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Stronger Spy Curbs Needed

By SUMNER AHLBUM
NEA Editorial Writer

As is usually the case with legislation destined to ride through Congress in some form or other, no matter what, because of its vital nature, all sorts of high-binders tried to climb aboard the Defense Production Bill.

Most persistent of the would-be free passengers was the Mundt-Ferguson amendment for control of the Communists. Like most of the 70-odd other hopefuls, it wound up walking.

The free-ride tradition is a political form of lobbying based on the philosophy of "Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." Many times it is the only way measures detoured by a lot of fence-straddling can get back on the road to passage.

There could have been no argument for straddling, however, even among the most vote-conscious congressman, in the bill for defense production. The public was ready for some form of economic control when the lawmakers on the Potomac first began hemming and hawing.

Such a measure certainly deserved to be driven home by itself, without the confusion of a lot of sudden stowaways.

By the same reasoning, any bill for the control of subversives, whether their luggage is labeled Communist or any other form of potential treason, is far too important to America's future to be tossed into the same legislative baggage compartment with other measures.

Nobody doubts that communism started war rolling in Korea. Nobody—not even Malik and his back-seat drivers in Moscow—have any illusions about what Russian communism is trying to achieve in the UN.

Here at home the American politbureau, convicted of conspiracy to overthrow our form of government, is at large on bail awaiting appeal. At home, also, we have just nabbed the eighth person in recent months to be charged with giving away our atomic secrets to Russia.

We have no idea how many others got away. But what has happened so far is a clear sign that we must strengthen our espionage laws. It must be done without hysteria—legislation that neither grabs a free ride nor carries any other free riders on its tail-board.

Otherwise we are likely to back-track to the witch-burning days of Salem while the sell-outs ride off with the secrets of Los Alamos.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)
the so-called laws of economics.
"They have BETRAYED our trust."

He continued:
"I think our trouble started when we turned away from the teachings of Jesus. He showed us the way to human happiness. He told us how to live."

I said:
"You mean the Golden Rule?"
He answered:
"No, the Golden Rule, in itself, is not enough. No more RULE can guide men to happiness and satisfaction. There must be something DEEP IN MEN'S HEARTS if happiness and satisfaction are to be achieved. Rules involve merely the disciplining of men's minds."

I said to my friend:
"You mean, perhaps, that before men can follow the Golden Rule they must have the MORAL STAMINA that enables them to understand that only by conducting themselves toward others as they wish that others would conduct themselves toward them can human beings hope to get along happily and satisfactorily with each other?"

He replied:
"That may be it, although I think I prefer 'moral faith' to your term 'moral stamina.' Anyway, I'm sure that science, politics and the so-called laws of economics have failed to produce for us the happiness and the satisfaction with life that all normal human beings crave."

I answered, a little cynically, I'm afraid:
"I think you're getting science into bad company. Unscrupulous politicians and screwball 'economists' have led us into the belief that by means of science we can live without work and when we find by hard experience that this isn't true our faith in EVERYTHING is shaken."

He nodded thoughtfully. "I'm afraid you may be right," he said.
Odd things for a couple of business men to be discussing in the middle of a busy day, aren't they? Well, people are wondering about a lot of odd things in these strange days.



By Viahnnett S. Martin

Looking through a box of old photographs I came across one of an Episcopal rector who was a family friend, and also the friend of everybody in the village. Back east, places of 4,000 inhabitants call themselves a village. The word has charm! Nowadays they have the usual printed leaflets in best chamber of commerce fashion but — they're still villages.

I was wondering why this particular man was so loved by his fellow townspeople. He was a big, husky person, with a booming laugh, fond of a joke, and always hoping to be high scorer at the weekly whist tournament at what was called "The Rose Rooms." The club was made up of active firemen who would ruin a good suit to answer an alarm quickly; and many other men were contributing members, from the man who stood up one night and said, "Mr. Chairman, I'll donate a carload of flour" to the young man just starting out hopefully in business.

The rector was about sixty when we moved away. It was common knowledge that he could have had a larger church, and, too, a high office in the Masonic order, but — he wanted to stay in the village he loved. I remember a story told by one of his parishioners, quite a well-to-do woman:

She had become indignant and went to the rector whom she had known since she was in the primary class, I guess. "... and

if you're going to encourage that girl to sing in our choir, well, I'm just going to stay away when she does! Why, everyone knows what she is!"

"Was, my dear, was?" The tense was corrected firmly. "My dear, I have it on good authority that there is more rejoicing in heaven over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons that need no repentance."

"They that be whole need not a physician." ... Now, my dear, I hope you will not stay away, but if you feel sure that you are whole..." and he chuckled, confidently.

The next Sunday the well-to-do parishioner was in her place. And so was a young woman with a lovely but untrained contralto voice which added to the harmony of the service. Anyone who heard the story would very likely think, "Just like Mr. Blank!"

Cigars Going to Korea, Thanks To Hal Boyle

SEATTLE — (AP) — Note to Hal Boyle, somewhere in Korea: the cigars are coming.

The Seattle port of embarkation said 108,000 stogies were heading west for the cigar-hungry GIs.

Associated Press War Correspondent Boyle wrote that the smokes were so rare in Korea they were being passed around "almost as tenderly as if they were letters from home."

The Red Cross provided all but 7,500 of the total shipment, the rest coming from private citizens. Newark, N. J., and Tampa, Fla., shipped in 3,000.

There'll be some mighty good smoking among the soldiers who are lucky on the draw. Some of the stogies are three for a dollar, retail.

The ribbon-tailed bird of paradise has a tail three times as long as its body.

'Now Then, Do I, Or Do I Not, Get What I Want?'



Diversion Of Highway Funds To Counties Limits Advance Of State Board's Program

Since the beginning of 1920 up to September 30, 1950, the various county governments of Oregon have had allocated to them for the construction and maintenance of purely county roads an aggregate sum of \$60,643,278. This has been in addition to, and entirely separate from, funds used by the state highway commission, including federal aid funds, in the building of primary and secondary state highways, and federal funds spent in the construction of forest roads.

Prior to the establishment of the highway commission by the legislature of 1917 all county roads were financed mainly by direct taxes levied on the tangible properties of the different counties through road levies set by the respective county governments; though before the commission's creation the relatively small net returns from motor vehicle licenses were divided among the different counties.

The 1917 legislature shunted all the net motor license fees into the state highway fund, but two years later the lawmakers gave the counties one quarter of the net fees leaving the highway commission the remaining three quarters. From June 1933 the highway commission was given all the net revenues and the counties were given \$1,600,000 annually. This lasted four years. In 1937 the Association of County Judges and Commissioners persuaded the legislature to increase the take of the counties to 15.7 percent of the total state highway income, with the provision that the aggregate total should not be less than \$2 million annually. That plan endured until the allocation to the counties was increased to 19 percent in 1947, where it now stands.

Aids County Estimating

The practical effect of this arrangement has been to give each county court assurance that it could figure, within a few dollars, on its annual allocation from the highway commission for use in building and maintaining county roads which are not on the state highway map.

The sum allocated to each county acts as an offset to county road taxes of an equivalent amount. To what extent the funds thus advanced have served to solve the necessity for local financing, in whole or in a part, is uncertain owing to the fact that the law makes no provision for any report back by the county to the highway commission, or to any state agency, showing the use to which the funds were put. The commission's records show the various allocations as made, but there the record stops so far as it is concerned.

The converse effect of the 19 percent allocation procedure has been to shorten highway commission revenues available for use in constructing and maintaining state primary and secondary highways in an amount equal to the total of county allocations made each year. Slating it in another way, in the period starting with 1920 and including to September of the current year, the state commission would have been able to devote approximately \$70 million more to the advancement of the state primary and secondary highway program than has been possible due to the diversion of the allocated totals to local use.

South African Planes To Aid U.N. Forces In Korea

WASHINGTON — (AP) — South Africa's offer of a fighter plane squadron for the United Nations forces in Korea has been formally accepted.

In a ceremony at the Pentagon, Secretary of Defense Johnson accepted it "on behalf of the United States government and of General MacArthur," the United Nations commander.

Senate's Crime Investigation Shifts To Chicago

CHICAGO — (AP) — A U. S. senate committee investigation of crime conditions has turned to Chicago as committee agents hunted individuals and corporations for service of subpoenas.

George S. Robinson, associate counsel for the committee headed by Senator Kefauver, was in charge of the investigation here. He was being assisted by employees of the Chicago Crime Commission, an independent citizens group organized to fight crime.

Robinson said the committee had public testimony from the crime commission "which might give leads as to whom the committee would wish to question."

Some named by the commission testimony were former members of the old Capone gang. Corporations mentioned included slot machine manufacturers, race wire services, liquor and beer firms and juke box makers.

Robinson said no arrangements have been made for a committee hearing but that persons being served will be required to turn their records over to the committee. Robinson told newspapermen he was interested chiefly in the wire network by which race news is distributed all over the country from Chicago.

The committee has held hearings in Washington, Miami, St. Louis and Kansas City.

More Library Books For Rural Areas Desired

PORTLAND — (AP) — A plan to provide more library books for isolated rural areas was discussed here by librarians from the four northwest states and British Columbia.

The librarians hope to set up a system whereby small libraries can draw on book supplies of well-stocked city sources. Miss Anne M. Smith, president of the Pacific Northwest Library association, said.

Methods of obtaining local government support for the program also were discussed by the 230 delegates to a three-day conference.

Czech Exile To Attend Willamette University

SALEM — (AP) — A 23-year-old Czechoslovakian exile, Jan Hajda, will attend Willamette university this fall on a scholarship, the university said.

He now is working in a tuberculosis hospital for refugees in Italy. He studied political science at a university in Prague for two years, and will resume his studies here.

Hajda plans to become a newspaperman. He is sponsored by the Masaryk institute in New York. Another Czech, Leopold Pospisil, was at Willamette last year. This year he will take graduate work at the University of Oregon.

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M.C.

Every legislative body in our country seems to have one serious weakness. Bills (which become laws) are rammed through in too much haste at the end of a term. Congress is no exception. Congressman Norblad wrote at some length on this subject in an article in a recent issue of "American Magazine." The 81st Congress is not far from adjournment so bills are zipping through the House at a rapid rate. Apparently this last minute rush does not often produce much legislation which can be classified as bad, but I can assure you that it is pretty nerve wracking for a member when the House is legislating at such high speed.

As this is written, some heavy arguments are going on at the leadership level. The present majority party is trying to figure out whether to stay in session until mid-September or to finish important pending legislation and formally adjourn the session, or go on a temporary recess basis and return later for adjournment. The decision is purely a political one. Incumbent Democrats are under mighty heavy fire this year. There is a very real chance, as things look now, that they will lose control of the House. The leaders and the campaign chiefs on the Democratic side want to let their House members go home and mend political fences. However, with the war in Korea in a critical stage they fear the voters might not want Congress to adjourn. But the other alternative might be worse. If members are at home when Congress is still technically in session will the voters understand that it is perfectly all right for them not to be in Washington?

The Democratic candidates for Congress have a lot to answer for this year. Their administration has brought the country into war, their non-military expenditures for government are 4½ billions higher than during the 80th Congress, and there is strong suspicion that Communist sympathizers or worse have been and still may be in fairly high places in our government.

I have introduced my freight car bill, it is H.R. 9480. It may not receive committee attention this session but I shall naturally make every effort to have it considered. This bill attacks the problem of car shortages on a fundamental basis. If it is enacted into law and the program provided for is carried out, there never need be another car shortage.

The press reports which went out on the news tickers when the bill was introduced were in error in one important respect. The press service news story that I saw stated that "cars would be leased to private railroad companies at their request," which makes it sound as if the government were to be put into the business of building freight cars for the railroads. That clearly is not my intention nor does the bill say that. The purpose of the bill is to provide a reserve fleet of freight cars under the ownership of the government and in control of the Interstate Commerce Commission to be used ONLY when an emergency arises which a reasonable and normal railroad ownership of freight cars cannot meet. The government cars would, of course, be recalled into the reserve at the end of the emergency.

Episcopal School To End Friday

The "Parents' and Visitors' Night" will mark the closing of the second annual Vacation Church school this Friday night at St. George's Episcopal church.

The program will begin at 7:30 with the service of worship. A choir from the school will sing. A review of the activities which have taken place during the week will follow which will end with a reception in the Parish hall. Handwork and other projects will be on display. A scale model of the church which is being made by the oldest class will be on display.

This school has been under the direction of the Rev. Alfred S. Tyson, rector of St. George's with the assistance of David W. Gordon, senior student at the Episcopal seminary in Berkeley.

Other teachers have been Mrs. Adeline Adams, Janet Bronson, Mrs. Barbara Rich, Hallie Bond, Barbara Brand, and Sally Adams. A committee of mothers furnished the refreshments under the direction of Mrs. Norman Siefarth and Mrs. Van Svarverud.

The public is invited to the closing exercises Friday night.

The Virgin Islands are being stocked with white-tailed deer from Texas.

Rising Living Costs Stir Up Wage Increase Demands In Four Leading Industries

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK — (AP) — War-Born inflation is fathering still another form of scarce buying. Labor, restless under the threats of wage controls, appears out to "buy" another round of pay boosts before all-out war could make them scarce.

Rising living costs are stirring up wage hike demands among workers in the steel, rubber, auto and electric industries. And some observers see another wage-price inflation spiral in the making.

Just as the Korean outbreak gave a new pattern to prices, it appears to have given a new aspect to the labor picture. This time a year ago the unions had switched from asking higher pay to demanding security in the form of pensions and "fringe benefits."

In recent days, however, the soaring cost of living has brought forth demands for still another round of wage boosts on top of the four general rounds since 1945. In the latest packet of news are these items:

1. Philip Murray, head of the CIO Steelworkers union, says it's "a very good assumption" that steel workers would ask for wage increases this fall.

2. An immediate cost of living wage increase was asked of the Ford Motor company by some of its tool and die workers.

3. Demands for a wage increase were made on the General Electric company by the head of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

4. Union and B. F. Goodrich company officials are conferring on the CIO United Rubber Workers' demand for a 25-cent hourly wage increase.

These four industries — steel, auto, electric and rubber—have usually set the wage pattern in the postwar years.

Last year the steelworkers struck to get a health insurance program and a pension plan. Their basic wage is now \$1.65 an hour. Under their contract, as Murray says, the wage question can be reopened November 1. He adds that the union will decide in October how much it will ask, and will be free under its contract to

strike Dec. 31 if its wage demands are not met.

Labor's position now is set forth in a statement by the CIO's executive board: "Labor enters the mobilization period at a decided disadvantage. There is ample room for wage adjustments without disturbing existing price levels. Management thinks not, and there you have what may be this winter's industrial controversy."

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