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GIFT OR TAXATION?

By CHARLES V. STANTON

For the first time in its history the National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis is making an emergency appeal for funds.

The current week has been designated Polio Emergency week. Voluntary contributions are being urged on a nationwide scale to provide funds with which to wage the continuing war against the dread disease.

A. G. Henninger, chairman of the Douglas County chapter, reports that no personal solicitation is planned and no organized campaign will be conducted locally. But everyone is asked to make voluntary contributions.

The U. S. Postal department is giving its cooperation by making it easy for contributors to mail currency or checks. A letter addressed simply to "Polio", Roseburg, Ore., will be delivered to the chapter.

From all funds contributed, one-half will be retained locally. The balance will go to the national foundation.

Some people may wonder why the polio fund has been exhausted. But it is easy to understand when it is realized that the number of cases this year is the heaviest for many years, and, that in addition to the cases experienced this year, the polio fund, both nationally and locally, is being used to care for victims suffering from attacks of previous years. The Douglas County chapter, for instance, still is helping patients who were stricken by the disease a number of years ago, but who are showing benefits from rehabilitation efforts.

Adding the holdover case load to the current drain, (Douglas county has had three cases so far this year) leaves the treasury in a badly depleted state. The National Foundation has exhausted the reserve fund established to aid communities suffering epidemics.

The emergency appeal for funds offers opportunity for an interesting comparison with the widespread demand for socialized medicine.

If we had socialized medicine, no requests for voluntary contributions would be made. The federal government would appropriate the funds and would assess the cost against taxpayers. You would be making your contribution by compulsion. At the same time, there would be widespread chiseling. The government would be wasting huge sums of money through employment of clerks, administrators, supervisors, agents and what-have-you, so that the total cost would be far in excess of any amount needed by the national foundation, where the paid staff is small and all work at local level is accomplished through volunteer labor.

We spoke of "chiseling." Officers of the county chapter could tell you that it is more prevalent than might be imagined by the uninformed. But local workers are able, through their knowledge of circumstances, to keep it at a minimum. Such would not be the case if we had socialized medicine.

How chiseling can defeat the purpose of an otherwise worthy cause is amply demonstrated by abuse of the unemployment compensation fund. The principle of unemployment insurance is sound, but abuses undoubtedly will cause repeal of the Act within a comparatively few years unless corrections are made to provide benefits only to the deserving.

The National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis is actually a form of socialized medicine at work under a democratic system. Through volunteer labor and low-cost administration it requires far less money than would be demanded by an administrative agency of the federal government doing the same work.

In reply to the premise we have stated, we can hear some of our readers saying, "but polio is apt to strike anyone and every person has an equal responsibility to pay into a fund for help, so why not raise the money by taxation?" It is a logical question and one which falls easily into the argument for socialized medicine.

There is no escaping the responsibility of each and every person to aid in the existing emergency. But, realizing the waste and extravagance of federal agencies and the moral theory that charity should be voluntary, not compulsory, we believe that from both the practical and ethical viewpoint our present system is preferable.

But, recognizing that under socialized medicine you would be compelled through taxation to pay for both actual help and wasteful administration, doesn't it naturally follow that you have an obligation to respond voluntarily to the current appeal?

How about mailing that contribution today to "Polio", Roseburg, Ore.?

Information Need Led To Document On B-36 Bomber

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—(AP) A young navy flier stated that a congressman's request for information led to the preparation of the anonymous document which kicked up the B-36 bomber investigation.

Lt. Samuel P. Ingram told a special navy court of inquiry that Rep. Charles B. Deane (D-N.C.) asked for the information from Cedric R. Worth, a navy official, last May.

Worth admitted at a house armed services committee hearing last month that he prepared the document. He was promptly

suspended as a special assistant to Undersecretary of the Navy Dan A. Kimball.

The navy court, headed by Admiral Thomas G. Kinkaid, is trying to find out whether anybody else in the navy had anything to do with preparing the document.

The memorandum belittled claims the air force had made as to capabilities of the B-36, its big inter-continental bomber. It also suggested that politics and irregularities were mixed up in the air force decision to concentrate on the B-36 as its prime air weapon.

At the house committee's hearings, Worth backed down on most of the statements made in the document. The committee found there was nothing in the hints of politics and irregularities.

National Emergency



Soaps from the MENDING BASKET

By Viachett S. Martin

When I think of true giving I sometimes think of a circle of joined hands. To be sure the circle may be large enough to take in even people overseas as way of the many opportunities provided for such activity, but a circle nevertheless. Thus we may give with the "left hand" . . . and in due time, maybe soon, maybe years later, the gift, changed in form to whatever we may be needing at the moment, comes back to our "right hand." Giving is not exchanging, swapping, mental book-keeping on what we do for others balanced against what the same ones "do" for us, is it? Giving is drawing on the Bank of Good, using what we "have in the house" in whatever way it comes to us to use it, knowing full well that in due time it will come back to us in some way unforeseen, through a channel quite unknown at the moment of giving. Such a conviction frees one to accept as well as give, for we can know that the law of ever-operative Good is true of and for others as well as ourselves.

Maybe it is because when I was about eleven I was given

two small gray volumes of Emerson's Essays, and in time became familiar with them. The essay on "Compensation" influenced my life from then on, as any good book influences a growing child's life, whether he is conscious of it at the time or not. Fortunate indeed the child who owns books! Companions with them! Has them in his own room or on his own shelf, and has learned to handle them lovingly. Many a time thoughts from that essay came to me, in my teens and twenties, as silent guideposts, helping me discern the worthwhile from the glitter. It was Emerson who warned: "We cannot render benefits to those from whom we receive them, or only seldom. But the benefit we receive must be rendered again, line for line, deed for deed, cent for cent, to somebody. Beware of too much good staying in your hands . . . Pay it away quickly in some sort." It was not until the woman of Zephthah overcame her fear and shared the little she had with the stranger that "the barrel of meal" wasted not, nor did the cruse of oil fail."

In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

invest a part of their capital abroad—in England, among other places.

IN order to understand the reasonableness of that statement, let's go back nearly a century—to the years immediately following our Civil War, which used up our accumulated savings exactly as World War II used up the accumulated savings of the British.

The British then INVESTED THEIR CAPITAL IN AMERICA exactly as they are asking us now to invest our capital in Britain (among other places.) Railroads, factories, mines, farms—nearly every phase of our economy that we needed to expand and develop—felt the infusion of this new flood of British capital into our industrial system which had been debilitated by nearly five years of bloody and destructive warfare.

I CAN remember myself the aftermath of some of this British investment in America. In our neighborhood in the rawer western part of the central Mississippi valley there was a large holding known colloquially among us as the "English" ranch. In the general newness of the country, it was a lovely and FINISHED thing. The barns (I mention them first because in that semi-pioneer time the barn was of prior importance to the house) were ample and handsome. They were carpenter-built instead of

being thrown together by the farmer himself. They were kept carefully painted, as were the board fences of the lots for the handling of animals.

The house was a low, rambling, eye-pleasing structure, and the grounds around it were LANDSCAPED. In those days, we thought it enough to build a house to live in (after the animals had been adequately housed.) Such refinements as the landscaping of the grounds seemed a painful waste in a time when all the available labor was needed to grow crops to feed us.

THIS is the point I want to make:

Our neighborhood benefited IMMENSELY by the example set by that ranch which was financed by the pounds of English investors (in these days, it would be known as a "corporation" ranch, for it was run by a manager for the investors in far-away England.)

Not only were our esthetic impulses stimulated by the finished beauty of the grounds and the buildings. We LEARNED THINGS from these agriculture-wire English. For example:

We thought of anything having horns and hair as a "cow-brute" and therefore fit for human consumption when fattened on the blue grass that grew in the pastures and the corn that was grown in the fields. These English managers, long schooled in animal husbandry, taught us better. They showed us in ways that we could see with our own eyes that their pure-bred beef Short-horns and Herefords made more meat with less expenditure of la-

bor and feed than our scrawny grades.

Bull calves from the English ranch percolated out through the countryside and began to improve the quality of the native stock. So did the boar pigs. The beneficial influence of that ranch financed by English capital on that one neighborhood in the raw, rich valley of the Mississippi was incalculable.

NEVER knew, of course, how much profit these English investors made out of their ranch. At my then tender age, I wasn't much interested in such things. But I hope they did well, and I'm inclined to think they came out all right. One thing, looking back over the decades, I'm sure of—they didn't EXPLOIT us. They HELPED us. For every dollar they may have made by their operations among us they gave us back MANY dollars in the form of know-how gleaned from observation of their better methods.

I'M sure it will work out the same way if, with our greater industrial know-how, we now begin to invest in factories in England. We are the world's top experts in mass production, just as these English of that day were the world's top experts in animal husbandry.

In that way, EVERYBODY will benefit.

SO, you see, it isn't narrow and small and selfish when the English of today (hard pressed after two great wars just as we were hard pressed after our bloody and costly war between the states) suggest that we come over to their country and invest our savings there, bringing to them our techniques of mass production as they brought to us their techniques of land and animal management.

It is just good common sense.



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Tourist Travel By Private Auto To Break Record

This year's tourist travel in the United States by private automobile will exceed all past records in physical volume (the Oregon State Motor association said today.

Information gathered from AAA sources throughout the country, and verified by the U. S. travel division, indicate the motor tourist volume to be from 25 to 30 per cent above that of last year, contrasted to earlier predictions of an increase of only around 15 per cent.

The Labor day travel added substantially to the 1949 vacation season's percentage gain over 1948, the Association said.

While the number of travelers has been on the upgrade, individual expenditures have declined somewhat, following fairly closely the expectations expressed early in the season. Tourists have been selecting cheaper accommodations and finding less expensive means of entertainment, the Oregon AAA club reported.

Reports from Oregon's famed vacation spots, including Crater Lake, the Oregon caves, Bonneville dam, the coast area and interior recreation areas all show the same trends as were reported nationally, the association said. "While tourist arrivals in Oregon this year are expected to show new highs, expenditures probably will be down somewhat as tourists 'shop around' for accommodations and vacation activities."

The association said, however, that experience shows the importance of contacting tourists and giving them information on points of interest within the state as a means of stimulating longer stays in Oregon.

"Time and again, when the traveler learns of the unusual things to be seen in Oregon, he decides to spend a day or so longer than he originally intended," the motor club said. "Everyone coming in contact with tourists should make a conscious effort to sell them on vacation possibilities they may not have heard of as it usually results in a longer stay in our state."

Protect Your family with the B. M. A. Polio plan. Call Mr. Lincoln, 938-J-4 drop card to Box 108 Melrose Route.

PHONE 100 between 6.15 and 7 p. m., if you have not received your News-Review. Ask for Harold Mobley.

New Delhi Plagued By Cattle Running Loose

NEW DELHI, India.—(AP)—Municipal authorities are unhappy about the cost of feeding the hundreds of stray cattle rounded up in this capital city.

The cattle are a menace to traffic and to kitchen gardens planted under the government's grow-more-food campaign. Some of the animals sacred cows left to roam at will. There are also huge bulls dedicated to various temples by their owners. Finally there are the cows let loose by their owners to graze on any grass they can find.

The municipal committee must feed unclaimed cattle for two weeks before auctioning them off or freeing them outside the city limits. Those liberated usually come back to Delhi, however. A committee member estimates there are 2,000,000 head of cattle roaming wild in India.

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