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LET'S NOT BE GREEDY

By CHARLES V. STANTON

At the risk of being boresome, we continue discussion of controversies surrounding O & C lands.

Demands are being made that the lands, now in federal control, be ceded to the State of Oregon. The Association of Oregon Land Grant Counties is being roundly criticized for expressed willingness to compromise revenue issues. The Oregon congressional delegation has been accused of weakness in not fighting for a larger share of O & C earnings.

We fear that the advocates of aggressive action to hold the federal government to strict compliance with existing revenue distribution laws are being a trifle greedy. In our opinion, we have no ethical or moral claim to excessive payments. We are afraid the table-pounding now in progress, much of it apparently having political motivation, may adversely affect our opportunity to obtain an equitable settlement by firming resistance.

Payments In Lieu Of Taxes

When O & C lands were in the hands of the railroad company they paid local and state taxes. After the lands were revested in the federal government, counties lost this tax revenue and were in critical financial straits. The government recognized its obligation to maintain the tax structure. For many years counties were paid amounts proportionate to sums the lands would have returned in taxes had they remained in private ownership. Under the late President Roosevelt, this system was changed to a proportion of revenue.

O & C lands paid counties 50 percent of revenue. The government retained 25 percent for administration purposes, while 25 percent was used to retire accumulated indebtedness. Accrued debts charged against the lands were paid off in 1951. Under the act now in effect counties are supposed to receive money previously applied to debt, or 75 percent of revenue.

Until late years the 50 percent payment was less than the lands would have paid in taxes if retained in private ownership. But as access roads have been developed, timber cutting stepped up, and better stumpage prizes obtained because of improved lumber markets, the 50 percent return has far exceeded normal tax yields.

Revenue from timber sales, grazing uses, etc., are placed in a common fund, which is divided among the 18 land grant counties in proportion to their volume of acreage. Douglas County, having the largest acreage, has received largest payments, even though little O & C timber was being cut. Now that our O & C lands are yielding their allowable cut, we are contributing more to the fund than any other.

Resistance Is Encountered

Washington is objecting to paying counties the additional 25 percent of revenue to which they have legitimate claim under the present act. It is contended that the government has responsibility for administration, fire protection, road construction, etc., while counties have no obligation.

Many alternate proposals have been made. The strongest suggestion is that the federal government and counties take a 50-50 split after all expenses are paid. At best, this would cut returns to counties to about 30 percent of revenue. But it could conceivably open the way for excessive administrative expenditures which would reduce revenue to counties considerably below 30 percent.

The Association of Oregon Land Grant Counties has proposed to compromise on a basis of 50 percent, surrendering its claim to the additional 25 percent. Such an agreement, it is believed, would be far better than the federal government's offer.

Ethical Claim Considered

Actually, counties have legitimate and ethical claim to no more revenue from the lands than they would return if held in private ownership. Considering present-day economies, the 50 percent distribution is about right. To claim more is exceeding ethical demand.

If we become too aggressive in demanding all we can get, we are apt to get too little. There is strong sentiment in Congress to reduce materially the rate of payment to the counties. As more and more revenues come in, Congress objects to surrendering more than the sum to which it has obligated itself, namely, the equivalent of the normal tax rate.

Insistent greedy demands play into the hands of the opposition. The Association of Land Grant Counties and the Oregon congressional delegation will have no easy time putting across the compromise proposal. The job will be made far more difficult if excessive demands are pressed.

Let's not be too greedy!



"Do I remember old - teams?" Clarence Anlauf chuckled. In 1900 I hauled the flooring and rustic for the Charles Drain house," he nodded his head in the direction of what is now a Drain landmark "from the Anlauf Brothers mill, about nine miles - and I hauled with a three - yoke ox - team. Roads nothing like they are now, you may be sure. Partly plank and partly mud.

"No, we never shod oxen hereabouts but where my father came from, Wisconsin—that was in 1872—they used to shoe an ox account of the ice. Tow shoes on each hoof, you know." I related the N. Y. State story about hoisting the oxen up by a windlass for shoeing, and asked if they did that here. "No, did it about the way they'd shoe a horse. If hard to handle the animal was put in what they called a stall to help

hold it for the job."

I asked about lumber prices fifty years ago. Well, flooring and rustic, first quality, delivered on the job after a nine-mile haul, used to bring \$7 a thousand. In those days the price on stumpage was from fifteen cents to two-bits, and they were mighty choosy, too. Only good stuff. Old growth and no knots.

"My grandfather, Frank Anlauf senior, came by stage to the end of the railroad at Comstock mill, and that was how he happened to locate at what came to be known as Anlauf after him. Comstock mill was south of where Comstock is now. He had five sons, Herman, Robert, Joe, Otto, and Frank Junior. Robert was my father. He was speaking of, up on what is now Loran highway.

Later on I queried Randall Build-



ROTARY AUCTION — A huge crowd gathered Friday night at the Roseburg Auction in North Roseburg for the Rotary Club sponsored polo benefit auction. This was the third annual benefit of this nature and has proved highly successful, both from the standpoint of cleaning white elephants from basements and attics and also in raising funds with which to fight infantile paralysis.



GRANGE ENTERTAINS — Patients at the Douglas County Home were entertained Thursday night by a group from the Camas Valley Grange. Putting on a variety of acts were Margaret Crouch, at left; Lawanda Duncan, Judy Counts, Marlen Yoder, Joan Bartley, Beverly Harmsen, Shirley Harmsen, Bert Grant, Ellen Kunkendall, Lea Wilson and Brunette Bivolar. (Picture by Paul Jenkins)

Planned Timber Sales In 1952 For Umpqua National Forest Show Slash In Allowable Cut

Timber sales totalling 148,840,000 board feet are planned for the Umpqua National Forest during 1952, reports Robert Aufderheide, supervisor.

Sixty sales are planned during the first half of the year to yield a total of 96,550,000 board feet. Forty sales are scheduled between June and December to provide 52,290,000 board feet.

On the Bohemia district the schedule calls for nine small sales, totalling 2,000,000 feet, one of 7-200,000 feet and one of 10,000,000 feet during the first half of the year. During the second half, the schedule calls for eight sales with a total of 470,000 feet, one of 2-500,000 feet and two totalling 16-700,000 feet, making a district total of 22 sales and 38,870,000 feet.

Thirty-eight sales totalling 48,380,000 feet are proposed on the North Umpqua district. During the first half of the year, 21 sales are programmed to yield 5,800,000 feet, one of 2,500,000 ft., one of 7,100,000 feet and one with 22,800,000 feet. Thirteen small sales are set for the second half with a total cut of 12,120,000 together with one sale of 4,500,000 feet, one of 3,000,000 feet and three of 15,000,000 feet.

For the entire forest, 22,640,000 feet will be divided between 81 sales, 20,400,000 feet in seven sales, 60,000,000 feet in nine sales and 45,800,000 feet in three sales. The combined sales planned for 1952 are less than in 1951 and considerably below the allowable removal. Aufderheide reports.

Approximately 180,000,000 board feet of timber was removed from the Umpqua forest last year, the supervisor states, as compared with 148,840,000 contemplated for 1952. The combined allowable cut is 264,500,000 feet annually.

Because of accessibility, some areas have been overcut in late years, and the rate of annual removal now must be reduced, Aufderheide explains. This is true particularly in the Little River section of the North Umpqua district. Inability to reach the heart of the forest is setting up a managed cut, he says, is preventing removal of the maximum volume of timber available. The same is true of lesser degree in other districts.

The North Umpqua district has a supply about the present price of the lumber that—fifty years ago—was \$7 a thousand.

Said John Webber, "We call 'rustic' now 106-drop. Fancier name, you see, so it costs a little more. In fact it costs \$200 a thousand and now, so does flooring."

Of a total of about 8 1/2 million registrants between the ages of 18 and 26 who are liable for service, Hershey said, approximately 1-1/4 million have been rejected as physically or mentally unfit.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

line here as we ever were in Korea."

Just a reminder that we live in one of history's grim and tense periods. For the first time in our lives, we face the possibility of a war of survival.

What does that mean? It means, I think, that this is a time for straight thinking and patriotic action, with a minimum of political thimblerrigging.

Senator Morse of Oregon, in Chicago, says to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations:

"The President's proposed 85-billion-dollar budget is inflationary, unnecessary and impractical. Congress should NOT approve a budget beyond 70 billions. . . . If the goods were available, we could use 85 billion dollars worth, but they are NOT available."

"The attempt to spend that much money will only result in contracting for a lot of goods and services that will not serve any vitally needed purpose. Let us SPEND LESS, but produce the most vitally needed goods, such as planes and new atomic weapons."

I'm glad to hear you say that, senator, and I hope you say with it. If you don't mind my saying so, I think you've voted too often in the past for SPENDING and nowhere near often enough for economy and efficiency.

From London: "Britain and her commonwealth partners announced Monday night a drastic emergency program to sell everything they can to the rest of the world and buy AS LITTLE as possible in order to turn aside Britain's HEADLONG RUSH TOWARD BANKRUPTCY."

National bankruptcy, you see, CAN HAPPEN. It's about to happen to Britain.

Why? Here's why: BRITAIN, for a long, long time, HAS BEEN SPENDING MORE THAN SHE HAS BEEN TAKING IN.

That's how bankruptcy comes about—to nations as to individuals. In the case of nations, it just takes longer.

There is only one cure for bankruptcy: EARN MORE AND SPEND LESS.

Like castor oil, it's hard to take, but Britain apparently is preparing to take it.

Let's close with this one (somewhat on the lighter side) from Tokyo:

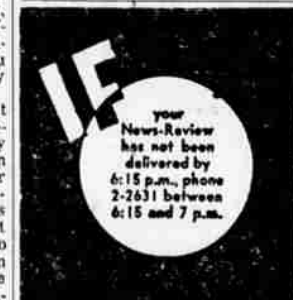
Nine Japanese girls from 17 to 27 years old arrived today from Santos, BRAZIL, with matrimony in mind.

"We have come to Japan to find husbands," they told reporters. "The Japanese boys in Brazil are unintelligent, rude and lack Japanese spirit," they said.

Each girl had spent about the equal of \$555 on her passage from Brazil—which is about twice the YEARLY WAGE of an average Japanese working man.

Everybody used to be familiar with the cynical French phrase: "Cherchez la femme." In these days it seems to be turned around. The femmes cherchent les MEN.

option is a relative of an Indian Bureau official here. The newspaper also said it had found a plywood mill executive who said the property was offered to him later for \$800,000. He rejected it as too high.



Sale Of Indian Timberland Set For U. S. Probe

PORTLAND (U) — An 800-acre sale of Indian timberland on the Southern Oregon coast apparently is going to go under investigation.

E. Morgan Pyre, area director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, told the Oregonian Thursday an investigator from the Department of Interior would arrive to start the investigation Monday.

The newspaper said it also had been investigating the sale for two weeks, and found this:

Gold Beach loggers attempted last summer to buy the property, owned by two Indians. They offered to purchase it for going timber prices, but the Indian Bureau official said it could be sold only by auction.

Later the loggers learned that the Bureau, using a new and little-known ruling, had sold the property for the two Indian owners to an Indian woman at Portland for 135,000—about half the going price. Bureau approval was not needed for any sale she might make, and at once she sold it to a white couple for \$160,000 who in turn put it out on option for \$300,000.

Branch Rivalry Cause Of Recruit Shortage, Claim

WASHINGTON (U) — Draft director Lewis B. Hershey Thursday blamed competition for recruits among the branches of the armed forces for an "unreal shortage" of military manpower.

Hershey, a major general, testified before the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Committee, which is looking into what is being done about using men with low physical and mental ratings.

The shortage of manpower comes about this way, Hershey said: "The great majority of enlistments are in the Navy, Marine Corps and Air Corps so that the Army 'is being forced to accept more than its share of the less desirable type of man.'"

And the Army then tries "to protect itself" by rejecting large numbers of less fit men for physical and mental ratings.

Rejection Rate "Appals" Hershey described the current rejection rate as appalling.

In the five months ended last Nov. 30, he said, the number of classified registrants under Selective Service increased 6.2 percent while those rejected and classified 4-F increased 9.1 percent.

And, he said, this "substantial increase" in 4-Fs occurred "at a time when a decrease could have been expected."

Of a total of about 8 1/2 million registrants between the ages of 18 and 26 who are liable for service, Hershey said, approximately 1-1/4 million have been rejected as physically or mentally unfit.

Mount Hood Highway By-Pass Requested

BEND (U) — The Central Oregon Chamber of Commerce decided Tuesday night to ask the State Highway Commission to build a by-pass around Government Camp on the Mount Hood Loop Highway.

Central Oregon stock growers complained that the highway at Government Camp, part of U.S. Highway 261 is so congested with

skiers' automobiles on weekends that stock trucks have been delayed as much as four hours.

The stock growers told the Chamber that most of their cattle and other livestock is trucked to the Portland market on Sunday afternoons and that delays on the highway result in shrinkage of the animals.

90 & 9

NINETY and NINE MEN of the CHRISTIAN CHURCH

INVITE

The MEN of ROSEBURG to A Talk and Discussion on

NARCOTICS

Monday, Jan. 28th at 7:30 P.M.
CHRISTIAN CHURCH Basement

A Tribute To-BAKERS!

When you pass a store or a large building, from which a gorgeous, appetite-awakening, yeasty fragrance wafts your way, white-clad bakers are at work. These men, in their tall hats and spotless uniforms, turn out the thousands of golden loaves affectionately known as "the staff of life". They also create myriads of other baked goodies: pies and cakes and rolls and special breads to delight a hundred tastes—all masterpieces of the professional bakers' art. Consider the vital part these men play in our daily existence—the delicious and wholesome nourishment they provide for our tables—the enjoyment they bring each of us. Truly the baker is the happiness maker! We salute his kneaded works of art. He is our community's most popular "doughboy"—the very flour of our lives!

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Roseburg, Oregon

We Salute Douglas County!

Eugene and Iva Springer

MIRACULOUS HEALING IS NOT FOR TODAY!

(ARTICLE NUMBER FIVE)

In our last article we wish briefly to consider some of the arguments made to show that miracles are for today.

It is contended that healing is in the atonement and since the atonement is for us, this healing is for us, too. Isaiah's prophecy was, "Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows." This portion of the prophecy was fulfilled before the atonement was made. This being true, it was not embraced in the atonement, was not a part of it.

Mark says in Mk. 16:17, "These signs shall follow them that believe." Do all of the signs follow all believers? One of the signs was that "if they drink any deadly thing, it shall in no wise hurt them." Another was "they shall take up serpents." People can't do these things today and not suffer the consequences. These signs are not here, and if some are not here, none are here. Our friends overlook the purpose for which they were given. They were to confirm the word, and that was accomplished within the lifetime of the apostles; hence, these signs ceased.

Again, it is contended that since Jesus is the same yesterday, today and forever, Heb. 13:8, supernatural signs are here today. Jesus is the same in character, but he has changed his law, Heb. 7:12. It is meant that Jesus does the same things today that he has always done. One time he made a man out of dirt. Is he doing it today? Once he made a woman out of one of Adam's ribs. Does he do that today? He is not doing all that he used to do, and miracles are one of the things that have ceased. In James fifth chapter we are told that if anyone is sick, let him call the elders of the church, and let them pray for him, anointing him with oil, and he will be healed. Why call for the elders, as leaders in the church, possessed miraculous power while every Christian did not. The elders could heal miraculously, but it does not mean they can do it today. That is pure assumption. In the meantime miracles have ceased.

Perhaps the greatest evidence to most people are the testimonials given by those who claim to have been healed. The fact remains, however, that people from all the different faiths have their testimonials. These faiths are contradictory and unacceptable to all. If the testimonials given are proof that God is with them, then God is the author of confusion. No one believes He is; hence, they are not proof. However, many people are healed by natural means, and they attribute such to a miraculous operation. An acquaintance of mine is interested in Dianetics which is akin to Psychiatry. He informs me that by this means some have been cured of their blindness, a polio cripple showed remarkable improvement, a case of arthritis was cured, etc. This work is not attributed to the supernatural, but a natural means. Likewise, people can be healed of certain functional afflictions, but we must not attribute them to miraculous power. Also, many testify to being healed, but such is accomplished over a period of time. The healing done by the Apostles and Christ was complete, perfect and instantaneous.

Thus, we have very briefly considered some of the arguments for and against miracles-being present today. The question is not whether God has performed miracles or whether He can do them, but is He doing them today? It is not a question of faith or prayer, for we believe in praying for the sick. However, we pray amis when we ask for something that God has not willed. Space prohibits a thorough investigation, but we believe we have shown that miracles passed away when the complete will of God was revealed and confirmed at the close of the apostolic age. In closing, let us say that if anyone wishes to contest this position, and publicly affirm that miracles have not ceased, we stand ready at all times to deny it.

J. C. CLIFFORD, Minister,
Church of Christ.

ATTENTION

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEMBERS
AND DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMERS

Chamber of Commerce
MEMBERSHIP FORUM
Monday -- 12 Noon

CIVIC ROOM HOTEL UMPQUA

Guest Speaker: Mr. J. Roland Parker,
Agriculture Agent

HIS SUBJECT:

"Future Potential of Douglas Co. Agriculture"

Presented by Chamber of Commerce Agriculture
Committee, Mr. D. N. Busenbark, Chairman

This Chamber of Commerce Sincerely Desires to Co-
operate with Douglas County Farmers in Seeking a Solution
of Their Problems.

Let's Pull Together in a Common Cause.

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