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HOW MILLIONS ARE MADE

By CHARLES V. STANTON

A collection of the world's finest turkeys is being assembled in Roseburg today.

Until 9 p. m. today, exhibitors will be bringing birds into Roseburg for competition in the 18th annual Northwestern Turkey show. That these are the finest birds to be seen anywhere has been proven time and again, as winners in the Northwestern have gone on to win the highest national honors. Since broadbreasted turkeys from the Pacific Northwest were admitted into national competition, they have consistently been sweepstakes winners.

The broadbreasted turkey is purely a product of the Pacific Northwest and was promoted largely through the Northwestern Turkey show.

When this show first was started at Oakland, the broadbreast was unknown. But breeders, drawn together by the show, began studying consumer demand. They began experimenting and soon developed what is now known as the Northwestern broadbreasted turkey—a bird having an abundance of succulent white meat.

No rules existed for judging this type of bird, and for a few years it had to be carried in a special class. Then, as the standard type of bird was so completely outclassed by the broadbreast, the Northwestern show set up its own rules of competition.

As this type of bird still is confined largely to the Pacific coast, it remains in a special class under national judging rules, but has been given its own standard of perfection.

The Northwestern Turkey show, the first on the Pacific Coast, is directly responsible for millions of dollars of increased income to the industry. Because of prestige given northwestern turkeys, as a result of the annual exhibit, the industry has built up a tremendous business in eggs and poult.

Ninety per cent of all turkeys grown in Utah are imported from Oregon and Washington.

California gets the major portion of its eggs from the Pacific Northwest. California has a serious disease problem because of weather conditions, and does not have enough healthy birds to replace breeding stock.

Another factor contributing to a huge egg industry is the fact that Oregon birds, particularly, start producing eggs months before turkeys of the Mid-West. This mid-western hatcheries buy hundreds of thousands of Oregon eggs for early hatching.

Oregon's \$20 million turkey industry puts the state in third place nationally. Only Minnesota and California have larger income from turkeys. Utah is in fourth place.

Prior to the Northwestern Turkey show, Oregon's turkey industry was a minor agricultural feature. Growers raised farm flocks, but few had more than a hundred or so birds.

But with the advent of the show, more and more breeders became interested in improved stock. Cross-breeding developed better birds. Better market stock was produced. The Northwestern show was the first to present a dressed bird division. Throughout the years emphasis has been placed upon marketability.

Cooperative marketing agencies developed. Growers began producing larger flocks. Information was disseminated concerning diseases, feeding, brooding, and other problems. Knowledge gained through contacts at the annual show enabled growers to reduce production costs and flock losses. They learned how to cull their flocks, eliminating expense of feeding unmarketable birds. They were taught to raise turkeys more suitable to market demands. Many growers turned to turkey breeding exclusively with flocks numbering into the thousands.

Had it not been for the Northwestern Turkey show, the industry would still be largely undeveloped. Thus the worth of the show can be measured in millions of dollars.

This week will see the best turkeys in the world assembled in Roseburg. In attendance at the show will be principal growers and breeders from Oregon, Washington and California. Competition will be extremely keen. A blue ribbon will be as good as money in the bank, for eggs from the flocks of consistent prize winners will be bought at premium prices by hatcherymen of all states.

Altogether, the Northwestern Turkey show, originated at Oakland and moved to Roseburg when it outgrew Oakland's limited accommodations, is one of the most important events staged annually in the state of Oregon.

U. S. Plans Sale Of Uranium—Not Atom Bomb Type

NEW YORK — (AP) — Want to buy some uranium—not the atom bomb kind, of course? For \$50 a pound you'll be able to purchase some of the stuff, good for such uses as studying fine objects with electronic microscopes and observing the way metals act at very low temperatures. Two hundred pounds of uranium metal—not highly enough refined to be used for bomb making—will go on sale soon through regular commercial channels, the Atomic Energy Commission announced. Wilbur E. Kelley, manager of the commission's New York operations, said "we are making this material available to assist and foster private research and development in the traditional manner by private institutions."

The metal to be produced by the Mallinckrodt Chemical works, St. Louis, will be sold only to persons with licenses from the commission.

Newspaper Carrier Saves Three From Burning Home
SPOKANE — (AP) — A newspaper carrier spotted smoke and flames in a customer's house Saturday and called firemen who rescued a mother and her two small children from a second story bedroom.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Houston and the children were sleeping when the carrier stopped by the house this morning. Fourteen-year-old Dick Sharp rapped at the door to warn them and when there was no response he ran to the corner to turn in an alarm.

Queerest Approach We Ever Saw



In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

thing else, that brought about the discovery of America. Pepper is a spice. Europe wanted spices. The spices, then as now, were produced largely in the Indies (Java, etc.) There was no Suez canal then, and spices were brought from the Indian ocean across the Middle East by camel caravan. That kept the price high.

When Columbus headed west into the unknown, he was hunting a short sea route to the Indies so as to get spices into Europe at a cheaper price. He stubbed his toe on America and changed the history of the world.

(It hurts our pride, but the fact is that Columbus was TREMENDOUSLY disappointed and his financial backers got a staggering shock when everybody found out what had happened.)

KINGS and queens and feudal nobles were hot stuff when Columbus stubbed his toe on America. As time passed and the kings and the queens and the dukes and the earls and the marquises and the viscounts and the rest of the "noble" tribe swallowed their disappointment over not getting cheaper pepper (along with other spices), and began to colonize the newly discovered land, it became a haven for people who were fed to the chin with the injustices of the Old World system. In time a new way of life arose here that upset the European royalty system.

(Pause here to reflect that the European royalty system is now being followed by the STATE-IS-EVERYTHING system that produces dictators like Hitler and Stalin.)

BUT let's get back to pepper and why the Europeans wanted more of it at lower prices. Believe it or not, they wanted it chiefly to KEEP THEIR MEAT LONGER. Spices kept meat from spoiling. Along with other foods.

That was the underlying urge behind the whole spices-trade business that so changed the face of the earth.

NOW we have mechanical refrigerators to keep our meat in and don't go for spices very much as a preservative.

But still pepper is a problem. It cost three cents a pound wholesale back in 1939, and now it costs around \$1.40 a pound wholesale.

Why? Because we still want pepper, and the Indies supply of pepper was pretty badly wrecked during the last war and hasn't recovered yet.

WHY do we want pepper so avidly?

What with refrigerators and so on, I wouldn't know. But I find that I WANT PEPPER. I never know just why. I think one reason I want it is that a fried egg looks naked and indecent without paper scattered all over it. Aren't people funny?

COLLISION VICTIM DIES

PORTLAND — (AP) — Carl F. Munson, 83, whose car collided with a gasoline truck and trailer died of his injuries in a hospital Friday.



Several decades ago a Filipino came to the Coast with the eager anticipation of seeing America. From the boat he went to a hotel in San Francisco where a room clerk said with brutal contemptuousness: "We don't take niggers here." That Filipino returned to the islands with a bitter hatred of America and every-thing American.

"When we lost the Islands to the Japanese, who was the puppet governor installed in power? That very Filipino—I can't think of his name—who had been so rebuffed by the hotel clerk.

That was just one of the stories told to the student body at OSC by Dr. Walter Francis White who was introduced by the president of OSC, Dr. A. L. Strand. Such a speaker is a great asset to any cause because his command of our language was admirable; his manner of speaking so easy to listen to; his sincerity so plain in his words; his charity something to remember.

Dr. White began with a reference to the Chauncey Depew quip about the "four speeches" each speaker made: the one he planned; the one he made; the one he wished he had made; and the one the newspapers reported.

After the ripple of amusement had subsided Dr. White held his audience with ease as he spoke on "The Color Line Across the Globe."

The speaker had but recently returned from a trip through many countries so could talk with authority on his subject. Not once while aboard did he and the other negro member of the Town Meeting group encounter racial discrimination. But everywhere he found anxious questions about the American stress on "freedom" which seemed to others inconsistent with the news in our own newspapers, reported abroad, of "Jim Crow" restrictions and emphasis on the color line.

Such questions were always given to Dr. White and Mrs.—(her name escapes me for the moment but we all have read of unselfish service on that tour to answer. It was the two negro members of the group who defended the American people from criticism abroad for the very acts from which they themselves and their race had suffered. In Dr. White's fine address there was much to think about.

Thinking People U. S. Need, Scout Council Is Told

SPRINGFIELD — (AP) — America desperately needs people who will do some thinking for themselves, Mathew Hill, associate justice of the Washington state supreme court, told several hundred persons who packed Springfield's union high school Sunday night for the 25th annual meeting and planning conference of the Oregon Trail Area council Boy Scouts of America.

People are mass minded and tend to go along with the tide, Hill said in a dynamic speech in which he stressed the need for "strong minds, warm hearts, faith, and willing hands."

The Oregon Trail council of Boy Scouts embraces boys in Lincoln, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties and the Sunday session in Springfield was a full day conference, the results of which will not be known until reports of committees have been compiled. The program of activities for 1950 will be announced later.

Awards were made to various persons connected with scout work. Recipients were Mrs. Alton F. Baker, Eugene; W. B. Thomas, Port Orford; Lee Mur-

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Inflation Warnings Fail To Affect Predictions Of Good Business Period During 1950

By STERLING F. GREEN

WASHINGTON—(AP)—Warnings of inflation are fluttering again in the capital, but most of the economic outlooks discount any immediate peril. They see fairly steady, prosperous sailing throughout 1950.

President Truman is not expected to revive his demands of a year ago for drastic "standby" anti-inflation powers. This is despite the rise in credit to new peaks, the firming of prices, and the fall improvement in business and employment.

Government economists and some private experts report the revival of an "inflationary potential." They base the report mainly on heavy in-the-red spending by the government and on the new round of wage-and-pension increases.

Yet few of them expect a major price whirl in the next 12 months.

The "disinflation" it not over for some important industries. Truman Message Awaited.

A consensus of the forecasts might boil down to this: 1950 will be another year of high income and high production, on a level of prosperity not too unlike 1949 and not far below record-smashing 1948.

Inflation warnings have been uttered by the bank presidents and other witnesses before Senator Douglas' (D-Ill.) economic subcommittee. These have stirred speculation whether Mr. Truman will again seek controls over prices, wages, commodity trading and materials allocation.

The decision, if it is not already made, will come in the next month as the President prepares his annual economic message to the new session of Congress.

Persons in close touch with White House planning say a new bid for controls is unlikely and, even if one comes, would be turned down by Congress.

This view is voiced by Senator Flanders of Vermont, a Republican manufacturer and a member of the Senate-House economic committee who usually votes with the Democratic majority.

"I don't see any reason for any inflation controls at all at this time. I think we are on a pretty even keel right now."

The committee may recommend, however, some change in the federal reserve board's powers over credit and interest—a topic which touched off last week's squabble between Secretary of the Treasury Snyder and federal reserve board member Marriner Eccles.

Eccles charged the treasury with having an "easy money bias." He said treasury's insistence on keeping interest rates low—so as to hold down the interest cost on the national debt—makes it easy to borrow money, encourages inflation, and prevents federal reserve from keeping a checkrein on credit.

Meanwhile, all hands admit that it is inflationary for the government to be pouring into the public's hands \$5,500,000,000 a year more cash than it takes away from the public. That is the estimated rate of red ink spending for this fiscal year, ending next June 30.

Another 1950 fillip will come in January when the Veterans administration starts handing out \$2,800,000,000 in G.I. insurance refunds. Experience shows that most veterans spend such windfalls quickly.

The real wallop may come when the steel, automobile and other industries have figured out the cost of the new pension packages won by organized labor—and then decide whether to raise prices, and how much.

Steel Prices Go Up
One small company, Sharon Steel of Pennsylvania, already has posted prices \$5 a ton. During negotiations, U. S. Steel said the pension plan would add \$3 a ton to its cost of making steel. Republic Steel is pondering out loud whether an increase is necessary; Jones and Laughlin Steel corporation indicates strongly that prices are going up.

Steel price boosts could send an inflationary tremor throughout industry. They might catch the auto industry, for example, at a bad time—perhaps just when it is trying to cut car prices to maintain volume sales in 1951 and 1952.

But . . . this would not have profound effect in 1950. It will be "well into the year," says U. S. Steel, before it can figure out the full cost of the new pension plan and then decide whether any or all of the cost can be absorbed.

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TWA, American Airlines To Start Coach Service

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Civil Aeronautics board Friday permitted two of the nation's largest airlines to begin transcontinental air coach service Dec. 27 for a one-year trial.

Permission was granted American Airlines to use 70-passenger DC-4s on that date and to Trans World Airline to use 60-passenger DC-4s with a New York-Los Angeles fare of \$110 one way.

The regular fare is \$157.85. Federal tax of 15 percent is additional in both cases. The only other transcontinental scheduled airline coach service is that operated by Northwest Airlines between New York and Seattle-Tacoma, Wash.

CAVALRY MAKING EXIT

JUNCTION CITY, Kas.—(AP)—The army's once great cavalry is down to its last horse. Authorities at Fort Riley, formerly the world's largest cavalry school, announced a closed-bid sale of 77 riding and draft horses and seven mules, which will virtually wipe out the horse population at the fort. Bids will be received Dec. 9.

Still remaining on the post, however, will be 32 horses, officially retired by army orders and not subject to sale.

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