

The News-Review

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THE FIRST 100 YEARS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

We often hear the phrase, "The first hundred years are the hardest."

If the saying is true, Douglas county is entitled to an easier time from now on, for today is the county's 100th birthday.

The county's political birth occurred Jan. 7, 1852, when it was created by the legislature of the vast Oregon Territory, which embraced virtually all of what we now call the Pacific Northwest, including the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and part of Montana.

It was a sparsely settled country, with settlements principally along the coast and navigable streams. The discovery of gold in California led to widespread prospecting of the inland and the opening of gold mines in Southern Oregon. Scottsburg became the point of entry for supplies shipped by boat from San Francisco, destined for mines in the Cow Creek and Rogue River valleys. People began settling along the transportation routes. Winchester was the ferry point on the supply line. Myrtle Creek, Riddle and Canyonville settlements were growing. Aaron Rose was promoting the townsite of the village of Deer Creek, later to become the City of Roseburg. There was need for local government. So one of the first acts of the 1852 legislature was to organize Douglas county.

County Rich In Historical Lore

Douglas county had its beginning in the mining industry. But within a comparatively few years agriculture, particularly stock raising, began to predominate and continued to lead the county's economy until only a few years ago when we began to "mine" the "green gold" of our forests, bringing the timber industry to the fore.

As we enter upon our second century of progress, we find a promising era based on a timber economy, controlled, at least in part, by sustained yield policies, and most favorably situated in time to conform to the new pattern of fuller utilization of the resource.

The pioneer period of our county's history is rich in historical lore. Concerned with growing pains, we have permitted far too much of the intimate history of our first century to escape. We have available the broad outline. Of the minor events and the personalities who made that history, information is meager.

How many stirring tales of adventure must have been connected with the overland freight caravans that carried supplies, usually topped off with several barrels of whiskey, from Scottsburg to Jacksonville. There is a story in the location and construction of the old military roads and the historically famous engineers who built them. Who knows the story of the Battle of Olalla, the small-scale war between whites and Indians, historically reported to have been started by the whites? What was the story behind Fort Flournoy? Why did Camas Valley split from Coos county and annex itself to Douglas county?

These and thousands like them would be interesting tales if all the facts were known.

Historical Material Being Sought

The News-Review is planning no special editions in connection with the observance of our centennial year except, perhaps, as a part of the official celebration scheduled for Labor Day weekend. We do propose, however, to publish, as space permits, historical pages similar to the one appearing in today's edition. We are asking the cooperation of our readers in furnishing us with historical material. Many of our older families have old diaries, letters and other data of historical interest. Tales of pioneer incidents have been handed down through generations. Interesting stories pertaining to historical episodes or individuals are known to many of our people. Yet these tales have not been recorded.

The News-Review, cooperating with the late "Tam" McArthur, appealed to Douglas county residents a few years ago for help in recording the location and name origin of some of our early-day post offices. The response was especially gratifying and the information was of great historical value and of rare reader interest.

We are hopeful that this appeal for contributions to our historical pages during centennial year will bring forth much previously unpublished Douglas county history, and we are asking the cooperation of every resident who has such information. We also will be able to use a limited number of pictures. Articles need not be prepared in form for publication. If authentic data is supplied, our news staff will edit the material for the historical page.

Scraps From the

MENDING BASKET

Vahnett Martin P.O. Box 874 Drain, Ore.

"I guess we go to the other extreme," said the mother of young daughters one day, "when we get to be parents ourselves. We are so anxious to avoid what we think were the mistakes of our own parents..."

"I never was allowed to tell my side of things," said another mother, "and so when my children were accused by a neighbor or a teacher, I always insisted that they hear the accusation. It was surprising, too, how often that very thing cleared things up! Why shouldn't a child hear an accusation? Wouldn't an adult wish to do so and speak in his own defense?"

"I always felt my mother didn't have any confidence in me," said a third parent, "probably because she was always telling me about the penalties of doing wrong. So with my children I emphasize my trust in them, and I don't hold up before them mental pictures of

Fulton Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — President Truman's budget message to Congress will forecast a surplus in the U.S. Treasury for mid-1952. The President's forecast will be correct, but only because administration planning for defense production is a 50 percent flop.

With \$94,000,000,000 to spend, the Defense Department will be fortunate if it has paid out 50 percent of this for weapons, planes and ships delivered to the fighting forces here and abroad by the end of 1952. Aircraft production, for instance, is 10,000 planes short of the 1951 goal; guided missiles production is 60 percent below expectations and tank production is 35 percent behind schedule.

Politics, bad planning and Air Force Navy squabbling are mostly to blame for the miserable defense production record of 1951. Production of civilian consumer and heavy machine goods surpassed the 1950 level in most cases, by contrast, and is convincing proof that poor planning accounts for the lag in weapon production.

The trouble is that not enough metal, rubber, fuel and chemicals have been funneled into defense production. And the blame lies with the politically timid in the White House, where the prevailing mood is that nobody should be hurt by the arms build-up, least of all labor. To get tanks a few of the factories making pots and pans will have to shut down. But labor wouldn't like that, and it hasn't been done so far.

The situation has left the military with billions of dollars in the bank still unspent for weapons, and with a White House demand on its back for another multi-billion dollar defense budget. In fact, the Defense Department trotted to the White House with a new budget for \$30,000,000,000—which military leaders are sure is more than can be spent by the end of 1952. Yet the White House sent it back to the Pentagon because the political hirlings thought it was too low.

The Defense Department pays for weapons only upon delivery. Nobody expects a 50 percent increase in arms production during 1952, which is what it would take just to empty the till of 1951 money.

Of the three services, the Army is in the best shape weapon-wise. The Air Force and Navy, contrary to reports, still hicker bitterly over who is going to spend more money for aircraft and other equipment.

The root of the trouble is still the old argument over strategic aircraft, with one group in the Pentagon convinced that all big bombers should be junked as useless.

The Navy wants more planes and bigger ones, and more aircraft carriers. The Air Force insists this is strategic suicide and is demanding still bigger bombers, with a tighter grip on the atom bomb. The Air Force has, however, cut back sharply on its plans for rimming Russia with strategic bombardment bases. The plan would have cost billions for airfields and maintenance money that would have had to come from funds set aside for big bombers.

The nation is less secure because of the squabbling and indecision, but Mr. Truman's fiscal policies will look like good politics to the voters because of the delays. With a surplus in the Treasury Administration orators will have a firm peg for a lot of high-flow oratory. But it will be a hoax.

All the defense material now on order must be paid for sometime, even if it is a year late. New orders are coming up at the monthly rate of \$2,000,000,000. So however juicy the June surplus may seem, it will vanish when and if the military starts getting real deliveries.

The end result will be a Treasury deficit and demands for more taxes. In 1951 the biggest single tax increase in the nation's history was saddled on us taxpayers. It amounted to \$9,000,000,000. And it isn't enough to pay for all the spending when and if production catches up with Defense Department demands.

The need for new taxes, unless non-defense spending is cut sharply, is the honest political reality in 1952—not a temporary Treasury surplus. Some estimates are that we will have to add \$13,000,000,000 more to the tax burden to pay for White House plans. So keep this in mind when the oratory starts flowing in 1952.

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

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

done. Back in the grim days of the war between the states, he said to a White House caller:

"If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem."

"It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all the people all the time."

President Lincoln, incidentally, was subjected to bitter and merciless criticism by his opponents. But he survived it all and carried our nation through its greatest crisis because the people BELIEVED IN HIS INTEGRITY.

Nothing could make me believe that Lincoln would have crawled out from under responsibility for administrative scandals such as those which are rocking our federal government now with an answer like Mr. Truman's statement that he knew what was going on all the time and would have fixed it himself if congress hadn't butted in.

Winston Churchill, premier of Great Britain (in European governmental systems the premier is the approximate equivalent of our President) is on the high seas en route to Washington for a conference with President Truman. He is reported to be traveling in a \$500 a day suite on the luxury liner Queen Mary.

I think if I were the head of a nation in Britain's financial fix I'd make the trip to Washington in a simple stateroom. It would be a good showmanship gesture, if nothing else.

Britain, of course, can stand the expense. In the staggering total of governmental costs, what's a thousand pounds, more or less? (A pound is worth \$2.50 American, and the trip on the Queen Mary takes about four days, so a total expenditure of 1000 pounds for passage money, tips and unavoidable incidentals would amount to \$2800.)

But if Winnie had taken a mere stateroom instead of his \$500-a-day suite, it would have said to the British people that he is willing and happy to share their austerity. I think that would have made them all feel better.

I suppose Winnie and Harry will CONFER IN SECRET.

After Casablanca, Cairo, Tehran and Yalta, I don't think that's the way it should be done. It would be far better, everything considered, if the conference were held in a big public room, with ALL reporters present and uninhibited.

I know, of course, that in such circumstances everybody would talk for the headlines instead of talking turkey. That's human nature. But, even considering that, it would be better to have the

"It all goes back to the Golden Rule, I guess," said one of the group. "That has often helped me in parental problems. Just trying to see the children's side of it, and trying to 'do unto them' as fairly as I can."

whole affair conducted out in the open.

I'm aware that such a suggestion is radical heresy, but after the last war and what followed I'm gun-shy of secret conferences.

Blizzard Fails To Halt Scout's Training Trek

PORTLAND — Six boy scouts, just returned from a three-day outing on the snowy slopes of Mt. Hood, already are planning next year's trip.

Two scout executives and a mountaineering expert accompanied the youths, all of whom were members of the Order of the Arrow, honorary scout camping society.

Camp was set up Thursday night about a mile south of Timberline Lodge. Blizzards on both Friday and Saturday failed to halt a snow survival training program.

IF your News-Review has not been delivered by 4:15 p.m., phone 2-2631 between 6:15 and 7 p.m.

Tele-fun by Warren Goodrich

"I've told you a thousand times to throw away that ancient number list and look up numbers before you call!" ... Keep your personal number list up-to-date by checking it with the latest directory... Pacific Telephone.

Business Group Would Build P. O. In Swap Offer

PORTLAND — A group of Portland businessmen want to do some old fashioned trading with the federal government.

The businessmen propose to build a new two million dollar post-office for the government. In return they want the government to give them a downtown block, appraised by the government in 1933 at \$1,750,000.

The block they want is the site of the Pioneer Postoffice, which is in the center of the downtown business area. It is across the street from the big Meier & Frank Department Store, whose president, Aaron M. Frank, is head of the group making the proposal.

Frank would not disclose what use his group would make of the block.

Postmaster E. T. Hedlund said the Postal Department could use a big, new building, all right. The businessmen offered to build it to government specifications on the city's East Side. Hedlund said that location would be fine, for the big need now is a building to handle parcel post.

The businessmen said negotiations are being conducted in Washington, D. C., where attorneys are trying to determine whether the government has authority to make such a trade.

Corruption Will Ruin U.S., Ex-President Hoover Warns

BOSTON (AP) — Former President Herbert Hoover said Saturday the country has been exposed in the past year to more dishonesty in officials and governmental departments than at any time in history.

And he warned that unless this evil is stamped out "to the last official concerned" the United States will "decline and fall like the great republics of the past."

The former President spoke on a transcribed radio (WEEI) forum program, "Reducing the Federal Waste Line," broadcast by the Massachusetts Committee for the Hoover Report.

Singling out for particular criticism of the scandals in the tax collecting agencies of the government, he said:

"I have no doubt that if the Hoover Commission's recommendations on collectors of internal revenue and other political appointees had been accepted two and one-half years ago—when they were made—these scandals could not have occurred."

He said the dangers of corruption in tax collection weren't new to the members of the commission which condemned the present method of selecting tax collectors, and added:

Commissioner Urges Election Of Judges

PORTLAND — Commissioner J. E. Bennett thinks city judges should be elected instead of appointed.

And Friday he asked the city attorney to prepare a charter amendment on the plan which would go on the ballot for the May primary election. Commissioners appoint the judges now.

Bouquet From Veterans

TOLEDO, O. — Catholic war veterans of the U.S. will present Pope Pius XII next week a spiritual bouquet of 350,000 offerings — pledges of prayers and devotions. The presentation will be made by Donald J. McQuake of Swanton, O., national commander in a private audience with the Pope.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK of Portland, Oregon

DECEMBER 31, 1951

RESOURCES	
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks	\$ 139,775,942.79
United States Government Bonds	245,287,702.42
Municipal and Other Bonds	55,057,486.40
Loans and Discounts—Net	185,560,690.99
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	720,000.00
Bank Premises (Including Branches)	7,416,374.49
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	386,225.41
Interest Earned	1,763,631.43
Other Resources	191,129.31
	\$ 636,159,183.24

LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$ 12,000,000.00
Surplus	12,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	13,406,532.45
	37,406,532.45
Reserves for Interest, Taxes, etc.	2,087,760.53
Acceptances	613,623.22
Dividends Declared	300,000.00
Deposits	594,087,668.21
Interest Collected Not Earned	1,622,109.50
Other Liabilities	41,489.33
	\$ 636,159,183.24

This statement includes 40 branches in Oregon
HEAD OFFICE: PORTLAND, OREGON

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The UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK

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