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IDEAS FROM READERS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Readers of *The News-Review* frequently write letters or call at the editorial office offering constructive ideas. We are pleased to get reader opinion, especially when a suggestion is offered which might result in some needed improvements.

Not all suggestions are practical, but others have merit. Frank L. Taylor, Reedsport hardware merchant and civic leader, for instance, asks why agencies spending large sums for unemployment compensation and relief shouldn't use some of their resources to prevent unemployment.

He conducted a personal survey of industries in the Lower Umpqua community. He found that seasonal unemployment is due principally to the lack of adequate logging roads to permit winter operations. With improved roads, winter unemployment could be materially reduced. He offers the suggestion that it would better to use public money to build roads needed to supply employment than to pay unemployment compensation.

Loan Plan Might Be Developed

Mr. Taylor did not offer a detailed solution to the problem, other than the bare idea of cutting down relief costs by providing opportunity for more work.

We believe, however, he has the germ of a sound program. Many millions of dollars have been accumulated in the unemployment compensation fund. This money is in the form of a trust. It can be used for no other purpose. The reserve, however, keeps increasing as the country remains prosperous. No immediate prospect exists for above average withdrawals.

A plan might be worked out whereby Congress would authorize loans to state highway departments, permitting a state to build purely commercial roads where such roads would provide additional employment. Repayment could be made over a period of years by diversion of license fees and gasoline taxes accruing from the use of the particular roads built with borrowed money.

It certainly is a sound suggestion that it is better to use unemployment compensation funds to reduce unemployment than to pay out benefits which might be avoided. Obviously a better access road system is imperative to this area, vitally dependent upon the timber industry. Shortening the season of unemployment would vastly improve general economy.

Businesslike School Administration

Another suggestion which has some merit has been made by a *News-Review* reader who prefers to remain anonymous. He proposes that our school laws be amended to permit employment of a district business administrator.

He says he intends no criticism of present school administrators, but that in large districts the task of supervising the educational work while simultaneously handling finances is often too large, a task for one man. It also is his contention that training for the teaching profession does not contain sufficient education in the field of financial administration. He would set up one man to handle the district's business administration and another to conduct educational policies and program.

The idea, we believe, has many commendable points. On the other hand, unless the two men were of exceptionally cooperative character, a serious state of conflict could result. The business manager might take a dim view of some ideas the educational administrator felt were vital.

Rising costs of school operation, however, make it essential that we trim expenses to the bone. It might be that conditions warrant drastic measures, even to the point of risking conflicts between business and educational policies.

General MacArthur Has Medicine That Cools Off Communist Fever

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

At various times in his long career as a soldier, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been the object of criticism. The general more than once has been charged with being autocratic, with treading on basic human rights.

This isn't the place to weigh the justice or these accusations. They may or may not be well-founded. But certain it is that MacArthur is a man who knows how to handle Communists. His methods seem remarkably suited to that annoying but necessary task.

An allied commander in occupied Japan he is currently engaged in giving the Communists there some pointed instruction in how not to behave.

On Memorial Day Jap Reds sparked the first violence against American occupation troops since the war ended. Men were beaten, kicked and stoned. MacArthur promptly ordered a military trial for eight Communists accused of these acts, and they were convicted.

Reds in Japan called for a general strike in protest against the trial but it flopped. Nevertheless it was apparent the Communists were bent on pursuing a more militant program of trouble-making than heretofore.

The general did not view this as a time to walk softly. He ordered that all 24 members of the Communist Central committee in Japan be expelled from public office. Later he purged 17 key men on the party's newspaper, Red Flag. One of the 17 was a member of an eight-man group the Reds had

picked up to supplant the 24-member Central committee. Thus MacArthur kept the Communists from regaining their balance.

His letter to Prime Minister Yoshida was blunt. He called the paper a mouthpiece for the most violent elements in the Communist party, adding that it was guilty of false and inflammatory appeals in its effort to provoke defiance of the constituted government.

Measures so severe as MacArthur's could not be excused were the Communists a legitimate political party in a nation we are trying to teach the ways of democracy. But the Reds are essentially a branch of the Russian government—a weapon of Soviet foreign policy.

As such, they are a destructive element on the hopeful Japanese scene, following the global Soviet pattern, they are promoters of unrest and enemies of healthy economic revival.

Risky as it may be in the explosive Far East, MacArthur's way is a language that Red gangsters everywhere can understand. The methods of democracy they simply corrupt and distort to undermine democracy. They don't deserve its rights and privileges. They do deserve what MacArthur is giving them.

It's Going To Be Tough Digging



In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

ling 'em on the head and bringing out the candy sack when they're good rather than using the hair brush or the slipper when they're bad.

THINK there's a flaw in his theory which he doesn't mention. If you spoil a pigeon by pampering it in order to get it to perform as you want it to, you can make pigeon pie out of the pigeon and dust the whole business off your hands.

But a spoiled child is handicapped throughout its whole life.

FROM Washington: "A proposed economy drive in the senate to cut government costs APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE BACKFIRE® ON ITS FIRST TEST."

OF course it has. This is an election year, and the politicians all believe the way to be re-elected is to promise the voters to spend MORE MONEY rather than less.

PERSONALLY, I think the politicians are mistaken.

I talk to a lot of people, of widely varying political beliefs, and I find most of them as scared as I am over the present spending policies of our federal government. They think (as I do) that we ought to have, with government help if they can be obtained in no other way, all the advantages and all the comforts of a modern industrial civilization THAT WE CAN PAY FOR.

But they're worried over the modern political tendency to BUY ALL THESE THINGS ON THE CUFF, and leave it to future generations to pay for them—in taxes and inflated prices.

BUT you can't tell the politicians that. In the enchanted Shangri-la that is the city of Washington the opinion prevails that what the voters want is high, wide and handsome spending NOW with the future left to take care of itself.

That being the case, ALL ECONOMIC DRIVES are foredoomed to failure in this election year.

Rutledge Takes Post

KLAMATH FALLS.—(P)—Jerry Rutledge, who lost out in May primaries as a candidate for the state legislature, was elected chairman of the Klamath County Democratic Central committee for the next two years.

Rutledge succeeds Frank Sexton. Mrs. A. F. Condry was chosen vice-chairman, succeeding Mrs. Joada Leonard.

LaGrande Sets Planning

LAGRANDE.—(P)—La Grande is going to do some city planning. City commissioners authorized City Manager Ed Ford to retain Frederick A. Cuthbert, Eugene, for planning work here. An initial \$500 budget has been authorized. Cuthbert would be paid \$50 a day as working advisor for the project.

PATIENCE

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—(P) Thirty-nine years ago the Philadelphia general hospital mailed out a bill for \$262.

The 1911 ledger was closed yesterday. In came a check for \$262 and a note that said: "Cast thy bread upon the running waters, for after a long time thou shalt find it again."



On previous trips through Tillamook: I have been talked out of seeing "the world's largest cheese kitchen" but this time I stuck to my guns, and E J turned back—he had me a half a mile past!—and in we went. What beats me is the way a husband has to be practically dragged to see something he enjoys immensely in retrospect. Statistics never stick in my head, but I do remember they make fifteen thousand pounds of cheese a day, and this was the most interesting point to me—600 to 1000 pounds of butter from what they "used to throw away." Not only butter—the curds, formerly thrown out, are ground up and sold for calf feed.

Our guide was a vivacious little woman no bigger than a minute. Yet to help out just now on their ranch on the Wilson River, Mrs. Burris "milking two cows and stripping four" before she comes to work in the office. That came out when she was laughing about the way the can-tops were put on. "The milk cans are sterilized with live steam. Makes me so mad, sometimes, because I have to use a hammer to get the tops off of ours. Oh, yes, we are members of this association—no, we don't like to use the word 'co-operative'—although we send it only four cans of milk. Thirty-seven big truck-trailers bring in the milk every morning. I wish you were not too late to see the milk emptied and weighed—quite a sight! It is tested too, and rare indeed is the can that falls below test."

We saw the enormous vats, and white-clad men tending them; the molding; the storing racks where the cheeses stay for 3 days; the aging rooms where they stay, in numbered sequence, for time desired; the cold storage room where the finished cheeses stay till shipped off in carload lots. But that time our guide was talking about millions of pounds.

They were "out" of descriptive literature, so we did the next best thing; we sent off a 2-lb. cheese to California and one to Texas . . . and forgot to get one for ourselves.

Eight Of Ten American Women Called 'Out Of Shape' By CBAA Executive

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK.—(P)—The world is out of shape today—and so are more than eight out of 10 American women.

This melancholy statistic isn't based on one man's roving observation. It comes from the Corset and Brassiere Association of America.

"Of the 55,000,000 U. S. women above the age of 15, at least 85 percent are overweight, or lack symmetry in the vicinity of bosoms, waist or hips," said Fletcher D. Dodge, executive vice-president of the association.

What depresses me about this estimate is that Fletcher doesn't even include the women with jut jaws, knobby knees, bowed legs, suitcase feet, or blacksmith's hips.

No, all he surveys is the corset zone. To correct nature's errors in this area the women of America in 1950 will spend \$400,000,000 or more for girdles, pantie girdles, brassieres, bandeaux, corsets, corselettes, falsies and garter belts. Every year about this time the opening of national corset market week—Fletcher reviews the status of the American feminine shape. He is a stern critic and invariably finds something wrong with it.

Here, girls, is his prediction of the fashionable figure for this autumn:

"An even slimmer, narrower hips . . . waistline slightly less indented . . . bustline more softly rounded."

And what about falsies? "More and more women will be wearing them," Dodge said flatly. "As a designer in the foundation garment industry points out, 'women are no longer ashamed to admit they've helped nature along a bit. Falsies have come into their own.'"

Fletcher says the American woman has grown taller and wider-hipped in the last five years, but that she still prefers the same shape that has been popular for the last half century.

"If women want us men to watch their figures," he warned, "they have to watch them first."

Here is his latest breakdown of the composite American woman: Height—5 feet 3 inches; weight, 133 pounds; bust, 35½ inches; waist, 29 inches; hips, 38 inches. And, a bit gleefully it seems,

Cuts In Post Office Service Will Remain, Officials State

By DOUGLAS LARSEN
NEA Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—(NEA)—Post office officials say that U. S. citizens had better resign themselves to having the postman only ring once a day from now on because they think the new cuts in service are here to stay. That is, unless Congress forces Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson to cancel his economy order.

Furthermore, they say, taxpayers had better stop taking for granted all the services which the Post Office has been furnishing at out-rate prices to these many years. They think that maybe the time has come for some brand new rules on how Uncle Sam should play post office with the population.

The problem of the post office running in the red has been steadily getting worse. This year the postal deficit is expected to set an all-time high of \$545,000,000. That's about one-tenth of the total federal deficit for this year. And that's why everybody who has anything to do with it thinks the time has arrived to do something in the direction of black ink.

The post office is one of the world's biggest businesses. There are over 500,000 employees. The gross take is about \$1,500,000,000. Over 43,000,000 pieces of mail weighing about 11,000,000,000 pounds are handled yearly. And 900,000,000 other special services are rendered annually, such as selling money orders and the handling of \$3,000,000,000 of postal savings for 4,000,000 persons.

Career Steady Deficit

Since 1952 the postal service has been getting fancier and going further in the red. After cutting the letter rate to 3 cents that year, free city delivery was started in 1953. Special delivery was begun in 1955, rural free delivery was launched in 1956 and parcel post instituted in 1958. The addition of other special services included registered mail in 1955, money orders in 1957 and insurance and C.O.D. in 1953.

Since 1952 the post office has been in the black only during 13 years. Practically all of them were war years. During the last war the great increase in overseas air mail accounted for most of the profit, which by 1945 had reached \$168,000,000 per year. That surplus in operating expenses was due mostly to the fact that the services carried the mail free for the post office.

Then came 1946, the first post-war year, and the profit turned into a deficit of \$129,000,000. It has been going up ever since for many reasons. Only a part of the blame for the postal deficit can be reasonably put on post office officials. There's not much you can do about making a business pay when you don't have any control over salaries of employees, costs of transportation or the rates you charge for your service.

Only 2 Services Pay

To offset these increased costs of handling the mail Congress upped rates on some services which were only designed to bring in about \$125,000,000 a year. Only first-class mail and postal savings pay for themselves. In 1949

from Greeley, Colo., was found on a lonely hillside near Boulder, Colo.

"If there had been a case against Joe Walker," the attorneys said, "this unreasonable questioning would have been necessary. He was ill and was refused a doctor for a long time. The case was conducted after the manner of a medicine show . . ."

No inquest was held as required by statute. Some of the most vital evidence was not examined until three days before the opening of the trial.

The jury found a verdict of second degree after 47 hours of debate; the prosecution demanded first degree or nothing. The judge gave a minimum of two life sentences, or 80 years to life."

Despite their reported gain in hip with most American women appear to be more concerned with bosom problems.

"Brassiere output has quadrupled since 1927, increasing from 25,000,000 to about 100,000,000," he said. "They will account for about \$188,000,000 of the \$400,000,000 spent for all types of foundation garments."

His survey shows that Milwaukee is probably the most bra-and-corset-conscious city in the nation.

"There 96.5 percent of all families buy some type of foundation garment," he said.

Fletcher isn't so proud about the ladies on the West Coast.

"Women in the Pacific Coast area are more likely to wear brassieres and less likely to wear girdles and corsets than those in other sections of the country," he said.

Joe Sam Walker Appeal Started

DENVER.—(P)—Appeal proceedings are underway in the Colorado supreme court for Joe Sam Walker, convicted more than a year ago of the murder of co-ed Theresa Foster.

The proceedings were started with a request for a writ of error by attorneys James T. Burke and Paul A. Ruston of Denver. It automatically extends the deadline on filing a full appeal for another 60 days past the original deadline of June 20.

In effect, it calls on the district court at Boulder where Walker was tried to provide a transcript of the proceedings. That court is not forced to do so. It may provide one at court expense, at the expense of Walker or his attorneys or may refuse.

No specific grounds were listed on the filing, but Burke and Ruston issued an accompanying statement.

They pointed out that Walker was arrested and questioned for 74 days after the battered body of the University of Colorado student

Brothers Saved From Death By Worker

PORTLAND.—(P)—Two elderly brothers credited their rescue from asphyxiation to a house painter today.

The painter, L. H. Saxton of Hillsboro, was working on the Kenney house when he suddenly looked in the window and discovered its two tenants unconscious inside. He summoned help.

Ford Kenney, 69, and Joseph Kenney, 74, were taken to a hospital for treatment. Police said they had left the oven jet of their new gas range on by mistake.

The first Colonial American author was Capt. John Smith, who in 1608 wrote "True Relation," the account of the Jamestown settlement.

PHONE 100

between 6:15 and 7 p. m., if you have not received your News-Review. Ask for Edythe Brown

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