

The News-Review

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ELECTION RECORD

By George Castillo

Tuesday marked a high point in the history of News-Review election coverage.

It was the first time The News-Review has managed to compile general election tabulations from every precinct in the county in time for the next day's paper.

The success was dramatically climaxed late Wednesday morning in a battle with the inexorable force of the newspaper's deadline. Returns from 81 of the 82 precincts were in, but an exceptionally large vote in Reedsport left a precinct board there still counting votes.

The clock was hurrying to deadline time, and the fevered counting in Reedsport still continued. Lee Shipley, a Reedsport deputy sheriff, hovered over the members of the counting board so he could call in the last report. The board had been counting for more than 15 hours.

Finally, just in time, the count was completed, and The News-Review had a new record.

Success of this reporting operation was not a personal triumph for the newspaper. It could be credited to the counting board members, a correspondent or two, a pair of deputy sheriffs and even a utility company.

Copco Radio Used

Douglas County has several areas almost impossibly isolated from speedy communications in the middle of the night. One of these is Loon Lake. No telephone service is available, so Deputy Sheriff Shipley came to the rescue. He drove in from Reedsport over the miles of comparatively unimproved road and brought the tabulations back to a telephone.

Another is the Toketee precinct at Toketee Falls. Through arrangements with California Oregon Power Co., this precinct came in early in the evening over the company's radio telephone relay to Dixonville substation, then to Roseburg.

Still another is Gunter. Another deputy sheriff, Dick Nickens, brought the tabulations to Drain to call them in to The News-Review.

With the aid of these people and the exceptionally cooperative counting board chairmen, the newspaper secured complete reports. As they came in, the 82 tabulations also served to furnish a minute-by-minute report of the tides of election for both Roseburg radio stations. It added up to the speediest election coverage the county has ever had.

Election night is a hectic time in a newspaper office. Weeks of preparation go into the newspaper's collection of unofficial returns. Letters are sent to election chairmen in each precinct requesting assistance and furnishing instructions for reporting results by telephone.

Blanks and tally sheets must be printed, dozens of pencils sharpened and tabulation crews readied. Finally, as 8 p.m. approaches, reporters lay out blanks for frequent reports to wire services.

As the polls close, the newspaper crew is in expectant readiness. The telephone rings and the first precinct report is received. Last Tuesday, it was the Hamilton precinct in Roseburg.

News Disseminated

The telephone receptionist copies figures on the prepared blanks. Carbon copies go to tabulators, radio stations and theaters. Phones keep jangling.

Gradually, a trend begins to form on the tally sheets. Accumulative totals go out to the press wires and are disseminated throughout the U. S. The news comes blasting back over the radio from New York, Washington and other centers.

The work goes on, hour after hour, now at fever pitch and then with exasperating lags.

As the night rolls on, and the clock turns to the early morning hours, workers become bleary-eyed. They consume gallons of coffee, munch on sandwiches and fill the air with cigarette smoke.

Gradually the list of unreported precincts grows smaller. Everyone strains fretfully, hoping for the call that will bring in the last report.

Then, as time grows closer to deadline, the task of putting the tabulation into a report for readers begins.

Tables must be set in type. Stories must be written, edited and set. Type goes into forms, mats are rolled, plates cast and laid on presses, papers printed and distributed by carriers.

This work was done in the newspaper office, but the cooperative groundwork made it possible.

Tired election officials took time, after completing their counts, to telephone the paper. They often had to wait because all lines were busy. The remote precinct reports had to be brought to telephones by election officials, deputies, correspondents and others over miles of road in the dead of night.

It is they who deserve the credit for an excellent job.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Fatherhood to successful race horse often beats an old age pension.

Take Native Dancer, for example. The big gray stallion, fourth biggest money winner in America turf history, racked up \$785,240 in 22 starts and lost only one race — the Kentucky Derby, by a nose.

Now retired, he may earn even more money through planned parenthood in his leisure years than he did during his brief, fabulous track career.

"It's quite possible, if he lives long enough," said his owner, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, The Dancer, whose stud fee is \$5,000, already has a full calendar for his first year as a sire. He has been booked for 40 engagements.

Whether he continues to earn \$200,000 a year as a career father depends on whether he transmits to his offspring his own dazzling qualities — speed, heart and strength.

Only time can determine that. But the Dancer's own tremendous record has given him a head start in his new vocation. In developing thoroughbreds, owners generally follow the maxim, "You

Great track performers don't

It Would Be a Twofold Tragedy if He Floundered



Peter Edson

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Analyzing the farm belt discontent that has been such a disturbing factor in this year's political campaign shows much of the farmers' uneasiness to be based more on fears for the future than on present actual hurt.

Such reduced income as farmers are receiving this year cannot accurately be blamed on political causes. The drop in farm income is due more to bad weather and the natural economic causes of oversupply and reduced demand than to any across-the-board curtailment of government farm aid programs.

The exception to this is dairy products. Here the Republican administration did arbitrarily cut price support levels from 90 to 75 per cent of parity. But this was done only after Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson had given the dairy industry leaders nearly a year to come up with an alternative plan, which they failed to do.

For the basic farm commodities, support prices have remained at 90 per cent of parity on this year's crops. The fact that average corn, cotton, wheat, rice and peanut prices have fallen below parity this year must therefore be blamed on other causes than anything done by the last Congress.

THIS SAME SITUATION will be largely true for the 1955 crops. On the three principal crops, it is now indicated that cotton will remain under 90 per cent of parity price support, corn may drop to 88 per cent and wheat to 82½ per cent.

Changes could be made by Congress on support levels for the 1955 crops. But these crops are not harvested until the latter half of the year. An appreciable gain to the farmer from higher price support levels might not reach his pocketbook to have much influence as a political factor in the 1956 elections.

It is therefore the uncertainty over what may happen to farm price supports in 1956, '57 and '58 which is at the root of present farm belt discontent.

THE FARM BILL PASSED by the last Congress provides for a gradual shift to a new parity formula. Parity is the ratio between the things the farmer has to buy and what he sells. A principal gripe of farmers has been that the prices of the things he buys—his farm costs—have been gone up while the prices he gets for his crops have been going down.

To remedy this, a new parity formula will be based on average prices of the most recent years. The base period will thus change every year. The old parity formula was based on fixed

always go on to become the greatest sires. The fabulous Man O'War, still regarded by many as the racehorse of the century, led American sires only one year. In 1926 his offspring won 49 races and \$408,137.

The most successful living sire, Bull Lea, not yet old enough to vote, never set any big money records in his saddle-wearing prime.

He was put out to stud in 1940 at the age of 6. Since 1947 he has led the sire list every year except 1950 and 1951. Bull Lea's offspring earned at least a million dollars in four of those years. In 1947 they set the modern record in track winnings — \$1,630,655.

Like racing itself, sireing is an unpredictable industry, and every colt is an expensive gamble. But Vanderbilt, at 42 one of the kingpins of racing, no longer has to dip into his 20 million dollar inheritance to support his expensive stable. It has run to 80 or more horses. Now he trims it to 40 or 45 in training season.

"In the last four or five years it certainly has been paying for me," he said, cheerfully. "But more people will lose money with a stable than win."

"It has to be that way. The percentage is against you."

ed 1910-14 price averages.

If the farm belt pressure next year is strong enough, Congress might set aside the new parity formula, and this future shift to a flexible price support system by simple legislative action.

IF THIS DOES HAPPEN it will leave the real farm issue to be fought out, probably in the 1956 presidential election campaign.

There is a fundamental difference in philosophy between the two major political parties on this issue.

The Republican theory is to put price support levels just high enough to let farmers avoid disaster in years of oversupply. The Democratic theory is to keep support levels high in the belief that this will maintain a prosperous agriculture.

One other facet to this coming farm policy fight is that neither party has as yet come up with a satisfactory formula for supporting the prices of perishable commodities in any way that makes sense.

Before Jan. 3, Secretary Benson must report to Congress some new plan on how these dairy products, at least, may be handled.

Reader Opinions

Election Of Neuberger Not Political Tragedy

ROSEBURG — (To The Editor) — You said editorially the defeat of Cordón was a political tragedy. By the election of Richard L. Neuberger, men like myself, my sons, working women, farmers, children, common people, have gained some congressional recognition which has been noticeably denied us.

Personally speaking, in all my lifetime, I do not remember any benefits derived from any Republican administration, and I have seen them all and endured them all since Ben Harrison's election in 1882.

But I do remember the small wages, long hours, and the bank panic of 1907; the hard times in 1911-12 — no jobs and thousands on the bum riding the freights. Do not say I am mistaken, for I may wish to write a story you would hate to print.

B. AMES
Roseburg, Ore.

Vincent Applegates Visit New Grandson

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent I. Applegate have returned to their home in Yoncalla after a trip to Portland to see a grandson born on their 33rd wedding anniversary, Oct. 22.

The grandson, Roger Howard Applegate, was born at Emanuel Hospital in Portland, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard V. Applegate. The mother is the former Jean Montgomery. The father, employed by The News-Review as a sports writer while attending Roseburg High School, was graduated from the University of Oregon School of Journalism and now is employed with the United Press Portland Bureau.

The grandson continues the name of one of Oregon's famous first families, as his great-grandfather was Charles Applegate, prominent in the history of the settlement of Oregon.

LAST DAY FOR LIME

Lloyd Yount, manager of the local lime quarry, reports that Nov. 15 will be the last day deliveries of lime for farms will be made, according to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee of Douglas County.

pital for the aged in or near Portland, even though it will cost a great deal of money which will be added to taxes.

That proves, I'd say, the belief of our people that the state (that is, organized society) should be used to solve problems that can be better handled by all of us acting together than by each of us acting alone.

We voted (fairly decisively) to make it a little harder to amend Oregon's constitution, which is Oregon's basic law. The bill itself didn't amount to much. The PRINCIPLE it involved is important. It indicates belief on the part of the people that it is UNWISE to amend our constitution as readily (and about as thoughtlessly) as we change our shirts.

We voted to permit counties that WANT TO to elect their state senators and representatives by districts, rather than from the county as a whole. The big counties generally went for it; the small counties went against it.

That, I suppose, is reasonable thinking. The big counties get so big that people can't know everybody. Also, they get diverse interests. The smaller counties are homogenous units, and prefer to remain so.

So much for the measures that won. Let's now examine those that lost.

Standard vs. daylight — saving time is a matter of personal opinion. As of November 2, 1954, a decisive majority of Oregon people prefer standard time. That's the long and the short of that one.

The people voted fairly decisively against outlawing commercial fishing in coastal streams south of the Columbia. This, I think, was due to a faulty bill, which at least seemed to provide CONFISCATION of their gear if offshore commercial fishermen took refuge in a storm in the harbors at the mouth of coastal streams.

That, if the courts had so construed the intent of the bill, would have provided cruel and unusual punishment for a minor offense. The people of Oregon can be relied upon to oppose carelessly drawn laws that might permit such injustices.

The people (wisely, I think) were against letting our legislators fix their own salaries. That practice leads to too much demagogic tommyrot. Our legislative salaries are too low. My personal suggestion would be the creation of an advisory committee chosen from among the ablest and soundest citizens we have to suggest to the legislature the salaries to be paid to legislators. In general, these advisory committees, when carefully chosen, have worked well in our state.

The rather decisive defeat of the state property tax limit amendment was due probably to failure to understand its basic purpose — which was to reserve the lion's share of the property tax to the cities and counties while at the same time permitting the state to use the property tax to meet financial crises if other sources of state revenue should slump sharply.

That, it seems to me, was a good purpose, but the bill was too complicated to be understood in a campaign that was overshadowed by other issues of greater popular interest.

I think it should be added that the time is seriously in our drive for industrial development to provide more jobs for more Oregon people.

That will be a MAJOR problem, calling for the best brains and the best thought we have in our state.

Morse Expected To Gain Vital Congressional Role Under Democrats' Regime

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Sen. Wayne Morse is regarded here as certain to gain renewed prestige in the 84th Congress, bouncing back from the political drubbing he took during the 83d GOP-controlled Congress after his break with the party in 1952.

This at least is the general sentiment among Capitol Hill aides who are still somewhat in awe of the seemingly patternless election returns.

What tangible form Morse's new eminence may take is still not clear — but the prospect if it is regarded as strong as a consequence of his hard-hitting campaign for Democratic candidates from coast to coast, but particularly the aid he gave to Oregon's new senator-elect Richard L. Neuberger, whose victory over GOP Sen. Guy Cordon apparently assures Democrats control over the upper chamber regardless of the outcome of the still hazy New Jersey senatorial race.

It is thought Morse at least will not be assigned to the Senate District of Columbia Committee, where he served as an "alternate" in Washington, D. C., during 1953-54 after his unsuccessful effort to retain his former posts on the Armed Services and the Labor committees. The senator lost all chance of holding these seats when he insisted on being assigned as a member of a formal third party, whereas Senate custom provides only for two-party division of committee seats.

If Morse takes his assignments from the controlling Democratic party, speculation holds that he will return to the Labor Committee, where it is likely the Taft-Hartley act will get a going-over during the 84th Congress. Labor problems have always been one of Morse's specialties in legislative work.

Moreover, with his own re-election battle just two years away, the Oregon Independent senator looks to organized labor and working men generally for a sizeable share of his ballot-box strength — and his personal attention to redrafting the nation's labor laws cannot help but bolster his appeal to this broad segment of the voting public, as well as the various unions that can be counted upon to lend Morse financial support in his campaign.

Morse's other committee assignment by what he termed the "garbage can" method (he got the leftovers) is Senate Public Works, which it is quite possible he will care to retain because of its strategic importance in the fight over electric power policy. All legislation authorizing new river projects must pass through this committee, unless they have a reclamation angle. That means the various proposals for implementing the Eisenhower administration's "partnership" power policy — such as Cougar Dam, John Day Dam, Priest Rapids Dam — were sent to this unit for study.

With the extra leverage he could apply against these bills by being a committee member, Morse single-handedly blocked the Cougar "partnership" bill this year, even though Sen. Cordon was using every device at his command to get it through.

In short, by retaining this seat Morse can, with the aid of its prospective Democratic chairman, Sen. Dennis Chavez (N.M.), virtually handcuff Secretary of Interior

Navy To Accept Bids For Buying Old Battleships

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Navy said Saturday it is ready to accept offers from states or other non-federal groups for the relicensing of old battleships, the Olympia and Oregon.

The Olympia, flagship for Adm. Dewey in the 1898 Battle of Manila Bay, is, like the Oregon, in what the Navy calls a "deteriorated State." She is 59 years old, and the estimate for putting her back into a "safe and presentable condition" is \$650,000. To be borne by any state, community or qualified non-profit organization which gets her as a memorial.

No estimate was made by the Navy of the cost of restoring the 58-year-old Oregon, which helped beat the Spanish fleet at Santiago Harbor in 1898 and carried Marines to China in the Boxer Rebellion two years later. Only the hull, deck and bulkheads of the Oregon are intact.

The Olympia is now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the Oregon in Guam, where she is used as a storage barge.

Closing date for offers on the ships is Jan. 23, 1955. If there are no takers, the ships will be sold for scrap after parts of equipment of historical interest have been turned over to historical or educational institutions.

Sutherland And Oakland Set Vets Day Parades

Sutherland and Oakland are bringing back the tradition of the parade this Veterans Day, Nov. 11. The American Legion there has scheduled a parade in Oakland starting at 9:30 p.m. and another in Sutherland starting an hour later, according to the Sutherland Sun.

At 11 a.m., activity will move to the Legion Hall in Sutherland. Two of the high points here will be burning of the Post mortgage and dedication of the new rifle and pistol range.

DISTRICTS TO MEET

Supt. Al Neet of Myrtle Creek school district has proposed a meeting of all southern Douglas County districts to discuss mutual problems. The conference has been dated for Nov. 16 at Myrtle Creek for all schools between Dillard and Glendale.

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