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PHILOSOPHY OF PROGRESS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Ralph Watson, state highway department public relations consultant, in his latest article dealing with the history of Oregon's highway development, recounts progress in construction methods.

In early days, he points out, road building was accomplished through hand labor. Stumps were blown out with powder, but laborers had to dig out roots. Horse-drawn scrapers later came into use, but still much of the work had to be done by hand.

A man with a team worked eight to ten hours per day for a wage of \$6, while pick and shovel men received \$3 to \$4 per eight-hour day.

Much money and effort went into building a mile of road under such back-breaking conditions. But it was not difficult to find workers, because of general unemployment.

Tools Changed Highway Construction Methods

Invention of power machinery changed the road construction program. One man with a bulldozer can grade more roadway in six hours than 100 men, using picks and shovels, could construct in an eight-hour day. Huge earth-mover trucks carry more dirt at one load than several hundred wheelbarrows. Because power machinery built more road per day, and at less cost than by hand labor, more roads were built, thus employing even more men than under the original crude methods, while wages for workers were proportionately increased.

The change resulted entirely from use of tools, machines and new processes.

The modern bulldozer operator probably is no smarter and no stronger than the man who dug into the earth with a pick and shovel, but because he has been furnished with a powerful machine and has learned how to operate it efficiently, he commands much higher wages than the hand laborer.

Progressive Methods Resisted

The change from hand to power labor was not accomplished without resistance. People objected to replacing pick-and-shovel labor with gasoline powered machines. Thousands of workmen, it was declared, would be thrown out of jobs.

But what happened?

Invention of the automobile increased the demand for roads and highways. Power machinery enabled public corporations to build more roads. Consequently road construction consistently has employed more and more men.

Instead of adding to unemployment, road building has supplied more jobs, while, at the same time, wages have risen steadily.

Progressive methods, without exception, increase rather than decrease jobs, while, as has definitely been demonstrated by production records, earning power of the worker improves with each progressive change.

The Philosophy Of Progress

People generally fear change. Particularly is this true with organized labor which, instead of encouraging and sponsoring new production methods, actually fights any improvement.

In the printing and publishing trade, for instance, the entire country was blanketed with newspaper strikes when the linecasting machine began to replace printers who set type by hand. Yet, because the linecaster so improved printing processes, the industry expanded rapidly and today is one of the country's best paid. In fact, in Oregon, wages in printing and publishing top all other production industries.

In the timber industry we are utilizing only a fraction of the raw material cut in the woods. Yet processes exist whereby virtually all of this material could be utilized profitably. Organized labor has the power and know-how to create thousands upon thousands of new jobs in the Pacific Northwest by using its influence in developing utilization processes.

Progress never should be feared. Experience proves beyond all dispute that improved production processes create jobs rather than contributing to unemployment. The workingman's best assurance of high wages and good working conditions is to be found in creating enough jobs so that the labor supply is short. Competition for labor thus produces favorable working conditions. Ample opportunity exists to create productive jobs. No excuse exists for make-work policies, featherbedding, and restricting new processes through fear of unemployment.

Census Takers Getting Practice In Enumerating

Practice enumerations are scheduled by Douglas county census takers for this afternoon and Friday morning, announced Donald M. Hall and Ted Ellingson, crew chairman for the county, exclusive of the Drain and Reedsport areas. Hall's group is working this afternoon in the area from Roseburg north to Rice Hill, and Ellingson's group will be working Friday morning in the area south of Roseburg to the county line. The districts extend to the east and west lines of the county also. These practice enumerations are the concluding sessions of a preliminary schooling, which began Monday in the city hall. The practice checks are considered official, except in cases where it is necessary to make a second call upon

the persons contacted to obtain all the data required on the census enumeration sheet. The official census begins Saturday, April 1. Enumerators are paid on a piece rate basis so will be making occasional evening and Sunday calls, where the persons cannot be otherwise contacted.

There are 11 workers in Hall's group and 13 in Ellingson's. Each enumerator will carry an identification card, and will produce the card upon request, the crew chairman said.

FORESTERS IN SESSION

PORTLAND, March 30. — (AP) — Federal Land bureau foresters of Coos Bay, Medford, Roseburg, Eugene and Salem started a three-day sales procedure conference here yesterday. Regional bureau administrator Daniel L. Goldy said appraisals, watershed preservation and co-operative yield agreements also are being discussed.

Muscling In On Their Territory



LETTERS to the Editor

Ultimate Inadequacy Of School Plans Set Forth

ROSEBURG.—Quite a lot of publicity is suddenly being given to this school building expansion program and the accompanying permissive vote on diverting funds originally voted for a wing construction on the present high school building. We would like to assemble in one whole the pertinent portion of this information given out by the superintendent's office, so the voting public actually knows what they are assenting or dissenting to at the polls in this special school election.

According to charts, figures and plans released by the superintendent's office, with full acquiescence of the school board, the general layout is to be developed as follows:

Amount available to be spent, \$471,351.61.
Construction of a Library-Arts building on high school grounds, \$158,678.00.
Taking over present Fullerton school building for high school purposes to be revamped for adult use, cost absorbed in yearly budget—new Fullerton replacement with no gymnasium or auditorium, \$300,000.00.

Revamping of present senior high cost absorbed in budget.
This program uses up all presently available money and gives us three buildings to accommodate a capacity of 1300 students in a four-year high school plan.

These accommodations will be adequate only temporarily. According to definite figures of District No. 4 and non-high district student registration from the superintendent's charts, the enrollment for 1951 will be 1164 students, 1953—1414 students, 1955—1643 students. So within two years they will be crowded in the enlarged high school facilities and within four years they will be back where they started. In the meantime the money will be all gone. So the building expansion program for the high school has no value, since it was not planned to carry us for more than a year or two, while bond issues take 20 years to be paid off.

Now to study the advisability of the Fullerton school project.

At present Fullerton enrolls 336 students in 14 rooms, which is not overcrowded according to the state code. They expect an increase of approximately 20 students next year, which may still easily be absorbed. This expectation is upheld by the grammar school population trend over the past five years. During that period, there was an annual increase of 15 percent in grammar school registration. This has gradually decreased with the steady influx of incoming migration until last year there was only a four percent increase, indicating a leveling off tendency. The new Fullerton school is to be of a size to accommodate at maximum capacity about 600 students, a number far in excess of that which we may expect for some time if population remains static.

The 20-acre site for Fullerton is outside the city limits and, therefore, under protection through contract with the Rural Fire district. It will be of only partial fireproof construction, as Mr. Freeman, the architect, stated at the open panel forum meeting recently. Our fire code is more stringent upon fireproof construction than the state code. Keep in mind that all 600 of these children will be from six to 12 years of age in a partial fireproof building under Rural Fire district setup.

Have you ever been in a burning school? We have! If we follow the proposed plan of expansion, the money in hand now will be gone and we will have for our expenditures an inadequate high school and an excessively large grammar school on a huge plot of ground outside the city limits. We still will not have met the pressing demands of the State Board of Education to meet immediately the state requirement

Scapes from the MENDING BASKET

By Viannett S. Martin

Bulldog Rock: "Near the summit of Calapooya Mts., in N. E. part of Douglas county, elevation 5901 feet . . . named by Forest Supervisor E. H. McDaniels on account of the prominence with which the bluff stood out from its immediate surroundings in defiance of elements."

Calapooya Mts. (To share a few more gleanings from Lewis A. McArthur's treasury: Oregon Geographic Names, now out of print, but to be printed again one of these days by Binford & Mort.) Named from the Indians. These mountains are a "westward spur of the Cascade range, and constitute the watershed between the Willamette and Umpqua rivers . . . Calapooya creek rises on south slopes of the Calapooyas in Douglas county and flows through Oakland, and joins the Umpqua at Umpqua."

Dothan P. O. at West Fork station on the S. P. line through Cow Creek canyon. "The postoffice was formerly known as West Fork to agree with the railroad station but Little Hudson, a pioneer railroad agent and postmaster, asked

to have the postoffice name changed because of confusion in accounts. Hudson suggested the name Dothan, which he found in Biblical history, a place near Samaria in Palestine."

Canyonville: Historic community of Oregon. It was in this canyon that the immigrants of 1846 had such great hardships on their way into the Willamette valley. Canyon in pioneer days known as Umpqua canyon. (Bancroft's History of Oregon Vol. 1, p. 563. Scott's History of the Oregon Country Vol. 4, p. 5 and other historical accounts.) The railroad route finally selected ascended Cow creek from Riddle and joined the old stage road not far from Glendale.

The stage route for many years continued up Canyon creek; one may see on 99 where there have been earlier routes along the canyon. We never drive through that beautiful section of 99 without talking of the pioneers whose stories we have read and we have a thought of gratitude for the way they, in their creaking wagons, broke the way for others to follow.

I have removed three cats from cans and still bear the scars. An imprisoned cat is a wild, frantic creature, literally scared out of its wits. The forest service employee burns papers, cartons and wrappers. He throws cans in the fire until the residue has been destroyed, then flattens them, after which he buries all garbage before leaving camp.

Any old-time cowpoke or sheepherder has the brains and common decency to do these things without being told. He is sometimes 100 miles or more from our so-called civilization, but he refuses to live with filth. He doesn't want flies, yellow jackets and all kinds of insects attracted to his camp grounds. I have known Indians who were just as careful as anyone else in these habits of cleanliness.

How can anyone be so dumb as to think he is being clean just because his garbage is where he can't see it, or where he doesn't have to wade around in it? Why let it pile up?

If you dump yours on someone else's place, what is to prevent others from driving by and unloading a nice, smelly array on your front lawn some dark night? If anyone is too busy to dig a hole and bury his garbage, there is a garbage collector who will take it out of sight at a very reasonable fee. And, as has been stated many times before, our far-seeing officials have set aside a place where garbage can be dumped.

Many types of domestic animals range quite far from home. They crawl and paw through the trash piles. They get putrid things on their fur. Your children fondle these pets and yet you wonder why little Junior gets sick. Yes, it is hard to imagine, isn't it?

If you dump your garbage on the countryside and get caught you pay a fine. But our police don't like to play games with you. They don't like that let down feeling they get when they learn the identity of the culprit. Many times it is someone for whom they had admiration and respect. The county can get along very nicely without the \$50 revenue that comes from garbage dumping fines.

I was told by my father that police carried just as big a gun for petit larceny thieves as for grand larceny thieves; that if I stole a nickel I was only worth a nickel. It is also a measure of a man's smallness if he looks around

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

grading. The result has been inferior quality at the consumer level. In addition, the Klamath potato has been marketed chiefly in 100-pound jute bags, which is too big a package for the apartment house trade. Or, for that matter, for the modern small home.

This spring, four experimental carloads are being marketed in the Bay area under a new packaging system.

THE new system is simple. The potatoes are contained in ten-pound paper bags. The bags have handles, so that they can be carried easily. These individual packages are shipped in cartons, each carton containing eight packages. The purpose of the carton is to prevent damage in transit.

The whole idea is to make potatoes easy and inexpensive for the grocer to handle and convenient for the customer to buy and carry home.

BACK of that idea is another one: GUARANTEED QUALITY of the potatoes in the package.

When you buy breakfast cereals, you don't even think of asking the grocer to open the package so you can inspect the contents. You KNOW the quality will be OK. If, by any chance, anything should be wrong, you know that all you'd have to do would be to return the package and get your money back.

Knowing all this, you BUY WITH CONFIDENCE.

THAT's what Klamath hopes to accomplish with these new guaranteed-quality packages. They're making it possible for their customers to buy with complete confidence. If that can be brought about, they think they can restore the Klamath potato to its old premium position in the all-important Bay area market.

THAT brings up something else: If the Klamath potato is to be re-established as a premium-price food product, they must see to it that only TOP-QUALITY potatoes get into the Bay area market.

That poses this question: What is to be done with No. 2s and culls?

COLD storage men say that frozen French-fried potatoes are one of the hottest items in the frozen food markets at the present moment. The potatoes are French-fried and then frozen and packaged. All the housewife has to do is to open the package, heat the contents and serve.

It's quick and simple, and people who have tried them say they're GOOD. Just as good, a lot of people say, as potatoes that have been lugged home from the market, washed, peeled, sliced and slowly and expensively cooked in deep fat.

Another point: There's no used fat to be either wasted or kept around the kitchen until French fries are served again.

HERE'S another one: CANNED, BOILED potatoes are making quite a dent in the market these days. All there is to do is open the can, heat the contents and serve. No washing. No peeling. NO PEELS TO CLUTTER THE SINK.

TRIED that idea out the other night on a strictly modern young housewife. She listened, with a far-away look in her eyes, as I described it. When I finished my sales talk, including the speed and the CONVENIENCE of the system, she said:

"Not bad, I'd say. Here's the way I figure it: Every minute I save in the kitchen is a minute subtracted from death and added to life. If these canned potatoes were easily available, I'd go for 'em."

THERE'S the story in a nutshell. As I see it, you can sell whatever customers WANT. In these days, people want foods that are quickly and easily prepared, with a minimum of mess and bother. That's why frozen peas have swept the markets.

Potatoes are slow and messy to prepare. So, naturally enough, the modern housewife dreads to serve them. That may be one reason why per capita consumption of potatoes has fallen NEARLY HALF in the past decade.

Here's the other point: Canned, boiled potatoes and frozen French-fries can be made out of No. 2s and culls. Canning and freezing potatoes create more man-hours of employment in the community. And what goes for potatoes goes for all other foods.

to see if the state patrol is in sight before he flips his burning cigarette out the car window, or fails to tell the clerk he has received too much change.

All these things make a man's measure in the community in which he lives. So it is a question of: should he bury his garbage or move camp often?

C. F. McDONALD
Roseburg, Ore.

Separation Of Juvenile Cases Is Recommended

Three separate institutions for handling juvenile offenders under 21 would be set up in the state, if recommendations of a subcommittee of the governor's committee on juvenile control is adopted. Roseburg Chief of Police Calvin Baird, a member of the subcommittee, in clarifying a report of a meeting in Eugene appearing in Tuesday's News-Review, said the program would be set up as follows:

First, an honor farm would be established for first offenders who needed corrective measures that could not be administered under the probationary program.

Second, the Woodburn home for boys would treat second or third offenders, where the offense was of a more serious nature.

Third, a boys' reformatory would be established to treat with juveniles under 21 years involved in felonies of a major nature. This would eliminate sending a boy under 21 to the state penitentiary to mingle with hardened criminals.

The three units would be separate and apart from any jurisdiction of the penitentiary. The program would be set up as follows:

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