

An Independent Newspaper—Established 1888
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SIPS FOR SUPPER

Well Named

By DON UPJOHN

Sat in awhile yesterday on a conclave of folk who were discussing the matter of better control of cattle—sometimes called bovine animals—against certain diseases. It lasted quite awhile and a lot of talking was done. Not that it wasn't interesting, which is aside from the point. It was one of those meetings we've often heard of but have never been in on before. We refer to what is popularly called "a bull session."



the smell of sulphur in the air brings on the expected, it won't bother much at the circus. The big top is plenty water proof and Messrs Barnum & Bailey and the Ringling brothers don't get around to these parts often enough to let such a minor thing as a fall shower interfere. Yea, by gum, any Oregonian who'd let a rain keep him away from such an extravaganza is a dog-gone tenderfoot.

Weather Poem

These strong south winds, They surely irk us, And make us worried About tomorrow's circus.

However, we'll confess the only reason for producing the masterpiece in the foregoing paragraph is that we happened to think of something that would rhyme with "circus" and could

Dancing Girls Too Much

Chicago (U.P.)—"Tradin'" Christopher Janus, the man who swapped a load of ball bearings for Hitler's 12-ton automobile, returned here from Egypt after acquiring, among a raft of other things, four dancing girls. Janus made the trip to Egypt to straighten out the estate of a wealthy uncle. At Alexandria, he learned it consisted of cash, a 10,000-acre cotton plantation, 200 camels, 4000 native workers, and 12 dancing girls. His share, after the slow-working Egyptian law machinery got moving, was one-third of the estate, or some 3,300 acres of land, 70 camels, and those four dancing girls. But more trouble with the government, which was happy to see him come but resented his going, forced him to swap his Egyptian cash for the American rights to 10 Egyptian movies. The first, "The Sleepless Man," will descend soon on Chicago moviegoers. As for the dancing girls, the customs troubles getting them out of the country just wouldn't be worth the effort, he decided.

It Was Time to Stop

Malden, Mass. (U.P.)—Norman Thurston was towing an automobile when the tow-bar snapped and the driverless car: Sideswiped his own vehicle. Knocked over a tree. Felled an electric light pole. Bowled over a gasoline station pump. Stopped.

OPEN FORUM

Hop-Picking Wage Setting

(Editor's Note: Contributions to this column must be confined to 300 words and signed by the writer.)

To the Editor: A timely comment of F. D. Van Sweringen, executive secretary, Salem Building Trades Council, A. F. of L., on hop and other harvest pay is well worth the attention of seasonal workers, crop growers and business men.

Strawberries, cherries, peaches and other crop growers look a beating this year and the crop worker fared poorly as to earnings. With hops stabilized at around 50 cents per pound it was to be expected that they would get a better picking price than 3 cents. Under the hop-growers—U.S. Dept. of Agriculture agreement, the grower is protected up to 20% by leaving one-fifth of the hops on the vines. The picker loses because he can't pick or get paid for that quantity of perfectly good hops, yet his wages for picking a four-fifth crop are lower because he must help pay for grower's expense of planting and cultivation. What a heck of a set-up.

This agreement also hits the picker as to grade. The grade this year is 6%, which is the lightest that it has ever been. The picker is warned that a U.S. inspector is on hand and that a weigh-up containing more than 6% leaf or stem will not be tolerated.

The writer with five other average pickers made test pickings in four early and one late hop yard. Results: An average of \$3.00 per 9 hour day. This does not count about 3 hours daily going to yards, moving sections and waiting for bus. Note: Average in late hops was less than \$6.00 this far.

WILL CARVER 1906 Center Street Salem

Treasury Secretary Snyder Hardboiled in British Talks

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—British Boil—The British are boiling mad at Secretary of the Treasury Snyder for the iron-fisted way he is running the Washington financial conference. One British delegate has complained privately that Snyder is treating them as if they were privates of the Missouri national guard and he a colonel in Battery D.



Wallgren or Harriman?—President Truman is thinking of naming Averell Harriman as chairman of the National Security Resources Board—a vital, Drew Pearson

ly important post which has been vacant for nearly a year because the senate vetoed Truman's old friend Ex-governor Mon Wallgren of Washington.

The president was all set to name Harriman last week, but was persuaded to wait because the Democratic National committee is toying with the idea of appointing Wallgren to the job after congress leaves town.

Japanese in U.S. Senate?—Senator Butler of Nebraska was discussing Hawaiian statehood with Admiral D. C. Ramsey, recently commander-in-chief in the Pacific.

"Senator," said Ramsey, "how would you like to have Senator Koshimata sitting next to you in the U. S. Senate?" "I wouldn't like it," said Butler.

Unhappy French—The French government is not at all happy at the way France was excluded from the American-British financial talks. France is the most powerful friendly nation on the European continent, and her money and economy is just as tied up with Britain's as is ours—possibly more so.

Strings on Tito—Although the state department has announced that it is sending a steel mill to Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia, inside fact is that Secretary of State Acheson agreed in writing to review this project within one year—or just before the mill is shipped. This is just in case it appears the steel mill may fall into Stalin's hands because Tito can't stand up to the Russians.

MORE AIR JUNKETS

The more you examine air junkets by high public officials and favored businessmen, the more it seems right that all such junkets should be open to public scrutiny.

If an airplane trip is secret, then a lot of peculiar things may happen at the taxpayers expense. If the junket is justified, then no one should object to a public listing of the trip. A lot of interesting flights that no one knew anything about are now coming to light. For instance, at the time Gen. Harry Vaughan was intervening with the Air Force for special air-priority transportation for John Maragon and his perfume company officials, another general was doing the same thing for Wall Street.

Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, a high executive of the Dillon, Read investment bankers, arranged special priority transportation to Europe and back for Clarence Dillon, the head of Dillon, Read, and one of the leading investors in Germany before the war.

General Draper even took his boss to Nuremberg and back in a super-duper air force plane in which they were almost the only passengers. Coming back to Tempelhof airport in Berlin, Draper had the plane circle Berlin for 20 minutes while he pointed out former factory sites that Dillon, Read had been interested in, and which had been ruined by the war. Later General Draper was promoted to be undersecretary of the army by James Forrestal, also from Dillon, Read & Co.

WEDDING NEAR BARKLEY

While the nation waits for Vice President Barkley to pop the question, his Negro chauffeur, Wilbur Walker, beat him to it. He married Edwina Mae Reeves at quiet church services the other day.

Chauffeur Walker invited the Vice President to attend his wedding, but Barkley had a speaking engagement out of town. "I'd sure like to be there,"

He Had a Sinking Feeling

Athol, Mass. (U.P.)—While reading a committal service in a cemetery, the Rev. Gordon C. Capen experienced a sinking sensation. It developed that an adjoining grave had collapsed and he was knee-deep in earth.

Charged With Drunken Flying

Prince Rupert, B. C. (U.P.)—Aubrey Westinghouse, president of a Victoria, B. C., flying service, today faced a drunken flying charge. The charge was believed the first of its kind to reach a Canadian court. He was remanded until Oct. 11.

Advertisement for baby products featuring a baby's face and text: 'AVERAGE COST FOR ATTENDING COLLEGE IS \$1,000 A YEAR. IF YOU'RE READING THIS PAPER IN A BATHTUB, IT'S 19 TO 1 YOU'RE IN AMERICA. TUBS ARE SCARCE AROUND THE WORLD. YOUR CHILD, BY ODDS OF 3,000 TO 1, WILL ENJOY REASONABLY GOOD HEALTH DURING BABYHOOD.'

POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

What's Wrong With Way Women Dress? Women!

By HAL BOYLE

New York (U.P.)—A mere male came up today with an answer to what's wrong with the way women dress. The answer is—women. "They are too dictatorial to," said Charles Le Maire. "They accept too much dictation as to what they should wear."



Le Maire is in a position to do a little dictating himself. As wardrobe director for Twentieth Century-Fox films, he runs a staff of 200 clothes experts. They have the pleasant chore of fitting lace and fur pretties to girls like Betty Grable, Jeanne Crain, Dorothy McQuire, June Haver and Maurine O'Hara.

But the clothing of film stars is designed to their own personal architecture. This isn't true of the average woman. Le Maire, a designer himself, said the biggest mistake most women make is to follow blindly the dictates of fashion oracles—or to try to pour herself into a certain type of dress merely because it looked good on a

department store mannequin. "A girl shouldn't pay any attention to what she hears of Paris styles," he emphasized. "She should think first of her own shape, and dress to it. If her figure doesn't go with what she wants to wear, then she could change her shape." Le Maire has only a weary sympathy for gals who think they can achieve a pencil silhouette with a tight corset. "The excess flesh has to go somewhere," he sighed. "It has to go either up or down, forward or backward." This, he explained, is why there are so many girls around who look like they have either a front or a rear bumper.

An advocate of the plunging neckline, Le Maire has no moral objections to fashions but insists he doesn't allow them in the Twentieth Century-Fox studio. "That, I absolutely prohibit. Anything that isn't part of the body—anything that doesn't move with the body—it isn't right." "But some studios like them," he conceded. "Everybody in their pictures wear them. I know one actress who must have 50 bosoms at home." No, he didn't care to name her—but fans can rest assured it isn't Grable.

Le Maire designed wardrobes for Broadway musicals and operated his own exclusive dress shop in Manhattan before going West.

He sees fashions today as in a confused state, but believes the trend is toward "an era of quiet elegance."

He personally favors clothing that accents femininity, styles that accent sex through subdued suggestion.

Le Maire's own favorite dictates: "No dress is as important to a well-dressed girl as what she has underneath it. The big mistake the average girl makes is she doesn't dress herself for herself. She tries to follow a vogue." "Clothes don't make the woman anyway—they only make her talked about."

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

Could the Democracies Work With a Tito Bloc?

By DeWITT MacKENZIE

Czechoslovakia's official communist newspaper charges Marshal Tito, Yugoslavia's Red dictator, with plotting to entice Russia's eastern European satellites into an anti-Soviet alliance. Whether this be true, the fact remains that Tito's defiance of Moscow's domination is being followed by conspiracies and disturbances among other satellites.



The Czechoslovak and Hungarian communist governments claim to have uncovered plans for actual rebellion by force. The ferment also has shown itself elsewhere.

Well, supposing disaffection among the satellites is growing—as the evidence indicates—what is the real significance?

How would the Democratic World be affected if Tito did succeed in forming an anti-Russian bloc? Could the Western nations work satisfactorily with such a Tito bloc?

In seeking an answer to these vital questions we must note first that Moscow and Yugoslavia are working under two different types of communism.

The Russian brand is Bolshevism, which calls for world revolution in order to bring all nations into the Soviet bloc under direction of Moscow. This creed, which works by strong-arm methods, holds that the sovereignty of any Red nation rests in Moscow.

The Tito brand of communism thus far appears to belong to the common or garden variety with which we were acquainted before Bolshevism was born. The Tito communism stands for absolute nationalism of the state and the retention of sovereignty.

Moscow calls itsism "International Communism," as opposed to Tito's Nationalist State.

HEAD OF EXPEDITION WRITES:

Search for Noah's Ark Ends in Admitted Failure

(Editor's Note: The following dispatch was written for United Press by Dr. Aaron J. Smith, retired American missionary from Greensboro, N. C., who led an expedition just returned from an unsuccessful 12-day search for Noah's ark on Mt. Ararat in Turkey.)

By DR. AARON J. SMITH

Istanbul, Turkey, Sept. 14 (U.P.)—We have searched for Noah's ark and have failed to find it.

However, we feel that our research work has not been in vain. We did not come to Mt. Ararat to prove whether or not there had ever been a flood or an ark—God's word has declared that fact and our faith remains unshaken in His unalterable word.

Scientists have firmly declared that geological evidences are ample to prove that there has been in the remote past an inundation by water of a universal scope. We have found evidences of such eruptions in and around the area of the Ararat mountains. The third theory is that the ark possibly is covered with snow in one of the deep crevices on the north side where it has been claimed to have been seen as recently as last fall.

There are three theories that may account for our failure to locate the ark. One is that it could have decayed because it may have rested on a lower altitude than we have presumed.

A second is that it might have been covered by a glacier in one of the deep crevices, many of which even now remain on the mountain.

It could also have been covered with lava during a volcanic eruption. We have found evidences of such eruptions in and around the area of the Ararat mountains. The third theory is that the ark possibly is covered with snow in one of the deep crevices on the north side where it has been claimed to have been seen as recently as last fall. Ours was the first and only organized expedition which had the specific purpose of searching for Noah's ark. In almost every great invention and discovery many attempts were required to finally accomplish success. We have paved the way for other future expeditions, and trust that others will ultimately bring to a successful finish what we have begun.

A Community Loss

In the passing of Dr. Harry H. Olinger, Salem loses one of its leading public spirited community builders and a foremost citizen who contributed during his long career far more than his share to public welfare and the development of the city.

During his entire life Dr. Olinger served gratuitously in public service but is best remembered for his 22 years as a member of the Salem school board, for 10 years its chairman in the post-war period of the first world war, when an extensive program of schoolhouse construction was successfully carried out under his personal supervision.

Far visioned in his outlook, Dr. Olinger was a liberal conservative in his accomplishments and his sound judgments were ruled by common sense. He always kept his feet on the ground and never allowed prejudice or hysteria to influence his actions. His honesty and sincerity and financial acumen paid the school district big dividends. He stood high in his profession of dentistry.

Dr. Olinger's civic activities covered a wide field. He represented Salem on the capitol planning commission that erected the new capitol after the destruction of the old by fire. He served long on the city council, as a member of the water commission, on city library board, as a member of the state parole board and as a member of the city boxing commission.

He was active in social and fraternal organizations, a charter member of the Cherrians, of the Masons, a past exalted ruler of the Elks, of Rotary and other civic bodies. His pleasant personality endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He had the rare knack of getting along with opponents without creating enmities, while standing pat for his views and principles.

Dr. Olinger will be greatly missed for he was a man of many accomplishments and men of his caliber and sound judgment are needed. He lived a well worth while life. The sympathy of the community goes out to his wife and bereaved family.

Detroit and Idanha Talk Merger

Up in the North Santiam canyon, ambitious residents in the Detroit area are city conscious. They want to incorporate a six-mile long stretch, including the present towns of Detroit and Idanha.

With so much activity going on in the canyon there, this move to bring city services and programs to the area is one that is only a matter of time before it comes about. The voters there sooner or later will undoubtedly merge their communities in order to handle the growing problems. There is the water problem, for instance. Every area with growing pains runs into this problem. The Detroit section will decide whether or not a municipal system or a water district is better. The city, obviously, will mean a municipal system.

There is some sentiment that a joining of forces will enable a better bargaining position when it comes to electrical power distribution and other services that have to be expanded to meet the increased population.

The section is destined to become quite a resort place, when the big dam is built and a lake is formed in the canyon. The people seeking to consolidate the towns into one have in mind proper city planning so development would be on a coordinated basis.

Better police and fire protection are considerations, too, for formation of a city there. A "protected city" would mean a cut in fire insurance rates.

Those petitioning for the election, set now for October 13, have strong arguments on their side. The central Willamette valley will watch with keen interest what the 391 voters in the precinct do.

After all, there will be an estimated 3500 workers in the Detroit and Mill City area next spring on the Detroit dam construction project. It would seem that now is the logical time for the Detroit-Idanha area to decide on a common basis for future development, instead of waiting when things are humming so fast that no time would be available to work out city development.

Last Foreign Spending Bill

Senator Tom Connally of Texas, administration foreign policy spokesman in the senate, has served notice that after congress acts on the president's arms aid program it will consider no further foreign spending projects this year.

Connally as chairman of the senate foreign relations committee through which such programs must clear, said he will consider his committee's work done when the senate approves the arms bill.

His statement ruled out, at least until next year, any further help for Britain that would involve a congressional okay. It also wrote off for this session the possibility of action on President Truman's "point four" program for development of backward areas.

Debate on the \$1,314,100,000 military aid bill starts in the senate Monday. Democratic Leader Scott Lucas, Ill., predicted it would be approved after less than a week's debate.

EXPERT CONTENTS

Women Best Investors

Los Angeles (U.P.)—When it comes to investing, men have to climb in the back seat, because women can beat them at their own game, a Los Angeles investment adviser contends.

"Take one common, fundamental of investing, called timing," advised investment expert Sydney H. Stroud. "This simply means buying the right stocks, annuities, real estate at the right time. Have you ever observed a woman purchasing an expensive out-of-season item unless she is trying to impress someone? Women know prices and values or else their budgets won't balance.

"A woman, conversely, will not buy an item merely because it is cheap. If the value is there and the price is reasonable, no obstacle can prevent her from reaching the counter.

"Yet men will buy stocks selling under \$5 a share, or marked-down real estate in poor locations, merely because they are cheap." Stroud punctuated the statement by adding: "These buys usually become cheaper."