

The News-Review

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ARE YOU REGISTERED?

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Are you registered to vote? April 18 is the deadline for voter registrations for the May 19 primary election.

Among those who should register are new voters—persons who have reached the age of 21 years and have not yet placed their names upon the roll of voters; persons who have moved into the county; persons who have moved from one voting precinct to another; persons who have failed to vote at an election within the past two years.

The county clerk's office reports it is NOT requiring re-registrations in areas recently annexed to the City of Roseburg, nor in newly-created voting precincts. Unless persons in those areas have changed address, their registration cards will be continued in effect and, in the new precincts, will be transferred to the poll books for those precincts.

The forthcoming primary election is to be an interesting and hotly contested affair. Every eligible voter SHOULD participate. But to be eligible a voter must be registered. And only a few days remain before registration books are closed.

We are to have many local elections during the next few weeks. Voter registration lists will be widely used. Nearly all municipalities will be holding budget elections. Budget elections also will be held in virtually all school districts. Roseburg is to have a special airport bond issue election. All these are in addition to the forthcoming primary.

Voters will want to participate in these elections and consequently should be sure of their registration.

If any person has reason to question whether his registration is in proper form, he should contact the county clerk's office or the nearest local registrar.

And don't forget the deadline date is April 18; only a few days left.

Diminishing "Tribe" To Attend Banquet

A group of men engaged in a profession, diminishing in the face of modern science, will meet for a banquet in Portland April 27. These men are the Morse telegraphers of Oregon. They will be meeting to celebrate the 159th anniversary of the birth of Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph.

The key-and-sounder telegraph pioneered the field of fast communication. It made possible the exchange of world news and information. Telegraphers, trained to read the code as it came from the sounder, and to pound out their messages with key or "bug," were many. Each man was known by his "fist." Operators maintained high competition for sending messages with speed and accuracy, yet retaining identifying individual styles.

Radio, teletype, facsimile reproduction and many other modern inventions in the field of communications have greatly reduced the number of Morse telegraphers. But those still in the profession are as enthusiastic and as competitive as ever.

At their banquet in Portland they will experience unique entertainment. A Morse telegraph circuit will connect the banquet tables with many of the nation's large cities, and greetings will be exchanged over far distances.

A News-Review reader, interested in comments recently made in this column concerning promiscuous garbage dumping, offers the suggestion that when offenders are apprehended, the courts should impose jail sentences at hard labor. Culprits then would be taken out under guard by a road crew and compelled to clean up some of the roadside dumps. Such an experience certainly would be a real deterrent to further offenses. Might not be such a bad idea.

Government Cost Survey Advised By Senator Taft

WASHINGTON, April 5.—(AP)—A demand from Senator Taft for an impartial survey of present and future costs of government has thrown another spotlight on federal spending as an issue in the November congressional elections.

The Ohio Republican, a candidate for re-election, wants a "non-partisan, commission of leading citizens" to advise Congress on the relative importance of the nation's spending programs and on "the burden of taxation which a free economy can stand and still exist."

He said that today's spending policies can lead to socialism and a "national calamity." Taft's remarks were in an address he delivered last night to the National Retail Federation.

The broadcast speech told taxpayers that the Republican 80th Congress left the country \$6,500,000,000 in the black after its two-year term. The present Congress, Taft said, will leave a \$6,000,000,000 deficit this year and another \$5,000,000,000 worth of red ink in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

recalling that the original farm program envisaged no subsidy from the treasury—"the farmer himself took the loss involved in disposing of the surplus."
Taft estimated that federal and local taxes, direct and indirect, now eat up 28 percent of the national income, or about \$60,000,000,000. The indirect taxes on food, clothing and other necessities alone amount to 21 percent of the price paid for them, the senator estimated. To this extent, he said, taxes "have already become a serious limitation on the liberty of the people."
"Obviously, if this percentage is increased, we have less and less freedom," Taft said. "If we reach 80 or 90 percent, we have a complete socialist state in which the government conducts all of our activities and our spending for us."

Parking Rules Off For Good Friday Worshipers

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—(AP)—Good Friday worshipers may attend church in Philadelphia without fear of parking violation penalties.

Police Superintendent Howard P. Sutton today issued instructions to "forego enforcement of parking regulations" in restricted areas from 1 to 3:30 p. m., Friday so that "citizens who desire may attend church services without the fear of penalty while they are in a place of worship."

Many Philadelphia churches have scheduled three-hour services, from 12 noon to 3 p. m., Friday.

Out Of The Woodwork---



In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

to the extent of a loan of \$30, I'll see that the whole transaction remains a secret.

ON President Truman's desk is a bill, passed by both houses, that if it becomes a law will prohibit the federal power commission from fixing the price of natural gas delivered to pipelines by independent producers. An independent producer is defined as one who doesn't own a pipeline and isn't affiliated with a pipeline.

A terrific ruckus is being raised by the opponents of the bill (which, by the way, was passed with the votes of more good Democrats than wicked Republicans). Those who are against it shout that it will "take an extra 100 million dollars a year from consumers, principally in the North and East, and hand it over to special interests."

One particularly oratorical member of the House of Representatives, Congressman Dingle, Democrat, of Michigan, proclaims: "Horse thieves have been HANGED for lesser crimes" (than passing this bill).

THE point, of course, is that if the price of natural gas isn't FIXED by government commissions it will soar out of sight and consumers will be stabbed in the back.

WONDER.

I had an interesting little experience the other day. I shipped a foot locker filled with not-very-valuable household belongings from southern Oregon to Chicago. I shipped it by railroad freight. The weight was 70 pounds.

The prepaid freight cost was \$9.41.

If it is lost, I can collect \$7.00 on it in the way of insurance. It struck me as funny at the time that the railroad could throw it in the lake, pay the insurance without delivering the service and come out \$2.64 ahead on the transaction.

The railroad company, of course, wouldn't do such a thing. It is a sound and honest business institution. It will give the transportation service it has contracted to give. Still, it's an odd fact that the transportation will cost \$2.64 more than the insured value of the goods.)

THE point is that the railroads are regulated clear up to their ears. They can't raise a rate or CUT a rate without permission of government.

Yet, with all this regulation, it costs \$9.64 cents to ship BY FREIGHT a foot locker weighing 70 pounds from here to Chicago.

I'm personally convinced by experience that government price regulation doesn't keep the cost of transportation from getting high.

TOUGH STEVEDORE

BAITMORE, April 5.—(AP)—Maryland stevedores are tough.

One rear dual and one front wheel of a 3,300-pound truck backed over William Nelson, 50-year-old waterfront worker, yesterday. But at Baltimore General hospital, doctors found only a leg bruise.

"It hurt a little as it started over, but I feel fine now," commented Nelson as he left for home. The truck driver's suffering from shattered nerves.

Scans from the MENDING BASKET

By Viannett S. Martin

It is amazing to us of this day who take beautiful reading texts for children for granted, to learn how much the McGuffey Readers meant to the childhood of the 1800s.

The curator of the McGuffey museum at Oxford, Ohio, Dr. Harvey C. Minnich, edited Old Favorites from the McGuffey Readers (American Book Co. 1936)—available from State library.

In the introduction Dr. Minnich says: "McGuffey envisaged the need of moral instruction in an era of bookless millions; he supplied this need in his readers, whose influence has never been equalled by any school text."

Hugh Fullerton wrote the preface for the anthology: "He taught generations of American boys and girls the joy of labor—whether manual or mental. And the man who taught us how to study and work, also taught us how to play. More than forty selections of his readers taught fair play and sportsmanship. In a time when sports and games were rude, rough, sometimes almost savage, he preached the doctrine of fair play and honor. He was, in fact, the father of sportsmanship in the classroom, the workshop, and on the playing field."

There are many "McGuffey societies." McGuffey alumni chose the selections for the reprints. Henry Ford sponsored the centennial edition of the readers in 1936, a hundred years after the first issues; he was a McGuffey "alumnus."

Dr. Minnich states: "The cry 'Educate or we Perish' was raised by teachers and parents who saw the unsatisfied hunger for learning in some of their children and the lapse toward ignorance and savagery in others. Into this field came McGuffey to assume, without pretense, but from a deep sense of duty, a leadership which made him one of the great among the cultural powers of the world."

William Holmes McGuffey understood children and supplied the need for texts and pictures at the child's own level and understanding. They were happy pictures! Character-forming stories and pictures of pets and realistic childhood. "The McGuffey Readers came to deliver the childhood of America from the stygian night of fear and horror created by stories" in such readers as were available at the time.

Immunity Of Congressmen From Arrest Copied From Centuries-Old British Law

By JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON, — (AP)—Several hundred years ago the British parliament was having a tough time with the king.

He could have a member arrested on his way home for saying something in parliament which the king didn't like.

Parliament felt that, for the public good, its members should be free to speak in parliament without fear of punishment.

So in 1689 parliament set up a bill of rights which said in part: "The freedom of speech and debates or proceedings in parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament."

This meant immunity for members of parliament. They couldn't be jailed or fined for anything they said in parliament.

It was an important point and it was remembered by the Americans who put together the U. S. Constitution about 100 years later.

In explaining the place and powers of Congress in the new American government, they put this in article one, section six of the constitution:

Senators and representatives shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place."

So there was spelled out congressional immunity: a member of Congress could not be jailed or sued for damages for anything he said about anyone, so long as it was said on the floor or either House or Senate in debate.

That seemed pretty narrow immunity: "in debate." Congress does a great deal of its business outside of debate. For instance, in committee hearings or investigations.

The meaning of the Constitution on the point of congressional immunity was broadened by subsequent court interpretations, just as courts have broadened the

meaning of other constitutional sections.

Only one case testing congressional immunity has ever reached the U. S. Supreme court. That was in 1880 and then the court said:

"It would be a narrow view of the constitutional privilege to limit it to words spoken in debate. The reason of the rule is as forcible in its application to written reports presented in that body by its committees, to resolutions offered which, though in writing, must be reproduced in speech, and to the act of voting . . . in short, to things generally done in a session of the House by one of its members in relation to the business before it."

One Justice Dissents

So up to this time in American history a member of Congress has been free to say anything he pleases about you—even run your name—and you have been unable to sue him, provided—

That what he said was said in Congress, on the floor of either House or before a congressional committee. If the same congressman slandered you outside Congress, say on the radio, you could sue him.

So far, therefore, congressmen have had in effect an absolute immunity for anything said about anyone in Congress. Sometime someone may try in court to test this immunity again.

But not all authorities on law agree that congressmen should have absolute immunity. For instance, take Joseph Story, who was a U. S. supreme court justice in the first half of the last century and wrote the learned and fam-

Another New Church Formed Near Winston

By MRS. GEORGE BACHER
Another new church is being organized in Winston located in the Suksdorf's orchard addition, at the end of the east road which intersects highway 99 at the Myrtlewood Gift shop. Dr. Harold Jeffries, supervisor for the northwestern district of the Four-Square Gospel churches, was in this locality recently to assist with the purchase of the site and remodeling of the two-story structure located on the property is now underway. It is hoped that the building will be completed by the latter part of April at which time Dr. Jeffries will again be on hand to be in charge of the dedication service. Evangelist Eleanor Carver, assistant pastor, said.

New Paneling Used

The inside walls of the building are being treated with new paneling and wainscoting. The crusader room and chapel have been completed and utility and supply cupboards have been installed. Plans include some seven or eight classrooms and adequate rest rooms. A rustic motif will be used on the outside finish, by means of blue-gray shake siding on the outer walls and heavy doors of golden cypress. Extensive landscaping is also in the office, Mrs. Carver said. By Easter it is expected that the upper auditorium will be completed and it is urged by both the pastor, the Rev. Mr. J. H. Carver, and his assistant and wife, Evangelist Eleanor Carver, that "all interested residents of the community make an effort to attend the Easter services" as that day has been set as the date to organize a Sunday School. The pastors stressed the fact that "although the church is being established by the Four-Square faith it is to be inter-denominational in spirit" and that the "doors are wide open to anyone wishing to attend." The Sunday schedule includes: Sunday school at 9:45, morning worship at 11:00, junior crusaders at 6:30 p. m. and evangelistic service at 7:30.

Picture To Be Painted

A highlight of the Sunday evening service will be the painting of a picture under colored lights by Mrs. Carver. This picture will later be presented to the person bringing the most relatives or friends to the service, she said.

Rev. and Mrs. Carver, together with their daughter, Janet, have been touring the country doing evangelistic work for a number of years. They recently came to Winston from Sunny Vale, Calif. Rev. Carver received his ministerial training in the Angeles temple in Los Angeles. Mrs. Carver is an artist and has displayed her talent before many large audiences during their evangelistic tours. She also is a concert vocalist and is assisted by her daughter who is an accomplished pianist and also plays an accordion.

Western Berlin Emergency Staff Ready For Action

BERLIN, April 5.—(AP)—The western powers in Berlin have organized an allied general staff to spring into action in any emergency.

This was disclosed in an interview by Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, U. S. commandant in the divided city.

In some respects the new American-British-French staff resembles wartime staff—supreme headquarters of the Allied expeditionary force. There is no overall commander but the post is reserved for such appointments in the event of genuine aggression.

Taylor said there had always been a need for such a general staff and that the attitude of the east German Communists had stepped up its organization.

He said the staff's primary task is to plan the suppression of any "putsch" tactics that might be forthcoming from the east. The staff came into being after the Communists threatened to use a youth march of a half million east Germans to storm the city May 27-30, and spread disorder and fear. Since then the Communists have taken a milder tone in their plans for the end of next month.

The Berlin allied staff has four divisions: G-1, a committee of American, French and British political experts who exchange ideas on this branch of the cold war; G-2, the western intelligence of officers; G-3, the security unit made up of the military police and combat troops; G-4, psychological warfare.

West Berlin authorities, including Police Chief Johannes Stumm take part in deliberations of these four divisions.

Stumm's police are counted upon to crush any German Communist violence, but a force of 7,500 Americans, British and French troops stand behind them ready to be called if things get-out-of-control.

ous "commentaries on the Constitution." He said:

No man ought to have the right to defame others under color of performance of the duties of his office. Every citizen has as full a right to be protected by the laws from malignant scandal and false charges as a member of Congress has a right to utter them in his seat.

PHONE 100
between 6:15 and 7 p. m., if you have not received your News-Review.
Ask for Harold Mobley

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Member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Thursday, April 6, at 8:00 P. M. at First Church of Christ, Scientist 312 E. Douglas Street, Roseburg, Oregon

All Are Cordially Invited

FROM THE NEWS OF 57 YEARS AGO

ROSEBURG'S FIRES

The report of Chief Engineer Sommers, handed to the Council Thursday night, shows that . . . during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1893 . . . there have been nine fire alarms, the total loss being \$1,992. Insurance paid \$820. The causes of fires were: explosive lamps 2, defective flues 1, careless use of coal oil 1, cigarette 2.

Mighty interesting! Way back in 1893 residents suffered \$1992 loss from fires—with only \$820 being recovered by insurance. Net loss—\$1,172. That, in itself, should convince you of the necessity of fire insurance. Take stock of everything you own and then ask yourself if it is insured according to present day values. Then see us.

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