

The News-Review

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RESUBMIT CITY BUDGET!

By CHARLES V. STANTON

It is difficult for us to interpret the vote at Tuesday's special city election.

We can understand the defeat of the city hall bond issue proposal. Voters had various reasons for objecting to the bonds. People are fed up with high taxes. A few are still unconvinced of need. Others felt they should have been given more specific information concerning site, building plans, etc. A few others will always vote against any project costing taxpayer money.

We can find no adequate reason why the city budget should have been rejected. It is a most conservative budget. It has been trimmed of all excess "fat." While it included a cost-of-living increase for city employees, that increase still does not bring compensation into line with private industry. If we are to expect efficient employees in our city government, we must pay enough to keep good men.

Despite increased expenditures proposed by the budget, the rate of taxation actually would decrease.

Efficiency Endangered

It will be impossible to handle the city's business and services efficiently with any less money than called for in the budget proposal submitted to the voters at Tuesday's election. If we trim the budget further we will be eliminating services the city needs and which residents demand.

It is quite probable that the budget was beaten because it was submitted at the same time as the unpopular city hall bond issue proposal. Perhaps some voters, feeling in a "No" mood, marked their ballots through resentment rather than reason. We can't believe that any voter could conscientiously oppose the budget if he studied it carefully and understood the city's financial need.

We suggest to the city council and the budget committee that the budget be resubmitted; that a public statement be given through the press explaining the needs of the various departments and services, and that voters be asked to reconsider their verdict.

As for our antiquated, dangerous city hall, it apparently must remain in use until it falls apart, unless some method of financing, other than tax levy, can be found. It may be necessary for the city to include in its next year's budget, money to secure outside office space to house some of its departments. It appears useless to resubmit the bond proposal, at least while the present building remains standing.

Tax Load Too Heavy

We hear widespread complaint from residents concerning the lack of city improvements. People want parks and playgrounds, civic auditorium, off-street parking lots, wider streets, more street lights, etc. These things, however, cost money, and taxpayers, already overburdened with levies, are reluctant to add to their burden.

We can't argue with a decision made by voters. It is not our province or purpose to scold. We do believe errors were made, but the will of the people remains supreme.

Errors can be corrected. We believe that Roseburg people want their city business conducted efficiently; that they want competent municipal services. We believe that if they are afforded opportunity to seriously reconsider their action on the budget, and if that proposal is resubmitted without any complicating issue, approval will be given.

Perhaps we are mistaken. Maybe there are reasons for the budget defeat which we have not learned. If so, those reasons should be aired. The columns of *The News-Review* are open to those who disagree with our opinions.



Anyone who puts out a pair of trousers for children such as we came upon in a Roseburg ten-cent store certainly deserves a vote of thanks from parents and teachers. Representatives of both were exclaiming over the two we found there Saturday on our way home from Myrtle Creek.

The little books are called "The Red Book of Trees" and the "Blue Book of Trees." Twenty-five cents each. About 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches. Nicely colored in brown and green. (Whitman Pub. Co., Racine, Wisconsin.)

Each tree is given in its entirety so the child can learn to recognize the tree by its shape, usually characteristic, as well as a spray of its leaves, and blossoms and fruit. All pictures are very clear.

The Red Book is a guide to cedars, firs, hemlocks, pines and spruces, and other narrow-leaved trees. The Blue Book is a guide to the ashes, birches, elms, maples and other broad-leaved trees. I have always felt a child should have a book before he is "ready" for it. Have it to handle and look through without any one urging him to do any more than that. Perhaps it is because I remember so vividly how our boys proved more than once that they were taking in pictures in a very definite way.

One baby came to me with an advertisement in a woman's magazine and pointed to a young housewife baking. "Look... Mo'er! Bittis!" He was so triumphant! Another time the other one got a package of raisins and carefully spilled the package on a magazine advertisement so that the box and the spilled raisins matched perfectly. There were

many other proofs of what a baby can be getting from a picture.

Incidentally, whenever I talked to our babies I always spoke even more carefully than to an adult. I figured that if a child learned the correct way to speak a word the first time, it would make things easier for him. It still seems a good idea to me! Baby talk is "cute" and all that, but we never used it ourselves, and never encouraged the children to continue it.

Although the child might say, experimentally, to me, "Bit-tis," my reply would be "Yes, that's it! Bittis!" I assumed he was trying to say it correctly. Then was the time to help him! I still think it a good idea, and several teacher-friends, last Saturday, whom I asked, agreed it helped a child to do that way.

To reply to a child in so-called "baby talk" is to defeat what he is trying to do. In addition if he ever gets the idea it's "cute" ... need I say any more?

U.S. War Casualties in Korea Pass 61,000

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Announced U. S. combat casualties in Korea have risen to 61,744, an increase of 969 since last week. The cumulative total of casualty notifications through April 20 included 9,380 killed, 41,428 wounded and 10,936 missing. Of the wounded, 1,087 subsequently died and 100 of those reported missing are known dead, making total combat deaths in Korea 10,567.

It Sure Gets Around



Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

(Copyright, 1951, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

WASHINGTON — During World War II, due to the efficiency of U. S. navy pilots and submarine crews, Japanese shipping was wiped from the face of the sea. This created a transportation vacuum which the Japanese, under allied surrender terms, have not been able to fill.

The British will be more than pleased to take over the job full time, however, and since the end of the war empire bottoms have been doing their best to replace the missing Jap merchant fleet. Of course, most of the trade carried by the British ships has been with the Chinese Communists. Now, however, the helpful British are ready to go all the way, by supplying the Japanese with enough ships to take care of that nation's needs as well.

The British propose to do this by banning Japanese merchant ships in the peace treaty which they are helping State department aide, John Foster Dulles, write at this time. In other words, the British found the Japanese surrender ban on shipping such a good thing that they are now willing to extend the prohibition or, in eternity, it's good business for the British.

One other clever idea British diplomats have concocted, concerning Japan, is to ban textile manufacturing by the Japanese. This little proposal, along with the shipping ban, will be made part of the peace treaty, if the British have their way.

Even by trying hard it is doubtful if Prime Minister Clement Attlee and his Socialist comrades could have found any quicker way to break the back of Japan's economy. For generations Japan has survived on textiles and shipping.

Of course, so long as Secretary of State Dean Acheson continues to take orders from No. 10 Downing street in London, the British have every reason to believe their proposal will be accepted. All we taxpayers have to do is to keep on supporting Japan with large appropriations out of the treasury, while the British skim off the gravy by handling all the trade.

In Germany recently, the allied powers raised the ban on German ship building. This was a jarring wrench to British diplomacy, but the Socialists managed to keep up their chin long enough to cave to Japan and drop the two ideas in the hopper so they could cash in on that nation's economic plight.

Everything coming out of our State department these days has a British label on it. The drawing room warriors in that racket won't make a move without telling Attlee. Nobody, it seems, even candidates Uncle Sam first. That's grubby business, apparently, and not quite cricket.

Just like Germany, we've had Japan around our neck ever since we licked them. It could go on forever, but shouldn't. In writing the peace treaty, Congress should instruct Dulles and the State department that the Japanese economy should be restored—and fast. The quicker it's done the less it's going to cost you and me. Japan can't survive without a textile industry and a lot of merchant shipping. The British know this, but when they're greedily a few economic facts are no stumbling block.

We can't get tough with the Chinese because of the British; Truman can't get Japan back on its feet because of the British; Truman has to fire Gen. Douglas MacArthur because he disturbs the British. It probably wasn't hard to do, but somebody really sold Acheson on the need to maintain British Socialists in a manner they want to become accustomed to. Acheson, of course, while spinning around to keep from turning his back on Alger Hiss and his bud-

dies, had no apparent trouble selling President Truman on the British first idea.

Maybe it would be shocking to the diplomats if somebody in this country told the British to keep their noses out of our business. And it is probably impossible, anyway, so long as we keep on messing around with the United Nations. This idea of collective security was spawned by U. N. characters. But it didn't take the British long to twist that idea round to where it is today. Now it is collective "gimmie" for British security, which may be one way to peace and security for the U. S. It may be, but I doubt it.

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ROSEBURG—I realize some of the difficulties involved in securing accurate reporting for a daily paper and I am sure that such reporting is not easily done. However, the article (The News-Review, April 24) covering my talk with the Junior Chamber of Commerce on Monday left much to be desired in a matter of accuracy. Because some sharp comment around town has been based on that article, I am asking for the publication of corrections.

I am sorry that the headline, "Roseburg School System Lags In Comparison With Others," was misleading and seems to imply that I spoke critically of the school itself rather than its salary policy for the next year. J.C.C. members are well aware that I made no such comment.

The third paragraph is badly garbled. We have reports from 35 Oregon districts of the first class, I made an error before the J.C.C. when I said Roseburg was at the bottom. It isn't, quite, Ontario is lower. The figures by the way are from the Oregon Education association journal and they show the total increase in each district for next year. Inasmuch as a complete digest of the table would have taken up too much time, I used only figures for the high schools. In all instances, except the rural union high school, the increases for elementary teachers were equal or greater than those I used, so you see I was being conservative. It is true that Redmond lists only \$270 increase for elementary teachers but they were given an increase of \$200 since the first of 1951, so I assumed \$470 as their actual increase.

Hood River \$300, Milton-Freewater \$300, Nyssa \$300, Roseburg \$250, Ontario \$200.

Since the list was published, Roseburg added \$10, making a total of \$300, so we now tie for second from the bottom.

In the paragraph about the carpenters' pay, the inaccuracy is really glaring. Let it be thoroughly understood that I compared teachers to carpenters because we, too, are skilled laborers, and I assumed that the years of their preliminary training would approximate the three to seven years of college training that teachers have had. Actually, I made a small error in listing carpenters at \$2.30 per hour instead of \$2.25. Anyway, to use the figures I gave the J.C.C., and which I understand will be right for carpenters after June 1, the carpenter would receive for 34 weeks (notice that I stick to the average teaching time.) a salary of \$3,312. But the state average is about 50 hours per week. Now 50 hours, at a straight wage of \$2.30 for 36 weeks, figures out to be \$4,140, but if we figure it at the usual overtime rate, the teacher's pay for 36 weeks would need to be \$4,554 to be comparable. Inasmuch as the average Roseburg teacher at present gets something over \$3,500, I pointed out this great difference to the J.C.C.

The article states that I said, "The Oregon Education association will do nothing about salaries." I said nothing of the kind. The J.C.C. members will recall that I said the OEA, while an excellent organization in some ways, exerts but little influence on salaries and working conditions, other than compiling lists like the one from which I have quoted the increases.

The last part of the paragraph that deals with "\$25 on \$5,000 assessment" will make no sense to anyone. I pointed out that Roseburg COULD raise salaries another \$500 per teacher, and have the first choice of teachers in the state, for about five mills additional tax, or \$25 on \$5,000 assessed value, which is only about two-thirds actual value.

I found the J.C.C. an alert and pleasant group. They demanded answers, and I hope they believe that they received some.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

its parents are confused and uncertain and incapable of wise and decisive action in the face of threatened danger.

Then MacArthur came back. Now it's different. Without yet knowing why, I have the feeling that we're going to lick this monster that threatens us.

That's what leadership does.

Last night I re-read a fascinating passage in our history. It came in Jefferson's time.

We were then little and weak. The Mississippi river was our western boundary. The land from the Mississippi to the Rockies was held by Spain. Spain didn't bother us much. She was already getting old.

Then— In one of those sudden shifts of Old World diplomacy, Spain overnight ceded Louisiana to France—the France of NAPOLEON. There were disturbing rumors that Napoleon planned to conquer ALL OF AMERICA—including the new republic of the United States of America!

Jefferson, a man of peace but also a man of vision and COURAGE, acted decisively. He wrote our minister in Paris to tell Napoleon that these rumors were greatly disturbing our people, that the port of New Orleans at the Mississippi's mouth, was ESSENTIAL to our development, and that unless steps were taken to assure us that no such thing was contemplated WE WOULD FIGHT FRANCE!

It worked. For whatever reason, Napoleon abandoned his scheme and sold Louisiana to us at a staggering bargain. From the Mississippi, we followed our destiny to the Pacific.

That was leadership!

The moral? I think it's this:

If in Jefferson's day—little and still weak from loss of blood spilled in the Revolutionary war—we could defy the mighty France of Napoleon's day, the menacing Na-

poleonic France before which all of Europe was trembling, and get away with it, WE CAN DEFEAT COMMUNIST RUSSIA TODAY.

If we have to, in a just cause that commands our fighting faith, we can forget our weak and shivering and reluctant allies to go it alone. The America of today is relatively far stronger in the face of Stalin's Russia than was the America of Jefferson's day in the face of Napoleonic France.

In the Louisiana crisis we had LEADERSHIP. The people believed in Jefferson. They believed in the cause for which he risked war with mighty Napoleon.

We believe in our cause now. Give us leadership we can believe in and if we have to we can stop communism all by ourselves.

THE BIG POINT IS THAT IN THE FACE OF JEFFERSON'S DECISIVE AND DETERMINED LEADERSHIP, NAPOLEON BACKED DOWN AND MADE A SETTLEMENT HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS TO US.

Controls Eased On Needs For Canning Season

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The government has loosened controls on jars, glasses, lids and jar rings used by housewives in canning fruits and vegetables.

The order, effective April 26, would allow wholesalers and retailers to fix ceiling prices on such items by adding to current costs the average percentage markups they used from May 24 to June 24, 1950.

Firemen Rescue Girl At Newport

NEWPORT, Ore. — (AP) — A 12-year-old girl clung precariously to the side of a cliff here for a half-hour Sunday before firemen arrived to snatch her to safety.

One of the firemen, Joe Guerin, went over the side of the cliff with a rope tied to his waist. Five others lowered him 15 feet to a ledge, where the girl, Mary Jo Vincent of Newport, was clinging above a sheer, 70-foot drop.

With her in his arms, he swung to safety on a slope 15 feet away.

The girl was at play on the cliff, known locally as Jump-Off Joe Sunday afternoon when she fell over. Fifteen feet down she hit a ledge, and grabbed frantically at it. She was able to dig toes and fingers into dirt there, and hung above the 70-foot drop below.

A playmate ran to the beach below to notify Mary Jo's mother, Mrs. J. J. Vincent, who was walking there. She climbed a slope near Mary Jo, but could get no closer than 15 feet. While the other girl ran for help, Mrs. Vincent encouraged her daughter to hang on, instructing her which way to shift feet whenever dirt crumbled beneath her toes.



Pacific Telephone's five-year expansion program is the largest ever executed by an operating public utility.

HOW A NEW TELEPHONE SYSTEM WAS BORN

Five-year expansion in West topples all records for telephone growth



1. Enough telephone facilities to serve an entire new system—that's Pacific Telephone's growth record in the five years since World War II. To meet the telephone demands of the West's booming population, we've added 1,600,000 new telephones... more than are in use all of Russia! This giant job took an amazing amount of equipment... 700,000 local telephone lines, as just one example.

2. New employees—18,000 women and men—came with us and were trained to help with the biggest job we ever had. Together, the new people and the new equipment have helped give the West a stronger telephone system than ever before... an asset which is proving of particular worth in these critical times when, once again, the telephone is called upon to help build our nation's strength.

3. To pay the tremendous expansion bill, well over half a billion dollars has been put into the telephone business by investors. That's more than all the money we raised in the previous sixty-eight years. But in spite of this big financing burden, in spite of much higher operating costs, telephone rates have gone up only moderately. Since before World War II, they've gone up less than half as much as the cost of living. Your telephone remains one of your best buys today.

Price increases since 1940
FOOD UP 100% COST OF LIVING UP 50% TELEPHONE RATES UP ONLY 25%
Your telephone is one of today's best bargains

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