

Historic Curry Estate Mansion Is Local Landmark



Huge Mansion Is Now Owned By McDonalds

Sixteen-Room Structure Was Constructed in 1893

CURRY ESTATE—Pictured above is the tree-bordered drive leading to the Curry estate mansion in Riversdale, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McDonald. In 1893-94 when the house was built, it was surrounded by a fine stand of fir timber several hundred acres in extent. Nathaniel Curry erected a sawmill and sawed all the rough timber used in its construction.

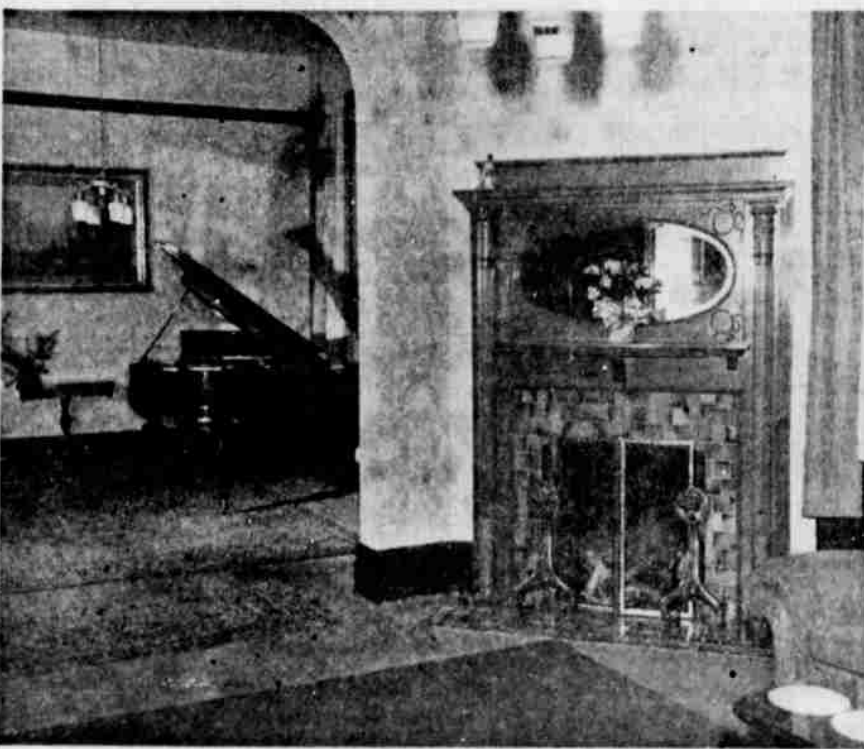
Another view of the mansion is afforded in the picture to the right. Mr. Curry owned 2,000 acres of rich land surrounding the home site, a district now widely known as the Curry estate. It included the donation land claim of Thomas Brown, one of Douglas county's noted early settlers.

Third picture down shows the drawing room and living room of the home, used by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald as living room and music room. In the former is a magnificent fireplace, one of the seven the house contains. Furnace heat was installed later, but heat was originally supplied by the fireplaces and stoves.

The large hallway shown in the bottom picture leads from the front of the Curry house to the kitchens at the rear and through the center of the building, duplicating one on the upper floor.

The house consists of 16 spacious rooms, plus bathrooms, storage spaces, and basement. The rooms and hallways are done in redwood and pine woodwork and the great staircase is walled with Lincoln's Walnut, a composition material manufactured in England and much used in fine homes of the period. Through the years of the Curry occupancy the mansion became a veritable treasure house of furnishings—some brought to Oregon from the former Curry home in California and other items secured during extensive travels.

Surviving members of the Curry family, the Misses Isabel, Lulu and Edith Curry, now live at 313 East Lane street in Roseburg. A sister, Miss Elizabeth Curry, lives in San Francisco. — (Paul Jenkins)



Slot Machines Are Vanishing In Western Area

By The Associated Press

Now that slot machines are getting scarce out west, a lot of dudes may have to spend their summers outdoors looking at the scenery. An associated Press survey of six Rocky mountain states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Montana and Idaho—shows that, in Montana, the past year has seen the slot become extinct. The Republican-dominated legislature voted \$40,000 for cleaning up gambling. Many politicians figured it would get the popular new Democratic attorney general Arnold H. Olsen into trouble and out of politics. Instead, he closed a few clubs in the right places, had declared "illegal lotteries" by carrying a few test cases through the courts, and suddenly the machines were gone. New Mexico, too, has clamped down on the slots, and some critics say it will go hard with the tourist

business. In Taos, for example, they say the value of tourist accommodations—bars, cafes, tourist courts and resort hotels—has been cut in half.

But optimistic New Mexicans say the gambling money will be spent in the shops for curios, works of local art, and handicraft pieces.

Utah's experience with gambling makes that sound reasonable. Heavily influenced by the Mormon church, Utah has for many years outlawed all forms of gambling. Occasionally some one sets up a bank of machines, only to have them confiscated. But the tourists kept coming, attracted mainly by the beauty of the State's parks.

Idaho has slot machines on a local option basis. Most of the larger towns have outlawed them, but for every large town there is a small one right near willing to have slot machines. Ketchum and Hailey, near Sun Valley, especially good business.

Gambling machines completely disappeared in Colorado a few months ago, when Denver police cracked down and the legislature was talking about rigid enforcement.

New Film Comedy To Tell Doctors Their Business

By BOB THOMAS

HOLLYWOOD—(AP)—Having tackled all other kinds of problems, Hollywood is now taking on the issues of the medical profession.

Twentieth Century-Fox has already dealt with anti-Semitism, anti-Negro feeling and snobbery in college sororities. Its latest "problem" feature is "The Dr. Praetorius story," a comedy with overtones of medical controversy. It is being written and directed by Joseph Mankiewicz, the man who snagged four Oscars in the last two years.

Dr. Ben Sacks, a retired New York heart specialist who is technical advisor on the film, explained the issues in the film:

"It's the story of the conflict of two schools of medical thought. Dr. Praetorius, played by Cary Grant, believes in modernizing hospitals and medical treatment. He is opposed by an anatomy professor, who believes Praetorius is destroying the dignity of the profession.

"Praetorius believes that a doctor has the duty to treat the patient, not just the disease. In other words, he feels that it is not enough to cure the ailment alone; the doctor also must get the patient in a healthy mental and emotional state.

Modern Practices

"The modern principles of psychiatry and psychosomatic medicine are followed by Praetorius. He knows that many diseases, organic as well as functional, are caused by mental conditions. Also, he has a disregard for hospital procedure. I will not have my pa-

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tients awakened from health-giving sleep so they can take a bath on schedule," he says.

The hospital of Dr. Praetorius will be a glimpse into the future. It will be brightly decorated with bed headboards containing everything of convenience for the patient. An attractive curtain can be drawn around the bed to provide unobtrusive privacy.

"Of course, we realize that economy is the reason that hospitals are so cheerless," admitted Technical Advisor Sacks. But he indicated that the picture will show how future hospitals can be made less forbidding without too much extra cost.

Veteran Advisor

Dr. Sacks is getting to be a veteran technical advisor for medical films. He spent several years in such work at Paramount and is now on his third film at 20th. His duties call not only for okaying scapes and dialogue, but helping out on the script as well.

For instance, he worked on "Welcome Stranger," the Bing Crosby-Barry Fitzgerald follow-up to "Going My Way." The crux of the film

was the diagnosis of a newspaperman who had been given to drink by recurring headaches which no doctor could cure.

Coins New Word

"I had to think up a disease for him," Dr. Sacks said. "So after much thought, I decided he could have pheochromocytoma of the adrenal gland. This could give him severe headaches which would clear up before a doctor could diagnose him."

One of the chief problems in dealing with medical subjects on the screen is censorship, Dr. Sacks said. The industry code contains rigid rules forbidding such things as the injection of hypodermic needles, the showing of blood, wounds, etc. Many words are verboten, such as forceps in connection with childbirth.

"But the censors are getting much more broad-minded," the doctor reported. "In 'Praetorius' we are actually allowed to use the word 'pregnant.'"

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, also perfected cylinders and discs of wax for the phonograph.

To Our Employees:

This is the fourth week that you have been out on strike. Nothing has been heard from your Union since the meeting of Friday, April 6th. It was understood then that the Union would contact the conciliator, after having drawn up a counter proposal, and arrange for another meeting.

The Company receives 'phone calls every day from employees of all departments wanting to know when they are going to return to work. The position of the Company still remains that there will be no resumption of operations until a new contract has been signed. If it is not the intention of the Union to take any further action, then it means that they intend standing by the outrageous demands originally made.

In case some of you do not understand what these demands are and why they cannot be granted, here they are again:

1. The Union demands that the Business Agent or an accredited Union Representative shall have access to the plant.

Under no circumstances will the Company grant this. Past experiences have proven that when the Company did admit the Business Agent to the plant the normal grievance procedure was completely ignored. Shop stewards were bypassed as well as foremen, and work stoppages occurred directly by order of the Business Agent, all in violation of the contract. The Company received calls from the Business Agent late at night, threatening strike in the morning if a grievance was not settled to the Union's satisfaction, when the Company did not even know that a grievance existed. Had the normal grievance procedure been followed in these cases, there would have been no trouble.

It was necessary for the Company to refuse the Business Agent continued access to the plant because of these deliberate trouble-making practices on his part. The Company later withdrew its refusal of access to the plant with the understanding that there would be no interference with the employees or with the regular grievance procedure. Again we encountered the same difficulties, petty grievances were magnified, the work of employees was interfered with, the grievance procedure was ignored and foremen and stewards bypassed. In view of this the Business Agent was informed that further access to the plant was prohibited.

Perhaps now you will better understand why the Company will not be compelled to admit the Business Agent or an accredited Union Representative to the plant. It is to the best interests of both the employees and the Company to prohibit his admission.

2. The Union demands that new employees be approved by both the Company and the Union. If this were granted the Company would in effect lose its right to hire. The Company will not give up its right to determine if a man or woman is qualified, and refuses to be placed in the position that it must seek approval from the Union. The foreman of the department and the supervisors are the people to judge qualifications, not the Union.

The Company is sure that the employees would much rather have the Company judge their qualifications.

3. Under grievance procedure the Union has demanded that either party be given the right to do as it should choose in the event a grievance could not be settled immediately. To some of you this may not seem an unusual demand. What this actually does, however, is kill the rest of the agreement. The employees would then be subjected to the Union pulling them out on strike on any minor grievance. Neither the Company or the employees would have any protection. The purpose of a contract between the Company and the Union is to eliminate strikes, work stoppages or lockouts. This demand authorizes them, in fact authorizes damage to plant and equipment. It is contrary to the Taft-Hartley Act.

You employees certainly should understand why the Company could not possibly go along with this additional trouble maker. Those of you who have been with the Company for some time should remember that the grievance procedure in the old contract worked very satisfactorily and that there was no trouble until you acquired a Business Agent.

4. One of the most senseless demands of the Union is the one which prevents maintenance and repair crews from working on Sundays.

The Company thinks that its employees are all intelligent enough to realize that the plant cannot operate efficiently on this basis. This might mean shutdowns on Thursday to get equipment in shape for operation the following Monday, or it might mean shutting down on Monday. No Company is interested in Sunday work. But if repair or maintenance is necessary on Sunday to insure the operation of the plant at full production, no company wants to be deprived of the right to do so, and no group of employees would care to be thrown out of one or more days work in a week because of inadequate repair and maintenance.

If you operated the Company, would you or could you operate on such a basis? No, certainly not. The Union has asked the Company to let the Union run its business, and tried to force the Company to sign a contract authorizing this. The Company intends to continue to run its own business.

The Company believes in its employees and in good relations with them. It also believes that if enough of you exercised your right to vote, instead of letting a radical minority dominate meetings, then there would be no strikes or work stoppages.

The continued 'phone calls from employees look to the Company as though they are desirous of returning to work. The Union has not elected to carry on negotiations. There has been no request for another meeting. The work stoppage continues. If it is the desire of the employees to return to work and the Union prevents any progress toward that end, then it is up to the employees to take steps to make progress.

The stalling tactics of your Union are equivalent to nothing more than a refusal to bargain.

THE MARTIN BROTHERS BOX COMPANY