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WHERE OUR MONEY GOES

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Douglas county taxpayers are gravely concerned with their mounting tax bill. Analysis of annual tax payments indicates that about 75 cents out of each tax dollar, on the average, goes to maintenance of our school system and that other local taxes, for the most part, have either decreased or remain comparatively unchanged.

It is the school tax that hurts and from all present indications, particularly the birth rate and continued influx of population, school costs are to go much higher than at present.

We wonder how many taxpayers realize how their local taxes are influenced by federal taxes. How many Roseburg taxpayers, for instance, realize that the federal government took \$43,230.30 last year from the money paid into our local school district?

This sum of more than \$43,000 represents federal income tax withholding paid by the district on its payroll. Actually, tax withholdings during 1949 were equivalent to 4.36-mills of district taxation.

The withholding tax, in theory, is a deduction from payroll, but in practice it is a payroll tax on the employer. Every employer knows that the moment he started withholding income taxes from the paycheck, he had to increase take-home pay an equivalent amount—or more. If workers actually realized the total of their tax withholdings, we would have little trouble curbing government extravagance. But by shifting the tax load onto the employer, the employee, who immediately demanded and received an offset by way of increased wages, is little concerned.

The suggestion recently was made that employees be paid in full on regular paydays and required to pay back immediately over the counter the amount of their taxes. While such method is too inconvenient for use in most establishments, it would be a very effective way of impressing the worker with what actually is being taken from him.

Then, too, if he could realize that he, as a taxpayer, is an employer of public servants and that their withholding taxes also are being taken out of his paycheck when he pays his local taxes, he would quickly become an advocate of stricter economy in government.

Are We Overlooking An Opportunity?

We don't profess to know anything about wool or the wool industry. We observe, however, that Douglas county has more sheep than any other county in Oregon—more sheep, perhaps than any county anywhere. At least, we have a lot of sheep. But why no woolen mill?

Every year we sack up tons of wool to be shipped off to Boston, or some other remote spot, to be converted into fabric. Why can't the wool be processed into cloth and the cloth made into garments right here at home, thus saving the cost involved in 10,000 miles of transportation, going and coming?

We have some woolen mills in Oregon, located in counties producing far less wool than we grow here in Douglas county. We have an abundance of water, plenty of good sites, ample electric power—now that Copco has opened its Toketee lines—and certainly we have the wool.

If our wool is good enough to bring top prices at Boston, there surely can't be very much wrong with its quality. We thought perhaps that transportation costs had something to do with it, but it always costs less, in proportion, to ship a finished product than a raw product. The garments we buy in our stores include freight charges on both the raw and finished goods.

The people out here wear clothes—and recently we have appreciated our heavy wool garments.

We wish someone would tell us why we don't or shouldn't have a woolen mill and a garment factory. We don't know anything about wool.

Twin Uncertainties Afflicting Auto Industry; Strikes Cutting Production

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK —(P)—Twin uncertainties plague the auto industry today: one over production hazards and the other over dealer practices.

The industry was producing in January at a clip that would mean seven million cars and trucks in a year, a new record. Few expected that rate to last beyond the spring. But the strike at Chrysler and the coal strike which threatens eventually to cut off the steel needed for cars will put a curb on the industry's production spurt.

This should mean high production later in the year, and if and when labor and supply problems are licked. But production without sales is no good—and the sales problem is worrying some auto executives.

The dealer trouble—bootlegging of cars at discounts below list prices—came out in the open at the Atlantic City meeting of the national automobile dealers association last week.

It involves the complicated problem of the relation of the authorized dealer to the car manufacturer—whose stand is that they have nothing to say legally about what happens to the sale of a car after it leaves the factory. They don't like the dealer either, but they say they can't act other, of course, than through their powers

over franchising authorized dealers. But it also involves a question even more in the public domain: how long will the auto industry bonanza last? Presumably some dealers wouldn't be bootlegging cars, if the demand for them at list prices were high enough. Dealers who are placing new cars on used car lots to sell at a discount may be doing so because: 1. they want to make a fast buck, or, 2. the factory has got them to contract to sell more cars than the public wants to take at the price.

So far, dealers have been aided greatly by the relaxation of the curbs on installment buying, and by the subsequent rush of the public to push consumer credits, particularly for cars, to new highs. But the time must come, industry spokesmen say, when even buying on time can't take more than a "normal" number of new cars each year off the production lines.

National Income No Gauge

What is a "normal" number, now that the special postwar demand is almost satisfied, and the national income has risen to a level that makes more car purchases possible? Guesses on that number vary in the industry. But here is one by Rufus Stickney, a General Motors corporation economist. He told a meeting of the trade association executives of New York that

1. The number of old cars due

Don't Break This Chain



In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

sult in liberation of inconceivable power and heat, but all the remaining uncombined atoms would become radioactive and emit vast amounts of high speed protons, neutrons, alpha particles and the deadly gamma rays.

"These particles and rays would render all substances (air, water, soil, etc.) within their range radioactive. . . . Some substances would soon lose their radioactivity, but others would continue to be radioactive for many years."

THAT is well over the heads of all us non-scientific people, but it sounds grim.

R. Linus Pauling, one of the world's best known chemists, put it a little more understandably but no less grimly a few days ago. He said the hydrogen bomb's radioactivity would be so great that no persons, animal or plant anywhere on earth would be safe for years. The radioactivity, he added, would permeate the entire atmosphere and if people and other living things escaped serious radioactivity injury they still would be subject to changes in heredity.

That doesn't sound any pleasanter.

BUT a counter-thought enters here:

IT IS BEING SAID THAT AGGRESSORS MAY NOT USE THE WEAPON FOR FEAR THE RADIOACTIVITY WILL GET BACK INTO THEIR OWN COUNTRIES.

That is something we can understand. Poison gas worked that way. When you dropped it on the other fellow the wind sometimes changed and BLEW IT BACK ONTO YOU.

Also, if you spewed poison gas onto the other fellow it was pretty likely that he would be able to spew it back onto you—maybe in greater quantities.

ANYWAY, the upshot of it all over two world wars was that VERY LITTLE POISON GAS WAS USED—none in the last war, so far as anyone knows.

It's an odd and unconsoling commentary on human nature that we can't seem to get together and agree not to do things that would quite certainly be bad for all of us, but when we get scared enough of the OTHER FELLOW we can refrain from doing it if he also will refrain.

Maybe the growing terrors of the hydrogen bomb can bring that about.

to be scrapped doesn't foretell how many new cars will be bought in any one year, because the man who scrapes the worn out car isn't the one who buys a new one—there are three or four layers of demand for cars in between.

2. There are nine to ten million families who own new cars, and they own from ten to thirteen million autos. Their replacement buying will be a chief factor in new car sales. Added to it will be the new demand furnished by the growth of population and national income. But Tucker insists that national income in itself gives a little clue to how many new cars will be bought—replacement is the controlling factor.

Adding all this together, Tucker figures that around four million cars a year will be "normal demand"—after this year.



Would you like an attractive 28-page pamphlet to be had for the asking? It is entitled Save Your Eyes but it is really a delightful booklist of three or four hundred books for children: "Library books compiled for the use of visually handicapped children. Factors considered in the selection of titles are size and clearness of type, spacing, quality of paper and literary quality."

The pamphlet (which came to me from the Oregon State library) is issued by Rex Putnam, Supt. of public instruction, Salem, Oregon. A request to Mr. Putnam's office will bring Save Your Eyes to you. The local library may have a supply, too.

The book list was compiled by Marcia Hill of the State Library and Dora Crouter of the State Dept. of Education. It is the perfect aid to a fond grandmother wishing to buy (or borrow from the library) just the right book for a grandchild of any age. The grade level is indicated in the left margin; the publisher's name and price, and year published; and the State library classification number (which if given, saves somebody time in looking it up.) My private opinion is that the State library is allergic to letting the setting sun go down on a "please send me—" unless it has upon it the word SENT!

Such a book list should be an inspiration to publishers to put out even better books—and certainly some of the children's books nowadays are nothing short of exquisite in coloring, typography and eye-appeal. The whole world is at a child's finger tips if somehow he learns to love books, especially with a library to help him find what he wants, or suggest what he might want.

Another leaflet sent to this column by the State library—which I have somehow failed to mention long before this—is "What You Can Write About the History of Your Home Town," by David G. Dunaway, state archivist. It dawned on me as I just picked it up why the picture seemed so familiar. It's Roseburg!

Law Enforcement Officials Shape 'Anti-Rackets' Plans

WASHINGTON, — (P)—The nation's law enforcement officials have begun whipping into shape a "master plan for moving in on the rackets."

The decision to set in motion an organized crackdown on the country's multi-billion-dollar gambling machinery was taken by Attorney General McGrath's national conference on law enforcement.

The steps proposed in this direction ranged from "moral legislation" to far-reaching new legislation by Congress, along with the closest possible cooperation among federal, state and local authorities.

President Truman, who briefly attended the conference sessions at the justice department, suggested a moral crusade against crime.

He called for an aroused public opinion against the postwar "resurgence of underworld forces living on vice and greed," which he said has been attended by a major increase in crimes of violence.

The attorney general's conference decided to set up a permanent organization after hearing crime reports from all parts of the country.

A "continuing executive committee" on law enforcement was created with 38-year-old Mayor Quigg Newton of Denver at its head.

A second committee, headed by Mayor Thomas D'Alessandro of Baltimore, was authorized to begin work at once on a series of recommendations for action by Congress, to be submitted there by April 15.

McGrath was asked to act as coordinator for "a master plan for moving in on the rackets."

The attorney general in turn pledged his help in backing the proposed legislation and in "keeping together a working team." He commented:

"With the support of the press and radio, the people should soon realize that it is to their advantage and to the advantage of their children if we can bring under control the vices and evils which gnaw at our social system."

New Laws Suggested

Mayor W. Cooper Green of Birmingham, Ala., who headed a conference resolutions committee, told a news conference at the end of the sessions that the legislative group had been instructed to look

SOLD DOWN THE RIVER?

Acheson Believes Trouble Just Starting For Chinese After Signing Of Red Pact

(By The Associated Press)

There is a growing feeling in western capitals that secret protocols of the new Sino-Russian treaty have sold the Chinese people down the Yangtze.

In Washington, Secretary of State Acheson said that Chinese and Russian negotiators obviously were not in Moscow for nine weeks just to come up with the simple alliance they announced.

Acheson said that the agreement at Moscow was just the beginning of trouble for the Chinese.

He said that China has been reported on the verge of famine with very bad crop conditions in many food producing areas. He called the Soviets' \$300,000,000 five-year aid program very meager in comparison with China's needs.

On the idea that the economic agreement is a starting point for trouble, Acheson said the Russians had made many such pacts with their European satellites.

These agreements, he said, have always resulted in long arguments over the goods to be delivered by Russia, with stalling and delays which made the aid relatively ineffective.

The full impact of secret codicils will become known only through time and events, Washington observers said. Similar opinions were expressed in London and Paris.

Highly placed diplomats believe that Russia's overall strategy calls for three distinct spheres in the far east.

The first sphere, valuable to Russian security, are the border areas: Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, outer Mongolia and Sinkiang. Russia is expected to maintain iron-clad control over these areas directly or through trusted agents.

These, say experts, will be Russia's buffer states corresponding to satellite states on Russia's European borders.

China proper is the second sphere. Here Russia will attempt to dominate internal and foreign policies as much as possible but with a wary eye on China's poor financial structure and unstable political history. Russia knows that sprawling China is weak economically and would be a poor risk as an ally in any prolonged war.

The third sphere is southeast Asia where Communism is knocking at the door. Russia and China have both recognized the rebel regime of Moscow-trained Ho Chi Minh in Indochina are expected to supply it with arms to fight French forces.

United States Too Late

The United States too late for top American diplomats in the Orient broke up in Bangkok, Thailand (Siam) in a gloomy atmosphere.

To many it seemed that Moscow timed the announcement of the Sino-Russian pact to take the edge off the American conference.

Some of the American diplomats were represented as believing even now it is not too late for United States aid to check the Communist advance in this corner of the world. They were reported ready to recommend to Washington that full economic aid and important military supplies should be sent to make the stand against the Reds.

However some observers predicted that if Indochina goes Red so will southeast Asia.

Conservative strategy in the British election campaign became clearer today. Labor had chosen the battlefield of planned economy and full employment. The conservatives are attempting to force Labor to the battlefield of international politics.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin

Skunk, Nasty Ad Mark Feud Of 2 Hollywood Gals

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 20 — (P)—Hedda Hopper received a skunk as a Valentine present from Joan Bennett and christened it "Joan."

Then she gave it away to cat-fancier James Mason, saying, "seems there's a great affinity between cats and skunks."

Miss Bennett paid \$35 for the deodorized, house-broken wood pussy. She also spent \$400 for two false teeth and gave papers to tell all Hollywood about her feud with Miss Hopper.

The actress said of the columnist: "I've been the victim of her attacks for many, many years."

The ad contained reprints of Col-Crocker of the Los Angeles examiner.

Hedda's item as reprinted in Miss Bennett's ad read:

"Joan Fontaine's press agent is working overtime again. Says she is wanted for the Queen Victoria role in 'The Mudlark.' She thought she was a dancing queen at Katie and Harry Goetz's when she put on a solo dance atop the thickest carpet I've ever trod upon. Exhibitionism I call it."

Crocker's item did not mention Hedda or Miss Fontaine, a close friend of Miss Bennett, by name. It read in part:

"Hollywood is smiling tolerantly at the insane attack in print by a certain female upon a younger star for her gay New Year's eve dance. Hollywood realizes that this and similar ridiculous outbreaks are the result of her years of frustration as a jobless actress."

The bottom of the ad read:

"This couldn't be you, could it, Hedda?"

(Signed) "Joan Bennett."

PEAR SUBSIDY ENDS

PORTLAND — (P)—The government export subsidy on winter pears ended Feb. 15, the Department of Agriculture announced.

The total of shipments made under the subsidy totaled about 90,000 boxes.

Consumption of wine in southern Europe, beer in northern Europe and tea in China is often a satisfactory measure because of the lack of pure water.

NEW CAN FACTORY

PORTLAND — (P)—A new \$1,250,000 Continental can factory here will begin producing cans in time for the Oregon fruit and berry season this year.

The firm announced that 100 men would be employed in turning out the cans. The plant was completed last year. It has been used so far, however, only as a warehouse.

DOORS

\$6.95 to \$33.00

PAGE LUMBER & FUEL
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Advertisement
New Hearing Device
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Chicago, Ill.—Deafened people are hailing a new device that gives them clear hearing without making them wear a receiver and button in the ear. They now enjoy songs, sermons, friendly companionship and business success with no self-conscious feeling that people are looking at any button hanging on their ear. With the new almost invisible Phantomold and Beltone you may free yourself not only from deafness, but from even the appearance of deafness. The makers of Beltone, Dept. 40, 1450 W. 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill., are so proud of their achievement they will gladly send you their free brochure (in plain wrapper) explaining how you can test this amazing device in the privacy of your own home without risking a penny. Write Beltone today.

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Sun Life of Canada Increases Dividends to Policyholders

1949 was a good year for Sun Life. Organization in strong position with nearly 50% of entire assets invested in United States. Total benefits paid last year \$114 million.

With \$18 million — a substantial increase over 1948 — allotted for policyholders' dividends to be paid during the current year, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada enters its 80th year of public service with a promising outlook for 1950.

The Sun Life has been active in the United States for over half a century and today maintains branch office and agency service in 40 states from coast to coast. During the year just past, the total amount of life insurance which policyholders purchased from the Sun Life exceeded \$372 millions, continuing the unbroken record of selling more new life insurance per annum than any other Canadian life company. Insurance in force with the Sun Life now amounts to \$4,187,400,000, an all-time high. Total income of the Company in 1949 was \$238,000,000.

The 79th Annual Report of the Sun Life of Canada just issued indicates the Company's faith in the United States where more than 48% of its assets are invested, and where \$1,690,000,000 or 40% of its total business is in force. Benefits paid to Sun Life policyholders and beneficiaries since the Company's first policy was issued in 1871 have now reached \$2,240,000,000. Last year alone over \$114,000,000 was paid out in benefits.

At the Annual Meeting held at the Head Office of the Company, the President, Arthur B. Wood, reviewed the remarkable progress of life insurance over the last 50 years. In 1900, with a population of 76 millions, the United States had life insurance in force of some \$7 billions, or about \$90 per capita. Today the population has almost doubled but life insurance in force has risen to \$215 billions, or \$1450 per head. The Sun Life's own business has more than kept

pace with this increase, today's total in force of \$4,187 millions comparing with only \$53 millions in force at the beginning of the century. During these 50 years, too, Sun Life policy provisions and privileges have been broadened, available options increased and many new benefits introduced. Even before 1900 the Company was the first to introduce the "unconditional" policy, following later with the popular Sun Life non-medical insurance plan. The Company also issued the first Group Pension policy written anywhere in North America, an epoch-making event in the history of life insurance.

One of the outstanding features of Sun Life operations during 1949 was the pronounced increase in the Company's Group business. Hundreds of thousands of office, factory and other employees in business and industry throughout North America are today protected by the generous terms of Sun Life Group insurance and annuity plans. The Company's experience and service in this particular field is unsurpassed. Today, the importance of Group insurance is recognized by all those concerned with the encouragement and maintenance of good relations between management and the welfare and social security of the individual employee.

The Sun Life story for 1949, including the President's address as delivered at the Annual Meeting, is contained in the Report to Policyholders now on the press. Copies may be obtained on request from any of the branch, group or mortgage offices of the Company, and from Don Forbes, Box 1228, Roseburg, Oregon or A. M. Weaver, C. L. U. Manager, Public Service Bldg., Portland 4, Oregon.