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A WASTE OF MONEY

By CHARLES V. STANTON

The United States government, spending millions of dollars to propagandize the communistic areas of Europe and Asia, is not neglecting the domestic scene.

We receive an "official" weekly publication telling us all about the Defense Production administration and various federal agencies and departments connected with the defense effort.

Recently we received a handsome brochure advertising a publication telling of our State department's activities, policies, etc.

Our wastepaper basket receives a daily consignment of material from countless agencies, departments, bureaus, administrations, and authorities, the information departments of the various branches of the armed forces; copies of speeches, orders, assignments, opinions, arguments, policies and sundry other topics.

One of these services we appreciate greatly. That is the filing of items concerning our Douglas county men in the armed services. An excellent job is being done by each of the military branches in furnishing home town news about the men in service. We like and appreciate that service, but we are disgusted with reams and reams of publicity material published by our government.

Why, for instance, should we be sent a 12-page mimeograph report of the speech by General Dimwit upon the occasion of being assigned as commanding officer of the 15th division?

The announcement of General Dimwit's assignment was carried on the news wire and the dispatch contained all the news and information in which the general public would be interested. We doubt that the general's words to his new command will go down in history as immortal utterance. In fact, we imagine the speech was generously needed by a dog-robbing reporter attempting to curry favor with the Big Brass.

Costing Us Plenty

As we look at the weekly Defense Production Record, the State Department Bulletin and other "newspapers," fact sheets, reports, booklets and publicity handouts, we can realize why our federal taxes mount higher by the moment.

We know something—through experience—about the cost of printing. These publications are costly to produce and distribute. The State Department Bulletin requires a subscription fee, but, from the nature of the job, we doubt that the subscription charge will pay the cost. We imagine taxpayers are footing a considerable bill to spread Mr. Acheson's propaganda.

We have in this country a number of press services. Chief of these are The Associated Press, United Press and International News Service. But there are many other smaller wire services. Washington is filled with correspondents and columnists. Many large newspapers maintain their own representatives in the national capital. Competition for news is keen among the press services, newspaper representatives, columnists and commentators.

We receive from The Associated Press a weekly "Log" telling of achievements and failures in covering the news. A 10-minute "beat" over a rival news service is heralded as a great victory—as indeed it is under the standards of newspaper competition.

Propagandists rave about the "subsidized" press and charge that wire services "color" their dispatches. They keep up a disparaging barrage in an effort to undermine public confidence in newspapers. A little sober reflection on the part of any person would be quickly convincing that, with all the rivalry and competition in news coverage in Washington, any worthwhile news will be published.

Why is it necessary for our federal government to spend millions of dollars in salaries for reporters to write and hand out publicity releases to be tossed into hundreds of thousands of wastepaper baskets, when the press would carry all information in which the public would be interested?

Why should each department and agency be spending large sums of taxpayer money to duplicate the news furnished by newspapers, or to spread its propaganda?

Or maybe we're just prejudiced and jealous because we're having so much trouble getting newsprint, while the government is using thousands of tons to fill editors' wastepaper baskets all over the nation.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Western allies in a combination that eventually will become impenetrably strong?
"OR SHALL I GRAB GERMAN NOW?"

I don't know the answer. I doubt if anybody knows it. But I'm inclined to think that if I were in Stalin's place, I'd grab Germany now.

Washington: "Senator Hunt (Dem. Wyoming) says he may support a proposal to set up a permanent senate crime investigating group to continue the work of special committee which closes up shop this week."

Don't ask me. It's over my head. But I do seem to recall that although the investigations of the current senate crime committee made good thriller stories in the news, and provided a simply wonderful TV show, THE BIG SHOT RACKETEERS ARE STILL DOING BUSINESS AT THE SAME OLD STAND.

New Delhi: "Anybody want a monkey?" "India has a monkey population of 100 million that she wants to get rid of. The national government has approved a Madras state plan to EXPORT as many monkeys as possible because they are destroying food crops. Food Minister K. M. Munshi told parliament today."

the government will furnish Madras state with lists of monkey dealers at home and abroad to speed up the monkey export business.

"India has been criticized abroad for not getting rid of the food-consuming pests, but in the Hindu religion monkeys are sacred and cannot be killed or harmed."

I never owned a monkey (thank the Lord), so I don't know at first hand how much one eats. But in the 200s the darned things seem to be eating all the time. I'd guess that a hundred million monkeys would eat quite a slather of food in the course of a year.

What will India do about it? That I wouldn't know—but I wouldn't be surprised if some of the wilder-haired of our welfare state politicians in Washington propose that WE take over the feeding of India's 100 million monkeys so that there will be more left for India's 400 million people to eat.

I think I'll close this "I don't know" session with the statement that while I don't know the rights and the wrongs of this Oregon penitentiary no-work-no-food business, I'm pretty sure that you can't run a prison without discipline.

(Or a world either, for that matter. I wouldn't be surprised if TOTAL LACK OF DISCIPLINE isn't at least half responsible for what's wrong with the cockeyed world of today.)



GUEST AT LUNCHEON — Horace Berg, center, was honored at a luncheon, in the Umpqua hotel Saturday noon for being the outstanding Prudential life insurance salesman in the United States and Canada for the first half of the year. R. O. Mason, left, manager for Oregon Prudential life insurance agencies, and Carl White, executive director of agencies for 11 western states, were present for the luncheon. Berg outlived 26,000 representatives of the company. He maintains an office at 111 Oak St. (Picture by Paul Jenkins)



Three small boys just entertained me with a short course in chicken raising. They had come across the road with a polite request from their mother for "any old newspapers I could spare." My delight was more than equal to theirs. I have been at my wits end to know what to do with an accumulation of papers. We don't like trash around to invite mice or maybe even rats, but thanks to our little cat there wasn't a single chewed edge in the whole pile! Pretty certainly does earn her chow. She has brought a wide variety of things to the door, but never a rat. And we have never seen sign of one. But now that I don't dare burn a scrap of trash in this tinder-dry woods, I have been troubled by sight of so much paper piling up in the woodshed, waiting for a rainy day!

We loaded the paper on the cart, and went boundingly-hump across the cattle guard. My, that fine 20x30 chicken house was a busy place! My new neighbor may be little, but oh my! she's a regular dynamo of energy. She was rolling out building paper along the floor, strip after strip as if she

had been doing it for years, kicking it expertly along with her foot, snipping each strip off. There being nothing I could do, she said, I waited a moment just to watch—then decided I'd help most by not visiting.

She was "testing out the brooder" both upstairs and down. She wasn't "used to gas" she said, and wanted to be sure they were right by the time the chickens get here, and that's tomorrow, several weeks before she had planned on them. Imagine having 4,000 chickens come in on you with only a few days warning! It was a race to get the chicken house finished in time. There was a nice young man, a Mr. Sellers, there from the company with whom my neighbor has a contract. He was helping and advising, and he must have been most welcome!

The three small boys, who are really most helpful in so many ways, are beside themselves with excitement. "The chickens are only a day old," said Bruce. "Well, maybe not a whole day. Maybe only 23 hours!" They broke open their own shells, at one o'clock in the night!

Mary's Lamb Ought To Be Twins To Overcome World Wool Shortage

By PETER EDSON

NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — The prospect is that a \$10 pair of pants men's pants, that is — which now costs \$18 may soon cost up to \$30. Translating this into suits of clothes, a prewar wool suit which used to cost \$45 now costs near \$75 and may go to \$90 next year.

This whole business is due to sharp increases in the price of raw wool. Last January, the best grade of scoured wool sold on the Boston market for \$1.58 a pound. At a recent open market wool auction in London, the price soared a nearly \$3 a pound on some of the finer lots.

All this is having its effect not only on the cost of living, but on the cost of the war. If increasingly large armies have to be winter-uniformed in \$3 a pound wool, it runs into money. There are about five pounds of raw wool in a uniform and another five pounds in an overcoat, to say nothing of the blankets.

At the end of the last war there were about three billion pounds of wool in stockpile reserve. The wool trade figured that at normal rate of consumption, it would take 12 years to get rid of this surplus. Wool growers cut down on production and sheep herds were reduced.

Surplus Exhausted

No great was the pent-up demand for wool clothing, however, that this big surplus was used up in less than five years. With production at new low levels, along came new war scares, increasing the demand. That's what shot up the price.

The \$17 billion supplemental defense appropriation bill just passed by Congress contained one provision ordering the government to stockpile 100 million pounds of the three best grades of raw wool. If somebody had been far-sighted enough to have ordered that a year ago, a mint of money might have been saved.

So acute is the world wool supply situation, an international wool study group is meeting in London early in October. The 20 principal

in plant construction costs.

A second orlon unit now being built at Camden will employ 100 people and produce an estimated three or four times as much fiber, but won't be in production until 1952.

Orlon's greatest asset is its resistance to sunlight and ultraviolet rays. It is at present undyeable, and is produced only as an off-white. But it can be bleached and could be pigmented as the filament is drawn. Most of the orlon now being produced is going into industrial uses, principally for cordage and tenting. It will find use as an extender in fabrics, to relieve the wool shortage. Eventually, it may be cheaper than nylon.

'Wheelchair' Homes Granted 3,600 Veterans

Nearly 3,600 seriously disabled veterans have established their right to federal grants for "wheelchair" homes, according to the Veterans' administration. The grants were authorized by an Act first passed by Congress in 1948 and later amended, under which the VA defrays 50 percent of the cost of such homes for eligible veterans, up to a maximum grant of \$10,000.

Originally, only paralyzed veterans could receive the grant, but the amended law makes eligible all veterans of war or peacetime service since 1898, whose service-connected disabilities result in the loss, or loss of use, of both legs.

The VA is charged with determining that the applicant's disability is one within the scope of the law, that it is medically feasible for the veteran to live in the house, that he has sufficient income to carry the property, and that the particular house selected is adapted to his needs.

The homes incorporate such special features as ramps, instead of steps, doorways wide enough to accommodate a wheelchair, special bathroom fixtures, and exercise rooms equipped in accordance with the needs of the individual.

The VA supplies model plans, specifications and blueprints of such specially-designed homes, which the veteran may use if he wishes.

The grant may be utilized in several ways. The veteran may buy a lot and build a home on it, remodel his present home to suit his needs, or apply the grant against mortgage indebtedness if he already has a suitable home.

Up to the present time, the housing plans of 1880 disabled veterans have been approved in a total amount of \$17,046,449. Veterans of the Korean fighting qualify for special housing grants on the same basis as other veterans. However, the VA said most of these eligible veterans are undergoing hospitalization and will not be planning their housing needs until they have received the maximum benefit from hospital treatment.

The sun gives off radiant energy, due to conversion of matter, at a rate of approximately 4,000,000 tons a second.

Synthetic Type Lacking
The DuPont company's new "orlon" thread is not far enough along to offer any great help to alleviate the shortage. Hailed originally as a synthetic wool, the orlon filament does have many of the properties of a wool. But it is being produced now only as a monofilament, and not as a short staple for spinning into a woolly thread.

DuPont's first orlon plant, at Camden, S. C., was opened in July but is just now getting into full production (about 6½ million pounds a year), employing 500 people. It represents a \$7 million research program plus \$15 million

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

LONDON — In the light of the State department's multi-million dollar Voice of America, and its foreign information and education programs, it seems reasonable to ask why, even here in Great Britain, the guy in the street thinks what he does about the United States.

London's Hyde park is world renowned for its 24-hour-a-day soapbox forum, where anyone may speak on any subject, with audiences for each speaker on a competitive catch-as-catch-can basis. It's a rough and tumble business, with no Queensbury rules to enforce the niceties of debate. For me, I want no part of it.

My gangling, six-foot, 15-year-old son Fulton Lewis III — alias Buddy — concluded, however, that it was a good source of British grass-roots vox-pop, and went on a lone reconnaissance expedition. His original purpose, he says, was just to listen.

He found five different speakers, each with a group of 30 to 40 listeners, the topics ranging from communism to home gardening. One, particularly, caught his attention. A Protestant speaker, who was being worked over by a couple of hecklers, was proclaiming in stentorian tones that Protestants would never go Communist. That the trouble with the world is that the United States is the symbol of the unreligious forces in the world, and is being sucked in by communism and all other evil ideologies.

Master Lewis demanded that the speaker back up his statement with chapter and verse, which the speaker failed to do. A Communist and an anti-Communist stopped arguing between themselves to call on Buddy for his views on socialism in Great Britain.

He replied that it obviously is responsible for the British people being in the mess they're in. The pro-Communist retorted that Socialism is fine, and so is the way the British government is being run. What was wrong with it? When my progeny cited the austerity program, with its rationing and purchasing taxes, another bystander opined that is a fair and equitable means of distributing available supplies evenly among all the people. Buddy's answer was

Russia Aware Of U.S. Strength, Senator States

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The joint chiefs of staff have testified that an "amazing advance in the science of weapons" has been made within the last year, Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said.

But on the other side of the Capitol Hill, Price (D-Ill.) said Russia has more, bigger and better atom bombs than previously believed.

Price said "there is no question" that Russia has more and bigger bombs than the U. S. expected, and an atomic attack "which is entirely possible" would cause 1,000,000 casualties in a dozen cities.

O'Mahoney, chairman of a senate appropriations subcommittee, painted a brighter picture: he told reporters the U. S. is making the fullest possible use of scientific weapons — including the atomic bomb.

The top military command, he said earlier, has assured Congress "the Russians would find it a very, very sad affair if they attack us now."

"I say to you without equivocation," O'Mahoney said, "we have the air power now that can deliver a most serious blow to any potential enemy — and they know it."

He would not say what this air strength was. This is secret information that should remain secret, he said.

VAGRANCY CHARGED

Two Roseburg waitresses were jailed Tuesday on a vagrancy charge, according to District Judge A. J. Geddes.

Arrested by city police, they were identified as Irene Betty Willis, 27, and her sister, Adeline Willis, 28.

They pleaded innocent to the charge and are being held on \$150 bail.

Vets' Insurance Policy May Add Disability Sum

Veterans who hold national service or U. S. government life insurance policies are now eligible to add disability income coverage to their policies, Clifford Fields, contact officer, announced.

Fields, said Carl R. Gray Jr., administrator of veterans affairs, has ruled that the recent enactment of the servicemen's indemnity and insurance acts of 1951 does not bar veterans from the right to apply for the addition of the disability income provision to existing government policies.

The new legislation provides a free indemnity of \$10,000 for persons in military service and prohibits the issuance of new policies under the old insurance plans. The right to reinstate or convert such policies was continued in force.

The VA has ruled, Fields said, that the prohibition against issuance of new policies does not repeal a veteran's right to incorporate disability income protection into an existing policy so long as he can meet the health requirements.

The disability income rider pays the insured up to \$5.75 a month for each \$1000 of insurance to which it is added, in the event of total disability lasting six consecutive months or more.

This added protection, Fields explained, is available at small additional premium cost to all holders of NSLI or SGLI originally granted on or before April 25, 1951, provided the veterans are in insurable health and are within the age limitations — under 65 for SGLI and under 60 for NSLI.

PORTRAITS...

...in a home setting. Taken in my home at Winston. F. DAILEY 463 Sherry St. Winston Dial 9-8435

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NOTICE

The following resolution was passed by the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club at its regular monthly meeting August 14, 1951:

"Whereas the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club is dedicated to the conservation of forests, waters and wildlife and other natural resources, be it hereby resolved that said Roseburg Rod and Gun Club is opposed to and will strongly resist any industrial development on any of the waters of the Umpqua watershed that will in any degree contaminate the waters of said area as detrimental to fish life or plant life, or so pollute the air that plant life and other forms of animal life are affected thereby."

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