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A GOOD TIME TO START

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Labor day marked the beginning of the Defense Bond program.

Through September and October American people will be urged to buy savings bonds.

During the late war the people of this nation bought billions of dollars worth of bonds, inspired chiefly by patriotic fervor. But acquisition of bonds did not stop with the end of the war. Many people found the payroll deduction system an excellent method of saving. Bonds accumulated during and after the war were set aside as a financial "cushion" against possible depression days.

It had been anticipated that people would rush to cash their bonds when the war ended. Instead they bought ten billion more bonds than they cashed during the five-year period following the close of hostilities. While redemptions have been slightly higher than sales in recent months, bond buying still remains at high level. The public continues to hold more than $58 billion worth of bonds purchased since 1941. During the same period savings deposits in commercial banks have more than doubled. Since 1945 holdings of saving bonds have increased 14 percent, while savings deposits in commercial banks have increased 17 percent.

Socialistic Fiscal Policies

We hear today much dissatisfaction with government fiscal policies. People are fearful of inflation. At the same time there is greater fear of depression.

Savings bonds and savings deposits offer us our surest protection against either inflation or depression.

Our federal government follows the socialistic idea of taxing away from the people their surplus income, permitting the government to spend that money in channels which, theoretically, will reduce inflationary dangers. Our master-mind economists contend that people have too much money to spend. If they spend this money in competing for consumer goods, which may be short in supply, inflation will mount. Defense production, we are told, will cut the supply of consumer goods. Thus we must drain off surplus money to keep it out of competition for merchandise, the government contends.

While we cannot agree with the "papa knows best" theories of the administration, it is a recognized fact that inflation results when too much money is in circulation. There might be better excuse for the government's program if the money taken from taxpayers actually were used in fighting inflation, instead of going into unessential government spending, tending to increase rather than decrease inflation.

We have faith in the ability of the average American to handle his own affairs without the necessity of having his pockets picked by socialistic economists. We don't believe it necessary to load the American public to the breaking point by taxation, while the money so obtained is used for all sorts of agencies, bureaus, departments, authorities, administrations, and other unessential functions, using, at the same time, still more billions to finance a world wide WPA.

Best Finanial Insurance

Many people, finding a hard struggle in making the inflated dollar meet the steadily mounting cost-of-living, will argue that there is little surplus left to be siphoned away from the public. But it also is true that we still have a record national income, despite the smaller margin between income and cost-of-living.

The smart individual is one who is salting away all that he can. The money he puts into savings helps reduce inflation. If recession should come, as so many people anticipate, the accumulated savings will soften the impact and prevent a severe depression. Should financial conditions worsen, money would be released from the storehouse of savings. As this money went into circulation it would bolster production and thus limit the downward trend. Thus our financial protection, against either inflation or depression, lies in a large accumulation of savings.

We hear some people complain that it is foolish to put dollars into savings bonds, only to have our currency inflated. The dollar obtained from the sale of bonds then would have even less value than at the time of investment. There is, however, greater possibility that a dollar invested today will be more valuable upon bond maturity than at present because of deflation.

But buying savings bonds cannot be regarded as a gamble, no matter which way the dollar may go. Bonds offer the best possible financial insurance.

We may be pinched between higher living costs and rising taxes, but thrift is still highly desirable. For many people the payroll deduction plan of systematic bond buying offers the easiest method for accumulation. Those not now following the system might well consider a start during the current campaign.

All-Purpose Credit Card For Travelers Coming

SPOKANE — (AP) — An "all-purpose" credit card that will permit travelers to charge their eating and sleeping bills in 200 western hotels, restaurants and motels soon will be available.

This new credit idea was explained by Edwin L. Mays of Portland, president of National Credit Card, Inc.

It will permit travelers to go about without carrying large sums of cash and also will help guide them to the best places for eating and lodging, he said. Both hotels and clients will be screened "very carefully."

"Several large companies have indicated they will have their salesmen use our cards," Mays said, to eliminate expense account difficulties.

"Some salesmen probably won't like that," he added with a smile.

He said establishments in 11 western states will be included in the system.

Human Rights Covenant To Be Part of U. N. Creed

GENEVA —(AP) — The United States delegation has scored a triumph in its campaign to have the United Nations write a human rights covenant listing civil and political rights.

The U. N. economic and social council adopted an American-backed resolution requesting the general assembly, which will meet in Paris Nov. 6, to reconsider its decision directing that the proposed covenant include economic, social and cultural rights as well as those of the civil and political field.

The United States delegates contend that the U. N. should complete now a covenant covering civil and political rights, with the others to be included sometime later.

The Soviet Union has insisted that all rights should be contained in one covenant and that a nation's signature is "tantamount to implementation." In other words, in the Soviet view, any articles looking to enforcement of the rights should be eliminated.

A kilometer equals 3,280.8 feet.

Is This Trip Necessary?

CONGRESSIONAL GIMMICK IN CONTROLS BILL HELPS MAINTAIN HIGH PRICES

By BRUCE BIOSSAT

Whenever price control measures have come before Congress in recent years, a curious economic theory has reared its head. What it amounts to is taking virtually all the risk out of doing business.

Sometimes this notion has been shaped into a "guaranteed profits" proposal. That was suggested back in 1946, and again this year. It would assure businessmen a prescribed level or percentage of profits.

The arrangement occasionally has called for the extension of this principle to every line a manufacturer produces. In other words, if he happens to make stoves, iceboxes and vacuum cleaners, the ceiling price would be set to guarantee him a profit on all these items.

This plan, however, has never actually been cast into law. The opposition always has managed to muster sufficent strength to defeat it.

But an alternative device leaning in the same direction did find its way into the defense production act as renewed on July 31 of this year.

It is the so-called Capehart amendment. It was fashioned at 3 a.m. one morning in a senate-house conference meeting on the legislation. The clause provides simply that anyone may obtain a price ceiling for his product that reflects all his added costs from the period before the Korean war to July 26, 1951.

Up until this provision was inserted and approved, government policy had been to set ceiling at pre-Korean levels plus all direct cost increases—those for labor and materials.

The Caphart amendment allows the manufacturer to toss in cost changes in overhead, advertising, selling, and the like.

In so doing, it has greatly weakened the price stabilization structure and immeasurably complicated the problem of judging the fairness of manufacturers' cost claims.

The business technique of cost accounting is so highly developed today that one firm, in an experiment, got six different cost results on its products by figuring its costs according to six different accounting systems. The range in figures was great. Furthermore, most companies do not keep records which show accurately how their indirect costs (selling, etc.) apply to the cost of their products.

For the government to check on cost data submitted under the Capehart amendment would be out of the question without a huge expansion of OPS personnel. So there is little left to do but accept the figures and grant the ceiling prices requested.

This will mean government protection of the highest cost producer. Except in the extremity of actual all-out war, when cost is inconsequental, we have never thus safeguarded the high-cost man.

America built its greatness on venturesome risk-taking. A willingness to brave the competitive struggle has been a hallmark of the U. S. entrepreneur. We in this country have never sought guarantees of success in any field. We have felt we should earn it.

The three a.m. Capehart amendment is an affront to America's spirit of enterprise. And it promises to impose a nearly intolerable burden upon the consumer, the man who is touted in our free economy as the great beneficiary of our unrivaled enterprise.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

BEEN FOUND and the sources quoted by the Herald made no such statements as those attributed to them."

This is the point: SOMEBODY lied! Who was it?

At this point, I'd like to set forth my own reactions.

I DON'T BELIEVE EITHER SIDE.

I'd like to add that things have come to a pretty serious pass when one can't believe either the British foreign office or a great newspaper like the London Daily Herald.

Let me carry these confessions a bit farther. In our OWN county, in disputes involving political considerations, I find that I don't believe either side. I just shrug my shoulders more or less unconsciously and say to myself: "Oh, heck! It's just politics and NOBODY BELIEVES A POLITICIAN."

What is politics?

The dictionary defines politics as "1. The science and art of government. 2. The theory or practice of managing affairs of public policy or of political parties; hence political affairs, principles or the like."

Question:

How are we to have good government if nobody believes anybody in matters concerning politics?

Another question:

Where are we headed if we haven't got and can't get good government?

That prompts the BIG question: How are we to GET good government? Government we can BELIEVE? Government we can TRUST?

If we are to have better government in these days, government more nearly approximating the ideal of the Founding Fathers, it seems to me that we the people must have higher standards of private and public morality.

In democracies such as ours, WE are the SOURCE of government. A river can never rise higher than its source. If the source is polluted, the river itself will be polluted.

If we have dishonesty in government, it is because we the people TOLERATE dishonesty in government. If we are to be able to believe men in public life, we must get back to the simple conviction that LYING IS WRONG.

In his column in the Klamath Falls Herald and News the other day, Deb Addison made the tremendously significant statement that the way to make sound decisions is first to decide what is RIGHT and what is WRONG and then choose the right. The whole business can't be put much better than that.

Scraps From the MENDING BASKET

by Vidnett Martin - P.O. Box 874, Drain, Or.

If those Bitwuns don't watch out, come Oct. 15, they're going to find themselves a-sitting on their hillside, surrounded by their lares and penates not to mention their goods and chattels, with maybe a tarpaulin over the whole works. For entertainment there will be a Greek chorus of "I told you so's" echoing in their ears. But could they help it if other jobs came ahead of theirs on the builders agenda? (Yes, they could!)

However, Matilda Bitwuns, who is definitely not a rolling stone at heart, found a cheering thought in the fact that although they may have lived in a succession of apartments and houses here and there, they have never had more than one real home. Isn't that so? One can rent a house or apartment, but can one rent a home? One can sell a place, but can one sell a home? Matilda comforted herself by remembering Algernon's answer, one time, when she had said something about his attitude in regard to a home.

Said Algernon, in a surprised sort of way: "Why, my home is wherever you are." Matilda realized a lot about where her home was, too, as she thought that over. Being together — that was home.

So even roughing it on a hillside, she and Algernon would have a home, the same home they have had over thirty years. Surprising how one's attitude can sweeten an exptrience, isn't it? It's all in the point of view. She remembers how unimportant the location and size and so on of a place to live seemed in those years long ago when Algernon was at sea and she was lonely. It wasn't so easy then, in World War I, to break away from well-meaning, loving parents. She wanted to do it! "But suppose - " was dinned into her ears. So she waited in what seemed no longer a real home until such time as Algernon came joyously in the door. Then she was "at home" because he was.

A home is like a lamp which must be tended carefully but allowed to shine beyond its immediate area, I uess, thouht Matilda, as this idea came to her, that is why I love to drive along streets or roads and see the lights in houses shining out into the darkness. Or lights from a house far off on a hill. . . a little below the stars.

Reader Opinions

Old Roseburg Desired; Streets Narrow All Right

ROSEBURG — I saw a fine picture of narrow streets in The News-Review Aug. 29 and a nice little write-up about it. The streets are narrow alright, and so are the minds of a lot of people who drive cars. That is about all there is wrong with this little old town.

I am surprised that it took some illegally parked cars to cause a picture to be taken when a building has been erected in one of our narrow streets within two blocks of the town hall and the news office. No notice has ever been taken of it, although I talked some of every kind of English to the former town manager and the former chief of police and the inspector, and to the present chief of police. I was careful of my English in speaking to the present chief, because I really like him and I thought he could do something about it. But it seems he can't.

The inspector told me, or rather wrote me, that this building was on skids and could be moved in 24 hours. But I find there are no skids under this thing and that it is built on several cement foundation blocks and the thing has tons of iron in it, I am told.

I have several good pictures taken of the condition of that street at different times as the dates on them will show. I will be glad to allow them to be printed. With all the advertising Roseburg has had there are several papers and magazines that would be glad to print the pictures and the story that goes with them.

Does it really make a difference who clutters up the street?

I had a section of a harrow leaning against the front of my shop and was told in rough English to get it out of there and keep it out of the street, as the streets are for the use of the public and not for any individual.

For my part, this was a good little town until we got a city manager.

Yours for Roseburg like it used to be.

DAVID H. SCOTT
The Village Blacksmith
Roseburg, Ore.

NO CROSS-COUNTRY

OSSINING, N. Y. — (AP) — Sing Sing prison's 1,700 inmates held their annual track and field day meet yesterday — but there was no cross-country race.

Fulton Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON REPORT

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

ROME — Benito Mussolini has been dead six years now, but his memory lingers on.

The Italian people on the whole to this day think and speak of their late dictator with a certain degree of awe and respect. And many of them will tell you they believe they were better off under Mussolini — at least, up until the time he dragged them into war — than they are now.

There is no question but that he did do many things to improve the welfare of the Italian people, albeit at a terrifically high cost in terms of personal liberties.

However, the people also remember the bad side of the Fascist regime — the big military establishment with its forced service, the strict regimentation of the people, the absence of any of the civil liberties that have been introduced since the war. And for that reason they do not want any part of another such dictatorship.

Another recollection about Mussolini that still rankles in the Italian mind is his personal life. Heavily influenced by the Catholic church, the average Italian regards family ties as close to sacred. Therefore they never did — and still don't — like the way he went in for mistresses and completely disregarded his own family ties.

There is, of course, a small element that would like another strong-man government such as Mussolini's. But this is a small and relatively unimportant element. It does not comprise the potential danger, for instance, that the pro-Nazi element does in Germany.

But the people recall that it was under Mussolini that a strong anti-malaria campaign was undertaken with the cleaning out of the Pontine marshes. They recall that he built many hospitals and provided better medical attention than Italians had enjoyed previously. They recall that the buying power of the lira that they earned in the 20's and 30's was much greater than that of the current lira.

And, oddly enough, several Italians have mentioned to me, with evident pride, the job Mussolini did in straightening out and improving the Italian railroad system. They point out that under his rule, trains rarely were late —something, incidentally, which cannot be said of Italian trains today. Under the Fascists, if an engineer brought a train into a station as little as five minutes late, the engineer was fired within the hour. Things are different today.

On the whole, the Italian people seem happier with their current lot than do the people of any of the other European countries I have visited on this trip — Britain, Holland, Western Germany, and Switzerland — with the possible exception of Switzerland.

In Rome, Florence, and most od the other Italian cities the people go about their daily chores with an appearance of contentment. Only in Naples, to the south, did I find any real reeling of dissatisfaction, and that seemed to be more of a feeling of resigned acceptance of the fact that southern Italy's non-industrial economy has been slower in rebuilding than has that of the rest of the country.

There is a shortage of housing facilities, particularly in Rome and some other cities, but otherwise conditions seem fairly good. City streets abound with attractively clothed and well-figured girls and women. "Pasta" foods —spaghetti, noodles and other macaroni-base preparations — are plentiful. Wine flows freely, and cheaply. Sidewalk cafes and hole-in-the-wall wine shops are doing an excellent business.

Communism, of course, still is a threat. I saw in many, many places the hammer-and sickle sign drawn on walls or billboards — in cities and in the countryside, too. The Commies showed considerable strength in last spring's municipal elections, roughly retaining what offices they held before. But many Italian observers feel that they would fare far less well in an election for national offices.

These observers contend that while the people might be willing to vote for their Communist friend or neighbor for a local municipal government office where they could keep a close eye on him, they would not be willing to vote that same Communist into a national office where he would have a direct bearing on the country's national policies.

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

Red Cross About Doubles Midwest Relief Fund

The local chapter of the American Red Cross is within three percent, or $71, of doublin its quota for the relief of Kansas-Missouri flood victims, reports Mrs. R. Herman, secretary.

The original quota was set at $740 and the amount received thus far totals $1409. Mrs. Herman says it will take $10 million to rehabilitate the area, and she urges those who are able to contribute.

The relief fund for the victims of the Hubbard Creek fire now totals $2,000, and Mrs. Herman expects an additional $3,000 from the Red Cross office in San Francisco Wednesday. The fund is being collected on a national scale.

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FROM THE NEWS OF 62 YEARS AGO

ABOUT DRAIN

We made a quick trip to Drain Monday, and find that little town is flourishing nicely . . . We also went to Hudson, which is about three miles north of Drain, where a large sawmill is situated recently purchased by Dorance Bros. of Salem. This mill is sawing lots of lumber, and is prepared to furnish all grades, and all kinds of lumber. This mill is situated on the Big Sandy creek . . . There are from 70 to 100 men employed by this mill company. They also have a post office, store, and hotel there.

Roseburg Review
November 14, 1889.

Did you know—that the town of Hudson referred to above is the present town of Leona?

Did you know—that we write insurance that protects the logger in case a log drops on a truck during loading? It's excellent protection for the logger and the truck-owned logging operator. Ask us about it.

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