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Salem, Oregon, Monday, July 11, 1949

BY BECK

Husbands



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Miracle?

By DON UPJOHN

Co-incident with the reported plagues of caterpillars moving  
onto Lebanon and the Keizer districts come advices from our  
old friend, Doc Bill Thompson, sage of Riverdale, that a dozen  
or more sea gulls have been hovering about his place, may-  
be only the advance guards looking over the situation and  
planning to take up headquarters there for a possible projected  
migration. Reminds us of the old tale of Utah when the grass-  
hoppers threatened to clean up the crops of the early Mormons  
and providence intervened with the use of sea gulls which clean-  
ed up the grasshoppers, saved the crops and probably develop-  
ed the fattest crop of sea gulls in history. So much did the Mor-  
mons think of this saving visitation they erected a statue to the  
seagull which may be seen to this day. Our old friend the  
Riverdale sage thinks that maybe his seagull visitors are on  
some errand of mercy but we doubt if it is time yet for folks  
whose fields are infested to depend on them to do the trick.  
If they do, no doubt Doc could build a bird house statue to the  
seagull at Riverdale.



Don Upjohn

Incidentally, Doc tells us that  
out at his Eden the birds have  
been more thickly populated and  
with more different kinds of  
birds this year than at any time  
he can remember. In fact, while  
FT & BA Note  
County Commissioner Ed Rog-  
ers, one of the sturdy and stead-  
fast members of our FT & BA  
went over to Silverton Saturday  
to a friend chicken feed and had  
an accident. We haven't been  
able to wrangle the particulars  
but as near as we can deduce  
Ed was trying to make a curve  
on a rooster leg at too high speed  
or something and his lowers  
cracked up, right in two in the  
middle. Now he has them over to  
be scarified, or something,  
and rescaled. One version was  
that he was eating ice cream  
and the moisture froze under-  
neath heaving them out and  
busting them. At any rate, traf-  
fic is being held up pending  
the repair job.

Small stack of poker chips  
picked up on the courthouse  
lawn indicated goings on right  
under the nose of the sheriff's  
office.

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

A Gal Who Made Good  
In a World for Men

By HAL BOYLE

New York (AP)—Mildred Gainey laughs when she hears mem-  
bers of her sex complain about prejudice against women in  
industry.



Hal Boyle

The com-  
plaints amuse  
her. Because  
in two years,  
starting from  
nothing, she  
has built up a  
\$250,000 busi-  
ness. And she  
did it in a man's  
field—the con-  
struction indus-  
try.

"Being a wo-  
man was far from a handicap,"  
she smiled. "It has been a pos-  
itive help."  
She founded her business—  
Gainey's construction newslet-  
ter—at the age of 47. Today,  
headquartered in Boston, she  
distributes to more than 1,000  
customers a 30 to 40-page daily  
bulletin on building activities  
throughout New England.

"We serve as a kind of in-  
formation center for the construc-  
tion industry," she said. So far  
as she knows, she is the only wo-  
man editor of a construction  
publication in this country.

"Some people say it's an odd  
field for a woman to be in," she  
said, "but I don't feel that way.  
I feel at home in it."  
She has been in the field for  
31 years.

After graduating from high  
school she went to work in the  
office of a Boston publication  
specializing in regional industry  
news. When it was sold in 1945  
to a nation-wide firm Miss  
Gainey—in private life Mrs.  
James William Reardon—decid-  
ed it was time to retire.

"But I quickly became bor-  
ed," she said. "I had too much  
time on my hands. I didn't  
know what to do with myself.  
And old customers of the firm  
I worked for kept phoning and  
urging me to go into business  
for myself. So I decided to try."  
She began in April, 1947, with

A pleasant, blue-eyed woman  
of 49, Miss Gainey still does all  
her own housework—and likes  
it.  
What is the biggest asset of  
women in industry?  
"Friendliness," she said. "That  
will overcome any handicap."

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Europe's Currencies  
Reach Crisis Stage

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—Here are some things to remember about the  
British monetary maneuverings which amiable Secretary of the  
Treasury John Snyder is trying to straighten out.  
The story goes back to war days, but can be summarized chap-  
ter by chapter.

Chapter 1—Bretton Woods:  
At the Bretton Woods monetary  
conference in 1944, Lord Beaver-  
brook and Winston Church-  
hill argued that Britain  
could not go back to normal  
free-trade relations after the  
war, that Britain must live by  
its wits, would have to put  
across the same cut-throat bar-  
ter agreements such as negoti-  
ated by Hitler (and as now sig-  
ned by Argentina).



Drew Pearson

Roosevelt and Morgenthau  
urged that there was not much  
use defeating Hitler if the allies  
were to adopt his methods af-  
terward, and the British finally  
came around to the idea of let-  
ting trade take its normal chan-  
nels—provided they got a loan  
from the USA.

Chapter 2—British Loan: In  
1946, Britain got a post-war \$3-  
750,000,000 loan from the USA.  
This was officially considered a  
loan, and statements made by  
this column that it was actually  
a grant were denied. However,  
it is now conceded that the  
"loan" is pretty much forgotten,  
will never be repaid.

One condition of the loan was  
that Britain would abandon her  
"sterling-dollar pool." This was  
an arrangement, necessary dur-  
ing the war, by which British  
colonies and dominions sent  
their dollars to London, and  
were then permitted to spend  
only such dollars as London di-  
ctated. In other words, all dol-  
lar purchases in the British em-  
pire were rationed by London.  
Australia, for instance, could  
not buy from the USA unless  
London so decreed.

Chapter 3—The Marshall  
Plan: After abolishing the ster-  
ling-dollar pool for a short time  
as per agreement, the British  
went back to it again in 1947.  
This was shortly before the  
Marshall plan and at a time  
when the British once again  
were appealing for financial  
help.

If they got help, the British  
promised, they would again  
abolish the sterling-dollar pool.  
Accordingly, the Marshall  
plan was worked out, and under  
it Britain receives the largest  
grant of all countries. Adding up  
the Marshall plan, the loan, and  
other aid, the United States has  
now poured an average of a  
billion dollars a year into Brit-  
ain since the end of the war.

Chapter 4—The Current Cris-  
is: Despite the Marshall plan  
and the British loan, plus other  
interim relief, the British are  
still just as badly off. This also  
goes for many other western  
European countries.

As a result, Sir Stafford  
Cripps now threatens to do what  
Britain promised not to do under  
the loan agreement—once again  
restore the sterling-dollar pool.  
In fact, he has already abolish-  
ed further purchases from the  
USA.

Cripps has also done what  
Beaverbrook and Churchill  
promised not to do at Bretton  
Woods—namely adopt cut-  
throat barter agreements, such  
as the recent Argentine meat  
pact.

What all this boils down to  
is that the Marshall plan, at the  
height of its operation, is not  
really working, despite the fact  
that the plan has been admin-  
istered with great speed and a  
reasonable degree of efficiency.

Facts in the Case—In con-  
gress, they blame the British  
crisis on the labor government  
and socialism. This ignores the  
fact that other western Euro-  
pean countries are likewise bad-  
ly off, also that Britain has made  
more heroic economies than  
most.

It also ignores the funda-  
mental trouble with England and  
western Europe generally,  
namely, that it is eating more  
than it is producing; that it has  
too high a standard of living for  
its wealth; and that it expects us  
to pension it off.

This is a crude way of putting  
it, but it might be cheaper in the  
long run for us to take over  
England, as a son takes an aged  
parent under his own roof.

The British once were afflu-  
ent because they were milking  
Asiatic colonies. Millions of peo-  
ple in those colonies lived just  
above the starvation level, while  
the British empire wore ermine.  
But with a social revolution in  
Asia, the British have to live  
on their own crowded island,  
with little help from the grow-  
ing and independent dominions.

The same is true of the Dutch,  
also affluent at one time from  
milking Asia, but now in des-  
perate straits; and, to a lesser  
extent, the French, who still

have North Africa.  
Another basic fact ignored in  
the western European situation  
is that you can't keep on in-  
creasing labor pay unless labor  
produces. And labor costs are  
rising in England and France  
with no commensurate rise in  
production. So we make up the  
difference by pumping Marshall  
plan money into Europe every  
year.

Result—Today American and  
Canadian manufactured goods  
can outsell British goods almost  
anyplace. Our labor produces  
more; our methods of manufac-  
ture are more modern.

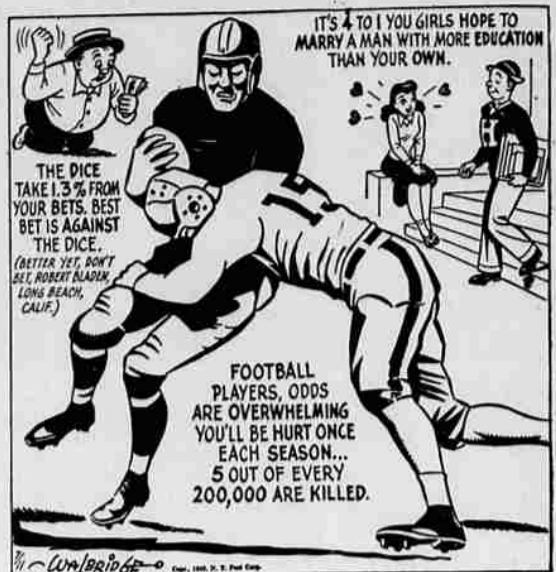
Snyder's Remedy—Amiable  
John Snyder would remedy all  
this by devaluing the pound.  
This is only another way of re-  
ducing wages and profits. When  
you can't compete with another  
country's goods, you have to cut  
costs by cutting both wages and  
profits.

Politically, cutting wages is  
difficult. So devaluing the  
pound accomplishes the same  
thing less painfully without let-  
ting British labor know it. In  
the end, of course, British labor  
has to foot part of the bill, be-  
cause the pound buys less and  
labor's income is reduced.

This is why Sir Stafford  
Cripps is so opposed to devalu-  
ing the pound. At best, devalu-  
ing the pound is only a tempo-  
rary stopgap.  
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BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Japan Looks Like  
Prime Commie Target

By JAMES D. WHITE

(Substitute for DeWitt MacKenzie, AP Foreign News Analyst)  
As the cold war moves in on the American occupation of Japan,  
one of the first big problems is:  
Are the Japanese police going to indulge in some good old-  
fashioned terror before com-  
munist agitation is dealt with?  
It's all very complicated.  
For instance, one root of the  
problem is the fact that there  
are too many people in Japan.

This means more workers than  
jobs. It means too many people  
working for the government. It  
means a government afraid to  
fire them.  
The government also has a  
lot of pre-war politicians in it,  
like Premier Yoshida. His cab-  
inet, and those of earlier post-  
war premiers, have been told  
many times to cut expenses, to  
run a more efficient administra-  
tion.

Last winter occupation offi-  
cials got specific. They said  
"balance the budget."  
The government stalled. Final-  
ly it was told to weed out some  
of the deadwood among its own  
employees.  
It turned to the bloc of gov-  
ernment workers who are most  
highly organized and under  
strong leftist influence—the  
railway and communications  
workers. If it was looking for  
trouble, it found it.

It was explained that firing  
the proposed 160,000 workers  
actually meant that only 140,000  
would lose their jobs, because  
the other 20,000 were just fic-  
titious names on the payroll. It  
seems this is an old Japanese  
custom so that appropriations  
for government departments can  
be kept high.

Naturally, there was trouble  
with the workers, with the com-  
munist egging them on.  
Right in the middle, Russia  
suddenly decided to return  
thousands of Japanese prison-  
ers of war held since V-J day.  
By now they were thoroughly  
indoctrinated and many joined  
in the riots and strikes. They  
defied the police, among other  
things, which brings us to the  
question of the day—the police.  
After Gen. MacArthur wonder-  
ed aloud in public on July 4  
whether communists are entit-  
led to legal standing, there was  
talk of outlawing the party.  
Some Japanese and occupation  
officials think this would just  
drive the Reds underground and  
make it easier for them to pose  
as matrys.

It looks like the occupation  
of Japan has become a prime  
communist target.  
PUBLIC WORKS: A \$9,000-  
000,000 public works program  
in the fiscal years 1950-51-52.  
Coupled with private construc-  
tion, he said this should "main-  
tain the construction industry at  
a high level of activity and thus  
strengthen the whole economy."

WORLD PEACE: Defense ex-  
penditures cannot be reduced  
now. "But as our policy for  
peace takes effect, it should be  
possible in future years to re-  
duce these expenditures which  
now make such heavy demands  
upon our federal budget."

52-20: Asked that the \$20 a  
week for 52 weeks benefit for  
unemployed G.I.'s be continued  
to July 25, 1950, with certain  
changes. Such benefits, he said,  
should not be available to those  
eligible for unemployment com-  
pensation under state laws, ex-  
cept when state benefits are  
used up, or to bring the state  
level up to the federal.

NOW IT'S 'MALE CHEESECAKE'

Perfect Hollywood Man  
Put Together by Ryan

By BOB THOMAS

Hollywood, July 11 (AP)—Here's the newest thing under the  
Hollywood sun—male cheesecake.

Ever since Mack Sennett's bathing girls, Hollywood cheesecake  
has sold like—well, cheesecake. Now it is getting another  
gender, reports Robert Ryan.

The actor discovered this after starring as the punchy  
prizefighter in "The set-up." It  
was his first postwar film in  
which he showed his naked  
chest. Since then a vast amount  
of his fan mail asks for his  
photo, specifying he should be  
as undraped as possible.

And when he tours the coun-  
try, photographers have been  
asking him to do a Gypsy Rose  
Lee before the shutters click. All  
this amazes big Bob.

"Heck, I'm no tarzan," he  
says, adding with a canny eye  
to business, "but if that's what  
they want, I'll give it 'em."  
"Proof of the fact that Holly-  
wood men are in good shape,"  
he added, "is the fact that many  
of the 50-year-old men can still  
pass the cheesecake test."

Ryan, who is now playing a  
fully-clothed role in "Bed of  
Roses," recalled the controversy  
a decade ago over whether Rob-  
ert Taylor had hair on his chest.  
"That's no test of ruggedness,"  
said Ryan, who has a fair-sized  
stubble on his chest. "The  
greatest specimen of a man I  
ever saw was Max Baer in his  
fighting prime. And his chest  
was hairless."

But some film stars take no  
chances. There is still a market  
here for chest toupees.

The Second 'Fair Deal' Announced

President Truman in his midyear economic report to  
congress has by scrapping his demand for higher taxes  
and a balanced budget and demanding an extensive infla-  
tionary program inaugurated a second "Fair Deal" of  
deficit spending.

Mr. Truman thus followed the example of his predeces-  
sor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was elected on a platform  
calling for rigid economy and a balanced budget (the First  
New Deal) after a few months in office similarly junked his  
platform for deficit expenditures that continued through-  
out his three terms (the Second New Deal) and on the  
same pretext, for fighting unemployment and recession.

Repeatedly in the last six months and up to a week ago  
the president has stood pat for a \$4 billion increase in in-  
come taxes and a \$2 billion increase in withholding taxes.  
But now he tells congress flatly that "no major increase in  
taxes should be undertaken at this time" and advocated  
deficit expenditures, which only a week ago he viewed with  
alarm. He continued:

"We cannot expect to achieve a budget surplus in a declining  
national economy. There are economic and social deficits  
that would be far more serious than a temporary deficit in  
the federal budget."

At the same time, the president emphasized the strength  
of U.S. economy and recommended an 11-point program  
aimed at the highest prosperity ever.

He set a goal of "well above \$300,000,000,000"—far  
above past peacetime records—for the national output of  
goods and services. He said it could be reached in the  
next few years. But his message will convince not only  
the people of this country, but the world in general, that  
a serious economic crisis threatens the nation, though he  
calls it a "transition period" from post-war inflation.

It is hard to see how increasing production, of which  
there is a surplus already, will help unless the markets for  
this production is found—and the only market in sight is  
that provided by loans or gifts abroad and subsidies at  
home. The cost of production is due largely to high wages.

Among the president's recommendations is an increase  
in estate and gift levies, and repeal of transportation taxes,  
more liberal rules for carryover of corporation losses;  
an improved program of farm income supports as ad-  
vocated by Brennan, the boosting of minimum wages to at  
least 75 cents an hour with broader coverage but increas-  
ing the amount of unemployment compensation to \$30 for  
26 weeks, which will destroy the incentive for work.

The second Fair Deal will immensely extend federal  
control and promote socialism perhaps as a forerunner of  
bankruptcy and eventual totalitarianism.

Here is President Truman's position today on some key  
policies, placed alongside the views in his economic report  
of six months ago as listed by the Associated Press:

Table with 2 columns: JANUARY, 1949 and JULY 11, 1949. Rows include Budget Surplus, Taxes, Credit, Price and Wage Controls, Materials Allocation, and Commodity Trading.

Oregon Gets 'Daylight' Train Service

The Southern Pacific's "Shasta Daylight" is more than  
just another fancy train. It is belated recognition to  
the Pacific Northwest of this region's growing importance.  
The train's first run was Sunday.

California saw the original "Daylight" streamliner in the  
spring of 1937. This idea of having a first-class train  
cover the run between San Francisco and Los Angeles  
during daytime hours proved popular. So a "Noon Day-  
light" was added in 1940. A year later another "Daylight"  
train was routed down the San Joaquin valley between the  
two metropolitan areas of California. By the spring of  
this year, this series of "Daylight" trains had carried their  
10 millionth passenger.

One of the advantages the Pacific Northwest has in  
this new "Daylight" service is in improvements that have  
been made through experience with the special trains in  
California during these years.

Salem, on the "Shasta Daylight" route, welcomes the  
new train as one offering the people of the area and state  
a better type of train transportation.

Here's That Predicted Predicament

Petis Wood, Eng. (AP)—You've seen a bull fiddle? You know  
how big a telephone booth is?  
A man lost a bull fiddle here in a telephone booth.  
Stanley Small, manager of the Daylight Inn, found the in-  
strument there the morning after a dance.  
Assuming it had been mislaid by a member of the band,  
he waited for the owner to turn up.  
That was 10 weeks ago.  
"If anything has happened to the owner," Small said today,  
"perhaps his relatives might like to take it off my hands."

This Guy's Had Streak of Trouble

Houston, Texas (AP)—Think you've got trouble?  
Early last week wrestler Sterling (Dix) Davis was denied  
a license to promote wrestling matches.  
Wednesday a sign shop he owns burned.  
Friday he woke up choking in smoke. His house was on  
fire.  
All of those fancy robes he wore to wrestling matches  
burned, too.