

Roseburg News-Review

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The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office
Roseburg, Oregon
Forecast for Roseburg and vic-
inity: Occasional light rain to-
night and Tuesday; cooler to-
morrow.
Highest temp. for any March 85
Lowest temp. for any March 18
Highest temp. yesterday 52
Lowest temp. last night 39
Precipitation yesterday .94
Excess from March 1 .67
Deficit from Sept. 1 .37

In the Day's News

(Continued from page 1)

that are done don't seem to make sense.

IN Chicago the other day, the price of pork on the hoof touched a high of \$30 per hundredweight. Two things happened:

Hog producers throughout the Middle West, stimulated by the record price, rushed their swine to Chicago in record numbers. Buyers balked at the high price, and hogs began to pile up in the stockyard pens.

With more sellers than buyers, prices sagged. (Possibly only temporarily, but at least they sagged.)

That is supply and demand in action.

THERE was another development. Prices of securities on the New York stock exchange, which had dropped sharply the day before, dropped sharply again. People evidently reasoned something like this:

"Pork is food. If food prices go up sharply and stay up, labor will have to have more wages. If wages go up again, PRICES will go up again. If prices get higher than people can or will pay, INDUSTRY WILL BE LESS PROFITABLE. So I think I'll sell my stocks while the selling is good."

When the people who had reasoned this way began to sell, prices of stocks tumbled for the simple reason that there were more sellers than buyers.

WELL, you say, what of it—what is it to US?

It is this much to all of us: Business is obviously sluttish and nervous. Every time there is a flurry ANYWHERE there is apt to be a flurry EVERYWHERE.

The more flurries there are, the greater are the chances that American business will go into a tailspin, as business all over the world has gone into a tailspin.

If we could only hit some kind of level and then tough it out until prices and production reach some sort of workable balance, it would be better for all of us.

A county juvenile officer down in California warns that there will probably be a startling rise in juvenile delinquency during the next few years. Among other contributing causes, he cites this one:

"Teenagers are quick to recognize their rights, but NOT their responsibilities. Lack of JOBS is a major cause. If the labor market is to be closed again to youth, as before the war, by technicalities, there is little hope of eradicating the more serious stages of juvenile delinquency."

That is to say, IDLE young people are apt to GET INTO MISCHIEF.

WE hear a lot about what to do to keep young people out of trouble. Some of it is the funkiest kind of tommyrot.

This isn't tommyrot. Youngsters who are usefully and constructively employed are LESS APT to get into trouble than those who are IDLE.

KRNR

Mutual Broadcasting System
1490 Kilocycles

REMAINING HOURS TODAY

- 4:00—Fulton, Lewis, Jr., Turke
- 4:15—Ray Miller, Nelson
- 4:30—Voice of the Army
- 4:45—Buck Rogers, General Foods
- 5:00—Musical Interlude
- 5:15—Superman, Kellogg's
- 5:30—Captain Midnight, Wander Co.
- 5:45—Toff, Mrs. E. J., E. J. E.
- 6:00—Columbia, Heister, Carter
- 6:15—Musical Interlude
- 6:30—State and Local News, Roseburg
- 6:45—In Pursuit of Novelty, Fulton
- 7:00—Fulton, Lewis, Jr., Turke

MORE HIGHWAY FUNDS

The League of Oregon Cities must be given credit for its industry, persistence and thoroughness in connection with continuing efforts to secure a larger share of highway revenues for municipalities. Although our personal opinion is that highway department revenues should not be tapped, we admire the way in which the League of Oregon Cities has prepared and submitted its case to the legislature.

Our own opinion is based on fear—fear that if one invasion of the highway revenue is permitted, the income will become the target for still further "cuts" until it will become impossible to maintain an organized state highway development program.

We know that the League—particularly our good friend Herman Kehrli, secretary—can swamp us with logic, data, statistics, etc., to refute our opinion, and we must admit there is a lot of sound thinking behind the league's position and real cause for complaint regarding inequities of highway revenue distribution. But we would prefer to see new sources of revenue developed for relief of municipalities and their street problems rather than attempts to divide the state highway department "melon" into more parts.

The League has produced an interesting chart to prove that highway money is not allocated upon a basis of traffic need.

It is shown, for instance, that state highways in rural areas, 6,205 miles in all, carry 56.6 per cent of the travel while receiving 77.6 per cent of the revenue. County roads, amounting to 43,029 miles, carry 9.6 per cent of the travel and receive 15.7 per cent of the income. State highways within city boundaries, amounting to 347 miles, carry a traffic load of 17.9 per cent while receiving only 1.7 per cent of the highway revenue. City streets, totalling 2,704 miles, carry 15.9 per cent of the traffic and receive 5 per cent from the highway department's income.

There are many inequities in our present system of financing highways, roads and streets. The state highway department, for instance, gets large sums of money from logging trucks which travel county roads far more generally than primary and secondary state highways. The respective counties are expected to keep these roads in shape for use by heavy trucks, while the state pockets the lion's share from licenses and fees.

The highway department receives large sums of money from motor vehicle licenses and from gasoline taxes. The tourist who uses our highways pays only a gasoline tax, while the local driver, who will travel 10 miles on city streets to one mile on the highway, is the principal contributor to the state highway fund.

Thus it is evident there is plenty of logic to support a claim for increased allocations to cities and counties.

On the other hand, the highway department charges that in many cases money allotted to municipalities is used to offset property taxes and does not go into street improvement or betterment. It also is claimed that many municipalities cannot use the money efficiently, lacking engineering ability and experience to obtain greatest value in street construction. Persons who attended the Chamber of Commerce forum luncheon in Roseburg a week ago heard Robert Pierson, planning consultant for the League of Oregon Cities, declare that most municipalities, by developing a "traffic pattern," could eliminate about 30 per cent of street mileage, which, it is obvious, would have some bearing on the highway department's charge of inefficiency.

Altogether, it appears there is plenty to be said upon both sides of the issue. The problem is one deserving of much study. We are in urgent need of more and better state highways. Our two-lane, crooked cowpaths, which we term highways, are a disgrace. Four-lane, limited access, high speed routes are necessary if we are to prepare adequately for the future volume of highway travel. At the same time we must consider the 25 per cent population increase in municipalities during war years and the continuing rapid growth in Oregon cities, contributing more and more to traffic problems. Consequently, we need every cent of existing highway revenue, and more too, to finance needed state routes, while cities and counties, likewise, are in dire need of more funds for streets and roads.

The remedy, we believe, lies in developing new sources of income rather than trying to divide a fund already too small for the requirements to which it is earmarked.

- 6:45—Songs for Everyone, Roseburg
- 7:00—McClary and His Music
- 7:30—The Clinic Kid, Modern Furniture
- 8:00—Richard Davis, Det. Detectives
- 8:30—Songs, Douglas County Flour
- 9:00—Songs of the West, Luckwood's
- 9:15—Alka-Seltzer News, Miles Labs.
- 9:30—Mel, Venter's, Portland, S&W Fine Foods
- 9:45—Hi-Neighbors, Carlsberg
- 10:00—Henry J. Taylor, General Motors
- 10:15—Fulton, Lewis, Jr., Wilders
- 10:30—Society
- 10:45—Ten-Three Club, Leacock's
- 11:00—Sign Off

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1947

- 6:00—Farm Bulletin Board
- 6:30—Y. M. C. A. Patrol
- 6:45—The County Agent
- 7:00—Frank Huntington, L. A. Soap Co.
- 7:15—State and Shine, Scoring Drug Co.
- 7:30—State and Local News, Boring
- 7:45—The Beehive
- 8:00—Shoppers in Way
- 8:15—Hearst of Best, Good Ship, Grace
- 8:30—Wally's Wake Up Time, Wally's Grocery
- 8:45—Victor H. Lindhake, Healthfields
- 9:00—Art Baker and His Orchestra
- 9:15—Montgomery Ward
- 9:30—Man About Town, Jones and Smith
- 9:45—Montgomery Ward
- 10:00—Alka-Seltzer News, Miles Labs.
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Roy Hufham, Sign Painter, Occupies His New Shop

Roy Hufham, sign painter and neon man, moves his business today into his new sign shop at 430 N. Jackson St. Constructed of concrete blocks, the building's completion was held up for many months because of wartime and postwar building restrictions.

Variety of Fish Bills Poses Task For Legislators

A vast amount of proposed fish legislation remains to be considered in the Oregon State Senate, according to Senator Thomas Parkinson, who spent Saturday at his home in Roseburg.

Principals issues concern Senate Bill 140, which would grant authority to the State Fish Commission to regulate, conserve, gear, etc.; Senate Bill 244, the Fish Commission's repeal bill, which would repeal a number of measures now regulating commercial fishing, including measures pertaining to the Rogue river; Senate Bill 316, regulating commercial fishing on the Umpqua river; Senate Bill 333, a proposed substitute for SB 140, and numerous other proposals.

Intensive committee work on the respective measures lies ahead, Senator Parkinson said. The Douglas County senator is in a unique position, and bears the nickname "Two Vote" Parkinson among fellow senators. Parkinson is a member of the committee on Game and the committee on Fishing Industries. As nearly all fish legislation is referred jointly to the two committees, the Douglas County senator is presumably entitled to two votes, one as a member of each committee, on each bill. He has a record of the rules committee to determine whether he is privileged to cast his two votes in joint decisions.

The Umpqua bill, complicated by a substitute measure proposed by the fishing industries committee of which Senator Merle Chessman is chairman, is expected to receive a report from the joint committee during the week. Senator Chessman's bill would enact recommendations of the Umpqua River report, halting net fishing until 1952 on spring chinook salmon and limiting take on other species of salmon. Bill 316, sponsored by the Douglas County delegation, would eliminate all commercial fishing except for shad and striped bass.

Ball Bill to Alter Wagner Act Offers Puzzling Phases

BY PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lawyers who handle labor dispute cases have been spending considerable time lately in trying to figure all the angles on Senator Joe Ball's bill to amend the Wagner act.

Industrial relations experts aren't agreed on all interpretations. Many of the provisions look simple, but their combined effect would be to write a new and complex labor code. Here are some of the major changes:

The definition of an "employee" would be changed to exclude any striker who had been offered his old job and had not taken it. Such strikers would become outlaws, without organizing rights or union protection of any kind.

The apparent result might be to permit an employer to try to break a strike at any time by an offer of former jobs at former pay.

"Supervisory employee" would likewise be redefined, to include not only foremen but also plant guards, timekeepers, clerks, intellectual workers and professional employees. These men might join unions, but employers would not have to recognize such unions.

The Ball bill would break up the National Labor Relations Board as now organized. It would be left only its semi-judicial job. Its investigative and prosecutive powers would be transferred to a new Labor Division in the Department of Justice, under a new assistant attorney general. Prosecution of unfair labor practice cases would go to U. S. district attorneys, who are presidential political appointees.

Knotty phases included in setting up new procedure under which the Department of Justice would have to operate in plant elections to determine the bargaining agent, independent and company unions now barred from the ballots would be re-admitted to consideration. Craft unions would get preference.

Union coercion of employees—trying to force them by violence or intimidation to join unions and stay out of struck plants—would be prohibited. That might mean that the NLRB or the proposed Labor Division in Justice would have to handle physical violence cases now taken to local courts by local police.

A union's refusal to bargain would be an unfair labor practice. This would run into trouble in cases like the 1945 steel strike, where the union struck all steel plants but would not bargain with the little steel companies until after the big U. S. Steel Corporation had signed its contract and set the rate and working conditions. The intent of the Ball bill is to make the unions bargain with the little companies separately, and to break up industry-wide bargaining.

gain separately without union agents, provided terms of adjustment did not violate union contracts.

The Ball bill would permit anyone aggrieved by an NLRB decision to petition for court review. At present, review is permitted only when unfair labor practices are charged. To upset this rule might mean numerous injunctions and delays.

Courts would also be permitted to set aside board findings now considered final. Conflicting court decisions might result. The Wagner act declaration that it shall not be construed as interfering with the right to strike would be changed considerably. The Ball bill would make unlawful any organizing strikes seeking to force an employer to bargain with an un-certified union, or any strikes which violate provisions of the Wagner act as revised.

Further, the anti-trust laws would be made to apply to labor unions. And protection of the commando tactics taught in these unlawful strike cases.

Senator Ball says frankly the intent of this bill is to give employers the right to beat a strike.

LETTERS

to the Editor

Wrestling Program Promoter Replies to Criticism of Bouts

Recent criticism of one of the wrestling matches by Mr. Dick Gilman is certainly unfair and unwarranted. Some of the best people in town enjoy the matches every week. Also, wrestling is drawing capacity crowds in Portland, Salem, and Eugene. A boxing commissioner is supposed to advise and help the promoter rather than to knock and criticize.

Wrestlers don't get cauliflower ears answering telephones. Wrestling is a tough sport and all the people in town enjoy the matches. The Army are based on wrestling and not boxing. Many wrestlers are college graduates and World War II veterans.

There was no criticism when the Commission turned over \$1800 to the city, all of which was from wrestling. Nor was there any when I contributed to the Polio Fund and the Red Cross. When I gave up my night for the American Legion and the Shriners, there was still no criticism. Nor was there any when I sent two of the boys down to witness the East-West football game in San Francisco. I didn't hear anyone knocking the matches when I offered to hold a benefit for the swimming pool or athletic fund. The wrestlers were the first ones who offered to donate their services. Wrestling also provides steady rent for the Armory and furnishes employment for several people.

There was probably nothing said about the recent great match between Bill Weidner and George Dusette. Either one of these men could lift a full grown man with one hand.

I sincerely hope that you will be fair enough to publish my side of the story as long as the criticism has so far had all of the publicity.

Elton T. Owen, Matchmaker
Eugene, Ore.

Wants Clean Sports For Roseburg Youth

May I express my complete agreement with a recent article by Dick Gilman on our current "Meat Shows." I am an ardent admirer of good clean sports, having been quite a wrestling fan several years ago. Wrestling then was usually a two-hour affair with best two-out-of-three falls or no time limit until a fall had been won.

When these "shows" started it didn't take me long to get fed up on the new tactics—hair pulling, biting and any dirty hold.

Our youth surely are entitled to a higher type of exhibition with something at least faintly resembling sportsmanship.

Our community would be better off if we would support our school and amateur athletics with the same degree of enthusiasm. We would get our money's worth at a smaller admission. In addition the money would stay in town, enabling our teams to buy much needed equipment, and who knows maybe even a swimming pool.

Yours for good clean competitive sports.

HARRY WESLEY,
Roseburg, Ore.

Hawkins Gets Unpopular Draw With Millich

PORTLAND, March 1.—(AP)—With the crowd boing its displeasure, Roy Hawkins, 188, Portland, was awarded a draw in his 10-round bout with George Millich, 176, Sacramento, headlining a fight card here last night. The fans favored Millich, believing he had earned a decision.

In the preliminaries Sonny Jackson, 154, Portland, scored a technical knockout over John G. Taylor, 135, Klamath Falls, 13; and Bill Baseman, 170, Klamath Falls, defeated Henry Lee, 170, Seattle, 74.

NIGHT SCHOOL

Tues. and Thurs. Evenings
6-WEEKS COURSE
SHORTHAND 7:00 P. M.
TYPING 8:00 P. M.
Registration: Tuesday evening, March 4th, 6:30-7:00 P. M., at Senior H. For information call Ruth Roberts, 316, between 3:30 and 4:00 P. M.

Budget Inflated 5 Billion Dollars By Hidden Items

By PETER EDSON

NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C.—One generally overlooked angle on the current howdy-do over cutting the government budget concerns hidden items amounting to over six billion dollars.

That is a conservative estimate of the amount of inflation—price increases and wage increases—to be found in the President's budget message detailing what it will cost to run the government next year.

Early in the war, Budget Bureau experts talked about getting the government on a \$22 billion budget after the war was over. Later this estimate was raised to \$25 billion. In his final speech as Director of the Budget, the late Harold Smith admitted these figures were on the low side. He would make no guess on how high the figure would go. But the amount commonly mentioned around the Budget Bureau was \$30 billion.

The reason for this increase in estimates was that during the war the price of nearly everything went steadily up. That being so any talk about going back to a 1939 budget of \$10 billion became sheer nonsense.

Experts may differ about how much inflation there is in the U. S. economy today. A rough, round figure, well on the conservative side, would put prices and wages a third higher than they were in 1939.

Where Inflation Appears
It would be incorrect to say that every item in the federal budget now costs a third more than it cost in 1939. If it could be figured that way, the \$37.5 billion budget of today would buy the same amount of goods and services that a \$25 billion budget would have bought in 1939. The \$12.5 billion difference would then represent the measure of inflation.

But a few exceptions must be made. There is no inflation in social security payments. Their rates have remained the same throughout the war. There is no direct inflation interest on the public debt which now amounts to \$5 billion a year. That is less than 2 per cent on the total debt of \$260 billion. Interest rates are one of the few business costs not inflated by the war.

Also, there are some new items of expense in the federal budget which were not items of expense in 1939. New expenses for international affairs and finance amounting to \$3.5 billion are outgrowths of the war. Veterans' benefits cost only half a billion before the war. Now they are \$7.5 billion.

Take out the foregoing un-inflated and new expenditures, and the remaining inflated items in the budget add up to approximately \$20 billion. At least a third of that—or over \$6 billion—is inflation.

It is to be found in the inflated costs of national defense, aids to housing, agriculture, roads, aviation, business, development of natural resources and the expenses of general government.

May Endanger Defense

When Congress talks about cutting \$6 billion out of the President's \$37.5 billion budget, however, it is not talking about wringing out these inflationary costs. It is talking about economizing to pay for them. The slashes which will have to be made in government costs are the penalties for allowing prices and wages to go up too much during the war.

These cuts may endanger national defense. They may endanger America's position as the world's number one power, for it costs money to maintain this position. The cuts will also force many people to do without government aids and services to which they have grown accustomed.

If the congressional majorities which are supposed to have their ears to the ground hear the rumblings of public opinion correctly, perhaps the country is ready for a retreat into more isolation and a reduction of government activities.

But the real heart of the matter is that these reductions are primarily necessary to meet the costs of inflation.

This is where the people who spent the war years harping about the dangers of inflation can rise up from their graves and shout, "Don't say we didn't warn you."

Footstool Workshop to Be Conducted at Olalla

A footstool workshop will be conducted by Mrs. Myrtle Carter, acting extension specialist in clothing and home furnishings from Oregon State College, at the Olalla Community Hall on March 4. This workshop will start at 9:00 A. M. and last all day, states Mrs. Wanda Mason, Douglas County home demonstration agent.

Relief At Last For Your Cough

Cremolulion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Cremolulion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly silences the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREMOLULION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

agent. Two representatives from each home extension unit in Douglas County will be present to learn how to do upholstery work.

The public is cordially invited to attend. No lunch will be served, so if you plan to attend, bring a sack lunch.

BABY'S COLDS
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RUB ON VICKS VAPORUB

TOPS FOR QUALITY... BIGGER BETTER



IN BOTTLES AND AT FOUNTAIN

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Franchised Bottler: Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., of Roseburg, Oregon

Someone in Your Family Drinking? ALCOHOL DESIRE can be REMOVED

Excessive drinking is no longer a hopeless situation. Alcoholism is a disease and like any other disease will respond to the correct scientific treatment. Our clinical records prove this to be the case. Yes, lasting results have been obtained through our short, safe, mild but effective treatment. Why be chained any longer to the worry of excessive drinking? Send now for our FREE booklet, "The Magnificent Freedom."

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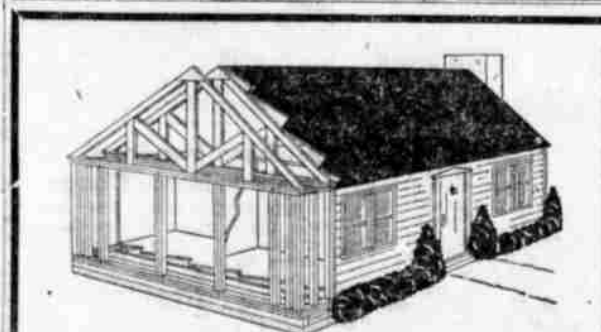
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE _____
Inquiries confidential. Booklet mailed in plain envelope. Dept. R4

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In Hours:
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WEEK DAYS — 5 P. M. — 12 P. M.
Closed on Mondays
— Effective Sunday, March 2nd. —
CARL'S HAVEN
Garden Valley Road — Opposite Veterans' Facility Entrance.
— Phone 713-J-1 —

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Our complete service is promptly available at your home or church, at the same low prices charged for funerals held at our funeral home.

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Formerly Douglas Funeral Home
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24-Hour Ambulance Service



SPECIAL HOME BUNCALOW TYPE, 20' x 24'. Price \$1550.00 F.O.B. PORTLAND. Studding 2"x4" on 16" O.C. Construction pre-assembled for easy installation by customer.

Included are 7 built in inter-locking metal weatherstripped windows made of wood and aluminum, 2 panel doors, fully insulated with the REYNOLDS type B Aluminum insulation.

6x8 girders, 2x8 joists, 1" sheiplank floor, with dipped 16" shakes on the order for the exterior.

Enough lineal footage of 2"x4" to rough in partitions is furnished.

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544 West 20th Street, Eugene, Oregon