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LEADING TO SUICIDE

Charles V. Stanton

We have previously expressed in this column the opinion that the political groundswell behind the candidacy of General Eisenhower is, in fact, a repudiation of both major political parties.

Disregarding all evidence, the Republican Old Guard apparently is determined to put the party above the wishes of the people. It has its steamroller in high gear and is ruthlessly crushing opposition. It is using the time-worn tactics of machine politics in a determination to beat down the amateur upstarts who dare challenge the rule of the greybeards.

This blind disregard of popular opinion, the determination to retain control by fair means or foul, and the violation of all rules of fair play, could well result in suicide of the Republican party.

More and more people in recent years have separated themselves from the major parties and have registered as Independents. We believe it is safe to assume that even among those who still retain registered affiliation with either of the parties large numbers actually follow the independent trend in the voting booth.

Opinion polls show that among strictly faithful Republican voters the Taft-Eisenhower race is fairly even. But registered Republicans represent only about 35 per cent of the total vote. Registered Democrats represent 45 per cent of the national total. This leaves 20 per cent of the voters as Independents and miscellaneous.

Independents Hold Balance Of Power

If we take into consideration the number of actual Independents who still retain registration with one or the other of the two major parties, we can estimate that the true independent vote is around 40 to 50 per cent of the national total.

Here is the balance of power in any national election. These voters will not follow party lines. They vote for the candidate rather than the party. This year, we believe, this independent vote is larger than ever before and that there exists a tremendous groundswell of distrust and dislike of both party organizations. That is why General Ike, who has had no connection with politics in the past, is presently so popular, and has such a tremendous following among independent voters.

If the Old Guard continues its stubborn opposition, insisting upon nominating a candidate who will play ball with party leadership, subjecting himself to discipline, it is quite possible that the election will be lost to the G.O.P., and that a revolution within the party will result.

The tactics of the Taft crowd only add to the general distrust. Corruption existed within the Republican party after it had held power too long, just as corruption and graft have become rampant in the Democratic administration following long tenure. The same leaders who controlled the Republican party in the old days, are determined to retain their power at all costs. By their very tactics of stealing delegations, stacking the convention with committees favorable to their cause, and stifling competition, they indicate little moral honesty. Could clean administration be expected from such leadership?

Prospects For A Dark Horse

We believe the people of this country want a clean, honest government. We know a clean administration is not to be expected from the Socialist crowd now in office. We would be suspicious of the Old Guard, particularly considering the steamroller tactics now being used. The excuse, of course, can be made that anything is fair in love, war or politics. But dishonesty and obliquity can lead only to suspicion of moral integrity.

Political observers are talking more and more of the probability of a Republican dark horse nomination. Methods used by the Taft forces are certain to alienate the Eisenhower crowd. On the other hand, it grows increasingly improbable that the G.O.P. machine will yield to Eisenhower. Should a deadlock occur, a compromise candidate would have a couple of strikes on him as he came to bat, due to resentment from supporters in each camp.

In any event, it appears to us that the G.O.P. Old Guard is doing irreparable damage to the party and is, perhaps, leading to party suicide.

Scraps From the MENDING BASKET
 Viahnett Martin P.O. Box 874, Drain, Or.

One day I wrote of Texas and English ways of cooking. . . .
 "When you are in the mood," says one who signs herself "A Reader," because she doesn't know that I'd never use a name or even initials if the writer asks for anonymity, "why not give us some of these recipes? My mother was from Texas and cooked the Texas way but I do not have her recipes. She made dumplings that she rolled out and cut into strips. I don't know how she made them but they were very, very good."
 My "other mother" used to make them, too, and so do my sisters (I never use that in-law tag if I can help it, for they are all the sisters I have and seem like real ones). But now we have the new household page under the direction of Louise Hayes in this newspaper, cooking and recipes belong there, so how about it, Louise Hayes? Wouldn't you like to print a few Texas recipes, and also the English ones I mentioned, such as bubble-and-squack, toad-in-the-hole, and so on?
 A reader who lives in Long Beach, Calif., writes to know if this column could find her a "pen pal" who would answer questions about Roseburg? A very precious little boy just past three lives in Eugene, and the writer and her husband want to live nearer him! Mrs. T. has heard that "there is less wind in Roseburg, and less rainfall" and she thinks Roseburg is the place they would like to settle. "It is not expedient for us to just pull up stakes and go, especially as my health is very frail. . . . I am greatly incapacitated and can live only a quiet life with very little exertion."
 Mrs. T. — would so much like to hear from a Roseburg reader. She and her husband, she adds, are in their "forties" so probably she would like a pen-pal about her own age and interest. Anyone interested? If so, please send me a self-addressed postal for name and address.
 (Note to Mrs. T: I can tell you are a new reader, so it will surprise you to know we lived in L.B. for 18 years. I know just about where you live, and perhaps some of your neighbors. Hope you find your pen pal.)
 Yemen in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula is believed to have been the home of the queen of Sheba.

"You Aren't Playing With Children," You Know!



Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON—One of the most cogent questions in the Republican party problem book today is whether Senator William Knowland of California could legally run as both a senatorial and a vice presidential candidate.

Knowland's smashing 1,675,000-vote majority in the California primary placed him at the top of the vice presidential list. There are other factors making Knowland acceptable as a running mate for either Taft or Eisenhower, but his vote-getting qualities in California have focused the hot eyes of GOP politicians squarely upon him. Governor Earl Warren's stock was greatly ballyhooed in 1950 when he beat Jimmy Roosevelt for the governorship by a majority of 1,127,000.

California politicians say that state laws do not cover the legality of a candidate having his name on the ballot both for Congress and vice president. They point out that the only politician to do it in recent history, and get away with it, was former Democratic Vice-President John Nance Garner, the late President Roosevelt's two-term running-mate.

Garner was in the House of Representatives when he and Roosevelt first ran in 1932. No one apparently questioned the fact that Garner also was running for reelection to the House.

But Texas, with its one-party system, is somewhat different from California. Knowland, however, captured both the Democratic and Republican senatorial nominations in California on June 3—something only one other Californian, the late Hiram Johnson, ever was able to do.

If California Republicans do need an interpretation of state laws in the event Knowland gets the GOP vice presidential nomination, they are in trouble. The attorney general of California is a Democrat, Edmund (Pat) Brown. The decision would be in his hands.

Brown was the only Democrat elected to a major office in California in 1950. Since then his popularity has dwindled. He was thoroughly trounced last week as head of the state anti-Kefauver delegates to the Democratic convention in July. Brown blames some of his lacing on the fact that he was, for party reasons, forced to align himself closely with President Truman. Since Korea the President has been persona non grata on the West Coast.

The decision about Knowland's eligibility as a vice presidential candidate, nevertheless, remains in Brown's hands, and it would be a political miracle if he avoided an adverse decision, assuming there was a question of interpretation in a remote California law. It can be said with reasonable assurance that if such a law exists, Brown will find it.

A Knowland candidacy is appealing to Eisenhower Republicans. The general gained many West Coast followers when, in his first press conference, he praised Gen. Douglas MacArthur and indicated that he would certainly find a place for MacArthur if elected to the presidency.

High Court Will Rule In School Segregation Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court Monday agreed to say whether segregation of white and Negro children in elementary public schools should be outlawed. The court granted hearings on two appeals by Negro parents who claim segregation is a "stigmatizing badge of inferiority" which has a bad effect upon their children. They contend segregation therefore violates the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

The appeals contest the validity of segregation only in schools in Topeka, Kans., and Clarendon County, S. C. However, the outcome of the cases will affect public school segregation generally.

Among other actions Monday before it recessed until fall, the high court:

Held 6-0 that the Railway Labor Act bars unions "from using their position and power to destroy colored workers' jobs in order to bestow them on white workers" and that federal courts must issue injunctions to "protect those threatened by such an unlawful use of power."

The tribunal found that an agreement between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway threatened Negro train porters "with loss of their jobs because they are not white and for no other reason."

Set aside—while leaving the door open to a new trial—the conviction of three Seattle men on charges of using an unlicensed radio transmitter to trick horse race bookies out of a large sum of money.

The case turned on the rights of Federal Communications Commission investigators who lacked a search warrant to seize the transmitter from an automobile parked in a public garage. The court split 6 to 3 in agreeing to a government petition to order the convictions set aside because of an error in the case. But it specified its action should not preclude a new trial.

Too Late To Bomb Manchuria, Taft And Ike Agree

By The Associated Press
 Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft agreed Thursday it would be impractical now to bomb Communist bases in Manchuria.

The two top contenders for the Republican presidential nomination expressed the view in New York, Taft in an interview for radio and Eisenhower at a meeting with New Jersey delegates to the GOP national convention.

Taft said bombing the Red bases beyond Korea would have worked a year ago but that Communists have since built up too much strength.

Eisenhower said the U.S. and Allied forces would have to be greatly strengthened "before we embark on anything like that."

One New Jerseyan also wanted to know the general's feelings about the steel strike.
 "I thought the seizure of the steel mills was illegal but three judges thought otherwise," he replied, referring to the six to three Supreme Court decision ruling the seizure unconstitutional.
 Would he invoke the Taft-Hartley law? some asked.
 "If I had to do it, I would invoke it," he replied. "The United States is involved."

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

small boy, or, even a middle-sized boy, is to derive GOOD from the doing of tasks such as mowing lawns, he must be taught to do them WELL. If you want the doing of useful work at regular intervals to help in moulding his character, you can't just tell him the mower is in the garage and go and get it, and when I come home at lunch time I want the yard mowed and the edges clipped and that's that.

It just doesn't work that way. If a boy's character is to benefit from useful work, he must be first taught how to do the job well, and after that he must be inspired with pride in a JOB WELL DONE. That will take work on YOUR part. If you try to shirk the task of teaching him to do his job well, I expect you'll find he'll shirk on the job.

Anyway, if more boys ARE mowing lawns and doing other useful tasks around their homes this spring, I hope it is because their parents are realizing the SUPREME importance of finding useful and constructive work for their children to do.

I'm certain that more young people have been spoiled by not having enough work to do than ever were spoiled by having TOO MUCH work to do.

I happened to be in a gathering the other day where the subject of the RICH came up. I don't mean just the ordinary well-to-do people of average and dynamic communities. We were talking about the BIG rich. Millionaires. The kind that are supposed to make socialists by causing other people to envy them.

We started out talking about the BIG RICH of other and earlier times — the Morgans and the Rockefellers and the Jim Hills and the Harrimans and the Henry Fords, and that sort.

We finally agreed (as I recall it, there wasn't a dissenting voice) that even if able and dynamic men of that age did make more money than was exactly good for their heirs they left a heritage of achievement that was good for the country as a whole. The oil that was developed by Rockefeller and the railroads that were built by the Harrimans and the Hills and the automobile empire that was created by Henry Ford have made this a better country for all of us to live in.

Having settled that, we moved on to the big rich of today. The NEW rich, I mean. The kind that keep the night spots and such going. The HAVES who make the news for the HAVE-NOTS to read. Who are they? How do they make it?

You know, we came to the cynical conclusion that as much big money, QUICK, money is being made today as ever was made in the fabled days of the past and a whole lot of it (especially the kind that makes news) is being made by RACKETEERS of one sort or another. Gamblers, black marketeers and such. The quick buck tribe.

That is to say, there are filthy rich in these reformed and liberal days just as there were filthy rich in those bad old days of the past, regardless of what the demagogues may tell us.

Delegates Keep Senator Morse Off Committee

SALEM (AP)—Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon National convention delegate has been denied any of Oregon's posts on convention committees.

At an organization meeting of the 18 delegates here Saturday, Morse was nominated for the important platform committee. But he lost out 13 to 5 to Mark Hatfield, young Willamette University political science professor.

The platform committee post was the only one for which Morse was nominated.

Main opposition to Morse came from Gordon Orput, Portland delegate, who said, "It would do more harm than good to put Morse on any committee. He's a controversial hot potato because of his New Dealish attitude."

Howard Dent of The Dalles, who nominated Morse, said the senator should get the post "not only because of his knowledge of the national picture but because we have to have a liberal platform. We can't win in November just with Republican votes. We have to have a liberal platform so we can attract Democratic votes."

Gov. Douglas McKay was elected chairman of the delegation. Robert C. Elliott, Medford, defeated Tommy Luke, Portland, for vice-chairman.

Morse, advised in Washington of the delegates' action, told the Associated Press that he did not "propose to let any differences within the Oregon delegation cause me to lose sight of the importance to the Republican party of our doing everything we can to nominate Eisenhower and thereby assure the election of a public administration in November."
 The entire delegation is pledged to Gen. Eisenhower.

Social Security Pension Reaches New Maximum After July 1: \$80 A Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—For many people 65 and older July 1 will be like the three o'clock school bell that let them out when they were kids.

After July 1 the Social Security pension reaches a new maximum of \$80 a month. Many old people will retire then to collect.

Anyone now on pension or who retires before July 1 will never be entitled to the new maximum of \$80. The only ones who can get that much are those 65 or older who quit work after July 1 and fill the other requirements for getting the maximum. The present maximum is around \$68.50.

There has been talk around the country that swarms of old people, now working, would quit after July 1. Social Security people here say the number will jump for a couple of months and then return to normal.

Officials in charge of the government's manpower program don't expect the increased retirements after July 1 to affect the total manpower picture much. In case you've forgotten the background on these Social Security pension changes, here it is: Congress increased Social Security benefits in the fall of 1950 when the minimum pension was \$10 a month and the maximum about \$45.

The increase was to be in two stages:
 1. For those on pension or going on pension before July 1, 1952, the minimum was raised to \$20 and the maximum to around \$68.50.
 2. Those going on pension after July 1, 1952, would never receive less than \$20 and could, if entitled to it, receive as much as \$80.

At the same time Congress laid down some rules for getting this \$80 maximum:
 If a person worked 18 months in a job covered by Social Security between Jan. 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, and his pay was at the rate of \$3,600 a year he could, by retiring after July 1, 1952, get \$80 a month.

For this reason a lot of old people who might have retired sooner—but who then couldn't get more than \$68.50—decided to keep on working until July 1.

All that's been said in this story so far applies only to people who have been employed by others in these past 18 months.

For the self-employed people, there was slightly different rule: To be entitled to the full \$80 a month a self-employed person must keep on working till next Jan. 1.

He could get some pension if he retired before Jan. 1, but not that new maximum of \$80.

If you're uncertain about A when you should retire or B what kind of pension you should get, contact your nearest Social Security office.

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