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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor — EDWIN L. KNAPP, Manager

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BURDEN OF PROOF

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Readers of this column will recall that on several occasions we have mentioned difficulties faced by the Oregon Highway Commission in appropriating money adequate for Douglas County's highway needs. We have pointed out that whenever one county receives more money than another an immediate protest is lodged by those believing they are entitled to first recognition.

Douglas County, previously sparsely settled and with little industrial activity, was for many years sidetracked in favor of more densely populated areas. Road needs rise in proportion to population. Many critical highway bottlenecks remain throughout the entire state, particularly around growing cities. Each community suffering from one of these bottlenecks believes its problem rates top priority.

Douglas County contains one-third of the Pacific Highway in Oregon, yet it has received proportionately only a small fraction of the money spent on the Pacific Highway since original construction. Far more has been spent in the upper Willamette Valley, where population is centered.

Now the "sleeping giant is awakening," to use a phrase recently applied by Mayor Al Flegel. It is beginning to yawn and stretch. Population is increasing at a tremendous rate. Our industrial activity, which only a few years ago rated 19th in payrolls covered by unemployment compensation, now stands third in the state.

Douglas County's highway needs no longer can be neglected. The Highway Commission must act — and fast. Transportation bottlenecks in this area are critically retarding local and state economy. But how much money can the Highway Commission allot to meet Douglas County's critical need without arousing violent criticism and objection from other counties and communities?

Past Omissions Need Correction

In reconstructing the Pacific Highway — a program to which the Commission is pledged — it will be necessary to spend a very large sum of money in Douglas County, because one-third of that highway in Oregon is within the county's boundaries.

The state has constructed several east-west routes through the Cascades — Green Springs, Willamette, McKenzie, North and South Santiam, Mt. Hood, Columbia gorge — each of which has taken money to which the North Umpqua route had a fair claim. The Umpqua National Forest, however, was not a producing forest at the time those roads were built. The money could be spent on those projects with better effect upon the general economy of the state.

The Umpqua Forest has assumed economic importance only within the last few years. It now is second ranking revenue producer in Oreogn. Because the North Umpqua route did not share proportionately in distribution of funds for previous east-west highway development, it now is entitled to priority in allotments until brought on a par with other roads of like character and purpose.

From a point of equity, the Highway Commission is justified in concentrating a very large share of available highway funds within Douglas County to rebuild the Pacific Highway and to construct the North Umpqua Federal Highway. These projects will cost many millions of dollars — dollars that should have been coming in smaller amounts in previous years, but which were withheld from this area to be expended where heavier pressures existed.

Inasmuch as we have not in the past received a proportionate share of road appropriations, present necessity justifies increased allotments until past omissions have been corrected.

The Highway Commission, we believe, is throughly aware of our problem. It has made extensive plans to give all possible aid. It must, however, anticipate criticism and pressure from other localities which also have highway problems, even though they have had the lion's share of available money in the past.

Local groups interested in promotion of road and highway projects should be prepared to defend the Highway Commission in an aggressive manner against any complaints of excessive appropriations for Douglas County. We have ample evidence in the many past years of neglect to support our position, but the burden of proof will rest on our shoulders.

Scraps From the MENDING BASKET

by Vidhnett Martin - P.O. Box 874, Drain, Ore.

A reader who forgot to sign her name, although she included her address says a few pleasant words about this column, for which I thank her, and then:

"Some time ago you spoke of a lapboard which I wish I knew more about. Did not clip the article so size and shape and weight are foggy. In my mind's eye it was 30 inches across one way, and shaped like this:-"

Her mind's eye visualized my lapboard exactly, for the sketch shows the narrowed center where it curves in to fit body. The ends or sides rest upon the arms of a chair if desired. Perfect for Dad's home work, for reading a heavy book or where several books are being used at same sitting. We cut ours out of cardboard until shape seemed to my liking and needs, then EJ sawed it out of a piece of masonite. 30 inches wide, 16-½ inches on ends, and curved into 10-½ inches in center. Oh, our reader also mentioned weight: our lapboard weighs a smidgin over two pounds.

Our first intention was to paint it and then decorate with a decal. But, shucks, it was so handy I couldn't wait. Now after some years of use, I've decided I like the brown better anyhow. This notion of using a thing before a fellow can get it finished . . . seems quite upsetting to a husband. E. J. vows he is going to paint the shelves of the new fruit closet by lifting each jar, painting under it, and slapping the jar right back on the paint. Well, even if he does—it won't "teach" me any lesson! When I wait and wait . . . you know how it is!

Besides the counters have been covered with formica by the expert hands of Messrs. John Ballash and Lyle Hill, and so the fruit etc. (you should see all the et ceters that went into the cupboard!) can be stowed on the counters while the paint is drying on the shelves. I now take back all I said about wishing the formica was back in Seattle or some other seaport, instead of a huge box in the bedroom. I like it right where it is.

Operation Sink is actually under way. At last! Any minute now I shall be able to pour water down ours—think of that!— and draw water out of a faucet right in the kitchen! Nothing less than a formal unveiling ceremony seems appropriate to the occasion, wouldn't you think? But I can't wait—Ill be standing there with a dishpan of soapsuds—no, no, I shan't need a dishpan with a double sink, shall I? Never had one. Can hardly wait.

Doing His Leg Work

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — Among the errors made by the State Department in ransoming the four American fliers from Hungary, was gagging them following their rescue until Samuel E. Klaus had arrived from Washington to take charge.

Klaus has been jitter-bugging around government agencies since 1934, when he came to Washington as a protege of former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. He needs a thorough examination and I popose to give him one.

On orders from the State Department—although the army is still trying to figure out why—the four ransomed airmen were forbidden to talk for publication until a special airplane had deposited Klaus in Vienna. He was described as a legal and intelligence expert of the State Department and the Secretary of State mumbled vague statements that Klaus had to be on hand because of international repercussions. When he got there he didn't do anything but pose with the fliers for photographers.

In describing Klaus now as its legal and intelligence expert, the State Department is guilty of a short memory, because it wasn't very long ago that the Department was looking for a way to grease him back to private law practice. That was after he had gotten the Department's official propagandists in an awful jam when they were trying to duck the charges leveled by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy.

The Wisconsin senator had put in the congressional record what he termed an FBI report on State Department Reds. Acheson's puppets called the senator a liar, in stating that nothing of the sort had ever been around the Department. As it turned out, the report was a compilation made by the Department's own legal and intelligence experts, Klaus, based on FBI summaries and other data. The incident didn't do the Department any good, naturally, and Klaus almost lost his job as a result.

Klaus, however, has led a charmed life on the government payroll. He had Representative Fred Busbey, of Illinois, so mad at him a few years ago that the State Department for a while shuffled Klaus off to the Office of International Trade in the Department of Commerce. This was the sanctuary of William Remington, now awaiting a second perjury trial, and a number of phonies who were forging shipping permits so they could supply the Soviet Union with American machinery. Klaus never had much to say about these operations.

Later on, Klaus got in a jam when he tried to force an examination of all FBI information on communism. He apparently wanted to dip in the secret FBI files, although nobody knew just why. He then tried to capture all State Department intelligence work, including jurisdiction over the central intelligence agency and even some FBI operations.

On July 18, 1950, Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, in a Senate speech, accused a State Department official of blocking the entry into the Unitd States of 1,000 German scientists. All of them, so far as is known, now work for the Russian government. Bridges didn't name the official involved, but shortly after the speech Klaus ran pantingly to his office trying to find out whom the senator had in mind.

Klaus is a pal of Max Lowenthal, the mental marvel who advises President Truman on such things as why the FBI should be investigated. He once worked for a law firm that employed ex-Communist Lee Pressman. He visited Russia in the early 30's, although I haven't been able to find out why.

Since the end of the war he has globetrotted almost continually for the State Department, tourin Italy, Greece, England and Switzerland, to name a few.

Klaus is a graduate of City College of New York, which by itself virtually qualifies him for government employment under the New and Fair Deals. There is nothhowever, to qualify him as the official gag, in Vienna, of the U. S. Government. I didn't know we needed one, although I've known for a long time that Secretary of State Dean Acheson thought we did.

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

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

anybody FROM THE TOP. If it is to work, democracy has to come up from the bottom. People have to WANT it. If told at the point of a gun in the hands of conqueror that they must take it or else, they may accept it outwardly but inwardly they'll rebel. That's just human nature.

It has seemed to me for quite a while that we are trying to force our brand of democracy on the rest of the world. I'm sure that's a mistake. The Swiss have a pretty good kind of democracy and it has served them well. Obviously, they LIKE it.

But if somebody tried to FORCE the Swiss way of life on us we'd fight bloody murder against it.

Our way of life came to us BECAUSE WE WANTED IT. Our forefathers were fed to the ears with the medieval mess in Europe. They were willing to risk even death to get what they wanted. Coming to us in that natural, logical way, our particular brand of democracy has worked.

Incidentally, another Japanese problem is facing us. Our boys over there are beginning to marry Japanese girls. They are marrying them by the thousands. They are bringing their brides HOME with them.

Also, in many cases, the CHILDREN.

These Japanese wives (and their children) are coming to America under a temporary relaxation of our immigration laws, which refuse American citizenship to Orientals. This temporary relaxation is due to expire soon. But it looks like American boys will be in the Orient (including Japan) for a long time. If nature continues to take its course, a lot more of them will marry Japanese girls.

What are we going to do about it? We're now beginning to look upon the Japanese as our allies. We're coming to RELY ON THEM as a bulwark in the East against COMMUNISM. We're expecting a lot of them to die in defense of our way of life against communist aggression.

As things are going now, it won't be long before the Japanese are going to want to know why, IF THEY'RE GOOD ENOUGH TO DIE FIGHTING BESIDE US FOR THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE, they aren't good enough to become American Citizens and SHARE in the American way of life.

Especially the Japanese girls who marry American boys and bear children who are HALF American.

It's a tough problem.
How are we going to anwer it?

If we're going to run the world, which we are apparently committed to do, we're going to face a lot of problems like that.

We might as well be thinking about them now. Some of our thinking is going to have to run along this line:

If a guy is going to die beside you helping you DEFEND YOUR HOME, is he or isn't he good enough to be invited into your home?

What kind of answer are you going to give to that question when it is put to you—as it certainly will be?

When the football season ends, Bob Carey will return to the Michigan State basketball team. He scored 174 points last season.

Indian Tribe's Former Empire Cited In Claim

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stories of Indians who lived in the northwest before the white man arrived were cited Wednesday as evidence that the Coeur D'Alene tribe once held a vast empire.

Verne F. Ray, Yale University Anthropology professor, said his 20 year study of Indians in the northwest convinced him that the Coeur D Alenes owned and occupied par of three present states.

He testified before the Indian Claims Commission on the tribe's claim for "just payment" for 4 million acres of land taken by the government in the 1880's for $150,000.

The acreage includes valuable timber and rich agriculture and mining land in Northern Idaho, Eastern Washington and Western Montana.

Ray said the major part of his research, between 1928 and 1948, was the evaluation of interviews with Indians who lived there before the white man.

He described the Coeur D'Alenes as peaceful, stable Indians who had land boundaries which were recognized by neighboring tribes.

Photographs of magazine articles by Ray and a map showing the domain of tribes in the northwest were offered in evidence by Kenneth Simmons and Ralph Wiggenhorn, both of Billings, Mont., attorneys for the Coeur D'Alenes.

University of Arizona trainer Art Badenoch says he uses close to seven miles of adhesive tape during the football season.

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Watch for Notice of Dividends Each Month—

Elkton

By MRS. GRACE SAWYERS

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton of the Methodist Church is able to resume his duties following an injury to his back a week ago.

Ann Binder, who has been confined to her home because of illness, is better now.

Art Hardesty was taken to the Cottage Grove Hospital Saturday. He died the following Tuesday.

Word was received from Walt Esslinger that his father's funeral will be in Spokane Saturday. The Esslingers left for Missoula, Mont., when his father was confined to the hospital there.

The Christian Church held a basket dinner after the morning sermon. A business meeting and election of officers followed.

Marcy Henderer injured her finger Saturday, but no bones were broken.

Billy Binder is well enough to be up and around now.

Mary Grubbe is employed at the "Grandma" Smith home.

Ted Taylor reports that Frank Solomon weighed in the heaviest salmon to date for the Fish Derby, being sponsored by the Elkton Lion's Club.

Wage Control May End For Small Employer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Employers with only three or four workers may soon be freed from wage controls.

Chairman Nathan Feinsinger said Wednesday the Wage Stabilization Board will soon grant the exemption but has not set the number of employes an employer may have to be included.

This rule probably will touch those employers with four or less workers, Feinsinger told a round table discussion of controls sponsored by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Exempting small employers would cause little additional inflation, he said, but would free many businessmen from the controls.

SPOT ADVICE

THE TROUBLE WITH PAINT STAINS

Oil base paints. The essential problem of removing paint stains caused by oil base paints is that of dye and pigment removal. The oil portion of the stain presents a problem similar to that of all grease and fat stains, and is not especially difficult **if the stain is not allowed to get old.**

The pigment, being a solid, usually has to be tamped out. **If the stain is fresh,** the oil and pigment are not yet in permanent bond, and again removal is relatively simple.

The dye, depending on the color, is usually removable. Again the most important single determining factor is **the freshness of the stain.**

In other words, this type of stain can be removed in most instances, if the garment is spotted and cleaned as soon after staining as possible. **WITHIN 48 TO 72 HOURS AFTER STAINING ARE THE MAXIMUM OUTSIDE LIMITS FOR SAFETY.** After that period of time, the oil has "set" and then removal becomes increasingly more and more difficult, and eventually impossible.

IN THE MAJORITY OF CASES, THESE STAINS CAN BE REMOVED IF CAUGHT EARLY. BRING YOUR GARMENT IN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER STAINING.

Our spotting department is familiar with the wet and dry pre-spotting and "digesting" techniques necessary to insure removal of both types of paint stains.

All you have to do — let us repeat — is not let time work on these stains and fix them permanently. Time may be a wonderful healer for what ails the human soul but it works havoc on garments.

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