

The News-Review

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LET'S ALL VOTE

Charles V. Stanton

All Roseburg voters should go to the polls tomorrow to pass upon the revised city budget. We are well aware that even a 50 per cent turnout would be exceptional, yet the importance of the election deserves the attention of every eligible resident.

The city budget has been beaten twice. At the second election it was resubmitted in its original form. The budget committee felt that reductions would impair operational efficiency so asked for reconsideration. Voters refused the committee's request for approval. Following the second vote the committee reluctantly applied the pruning shears.

Unless the revised budget is adopted at tomorrow's election, the city will be in a most critical financial plight. The total budget amounts to approximately a half-million dollars. But almost \$280,000 in revenue will come from sources other than local taxation. Chief items of revenue other than taxation include money received from the State of Oregon for street work together with parking meter receipts.

Inadequate Tax Base

When Roseburg's boom started the budget was about one-tenth its present size. Each year the city has been able to increase its tax base only by six per cent. For the new fiscal year the tax base is \$69,467.67. Imagine trying to run the city today on that amount!

Deducting anticipated revenue from the total of estimated expenditures, the amount needed to be raised is \$241,996. We can raise \$69,467.67 without authorization. Then we have bond payment and interest, the millage levy for the office of city manager, and millage levy for public library, all of which are outside the six per cent limitation, making a total of \$118,687.67. That leaves \$123,308.33 to be raised outside the six per cent limitation. Should the budget be defeated tomorrow, the City of Roseburg must somehow try to get along with \$123,308.33 less income than the city council and budget committee contend is an absolute minimum. You can figure from that just the predicament we will be in if the budget gets whipped again. That's just one reason why every citizen, interested in preserving the city's safety, progress and prestige, should get to the polls.

Some voters may have the idea that the city should be spending less on streets and traffic control and put some of that money into general operation. That might be a solution if the law allowed it. But the law particularly specifies that all traffic meter money must go into channels of traffic control and improvement. Also all street money received from the State of Oregon must, by law, go into street repairs, maintenance and improvement. This revenue cannot be used for general expenses.

Cuts Have Been Deep

Obedience to the mandate from the voters, the budget committee has slashed deeply into the proposed list of expenditures. The amount to be raised by taxation has been cut almost 20 per cent, which, considering that the committee said a slash couldn't be made without impairment of services, is a very considerable reduction.

Gone are such items as municipal band fund, mosquito and weed control, civilian defense, sewer survey, railroad crossing lights, Peevée baseball, park improvements, tennis courts, needed equipment and supplies, library books and many other items, including some cuts from salaries proposed in the first budget.

It should be evident, we believe, that the budget coming before voters tomorrow is far too low to meet the demands of a growing municipality. We will have to do without a lot of things we need. To put the city back on its horse-and-buggy-days tax base would be a financial catastrophe. Yet that is just what will happen if the budget fails again, unless we can get a further extension of time for still another effort—and that is highly improbable. We believe the majority of Roseburg's citizens want efficient city government. But they certainly can't expect any degree of efficiency if they fail to go to the polls Friday and give their approval to the proposed budget.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — "Wanted: Bright, responsible young men for indoor jobs in pleasant surroundings. Starting salaries \$100-\$125 weekly. Promotion possibilities unlimited."

A newspaper ad like that would sound like the answer to a college graduate's prayer.

But jobs with these advantages are practically going begging today in the nation's four-billion-dollar-a-year drug industry. It is faced with a growing shortage of trained pharmacists.

"Enrollment in the country's 75 pharmacy colleges has dropped 25 per cent," said Carl Willingham, secretary-treasurer of the National Assn. of Chain Drug Stores. "They graduated 5,000 pharmacists five years ago, only 4,000 last year."

This falling enrollment has led the American Assn. of Colleges of Pharmacy to issue 150,000 booklets to high school career advisers citing the opportunities in the corner drugstore.

The United States has some 105,000 registered pharmacists—1 out of 10 is a woman—of whom about 90,000 are employed in the nation's 55,000 drug stores. The rest work in hospitals, government bureaus, research projects or for manufacturing firms.

But a steadily increasing population and growing interest in health have spurred a need for more, not fewer, pharmacists. And the demand is for better trained men. It is estimated that more than half the drugs used most often in prescriptions today were unknown before the Second World War.

A generation ago druggists worked an average of 90 hours a week. That has been cut to 48 hours in most areas to 40 in a number of large cities. "In most states a young man can become a registered pharmacist after four years of college study and a year of internship in a drug store," said Willingham. "And he doesn't have to pound the pavement looking for work."

"The jobs are there waiting. And there are plenty of openings at the top. There is a big need for drug store managers. A man can work himself up to the \$50,000 a year class, or higher, just as he can in any other field. "Owners of pharmacies make more money on the average than either dentists or lawyers." He cited the case of George B. Burrus, a soda fountain clerk who studied pharmacy in his spare time, now is president of the Peoples Drug Store chain, which has 51 stores and does an annual \$15 million dollar volume. Another ex-pharmacist who rose to the top in management, Harry J. Loynd, heads Parke, Davis and Co., which manufactured 100 million dollars worth of pharmaceuticals in 1953. While industry leaders have the welcome mat out for girl students in pharmacy, they don't expect the ladies to solve the current shortage. "They work an average of four years—then get married," said Willingham. Keeping the soda fountain manned is about as much of a problem as keeping the prescription counter staffed. One big reason: The operators resent the old tags "soda jerk" and "soda squirt."

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

Whenever legislation is introduced in the form of a House Resolution for the purpose of changing or amending the Rules of the House, such a resolution is referred to the Committee on Rules, of which I am a member. There will shortly be before us H. Res. 571 by Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania, who is also a member of the committee. His resolution would amend and, I think, improve the rules of committee procedure—particularly committees engaged in investigative work. One distinct improvement which would result from the adoption of this resolution would be uniformity in procedure throughout all of the committees of the House. At present some of the committees have adopted fixed standards and others have not.

Among other things, the Scott resolution seeks to clarify and protect the rights of witnesses. In theory, these protections should make it possible for an investigating committee to obtain valuable and needed information from persons who might refuse to say anything at all (by pleading the "fifth" amendment) unless provided such protection. I think Congressman Scott and the members of the special subcommittee, of which he is chairman, have done a good job of writing the resolution. However, after studying it and some similar proposals pending in the Senate, I have two sharply conflicting doubts. First, will the proposed new rules actually eliminate the possibility of injustice being inflicted upon individuals? Second, if that desired objective is achieved, will the result be to render committee investigations ineffective to the point of being useless?

Recently I read an article on this subject written by a member of the British House of Lords. Apparently the British Parliament struggled with the problem back during World War I days. The result was the passage of the "Tribunal of Enquiry Evidence Act of 1921." I would like to know more about that Act and other British experience. The question of changing committee rules is an extremely important one. It is my duty as a member of the Rules Committee to equip myself with as much information as I can obtain on the subject. There is, unfortunately, woefully little written record to depend upon. The matter has rarely had Congressional consideration. It seems to me that a more intimate knowledge of the experience of the British with this problem would be invaluable.

Upon inquiry I learned that the British writer would not only be willing to see me and discuss the subject, he also has agreed to arrange appointments with others in England who are in direct contact with the problem. Thereupon, I arranged for a "hitch-hike" ride to England and back on one of our military transport ships. The trip will be made during the week following the Fourth of July when there will be very little activity here in the House.

Because of the trip referred to I shall not be able to write my regular "Letter From Washington" for that week. I hope, however, to be able to report some things of interest the week following as a result of the trip.

Most of the appropriation bills were cleared by both Houses of Congress and sent to the President before the end of the fiscal year (June 30). The others will be completed soon. Adjournment is being rather freely predicted for July 31, as provided in the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Pope Confers Title On Ex-Oregon Priest

WASHINGTON — Pope Pius XII has conferred the personal title of archbishop upon the Most Rev. Edwin Vincent O'Hara, bishop of Kansas City, Mo., it was announced Wednesday by the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, apostolic delegate to the United States.

Archbishop O'Hara becomes the ninth U. S. archbishop to have the personal title. Archbishop O'Hara served as assistant and later as pastor of St. Mary's cathedral in Portland, Ore., from 1905 to 1920. During parts of that period he served as chairman of the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commission and of the Portland Housing Commission. From 1920 to 1928 he served as pastor in Eugene, Ore., and from 1928 to 1930 was director of the Rural Life Bureau of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC).

Abusive Language Did It: Woman Socks Motorist

PORTLAND — Mrs. Louis Siegel didn't get mad when her car was bumped from the rear the first time. She didn't even lose her temper when the man did it again and the bump cut her 14-month-old son's lip.

But when she pulled over to the side, and the motorist who was doing the bumping—a 6-foot-tall man—came up and began using abusive language, she got mad.

So the 130-pound Mrs. Siegel hauled off and hit him. The man reeled back, clutched his bloody nose, and drove away in Portland hospital.

Mrs. Siegel drove on about her business.

She muzzled the job by creating a new title—"fountainers." But the campaign fountained quickly. "Another suggestion is to call them 'fizz kids,'" remarked Willingham, and asked hopefully, "Do you think it will catch on?"

As a retired soda jerk myself, I think they need a name with more military romance behind it—maybe something like "marshmallow grenadiers" or "scoop colonels."

Congressmen's Punishment Up To Congress; Weakness Demonstrated At Hearing

By A. ROBERT SMITH, News Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Army-McCarthy hearings helped demonstrate that the American political system would be strengthened if the Constitution were amended to make the people—rather than the Senate—responsible for the "disorderly behavior" of U. S. Senators.

As it has stood since adopted in 1789, the Constitution has held that "each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." This point is pertinent today because:

1. In Wisconsin, a grass roots movement called the "Joe Must Go Club" is seeking the ouster from the Senate of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy by the recall method. Although it failed in an initial attempt to obtain sufficient signatures on petitions, it will try again this fall after the November election.

But the recall, which Oregon in 1908 was the first state to adopt, is a power given the electorate in a number of states for removing only state and local officials—not those elected to Congress. Hence even if a second round of petitioning in Wisconsin is successful, it is probable the "Joe Must Go Club" can do little to unseat McCarthy other than demonstrate his unpopularity in many quarters of his home state prior to 1958 when McCarthy comes up for re-election.

2. In the Senate, where the power to oust McCarthy lies, open opposition to him has increased only slightly on the majority (Republican) side. Sen. Ralph Flanders (R-Vt.) has called for McCarthy to be stripped of his committee chairmanship, and Sen. John Cooper (R-Ky.) has praised Flanders' demand. But the voice of party authority of GOP Floor Leader William Knowland (R-Cal.) has criticized the move, and only silence has enshrouded the views of the other 44 Republicans.

To suppose that the Senate will suddenly rise to its responsibility and take a critical look at the behavior of McCarthy as Article 5 of the Constitution commands is to wink at practical politics as it is now played in the capital and to entertain a vain hope about the attitude of most senators toward their national responsibilities.

The Senate, one must understand, is a fairly tightly knit organization of successful politicians who vary widely in philosophy but personally enjoy one another's

Bruce Bissat

This country is planning to withhold further financial and material aid from France and Italy until they approve the long-delayed European Defense Treaty. Such a bar may be written into the pending \$3.5 billion aid measure sought by the Eisenhower administration.

This reflects an impatience in Congress and the Administration

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

call cabinet meetings in London on Wednesday morning and Thursday.

The teletype reports: "Churchill's call indicated he was eager to put before the cabinet RIGHT AWAY the details of his talks with President Eisenhower — talks that have spurred some criticism in the American congress on Britain's stand."

At the dock, Churchill told the reporters who swarmed around the gangplank seeking choice bits of news as eagerly as seagulls swarm around the ship's galley deck seeking choice bits of food when the cooks throw out the leavings from a meal.

"I can tell you I am sure that by trying our best in the United States to make good understandings and solid agreements possible between us we have not entirely failed, but it would be a mistake to think everything can happen all at once."

Cryptic talk from a man who can speak with remarkable clarity and directness when he wishes to?

What does it mean? Here's what I THINK it means: Britain and the United States are approaching a parting of the ways in our dealings with communism. The British want to DEAL SOFTLY with the communists. They want to make agreements with them. They want to trade with Russia. They want to trade with red China.

Above all, they want to avoid ANY PROVOCATION that will result in bringing on a third world war — which will be almost certain to begin with ATOM BOMBING.

Before being too impatient with the British, too HARSHLY CRITICAL of their attitude, you'd better get out your maps and take a look at them. As a result of your map study, you will be forced to conclude that BRITAIN WOULD BE THE FIRST TARGET OF THE RUSSIAN BOMBERS. The British are already sure of that.

So they are NOT going to do anything that will turn the Russian bombers loose.

That is about the long and the short of it.

If that IS the present situation, we'd better not kid ourselves about

company and share the belief that being a United States senator is just about the world's best occupation, which it is. Senators die and are defeated, but seldom do they resign.

Success in the Senate is a complicated formula which basically combines two necessary skills:

1. Ability to be re-elected back home (and the greater that ability, the more respect it commands in the Senate); this in turn leads to seniority, which is the most sacred of observances in Congress and eventually, a veteran lawmaker assuming the leadership of a committee or even the party's highest political councils.

2. Ability to "get things done" for the folks back home, which is the most tangible evidence a man can muster of his usefulness in Congress — whether it is getting a dam built or dredging a harbor. Most often this involves getting bills enacted, a feat of considerable difficulty on many occasions which is eased only by the lawmaker's ability to get along well with his colleagues in the sociability of the cloakrooms.

Both parts of this success formula are interwoven. A senator gains greater strength in his home state as he accomplishes more of the satisfactions of his constituents, which leads to re-election, which leads to seniority and prestige in the Senate, which contributes to getting more things done.

While this formula sometimes flies apart in the uncertain game of American politics, it is widely observed by successful practitioners. What is significant is that the constitutional concept of senators being held responsible for the behavior of other senators runs counter to the heart of this political success formula. The clash between the demands of being a sober judge of one's colleagues while trying to endure them to support your bills and projects is an impossible one which senators should not be asked to endure.

As the Army-McCarthy hearings demonstrated afresh, senators seem unable to assess the behavior of their colleagues objectively — for every move they make they know may have repercussions yet unforeseen, either endangering their own political careers in the Senate or the good name of their party in the eyes of the voters at large.

A change in the Constitution to give the right of recall to the voters of each state who may be convinced that they picked a lemon for a legislator in the previous congressional election would put the responsibility where it counts and where it could effectively be exercised.

Further, it is plainly within America's power to give or hold back aid as it chooses, and we have a perfect right to attach reasonable conditions to the extension of such assistance. For example, we may fairly ask for assurances that our money will be well spent.

Yet the current plan appears to exceed reasonable bounds and to introduce into our relations with two long-standing allies an element of compulsion. The United States would be trying to force Italian and French ratification of EDC by the threat of financial disinheritance.

Diplomacy by compulsion amounts to a contradiction in terms. There is serious doubt that it is ever effective in any real sense, except where a tremendous difference in power exists between the negotiating countries.

Suppose this plan went through and the French and Italians responded by ratifying EDC — so they could remain eligible for aid. Everything we know indicates a substantial distaste for EDC in France. Could we therefore expect that the kind of cooperation the French would give the project would be much worth having?

The chances are great that it would not. An unwilling partner is seldom worth drawing into an enterprise.

Compulsion as a device of diplomacy suggests the failure of all other means. But is that really the case? Have we actually exhausted all approaches to the difficult problem of weaving Italy and France into an effective European defense system?

A wiser counsel would seem to recommend continued efforts at persuasion. It is still conceivable that in the light of new lessons learned by the Russians at Geneva, the French and Italians may be led to see more clearly the merit in EDC.

Furthermore, America and Britain, both non-members of the proposed army, might well undertake earnest discussion of real alternatives to EDC, which would mean new ways of bringing German armed strength into the Western alliance. It is entirely possible that when set beside such alternatives, EDC might suddenly take on new attraction for France and Italy.

Diplomacy is a hard and many times discouraging art. But it is an art nonetheless, and as such it can hardly benefit from the use of the rubber hose, third-degree style.

It's better to look it squarely in the face.

And — If we're to get little if any help from our allies in the final grim pinches — We'd better begin to do some very serious thinking about con-

verting our own strength if we're going to be able to handle the battle of Armageddon (if there IS a battle of Armageddon) alone.

Education Program Need Seen In Toxic Chemicals

SALEM — A coordinated program is needed to educate the public to the dangers and improper uses of insecticides and pesticides, representatives of three agencies agreed at a meeting here.

Present were representatives of the Oregon State Board of Health, Oregon State College extension and research staffs, and the State Department of Agriculture.

The group set up a liaison committee to act as a clearing house for information about these materials. The committee includes Dr. Ralph R. Sullivan, director of the industrial health section, State Board of Health, Portland; Dr. Paul O. Ritcher, head of the department of entomology, Oregon State College, and J. D. Patterson, chief chemist, division of foods and dairies, Oregon Agriculture Department, Salem.

The Oregon State College staff members reported that manufacturers are working to bring out less toxic materials in insecticides as the result of several deaths laid to the improper use of the materials present in use.

Way Cleared For Cordon To Get Chairmanship

WASHINGTON — The way apparently is clear now for Sen. Cordon (R-Ore) to become chairman of the Senate Interior Committee.

Sen. Millikin (R-Colo.) confirmed Wednesday that he will not exercise his seniority on that committee over Cordon, the next ranking Republican member. Instead Millikin will retain his chairmanship

Reader Opinions

Budget Vote Puts Dad On Spot With Daughter

ROSEBURG — I have a six-year-old daughter, Judy, who has been planning for about two years that she would start to school in September 1954. Perhaps I am too naive to understand the great economic disaster which a 1.2-million increase in property taxes would cause in a community like ours, but I have been promising Judy in good faith that she would start to school this year.

Because I have been unable to understand this complex situation, I would appreciate having anyone who plans to vote "No" on the school budget (or does not plan to vote at all) give me an explanation of his action so that I can use it as an excuse if I am forced to tell Judy that it is an economic impossibility for the people of Roseburg to allow her to start to school this fall.

I would also like to ask that persons furnishing these explanations keep them as simple as they can because I am very naive and Judy is only six years old.

WALT BRITTELL

of the Finance Committee. Senate custom forbids a member to head more than one committee.

Campaign Limit Snub Claimed By Neuberger

PORTLAND — Richard L. Neuberger, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, said here he had written Sen. Guy Cordon, his Republican opponent, a month ago suggesting they put a money limit on their campaigns.

He said he had received no answer. Neuberger said this was his proposal: A maximum of \$50,000 to be spent, not more than half of that by the various committees formed to support the candidates and not more than half by the state and county committees.

Neuberger said he doubted, though, that his supporters could raise that much.

He said he made the suggestion on the basis of a resolution adopted last March by the Oregon Council of Churches in which it viewed "excessive spending of money for campaigns" as a "peril to the high ethics and morality which we expect of government."

PAYS FINE; RELEASED

Leroy Arthur Rice, 60, Oakland, paid a \$25 fine and was released Wednesday after pleading guilty to operating his car in the left lane of traffic, reports Dr. Justice of Peace Clarence Deard. Rice was arrested Tuesday by state police.

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