

The News-Review

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Rent Control Problem

By BRUCE BOSSART
The passage of a rent control bill by both houses of Congress is a victory for President Truman, albeit almost wholly a political triumph. At the start of the year prospects for extension of federal controls seemed dim. The President wanted them continued a year beyond the June 30 deadline; he got only half that, but controls are being kept alive.

He achieved this much largely because this is an election year and many congressmen from large cities feared reprisals at the polls if they allowed controls to lapse. Surely Mr. Truman himself is well aware of the political potency of the issue.

If you strip away the political covering, what is the merit of the rent control argument in 1950? Price controls are long since gone from every other area of American life. Is there any justice in continuing them on housing alone?

A fair answer would seem to be that so long as a general shortage of living space in this country for a long time. Serious deficiencies continue in many localities, but the impact of three years of heavy private building gradually is making itself felt in more and more areas.

Perhaps the whole matter this should have been turned back to the states and cities last year or earlier. They do have power to de-control if they feel their situation warrants, and a lot of sections have exercised that power. But by staying in the picture, the federal government has given other areas an excuse for not establishing their own controls—as would seem more sensible.

New York and Wisconsin are operating under state rent controls. Their initiative unhappily hasn't been widely copied. The time has come to leave the problem to the places where shortages still exist. They've leaned on Washington long enough for protection.

The new extension won't go beyond next January. But the bill provides that after the next deadline communities can continue controls another six months at their option. It would be better if this feature had been left out, for it simply delays further the period when many localities shall have to stand on their own feet.

Controls should stay wherever there is real housing lack. But the dots on the national shortage map are no longer big enough to be the concern of Washington.

Sen. George, Gov. Talmadge Of Georgia Assailed As State Democratic Primary Nears

ATLANTA—(AP)—Georgia is deciding whether to bowl over two political kingpins next week—veteran Walter F. George and young Gov. Herman Talmadge.

But the fire, fervor and ferment that has marked some past Georgia campaigns is missing in the build-up for the June 28 state Democratic primary.

George, 72-year-old chairman of the senate finance committee and senior member and past chairman of the foreign relations committee, has played front and center in U.S. affairs for years.

He has fought some New Deal and Fair Deal policies and championed others. But these aren't the issues.

His foe, Alex McEwen, 44-year-old Atlanta attorney and decorated war veteran, has built his campaign around a repeated charge that George is a tool of New York bankers and big corporations.

McEwen says the senator "can't point to a single act he has sponsored in his 28 years in the Senate for the benefit of the working men and farmers of Georgia."

George hardly has lifted a finger in outright politicking, resting on assurances of friends that his reelection is safe. McEwen has campaigned lightly with radio broadcasts, brief handshaking tours, and more than 300,000 pamphlets mailed to every rural delivery box and postoffice box in Georgia.

To make the race, McEwen surrendered his role as Governor Talmadge's merit board appointee, chief of the governor's honorary staff, and close Talmadge friend and political crony.

Talmadge has been openly cool to his candidacy.

The governor is fighting for reelection against his old enemy, former Gov. M. E. Thompson.

Racial Issue Emphasized
Supreme court decisions hitting at racial segregation have fanned the fires of the Talmadge "white supremacy" line.

From every campaign stump, Talmadge waves newspaper headlines on the decisions and shouts that Thompson is a fellow traveler with "that little scrawny, anti-segregation, FEPC crowd."

He also cites record funds for schools, roads, hospitals, welfare payments and other state services, and promises to continue "unprecedented progress."

Thompson insists he is against a federal fair employment practices commission but that is about as much an issue in the race as the price of ostrich eggs.

He says Talmadge "just hollers" about the racial issue but never does anything about it. Thompson proposes an \$80,000,000 school building program to help equalize Negro schools and preserve segregation.

He accuses Talmadge of "dictatorship" and creating an "election-stealing machine."

Three other candidates for governor are given little chance. They are state Rep. C. O. Baker of Athens, Attorney Pat Avery of Rome, and Mrs. Jessie W. Jenkins of Columbus.

Painting roasts with a one percent suspension of the gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride has been found effective against chicken lice.

Early Passion Plays were so realistic, says the National Geographic Society, that in 1437 a Lorraine priest playing the role of Christ hung on a cross until near death.

Oh, Yeah? So Glad You Told Us



Soaps from the MENDING BASKET

By Viachett S. Martin

Today there came a clipping and a letter from Long Beach. The clipping is the story of a bride who walked to the altar last Sunday evening (June 4) and the picture is captioned "They Said She Would Never Walk Again."

Vera Hemphill was a lovely young girl of fifteen when on a motor trip she was suddenly stricken with a disease which the doctors said would prevent her from ever walking again. At first when we would inquire of her father, whom we saw daily, the news was not good. Then there was news a little more encouraging . . . but fifteen operations and many months in hospital followed.

Yet with all the suffering and hospitalization Vera never gave up her determination to finish high school . . . to go through college . . . and after she finished at George Pepperdine college she went on to Occidental college where, the Friday preceding the wedding, she finished work on her master's degree. Vera also is an accomplished musician, playing the vibra harp. Her brothers, too, are musicians.

That was why, in the program of music especially chosen for brides, some of the selections were played by Virgil on the vibra harp and Loren on the organ, and when the doors opened for the radiant bride, her brother was playing the Wedding March, and the guests in First Christian church that evening rose to their feet as she walked to the altar.

Awaiting her there was Robert Wade Cole, an undergraduate at University of Texas, so that is where the newlyweds will be making their home until Bob is graduated. The clipping mentions also the "glowing hour" it was for the bride's mother. "I'm sure it was! For her father, too! For their devotion had never wavered, and how rich was their reward—to see a lovely young bride walk to the altar!"

In the Sunday evening service prior to the wedding the minister paid tribute to the bride-to-be whose faith and courage had never faltered in her long trial, despite the diagnosis of doctors who had said she never would walk again. Vera Hemphill never accepted that disheartening thought! "I shall walk," she said.

"God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform," expected to vote on a proposal by Rep. Mills (D-Ark) to speed up corporations tax payments.

Corporations now can pay in four quarterly installments the taxes they owe for the previous year. Mills wants, by a gradual process, to bring them around to paying by March 15 of each year all their taxes for the previous year.

Here's what the committee voted:
1. A flat 21 percent normal tax rate on all corporation earnings.
2. A flat 20 percent surtax rate on all corporation taxable earnings over \$2,000.

This means a tax rate of 21 percent on the first \$25,000 and 41 percent on all over \$25,000. The new rates, if finally approved, would become effective on the taxable year beginning after December 31, 1949.

The corporation income tax now is 21 percent on the first \$5,000 of earnings; 23 percent on the next \$15,000; 25 percent on the next \$5,000; 33 (correct) percent from \$25,000 to \$50,000; and 38 percent on all over \$50,000.

Liquor Law Snags Plans For More Club Licenses
PORTLAND, June 21—(AP)—Oregon's liquor control law doesn't work so well now that the state is growing, a liquor control commissioner asserted here yesterday.

William S. Spangler, Klamath Falls, told the commission that the regulations on clubs actually were discriminating against large numbers of people now.

His remarks followed commission hesitancy to give a club license to the McNary Recreation association, a group of McNary dam workers, because it has not been in existence two years, as required by law.

Commissioner Richard W. Reed, Eugene, said repeal of the two-year provision might hurt, rather than help, Chairman Carl W. Hogg, Salem, added that the commission was against encouraging clubs organized "just so members could drink together."

Spangler said he didn't believe it "too difficult to determine a legitimate club."

Action was withheld, pending a study of the two-year provision. The commission also got into a discussion of the Eugene liquor store, which administrator William Hammond said was the busiest in the state.

Lack of funds prevented opening another store in that fast-growing area, he said, and the result is that the one store now serves an area of 60,000 persons. Its dollar volume was exceeded last month only by one Portland store that happens to handle many quantity sales, he said. The Portland store, like others in Portland, is designed to serve 20,000 persons, he added.

Hammond also said the commission was trying to find a cooperative proprietor in Eugene who would install facilities needed for a liquor agency. The commission cannot finance them now, but would be willing to buy them later, he said.

Moore barley was developed by crossing Wisconsin Barless, Swiss Chevron and Finnish Olli barleys.

Heads Of Nation's Leading Businesses Come From Northeastern Part Of U. S.

By SAM DAWSON
NEW YORK — (AP) — Have a yen to head one of the nation's leading "best managed" businesses?

You'll have to have ability and integrity, but above that you may have a better chance if you are a native of the northeastern quarter of the nation, went to an eastern college and are in your fifties. If you make the grade you're likely to get better than \$100,000 a year and own more than \$500,000 of your company's stock.

At least that's the composite picture of the presidents of corporations with outstanding management rating in a statistical study to be published this week by the American Institute of Management.

The institute, a foundation devoted to furthering the role of management in industry, studied more than 2,000 corporations and selected 238 as being "excellently managed." Of these, 204 when queried told all about their presidents.

Most From Northeast
Most of the executives were born in the heavily industrialized states in the northeastern quarter of the nation. Eight were foreign-born.

First among the states is New York, with Ohio second, Pennsylvania third, Illinois fourth, and Connecticut and Massachusetts tied for fifth. The institute notes, however, that the south and southwest are likely to be partial to native sons to head corporations with headquarters there.

One out of four of the top men never finished college. But here a trend is clearly discernible. The younger the corporation president, the more likely he is to be a college graduate. But the younger firm puts less emphasis on the college degree than does the long established firm.

The study reveals no relationship between the size of salary and the birthplace or college attended. The average age of the 204 presidents is 58 (younger than the average director). None is under 40, but one is over 80. The fifties lead with 82 and the sixties number 75.

The presidents usually get, in pay and bonus, more than \$100,000 a year, but the range is wide—from more than a half million dollars a year to less than \$25,000.

The study reveals no relationship between the size of salary and the birthplace or college attended. Stock ownership by the president shows even wider variation. The average direct holding of the company's stock is more than \$550,000. A president of a pharmaceutical firm leads the list with a \$9,203,000 interest in his company's business. A textile president also owns more than \$9

million in his firm's stocks. Twenty-four others hold more than \$1 million.

Forty presidents hold between \$25,000 and \$50,000, while 13 have less than a \$10,000 slice. The smallest direct stock holding was by the head of a food chain store company, with \$4,000 credited to him.

The world's largest valve—a rotovolve—is installed just outside the west portal of the Moffat tunnel in Colorado. It controls the entire flow of water in the trans-mountain diversion through the tunnel to Denver.

INCIDENTALLY, people who have tried it tell me NEVER to decide to hit a pig on the road to avoid taking to the ditch. A fair-sized pig, they say, is solid and chunky and when hit at highway speed throws you for a series of aerial loops that make going into the ditch seem by comparison a mild and almost pleasurable experience.

CLOSING this on a more serious note, Harris Ellsworth, congressman from this district, says in a little news letter he sends back home:

"Speaking of population figures—40 out of every 100 persons are now on the public payroll (census bureau report)."

No wonder taxes are getting high. When each six of us, going about the daily tasks of making a living, have to carry four government guys (local, state, federal government) on our backs, the burden can't be light.

INVESTORS SELECTIVE FUND

Dividend Notice
The Board of Directors of Investors Selective Fund has declared a quarterly dividend of nine cents per share payable on June 21, 1950, to shareholders on record as of May 31, 1950.
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FROM THE NEWS OF 60 YEARS AGO

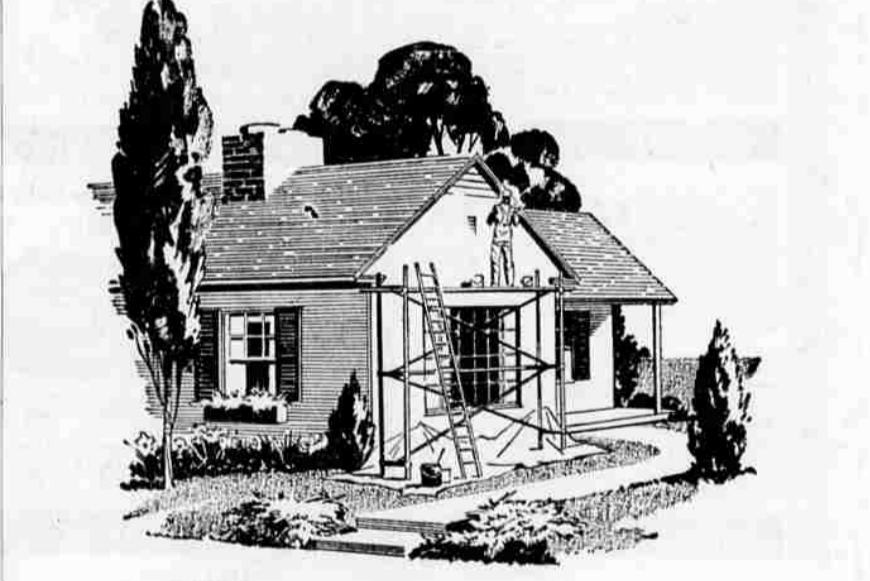
Everybody and Everything
Dr. McGlenn had a Christmas gift of \$1,500.
Boulanger won't lecture. He has just received a legacy of \$1,500,000.

Roseburg Review, January 16, 1890.

It amazes us how the Roseburg Review casually tossed off the item of Boulanger receiving a legacy of \$1,500,000 as if it were no more important than somebody's lost cow. In those days inheritance and income taxes weren't even a wrinkle on a brow, either! If you earned it, you kept it . . . reminds us to remind you this is fire season. Protect what you have from loss with an insurance policy.

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