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HIGH MILK PRICES

By CHARLES V. STANTON

A statewide controversy concerning milk prices is growing in interest. Strong pressure will be placed upon the State Legislature to cancel or drastically amend the current milk law. Chain food stores, desiring to use milk as leaders—a low-priced item designed to attract trade into the store—are vigorously attacking existing controls on retail milk prices in grocery stores. Housewife organizations are being formed to wage war on milk price regulations.

The fight is interesting from a psychological viewpoint. Housewives will tolerate price increases on most foods, but when it comes to three essentials, milk, butter and eggs, price boosts meet immediate criticism and resistance.

A woman shopper who may have a bagful of luxury items, and who is paying three and four times the prewar price for canned fruits or vegetables, will vehemently protest paying the current milk price, although it is considerably less in proportion of increase when compared with processed foods. Yet the processing of milk for distributor delivery or retail sale compares closely to the procedure required in canning or freezing other types of foods. The handling costs probably are closely comparable between dairy milk and canned goods, yet the price increase has been considerably more on canned and processed foods than on milk.

Some interesting figures are cited by Dr. Thurman B. Rice, professor of public health of the Indiana University School of Medicine.

Milk, he states, has the food equivalent of eight eggs or three-quarters of a pound of steak. With ham at 95 cents per pound, a quart of milk, furnishing the same food value, would be worth 46 cents, or, compared with a beefsteak at 72 cents a pound, the food value of milk would be 46 cents per quart. Vitamins in milk are far less expensive than the equivalent in vitamin pills. Milk is rich in lime. Its protein is of unusual value, easily digested and definitely helpful in utilizing for body uses more of the proteins of other foods. Its fat and sugar are easily metabolized, the fat being the most highly esteemed of all food fats and the sugar being a rich source of energy. Milk also is a valuable source of lactic acid so important as an intestinal cleanser. Milk is cheaper, quart for quart, than the various beverages served at soda fountains and is less expensive in food values than the more costly alcoholic beverages.

No one will quarrel with Dr. Rice's analysis of food values, but no amount of statistics will halt the criticism of mounting milk prices. Milk is a staple item of food. Its value has been definitely assessed in the public mind, the same as that of a five-cent cigar. When the price goes higher than the long-established figure, unfavorable public reaction is to be expected. We heard the same type of protest and for the same psychological reason recently when the manufacturer of a popular soft drink proposed a departure from the customary five-cent glass. Once a price is definitely fixed in the public mind, opposition to a price boost is certain to follow.

Our dairy industry is in bad shape. Scarcity of farm help during the war and the cost of farm labor caused many large herds to be broken up. Many milk cows have been placed on the market for meat. Sanitary conditions under which milk is produced have deteriorated critically. Volume production is far below requirements.

Dairying is a hard business. It requires constant attention, long hours, much manual labor, costly investment in equipment, etc. The dairy farmer must pay competitive wages for hired help, and competition with industrial and business wages often involves a premium, for only a comparatively few persons will accept the long hours, the confinement, seven-day-week, etc., when an easier living can be made at a 40-hour week in industrial plants or business establishments. Coupled with the costs of feed, higher prices on all equipment, mounting taxes, and requirements for meeting even the minimum of state sanitary regulations, it is easy to see that the dairy farmer has good reasons to get rid of his herd and use his land for other purposes.

The State Legislature, in its consideration of proposed changes in the milk law, will do well to keep in mind the necessity of keeping the industry profitable and healthy. At the same time, the importance of milk in the family diet necessitates keeping the price as low as possible. But the price factor should be considered without prejudice.

Bald Pate Group Forms Bald Eagle Club

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 5.—Men have banded together here to face the problem of shiny pates.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State for the Bald Eagle Club, a non-profit Olympian group.

The incorporators who believe their club may be the first of its kind in the country said their purpose was:

"To operate and maintain discussions and lectures regarding bald pates and the welfare of the club members and their families. To promulgate by united action, the advancement and restoration of hair on bald pates and further the general interest of persons so afflicted."

The incorporators include May or Ernest Mallory, Chief of Police Roy L. Kelly and Asst. Atty. Gen. Rudolph Naccarato, all well qualified for the organization.

ation. They said any eligible person could join.

Columbia Basin Set-Up Like TVA to be Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Rep. Jackson (D-Wash.) says he plans to introduce shortly a bill to create a Columbia Valley Authority.

"I think that with the progress we are making in developing the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon," he told a reporter. "Congress should work out an overall administrative agency to facilitate and coordinate activities in the basin."

"I don't claim the bill I am introducing is the final answer but it will produce a basis for congressional hearings at which the program can be worked out."

Jackson said his bill will be identical with the one which Rep. Mitchell (D-Wash.) has said he will introduce.

"We Make a Deal, Huh?"



Scrap from the MENDING BASKET
By Viahnett S. Martin

Not every one can lay aside today's unfinished business, and resolutely think: "Now I've done all I can do about it today. Tomorrow, whatever else I'm to do next will be unfolded to me. Right now I'm going to sleep so I'll wake refreshed tomorrow, ready for whatever the day brings." But we can keep trying!

It's one of the hardest things, in this world, for many of us, to just let go, relax! Instead we may find ourselves thinking about some problem for all the world like a puppy gnaws and worries somebody's slipper, or the cushion, or whatever else strikes the little imp of mischief to chew on.

If we find ourselves trying to cross tomorrow's bridges before tomorrow comes, some of us "count sheep," or do this or that. Usually I drag my thought off the harassing problem by thinking over familiar promises from the Scriptures or assurances crystallized in beautiful verse or prose by later inspired writers; making the effort to remember the verse or the thought really does help at such times. It relaxes the thinker and we can rest.

After all—can we trust God and worry at the same time? (Of course we can dodge the point by saying we 'aren't worrying; we're just trying to think!'). That puts it up to the individual, doesn't it?

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

TAX LEVIES OF OREGON CITIES

(Eugene Register-Guard)

For the 203 incorporated cities of Oregon the average tax levy this year is 17.5 mills, by the latest tax rate report of the Bureau of Municipal Research and the League of Oregon Cities. With our present city levy of 18 mills, Eugene is "right on the nose."

Springfield with a city levy of 34.8 mills (not including the 4.2 mills for Williamburg Park district) is considerably above the state average, but there are many cities which are having worse troubles.

Ontario at 45.3, Junction City at 36.5, Lakeview at 39.24, Vale at 41.7, Arlington at 73.1; Florence at 83.

However, these tabulations do not really tell the story of the PLIGHT of Oregon cities—because 1948 census figures are used with 1948 assessed valuations to derive PER CAPITA VALUATIONS which are the measure of ability to pay. Likewise the calculations on per capita expenditures in cities are distorted because of population since 1940 has thrown most of these calculations entirely out of line.

Nevertheless the report offers a fine factual starting point for further study of the problems of the Oregon cities, and it is easy to spot where more of the trouble lies.

Tax rates for city purposes have peaked where the impact of population increase has been the greatest.

Little cities, in general, have been taking the worst beating because they have had so little with which to meet growth needs.

Cities such as Florence, Oak Ridge, Springfield, Sweet Home, Sutherlin, Oakland and many others in the path of the lumber boom have been swamped with

population increase and service needs beyond ability to pay. Larger cities have been better able to absorb the shock, but even in the larger cities the situation from the tax standpoint is not rosy.

For instance, Eugene derives only about 45 percent of its total budget from property taxes. We raise \$388,000 from taxes and \$456,947.52 from OTHER SOURCES—fines, fees, franchises, rentals, water board tax, and the \$105,000 which might be called "gate money" because it is the city's share of gas and liquor taxes. It is a question whether the smaller cities are able to help themselves in proportion. In the split of property taxes, both cities and counties are overshadowed by schools—in which nobody should object—but the problem of the cities remains.

Out of our total tax of 70.5 mills, the schools take 43.6 mills. The city 18, the county 8.91.

Either the cities must have a more liberal share of the state revenues, or the cities must be granted power to levy occupation taxes or otherwise supplement their revenues. This will be one of the most serious problems for the 1950 legislature.

Representative Earl Hill has suggested that House and Senate meet jointly during the opening days of the legislature—until the whole tangled problem of "state finance" can be aired. He insists—and we agree—that the state's financing is not just the problem of financing the state's own state-conducted activities, but must include the problems of the cities, counties and school districts which are legally the "arms of the state."

Cities are in the front line of one of the most critical sectors in the struggle with growth problems.

Forrestal Urges Better Safeguard Of Secret Codes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Secretary of Defense James Forrestal yesterday urged Congress to put new and stronger force into law protecting the nation's secret codes and intelligence activities.

Forrestal said existing legislation is "far too limited in application to afford needed protection to certain highly secret government activities."

The bill would set fines up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to ten years, or both, for violations. Forrestal's proposal not only would outlaw publication, communication or use of restricted materials and codes, but also the disclosure of any information regarding preparation of codes, or the construction, repair and maintenance of machines used in transmission.

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

sists in THINGS, not in money, will be happier.

You can't eat money.

You can't wear it.

You can't shelter yourself with it.

THE business prophets go on:

"The prospect is that 1949 will see the return of the 'buyer's market' in most lines . . . the man with a dollar will decide in a leisurely way where he will spend it, after shopping around for a price tag he likes."

WHAT'S wrong with that?

The answer is NOTHING! That's the way to spend money. When you spend it that way, YOU GET SOMETHING FOR IT.

When you throw it around like a drunken sailor, you come out of the small end of the horn.

Take any dozen drunken-sailor spenders. Match them with a dozen careful spenders. Observe them all closely over a considerable period of time.

You'll find that the careful spenders COME OUT AHEAD. Among other things, they HAVE MORE SECURITY—which has been the dream of the ages.

ANOTHER good thing to remember:

Money can be juggled. It's as easy to print a century note as a dollar bill. It costs no more—in materials or in human labor.

Things can't be juggled very satisfactorily. The only way to HAVE THINGS is to PRODUCE THEM.

ANOTHER thought:

You can't have what isn't produced.

ALL this crystal ball gazing is interesting—but, like the prediction polls, it isn't guaranteed. You "pay your money and you take your choice."

This writer would like to make a prediction for 1949: If everybody works hard, spends wisely, produces all he can AND DOESN'T TRY TO GET RICH TOO QUICK, 1949 will be a pretty decent year.

Court's OK Of Ban on Closed Shop Stirs AFL Heads

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)—The Supreme Court's decision Monday upholding state laws on the closed shop yesterday transformed a routine meeting of the AFL's legislative council into a high-strategy session.

The high court ruled that states have the right to enact laws restricting or outlawing the closed shop. Union attorneys believe the ruling also upholds prohibitions on other forms of compulsory union membership.

Since the decision left open the question of a union worker's right to walk off the job rather than work alongside a non-union employee, the AFL plans to find such a case and take that up to the Supreme Court, too. If necessary, Attorney Herbert Thatcher said.

The court ruled only on laws in Arizona, Nebraska and North Carolina, but at least 13 other states have statutes putting varying limits on union security agreements.

The closed shop is one in which only union members may be hired. Other common forms of union security are the union shop—in which the worker must join the union within 30 days in order to hold his job—and maintenance of membership. The latter form was brought into frequent use during the war. Non-union workers may continue in their jobs. Those who choose to join the union, however, must keep up their membership, usually by a check-off from their pay, for the period of the union contract.

No Evidence Of Speculation On Secret U. S. Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)—A Republican-controlled special committee of the old Congress reported yesterday it has been unable to find evidence to prove that federal employees have used confidential government information to speculate in commodity markets.

It said it could not confirm rumors that flew around Washington a year ago saying some federal officials were reaping huge profits by using "inside" information.

However, the group recommended to the new 81st Congress. 1. That as a matter of federal policy, "government employees engaged in making policies for commodity purchases by their government, and their associations in all classifications who have access to confidential information on government commodity-purchase policies, should without doubt be prohibited from engaging in speculation in commodities" on penalty of dismissal and prosecution.

2. Congress should "continue a watchful eye over speculation and, if need be, enact legislation to eliminate rigging and manipulation on the exchanges."

The special House committee was created a year ago, under the chairmanship of Rep. August H. Andresen (R-Minn.), when the reports of government employee speculation circulated in Washington.

Fight Against Taft Not to be Dropped

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(AP)—Balding Republicans (liberals) are carrying on their fight against Senator Taft of Ohio by actively opposing any Senate leadership proposals they don't like.

Taft was in the saddle as chairman of the GOP policy committee by a 28 to 14 vote of confidence given him yesterday by the 42-member Republican caucus.

But some of the 14 insurgents who took the short end of that ballot served blunt notice that the scrapping isn't all over.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, defeated by Taft, keynoted their viewpoint. Said he:

"I think this is the beginning of a real movement backed by public opinion to impel forward motion to the Republican party and make it a really effective part of our two-party system."

Senator Morse of Oregon, who has called himself and his rebelling colleagues "liberals," blasted Taft as "a symbol of reaction and defeatism for the Republican party."

Morse predicted that at least 13 of the 14 who voted for Lodge "will continue to stand united as a general policy in fighting for a modern, forward-looking program for the Republican party."

NO JOKE, MISTER BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—(AP)

An outraged citizen telephoned police:

"I don't mind getting a summons for speeding, but I do object to some smart officer signing it 'Good and Swift.' Tell those wise guys to stop the slowing."

A quick check showed the summons had been written by Patrolman Walter J. Swift and Robert H. Good, assigned together in a patrol car.

Baby Swallows Cold Pills, Physicians Save Her

ASTORIA, Jan. 4.—(AP)—Ten-month-old Kathleen Shawcross was recovering in a hospital today from a bottle of cold capsules.

The infant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Shawcross of Hammond, ate the contents of the bottle Sunday night and lapsed into a critical condition.

Physicians worked with her all night and then said she was out of danger.

Program Set For Inauguration Of Gov.-Elect McKay

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 5.—(AP)—Plans for the inauguration of Governor-elect Douglas McKay next Monday afternoon were completed today.

The inauguration ceremony will begin at 2 p. m. in the House chamber. It will feature the messages to the legislature of incoming Governor McKay and outgoing Governor John H. Hall.

The legislature will meet that morning for formal organization, but it will be only routine, since all officers will have been decided at the caucus Sunday night.

Committee appointments will be announced Monday morning at the opening sessions by Senate President William E. Walsh and House Speaker Frank J. Van Dyke.

Walsh will preside at the inauguration session. After Walsh appoints committees to escort state officials to the rostrum, the program will begin.

James McMullen, Junction City, a baritone from the University of Oregon music department, will sing the National Anthem. He will be accompanied by Lynn Gardner, Eugene, also from the university, on an electric organ.

Dr. McKater Hamilton, pastor of the Salem First Presbyterian Church, will give the invocation, and then Governor Hall will deliver his message.

Chief Justice Hall S. Lusk will administer the oath to McKay, and McKay will give his message, containing his recommendations to the legislature. After the message, Walsh will adjourn the session.

Portland Janitor Slain By Two Auto Thieves

PORTLAND, Jan. 5.—(AP)—An elderly janitor was shot fatally late Monday night by one of two men with whom he pleaded

"Please let me alone—I don't have anything." The Good Samaritan Hospital reported Ansel Abbott, 63, was wounded in the abdomen by three bullets. He died several hours later.

Police said Abbott was enroute to work and told of the two men stepping from behind a darkened automobile service station. They directed Abbott to walk at gun point for two blocks before shooting.

A witness, Pauline Bryson, said she was standing across the street and saw the two men race to the station and leap into a car which came from behind the structure.

A description of the car given by a radio taxicab driver, J. W. Bohna, was similar to a 1937 blue Dodge sedan reported stolen in the area a few minutes earlier.

Police said the stolen car bore Oregon license plates 152-219.

Rheumatic fever takes twice as many lives among children as infantile paralysis does.

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Report of the Condition of The Umpqua Savings and Loan Association Roseburg, Oregon as of December 31, 1948 Resources U. S. National Bank Balance \$ 18,710.86 Notes Secured by Stock 1,600.00 D. R. Loans Not Disbursed 58,113.51 Notes Secured by D. R. Mortgages 1,400,258.67 Notes Secured by Mortgages 2,400.00 Advanced to Borrowers 263.37 Interest Receivable 8,812.00 Sale Contracts 9,238.97 Federal Home Loan Bank Stock 12,400.00 Government Bonds 45,000.00 Home Office Building 24,000.00 \$1,572,627.69 Disbursements Investment Stock \$1,255,071.66 Loan Stock 2,023.90 Building Account Reserve 11,400.00 Contingent Reserve 26,583.36 Surplus 8,812.00 Deferred Profit 1,963.29 Other Reserves 217.72 Money Borrowed 177,186.00 Incomplete D. R. Loans 58,113.51 Undivided Profits 30,856.25 \$1,572,627.69 State of Oregon, County of Douglas, ss. I, H. O. Pargeter, Secretary for the above association, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. O. PARGETER, Secretary. ATTEST: SAM J. SHOEMAKER, President. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of January, 1949. W. F. HARRIS, Notary Public for Oregon. My commission expires Nov. 17, 1952.

THE DEAN CLINIC In Our 39th Year N. E. Corner E. Burnside and Grand Ave. Telephone East 1315, Portland 14, Ore.