . . . no soot . . . no ashes . . . no dirt . . . with Marvair—not even a flue! Marvair Heat Pump burns no fuel and the cost of operation is surprisingly low—only about \$35 a year for an average six-room home Suitable for older homes, too.

PHONE OR WRITE FOR FOLDER



MARVAIR HEAT PUMP SALES

225 S. W. Jefferson Street ATwater 3035

Portland 4, Oregon

DEALERS:

Within the next few days a franchise dealer will be appointed for the Salem area. He must be energetic, able to maintain an aggressive sales organization and be financially sound. Refrigeration knowledge desirable. Extensive advertising and sales promotion cooperation will be furnished. If you are interested please phone, write or visit us.