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Traveling Through

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(Special Correspondence) The magnificent view from New York's Empire State building should be an early "must" on the visitor's calendar.

It was a clear day, as days go here. We could look out over the blocks of solid buildings in Manhattan to the Palisades up the Hudson, or down across Lower Manhattan to the bay where a big wartime convoy was even then steaming in.

It costs \$1.10 (including tax) to get onto the elevator to the Empire State observatory. At 1000 feet a minute we shot to a floor somewhere around the sixties, where we changed to another elevator for the final boost to the observatory on the 86th.

The view is superb and sufficient here, but you can still go higher, and we did. We joined a long line and eventually rode a third elevator to the top of the mooring mast, 102 stories above the ground.

As a holiday gesture, service men and women in uniform were admitted free to the building. This apparently applied to fighting people from other lands, and seeing the parade of uniforms of the United Nations was alone worth the visit.

The observatory on the 86th floor will accommodate 2000 persons, and we would guess there were that many there on the occasion of our visit.

Before we leave these dizzy heights, (1248 feet) we'll offer a few more facts on high buildings, cribbed from the menu of the Empire State tea room. The Eiffel tower is 995 feet; the Chrysler building in Manhattan is 1046 feet to the tip of its spire (habitable only to 783 feet); Empire State is habitable to the very top; the Bank of Manhattan building is 927 feet, and the Woolworth building (pictured in our school geography) is a mere 767 feet.

With Rats and Moles

NOT quite so spectacular as Empire State, but equally interesting to this small-city yokel on his first visit to this metropolis, is the subway.

This labyrinth of underground tunnels, full of hurtling trains and high noise, has amazed this visitor whose underground ventures heretofore have been confined to trips through a mine or two and the caves in the Modoc Lava Beds.

The entrance to the subway station on the street of our temporary residence here (East 88th street) is no more pretentious than the stairs to the old Herald and News office at Fifth and Main under Dick Reeder's. In fact, it looks about the same.

But underneath is a room of considerable proportions, with stairways leading to the track levels. This station is not so elaborate as many others, but here there is a flower shop and a news stand underground. At larger stations there are more shops, and downtown there are subway entrances to the big stores and the various buildings above the subway stations.

There are also passageways which are virtual underground streets, with flourishing businesses on either side. Coming out into the lounge at Radio City Music Hall the other night, someone told our party it was raining outside. We wanted to go to Pennsylvania station to get a bag. We walked through a passageway under the street, took a train, walked through a long passageway and came out in Pennsylvania station, two miles or so from Rockefeller center. We again took the subway, and by devious underground routes rode several miles to East 88th street, where we came out of the earth a block or so from home. (It wasn't raining).

Unhindered by other traffic, subway trains are fast, and the passengers seem to be trying to keep pace. They run through the stations, along the passageways and up and down the stairs. Observing the rushing mob, a man in one of the stations remarked: "Those people run around underground like rats. Those who live here long enough are rats." "Where do you live?" he was asked. "Right here," he answered. "I am a rat."

UNDERCOVER RESCUE HARRISBURG, Pa., (P)—It was ladies last when the Susquehanna river patrol rescued three persons. One of the three, a woman,

News Behind the News

WASHINGTON, July 12—A few enlightened business leaders and economists outside the government are groping toward a new post-war plan to furnish full employment.

They are working in a direction opposite to the depression-groove thinkers of the New Deal, a direction suggested in this column published July 7, which would make democracy work efficiently instead of abandoning it for centralized government and totalitarian controls.

Their idea seems to be to keep wages up, prices low, profits up. They would do this by developing mass production beyond anything we have known up to now in this machine age.

For a theoretical example, they would take a refrigerator which sold formerly for \$200, plan to produce and sell three or four times as many for half as much. They can hope to do this because industry now has vast machine tools already established on acres of concrete floors, and because the technical cost of manufacturing, as everyone knows, decreases sharply as mass production increases.

It would be done without much reduction in labor war-wages, thus maintaining purchasing power and, therefore, is something which the unions might well get behind. Their slogan could be:

"Sell more at lower prices."

Technically, their scheme is known as "a low price policy."

The initial idea has been under unconcealed discussions among business people for the past few months.

In March, an official of General Electric, David C. Prince, advanced an idea of maintaining \$110,000,000,000 of purchasing power in American post war market by careful private business planning and technological improvements.

The Aluminum Company of America has published paid advertisements since January urging a business system of "imaginering" for post-war based on a low price structure.

The United States chamber of commerce has done some promotion to get business men to assume the responsibility for working out some such private enterprise formula.

"Basic Criteria"

NOW comes the Brookings Institution economist, Edwin G. Nourse, gathering up these various stray lines of thoughts and setting them forth in a booklet called "Basic Criteria of Price Policy." In this pamphlet, the theory begins to assume proportions of a rounded-out substitute philosophy for New Dealism, the old negative, defensive way of providing employment by artificial economic tricks such as unbalanced budgets and share-the-work plans.

Mr. Nourse concludes the current situation is ripe for action in the new direction. Technical developments in war production have put business ten years ahead in that respect, he says, with an unprecedented number of skilled workers available.

He does not know whether prices actually can be reduced. That all depends on the outcome of the current inflationary war price trend. Nor has he laid down anything more than some basic principles upon which the theory might be worked out.

These are just the beginnings of thought on the subject, but probably the most heartening evidence that a post-war maladjustment can be avoided as has been brought forth.

The assumption by private business leadership of responsibility for employment, it seems to me, will not, however, relieve the government of considerable overall responsibility for the success of such a plan. The government too could well cooperate.

Its natural responsibility would be to maintain the sharpest competition in private business, thus furthering the low cost policy, and exert various mild but rigid pressures to keep it on the line of stability.

For instance, a cooperative government might institute a sliding scale tax policy to help the program work, raising rates if over-expansion appeared, and reducing rates if symptoms of under-production became evident.

Policing Low Price Policy

INDEED, a benevolent government could police the low price policy effectively and thus assure its success. It could hold back its own plan of vast public works expenditures (national resources planning board report and shut off spending entirely, and economizing sharply in government as business proceeds on a satisfactory course.

Later it could release public works projects to whatever extent a declining situation might eventually require. The realities of the current outlook logically necessitate this anyway.

This country now "is out of everything," as an editor has written to me. It will take at least three to five post war years or more to get the things we need. In those days, there will be plenty of work for everyone with high wages, thus no need for New Dealism. Democracy can be made to work, if we only try.

SIDE GLANCES



"This is one of the things I like about going out for housework every day, ma'am—being served a well-cooked meal at noon!"

OUT OF THE WOODS

"Fishing Can Lose the War..." Old Larry, the bullcock, was reading a book. He gave a squint of greeting over his steel-rimmed specs and waved his cob pipe with a horny hand.

"Hearken to this here," Larry said, without more ado. "It's philosophy, and worth hearin'."

"Perversity, paradox, inconsistency, self-contradiction—all are inherent elements of the nature of man," Larry read, with a tone of relish and a pronunciation all his own.

The ancient bullock looked up, nodding sagely as he puffed his pipe. The atmosphere grew strong.

"I looked thim words up," Larry said, "after hearin' a good citizen of Polewater speak his mind to Mark Tobias, the camp push. This citizen had drove up to go fishin' on the north branch without checkin' first to find if it was closed account fire danger. It's been so for a month, for the reason that fishin' in the woods can lose the war. Well, after usin' his time and gas to drive this far, the John Citizen has to be mad at somebody, and it's the loggers."

"What do you mean, fishing can lose the war, Larry?" I interrupted.

"Fishin' can start forest fires," said Larry emphatically. "It makes the real fishermen mad to say so, for most are prime woodsmen and take due care with fire. But a few who go fishin' are stinkers."

"The good citizen who took umbrage at Mary Tomias forgot his philosophy," Larry went on. "He said he was doin' a tough war job, he'd bought war bonds, he had a boy in the navy, and there was no more danger of him startin' a forest fire than of tellin' war secrets he knew to the Japs. I'd believe that of him and of the next eight fishermen who'd come along. But the tenth could be a stinker."

"This good John Citizen sounded off about the desperit shortage of lumber, and how it was because so many loggers were hid out at soft jobs in the shipyards. Then he turned loose

Desperate Lumber Shortage "The sorrowful thing of it all is that the boys in the real fight are the goats," sighed Larry. "They are primed for the big invasion. They've got to have all kinds of supplies, and they won't get them without boxes and crates to ship them in. They've got to have invasion boats, great fleets of gliders, explosives—all manner of fightin' materials which can come only from timber, from logs, from the mills."

"Forest fires can cut down that supply, which is already desperit short. So can loggers who stick to the shipyards. So can operators who give up to their troubles. So can the Gov'ment men whose duty it is to bring experienced loggers back to the woods."

"Fishin' can lose the war. Loggers stayin' in the shipyards can lose the war. Loggin' companies which don't go the limit to get out logs can lose the war. Gov'ment men who put politics before their bounden duty to provide more help for the loggers who are workin' their heads off in the woods, can lose the war. And all because of the 10 per cent of stinkers in every crowd."

WAR KITCHEN

NUTRITIOUS LEEKS PUT SNAP IN SUMMER SALAD BY GAYNOR MADDOX Watercress adds delight to any salad and packs in vitamin C. For delicate sandwiches it is ideal in its unrationed blessedness. As a cream soup base, it takes the mind off rationed foods. Whether you get it from a pure brook: nearby, or cultivated, from your grocer, it's a welcome summer green for the balanced diet. Leeks are now in the victory gardens and your markets. They are larger than scallions and do not have the strong flavor of onions. They are a source of vitamins A, B, C and G, and contain some calcium, phosphorus and iron. Use them as a vegetable, or in cream soups for the hot weather luncheon. When selecting leeks, take only those that are young, crisp and tender, that is, those with fresh green tops and medium-sized necks which should be well blanched for at least 2 to 3 inches from the root. Now for a good quick bread without any shortening. The molasses, whole wheat, milk and nuts make it "human" food, ideal for the worker's lunch box and children's luncheon. Molasses Nut Bread Without Shortening (Makes 1 loaf)

LESS BUTTER, CHEESE, MILK FOR CIVILIANS

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The war food administration (WFA) announced today that for the twelve months beginning with July civilians would have to get along with less butter, cheese and most kinds of processed milk. The butter cut will be 404 million pounds under the previous year with the supply reported at 1,670,000,000 pounds, compared with approximately 2,374,000,000 in the previous twelve months.

The armed forces have been allotted 1 1/2 pounds out of every 10 pounds of butter produced and the Russian army will receive 1/2 pound, leaving approximately 8 of every 10 pounds for civilians.

Civilians will get 508,000,000 pounds of cheese, 5 1/2 out of every 10 produced, and the remainder will be divided among the armed forces, countries receiving defense aid, the Red Cross and U. S. territorial possessions, with the allies getting the largest share. The apparent civilian consumption last year was 838,000,000 pounds. Of the 69,000,000 cases of evaporated milk expected to be available during the next 12 months, 30,000,000 or 4 1/3 cases out of ten have been allotted to civilian use. Military and war services will get slightly more than 24,000,000 cases or 3 1/2 of every ten cases. The apparent civilian consumption last year was 2,301,000,000 pounds while the allotment this year is approximately 1,305,000,000 pounds.

Jaycees Told Post War Planning Needs Young Men's Clubs

EUGENE, July 12 (AP)—State Junior chamber of commerce directors were told Saturday night that Oregon needs more organizations of young men to plan for the postwar period.

National Director Jack Shields said local activity by young men is necessary to develop projects which will absorb workers and members of the armed forces after the war. He said more than 800 junior chambers in the nation are working to this end.

State President Paul Lee, Klamath Falls, said the Oregon units are planning a program of more active participation in war and postwar problems.

Movie Actress Marries Soldier

HOLLYWOOD, July 12 (AP)—Today was wedding day for Janet Blair, brunette movie actress, and Sgt. Louis Bush, band music arranger at the Santa Ana air base.

The ceremony was scheduled for 1 p. m. at the Lake Arrowhead home of Frank Vincent.

First Aid Knowledge for Accidents, Emergencies

Dr. Masters' Health Column—

By DR. THOMAS D. MASTERS During the summer, with increased violent outdoor exercise, there is bound to be an increase also in accidents and emergencies. Since accidents have a way of happening in places less suited to quick and satisfactory medical treatment, and around people ignorant of how to handle emergencies arising out of them, a few practical tips are in order.

What to do about fractures when exact equipment for care is lacking, and how to improvise on material at hand until medical care is available, is valuable information which too few persons bother to acquire. Certain groups like the Boy Scouts and the Red Cross have, since the outbreak of war, given some invaluable training in meeting accident emergencies. But there are still many people not yet conscious of the need to know first aid.

DISTINGUISHING FRACTURES

After the major premise of keeping the victim of an accident warm is taken care of, the thing to do next is to distinguish between a compound and a simple fracture as clearly as possible, and to apply a splint to any fracture of a major extremity, simple or compound, before attempting to move the victim.

The victim should be kept quiet and motionless during the hunt for a suitable splint. A fence rail, signpost, branch of a tree, broom, rake, rifle, or golf club are all usable and ingenious solutions to the problem. If the weather conditions are bad, it may save time to forego a splint, and bind one leg to the other or the arm to the body.

Ideally, the splint should be light and strong, and long enough to extend beyond the joints both above and below the site of the fracture. If the arm is broken, the splint should reach from the shoulder to the fingertips, if the leg, from the hip to the heel. The splint had better be too long than too short.

A coat can be used to bandage. A folded hat can be used as padding to ease the pressure when the splint is tightened. Neckties can be utilized to strap an ankle or wrist to the splint. Garters and suspenders give additional support. Only after the splint is secure, should the patient be moved. The splint should be lifted—never the injured limb—and when the victim is seated in a car, the foot, for example, should hang free, supported by the splint.

SPINAL INJURY

Spinal injuries are especially difficult to deal with. The spinal cord must be protected, and it is essential to avoid bending the trunk. Simplicity of treatment and the minimum of handling are the rule here. A flat, broad support on which to lay the victim is necessary before he is to be moved.

A board, a shutter, a door, or some other flat object of nearly body-length or longer should be

Table with financial data: SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WESTERN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF OREGON. Includes columns for Amount of capital stock, Total premium income, Dividends paid, etc.

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