



Five-Inch Pencil Removed from Boy's Stomach—Surgery Nurse Rowena Fleming (left) wheels 18-month-old Earl Hall from the operating room of the Sternberger hospital at Greensboro, N. C., after surgeons removed a five-inch mechanical pencil from his stomach. Miss Opal Fain (right), student nurse, holds the pencil. The pencil, a Christmas gift to the lad's father, Dock Hall, has been missing for 10 days. X-rays located it, lying crossways in the stomach. The point had pierced the stomach wall. Doctors give Earl a good chance to recover. (AP Wirephoto)

Oregon in Mid-Winter Glad When Chinook Wind Comes

By BEN MAXWELL
Rejoice in the Chinook wind that melts the ice and snow. Warm and moisture laden southwest winds blowing inland from the Pacific condense their moisture over the Willamette valley to relieve the cold and melt ice and snow. Coming of the Chinook warmed the locality from an all-time recorded low of 10.3 below zero of last Tuesday morning to a temperature now almost balmy and associated with spring.

The southwest Chinook that so happily modifies the winter temperatures of western Oregon and Washington is almost a local wind. Though the direction of its origin has not changed, fur traders and early pioneers spoke of the Chinook as a wind blowing from another direction.

For them the Chinook was a summer wind coming out of the northwest and in the general direction of the Chinook village on the north bank of the Columbia and near the ocean. Perhaps the stench arising from this village of a fish eating people and wafted afar by summer winds may have malodorously impressed early whites passing to and from upon the Columbia.

Earlier generations attributed warmth of the southwest Chinook wind to the Japanese current. Oceanographers, however, point out that the current flows more than 100 miles offshore, is less than a mile in width and but two degrees warmer than surrounding water. They believe that Japanese current has practically no influence on the climate of Oregon.

B. S. Prague, head forecast official for the Portland weather bureau in 1895, started referring to the south and southeast winds seasonally prevailing west of the Cascades in both Oregon and Washington as Chinooks. The southeast Chinook as we know it here is a dry, descending wind originating in the plateau region far to the eastward. To the amateur meteorologist it suggests rain soon to follow.

Another so-called Chinook is the Montana monsoon or the Rocky mountain Chinook. This wind, too, obeys natural laws and flows from an area of high pressure to one of low. Montana monsoons originate in the high plateau regions of the west and blow across the Rocky mountains where they are divested of moisture and warmed by compression. Warmed and dry they then descend upon an area of lower altitude and low barometric pressure.

Astonishing changes in temperature frequently follow and quickly, too. At Bismark, North Dakota, on January 9, 1894, a Montana monsoon struck and the thermometer registered a change of 54 degrees in 12 hours. In March of 1900 the temperature at Harve, Montana, rose from 11 to 42 degrees above in three minutes.

In Switzerland winds of comparable origin are called foehns. In South Africa, bergs and in the Fargoe Islands, glave winds.

California northers, or Santa Anna winds, have an origin comparable to the southeast Chinook that also occasionally blows across the Willamette valley in the spring and autumn. They, too, are warmed by compression as they descend from mountains to the northward.

Like the celebrated foehn winds of Tyrol, the Santa Anna wind brings headaches, lassitude and depression to some. In rough and ready California it is related that if a murder or crime of violence was committed during prevalence of a norther that fact might be taken into consideration as an extenuating circumstance.

Warm, saturated southwest Chinook winds that blow over the Willamette valley following a period of bitter cold need no apology. In Salem today folks weary of shovelling snow, scraping ice and checking fuel wel-

General Motors to Turn Out New Commercial Airplane

By CHARLES CORDDRY
Washington, Feb. 6 (AP)—Leaving the aircraft industry at the post, a major automobile corporation today took direct action to turn out this country's first commercial airplane equipped with gas turbo-prop engines.

General Motors Corp. made the move while aircraft manufacturers still ponder elaborate jet plane blueprints and wonder how the new departure in air transportation can be financed.

E. B. Newill, General Motors vice president and general manager of its Allison division announced that two Allison-built gas turbine-propelled engines will be installed in a Convair liner purchased from Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp.

The engine is called the T38 and was developed for the navy's Consolidated XPSY flying boat, a high-speed horsepower job. It produces 2750 horsepower.

The turbine engine is basically like that powering propeller-less jet fighters. But almost all the energy it develops is used to drive a propeller whereas in the fighters the hot gases escape through a tail pipe as jet thrust. However, some of the hot gases escape as a jet thrust.

Test Arranged
The Convair liner is a conventional postwar twin-engine passenger plane in wide use by U. S. and foreign airlines. Newill said only minor modification of the plane's present engine housing will be required. The work will be done at Consolidated's San Diego, Cal., plant and the plane will be flight tested at Allison's Indianapolis, Ind., plant.

The Allison move was the first solid step taken in the United States in a field in which Britain has been the unchallenged leader.

Only a week ago the defense department informed congress that President Truman had turned down a proposed special project for developing prototypes of new transports.

Newill said the turbine-engine Convair liner will be fitted out at first as a cargo plane. After flight test, "it will be used as a demonstrator for other aircraft manufacturers, the military services and commercial airline operators."

May Lead Ship
He said the company might "lend" the ship to airlines for cargo runs to gather experience and cost data. General Motors felt, he said, that there was

Hunter Keeps His Reputation

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 6 (AP)—Judge T. Linus Hoban looked a little startled as attaches dragged a key exhibit into Lackawanna county court. "What have we here?" he asked.

"It's a bear," he was told, "the corpus delicti." "Looks a little cold," commented his honor.

Mike Gladish, of Old Forge, Pa., explained that he shot the bear last December and thereupon was fined \$200 for killing a bear cub.

Gladish appealed the fine and the bear was frozen to be presented as evidence at Saturday's hearing.

The state contended the bear was only 10 months old. A veterinarian, Dr. Abraham Schwartz, testified, however, that his examination showed the bear was more than a year old.

Gladish said he didn't care about the fine, but wanted to uphold his reputation as a hunter.

Judge Hoban sustained his appeal, and the bear was dragged out of court.

Holly trees are a good soil-holding crop.

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Talking Clock—This clock, invented by Otto Grimm of Esslingen, Germany, really "tells" the time by voice from a sound tape through a built-in loud speaker every fifteen minutes.

LEGAL
NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPROVE TWENTIETH STREET FROM BELLEVUE STREET TO OAK STREET
NOTICE HEREBY IS GIVEN THAT the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve Twentieth Street from the north line of Bellevue Street to the north line of Oak Street, in the City of Salem, Marion County, Oregon, at the expense of the abutting and adjacent property, except the street intersection, the expense of which will be assumed by the City of Salem, by bringing said portion of said street to the established grade, constructing cement concrete curbs, and paving said portion of said street with a 2 1/2 inch asphaltic concrete pavement 30 feet wide in accordance with the plans and specifications therefor which were adopted by the Common Council January 22, 1950 which are now on file in the office of the city recorder and which by this reference thereto are made a part hereof. The Common Council hereby declares its purpose and intention to make the above described improvement by and through the street improvement department.

Written remonstrance against the above proposed improvement may be filed with the city recorder at any time within ten days after the final publication of this notice by the owners of the property affected.
By Order of the Common Council, January 22, 1950.
ALFRED MUNDT, City Recorder, Jan. 28, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO IMPROVE MADISON STREET FROM CHURCH STREET TO COTTAGE STREET
NOTICE HEREBY IS GIVEN THAT the Common Council of the City of Salem, Oregon, deems it necessary and expedient and hereby declares its purpose and intention to improve Madison Street from the east line of Church Street to the



What are the facts about telephone jobs?

With all the news stories and comment about the telephone labor situation, you may be wondering just what sort of deal telephone people really do have. Let's take a straight look at their jobs:

Pacific Telephone wages are good...here are some examples

Average earnings of all employees in the following groups—44,000 people:

| | Weekly | Annually |
|--|---------|------------|
| Switchboard Operating Employees | \$49.90 | \$2,604.78 |
| Business Office Representatives | \$50.05 | \$2,612.61 |
| Craftsmen, Installers, Cable Splicers, Linemen, etc. | \$70.66 | \$3,688.45 |

Top rate employees earned even more. A conservative estimate of the earnings of over 12,000 fully experienced employees in these groups is:

| | Weekly | Annually |
|--|--------|----------|
| Switchboard Operating Employees | \$55. | \$2,875. |
| Business Office Representatives | 59. | 3,075. |
| Craftsmen, Installers, Cable Splicers, Linemen, etc. | 84. | 4,375. |

Wages for Pacific Telephone employees today are double what they would be on the 1939 rates. Cost of living since 1940 is up 66%. Even that doesn't tell the full story. Telephone employees receive automatic "progression" increases. Under this wage progression, about three out of four Pacific Telephone people will receive one or more raises this year. Employees who started about 1939 in many cases are getting three or four times as much as they did then. About 36% of the employees who were with us in non-management jobs in 1939, have been promoted to management positions in this up-from-the-ranks industry.

There's been a lot of discussion in recent days by Eastern union leadership about a telephone strike. But as this is written no union representing Pacific Telephone employees has called a strike against your service.

If pickets do appear in front of telephone buildings in your town, they will, most likely, be from the union representing installation employees of Western Electric Company—the company which installs most of the telephone equipment in our buildings.

You may be sure that, no matter what the situation, we'll do our level best to keep your calls going through.

What is Pacific Telephone's wage objective? We believe telephone people should be well-paid... and that our wages should compare favorably with those paid by other concerns in the community for work requiring similar skills and experience under conditions as good as ours. We believe this—and studies of 8,000 West Coast firms show they do.

One of the nation's finest benefit and pension plans—Telephone people have the assurance of a complete benefit and pension plan... with all costs paid by the company. There are liberal payments for sickness, accident disability and death.

Minimum pensions are now \$100 a month at age

sixty-five, including Social Security. Many employees, of course, get more than the \$100 a month pension... depending on their pay and years of service. For example, if a man started at 22 and retires when he's 62, following ten years with an average wage of \$80 a week, he'll get a pension of \$139 a month.

Working conditions good—Steady work in an essential service... good working conditions... pleasant associations... these are some of the items a telephone man or woman can count on. There are many chances to advance—all the top men and women in the company came up from the ranks. There are vacations with pay, of course—up to three weeks—and seven or eight paid holidays each year.

Perhaps the best evidence of the quality of telephone jobs is that plenty of good people have kept coming into the telephone service... and they stay a long time. The cost of any general wage increase would have to be paid by telephone customers. The company's earnings are already too low. Wage increases over the past ten years have amounted to millions of dollars more than rate increases.

We'll do our best to keep your calls moving—If a strike comes, we pledge that we will do everything within our power to meet our public obligation in continuing the service—a service so vital to public health and welfare.

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