

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1930, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon under act of March 3, 1879.
CHARLES V. STANTON Editor and 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, Denver
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50;
three months, \$3.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months,
\$7.00; three months, \$3.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$13.00 (in advance), less than one year,
per month, \$1.25.

NO PLACE FOR SUSPICION

Charles V. Stanton

As citizens we sometimes exhibit a peculiar psychological impression concerning governmental officials, particularly when it comes to matters of finance and budgets.

We overheard a person, who apparently was among the majority in rejecting the city budget, thoughtlessly say: "A fine thing, giving those people more money to spend!" He was speaking, of course, of our city officers.

Interestingly enough, the speaker undoubtedly holds each and every member of our city government in the highest esteem. As neighbors and businessmen, they are his friends. But as public officers they immediately become suspect.

Isn't it rather peculiar that we instinctively set as people apart those persons we elect as our representatives in government? Yet, isn't it, at the same time, a good thing?

If we are constantly suspicious of government, aren't we apt to be more alert to error or failure?

Still, we find it rather odd that men in government, regardless of their places in society as individuals, immediately become subject to mistrust with investiture of office.

Suspicious Of Budgets

We are doubly suspicious of budgets. We have an instinctive feeling, when asked for more money, that someone is trying to put something over on us.

We elect or appoint to public office and administrative jobs men and women in whom we have the utmost trust. People who serve in those offices, with few exceptions, are public spirited, willing to sacrifice time, effort and, upon occasion, their own money, for the welfare of the community. Usually men in those positions are men of the highest integrity. We pick them as our representatives to direct the government our society makes necessary.

To finance district, municipal, county and state governmental units the law provides we must have budgets. The law provides for the appointment of budget committees. Each officer of the board, council, court, or other governing body nominates a budget committee member, according to usual practice. These budget committees are the same calibre as the officials who nominated them.

The officials and their appointees carefully study the financial requirements of the particular unit for which a budget is being created. They endeavor to set up a budget containing the funds they believe necessary for efficient operation. If the budget exceeds by six per cent the budget of the previous year, it must go to the voters for approval.

Efficiency At Stake

Theoretically, voters are expected to familiarize themselves with budgets. Actually, however, how many people voting on budgets have any idea whatsoever of the itemized requirements of the unit, other than what they may read in the published notice? How many voters, as an example, know what it costs to maintain a fire department, what salaries should be paid, how many men are necessary to provide adequate protection, or what is needed in the way of equipment? These factors have all had thorough consideration by the budget committee, which then submits its recommendations. The budget committee proposes the minimum amount believed needed to give the degree of efficiency considered necessary or, at least, desirable.

Voters certainly have the right to decide they can get along with less efficiency. They have every right to say they are willing to dispense with some services in exchange for a lower tax rate. Though the budget committee may believe a certain standard should be maintained, the voters, as final authority, should determine their own ability to pay and should retain the right to cut the pattern to fit the cloth.

It should be recognized, however, that budgets have been compiled by responsible, dedicated citizens who, at the cost of much time, effort and, in some cases, personal expense, have tried to formulate a program best fitting requirements. Budget committee members are taxpayers. Certainly they are no more anxious to increase taxes than are other citizens. To view with suspicion their studied recommendations, as we are instinctively apt to do, is a mental error many people commit thoughtlessly.

Though we may desire to bring budgets within what we believe to be our ability to pay, we should still be grateful to those who have labored many long hours in compiling the recommendations made to us.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—When you take a bath, do you scrub yourself with bran paste and then scrape yourself clean with a gold-bladed knife?

If not, you haven't caught up with the niceties of living as practiced in ancient Greece.

In old Athens the hospitable host didn't greet his guest with a cocktail shaker full of dry martini. He led him into a room where a tub had been previously warmed for him. If you didn't offer a man a bath the moment he stepped into your house, it proved either you were a thoughtless host—or the visitor was a tax collector, not a guest.

This sidelight on old bathing customs is one of many gathered by Jack R. Dick, vice president of the National Vanity Co., over in Bayonne, N.J. Every family now years for at least two or three bathrooms, but Dick's study showed it took a long, stern uphill fight to get Americans accustomed to the idea of taking baths at all.

It is not without reason that our ancestors were called "the great unwashed." The Greeks and Romans regarded bathing as a health aid, but epidemics caused the closing of public baths in Europe toward the end of the last century. The masses got the idea that bathing itself was dangerous. So did many doctors.

If cleanliness is next to godliness, America's early settlers were a long way from heaven. As one historian wrote:

"Our forefathers came from Europe with a prejudice against cold water, for bathing, drinking or treatment of disease. The Plymouth Pilgrims were only persuaded



Peter Edson

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

WASHINGTON — (NEA)

Groggy from two weeks of daily attendance at the Senate's Army-McCarthy investigation, Joe Doakes staggered into a restaurant on Capitol Hill to get a cup of coffee.

Mr. Doakes—(to waitress)—Before placing my point of order, I demand to see a menu, which we shall call Exhibit A.

(Waitress complies. He reads it line-by-line.)

Mr. Doakes—You hand me here with a card which you allege to be a menu. I find printed or typewritten hereon, in what appears to be a carbon copy, various and sundry items of food.

BUT NOWHERE HEREON does the word "Menu" appear. Are you prepared to testify under oath that this is, in fact, the menu of this establishment for this day?

Waitress—(politely)—You look tired. May I get you a cup of coffee? Or would you like something else?

Mr. Doakes—Do not put words into my mouth, madam. I will come to the point at the end of my allotted ten minutes. For the moment, may I please call to your attention the fact that this card, which you have delivered to me this date, in response to my oral request, and which you infer, though you have not yet so testified, is indeed your actual, full and complete menu, lists on the last line certain beverages, to wit: Tea, coffee, milk.

Waitress—Look, I got other—

Mr. Doakes—(interrupting)—I am not here to inquire about your "other" as you call them. Give me your full attention please. Do not divert me and do not try to evade the question.

Assuming for the moment that I did come into this alleged establishment for the sole and express purpose of ordering coffee, how and in what form would it be delivered to me, if I merely ordered what you have listed on the aforementioned card, which you say is your menu, as coffee?

Would it be of the whole bean, or berry, or would it be ground, and if so, would it be percolator or drip grind, or one of the so-called "instant" coffees?

WOULD IT BE served in a glass or a cup, or in what the French call a "demitasse" or—

and this is the real point of my question—would it be served from a samovar, which is a Russian invention and therefore of a subversive nature which would bear further investigation? Answer me, yes or no, so that we can save time and get on with these historic proceedings.

Waitress—(A smile of comprehension breaking over her face as a great light dawns)—I've got you now. I was watching it myself on TV last night. (She turns serious.)—Sir, I must inform you that the charges you have made against this establishment constitute blackmail and are intended only to delay me from my important work of serving the patrons.

I must also respectfully point out to the distinguished customer for whom I have the highest respect, that he is punch-drunk, stoned

to use it as a beverage after Gov. Bradford had courageously tested its effect and found that it not only did not poison, but seemed invigorating.

This public prejudice against bathing lasted through the 17th and 18th centuries, and probably the only time many pioneers got an over-all bath was when they were swimming or fell into a creek. Some Southern plantations had bathing pools, but they were usually entered only during warm weather.

Benjamin Franklin, however, had a bathtub—a portable copper "slipper bath," so called because of its shape. He is reported to have taken warm baths twice weekly in treating a skin ailment during 1778. By 1795 sea bathing was being prescribed to cure gonorrhea.

The great American tradition of the Saturday night bath became widespread in the last century. Dr. Simon Baruch, father of financier Bernard Baruch, was among the first to popularize shower or "rain baths" in this country, as more and more people became convinced that soap and hot water weren't necessarily lethal.

The development of the modern bathtub began about 1860 with the arrival of plumbing and piped hot and cold water. But it wasn't for another 40 or 50 years that hotels

WASHINGTON — (NEA)

Groggy from two weeks of daily attendance at the Senate's Army-McCarthy investigation, Joe Doakes staggered into a restaurant on Capitol Hill to get a cup of coffee.

Mr. Doakes—(to waitress)—Before placing my point of order, I demand to see a menu, which we shall call Exhibit A.

(Waitress complies. He reads it line-by-line.)

Mr. Doakes—You hand me here with a card which you allege to be a menu. I find printed or typewritten hereon, in what appears to be a carbon copy, various and sundry items of food.

BUT NOWHERE HEREON does the word "Menu" appear. Are you prepared to testify under oath that this is, in fact, the menu of this establishment for this day?

Waitress—(politely)—You look tired. May I get you a cup of coffee? Or would you like something else?

Mr. Doakes—Do not put words into my mouth, madam. I will come to the point at the end of my allotted ten minutes. For the moment, may I please call to your attention the fact that this card, which you have delivered to me this date, in response to my oral request, and which you infer, though you have not yet so testified, is indeed your actual, full and complete menu, lists on the last line certain beverages, to wit: Tea, coffee, milk.

Waitress—Look, I got other—

Mr. Doakes—(interrupting)—I am not here to inquire about your "other" as you call them. Give me your full attention please. Do not divert me and do not try to evade the question.

Assuming for the moment that I did come into this alleged establishment for the sole and express purpose of ordering coffee, how and in what form would it be delivered to me, if I merely ordered what you have listed on the aforementioned card, which you say is your menu, as coffee?

Would it be of the whole bean, or berry, or would it be ground, and if so, would it be percolator or drip grind, or one of the so-called "instant" coffees?

WOULD IT BE served in a glass or a cup, or in what the French call a "demitasse" or—

and this is the real point of my question—would it be served from a samovar, which is a Russian invention and therefore of a subversive nature which would bear further investigation? Answer me, yes or no, so that we can save time and get on with these historic proceedings.

Waitress—(A smile of comprehension breaking over her face as a great light dawns)—I've got you now. I was watching it myself on TV last night. (She turns serious.)—Sir, I must inform you that the charges you have made against this establishment constitute blackmail and are intended only to delay me from my important work of serving the patrons.

I must also respectfully point out to the distinguished customer for whom I have the highest respect, that he is punch-drunk, stoned

to use it as a beverage after Gov. Bradford had courageously tested its effect and found that it not only did not poison, but seemed invigorating.

This public prejudice against bathing lasted through the 17th and 18th centuries, and probably the only time many pioneers got an over-all bath was when they were swimming or fell into a creek. Some Southern plantations had bathing pools, but they were usually entered only during warm weather.

Benjamin Franklin, however, had a bathtub—a portable copper "slipper bath," so called because of its shape. He is reported to have taken warm baths twice weekly in treating a skin ailment during 1778. By 1795 sea bathing was being prescribed to cure gonorrhea.

The great American tradition of the Saturday night bath became widespread in the last century. Dr. Simon Baruch, father of financier Bernard Baruch, was among the first to popularize shower or "rain baths" in this country, as more and more people became convinced that soap and hot water weren't necessarily lethal.

The development of the modern bathtub began about 1860 with the arrival of plumbing and piped hot and cold water. But it wasn't for another 40 or 50 years that hotels

youngster nicknamed Scoop. For a couple of hours, at intervals, he gave Scoop by phone a running account of the fire—people being rescued from the rooms after being overcome by smoke, leaps for life from the windows into the fire net, the fire ladders who got tangled, all the excitement and color of a big fire in a small city.

All this he fed to Scoop in relays.

The next morning he was up early and dashed out to the front porch to get the newspaper—as all of us who have had anything to do with a big story invariably do. Imagine his chagrin and indignation when he discovered that the paper had on the fire was a casual sketch of type relating that the Julian Hotel had burned last night and that many of the guests had had narrow escapes.

The editor, it appeared, was drunk that night and Scoop didn't have the intestinal fortitude to take command and do the story right. He was afraid he might be fired for exceeding his authority. The competing afternoon paper came out with the story spread all over the front page in a BIG way.

Scoop, incidentally, DIDN'T get fired. It turned out that he was the only one who knew the editor was drunk, instead of being home with a bad case of galloping pneumonia, as he had alleged to the publisher and he used that knowledge to good advantage.

Eventually, the storm in the morning newspaper's office blew over.

Kramer got his start also in the newspaper.

He was a carrier boy in Chicago. There was bitter competition for circulation among the city's four newspapers, and the carriers were driven hard to keep their routes expanding. As a result, a sinister practice known as "eating" papers developed among them. That is to say, the kids were so badly scared of the circulation manager that when they lost a subscriber they'd carry him on their backs and pay for the subscription themselves rather than admit they had lost him.

Of course, in the long run, it all came out and there was double distilled Hades to pay, but at least by the "eating" device they had stalled off the evil day for a while—which all of us, adults included, are prone to do in the pinches.

We newspaper people are prouder than Punch of the number of big business executives who have started their careers as newspaper carriers. Kramer isn't too sure about that. He says he still cherishes, and in moments of extreme stress LIES, certain potent words he learned as a carrier boy back in Chicago. In all the years since, he avers, he has never found anything to equal them.

But that was back in the bad old days. We don't permit things like that now. Here in Oregon, we point with swelling pride to Eddie Sammons, the big brass of the U. S. National Bank in Portland, as a convincing example of what early youth spent in carrying newspapers can do for an ambitious youngster. Eddie, I'm sure, is just as proud of it as we newspaper people are, and never loses a chance to tell of it.

Kramer, incidentally, carried considerably better than 100 papers in his Chicago carrier days. His earnings, he says, were about \$6 a month. I hope all the carrier kids on this newspaper read this statement. It will give them a wholesome understanding of how much better off they are than the boys of a generation ago, and that should make them properly respectful of their publisher.

As like as not, though, they'll come back with a crack to the effect that considering what six bucks would buy back in those hard money days, they're practically penniless in comparison with Kramer and his buddies.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for "beefing up" the military reserves of the United States has been completed by the Defense Department.

The proposal, aimed at making most reservists undergo organized active training, was sent to the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Congress ultimately would make the decision whether to write it into law.

The plan would set up a new class of reservists who would take four months of basic training and then enter the reserve for seven years and eight months. It was understood that provision was made for recalling to active duty any man who failed to join an organized reserve unit after basic training and who neglected to take active part in the unit's work.

The reserve problem began to bother defense authorities after the fighting ended in Korea and surveys showed that less than one-third of the men who returned home joined organized reserve outfits.

The law now provides that youths of draft age are liable for eight years of overall military service, two of them on active duty and the remainder in the reserve. But there is no way to compel men to fulfill their reserve obligations after discharge from active duty.

The new plan in effect would take the four-month basic course and then revert to reserve status.

Basic Materials Imported From Around World Make Automobiles More Durable

By Harry Elliott News Service

The performance, durability and even appearance of your car are better because the automotive industry scours world markets for minerals not available in this country, according to Automotive Facts, publication of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Automotive imports of five basic metals alone—lead, copper, nickel, tin and zinc—totaled an estimated \$180 million last year.

Our good neighbors, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, supply many of these vital minerals. Canada produces 99 per cent of all nickel we use. Mexico is principal supplier of antimony, three-quarters of which we must import. Both nations are among our principal sources of copper, lead and zinc.

Canada also sends mica, and Mexico and Cuba, manganese. Our dependence upon imports of these seven materials ranges from 25 to 95 per cent.

Dependence is not one-way, however. Goods of many foreign nations roll in substantial part on American wheels, says Automotive Facts. Last year, we exported more than 325,000 cars, trucks and buses. And during the past 50 years, the total has exceeded \$8 billion.

May Is Safety Check Month

With vacation time just around the corner, American motorists should be quick to take advantage of free inspection of brakes, lights, tires, steering, and other safety features on their cars during the nationwide May Safety Check.

Automobile dealers in every community in America are offering their service facilities to assist in the program, hoping that this year's effort will far surpass that of 1953. More than one of every four vehicles checked last year failed to pass inspection on one or more counts.

Federal Highway Aid Upped

President Eisenhower approved last week a record-setting \$47 million a year in Federal aid authorization for California's state highway construction program, according to the California State Automobile Association. This represents a 55 per cent increase in allocations.

During each of the two fiscal years beginning July 1, 1955, the state's primary highways will receive \$14,460,000, secondary highways \$7,450,000, and urban streets and highways \$15,340,000. In these three categories of Federal Aid, California's portion is increased 27 per cent.

In addition, \$2,500,000 has been allotted for California's 1,900 miles of the nationwide Interstate Highway System. According to Harold J. McCurry, CSAA president, this represents an increase of 840 per cent or considerably more than the nationwide average increase of 700 per cent.

Although actual monies must still be appropriated by Congress at its next session, the bill gives the state a basis on which to plan future highway construction and provide necessary matching funds, McCurry said.

Chrysler Spring Show Lines

Two special spring show lines, designed originally for display in a limited number of markets have proved so attractive that production has been upped 350 per cent, E. M. Braden, Chrysler sales manager, reported from Detroit last week.

Called the Golden Falcon and the Bluebird, the cars are available in eight different models and feature special colors, fabrics and equipment.

The Golden Falcon, with gold lower body and light gray top, features interiors tailored in gold nylapad and light-gray leather labric. Window frames, door panels, head lining and floor carpets are of gold.

Bluebird models have light-blue lower bodies and tops of light-gray. Interiors are of gold and gray similar to Golden Falcon models.

Both spring specials are available in Windsor Deluxe and New Yorker series in six-passenger sedans, club coupes and Newport hardtop coupes. They also come in New Yorker Deluxe models in six-passenger and Newport body styles.

Dynaflow Record

Buick Motor Division built its 2,000,000th Dynaflow transmission last week, less than 6½ years after it was introduced, according to an announcement from Flint, Mich., by Irvy L. Wiles, Buick general manager.