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4— Salem, Oregon, Wednesday, September 28, 1949

BY BECK

Discouraging



SIPS FOR SUPPER

Shirtsleeve Success

By DON UPJOHN

Happened to glance at a letterhead of The Woodburn Nurseries
of which Frank W. Settlemeier is present proprietor and across
the top is a legend carrying a few significant dates which read
"George Settlemeier, 1850-1883; J. H. Settlemeier, 1863-1892; F.
W. Settlemeier, 1892-?" It seems next year will be the cen-
tennial anniversary for the Settlemeiers since the original George
set up the nursery there in 1850. The letterhead further ad-
vises that it is "one of the oldest
nurseries in this good old
USA," and now
has 330 acres devoted to nurs-
ery purposes. In this Garden of
Eden where horticulture has
played an exceedingly important
part in all stages of its develop-
ment this 100-year-old establish-
ment which has passed through
three successful generations of
handling has done its full share.
Operating a nursery for 100
years through seasonal vicissit-
udes and all sorts of changing
conditions, economic or other-
wise, is no mean accomplish-
ment. And when it has been
done passing along from son to
son it is even something more
noteworthy. In a way, also, it is
somewhat of an anomaly as it
carries out the old adage from
shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves in
three generations. But with a
slightly different result, as we
suspect the successful nursery-
man spends most of his time in
his shirtsleeves, if he gets any-



Don Upjohn

where. To Frank, the present
Settlemeier, no spring chicken
himself, we wish quite a centen-
nial year.
Movie sign on Capitol theater:
"It Happens Every Spring—One
Last Fling." That's what we'd
call the neat trick item of the
week. Many an old buck would
like to get the recipe.
The speed control board has
established a 40-mile per hour
zone along the 12 street cut-off
from the Salem city limits to
Fairview avenue, a matter of
two or three blocks as we re-
member it. That means folks
heading out 12th street from in-
side the city are going to have
to choke down their speed pret-
tily materially as they reach the
limits from the way we've no-
ticed some of 'em driving.

As a rule we never considered
deer hunters taken as a group
what might be known as ultra
religious persons. But it seems
the prayers they started utter-
ing right after hearing that the
season had been temporarily
closed in northwest Oregon be-
cause of dry timber got a speedy
and very effective answer.
It might be the farmers dur-
ing the summer some time can
call on the deer hunters to help
'em out.

Two-Part Assignment Outlined
For Pacing, Expectant Fathers

Seattle (AP)—The expectant father pacing the hospital cor-
ridor is traditionally pictured as a man with a lot on his mind
and not much to do.
The Washington State Health Department wants to change
that. And it has named two duties it feels that father should
take over at this critical period.
The new father's first duty: Write down previously select-
ed names for both a boy and a girl. This is so the youngster
won't go through life with a birth certificate made out only
to "baby girl" Jones.
Secondly, write down both his and his wife's birth places
and birth date. This information also goes on the birth cer-
tificate and is frequently garbled or guessed at if it isn't put
into writing beforehand.
Father's new assignment is the result of a recent survey in
which the department got parents to check information of
23,000 newly filled-out certificates. About 25 per cent were
either wrong or incomplete. Most errors were traced to excite-
ment at the time of the new arrival.

MacKENZIE'S COLUMN

All Want Atomic Control
If Can Agree on Method

By DeWITT MacKENZIE
(Of Foreign Affairs Analyst)

Russia's demand for international control of the atom bomb
(which she now claims to possess, and quite likely does), finds
complete agreement among the western powers—providing an ac-
ceptable method of control can be devised.
However, there's nothing new in that.

It's a statement which could
have been made at any time
since June of 1946 when the sub-
ject first came before the United
Nations in a big way.

Both sides call for control, but
the trouble has been that the So-
viet and the west have been
as far apart as the poles on
what the controls should be.

Moscow calls for the absolute
prohibition of atomic weap-
ons. Well and good — and
three cheers by all who are
all concerned. However, the Rus-
sians want the destruction of
present atomic stockpiles be-
fore any convention is signed.
They also insist on the retention
of the veto in matters affecting
atomic control, and this veto
power could virtually nullify
the terms of an agreement.

One of the hottest points of
controversy is Moscow's insis-
tence that each nation—rather
than a United Nations commis-
sion—should do its own inspec-
tions to make sure that there
are no violations.
Well, I ask you!



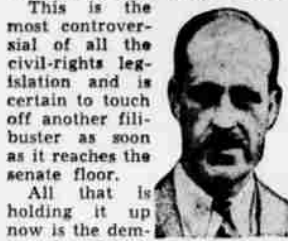
DeWitt MacKenzie

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Russia's Germ Warfare Held
As Dangerous as A-Bomb

By DREW PEARSON

Washington—For three years, a running filibuster has been
going on to keep the fair employment practices bill from com-
ing up on the senate floor. But after 2,000 pages of testimony,
the weary talkathon was temporarily ended—without fanfare—when
the bill was discharged by the senate labor committee.



Drew Pearson

This is the most controver-
sial of all the civil-rights leg-
islation and is certain to touch
off another filibuster as soon
as it reaches the senate floor.
All that is holding it up
now is the dem-
ocratic high
command — still undecided
whether to bring up civil rights
at the tail end of this session
while the senators are too tired
to talk and in a mood to go
home, or to save civil rights
until the 1950 election year
when it will be more potent
politically.

The last words of the three-
year filibuster against the fair
employment practices bill were
said behind closed doors.

Starting off, the man who
blocked the bill at the previous
session, Senator Forrest Don-
nell of Missouri, sputtered:
"Drew Pearson in his newspa-
per column gave me undue
credit for delaying this bill!"

What had happened was that
Donnell, though not a southern
democrat but a midwestern re-
publican, had blocked the bill
on a technicality. Though this
also had taken place behind
closed doors, it was reported
afterward in this column.

Donnell went on angrily: "I
think the members of this com-
mittee know I am not one to
bicker over technicalities!"

This brought a hoot of delight
from the other senators, since
Donnell has been known to de-
bate literally for an hour over
the placement of a comma.

Red-faced, the Senator from
Missouri went on to explain that
the only reason he had held up
the bill was at the request of
Alabama's Senator Lister Hill
who had been called over to the
White House.

Yet, no sooner had Donnell
disclaimed responsibility for
blocking the bill, than he turned
around and called for more
hearings—which would have
prolonged the filibuster indefi-
nitely.

Minnesota's hair-trigger Sen-
ator Hubert Humphrey leaped
to his feet.

"How much more hearings do
you think we need?" he snort-
ed. "We have already heard
from 250 witnesses who have
filled 2,000 pages of testimony."

In a vote on Donnell's pro-
posal for more hearings, four
other senators sided with him—
Taft of Ohio, Pepper of Florida,
Hill of Alabama, and Withers
of Kentucky. Three senators
sided with Humphrey—and for
FEPC—Thomas of Utah, Neely
of West Virginia, and Murray
of Montana.

But Chairman Thomas pulled
two proxies out of the bag from
Morse of Oregon, and Douglas
of Illinois—for FEPC. This
gave Humphrey and Thomas a
one-vote majority—for a mo-
ment at least.

Then Donnell triumphantly
pulled out a letter from Smith
of New Jersey, authorizing Don-
nell to vote for him and trusting
to Donnell's "infinite wisdom."
Donnell raised a question, how-
ever, on how the proxy should
be applied.

"Don't forget that you are em-
powered with 'infinite wis-
dom,'" chided Hill. "You can't
make a mistake."

Finally it was agreed by an
11-1 vote to discharge the bill
without a recommendation either
for or against it. The lone
dissenter, in this case, was not
Donnell—but Hill of Alabama.

Wham! 'Oh, I'm Sorry'

Lewiston, Mont., (AP)—It was the first day of the hunting
season, and the hunter's mind was on the prairie chickens.
As he came out of a coulee, a shotgun blast roared over his
head and he hit the dirt.
Shortly thereafter a red-coated female rushed up to him
and asked if he were hurt.
"I'm awfully sorry," she apologized. "I thought you were
my husband."

JAZZ-AGE STYLES RETURN

Flapper of the Twenties
Coming Back in Fifties

By DOROTHY ROE
(Associated Press Fashion Editor)

New York, Sept. 28 (AP)—The flapper of the terrible twenties is
due for a comeback in the fabulous fifties.
Newest indication is the return of the short evening dress, a
favorite of the jazz age, now gaining general acceptance in the
bebop era. Along with the shingle bob, the shorter skirt and the
"bunny hug" coat, it is a sign
of the times.

Although the short evening
dress has appeared in fashion
collections for the last four or
five years, it has established it-
self as a major fashion in all
price ranges and age groups just
this season. Fashion authorities
agree that we'll be seeing it this
winter on Main street as well as
Park avenue.

This nostalgic garment is
shown in various phases, most
extreme of which is the street-
length chiffon sheath, embro-
idered in rhinestones, just as the
John Held girls used to wear
them back in 1925. The waist-
line, however, has not yet drop-
ped to the hips, and the bustline
is still allowed its natural curves.
An indication of the wide ac-
ceptance of the trend comes from
Ruth Jacobs, fashion editor of
"Women's Wear," who says:
"There's no question about it
—Short evening dresses are at
their peak of acceptance right
now. Although they've been
around for several years, we
have noted that each year has
seen a more general acceptance
throughout the country."

BY GUILD

Wizard of Odds



POOR MAN'S PHILOSOPHER

Television Pioneer, 48, Sees
Colored TV 10 Years Off

By HAL BOYLE

Passic, N. J. (AP)—A video pioneer says it will probably be at
least a decade before you can have rainbows in your living room.
"I figure color television is still 10 to 20 years away," said
Dr. Allen B. Du Mont, one of the "big three" TV manufacturers.
The federal communications commission is currently holding
hearings on whether to au-
thorize color
television.



Hal Boyle

"I think the
FCC will postpone
the thing
until they have
something de-
cent to go ahead
with," said Du
Mont. "There
has been no
real chance in
either the CBS or RCA systems
in the last three years."
"We are experimenting with
half a dozen methods ourselves,
but you can't make a foolproof
color system overnight. And
there just isn't a system ready
yet that is commercially feasi-
ble."

The FCC announced in ad-
vance of its hearings that it
wouldn't approve any color sys-
tem that would make television
sets now on the market obsolete.
Du Mont believes that by 1953
there will be 13,500,000 video
boxes in use, 1,000 TV stations
on the air, and some 950,000
persons in the mushrooming
new industry.

The stocky, 48-year-old sci-
entist-turned-businessman began
at the bottom. In 1931 the young
inventor made the biggest deci-
sion of his life—"to be my own
boss."
He began turning out cathode-
ray tubes in a remodeled garage.
"Our sales for the first year
totaled exactly \$30," he recalled
"and we lost money for six
straight years."
By 1941 the firm had an
annual gross of \$600,000. In
1948 it had grown to \$27,000-
000, and this year Du Mont ex-
pects it will reach \$45,000,000
to \$50,000,000.

He has his own television net-
work now and just this week
dedicated a \$2,000,000 plant at
East Patterson, N.J., capable of
turning out a TV set every 20
seconds.

Du Mont has patented more
than 50 inventions himself and
still tinkers a couple of hours a
day with some 80 TV sets he has
set up in a laboratory near his
home.

Advertisement for ROOFING and ROOFING Supplies. Features include: THIS WEEK'S FEATURE, ROLL ROOFING (45 lb. roll 1.98, 55 lb. roll 2.49, 65 lb. roll 2.89), Armortite (130), Roofing Cement (40c), Plastic Cement (60c qt., 170 Gal.), Handy Size Fire Shovel (18c), Stove Pipe Collars (15c), Pipe Dampers (6 inch size 40c), Red Devil Liquid Soot Remover (97c), Black Silk Stove Polish (6 oz. 29c), Heavybilt Weather Strip (17' Roll 21c), Canvas Work Gloves (29c), Bamboo Lawn Rakes (39c), BATH OR SHAMPOO SPRAYER (99c). Logo for GEORGE E. ALLEN HARDWARE, 236 N. COMMERCIAL ST. SALEM, OREGON.

Reapportion the State in 1951?

Again there is serious talk of what the growing popu-
lation in Oregon will mean to redividing the state as a
basis for reassigning membership in the legislature. Latest
suggestion comes from Giles French, representative from
the 22nd district in the north central part of the state.
Counties in his representative district include Gilliam,
Moro, Sherman and Wheeler.

It is French's proposal that the Oregon constitution be
amended to give each county one senator and apportion the
representatives according to population. This proposal
follows the idea of apportionment adopted by the U. S.
constitutional convention in 1787.

At present, Oregon elects 30 senators from 24 districts
and 60 representatives from 33 districts. The constitution
now limits the number of senators to 30 and the representa-
tives to 60. At the same time, the constitution also pro-
vides for reapportioning members of the legislative assem-
bly every 10 years, following a census. The last apportion-
ment was attempted in 1931, but not completed. Another
apportionment is due in 1951.

During the legislative session this year, Senator Neu-
berger of Multnomah county suggested study be made
looking toward reapportionment in 1951. His efforts were
defeated by a large vote. Possibly such study of reapportion-
ment was considered ahead of time. After all, the
U. S. constitution was adopted in only three months time.
Reapportionment in Oregon could be considered after the
1951 census showed new population figures for the state.

No one method of apportioning seats in a legislative
body would be considered satisfactory to all persons and
groups. But the method adopted by the U. S. constitu-
tional convention in 1787 has certainly proved as satisfac-
tory and practical a working arrangement as any suggest-
ed during those times or since then. The system of two
senators for each state and representatives according to
population in the states amounted to a compromise be-
tween the big and little states, each jealous of its rights.

Under this system, Multnomah county would have its
present five senatorial seats cut to one, but it would gain
in the number of representatives. Also changed would
be the extensive representation arrangement from the 17th
senatorial district which now includes the five counties of
Crook, Deschutes, Jefferson, Klamath and Lake.

Inventor of Lie Detector Dies

Almost unnoticed in the press, Leonard Keeler, 45, one
of the nation's leading criminologists and psychologists,
died at Sturgeon Bay, Wis., a week ago, on a visit to the
Wisconsin crime laboratory. He is best known for his de-
velopment of the science of lie detection.

Keeler's lie detectors—called the polygraph—have been
used in nearly 100,000 cases since he tried out the first
one successfully in 1923. Some 200 of them are now in use
throughout the country. The criminologist formerly
headed the scientific crime detection laboratory at North-
western University but was in private practice at his death.

Born in Berkeley, Calif., Keeler became a criminologist
under the influence of August Vollmer, one-time chief of
police there. He introduced the lie detector as a routine
police device in 1921, while a student at Stanford univer-
sity, and developed a machine of his own. The first test
of the machine was made at Los Angeles where he was
assisting Vollmer, who was reorganizing the Los Angeles
police department.

There was a theft in a sorority house. The most unpopular
girl was the leading suspect and had been banished from
the sorority and faced expulsion from school. Her parents
appealed to the Los Angeles police.

Keeler took his polygraph to the sorority house and announ-
ced all the girls would undergo tests. The last girl tested was
the most popular. Her parents were wealthy and there were
giggles when Keeler started asking her the questions.

The polygraph indicated she was guilty. The girl pretended
to faint and have hysterics when Keeler told her the outcome.
Then she confessed.

Polygraphs now are used by police, universities, doctors,
hospitals and by private businesses. The instrument re-
cords blood pressure, heartbeat and respiration. Hand
plates give clues to action of the sweat glands. Three pens
write the record on a moving sheet of paper.

Keeler was the nation's foremost authority on detection
tests, appeared frequently in court as an expert witness
and had been called in consultation both here and in Eu-
rope.

Maternalistic Uncle Sam

A circular from the United States government printing
office, division of public documents, depicts not only the
paternalism but also the materialism that permeates fed-
eral bureaucracy and helps account for record federal
payrolls and multitudinous activities. Its lists of pam-
phlets show how the government "thrusts its nose in every
platter and its finger into every pie," from the cradle to
the grave.

The circular says that "the old belief that government
publications are dry, dull books, full of statistics is cer-
tainly belied by sales figures for the month of June.
Some government publications as the figures indicate,
now have a widespread audience and are in the 'best seller'
class."

The list of the five government "best sellers" follows
with the price and sales data:

1. "Your Child from 6-12"—20c. Nearly 50,000 sold to June.
2. "Care and Repair of the House"—20c. Selling better than
\$1,000 a week.
3. "Prenatal Care"—15c. New edition selling 3,000 a week
and increasing.
4. "Infant Care"—15c. More than 5,500,000 copies sold.
Still averaging 3,000 a week.
5. "The Child from One to Six"—20c. An old favorite now
selling about 2,500 a week.

All of which is perhaps very interesting and informative
to mothers and expectant mothers, but why is it part
of the functions of federal government to play the dry nurse
and family adviser at taxpayers' expense—especially since
most of the authors are old maids and merely rewrite in-
formation easily available from many sources to all girls
and women?