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MORE ON COMMON COLD

Grants Pass Courier

To every daily newspaper editor's desk — even the smaller dailies — comes stacks of publicity material with every mail. Most of it is headed directly for the waste-basket.

Every once in a while the offering has something. Such a one came to us this week from a New York advertising agency representing a New York drug concern. We suspect the drug concern is interested in pushing the use of aspirin, because the publicity refers rather pointedly to the value of the use of aspirin under certain conditions.

The subject matter of the publicity release is the common cold, as might be expected from an aspirin-promotion blurb, if our assumption is correct in this case.

However, here is some of the information on the subject, "in which your readers may be interested," as the agency informed us:

First, there is no cure for the common cold which costs the country an estimated \$5 billion annually for loss of production, wages, medical expense, etc.

Second, antibiotics are not cures. They are prescribed to prevent secondary bacterial infections. Colds are from viruses.

Third, taking whiskey and going to bed doesn't cure a cold — the going-to-bed part is helpful.

Instead of "sweating away" a cold, excessive perspiration may be harmful.

"Stuff a cold and starve a fever." A myth. Cold sufferers need a balanced diet, with plenty of fruit juices and water.

Are household pets sources of cold infection? No. Men and monkeys are the only animals vulnerable to cold virus. Husky and thin people are equally susceptible to colds. Chilling may lower body resistance and make one more susceptible to the cold virus, but it is not a cause.

The medical profession has a wry jest, the communication says, to the effect that untreated colds last seven days, treated ones a week. (The disease runs its course in either case.)

Oh, yes. The publicity agency is entitled to some aspirin publicity. Here it is:

Aspirin keeps the patient from knowing how badly he really feels — and it tends to reduce fever.

All this information is supposed to come from U. S. Public Health Service, the Common Cold Foundation and various medical journals, the man says.

AMATEURISM SQUABBLE

Astorian Budget

One gets a little irritated at times over the fuss which the Amateur Athletic union makes over such an incident of the presentation of an automobile on a television program to the Rev. Robert Richards, pole vaulting champion.

The AAU says he has to give back the car or be black-listed as a professional, despite the fact that he didn't know he was to get a car and that the presentation certainly was not in the nature of a reward for athletic prowess. On these TV programs they give similar prizes to non-athletes.

Presumably the AAU has to draw a strict line against such awards, or its whole standards of amateurism are in danger.

But how about the college football players who get athletic scholarships and grants-in-aid? Colleges now make no bones about the fact that they subsidize athletes in such fashion. Presumably colleges which go in heavily for track give athletic scholarships to pole vaulters as well as quarterbacks. How about this practice? Doesn't the acceptance of a scholarship professionalize a college pole vaulter as well as the acceptance of a gift automobile?

NEW NAME NEEDED

Astorian Budget

What's Wayne Morse going to call himself now that he can no longer remind the people of Oregon that he is "your junior senator?" If Morse describes himself as "your senior senator" it is going to sound a little pompous, and he is too smart to do anything like that.

The old-fashioned family doctor has disappeared, says a writer. He probably dropped out at the same time as the old-fashioned family.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Curbstone comments by a Pavement Plato:

Are the strains of modern life beginning to affect even women?

It would seem they are, particularly with career girls. The iron nerves of housewives are still holding up well, perhaps because they dress more sensibly and can lie down and relax in between the times they are prodding their husbands up the ladder of success.

But the career girl—Horatio Alger's mythical granddaughter, Hortense—often finds her life as the business woman keeps her in endless tension.

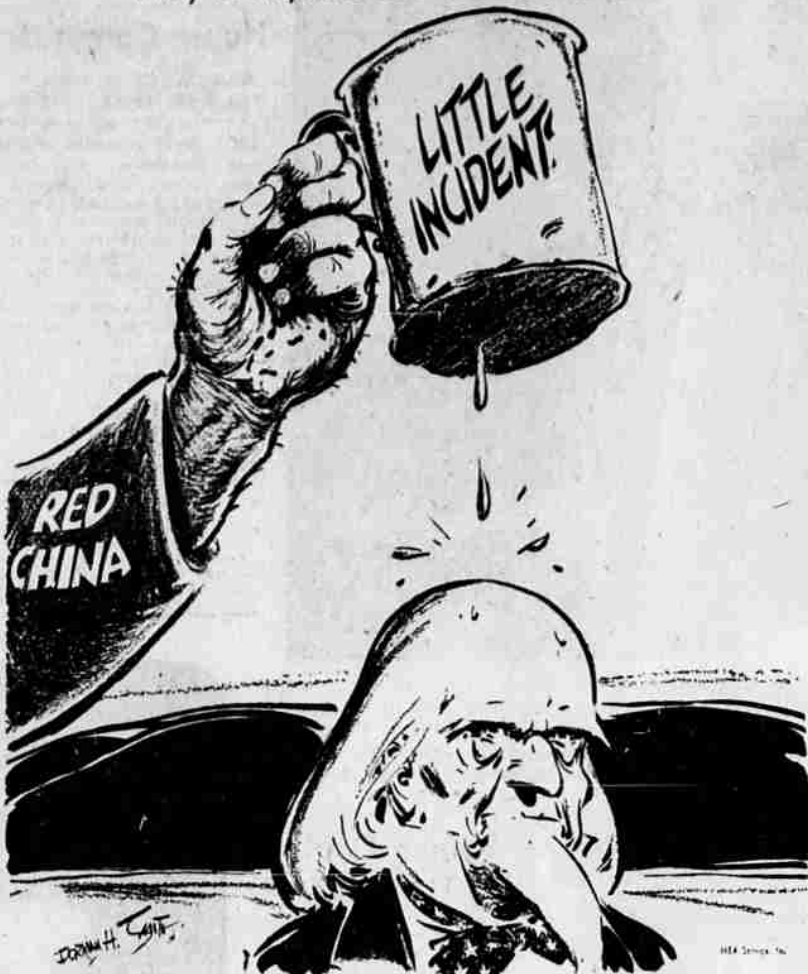
Women used to marry ulcers. Now they're getting more and more ulcers themselves.

Barterers report that more and more secretaries and stenographers are having cocktails at lunch to bolster them up for a long hard afternoon of trying to make the boss look like he knows his job.

If you stand on a mid-Manhattan street corner and watch the glamour girls of business go by, you will notice that about one out of every ten of these trim beauties is nervously gnawing her lip, twisting her lovely face all out of shape over some inner worry.

Why? My theory is that career girls are caught between a man's world and a woman's world. They are doing a man's work all day while

They're Experts at Refined Torture



Bruce Bioassat

With two experiments behind him, President Eisenhower apparently intends to make a regular thing of televising his news conferences. This could be an important gain for the country, and it is not likely to diminish the President's already high stature with the American people.

The nation can gain because it will have an unparalleled chance to see and hear its President discuss the pressing issues of the day under open prodding from the U. S. press.

The performance is unrehearsed. There is the natural drama inherent in lively exchanges between the most important man in the world and a group of keen-minded interrogators. Viewers will be witnessing the operation of government at its most frequent and direct point of contact with the American people — speaking through their representatives, the reporters.

From the start, Mr. Eisenhower has been extremely responsive in these contacts with the press. In the judgment of many, he has been the best practitioner of the press conference as we have ever had, not excluding the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It would be wrong to say, however, that he revealed himself right off as a master of spoken English. In his early days of politics, the President spun some of the most tangled sentences ever left hanging in air.

His critics said this showed his muddledheadedness. His friends said it happened because he was both eager to respond and untutored in government.

The televised conferences have shown him much improved on this count. His replies usually are direct and relatively terse. Even when they are long, he seldom today gets lost in the verbal jungles that once trapped him.

James C. Hagerty, Mr. Eisenhower's press secretary, does not of course, release the full press conference for TV. He edits out certain portions. Some of these in-

This is the working uniform of most American housewives today. Good thing, too. It enables them to avoid the anatomical imprisonment suffered by the more fashionably dressed career girl. Their carefree clothing allows their bodies to slump into those restful, bulging, lumpy (and, of course, graceful) patterns natural to woman-kind when they are not a-prowl for their prey, man.

A career girl, I realize, can't go as far in the direction of informal dress as a housewife. An office manager might frown on her if she showed up wearing cowboy pants and a shirt borrowed from her boy friend, and with her hair tied in a frayed dish towel.

But since it is well known that too-tight clothing inflames the temper and reduces mental efficiency, a girl ought to do something about her present ulcer-manufacturing office garb. A recent scientific study (I just made it) shows that the two key areas where constriction brings out the raging lioness most in a woman are—the waist and the feet.

So any career girl will find it easier to concentrate on winning fame and fortune in her work, if she'll just follow these two tips: "Either throw away your girdle, or get one so comfortable you can put it on with one hand tied behind you (this I'd like to see)—and buy shoes at least one size, and preferably two, larger than the ones you're wearing."

You'll be amazed, Hortense Alger, to see how these two steps will take the pressure off your irritability. Even if you don't land a bigger job, you'll feel so gay and well-dispositioned the guys in the office will be standing in line to marry you.

Let the one who wins you worry about business ulcers. You can stay home and be really comfortable in those floppy slippers that go flap-flap-flap.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

formed opinion. We little people put in a good day's work. Then, when the clock says it's quitting time, we dust off our hands and have no worries until the next day.

For the greats of this world (the TRULY greats, I mean) there is NEVER any relief from the grinding burden of responsibility.

Top Washington officials reportedly are convinced that eventually there will be more trouble among the little group of men which rules Soviet Russia.

These officials are said to regard this week's political shuffle in Moscow as the beginning of a third phase in the struggle for power that began with Stalin's death, reached its first climax with the "purging" of Beria and passed into its second phase with the "demotion" of Malenkov this week.

I expect these officials are right. Let's put it this way: Here in OUR country WE have a constant struggle for power. But, in our case, the ruckus is settled BY AN ELECTION.

In Russia, there are no elections—free elections, that is. THERE THE BULLET AND THE POISON CAPSULE TAKE THE PLACE OF ELECTIONS.

Soviet Russia is a despotism. It is inevitable that in despotisms, which lack the safety valves provided in democracies by free elections, the rifles of firing squads must crack from time to time and blood must flow and aspiring politicians MUST DIE—suddenly and violently.

In despotisms, there is no other way by which the despot can clear opponents from his path and fight his way to the seat of supreme power.

All history shouts that lesson at the top of its voice.

That's why it seems to me that if we can stall off all-out war long enough, this fourth thing that we call communism will fall of the weight of its own foulness.

It doesn't seem reasonable that in the modern world—even behind the Iron Curtain—men will tolerate indefinitely so foul a thing as this communist despotism has proved itself to be.

Surely the time must come when men there will say with Patrick Henry: Give us liberty OR GIVE US DEATH!

Unemployment Claims Lower For January '55

The Roseburg office of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission reports Roseburg had 545 new claims during January 1955. This was below the 571 in January of 1954.

Total payments were also below the previous January figure. In 1955, they totaled only 4,865, while in 1954, the figure was 7,671.

Total payments came to \$86,994. In the previous January, it was a whopping \$158,013. In 1954, the amount of payments ranked fifth among the offices of the state.

This year, the picture took a brighter hue as the Roseburg office total fell to a ranking of ninth.

GEDDES WILL SPEAK

SALEM (AP) — Sen. Paul E. Geddes, Roseburg, and Rep. Loran L. Stewart, Cottage Grove, will address a dinner meeting Monday evening of the Society of American Foresters.

More than 150 foresters and lumbermen in the Willamette Valley will hear the two legislators talk on modern forestry practices.

INDICTED FOR SLAYING

SAN ANGELO, Tex. (AP) — House contractor Harry L. Washburn and Andrew H. Nelson, a tough ex-convict with a flair for explosives, were indicted Saturday for murder in the auto-bomb slaying of Mrs. Helen Harris Weaver.

Automation Effect Study Asked By Walter Reuther

WASHINGTON (AP) — CIO President Walter P. Reuther asked Congress last week to study "the economic and social implications of automation" and to seek ways of avoiding the unemployment he said it might bring.

He made the request in telling the Senate-House Committee on the Economic Report that the Eisenhower administration has "failed to indicate how the nation's tremendous potential for growth can be utilized to sustain full employment."

Automation is the term used to describe the growing use of complex machinery, much of it guided through intricate processes by electronic devices and capable of turning out complete units in a single operation.

Reuther said in his prepared testimony that automation "makes possible the automatic office, as well as the automatic factory, with the likelihood that entire plants, offices or departments in much of industry and commerce will be operated by electronic control mechanisms within the coming decade or two."

"And in the offing," he continued, "is the development of atomic power and the possible practical use of solar energy. Productivity increases in the period ahead may well be tremendous, making possible the creation of abundance in terms undreamed of before."

He called for development of "foresighted policies" which he said "enable us to pass through the transition period without human suffering and undermining (of) our national strength."

He said the President's economic report makes no mention of such developments but continues its "past policy of digging its head in the sand when confronted with economic problems."

Unity Of Party Seen For Program Of Eisenhower

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Thye (R-Minn.) maintains a group of Republican congressmen will be called together to promote party unity behind President Eisenhower's program by establishing close informal contacts with administration officials.

Thye said the group has had meetings thus far with White House staff members and with Justice Department representatives in an effort to shoulder a role in the formation of policies. The legislators, he said, would like to "know what is coming" when new administration proposals are made to Congress.

"We want to have something to do with the formation of the policies that we are asked as Republicans to carry out," Thye said in an interview. "We want to be part of the family instead of just the errand boy for the family."

The Minnesota senator said senators and House members represented in the group are made up largely of those who lack the seniority for top rank on important committees.

He said the group is open, however, to any Republican who wants to join. Invitations to its informal meetings have not been limited to all-out advocates of Eisenhower's legislative program, Thye added.

Sen. Duff (R-Iowa) said if others have urged more conferences of all Republican senators to discuss policy matters. Since the opening days of this Congress none has been called by conference chairman Millikin (R-Colo.).

Millikin said in a separate interview he is willing to call such meetings anytime it appears a conference would be fruitful. He said that any five Republican senators can force a meeting whenever they choose, adding that this provision has not been invoked.

Cry For Security Called 'Tragedy Of Our Times'

CHICAGO (AP) — The wartime head of the nation's atomic program last week told a conference of military and industrial leaders the cry of many Americans for personal security "is the tragedy of our time."

Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves (ret), now a vice president with Remington Rand, Inc., spoke at an opening session of a two-day conference on utilization of technical manpower.

"At the very moment when our bodies cross the frontiers into new realms, which will require in us all those characteristics—both physical and mental, of fortitude, ingenuity and daring possessed by our pioneer forefathers, the cry of many people is for personal security," Groves said, and added: "This is the tragedy of our time."

The parity is sponsored by the Society of American Military Engineers in cooperation with industrial associations, government departments and professional groups.

Senator Predicts Ike Will Seek Another Term

GLEN COVE, N. Y. (AP) — Sen. Duff (R-Pa.) predicts President Eisenhower will seek a second term in the White House from a "sense of devotion to duty."

Duff, at a Lincoln Day rally last week sponsored by the Oyster Bay Republican Club, said he is convinced Eisenhower ran in 1952 "solely from a devoted sense of duty of obligation" and not because of personal ambition.

Duff, one of the first to back Eisenhower in 1952, added: "In the present critical posture of world affairs, with everything touch and go, I feel that a call from the people will meet a favorable response from him (Eisenhower) and that he again will stand out of a like sense of duty."

Duff said he is a candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1956.

REFUGEE MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

Politics, in the southern style, had been raised to both a science and an art. The graciousness of the South was evident in every personality that aspired to public office. The outlook of the political candidate might be regional in the extreme, but that too, was indicative of the south. Care for your own people first. Your contemporaries could well care for theirs.

Lane was popular with the men of his command from the first. He gave personal attention to his men, their individual needs, even to the comfort and feed of their horses. The regimental adulation that was to follow stood Lane in good stead. Lane was at war with the commander of the American forces, General Taylor.

General Taylor was politically ambitious and he saw nothing in Lane to help him toward the presidency. Lane had the wrong political affiliations. Against Lane's wishes, Taylor appointed one of his own supporters as colonel of the Second Indiana regiment. This individual lost no opportunity to place Lane in a bad light with his superiors. As a result the morale of the Second Indiana was at low ebb.

Lane and his Indiana volunteers got a flea-ridden, malarial position at the mouth of the Rio Grande. They were ordered to remain there by Taylor, presumably to keep the Mexicans from gaining access to the country by that route.

Lane became a pest to the superior officers in his attempts to get his men moved from their miserable camp site to healthier quarters. Throwing discipline to the winds, General Lane marched his men to Taylor's camp, where he received what was tantamount to a reprimand from his commanding officer.

If Lane was getting into General Taylor's hair, so was General Santa Anna, commander of the Mexican forces. Taylor ordered the first regiment of the Indiana contingent back to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The second regiment, under the command of his own appointee, Taylor kept with him.

Grudgingly, he kept Lane at headquarters. His dislike of Lane grew with his disapproval over the successful forays of General Santa Anna.

In the battle that soon followed, the men of the second Indiana regiment, men general Lane had personally trained, fled in panic from the Mexicans. Lane's conduct in the battle was above reproach and he was instrumental in reorganizing the scattered Indians, who recovered their will to fight and gave a good account of themselves.

General Taylor was in no position to castigate Lane because of the conduct of the Indiana regiment at the beginning of the battle. The man in command was the personal friend of Taylor, the man who had demoralized the regiment through his feud with Lane.

During the formative years of Oregon's statehood, elements of hate, suspicion and selfishness were building an arsenal of disaster that was to explode in civil war between the states of the union. The Oregon provisional government was voted at Champeen in 1843 and Oregon became a territory of the United States in 1850.

General Joseph Lane, late of Roseburg, was its first territorial governor and became one of the first senators of the state when it was admitted to the Union in 1859.

The schism that was to rend the nation in 1860, had its counter on a lesser scale in far off Oregon. Lane, the gentleman, the loyal friend and the fearless adversary, led the adherents of the southern cause in Oregon. The republican party in Oregon, was organized in 1849. Immediately it began to recruit strong men from the Democratic party who considered the pro-slavery attitude of the regular democrats as an act of disloyalty to the nation.

As the tempo of bitterness and misunderstanding between the national capital grew, that in Oregon grew in proportion. Jesse Applegate had thrown his support to the pre-unions and became an active republican. Hence the two strong men of Douglas county, Lane and Applegate were aligned against each other. The feud was never healed between these two neighbors.

In the pre-campaign activities during 1859, the democratic party was split between the adherents of pro-slavery candidates and adherents to the union. The Lane faction lost the support of the powerful Salem Statesman. He also lost the northern counties and had only the support of the southern Oregon counties that remained loyal to him, largely due to his charm and popularity among the people who knew him well.

With the remnants remaining of the democratic party in the state, Lane was enabled to control the votes for delegates to the national democratic convention, held at Charleston, S. C. beginning April 25, 1860. The convention split over the candidacy of Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge as presidential nominees for the democratic party. The Breckinridge faction nominated General Joseph Lane as his running mate for the position of vice-president of the United States.

So the year 1860 found only the Lane faction of the democratic party active in Oregon, the dissenters throwing their support to the republicans and the union cause.

Atomic Energy Committee Cuts Contract Debate

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Atomic Energy Committee has returned to its study of peacetime atomic developments under an agreement to shut off further debate of the Dixon-Yates private power contract.

The committee voted the ban Thursday after a series of exchanges which Sen. Millikin (R-Colo.) called "positively nagging" and which Sen. Pastore (D-R.I.) said was pointless.

Chairman Anderson (D-N.M.) said the action would not, however, apply to actions taken in closed session, and he hinted at possible further moves by the committee's Democratic majority against the contract.

Under the contract negotiated by the AEC, the Dixon-Yates private power group is to build a 107-million-dollar plant at West Memphis, Ark. It would supply electric current to the Tennessee Valley Authority to replace TVA electricity used by the AEC.

Disagreement over the contract has split both the committee and the commission, largely along party lines. Thursday's session explored further a disagreement between AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss and Commissioner Thomas E. Murray, who have been carrying on a battle of statements.

Strauss conceded that Murray had sought an AEC vote to cancel the contract at a Feb. 1 meeting. Murray had testified. But Strauss said he was present for only part of the meeting, and had no intention of misleading the committee when he testified last week he could not recall a commission discussion of the contract since December.

Strauss sought also to reply to Murray's statement that disagreement over the contract was hampering the commission's more important work. He said the commission's main task had not been interfered with at all.

Cohn, who was chief counsel of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee when McCarthy was chairman, devoted a major part of his talk before a GOP women's group to praise McCarthy.

"Many of my good Republican friends say that I should not criticize President Eisenhower and the administration," McCarthy said. "As long as I remain in Washington, and I hope you keep me there, I won't be a rubber stamp to any administration, be it Republican or Democratic."

Cohn, in his speech in Milwaukee, said a radar scientist he said twice had been found to be a security risk by a regional loyalty board has been restored to his job at the Ft. Monmouth, N. J., radar laboratories.

Cohn said the office of the Secretary of the Army ordered that he be restored to his job last week. Cohn said the man "was found to have distributed to the people working under him at Ft. Monmouth literature which followed leftist terminology all the way down the line."

Although Cohn did not name the man in his speech, later at a news conference he said his name was Barry Bernstein, a section chief.

Ike Asks Funds To Fill Up Budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower asked Congress last week for \$913,308,767 in appropriations to supplement those already made for the government fiscal year ending June 30.

His budget message last month had given notice that if the money would be needed. The bulk of it is for items the government designates as "uncontrollable" — meaning such things as veterans pensions and benefits which by law must be paid and for which total expenditures cannot be budgeted precisely.

The largest item in the request was \$335,720,000 for the Veterans Administration. Of this, 240 million dollars is for compensation, pensions and other allowances which Congress increased by about 5 per cent during the fiscal year.

An additional 155 million dollars benefits "because of an unanticipated sharp increase in enrollment and rates of payment."

The readjustment benefits include GI education payments. The President asked \$306,500,000 for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The biggest item here was 238 million dollars in grants to states for public assistance. This program covers payments to needy, elderly, blind and disabled persons.

The marriage entitles him to non-quota immigrant status, but the law also requires him to return to the Philippines and then reenter this country.

Norblad's bill would let Subia apply for permanent residence without making the trip.

Senator McCarthy Reserves Right To Give Criticism

APPLETON, Wis. (AP) — The Republican Party does not deserve to remain in power, Sen. McCarthy says, unless it continues to "soul search" and keep the country above party.

The Wisconsin Republican addressed a GOP rally in his home town last week before flying to Milwaukee to make a brief appearance at a banquet in which Roy Cohn was the speaker.

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Bill Would Permit Filipino To Remain

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill to allow Thomas Gomtang Subia of Salem, Ore., to become a permanent resident of this country without requiring him to make a round trip to the Philippines has been introduced by Rep. Norblad (R-Ore.).

Norblad said Subia came from the islands in 1948 as a non-immigrant student. After graduation from Willamette University, he married a U.S. citizen and applied for permanent residence.

The marriage entitles him to non-quota immigrant status, but the law also requires him to return to the Philippines and then reenter this country.

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