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VOTERS' RESPONSIBILITY

By Charles V. Stanton

Tomorrow is an important day in American history. Tomorrow is election day and every election is an historical event. Every election contains the elements of revolution. We read how revolutions and overthrow of existing government is accomplished in some countries by armed battle. But in this country the people have opportunity every two years to change government peacefully.

We had such a revolution two years ago. We kicked out a government that had held administrative power for 20 years. It was accomplished without bullets. Tomorrow it is entirely possible that the administration we placed in power two years ago will be upset through formation of a hostile Congress.

It is quite generally the case that an "off-year" election results in a light vote. Yet these elections held between presidential years are frequently as potent in changing policies as are presidential elections. Thus is the responsibility of every patriotic American to participate in congressional elections with the same measure of good citizenship with which he exercises his choice for president.

These are critical days in world history. We need good government. We can't have good government without good officials. It is extremely important that every voter carefully measure the qualifications of every candidate for office, particularly as to the candidate's theories of government, his honesty, responsibility, experience and diligence.

These times call for conscientious public servants, not demagogues. It is the responsibility of voters to elect responsible officials and to repudiate irresponsible candidates. Unless good government starts at the voter level, we can hardly expect good government at the top level.

Our system of government gives us opportunity to determine policies at two-year intervals. It is the duty of every citizen to vote. Tomorrow is a day of decision. We urge every qualified voter in Douglas County to do his duty.

RE-ELECT GOVERNOR PATTERSON

In this closing day of the political campaign we desire to recommend the re-election of Governor Paul Patterson. He does not need our endorsement, for we anticipate he will receive a healthy vote of confidence from Oregon voters. We believe, however, that it is well to commend the service he has given to the State of Oregon during the brief period he has served as governor.

Even his political position has found few complaints to bring against him. Those few charges have, in most cases, been downright silly. It is absurd, to say the least, that Patterson should be accused of laxity in striving for new industry, in failure to seek the development of our natural resources, in indifference to unemployment.

Governor Patterson set up the State Industrial Commission. He strengthened the committee on natural resources. He has encouraged formation of the prospective commission on water resources. He has been very active in Columbia River development plans. He secured, through cooperation with federal agencies, the release of small timber tracts to stimulate winter employment.

Governor Patterson has shown a keen understanding of state affairs and an aggressive attitude toward state development. He has been very efficient and effective in the discharge of executive duties.

We hope the people of Oregon will demonstrate their appreciation of his work by an overwhelming majority.

We also would like to commend to Douglas County voters the candidacy of Eugene Allen for the non-partisan office of Labor Commissioner. A native of Oregon, Allen is a graduate from the University of Oregon School of Business Administration. He was for 12 years editor of the Oregon Labor Press and in that capacity demonstrated a thorough understanding of problems of both labor and management and maintained a responsible policy toward each. He now is serving as secretary-manager of the Oregon Restaurants Association. He is a state senator and was a member of the Portland school board for 12 years.

Allen has ably demonstrated his qualifications for the office to which he is seeking election.

Rep. Ellsworth Passes Test In First GOP Controlled Congress Under Eisenhower

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Southwest Oregon's congressman, Rep. Harris Ellsworth, passed what was probably the major test of individual Republican members of Congress under the Eisenhower administration during the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress.

That test was whether they could successfully make the transition from being members of the opposition party, with its freedom to sit back and criticize the President and his legislative program, to being members of the majority party fulfilling their responsibility to enact a legislative program deemed constructive by the chief executive.

Although conditioned to a mode of anti-administration political behavior during the 10 years he served in the House under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, Ellsworth put this behind him with no apparent difficulty when his party took the reins of government in 1953. On two main counts, he passed the test:

1. He gave support to all of President Eisenhower's major policies—flexible farm price supports, continued military and economic aid to U. S. allies, tax revision and reduction, "partnership" power policy, extension of reciprocal trade, broadening social security coverage, state control of "tidelands." He did not, however, agree on all minor issues broached by the White House.

Lack of down-the-line GOP support for some of his most important requests sent to Capitol

Hill plagued the President through-out his first two years in office, notably an early recalcitrance on the part of Chairman Dan Reed of the Ways and Means Committee on taxation, farm bloc Republicans opposing his sliding scale parity approach to farm prices; isolationist Republicans opposing international aid and foreign commitments, as well as easing of tariff barriers.

Congressional Quarterly, the independent news service on Congress, reports the President succeeded in gaining enactment of 64.6 per cent of his requests. It says on 72 issues tallied by CQ, Ellsworth backed the President 68 per cent of the time, compared with an average of 72 per cent for party members as a whole.

2. Ellsworth became a highly successful sponsor of bills enacted into law, chalking up five public bills to his credit in addition to public works projects which were packaged in the omnibus rivers and harbors authorization bill of last August.

This accomplishment can be placed in perspective by noting that 781 public bills were enacted into law by the 83rd Congress—

Record Of Achievements Of Sen. Cordon Cited

ROSEBURG—Compare the Candidates! We, as voters, have an obligation to check the records and statements of each candidate. Guy Cordon has been criticized by Richard Neuberger for voting against federal appropriations for hospitals, education, R.E.A., and aid to foreign countries. Mr. Neuberger has criticized Senator Cordon for the sale of the Klamath Falls transmission line to COPCO, and has characterized Senator Cordon as an opponent of public power development in the Northwest. Let us check these charges against the record.

1. Guy Cordon has voted for federal appropriations in the sum of \$800,000,000 for hospital construction during the past ten years. In 1951 Cordon voted against an amendment that would have added an unnecessary \$15,000,000 to the appropriation for that year.

2. Guy Cordon has fought for federal aid to education. The Federal aid to education bill was opposed by Guy Cordon because there were federal controls attached, and because the cost to the citizens of Oregon would have been almost twice the sum returned to this state. Guy Cordon advocates federal aid to education without federal controls.

3. Guy Cordon voted for \$2,500,000,000 in lending authority for R.E.A. during the last ten years, including \$135,000,000 this year. He voted against an amendment to add an additional \$35,000,000 for this purpose because the R.E.A. had \$50,000 left from last year.

4. Guy Cordon voted for the

don, an experienced and successful legislator in his own right who often sponsored similar bills in the Senate. Together they guided through this Congress the bill setting the O&C converted lands issue, from which 15 western Oregon counties ultimately stand to gain; the Talent division of the Rogue River irrigation project bill; a change in the federal reserve law to permit national banks to lend money on standing timber used as collateral; a bill that will allow several coastal Indian tribes to collect \$3 million previously earmarked for them.

And Ellsworth joined Sen. Henry Dworshak (R-Ida.) in getting enactment of legislation to permit use of surplus hay and pasture seeds held in storage by the government for restoration of forage on public lands.

Ellsworth got House approval of the Cougar dam "partnership" bill but Cordon failed to get it over the hurdle of opposition placed in its path by Sen. Wayne Morse.

The veteran congressman ran into trouble on two of the other bills dealing with timber matters, one of them causing him probably as many headaches as the others combined. That was the timber exchange bill which was defeated in the House after conservation groups rallied sufficient opposition to block it. It was designed to protect private sustained-yield cutting operations by allowing private timber operators to take title to government forest lands in exchange for any of their own property that is condemned for a public works project.

Also stymied by objections raised by the administration was a measure under which access roads on federal timber lands would be financed through direct Treasury loans to the Forest Service, thereby bypassing Congress which has frequently been unwilling to appropriate each year the necessary funds to meet road needs in the national forests.

United Nations, the Marshall plan, the Greek-Turkish aid program, the 1949 Korean aid act, and aid to India. He has opposed such bills as that to give away wheat to India when India had merely asked for liberal terms in purchasing the wheat.

5. Guy Cordon voted for salvaging the Klamath Falls transmission line after the House Appropriations Committee has ordered construction stopped in 1953. Mr. Neuberger has suggested no practical alternative to Senator Cordon's action. Apparently Mr. Neuberger would have left the line unfinished and abandoned, allowing the \$4,555,000 investment to go down the drain.

6. Guy Cordon voted for federal funds for public power. He fought for and obtained increases in appropriations for numerous public power projects in the Northwest. He fought for and voted for a federal "Hells Canyon" dam. After this bill was defeated, he supported the present plan for development of the Hells canyon. Mr. Neuberger apparently wants a federal dam or nothing. The Northwest, with less than 3 per cent of the population, receives almost 25 per cent of the total federal appropriations for federal power development. Clarence Belknap, one of the founders and first directors of the Lane County Electric Co-operative Association, Past president of the Oregon State Rural Electric Co-operative Association, and past Oregon director of the National Electric Co-operative Association, and a true advocate of public power, writes: "In virtually every session of Congress, Democrats and Republicans from the East and South insisted on drastic reductions in BPA funds. In each case, Sen. Cordon was able to restore most of the reductions. Public power in Oregon today owes its very existence to the farms and industries all over the state and without which public agencies could not exist, is the direct result of Sen. Cordon's effective work."

"Sen. Cordon maintained the flow of funds so McNary dam could be finished on time. The Dalles dam is being built only because Sen. Cordon was able to get funds for the construction."

"Look at the public power substations around the state of Oregon. They were built with money obtained by Sen. Cordon. Oregon's working senator. The lines which carry power to the people served by public agencies were built by BPA with money Cordon was able to get from a reluctant Congress."

In the same breath Mr. Neuberger advocates reduction of federal taxes and increases in federal appropriations. Let's keep Guy Cordon, a man of experience and integrity. I believe the Cordon slogan, "Don't trade a record for a promise," is most appropriate.

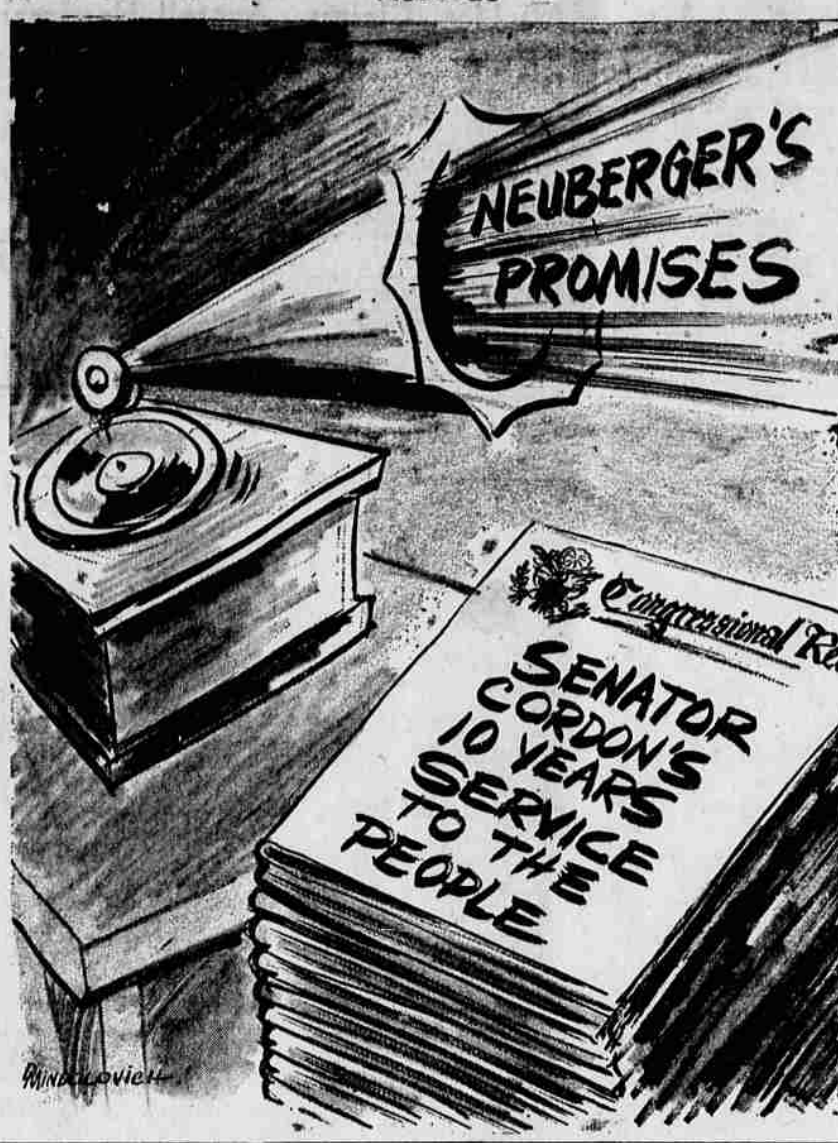
JOHN H. HORN
Roseburg, Ore.

Burglaries Continuing, Says Father Of Convict

ROSEBURG—Now that my son William David Roach is in Salem, I am curious as to who is responsible for the crimes that are being committed in Douglas County at this time. Four robberies in four days in Roseburg alone. That is a pretty good record for some gang leader. If the readers of the News-Review will just be patient, I am sure they will see that it was Roach's friends and relatives that were guilty of perjury at his trial.

The father of William Roach, LEE P. ROACH, Box 1073, Roseburg, Ore.

"Records"



Reader Opinions

Opposition Expressed To County Planning

MYRTLE CREEK—I have read with much interest, though with more and more disapproval, what has so far so belatedly been published regarding the county planning measure.

I also read Mr. Fett's letter, a copy of which he so thoughtfully sent to me. And I still wish to say that many voters, for one reason or another, do not belong to any organization, nor is it always convenient to attend special open meetings. I wish so, say further, that most of us can read understandingly; and one can often better think over a proposition he has seen in print, where he has time to study it part by part, than one that a speaker utters with emphasis where he sees fit to put it.

I very much agree with Mr. Fett that when one is hired for a special task, that task, be it great or small, is and should be his first and bounden duty. But would it have taken any more time to have written articles for publication explaining the measure "earlier in the game," than for speakers to have traveled hither and yon to propound it?

However, I think the proponents of this measure did well to send out speakers. Good auctioneers can often sell, to a general crowd, articles which the customers, in a more thoughtful mood, would refuse at any price over a counter. They talk of road locations. Doesn't the state or county have the right to survey a road any place? Doesn't it have the right to buy property for such roads? And if the owner refuses to sell, doesn't it have the right to condemn and take such property under proper law procedure? I think so. What more is needed, may I ask?

They talk about establishment of parks. Haven't we already a quite efficient Parks Commission? Anyway we read of its establishing parks. How many are we spending? Are we supposed to spend most of our time in some one of them?—We may need to if this measure carries and our plan for a four-by-six utility building in the back yard of our newly acquired, long dreamed of "home in the country" happens not to meet the requirements of the planner's "code."

It seems already any farm property within a radius of five or six miles of any little "jerk-water" city (?) may be subject to the codes of these towns.

Isn't this the fore part of "the camel"? Isn't it time to be driving it back, rather than inviting in "the hump and rump"? Isn't it a fact that many people leave the city or town for a small place in the country for the purpose of achieving the fulfillment of plans of their own?

How much more Russifying can free people stand? A very, very long time ago a birthright was given away for a mess of pottage.

The article in Wednesday's (Oct. 27) paper seems to me to be an insult to the intelligence and good business sense of property owners. Does anyone think that most such owners don't know it to be the best, safest, and most sanitary manner possible with the amount of money at hand? As to safe wiring of buildings—just try to toggle one up by yourself and see how far you get with the power company, or the state inspector, either!

Planning boards are necessary in cities and growing towns, but who wants them supervising every cabin on the hillsides?

Are farmers going to have to build their pigpens, chicken coops, and calf corrals, as well as their houses, according to sets of specifications? Will you pay for a plan everytime you wish to move a few fence posts?

Mr. Fett speaks of the people with "free time" who were willing to help in this planning. "La me!"

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—"There isn't any real luxury left in the world today," says Charles James, who designs dresses that sell for \$1,000 and up.

"Luxury is non-existent. We live in a period that is little better than gilt-edged Communism. That is what makes it dangerous the fact—there is plenty of money here, but it reflects the average taste, not the peak taste."

James, a designer who has twice won the national critics award, numbers among his clientele some of the best-dressed ladies of royalty and international society, including the former Queen of Spain, Mrs. Harrison Williams, Mrs. C. V. Whitney, and Lily Pons.

An intense, slender man of 40, he feels the American fashion industry lacks prestige because it spends too much money trying to please people of average taste.

"That makes the average person the leader in style," he said. "This is ridiculous. The middle group destroys taste. It doesn't create it."

"Most great changes in taste have come from extravagant people with powerful original personalities."

"Millicent Rogers is the last person who had any real influence on American taste."

Thirty gowns and coats James

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

time was abundant, when prices were high and going steadily higher and wages were high and going steadily higher.

In short—
When we never had it so good.

The Eisenhower administration has had to face this readjustment. In doing so, it has displayed a great deal of courage. In this year of 1954, when the indexes by which we measure what we call prosperity have been steadily declining, there has never been a day when the President and his advisers have not known that by turning on the spigot of inflation they could restore the ILLUSION of prosperity.

They have had the courage to refrain from doing so. I admire them for it—for we can't get back to a normal peacetime economy if we keep turning on the spigot of inflation to BRING BACK THE BOOM.

So—
Since we MUST get back to a normal peacetime economy—I hope the Eisenhower administration is sustained in the balloting next Tuesday and I shall do what I can to vote that about.

All I can do is to vote for candidates who in my opinion will support and sustain the Eisenhower administration in its really courageous attempt to readjust our economy to a normal peacetime basis. That is all anyone can do.

I shall of course vote to reelect Senator Cordon. He is an able, sincere, hard-working member of the senate. He has represented Oregon well and he has served his country well.

In the Second congressional district of Oregon, where I happen to live, I shall vote for the reelection of Sam Coon. He has represented his district ably, and I think he is entitled to another term. I think Eastern Oregon will profit by giving him another term.

On the same principle, and without seeking to discredit his Democratic opponent, I shall vote to reelect Governor Patterson. He has been an able and conscientious governor, and I think the state of Oregon will profit by giving him another term.

If my voting residence were in the Fourth congressional district, I would vote unhesitatingly, for able, experienced, conscientious Harris Ellsworth. I consider him head and shoulders above his Democratic opponent.

Democratic Landslide Urged By Sutherlin Man

SUTHERLIN—I'm not going to run either party's candidates down, but think it wise that we look back to 1932 when Franklin Roosevelt took over. Remember the mess this country was in, the banks going broke all over the nation?

There were no jobs to be had. At the end of Franklin Roosevelt's first term, conditions were much better. At the end of his second term, there were jobs anywhere. Social Security, unemployment benefits were well established. Remember when Roosevelt tried to stop the shipment of scrap iron to Japan? Congress was too busy to listen. I wonder, were they raking in the kale?

And just to think Franklin Roosevelt was a Democrat. Some people say they are no good for the country. Well fellows, let's not forget these same people who say the Democrats are no good were forced out of office by a large majority, in fact, I believe, a landslide in 1932. Let's have another Democratic landslide.

RAY BAUMGARDNER
Sutherlin, Ore.

How things have changed since the founding of our country! The early folks of pioneer days, whose ideas would have been warped considering had plenty of affairs of their own to run. Time for a "moral code," yes—to help a friend or neighbor, or even a sojourner in time of stress; but he had darned little free time to tell him how to build his cabin, or fence his farm.

I, for one, still think the things we get "for free" are worth no more, and sometimes very much less, than we pay for them. If a thing is worth while, let's buy it outright—and pay for it. With something "for free" there's usually "an axe to grind," and the recipient very likely will be "turning a grindstone" a long, long time.

DESDA WIXSON
Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Harbor Plywood Earnings Drop; Log Supply Down

ABERDEEN—Harbor Plywood Corp., and subsidiary companies Saturday reported a 21 per cent drop in sales and a 68 per cent decline in net profits for the six months ending Sept. 30 as compared to the same six months last year.

Sales for the April-September months totaled \$7,749,551. In the same months last year, the company reported sales of \$9,538,860. Net income was \$222,938, with a \$100,000 reserve for federal income taxes cutting the net figure to 12,938, or 12 cents per share of stock in the firm.

In the same six months last year, the company had a net income of 721,821 with an income tax reserve of \$335,000, leaving the final figure at \$386,821, or 38 cents per share.

In a letter to stockholders with the income statement, Martin Degge, corporation President, said that average base prices for plywood were down 12 per cent below 1953 and that lumber prices were about 6 per cent under the 1953 figure.

"Footages of plywood and lumber produced were substantially under those for the 1953 period due to the industry-wide strike of plywood, sawmills and logging operations which commenced June 21," Degge said.

The strike, which lasted three months, he said, may result in some of the firm's plants experiencing a log shortage during the months ahead. The firm expects to have enough logs to operate the Aberdeen plant and the plant at Riddle, Ore., without interruption.

"The outlook for the balance of the year is favorable, but because of the prolonged strike no action was taken on a dividend at the meeting of the board of directors on Oct. 19," Degge added.

TRAFFIC FATALITY
PORTLAND—Susan May Johnson, 6, became Portland's 30th traffic fatality of the year Friday when she died in a Portland hospital.

Don't trade a record for a promise

RE-ELECT CORDON

U. S. SENATOR

PAUL CORDON JR. SENATOR
J. T. Gifford, Roseburg, Oregon

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