

The News-Review

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STATE FAIR LEADERS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

The Oregon State fair, starting in Salem Saturday, will run for eight days.

The break from the traditional Labor day debut was engineered by Dr. E. B. Stewart of Roseburg, chairman of the five-member fair commission, created by the last legislature and appointed by Governor McKay.

It has been the practice for many years to open the fair on Labor day, making a six-day run.

Dr. Stewart felt that this schedule denied many interested people an opportunity to see the fair. In recent years Saturday has become either a whole or partial holiday in many industries, businesses and offices. By opening the fair the Saturday preceding Labor day, it will be possible for many more people to visit the event and participate in the program during the three-day vacation period.

The idea was "sold" to the commission, but much red tape had to be unwound before departure from tradition could be authorized. The eight-day fair experiment will be closely watched. It is anticipated by most observers, however, that financial returns will far exceed the extra cost involved in adding two days to the show.

Fine Program Arranged

Dr. Stewart reports that no expense has been spared in setting up an exceptionally fine entertainment program for the state's big annual fair.

Using agricultural and livestock exhibits as the nucleus for the show, the commission and the fair's manager, Leo Spitzbart, have worked diligently to arrange supplemental entertainment of interest to everyone.

Approximately 300 thoroughbred horses will be on hand for the afternoon horse races. Race fans will be interested to know that additional pari-mutuel machines have been added in anticipation of increased attendance at Lone Oak track. Races will be held daily except Sunday.

The combined horse show and rodeo will be a nightly feature, offering a 52-horse show event, coupled with calf-roping, bareback riding, bull riding and saddle bronc riding as rodeo attractions. Douglas county fans will be particularly interested in the rodeo, which is being managed by Bob Christensen of Christensen Bros., who from their ranches at Eugene, Roseburg and Cottage Grove furnish the stock for the annual Sheriff's Posse rodeo here.

As no horse racing will be staged Sunday, the fair will offer a grandstand stage show Sunday afternoon, with music by the Forest Grove Gleemen, one of the state's outstanding male choruses; a revue from the Paul Armstrong dancing school, music by the 5th Air Force band and by a Salem band, together with high-wire and swan-pole acrobatic acts.

A grandstand show is scheduled each week night, with a company of 50 entertainers, including a 14-girl chorus under black-light fluorescence. Star vaudeville bills will be presented at each show, with a fireworks display included in the finale.

An old-time fiddlers' contest will be conducted throughout the entire eight days.

Leadership From Roseburg

Also included as part of the entertainment program is one of the largest carnival companies on the coast, augmented by rides, slides and amusement devices temporarily on loan from Northwest fun centers. Special emphasis has been placed on amusement devices to keep the kiddies entertained.

Dr. Stewart has been giving a great deal of time and attention to details of the forthcoming fair, sacrificing much time from his local practice.

In observing his interest and industry, we are reminded that it was another Roseburg man who brought the state fair out of its doldrums and turned it into a successful, self-supporting event. The state fair was dead on its feet when the late A. C. Marsters, Roseburg banker, was made chairman. With his great enthusiasm and energy, he soon brought about a revival of interest, instituting activities and entertainment attracting large crowds.

Now another Roseburg man is at the helm and appears to be taking up where his predecessor left off, breaking from tradition to bring new blood and new life into the event, for this year's fair offers prospects of breaking all past records.



"I've got something for the Mending Basket!" Bruce, aged 9, exploded the words with eager expectancy. Plainly whatever he had to tell was intended to astonish me. "We're getting lots of eggs now. We got five today! And what do you think?—one of them didn't have any shell on. No shell at all! I thought you'd like to tell people about it in your newspaper." I assured him that I'd be delighted to tell people about his remarkable egg. Aren't you just astounded to hear of such a thing? "No shell at all!" I'll repeat it because Bruce did, several times, as small boys will, you know, when they are sharing a discovery. I hope you will forget forest fires, and tragedy, and war, and whatever is troubling you at the moment, and just see a small egg, looking up at you with eager excitement in his eyes, saying: "No shell at all!"

And as if that were not exciting enough, one day at the Kruse ranch, the kitten, Shadow, had created a sensation by catching a "small rat." Indeed it was such a "small rat" that it turned out to be a not very big mouse. But "rat" made the event

much more exciting—don't you agree? Three small boys, and their mother too, were enjoying evidence of Shadow's helpful interest in the chicken business. Four thousand chicks, not to mention 300 pullets!

The young mother across the road and her three small boys, turn back the calendar for me about twenty years, and provide me with daily pleasure as I hear the latest news, or watch from a distance the various activities. When there was a tub, with one boy dunking in it, out on the front lawn, and a clamor inviting him to get out and let somebody else have a turn. That tub was suddenly in a California yard... twenty years ago. And when I hear little boys telling their wants and their discoveries and answer their friendly, interested inquiries as to my doings, —well, you know how it is. What memories they bring, delightful memories.

By the way — I know where there is a bike for sale. If only that donkey doesn't find a buyer before Bruce's bike does. Bikes are lots of fun — but oh, boy, think about a donkey!

"For Distinguished Service"



In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

ever since the truce talks started the Communies have been pouring more men and more guns into North Korea. . . . One's natural guess is that they're doing all this elaborate stalling in order to gain more time to pour in still more men and still more guns. Time will tell.

Let's switch back from Korea to Washington. Place, the White House. Persons, President Truman and Vladimir Prochazka, Communist Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the United States. Subject, U. S.-Czechoslovakian relations.

PROCHAZKA: "How can we restore cordial relations between our countries?"

TRUMAN: "Relations between the United States and Czechoslovakia have deteriorated ever since Jan Masaryk was murdered." (Explanatory note: Masaryk was the last free premier of free Czechoslovakia. The Communists are presumed to have murdered him when he refused to knuckle under to them.)

PROCHAZKA: "I hope to be able to make our relations more cordial."

TRUMAN: "The best way to make our relations more cordial is to send our Associated Press correspondent Oatis home." (He means send Oatis home alive and whole. He's in a Communist prison now.)

PROCHAZKA remains silent.

TRUMAN: "It looks like our relations will not be what they

used to be unless Czechoslovakia changes its policies."

PROCHAZKA still remains silent.

In exchanges like that, our Harry is at his best. He is faintly reminding of Teddy Roosevelt when he spoke that historic line: "I want Perdicaris (an American citizen, the same as Oatis) alive OR RAISULI (the Moroccan bandit who had captured Perdicaris and was holding him in jail) DEAD!"

That brings up a nostalgic thought: SUPPOSE TEDDY ROOSEVELT WERE ALIVE AND IN HIS PRIME AND IN FULL CHARGE OF OUR AFFAIRS IN THESE CRITICAL DAYS.

I can't help feeling that the situation wouldn't be so grave.

I suppose you've heard of the can can dance on the docks up in Seattle when the soldiers returning from Korea were being welcomed home. It stirred up quite a hornet's nest.

I think probably the most sensible comment on it I've heard came over the teletype this morning. Sergeant James Seay, of Cave City, Kentucky, was asked what he thought of the performance. He answered:

"It seems to me that if a man's old enough to be so hot, and old enough to shoot back, lookin' at a few dancers half a block away isn't goin' to harm him a whole lot."

It's Time Americans Realized That Russia Is Scheming To Conquer U.S.

By BRUCE BLOSSAT

The Russians mean to conquer us.

They have been announcing that intention in their writings for a long time, just as Hitler did in his book, "Mein Kampf." Unhappily, too many of us have not wanted to face this brutal truth.

Now, events in Korea and elsewhere in the world are compelling us to accept it as the great cardinal fact governing our lives.

Russian talk of peace is meaningless. It is contradicted by Communist action in Korea and Communist action in the United Nations. When the chips were down on a UN resolution that would have promoted early peace in Korea, Russia voted "no."

The Kremlin has no idea of negotiating a lasting peace or any other kind of settlement that would hamper its plan for global conquest. Russian leaders believe Communist society represents the "wave of the future" and that we in the West are a dying civilization. So fervently are they convinced of this that they are never troubled for long by individual reverses. They believe time works for them.

Obviously that doesn't mean they're content to sit back passively and wait for us to crumble. They exert a constant pressure against us, probing for weak spots. That's why they went into Korea in the first place; they had it marked as a soft point.

It should be abundantly plain to every American, furthermore, that every Soviet success emboldens Moscow to more daring adventures.

Most important of all, it brings nearer the day when Soviet rulers may be willing to undertake a decisive phase in their struggle with the West. No men undertake a war unless they think they have a good chance to win it. The critical moment is the one when they at last believe their prospects are bright.

Knowing all this about the Russians, what must we do? First, we must divert ourselves once and for all of wishful thinking about the likelihood Russia will

Business World Feels Uncertain Over Future Plans

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK (AP)—War nerves jangle in the business and financial worlds today. Hopes that things might be a little easier with a cease-fire in Korea are being shelved for a time anyway. And uncertainty over the immediate future again becomes the dominant factor.

But the stalling of Korean peace talks and the presence of British warships off Abadan have less effect on business perhaps than they would have had a month ago, when hopes were running high.

A breakdown then might have led to run-away markets and a complete reversal in public opinion, inclined toward taking it easy. Since then Americans have learned a lot about the Reds.

Peace still has her foot in the door, both in Korea and Iran, businessmen note. The foot may be getting painfully pinched, but Americans have been conditioned psychologically by now as to how the Reds work.

Businessmen view the world situation as serious, but they came to realize sometime ago that it was likely to stay serious for a long time.

Manufacturers who had hoped that a less frenzied defense production program might loosen up controls over raw materials are busy today reviewing their own production plans. Will the peace talk deadlock mean still less scarce metals and chemicals will be allocated to the making of civilian goods?

And the turn of affairs in Korea may strengthen the President in his present fight to get plant dispersal as a defense against possible bombing attacks on American industrial centers.

Almost everyone agrees that the renewed and underscored proof this week that the Reds can't be trusted has put our own rearmament program on firmer ground. Government spending for defense seems certain to continue at an increased pace. The let-down that some had thought possible this winter seems much less likely now.

Advocates of a larger air force, or more ships and tanks, or more men in the armed forces seem more likely to have their way.

That will mean more government spending throughout industry, more jobs, larger payrolls. It also could mean higher taxes—and an increased federal deficit in spite of them—and renewed attempts to tighten the reins on income increases, wage hikes, and on the production of civilian goods where raw materials are needed for defense production.

Returning Scouts Sing 'God Bless America'

NEW YORK (AP)—A resplendent throng of 625 Boy Scouts came home from Europe Tuesday, singing "God Bless America."

Their singing and the music of a 56-piece Scout band could be heard across New York harbor as the Scouts came in on the liner Homeland.

The Scouts, from throughout the country, attended the World Scout jamboree at Bad Ischl, Austria. They also visited Algiers, Naples, Venice, Rome, Switzerland and Paris.

TALE OF A DOG

PALMER, Mass. (AP)—Spud is back and the neighbors may be able to get a little sleep tonight. A shaggy mongrel, Spud was away for three nights and state police said this is his second.

Ran out in front of a car and caused a two-car crash in which seven persons were shaken up; got stuck in a Monson swamp and howled all night; kept on howling the second night until Ernest Tirell found and rescued him; but not before Tirell got mired in a bog and had to work for quite a while to free himself before he could save Spud.

House Income Tax Boost Cut By Senate Group

WASHINGTON (AP)—The tax-writing senate finance committee tentatively has decided on a personal income tax boost \$412,000,000 lower than that voted by the House.

The committee threw out the house revenue-boosting plan on individuals and adopted a formula of its own, which considerably lightens the increase in the upper income brackets.

This formula would raise personal income levies by an estimated \$2,435,000,000 a year compared with \$2,847,000,000 in the house measure.

The committee has yet to act on the \$2,855,000,000 in corporation tax boosts voted by the House or the hikes in many excise taxes.

The finance committee formula would put an added defense tax on that portion of incomes now left after the individual has paid his taxes.

Thus it would hit with progressively less impact in the higher brackets where the present levy consumes a large share of total income.

How Plan Would Work

The tentatively-adopted formula would work this way:

First the taxpayer computes his tax under existing law. Then he subtracts the amount of that tax from his surtax net income, which is his income after exemptions and deductions. Then he pays as a defense tax three percent of what is left up to \$2,000 and four percent of the part above \$2,000.

The House had approved a simpler formula: Each taxpayer would add 12½ percent to the amount of tax he pays now.

Experts on the staff of the joint congressional taxation committee said, the senate plan would help the low income brackets a little and the big ones a lot as compared with the House scheme.

They said those in the lowest income level subject to the federal tax would pay 12 percent more than they now do under the senate plan, 12½ percent under the house bill.

Little Fellow Not Helped

However, unofficial computations indicated that some persons in the \$3,000-to-\$5,000 brackets would not benefit by the senate plan.

An example given by Colin Stam, a staff expert, covered the case of a single man with \$5,000 gross income. His surtax net income would be \$3,900 after exemptions and deductions. His tax under present law would be \$318.

To compute his extra defense tax, he would subtract the \$318 from his surtax net income, leaving \$3,582. On the first \$2,000 of this, he would pay three percent, or \$60. On the remaining \$1,582, he would pay four percent, or \$63.28. Thus his additional levy would be \$103.28.

But under the house plan his tax would be \$102.25, or \$1.03 less.

The income tax hike is not expected to affect wage and salary withholding rates before Oct. 1.

Newspaper Crusaders Hit By Indictments

LAKE CHARLES, La. (AP)—Five newspaper men who crusaded against wide open law violations are under indictment on charges of defaming three admitted gamblers and several public officials.

And the Peoples Action Group, which instigated a special session of the grand jury to investigate law violations, is under order to give the grand jury a list of its members. The list had been kept secret to aid in the PAG's private investigations.

The Calcasieu parish (county) grand jury refused to indict Sheriff Henry Reid whom the PAG had accused of malfeasance in office.

Three-Way Attempt At Suicide Proves Flop

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—A dejected San Antonio man was alive today despite the fact that he tried unsuccessfully Monday to commit suicide by:

1. Drinking merthiolate.
2. Attempting to electrocute himself.
3. Turning on the gas in the kitchen.

But the merthiolate only made him a little sick. He blew out a fuse in his house when he tried to electrocute himself, and a draft through the house carried the deadly gas away from his head.

The man's wife, who witnessed the occurrences which took place in rapid succession, called policemen and firemen, who administered some oxygen to the man and decided he wasn't sick enough to need further attention.

Scrap Metal Purchaser Located At Jack Doyle's

L. R. Helms of Pittsburg, Calif. has established headquarters at Jack Doyle's Sales Service on Garden Valley road for purchasing of scrap metal for Columbia Steel.

Helms said that Doyle was donating use of his lot for collection of the metal. Scrap is a number one priority in the present emergency and is in big demand, he said. Helms and his wife are presently living in a trailer house. They have been buying scrap in other cities, but expect to be in Roseburg for quite some time.

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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ROME — The United States has put about one and one-quarter billion dollars of Marshall plan money into the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Italy. It seems to be doing some good.

Whether the Italian people as a whole realize how much we have given them is problematical. They probably do not. But most Italians do seem to have some conception of it, and this undoubtedly contributes to a feeling of friendship most Italians hold for us Americans.

Had we not made this contribution to Italian recovery, the country would be Communist by now. With it, the De Gasperi government has been able to put the Italian economy on a stable footing. What will happen when American aid money stops flowing is strictly conjectural, but the guesses are that Italy will be able to continue as a non-Communist country at close to its present economic level. And that day is being postponed, of course, by bringing Italy into the anti-Communist western defense program.

There can be no question but that the ECA dollars have been primarily responsible for the recovery of the Italian economy. U. S. government administrative practices being what they are, the same job could have been done for much less cost, but it is being done.

Much of the money has gone into reconstruction of factories, railroads, and the like. Agricultural rehabilitation and improvement is a major project. We have sent to Italy more than \$300,000,000 worth of cotton, to get its textile industry operating again. Actually, most of the dollars for aid are being used twice, under the counterpart fund plan. As is the case with all Marshall plan programs, we give the materials to the Italian government, which in turn sells them to the actual users—to industrial firms in the case of machinery and factory materials, to distributors in the case of consumer goods—who pay for them in lire.

The Italian government then puts lire in the counterpart fund—and uses them, subject to ECA approval, for reconstruction and rehabilitation projects carried out with materials available in Italy. In this case, the Italian counterpart fund now amounts to about \$50,000,000 lire—slightly more than one billion dollars.

Of this sum, 125,000,000 lire (of this sum, 125,000,000 lire (\$225,000,000) has been allowed for improvement of farms and farming methods. Another 137,000,000 lire is earmarked for railroads and other transportation. Housing and public works, such as schools, orphanages and other community facilities, have been allocated 165,000,000 lire, the equivalent of \$264,000,000.

Tourism constitutes Italy's biggest dollar-earner, so ECA has authorized the Italian government to invest 11,000,000,000 lire (\$17,600,000) in rehabilitation and improvement of hotels.

There is some criticism and grumbling among the people themselves over the Italian government's operation of this counterpart fund, based on charges that the government is unduly slow in actually turning over the lire allocated for these various works. I was told of a hotel owner in a resort town whose application for counterpart fund help was approved in January, but who has yet to receive any actual lire to do the work he wanted to do, and the American tourist season is almost over.

American newspaper correspondents in Rome seem inclined

to give credit to the ECA mission here, headed by M. I. Dayton, for doing a sincere and conscientious job of trying to get the Italian government to speed up its program. But they also are of the opinion that this ECA effort is hampered by the American embassy's typically State department attitude that the Italian government should be allowed to proceed in its own way, without any interference or strong prodding from the United States.

Sound familiar?

Hear Fulton Lewis Daily On KRRR, 4:00 P.M. And 9:15 P.M.

Oregon Payrolls Set New Record

SALEM (AP)—Oregon's industrial and business payroll in the first three months of this year was the largest in history for any similar period.

Payrolls of the 17,422 Oregon employees subject to the unemployment compensation law totaled \$266,610,113 during January, February and March.

That was 30.5 percent more than in the first quarter last year, and \$51,000,000 above the previous first quarter peak set in 1948.

It was, however, \$32,000,000 short of the all-time quarterly peak set in the July-September quarter last year.

The unemployment compensation commission said most of the payroll increase was in lumber and construction.

Workers for lumber and logging firms got \$70,911,967 in the first three months, compared with \$47,651,538 in the first quarter of last year, when cold weather shut down many logging operations.

The average number of covered workers in the first quarter was 308,134, compared with 266,266 in early 1950.

The first known mention of coffee was in an Arabian medical encyclopedia about 850 A. D.

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