

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 1, 1910, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.
CHARLES V. STANTON Editor
EDWIN L. KNAPP Manager
Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$18.00; six months, \$9.00; three months, \$5.25. By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, \$1.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$21.00; six months, \$10.50; three months, \$6.00.

CONCEPT OF LIBERTY

By Charles V. Stanton

Tomorrow we celebrate the Fourth of July — Independence Day.

Monday we will focus our attention upon Chicago and the first of two historic presidential nominating conventions. There is a close relationship between the two days.

It is only because of the unique concept of liberty contained in our Declaration of Independence that we are enabled to hold the type of convention we find so interesting. Yet the rest of the world is bewildered by our political antics.

The people of other nations simply cannot understand our party conventions. How political parties can engage in a meeting filled with battles, name-calling and bitter rivalry, then go out and work as units for the successful candidates, is something beyond the ken of the average person outside our own boundaries.

Their confusion results from the fact that they fail to understand the concept of personal liberty upon which our Declaration of Independence is based. It is that concept of liberty that makes us a peculiar people. It is that concept which enables us to stage a three-ring circus as a nominating convention and still come out with a program of governmental administration.

The Power To Govern

Our Declaration of Independence establishes the right of the people to alter or abolish their form of government and institute new forms. Governments, it is stated, derive their powers from the consent of the governed.

Perhaps it would be well for us to read again those bold words:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

In those words we find the then unique theory that the people ARE the government; that governments require the consent of the governed. While the philosophy was not entirely new, the Declaration of Independence gave the idea expression and life in bold and startling terms.

In few places in the world today is the liberty of the individual so recognized. While this theory we call democracy has steadily gained ground, it has only advanced through bitter struggle. It still faces powerful enemies. Few people in the world, outside our own boundaries, grasp its full import.

The Power To Destroy

To the people of the United States is given the power to alter or abolish their form of government and to institute new forms. Because prudence dictates that old forms should not be changed for light and transient causes, and because we like the old forms established by our Constitution and the Bill of Rights we have not materially altered our original form of government.

Yet we have allowed threats to that form of government to creep in. We have surrendered some of the checks and balances set up by the Constitution. We have permitted foreign ideologies to gain a foothold.

This month we will take action to determine future policies. We will, with much hallyhoo, quarreling, horseplay and oratory, nominate candidates and write party platforms. The respective candidates then will go before the people with their campaigns. They will outline the policies they espouse. In November the people will elect the next president. They will thereby consent to the form of government they believe most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Where in the world, outside our own boundaries, are the rights of the common people to govern themselves so well described and practiced? Where can we find such scenes as will occur in Chicago, where the governed program their government amid the wildest of demonstrations? Where, in fact, would a government PERMIT such an exhibition? But here the government cannot prevent, for WE ARE the government and we have the power to do with government what we please.

That is one reason our Declaration of Independence deserves our celebration on this our Fourth of July.



There is something exhilarating about a good hard summer rain. If one is snugly protected, of course, I always miss the fire, place more when it's rainy, for a blazing woodfire and rain sheeting on the windows makes a perfect combination, especially when shared with friends.

We drove to Roseburg recently in a rain, and I chanced upon a dear friend standing by the elevator from which I had just stepped. Then yesterday I ran into the same friend in Eugene, and we continued our visiting, wondering where the next installment would be. After church, probably, but all too soon she will be leaving because their ranch east of Yoncalla is now in new hands. In lifetime how many good friends pass out of our daily lives, as we, or they, move on, yet always we remember them, long after letters perhaps have ceased, or have become the once-a-year Christmas

interchange. New friends are delightful, but isn't it hard to part with the old? And isn't it fun to catch up on the news of them when a mutual friend comes along? Since my mother has been here I have enjoyed so much hearing every little detail of so many people we knew in Long Beach. A new friend is like a new road, an adventure. But the old remain dear even if long unseen. Maybe absence does make the heart grow fonder. Speaking of new roads: we at last explored Leon Lake Road after wondering for so long what was up that side road from the Mill Creek covered bridge. But the road is broken off at the edge in some places. Once our rear wheel dropped with a jolt. When we had a look we saw tire tracks on either side of a hole! But it's a pretty drive! The map shows a country road on past Ash, and Golden Falls to North Bend, so some time

The Air We Breathe



Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

CHICAGO — It must be apparent now that politicians supporting Senator Robert A. Taft for the GOP nomination are made of sterner stuff than those advocating the nomination of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The most recent indication is the result of a visit to the Waldorf-Astoria suite of Gen. Douglas MacArthur by Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania. Fine, with 30 Pennsylvania delegates in his pocket, conferred with MacArthur on the substance of the General's keynote speech to be delivered in Chicago.

The visit demoralized the Eisenhower camp. Long distance telephone lines were burdened with messages of dismay; campaign managers for Ike related the incident with foam-flecked mutterings. Calls of distress were dispatched to pro-Eisenhower columnists and commentators who immediately began describing the Pennsylvania governor as "cunning," "boss-ridden" and a sucker for flattery. He was, in fact, accused of everything but having atom-bombed Eisenhower's headquarters.

The response was particularly puzzling not only to the governor, but to Gen. MacArthur as well. Less than three weeks ago Eisenhower and his aides sugar-coated Fine with buckets of political flattery. They even publicly admired his political honesty in stating that as of the moment he had not made up his mind which candidate to support.

Gov. Fine is not a country bumpkin ensnared by a persuasive military hero, as Eisenhower's supporters now describe him. The best witness of this fact is another politician from Gov. Fine's state, Senator James Duff, an ardent Eisenhower supporter.

Duff visited Gen. Eisenhower when the latter was still commanding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Armies in Paris. He did not go to Paris to confer with Eisenhower on the disposition of troops, but even this fact did not force Senator Taft or his supporters into a coma. They weathered the blow with stiff upper lips and masterful silence.

This model of political behavior, however, had no impression on the Eisenhower headquarters. With the shoe on the other foot, the chaos became unbearable, and Gov. Fine suddenly became a kind of political beast.

Terrifying as the reaction is to Fine's visit in New York, Eisenhower's managers should be toughened by now to Pennsylvania's brand of politics—especially Senator Duff.

Duff and Fine were running mates on the Republican ticket that put them both in office in 1950. The political patty-cake ended, however, right after the last vote had been counted. Duff stormed into Washington with a retinue of public relations experts and announced in a loud voice that he was running the

we shall try that.

One Sunday recently we turned right at the big Jessie Honeyman Memorial park sign on 101 and followed that road past the Washburn picnic area until the road was dusty. That road passes through Canyon and Ada and ends at Gardiner; part of it is "pretty rough," we were told, so we turned back.

Each week now it seems there are new waysides along the Umpqua with tables and simple conveniences. Such a fine idea, making it possible for people to stop and enjoy a quiet hour by the river.

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

The discovery of quartz gold at Sutter Creek, Calif., led to the bonanza which made many great fortunes in the West.

Indestructible Man

Within us all there dwells a deep conviction, often unexplained, that life must have a meaning and be safe from final harm.

Thoughtful study of the Bible in the new light of the Christian Science textbook

SCIENCE and HEALTH with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy reveals the Science of Life and of satisfactory living.

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In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

"It makes no sense to build for peak strength in 1956 to meet a menace we expect in 1954."

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas says the joint chiefs of staff have informed his senate preparedness sub-committee they could have 143 air wings ready by mid-1954 IF CONGRESS WOULD PUT UP THE MONEY.

Meanwhile—A congressional survey committee estimates that the government will have authority (meaning previous permission from Congress) to spend NEARLY \$175 BILLION DOLLARS during the next fiscal year — which started Tuesday, July 1.

The joint senate-house committee on reduction of non-essential government expenditures adds that this \$175-billion total we could spend in the coming fiscal year comes from a nest egg of \$1 billion dollars of UNSPENT BALANCES from previous years.

That is to say, in previous years we've appropriated \$1 billion dollars more than we have been able to spend. Yet the tale we get from Washington is that if Congress doesn't put up more money we're sunk.

Do you suppose anybody in Washington knows where we really are?

Let's go back for a moment to this stretch-out business. (By "stretch-out," presumably, is meant taking longer to spend the defense money necessary to bring us to the point where we can defend ourselves if Russia attacks us.)

Facing a foe like communist Russia, why did we decide to take more time to get ready?

The answer to that, as I recall it, is that it began to look like if we went on spending fast and making weapons fast and getting ready fast to defend ourselves if attacked we wouldn't have enough of the GOOD things of life to go around, and if that happened (especially in an election year) the people might get mad and throw out of office everybody who is now in office.

Anyway, when we decided to "stretch-out" the period of our peak preparedness, the news that was fed to us turned rosy and hopeful. Reading the Washington stuff in the papers and listening to it on the radio, it began to appear to us that the Russians were hopelessly snarled up in the inefficiencies of their communist system and couldn't fight a war if they wanted to.

Now, with more money wanted from Congress, it appears that ANY DAY the Russian bombers may be overhead.

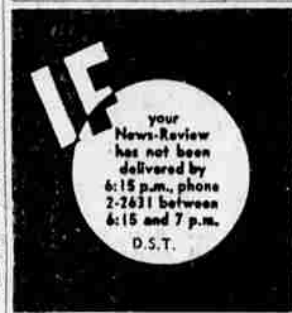
What wouldn't I give for leadership in Washington that I could and would believe unhesitatingly! Leadership of that sort, it seems to me, is our greatest need. With it, there is NOTHING we couldn't do.

Without it— Well, I sometimes wonder.

Slayer Of Daughter Draws 15-Year Term

PORTLAND — Mrs. Jada Z. Kader, 22, convicted last week of manslaughter in the death of her 3-year-old daughter Sherrie, Wednesday was sentenced to not more than 15 years in prison and a \$1,000 fine.

Under Oregon law, a fine must accompany a prison sentence for manslaughter. The maximum penalty is 15 years and \$5,000. A 30-day term for those who take a pauper's oath wipes out the fine.



BULK MOLASSES!

Facts about molasses for feeding. Leaves stripped, cane chopped at ground level, then chopped and juice squeezed and evaporated. First called syrup, and after most sugar extracted, residue becomes molasses. Cane fiber used for fuel and sometimes for bedding for animals and poultry.

Soluble carbohydrates are sugar easily and quickly digested. Molasses carries 50-55% sugars, highly digestible.

Very rich source of necessary minerals for stock containing nearly 10% minerals. Probably account for much of its tonic value.

Professor Cooney finds molasses improves poultry rations by increasing egg production and lowering mortality. Increases palatability and consumption of the ration.

Extremely valuable in making damaged hay palatable enough to encourage cattle and sheep to clean it up. This damaged hay contains much feed value, even though quite badly colored. Molasses will also prevent waste of good hay, since even coarse stems will be eaten with relish.

Increases digestibility of hay by 24%, besides being an economical feed in its own right. In this respect, it equals any of the cereal grains pound for pound in carbohydrates for either stock or poultry, but at little more than half the cost, per ton.

Improves silage when used at 60 to 200 lbs. per ton both as preservative and as carbohydrate concentrate. Efficient for producing meat, fat, milk, it is valuable feed for any animal or bird on the farm.

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ROBERT M. STULTS and RANDOLPH SLOCUM Attorneys at Law

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