

The News-Review

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WHAT DID YOU DO?

By CHARLES V. STANTON

How many times, while the power was off, did you flip a light switch? Didn't you try to turn on the radio? When you couldn't read, did you get out the vacuum sweeper to make use of the time doing some cleaning?

Personally we did some of those things and others, never, in fact, getting out of the habit of looking at our electric clock to learn the time of day, switching on the bathroom heater, etc.

Creations of habit, we have become so dependent upon public utilities that we go on doing the things to which we are accustomed.

Perhaps a utility failure is a good thing, once in a while, that we may better appreciate the comforts they afford.

How our grandparents would have laughed at our complaints!

They had no electrically controlled heaters, they cooked on wood-burning stoves. They climbed out in the chilly morning air to build fires in cumbersome heaters, which had to be "blackened" every so often. They used coal oil lamps or candles. But, incidentally, after our experiences of the past few days, we don't think we'd ever get smart enough to be president, if it were necessary to gain our education by the light of candles, as the great Abraham Lincoln is reported to have done.

But our experience with the power failure shows that ingenuity and resourcefulness are still attributes of the American people. All kinds of stunts were used to provide heat and cooking facilities. Of course, many people had camp kits available. Some went back to the pioneer practice of cooking in the fireplace. We even heard of "campfires" built out of doors to prepare "hillbilly" coffee.

Sporting goods stores found unseasonal demand for gasoline lanterns and stoves, as well as outdoor clothing. The city's supply of candles was virtually exhausted.

Service stations, unable to operate electrically-powered gasoline pumps, used hand pumps, or, in at least one case, made use of portable electric plants.

Owners of various kinds of electrically controlled heating plants learned methods of converting the installations to manual operation through by-passing safety devices.

The power failure exposed the fact that the city's newly-installed police and fire department radio system needs stand-by power. The city, we believe, should install immediately a diesel plant capable of powering the radio system and fire sirens.

Residents were forced to use various methods of heating their homes and providing cooking facilities. Many of these methods were dangerous. Fortunately, no serious fires occurred, but had there been a bad blaze, the city had no way in which to summon volunteer firemen.

The cost of a small diesel plant for emergency use would be justified, we believe, from the standpoint of emergency protection.

It was interesting to observe, during the blackout, the tolerance of most people. A few, of course, were critical, but the majority of people had little complaint to offer despite discomfort and inconvenience.

Perhaps they were thinking of the men working day and night without sleep and with little food, trying to repair broken lines. Wading through deep drifts and facing high winds, which drove snow and sleet into their faces with stinging force, these men struggled over steep mountain slopes, hunting and repairing the many breaks, occasioned more by the unusually high winds than by snow and ice.

People can be mighty tolerant and cooperative when the going gets tough—and that's a pleasant thought to keep in mind.

Productivity Rate Of United States Holds Key To Truman's Predictions

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

For the average American family, \$12,000 a year; for the whole United States, annual production amounting to one trillion dollars. That's right, trillion.

This was President Truman's prediction for the year 2000 A. D. as the nation stands near the midpoint of the 20th century. He's probably the first chief executive ever to say "trillion" and mean it.

To gauge how optimistic his forecast was, you have only to note that total yearly output in the U. S. today is around \$255,000,000,000, slightly more than a fourth of the figure he anticipates for the start of the 21st century.

As for family income, here's probably some disagreement among economists as to where it stands today. Mr. Truman is said to have taken a 1950 average of \$4,200 a year. So his \$12,000 forecast for the year 2000 would mean a tripling of income for every family.

Is this a lot of wild dreaming or is it really possible? The president arrived at these spectacular estimates largely by projecting forward the same growth rate of productivity (output per worker) that the country enjoyed during the years 1900-50. In other words, he assumed that economically we shall not slow down our expansion in the

Something Tells Us It's No Match



Scraping from the MENDING BASKET

By Vivianett S. Martin

I knew somebody would help us locate a poem with "music of the spheres" in it. Yesterday's mail brought a lovely letter from Mrs. J. A. with eight lines from a hymn.

"There are sixteen verses, I believe, in the poem," says Mrs. A. "though usually three are given in the hymn. We used it as a theme song for our U. S. B. S. last summer. The words are by Maltbie D. Babcock:

"This is my Father's world, And to my listening ears, All nature sings, and round me rings The music of the spheres. This is my Father's world: I rest me in the thought Of rocks and trees, of skies and seas, His hand the wonders wrought."

Thank you so much, Mrs. A. I shall forward this to Dr. and Mrs. Pruett, who asked that I share with them anything I learned about poetry with "music of the spheres". (It was Dr. Pruett's article about the harmony of the heavenly bodies that caused the request.) The Bible reference with which you closed your New Year's greetings to this column will be an inspiration.

There's Lots Of Room For Economy In President Truman's Proposals

By PETER EDSON
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—In President Truman's budget message, you finally get the bad news. This is his estimate of what all his proposals for new legislation would cost. The bill comes to \$7,707,600,000.

Though this sum is only about a sixth of the \$42,439,000,000 estimated total expenditures for the 1951 budget, it is a most important part. It includes all the fancy new gimmicks and the enlargements of existing programs which the President has introduced in his State of the Union and Economic report messages. These are the items the economy advocates will try to use the axe on. Old programs for government spending are hard to cut or kill. But new ideas are duck soup and meat for economists, and so worth considerable attention.

First take a look at some of the extensions of present programs. The President asks for. He wants \$3,100,000,000 for the third year of the Marshall Plan. This represents a cut of \$900,000,000 from this year's authorization. But there is a determined effort from the isolationists in Congress to cut it more.

An additional \$647,000,000 plus another \$500,000,000 in contract authorizations is requested for the European arms aid.

Would Boost Debt? The President asks authority to increase the public debt through government borrowings of \$500,000,000. Half would be used to finance housing mortgages, the other half for his new and thus far undisclosed program of business loans and guarantees. Only \$10,000,000 of this latter sum is earmarked for spending next year, and only half of the former.

For extending rent controls another year, the President asks \$16,000,000. There is sure to be a battle to kill this whole business.

Now take a look at some of the new major legislation proposals. Biggest item is over \$400,000,000 for education, of which \$300,000,000 would be in the federal school aid bill which passed the senate last year but is now tied up in the house. For school construction surveys, \$45,000,000, and a like amount for aid to medical education—training doctors and nurses in anticipation of the health insurance scheme.

Next biggest item is nearly \$300,000,000 for welfare plans. For direct grants in aid to the states, to provide greater poor relief, \$250,000,000. For grants to the states for maternity benefits,

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

by rail and river steamer which will cost quite a little in money and time and even more in "face," that mysterious Oriental commodity that seems to be more precious in Asia than gold and diamonds.

In other words, the Chinese Nationalists seems to have put one over on the communists.

IN Formosa (about all of China they have left) the Nationalists, according to a dispatch from the city of Taipei, are "giving Formosans a chance to fight in defense of this rich island." "That, I'd say, is a good one—may be one for the book. I'll bet my last summer's hat that nine Formosans out of every ten would trade this "chance" for a plugged American nickel and feel they had made a good deal.

SEE that in my eagerness to finish this piece by deadline time I got ahead of myself. The "chance" the Nationalists are giving to the Formosans is CONSCRIPTION into a sort of Formosan home guard.

The drawing is by lot—about like ours was. Families deprived of wage earners will get compensation from the government both in cash and in rice. That brings up another question. If you were in Formosa, which would you rather have—cash or rice?

Me, I'd take the rice. You can eat rice. The Nationalist government of China has shown a disturbing tendency to make its money on a printing press. There isn't much nourishment in printing press money.

(By the way, I fear we'll find that out to our sorrow over here if our government persists long enough in spending more than it takes in.)

THEY'RE giving the conscripts quite a rush. Every day there are parades in honor of those whose names have been drawn. Loud speakers play lively music. Firecrackers are set off by the thousands. Altogether, the dispatches say, the "scene is one of gaiety."

The \$64 question: How gay would you be feeling if you were one of these conscripts?

At least the Nationalists have introduced a new wrinkle into their Formosa draft. NOBODY IS ALLOWED TO BUY HIS WAY OUT OF CONSCRIPTION.

Over on the mainland, when you got tapped for the draft, you could buy your way out if you had the dough. That is probably one reason why the Communies liked the Nationalists so thoroughly. A government that permits rich people to buy their way out of the draft isn't worth fighting for.

Adversity seems to be teaching the Nationalist big shots something.

MADAME Chiang Kai-shek arrives in Formosa (she has been living over here for quite a spell) and is greeted by her husband, the generalissimo. Nationalists say her presence in Formosa will "boost morale."

I reckon it will. Anyway, if she

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

Oregon State Tax Collections

Eugene Register-Guard

During the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1949, the Oregon state tax commission made a total take of \$119,527,250, a gain of approximately \$10,000,000 over the preceding fiscal year, according to a summary which we have just received from our old friend John W. Kelly, who has been in charge of the state's post-war programs. It should be remembered that these figures do not include property taxes, since no property tax has been levied for state purposes for many years. These are the revenues which come to the state from income and excise taxes and various fees and are used mainly for state operations, although some split is made with cities and counties.

In spite of the over-all gain in state revenues, Kelly reports a falling off of \$1,119,629 in the profits of the state liquor stores which he interprets as follows: "So the people are drinking less but they are playing the dog races with the usual gusto and of all things they are dropping more coins in the juke boxes and having a wonderful time hunting and fishing."

Here are some of the principle items of the state's receipts: Income tax \$35,863,474 Corporate excise tax 20,041,257 Insurance taxes 2,377,985 Death taxes 1,600,189 Gift taxes 63,218 Motor gas taxes 20,644,980 Motor licenses 4,185,899 Motor carrier fees 5,743,268 Business occupation taxes 478,850 Hunting-fishing licenses 1,720,864 Fish commission 70,364 Parimutuel betting 627,285 Juke boxes, etc. 345,985 Utility taxes 203,496 Timber harvest tax 642,077 Unemployment tax 13,148,900 Liquor profits 9,202,769

The total taxes collected in the fiscal year 1948-49 is impressive. But on account of the increased demands for public welfare, support of state schools, and many other activities, it has been predicted that the 1951 legislature will be groping for new sources of revenue. In fact, it is predicted that unless such sources can be found the state may have to resort to property tax which would greatly complicate the financing of counties, cities and school districts.

It is possible that the current fiscal year will show some falling off in state receipts, probably in direct proportion to the falling off of dollar volume in many lines of business. The income tax collections which hit an all-time high for the fiscal year 1948-49 were based on earnings of 1948 before the rather marked recession in business generally and the winter shut-downs in lumber. Continued population increase may not serve to offset these losses.

We regret that we cannot give a better analysis of the state tax situation. Mr. Kelly's report is only a preliminary summary. It does show, however, what a big business the state of Oregon has become. It shows the principle sources of state revenue. If people are drinking less booze, it may be a good sign even though that means less cash for welfare. If people are spending more money on gambling, that may not be such a good sign because some people take to gambling when times are bad in the foolish hope of being able to beat the racket.

POPULATION AND THINGS. Klamath Falls Herald and News Perusal of the Bulletin of Commerce, put out by the U. S. department of commerce field service office in Portland reveals some startling facts. For instance, the American public spent 48 million dollars last month for safety deposit boxes in 1948. Or, U. S. manufacturers sold 2,860,000 (that's two billion eight hundred million) pounds of confectionery in 1948, or 18.2 pounds per person. It didn't say how many tummy-aches were involved.

If that leaves you cold, stay with us a moment, there's more dope on things closer to home. Here's some on manufacturing in Oregon. Plants in Oregon added \$775 million to the state's wealth through manufacturing in 1947. This is a 330 percent increase over value added in 1939. The greatest growth in number of establishments was shown by the lumber and lumber products industry, which was an increase from 532 to 1390. Biggest gains came in Douglas, Lane, Linn, Jackson and Josephine counties. Estimated population increases from the 1940 census to July 1, 1949, give Oregon an up of 59.3 percent, Washington an up of 48.7 percent and Idaho 12.8 percent. Oregon's estimated population now is 1,736,000, Washington's is 2,592,000, and Idaho's 592,000. If you feel confined, move to Idaho. You'll still get good potatoes.

Now, here's a forecast for the future. The Pacific Coast Board

had stayed over here living in luxury while her people were starving and dying in their last stand, it WOULDNT have boosted morale.

LIKE everybody else, I went ga over Madame Chiang when she came over during the war. She's clever and beautiful and fascinating. Gradually, though, I began to lose my admiration for her as a patriot. I think what started it was the lavish way in which she wore her furs and her jewels while her people were starving and fighting the Japs.

I think her show would have been better and more convincing if she had worn a faded cotton garment set off with a few dime store ornaments.

of Intergovernmental Relations says that the population of Oregon in April 1960 (why April, I don't know) will be between 1,948,000 and 2,236,000; Washington will be between 2,607,000 and 3,218,000; and California will be between 12,500,000 and 14,000,000. Looks like there'll be enough people south of the border to eat up all the Klamath spuds.

James F. Byrnes To Run For S. Carolina Governor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Jan. 16.—(AP)—Former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes, wartime "assistant president," has reentered politics at 70 to run for governor of South Carolina.

His candidacy, announced Saturday night, comes after service also as supreme court justice, war mobilization director when he was referred to as "assistant president" to Franklin D. Roosevelt, and U.S. senator and representative.

HAILS AMAZING RELIEF FROM CONSTIPATION

"I suffered with constipation, but had. Medicines didn't help for long. Lucky for me, I decided to make ALL-BRAN my breakfast cereal. Believe me, I feel like a new man!" Sam Plesky, 10517 Churchhill Av., Cleve., O. One of many unsolicited letters from ALL-BRAN users. If you suffer from constipation due to lack of dietary bulk, eat an ounce of tasty Kellogg's ALL-BRAN daily, drink plenty of water! If not completely satisfied after 10 days, send empty carton to Kellogg's, Battle Creek, Mich. GET DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK!



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Bet You Don't Know This About Advertising
by Susan

Quiz No. 12
How much does it cost to advertise a 5¢ candy bar? 1¢? 2¢ a bar?

Answer:
It costs less than 1/4¢ per bar to advertise America's favorite candy.

That's only half the story. Advertising lowers your cost two ways:
Cuts the selling costs. And by helping make mass production possible, lowers the production costs, too.

So advertising saves you many times the cost of that 1/4¢ per bar.

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