

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.
 Entered second class matter May 1, 1926 at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1917.
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EDWIN L. KNAPP Manager
 Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
 Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO. INC. office in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis.
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$8.00, six months \$5.00, three months \$3.00. By City Carrier—Per Year \$10.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month \$1.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$10.00, six months \$6.00, three months \$3.50.

FINANCIAL CLUB

By CHARLES V. STANTON

While much argument is being spent on political aspects of the proposed Columbia Valley authority, little mention is being made of one phase of the bill—a phase that could be financial dynamite to the economy of the State of Oregon and its counties.

The proposed bill contains two very dangerous financial provisions—the freeze on valuation and the new theory of offset benefits. One could be slow strangulation and the other quick and sudden death.

CVA proponents speak much of "intent," and it is true that CVA financial provisions afford opportunity for beneficent paternalism. CVA directors, with good intent, could aid local financing, for terms of the bill are broad, but valuation freeze and offset benefit provisions could conceivably be used as a club to force local submission to CVA demands.

Title to much of Oregon's land area is held by the federal government, principally in the form of national forests and re-vested railroad grant lands. The state and its various counties each year receive large sums of money in lieu of taxes or as a part of revenue from timber sales, grazing fees and other income to the federal government from land use and sale of resources.

CVA legislation proposes continuation of payments in lieu of taxes and sets up a very flexible pattern. In Sec. 13 it says:

- In determining the amount of any payment to a State or subdivision thereof, the Administration shall be guided by:
- (1) The average amount of such taxes, if any, levied upon the property in the last two years during which the property was privately owned;
 - (2) The current level of property tax rates and assessed valuations;
 - (3) The average amount of the last two annual payments, if any, under the provisions of any statute, or agreement authorized by any statute, previously applicable, which required the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof to make any payments in lieu of taxes thereon or to pay any portion of the revenue derived therefrom or from its use or products;
 - (4) The amount of increases in taxable values and other benefits arising from the activities of the Administration;
 - (5) The special requirements for State and local government services arising from the activities of the Administration;
 - (6) The provision by the Administration, as an incident of any services usually provided by State or local governments; and
 - (7) Any other relevant facts.

And the bill adds (in subsection f) the following:

The payments authorized under this section are in lieu of taxation and the Administration, its property, franchises, and income are hereby expressly exempted from taxation in any manner or form by any State, county, municipality, or any subdivision or district thereof. The determination by the Administration of the necessity of making any payments under this section and of the amounts thereof shall be final.

There you have it!

Valuation of any property can be frozen on the two-year average preceding CVA. No matter what improvements may subsequently be made, or how property values might rise, as they are certain to do in a growing state, their valuation can be frozen permanently at the pre-CVA level, if the board desires.

Of course, the board has authority to make such adjustments as it may deem desirable, but could not be forced to correct any injustice—it is the final authority.

A completely new theory of payments in lieu of taxes is introduced under paragraph (4) in which any benefits accruing from CVA could be entered as an offset to lieu payments. Thus, for instance, if access roads were built into forest areas the CVA board could hold that benefits from such roads were of more value than the payments which might otherwise be made.

Douglas county, which receives large sums of money annually from the federal government, would be seriously crippled should such revenue be cut off. It would be placed at the mercy of a three-man board authorized to make such "handouts" as it pleased. And there would be no recourse because "the determination by the Administration . . . shall be final."

Can you imagine a nicer club to hold over any county, state or region which might, for some reason, object to CVA policies or activities?

Washington State Employees Must Take Non-Red Oath

OLYMPIA, Sept. 22.—(AP)—All state employees are being required to take a non-Communist oath this month, Deputy State Auditor Frank Keister announced.

Members of the State Legislature must also make the loyalty pledge for the first time in history, Keister said, under provisions of a law the legislators passed.

The oath is required before employees may be paid and legislators have been interpreted as employees since they voted themselves on the state payroll at \$100 a month during the last session of the Legislature.

The provisions for the oath comes under the state's main appropriation measure. It requires that to pay salary or wages of any person who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the government by force or violence, William Moore, a spokesman

for state social security director Roderic Otzendam, said the oath was not being extended to persons receiving state welfare money although their funds come from the same appropriation bill.

Airplane Forced Down By Buzzing 7-Ounce Bird

RENFREW, Scotland, Sept. 22.—(AP)—A seven-ounce bird buzzed an eight-ton airplane Wednesday, and forced it down.

The bird hit the windshield of a British European Airways passenger liner on its takeoff. The pilot, fearing cracked glass would be blown into the cabin, landed for repairs.

The pilot said the bird was a plover or rainbird, whose normal weight is about seven ounces.

As a sport, falconry dates back to some 2,000 years B. C. in China.

"Better Find Permanent Shelter, John, But Quick!"



Scrapes from the MENDING BASKET

By Viannett S. Martin

We were amused this morning while at breakfast by the way Mrs. Guinea—who has given up setting at last—was staying close to her friend Smoky, the neighbor's shepherd. She was so close her feathers must have been brushing his black and white fur; she was sneaking herself, the rains being upon us, Smoky lay on the grass, his nose at six inches from his feathered friend, accepting her companionship in the spirit in which she was giving it.

Then something made Smoky spring to his feet and dash off. He disappeared around the house. Instantly Mrs. Guinea quit preening her feathers and took out after him, her running feet carrying her out of sight, too. Later in the morning she was over there again, parked close to Smoky. For a long time they have been friendly companions.

We were reminded of the way our really loved airedale, Watch, used to allow a family of kittens to crawl up his legs onto his back. He would whimper softly but never snap or growl or even shake them off! We had a vari-colored, part-Persian cat, also called Pretty. The place she chose for the safety of her kittens was in Watch's kennel! When she would go off hunting a mouse, the kittens would awaken, Watch would dash to them, pick them up one by one in his jaws, lay each kitten in the sun (dust, too!) and lick it, tumbling it over and over, of course, until it hushed. In due time the mother cat would return, pick up her kittens one by one, carry them back to the kennel and feed them. It was no time for children to have a look in the kennel. Watch would growl warningly . . . he accepted the kittens as his charge!

The cat never made the slightest attempt to touch baby chicks! Nor has our present cat, Pretty. She made no attempt last year to touch Mrs. Guinea's 15 tiny bits of fluff, either, although she would watch them interestedly. Yet she catches cotton-tail rabbits, snakes, birds, moles, mice and what not, depositing whatever she has on the door mat until we discover it and remove it.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY
 The Bend Bulletin
 Blame for deficit spending, unbalanced budgets, inflation and the increasing danger of national bankruptcy ordinarily goes to the administration and that, it seems to us, is where the greater part of the responsibility belongs. But there are contributing factors which derive from the people and which cannot be ignored if the objective of economy and efficiency in government is to be attained.

We were reminded of this by a story which Lowell Stockman, representative for the second congressional district, told Saturday in the course of his address at the farmers' day picnic in Drake park. He had mentioned the economy move announced by Defense secretary Louis Johnson for elimination of 147,000 needless civilian employees of the army. It is an efficiency of which Mr. Stockman approves and one which, he is sure, the people in general accept in principle. However, on his return to Oregon from the national capital, he was approached by citizens of a community where an important military facility is located. They protested the pruning of the army's civilian payroll in their area. They believed in economy and in Secretary Johnson's program but not for their community. It was something for others, not for them. In almost so many words, they made this plain.

Congressman Stockman disagreed, and so do we. Such an undertaking as that announced by the secretary of defense is of necessity far reaching. It will be assumed that personnel will be reduced in every spot where there has been more than a minimum assignment of civilians to the military. All facilities have been under the same general regulations. Comparable tables of organization have been in use. The surplus cannot be removed if each of these is favored on the theory that the slack can be taken up elsewhere. But it may also be assumed human nature being what it is, that each will do what it can to prevent the home town from sharing in the

less pleasant effects of the economy.

This is important in regard to the Johnson program. It is far more important when it is considered in relation to the recommendations of the Hoover commission which, if carried out, will save the national treasury three billion dollars a year. The cuts must be accepted by all. If each community insists selfishly that it must be spared any inconvenience, the thing will sum up to an insistence that nothing can be done anywhere. This has been pointed out before but it is just as true now. The Hoover commission plan cannot produce results if it is undermined by pleas for local exceptions.

And now we return briefly to the Johnson program for here there has been evidence that not only local interests but the highest administrative interest are adverse to permitting it to reach maximum effectiveness. The recent suggestion by President Truman that other government departments "absorb" personnel laid off by the army is evidence that the chief executive is reluctant indeed to see any real reduction in the horde of tax eaters. They are the backbone of voting strength on which he relies. If they are taken off in one department, they should be put on in another. It is a suggestion that does not fit in with the approval which the president has given (in words) to the blueprints for efficiency which the commission has worked out.

The payrolls of other departments and bureaus are as badly loaded with unnecessary employees as is that of the army but this Mr. Truman chooses to overlook. If his suggestion should be taken, the first start toward reducing the cost of government which is at the root of all our tax troubles would as well not have been made.

Records show that the Arctic tern, whose legs were banded in Maine and Labrador in July, migrated to southern France and western Africa in the fall. One bird flew more than 8,000 miles when less than four months old.

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

some nation changes the value of its money.

WHY does it work the way it works?

Well, Canada, falling into line with the procession, has just cut the dollar value of its currency by ten per cent. Yesterday 100 U. S. dollars would buy 100 Canadian dollars, TODAY 100 U. S. dollars will buy 110 Canadian dollars.

So—
 Today, because you 100 U. S. paper dollars will buy 110 Canadian paper dollars, YOU CAN BUY THINGS CHEAPER IN CANADA.

WHAT does that mean?

It COULD mean that if you had been going to take a vacation at Sun Valley, Idaho, you might suddenly change your mind and take your vacation at Vancouver, B. C. in order to buy some nice British woolsens or some beautiful British china CHEAP.

That would mean that you would spend your vacation money in Canada instead of spending it here at home.

BACK in 1945 (prices are considerably lower now) passage from Baltimore to London by British Overseas Airways cost 150 pounds. You then paid \$4.03 for a pound, which made your passage cost you a little over \$600.

Today, with the pound worth only \$2.80, you can buy 150 pounds for only \$420. That's quite a saving.

Back in those days, a room at one of London's better hotels (such as the Savoy, the Dorchester, the Ritz or the Claridge) cost you around 17 pounds per week. At \$4.03 per pound, that made your hotel room cost you a little better than \$68 per week.

Now, at \$2.80 per pound, the cost would be only \$47.60.

LET'S cite one more illustration. Before the devaluation, you could buy a suit of men's clothes, made by a good London tailor out of top quality British tweed, for around 15 pounds. At \$4.03 per pound, that was a little better than \$60.

Now, at \$2.80 per pound, the cost in dollars would be \$42.

SO what?
 Well, ALL these savings, made possible by juggling the dollar value of the pound, might lead you to the conclusion that now is the time to take a trip to England—in which event you would spend a lot of good hard dollars with the British instead of spending them here at home.

That's what the British are gunning for.

WILL it work out and put Britain on her feet?

Look at it like this:
 You get a headache. You take a pain-killer. It eases the pain. But, unless you get at the seat of the trouble, the headache will come back after the effect of the pain-killer wears off.

The seat of Britain's troubles lies in the fact that her production costs are too high to enable her to compete in the

Boys Made Deputy Sheriffs To Aid In Fighting Juvenile Delinquency

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON—On the little court house lawn at Logan, W. Va., 1,000 boys between the ages of 12 and 17 were "sworn in" as junior deputy sheriffs. This league, formed by Sheriff Grover Combs to combat the high delinquency figures in Logan county, which is comprised largely of coal mine camps, constituted the 400th such league in the United States. Sheriff Combs reports that already delinquency has declined in Logan county.

The junior deputy sheriff plan was developed by the National Sheriffs' Association three years ago. Charles J. Hahn, executive secretary, tells me badges and commissions have been issued to 300,000 junior deputies throughout the nation. "Not a single boy has been committed to a state reformatory from the 400 counties in which the leagues are functioning," Mr. Hahn says.

The leagues, modeled somewhat after the "police boys clubs" and special "juvenile aid bureaus" such as that operating in New York City, have brought the sheriff and the boys of his county close together. They have become friends. A friend does not deliberately do something to hurt other friends, and for that reason a junior deputy keeps his pledge to his sheriff.

"We know how many boys are committed to correctional institutions every year," he says, "but we do not know how many are spared that trip because the sheriff, the chief of police, the deputy, the captain, sergeant or patrolman became their friend and gave them something that they were not getting elsewhere—understanding, guidance and confidence."

Working with the National Rifle association, the sheriffs teach their junior deputies how to handle a rifle safely. They engage in target contests. Other competitive hobbies are developed. These include photography, archery and, in the Western states, roping and tying.

Some sheriffs have procured quonset huts for their junior deputies' clubhouse. Junior deputies are selected from "both sides of the railroad tracks." The boys do no police or law enforcement work. They are not asked to "stool" on other youngsters who have committed some minor offense. The junior deputy works to get that recalcitrant, or "wrong" boy, to the next meeting of the league, hopeful that he will want to join the organization.

VITAL STATISTICS

Marriage Licenses
 HERBAGE-TUCKSCHERER—Robert Canfield Herbage and Magdaline Tuchscherer, both of Roseburg.

GILBERT-COSNER—Willie Edward Gilbert and Oneda Maude Cosner, both of Gaylor.

Divorce Suit Filed
 SANDERS—Dorothy D. vs. Robert Earl Sanders. Married at Drain May 21, 1943. Cruel and inhuman treatment charged. Plaintiff asks that her former name of Dorothy D. Booher be restored, that she be awarded a property settlement and \$5,000 alimony.

world's markets. Unless she can cure that basic trouble, she's sunk.

Devaluation of the pound is a temporary shot in the arm and it will undoubtedly work TEMPORARILY. But unless Britain can get her costs down and KEEP THEM DOWN, she might as well kiss her old position in the world good-bye.

There is no such thing in the world as something for nothing, and devaluation of currency which is as old as time, is simply an attempt to get something for nothing. It never has worked permanently yet, and I'm sure it never will.

School Assemblies' First Of Series Dated

First of a series of seven national school assemblies will be held Friday at 11 a.m. at Roseburg Junior High school, announced Principal R. R. Brand.

The assembly will feature the Lewis entertainers and will include a varied program of magical performances and ventriloquism. Also included will be special artistic work with cloth and easel.

No admission will be charged, and parents and friends of the students are invited to attend, said Brand.

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

Uranium Found In Washington State

(By The Associated Press)

A uranium content well above government-set minimums for development has been reported from the metallurgical division of the U. S. Bureau of Mines office at Salt Lake City.

The report indicated the ores contain two pounds of U-308 a quarter pound a ton. Another development in the same field was confirmation by an official of the Sunshine Mining company in Northern Idaho of reports that uranium had been found in small amounts near Kellogg, Idaho.

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