

# The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the  
News-Review Company, Inc.  
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1950, 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, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months, \$7.00;  
three months, \$3.50.  
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year,  
per month, \$1.25.

## EX-GOVERNOR SPEAKS

By Charles V. Stanton

One of the best editorials concerning the current election campaign appeared recently in the *Oregon Statesman*. It was written by Charles A. Sprague, publisher and editor, former governor of Oregon, for his daily column, "It Seems To Me." Excerpts from the editorial were used Saturday in Frank Jenkins' column, appearing daily in *The News-Review* but we believe the editorial in its entirety should be read by every Oregon voter. Consequently we turn our column today over to a reprint of Editor Sprague's comment.

It's time we got some sense in this campaigning. Democratic big guns and little guns are laying down such a barrage on "give-away" that an utterly fantastic portrait of Republicans of known integrity is being fashioned. They picture these public servants as giving away the natural resources of the country, shamelessly and recklessly. They dress up Guy Cordon in a pirate suit and Doug McKay too, virtually classifying them as yeggs out to plunder the public domain. Those who know these men know they are men of high character, conscientious in the performance of their public duty, not subject to ulterior influence.

Here is Oscar Chapman, former secretary of the interior, who says the Republicans have given the country an administration by "gift, grab and golf." Richard Neuberger, trying to grab Cordon's seat, says the senior senator evidently "plans to turn over the national forests and national parks to big-timber monopolies." And Senator Morse pursuing his vendetta against his colleague and McKay, brands them as virtual traitors to the public interest. It is propaganda, which gravely distorts the careers of these officials.

### Offshore Oil Controversy

The major "crime" alleged is the transfer of title to offshore oil lands to states. Historically the states had utilized these resources for decades with no question as to their authority. Later the Supreme Court did vest title in the hands of the federal government, but Congress felt in view of the history of state utilization and the terms, on which Texas was annexed that the states should be restored to the authority they had exercised. The *Statesman* preferred to have them retained by the government with generous share of royalties going to the adjacent states. But the divested resources still are in public hands, and are administered for the use and benefit of the people of the coastal states.

These critics of Cordon do not abuse him for his work on the O & C lands, which extends over a long term of years. Perhaps this is a "giveaway" too, with the counties being cut in for 75 per cent of the proceeds. Cordon and Ellsworth finally obtained a settlement on the controversial lands question and again the counties are to share 75 per cent of proceeds from these lands which never had been on the tax rolls, and on which the counties had not the slightest legal claim. These vocal Democratic spokesmen are singularly silent about this "giveaway." (While counties had no legal claim on the controversial lands they are put to heavy expense in maintaining roads which service them and so are entitled to compensatory payments from the government).

### Editor Is "Regusted"

Voters might well remember this, that Cordon was a chief architect of the 1937 bill which set up the administration of O & C lands. That bill carries as an essential provision a requirement for the management of those lands. He has worked also to obtain funds for access roads needed to bring the timber to market at prices fixed by competitive selling.

As far as giveaways are concerned the whole New Deal and Fair Deal record was one of giveaway from paying farmers for plowing under the pigs to subsidies for silver and boon-doggling and "gentle rains of checks."

Like Amos and Andy "we're regusted" with this type of campaigning. Cordon and McKay are not pirates and not dumb tools of special interests. They are trying to serve the public interest in all honesty and prudence. As the *Oregonian* said the other day in pointing out the fraud of the "Stop, Thief" attacks: "These attempts to make blackguards and looters of the public domain out of respected officials insults the intelligence and competence of the people who voted them in before."

Differences in judgment on how resources should be managed should not be exaggerated into imputing evil design in the making of decisions.

**Hal Boyle**

NEW YORK (AP) In changing America nothing changes more than the idea of success.

Everybody starts life in this country with the desire to be a success. But how can you tell, as the Army saying goes, "when you've really got it made?"

The finest test of success in any civilization, whether a man lives in a concrete jungle, the desert, or a vine-tangled forest, is simple. It is the ability to meet the fortunes and misfortunes of a lifetime with fortitude and inner serenity.

But usually only old people come to a full realization of this truth. Many of us spend our lives trying to achieve the outward trappings that pass for success, and do without fully realizing we have missed the real thing.

American success goals have undergone almost as many transitions as women's clothing styles. The fashion of today is old hat tomorrow.

One fashion that seems dying in America is the idea that success begins with birth. Under this theory any person descended from someone who came over in the Mayflower or fought in the American Revolution is automatically, by pride or family, lifted forever above the reeking herd who came to this country later.

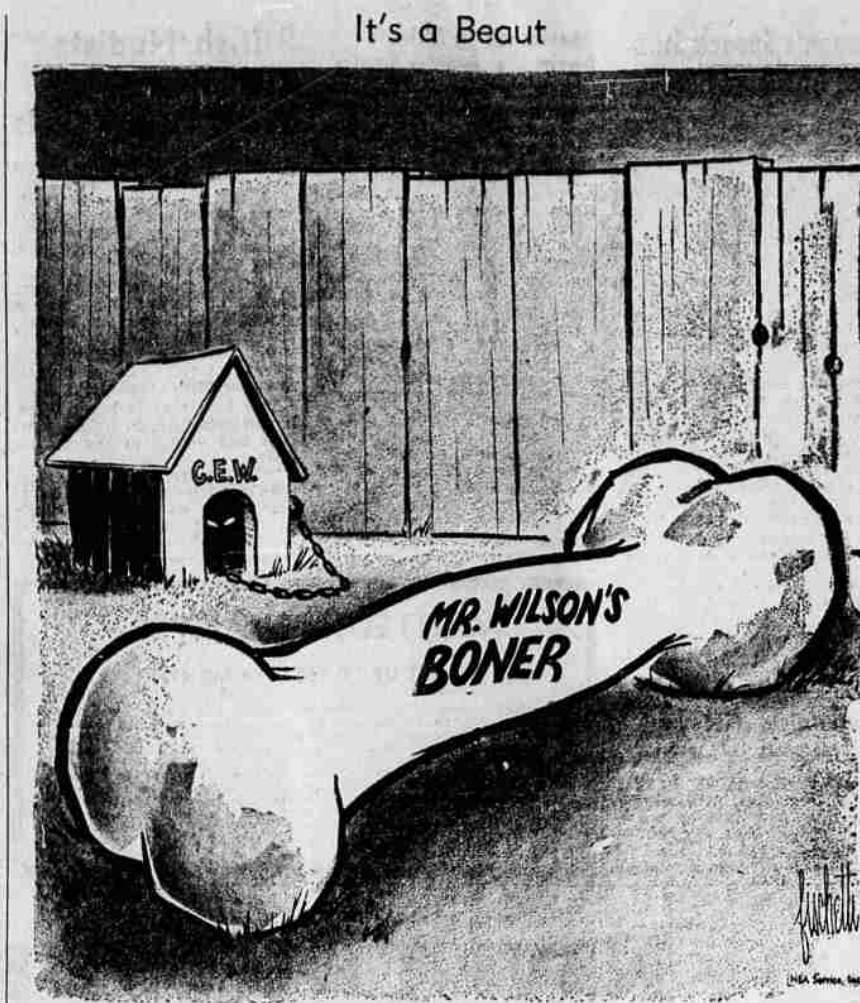
The ancestor-worship cult still holds a thin blue-blooded aristocracy from Boston to Charleston, S.C.,

escaping the realities of the present by poring over the footnotes in genealogy journals. But the attitude of most Americans is: "Never mind what your great-great-grandpappy was. What are you?"

To mingle in high society is no longer much of a success aim. High society is practically as out-of-date as ostrich feathers. The trouble with high society is that it began to act too low.

Great wealth is no longer, as it was in the gilded age, a success badge for most people. Few of us anymore dream of living in an uncomfortable castle, imported from Europe stone by stone, and staffed with 30 servants. Who any longer has an ambition to be remembered as "the richest man in the cemetery?"

Owning a swimming pool was a badge of success for a time in Hollywood. But when it became possible for any handy guy to build a swimming pool in his backyard, well — it lost its snob appeal. So have winter vacations in Florida. Too many folks can



## In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

house of the legislature by Representative Henry Semon of Klamath county. It passed the house by a vote of 46 to 3.

On April 17 (1951) it came before the agriculture committee of the senate, where its purpose was explained by Representative Semon. State Senator Neuberger, a member of the committee, was not present during the hearing and the other five members unanimously endorsed a DO PASS report.

Neuberger came in just after the committee had adjourned. Told of the action that had been taken, he said he was AGAINST the bill and would present a minority report to the senate.

The bill came before the senate the next day. Neuberger led an assault on it from the floor.

HE DECLARED OREGON WATER SHOULD BE SENT TO SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TO INCREASE THAT STATE'S POPULATION AND THUS CREATE A BIGGER MARKET FOR OREGON'S PRODUCTS.

Senator Ben Day of Medford defended the bill. "Oregon," he said in the course of the debate on the senate floor, "is attempting to have a voice in the use of its own water. Southern California wants water from the Klamath, Rogue and Umpqua rivers, and there isn't enough water now for Southern Oregon's needs."

Senator Phil Hitchcock of Klamath Falls said the bill was needed to protect Oregon's resources. The people of OREGON, he asserted, should determine what Oregon waters are surplus, rather than the U. S. congress. The federal government, he added, might take Oregon's water and give it to Southern California JUST BECAUSE THERE ARE MORE PEOPLE THERE.

He defended the constitutionality of the bill, saying that Montana has a similar law.

On final passage, the Oregon senate approved the bill 20 to 8, with 20 Republicans voting for it and Neuberger and seven other Democrats voting against it.

It is now Oregon law.

Let's put it this way: Back in 1951, as a member of the Oregon senate, Neuberger was willing to GIVE AWAY SOUTHERN OREGON'S WATER to increase the population of Southern California so that California can be a better customer for Oregon's products.

Now he's yelling bloody murder about giveaways.

WHEN is he sincere?

afford them now.

What are the success goals of people today?

In business, it seems to me, these are the symbols of achievement to the go-getter:

1. A \$25,000 a year job with a big corporation.

2. An expense account.

3. Somebody to answer his telephone for him. (For some obscure reason corporation employees always regard themselves as failures unless a secretary fills their telephone calls.)

4. The right to conduct his business on a golf course, or during a martini-haunted three-hour luncheon.

5. The ability to get tickets to the right shows and sports events, and enough money to send his wife and children to a psychiatrist so he won't have to solve his family problems himself.

For some reason only show people think going to a psychiatrist themselves is a success symbol. Most businessmen still cling stubbornly to the idea they couldn't possibly need a psychiatrist, although some do go to fortune tellers for advice on their stockmarket operations.

But how about the average man? What are his ideas of success? Pretty basic. He feels if he can own a car and buy a home, keep his kids in school and out of jail, pay his taxes, buy a new suit every year, and make a friend of his wife, he's pretty successful. And so he is.

It's a Beaut

## Sen. Cordon's Participation In Hells Canyon Dam Issue Outlined By Correspondent

By A. ROBERT SMITH  
News-Review Correspondent

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is another in a series of articles on the legislative background in Congress for some of the issues which have become clouded by charge and countercharge in the current Oregon senatorial contest.)

WASHINGTON — Sen. Guy Cordon (R-Ore.) once told the Senate that Pacific Northwest lawmakers were united in believing a high Hells Canyon dam to be "essential" to regional development. That was in 1950.

In 1953, Cordon endorsed the decision of Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay to withdraw his department's opposition to the plan of Idaho Power Co. for building three low-head dams in place of the federal high dam at Hells Canyon.

What then has been the record of Oregon's Republican senator on Hells Canyon—an issue introduced into Cordon's re-election campaign by the charge of Democrat, Richard L. Neuberger, that Cordon joined McKay in abandoning federal development of that project? Neuberger himself is a vigorous advocate of Hells Canyon.

The issue was first raised in Congress in 1950 when an omnibus river and harbors bill came before the Senate. After the House had passed the bill in 1949, President Truman proposed that a number of reclamation projects, including Hells Canyon dam, be added to the bill. This immediately raised a jurisdictional dispute between the Senate Public Works Committee, which deals with public works (river and harbors, flood control, etc.), and the Senate Interior Committee, which handled irrigation-power projects. So both committees dealt with separate portions of the entire proposal, and reported each to the Senate in the spring of 1950.

When floor debate opened, Public Works Chairman Chavez (D-N.Mex.) came out against adding the reclamation projects to the main bill. Interior Chairman O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) favored putting the Hells Canyon and other projects into the bill.

So the issue was joined not only on the merits of the projects but on a test which chairman was right — and the Senate backed up Chavez 43-22 to exclude the reclamation projects.

Sen. Cordon played a leading role in defeating that amendment, for he carried the debate for several days by presenting a detailed argument against two main features of it: (1) the so-called interest component, a unique form of power subsidy applied to irrigation costs; and (2) a Columbia Basin Account into which all power and irrigation revenues would be collected for application on future projects in the region. Cordon argued the basin account was a step toward a Columbia Valley Authority.

But even while fighting the amendment that included Hells Canyon, Cordon said this of the region's congressional delegation: "We are one in our desire to advance the construction of those reclamation projects (in the defeated amendment) including Hells Canyon, which while of itself in no sense a reclamation project is, nevertheless, essential as a part of an over-all program if the reclamation projects themselves may be feasible and their benefits offset by reimbursable dollars to be paid back into the treasury."

Later Cordon offered a new amendment including the individual projects, including Hells Canyon, but without the basin account or the interest component as were part of the O'Mahoney proposal. This move, defeated 55-13, is the basis for Cordon's campaign contention that he once gave the Senate an opportunity to authorize the high dam.

So in the end, Chavez succeeded in blocking approval of all reclamation works. Chavez, incidentally, is a supporter of the high dam in Hells Canyon today.

The following year, the then Secretary of Interior Oscar Chapman asked Congress separately to authorize Hells Canyon. And while a willing sponsor of the bill was found in the House in the person of Chairman Murdock (D-Ariz.) of the Interior Committee, sponsorship of the project in the Senate was not immediately forthcoming.

Sen. Wayne Morse, who subsequently became the champion of the project, had been silent throughout the long debate on the issue in 1950, for in those days his devotion to local and regional resource problems was less conspicuous than his attention to national affairs. So Morse did not immediately come forward to grasp his opportunity.

Reclamation Bureau officials called on Sen. Cordon in quest of a sponsor, explaining in detail the Hells Canyon dam and Mountain Home irrigation project in Idaho. Cordon declined to introduce the bill.

Then they called on Morse, and after numerous consultations he became its advocate in the Senate on Mar. 7, 1952. That is substantially where the bill stands today in Congress, still awaiting legislative action. No hearings have ever been held on the question in the Senate since those of 1950 which dealt with numerous reclamation projects. House hearings in the spring of 1952 held by Murdock ended without a vote for or against the bill, as the lawmakers moved toward adjournment.

The next round on the project came last year when Secretary of Interior McKay announced he was withdrawing the objections raised by his predecessor, Chapman, to Idaho Power's scheme of three dams. McKay said the department was officially remaining neutral in the dispute, while he privately expressed a preference for Idaho Power development of the Snake. Cordon endorsed McKay's action in May, 1953.

Those are the highlights of the legislative background of the Hells Canyon controversy in Congress, where Cordon and Morse figured prominently. More recently the question has been dealt with in lengthy hearings conducted by the Federal Power Commission. A decision by the FPC is not expected for perhaps another year.

Whether it may once again become a significant issue in Congress would appear to depend on the makeup of the House and Senate that are elected this November and the nature of the FPC decision.

**Editorial Comment**  
From The Oregon Press

**BENEFIT WOULD BE COUNTY-WIDE**  
Albany Democrat-Herald

It has been reported here that library patrons of Lebanon, Sweet Home, Brownsville and Halsey are apprehensive lest a county library if established, might detract from them and deplete their shelves of books.

If our understanding of the county library law is correct, the reverse should result from establishment of a Linn county library, proposed at the November 2 election.

That the smaller municipal libraries have benefitted from the county library program in their respective counties is attested by residents of those counties that have such libraries. They include thus far Clackamas, Clatsop, Deschutes, Hood River, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Malheur, Multnomah, Tillamook, Umatilla and Wasco counties, which contain about 37 per cent of Oregon's population, and will include Douglas county, where, at Roseburg, a \$100,000 addition to the court house to house the county library has been voted.

Such an expenditure will not be

## Douglas Larsen

NEA Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — They're already talking about the weird kind of politics which would result if the Democrats win control of Congress in the upcoming elections.

Topping the list of weirdies is the claim that the Democrats could embarrass the Republicans by insisting on picking up the mortgage on Vice President Nixon's home by giving him an official residence, same as the White House for the President.

Last year the Commission on Congressional and Judicial Salaries — composed of representatives from labor, industry, the professions and ordinary citizens — recommended that such a residence be established and a bill to accomplish it was introduced in both the House and Senate.

The Senate sent the measure to the Bureau of the Budget and got a prompt reply stating that there was plenty of money in the till for an official vice presidential residence, and furthermore, the idea did not violate Republican economy pledges.

When the bills were introduced George Gallop, apparently hard up for a more vital issue, took a poll on the subject. He reported that 43 per cent of the people were against it, 39 per cent for it and 18 per cent didn't care.

THERE'S NO EVIDENCE in the official record that George's poll was directly responsible for Vice President Nixon being forced to continue the mortgage payments on his private residence. But Administration action behind it came to a dead stop after the Budget Bureau put its stamp of approval on the idea.

The Senate Public Works Committee never discussed the bill and it was as thoroughly ignored by the House Rules Committee.

The idea for the residence was actually born in the brain of a fellow Californian of Mr. Nixon's, Lloyd Wright, not the architect, but an official of the American Bar Association who served on the Commission.

LLOYD'S PROPOSAL had the unanimous support of the full Commission. He argued that Nixon had greatly enhanced the job of the vice presidency, and because of that the position warranted this additional dignity.

About the time Nixon was traveling in the Far East and it was pointed out that when he got back he would have to do a lot of entertaining to repay the hospitality debts he had contracted out there.

Another member of the Commission offered the opinion that an official residence would make it easier to protect the vice president, and, further, that most citizens had been shocked to learn that former Vice President Truman was living in a very modest apartment at the time of the death of Franklin Roosevelt.

The bill introduced would have the government buy or build a house for \$300,000 and provide \$24,000 each year, to be spent at the discretion of the vice president to maintain it.

THAT EXPENDITURE WOULD BE in addition to the vice president's present salary of \$30,000 per year, plus \$10,000 for expenses.

Nixon himself, for obvious reasons, has never commented on the measure. He lives in a house which cost \$41,000. During the '52 campaign when he made the famous TV explanation of his "fund" he stated that there was a \$20,000 mortgage on it, probably reduced since then.

In spite of Mr. Gallup's poll, at least the men who sell sightse-

necessary in Linn county, where space for storage of county books awaiting distribution has been offered free of charge by the Albany public library board. Furthermore the Douglas county library is being provided at a cost of about \$2 per capita of population, only about 69 cents per capita would be required in Linn county, partly because the county would be spared building costs.

According to information from these sources the county's bookmobile, an essential piece of county library equipment, would not only take books to rural schools and communities that are remote from city libraries, but to existing libraries throughout the county, where they would be available to regular patrons of those libraries without payment of fees.

Thus would books be offered to communities having no library facilities at all and to city libraries wishing to increase service to borrowers.

It is the avowed motive of county library program supporters to place within reach of rural residents the same opportunity for reading — for education, vocational and technical guidance or mere pleasure and entertainment — that is enjoyed by urban residents.

While the 28,000 or more books in stock at the Albany public library are not inadequate, considering the size of the town, few other city libraries in Linn county now can lay claim to adequacy. While Albany has only about one-fifth of the county's population far more than half the public library books in the county are on the Albany library shelves.

This inequality should be greatly alleviated by a county library.

**Fight Over Milk Price Ends Finland's Coalition**

HELSINKI, Finland (AP) — A fight over the price of milk topped Finland's five-month-old coalition government.

The Agrarians and Socialists, chief members of the coalition under Premier Rolf Toengren, were unable to reach agreement on the issue.

Toengren, a member of the Swedish Party, submitted a compromise proposal but it was rejected. The Agrarians wanted the price of milk raised but the Socialists refused to go along.

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