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CAUSE FOR SUSPICION

By CHARLES V. STANTON

We do not mean to imply that all people favoring creation of a Columbia Valley Authority, as currently advocated by President Truman, are Communists. But we mention only the obvious when we point out that known Communists, Fellow Travelers and so-called "liberals" are loudly beating the drums for the inter-regional program. The simple fact that radical leadership is so vehemently outspoken for CVA would, alone, make us suspicious and wary.

If we follow the river valley authority plan to its possible culmination we find it could mark the end of our constitutional union of states, substituting a centralized federal authority on Communist pattern.

The proposed Columbia Valley Authority would set up regional controls through a board appointed at Washington, D. C. Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming would be affected. Development of the Pacific Northwest would be very largely controlled by the CVA board.

The point is made that huge sums of federal money would be poured into the area to develop industrial resources, creating more jobs and greater wealth. This is tempting if we don't stop to realize that it takes tax money to pay federal appropriations. When we consider that the federal government is financed only through taxes, we find we are being bribed with our own money; that we are faced with the theory of federal economists that the government knows best how people's money should be spent.

In Russia the individual is a slave to the government. In this country he is permitted a measure of self-determination in his job and the government then taxes away his profits—profits obtained either through wages or business. One step further and there will be little difference between Russia's totalitarian power and this country's enslavement through taxation.

CVA inherently would be in a position eventually to wipe out state barriers.

We have a TVA. A Missouri Valley Authority is projected. Consider the possibility that this country be divided into river valley authorities embracing the entire area. Then, instead of 48 states, we would have six or seven valley authorities controlled directly from Washington.

Since the inception of New Deal philosophies of government, states' rights have been a stumbling block in the path of the nation's brain trusters. Scheme after scheme has been promulgated to break down privileges and authority granted the states by the U. S. Constitution.

Proposed valley authorities, with their appeal of coordinated planning, furnish the ideal vehicle to eliminate states' rights and pave the way for totalitarian economic and political controls.

The Oregon Statesman, Salem, asks:

How will a CVA develop more power than the Army engineers and Reclamation Bureau in the Columbia Basin system? Wouldn't it merely take over their projects? How would it develop our arid lands more completely than the Reclamation Bureau is now doing? How would a CVA make navigation more efficient? And how would it sponsor more new industries than Bonneville has done under Dr. Raver?

The Eugene Register-Guard points out that no assurance has been given that the people of the Pacific Northwest would have representation on the governing board. An "advisory" board has been proposed, but, so far, the program calls for direct control from Washington.

The Register-Guard comments editorially:

This paper is not opposed to public ownership of power, nor are we opposed to regional government over these matters which are regional in scope. We dislike even the word "Authority" because of the dictatorial power it connotes, but we would not oppose a regional government if it were one in which the people of the Northwest had an effective vote. We believe there can and should be a PARTNERSHIP between federal and local government but never a super-government in which the people have no voice.

The Register-Guard adds in conclusion:

We prefer the political thinking of Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Ben Franklin to that of Richard Neuberger, Mort Tompkins, et al.

Many people are sincere in their support of CVA, believing it would hasten Pacific Northwest development. Others follow blindly because of adherence to political party lines.

Still another group—the most vociferous—includes known radicals, extreme left-wingers, Fellow Travelers, etc. The very enthusiasm of this latter group should cause us to think seriously.

Contributions Assure Artificial Feet for Youth

DAVIS, W. Va., Feb. 3.—(AP)—Young Johnny Helmick doesn't have his own feet to put into those new shoes he has been talking about, but he'll be wearing them just the same. The 17-year-old youth's feet were amputated last Friday. They were frozen last month when he and two younger lads were lost for five days on a bitterly cold mountainside near here. The two others died of exposure before rescue parties found them.

Early last week Johnny told Sheriff D. E. Croston, his rescuer, about the new shoes he was going to get when he left the hospital. At that time, he didn't know both feet were to be removed.

His plight gained nationwide notice. Letters and contributions

from every part of the country poured in. Among them was a telegram from the Snell Artificial Limb Co., of Nashville, Tenn., saying "We will build legs free." The company also offered to pay for Helmick's stay in Nashville while he is being fitted.

One letter was from 13-year-old Philip W. Nelson of Concord, N. C. "I'd like to divide my allowance with you and hope you'll accept the enclosed \$3 for pocket change."

Almost all weevils are destructive. They include the boll weevil, hickory nut, chestnut, plum, cherry, grain, rice, corn, grape, sugar cane, palm, straw- berry, potato, clover, pea and bean weevil.

"Shucks, Nobody'll Believe I'm an Angel"



By Viachett S. Martin

Wouldn't you know I'd be right in the middle of whipping up a meringue so I couldn't jot down a single one of the astonishing statistics in Mr. John W. Kelly's biennial report to the retiring governor of Oregon as it came over the radio? And my memory for figures is a bit sketchy.

Well, anyway, it was over 500,000 newcomers to Oregon since the war, and Oregon wins over the rest of the nation by a whacking big lead in the percentage of newcomers into the state. New businesses are flocking in, too, with emphasis on the tendency to decentralize, for living conditions, traffic, and even railroading, are each less of a problem.

It set me wondering why all the others had packed up and come here? Was our individual decision just a part of a mass movement? I wondered.

There we were, just back from a trip of almost 3,000 miles, settled in a little home with a pretty garden we had slaved over, thinking (at least I was) that now for a while we'd certainly settle down and do no more traveling. But being one of those "whether-thou-goest-I-go" kind of wives, when Ed said right out of a clear sky, "What do you say we go up 99 to the Columbia

River, and back by 101 . . . and see if we can find a place we'd like to settle down in Oregon?"

I gasped out "when?" He said, "soon as you get rested from the Texas trip." Next thing I knew, we were taking a month of accumulated leave to see Oregon!

Now Oregon to me had always been a thrilling word. Hadn't I read history for years, ever since I was a child—and it surprises me to think how long ago that is!—so how could I help but anticipate the trip with the greatest eagerness? But sell our home? Move to Oregon? How silly—we just couldn't do it! My thoughts went into a tailspin at the very idea. Then I just said to myself: If we're to do it, we'll find a place that says "this is it." And if we are not to do it, then what a wealth of memory-pictures I'll add to my collection. How I shall enjoy reading about the Oregon I've actually seen!

On the way up 99, late one night, we stopped at an attractive motel in Douglas County. In the morning I looked out on green hills . . . green hills! Woods! "Let's stay here another night," I said. That did it—although we had no idea of it then! (We did finish the trip as planned and returned thinking we had "found nothing.")

never permitted to get outside the walls of state departments, foreign offices, chancelleries, etc. Without knowing these things, we common people are in no position to hazard even a sound guess as to what may be in the wind.

But, right off the bat, we can ask some questions. For example: WOULD STALIN BE WILLING TO COME TO WASHINGTON TO NEGOTIATE?

If he would, it might mean something. Stalin, so far, has made everybody who wants to talk come to him. Even mighty Churchill and mighty Roosevelt had to come to Stalin when there was talking to be done.

By making others come to him, Stalin has built up in the minds of his own people and throughout the world a myth of invincibility.

What would happen if he changed his tune and came to Washington?

Historically, the suppliant has always come to the seat of power. If Stalin came to Washington, he would inevitably convey (to his own people and to the rest of the world) the impression that he wants something so much that he is willing to GO TO THE SEAT OF POWER to ask for it.

Will he make such a concession?

If he did so, he would risk loss of face among his associates and his satellites, but he would go a long way toward convincing us that he is sincere in his desire for peace. Once we were convinced of that, we would go a long way toward meeting his desires.

Will he come to Washington to talk peace?

THIS writer, of course, doesn't know. There are so many things in diplomacy (which is the word we use to cover relations between countries) that are

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

NOTES ON "BEAVER STATE" (The Oregonian)

A few days ago Charles William (Bill) Boardman, our composing-room cartoonist, asked this page to tell him how Oregon became known as "the Beaver state," the question having been put to him by a school pupil who was compounding a composition. That which follows is the running record of an unsuccessful attempt to find an answer for Mr. Boardman and his young friend, though we trust that an account of the inquiry will prove as interesting to our readers as the research was to us, if perhaps not as tiring. We perceived at once that essentially the question was "when" rather than "how," since if the picturesque sobriquet of the commonwealth had even an approximately dated beginning all else would be explained.

Initial appearance of the beaver as the totem of Oregon was in territorial times, when this likeness was employed both in the design of the territorial seal, and on gold coins of native metal authorized by the provisional government and issued by the Oregon Exchange company, a private enterprise, in \$5 and \$10 denominations. This was the coinage known to historians and numismatists as "beaver money."

The year was 1849 and the fur trade yet more than a memory. It was still an economic factor to be reckoned with in the wealth of the region. The choice of the beaver as emblematic of Oregon is readily to be accounted for by industrial significance and sentiment alike. The foundations for the phrase, "the Beaver state," doubtless were established at that time, but there is no evidence of its actual origin in the period.

Of the familiar phrase, long since commonplace, Charles Henry Carey remarks in his "History of Oregon," but without attempt of attribution, that "the state of Oregon is sometimes called 'the Beaver state,' on account of the association of the little fur-bearing animal with the early history of the Oregon country, as well as because of its intelligence, industry, ingenuity and other admirable qualities." One can but assume that Judge Carey, whose book was printed in 1922, was without other information on usage and origin. This indicates that the phrase then was of popular establishment, and, inferentially, of no specific beginning.

In 1924 Oregon was invited to send a state flag to the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of Lexington, to be observed at Lexington, Mass., on April 19. The commonwealth was eager to comply—but first it would be necessary to create an Oregon flag, since none existed. In the closing days of the 1925 session a responsive measure pronouncing the design of such an emblem, and authorizing its adoption, was rushed through the legislature. On a side of the flag was to be the state escutcheon, on the other "a representation of the beaver in gold," each against a field of very blue. Time was a wasting, and eastern flag makers refused the commission, perhaps because of the urgency element—but, nonetheless, the state flag went back to Lexington in time, though in the very nick of it, to fly with the assembled flags of the sisterhood. How, you may ask, was this accomplished? Who was Oregon's own Betsy Ross? Well, you deserve to know, anxious reader. The first flag of Oregon, our beaver flag, was patriotically tailored by the Meier & Frank company.

In comments on the adoption of a state flag The Oregonian, May 25, 1925, said editorially: "The beaver was the primary incentive for early exploration

Alaska Tax Plan Said Barrier To Big Pulp Project

JUNEAU, Alaska, Feb. 3.—(AP)—The president of a firm planning a \$2,000,000 pulp plant in Ketchikan told the Senate Taxation Committee here he believed a proposed one percent property tax on full value would "put any proposed project right out the window."

The statement was made by Lawson Turcotte of Bellingham, Wash., president of the Ketchikan Pulp and Paper Co., in a discussion with the committee on plans for the big industrial project and the possible effects of the tax bill which passed the House last week.

He told the Senators the cost of building an Alaska plant and getting an adequate water supply would compare to a \$20,000,000 layout in the southeastern states. "And if taxed one percent of full value, no one would come into Alaska on that basis," he declared.

"It's a question we have to settle before we go ahead," he said. Such a tax would add \$3.20 per ton to extra Alaska costs which he described as "already formidable."

He estimated the total extra costs of financing, shipping and Canadian rail transportation, via Prince Rupert, B. C., would make the cost about \$18 per ton above similar Mississippi production.

"To offset this partially, we hope we can put bigger logs into the mill cheaper than in the states or British Columbia."

Norway Explores Proposal to Join Atlantic Alliance

OSLO, Norway, Feb. 2.—(AP)—Norway made it clear to Soviet Russia today that this country would look thoroughly into the possibilities of tying up with the Atlantic Alliance.

The government replied to a note from her neighbor asking about Norway's position on the Atlantic pact. Norway said she would not grant bases to foreign powers unless she is attacked or threatened with aggression.

Scandinavian defense talks among Norway, Sweden and Denmark ended without any announced results last Sunday. A foreign office spokesman said today it is untrue that Norway is now ready to "join the Atlantic pact," since that pact does not exist. He said the question of joining cannot be decided upon until the government's present investigations have ended and the pact becomes a fact.

The U. S. state department said the United States hopes Norway soon will be brought into discussion of the Atlantic pact, which would link the defenses of the U. S., Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg.

Norway said she will study the possibilities for joining a regional defense alliance with the Atlantic powers. The reply pointed to Norway's interdependence with the West and the fact that the country borders on the Atlantic ocean.

The Norwegian reply said Norway had hoped the United Nations would provide the strength necessary to maintain peace and security for the world, but this had not materialized.

Concern for her security, the reply said, had convinced Norway of the necessity to seek increased safety through regional defensive cooperation.

Norway said she and "Russia for ages always have been living in peace as neighbor countries."

NOTED COMPOSER DIES HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 3.—(AP)—Herbert Stothart, Broadway and Hollywood musical composer for more than two decades, is dead at the age of 64.

He died here Tuesday after several months' illness.

He won an academy award for his musical score of "The Wizard of Oz" and had written numerous other musical scores for pictures in his 18 years in Hollywood. They started with "The Rogers Song" starring Lawrence Tibbett, and included "The Yearling," "The Green Years" and "Maytime."

"Firefly" and other Jeannette MacDonald-Nelson Eddy films.

JUNIOR FIRST CITIZEN LA GRANDE, Ore., Feb. 3.—(AP)—The Rev. Gene Robinson, pastor of the First Christian Church, has been named La Grande's junior first citizen for 1948. He has been director of the city's youth activities program.

and it dominated the fur trade era in this part of the Northwest which finally led to a settlement by a new class of immigrants. Its appropriateness is intensified also by its commonly accepted attributes. It is the universal symbol of thrift and industry and constructive endeavor—qualities as essential now as ever if we were to the success of a people and a state. Not a word, you will observe, about the origin of the phrase, "Beaver state." Like Topsey, we dare say, it "just grewed."

And with this, having done our Mr. Boardman's homework for him, we beg leave to remove the reference books onto their appointed shelves, and bow politely, and back out. The next time Bill Boardman wants to do somebody a favor of the sort, be it schoolchild or schoolmaster, he'll have to emulate the beaver and do his own researching.

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Backers of Columbia Basin Authority Project Argue At Hearing Opening in Portland

PORTLAND, Feb. 3.—(AP)—The proposed three billion dollar Columbia Basin development plan got a hearty pat on the back as a hearing opened yesterday—but opponents were scheduled for later appearance.

The seven-man board of engineers for rivers and harbors—which has already conducted hearings at Spokane and Seattle—started off by hearing Oregon's Gov. Douglas McKay say the state's rapid growth has been due in considerable part to development of the Columbia River.

"We are making an industrial empire of a new pattern," the governor said, "and we want to develop it in an orderly fashion. We welcome the co-operation of the federal government with this understanding."

Backing for a Columbia Valley Authority almost—but not quite—got on the record at the morning session. Maj. Gen. R. C. Crawford, deputy chief of engineers who heads the board, told witnesses at the earlier hearings that talk of the CVA was not germane.

But Oregon Grange Master Morton Tompkins led right up to a CVA then stopped short.

The grange is in hearty accord with the development plan outlined by the engineers. Tompkins said, adding "we urge you to proceed with speed, for time is playing heavily against us."

Co-ordination Needed But, he said, dams and flood control are only a part of the job. There must be co-ordination all down the line in soil conserva-

tion, forest utilization and reforestation, mineral and industrial development, protection of fish and wildlife resources.

"We realize that in the preparation of your program you have utilized the services of other federal agencies," he said. "This is a most desirable form of cooperation, but we of the grange do not believe this is enough. We do not feel there is any guarantee that further programs will be similarly co-ordinated. . . . The Oregon State Grange does not believe that the present organization of federal agencies in the Pacific Northwest can provide the full measure of continuous co-ordinated attack which is needed on our problems."

No Rate Boost Wanted Hillman Lueddemann, speaking for the Portland Chamber of Commerce, called the engineers' plan "fundamentally sound and broad enough in scope to serve as the basis for the fullest possible conservation of land and water resources of the region."

He said the chamber was not opposed to one of the unique features of the plan—use of power revenue to finance irrigation projects—provided that this can be accomplished without increasing power rates unduly.

Lueddemann added that adoption of the plan by Congress "is essential to the maintenance of regional and national economic growth" and should be carried out "by existing federal agencies under existing laws which recognize the rights of the states and the people."

Ronald E. Jones, Salem, chairman of the Willamette River Basin Commission, said the Willamette River plan—a part of the over-all program—should be carried out as swiftly as possible.

"The largest percentage of Oregon's population growth has been in the Willamette Valley," he said. "The area in which many of these people live every winter faces the danger of being wiped off the map by floods."

Yoncalla

Mrs. Norma Day won the radio-phonograph combination, which the City of Yoncalla offered as a prize for the polo fund. Mrs. Harold Turpin won the small radio.

Mrs. Laura Ford of Ida Grove, Ia., arrived here Saturday to spend the remaining winter with her brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Nimocks of Shoestring.

Miss Zela McDougall of Redmond spent the weekend here with her father and attending the funeral of her uncle, John Kruse.

Rev. Mr. Byars, pastor of the Yoncalla Methodist Church was called to Goldendale, Wash., by the serious illness of his father.

DAM PROJECT OK'd

PRINEVILLE, Feb. 3.—(AP)—The proposed \$12,000,000 dam on the Deschutes River held the approval of the Chamber of Commerce here today.

The chamber voted endorsement of the project after a talk by Howard W. Turner, one of the incorporators of the company which seeks to build the hydroelectric project.

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