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MIRACLE OF PRODUCTION

Charles V. Stanton

Douglas County today is paying tribute to the Timberjack. And about time, too!

Displayed today are huge machines used in the timber industry. The display demonstrates the application of power and modern methods to the timber harvest. But behind each of these machines, trucks, tractors, loaders, etc., are men with skills. As we look at the machines, we should not forget the men who supply the know-how and ability to operate and service the tremendously powerful equipment which has completely transformed logging methods in late years.

Many people are worried these days because of the rapid increase in the use of machines to replace hand labor. Organized labor has traditionally fought automatization. Yet the use of power in the woods has made possible a greatly increased number of jobs together with better wages, shorter hours and less physical exertion. The same experience has resulted in virtually every phase of industry where automatic machinery has been installed to increase the rate and quality of production.

High Price For Skills

It takes comparatively little skill to swing an axe or draw a crosscut saw. Logging with saw and axe is a slow process, involving a great deal of physical exertion. Because production under such methods was slow, wages were low.

In late years, however, we have seen power machinery introduced into the industry. Power tools are used in felling and bucking. Tremendous machines handle yarding and loading. Massive trucks are used in transportation.

Skill is required on the part of men handling tools and equipment. Using power tools and equipment, men can greatly increase production, compared with the production rate of hand labor. Because they are skilled, and because they produce more, these men can enjoy good wages and high standards of living. And because more lumber is produced under modern methods, the nation has a higher rate of building construction. Each new home or business structure must be equipped with furniture. Employment is thereby provided for the men and women who build furniture.

With every increase in the rate of production, more jobs are created, skilled work is encouraged, wages and standards of living are boosted.

Thus the power machinery being exhibited on Roseburg streets today is an important link in the economy of the entire nation.

Cause For Celebration

Douglas County, however, has double cause to celebrate the advent of power machinery into the woods.

It was only a comparatively few years ago that the timber industry was confined almost exclusively to sites served by water transportation. Logs were transported down rivers to sawmill sites on harbors suitable for loading ocean going vessels. The inland mill was in most cases a small and unprofitable operation.

But with the coming of heavy trucks it was possible to transport logs over roads. Roads were built into country long inaccessible to the industry. Douglas County's vast timber resource could not possibly have been developed without modern truck transportation.

As a consequence of these and many circumstances, Douglas County has experienced a tremendous rise in local economy within a period of very few years. Much of our progress must be credited to development of the machines exhibited upon our streets today.

But behind each and every machine stands a man who has become skilled in its operation, a man who is producing far more as a unit of labor than any individual in any past years of the industry's history.

So, while we celebrate with a Parade of Power the great mechanical progress of the timber industry, let's not forget the Timberjack who operates and services the machines, who performs the many other tasks that go into this modern miracle of production.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — When you buy a toy for a child, do you insist that it be one that will improve the child's mind?

If you do, Kay Stanley thinks you may be making a big mistake. One of the top women manufacturers in this field, she feels America's booming billion-dollar-a-year toy industry has "gone culture crazy." She'd like to put the emphasis in toys back on their fun value, not their so-called educational or instructive value.

"I wish children were rich enough to buy their own toys," she said vigorously. "You'd see a big change overnight—if children, instead of parents or psychologists, could pick the toys they really wanted."

"It's about time we let children's minds alone—at least while they're playing. We beat them over the head with teaching toys until the only play the poor little things really enjoy is watching television. Even then they pick up a little learning—such as how to hold a gun or rob a bank."

"We're grim about education, and we're raising grim children. Doctors tell adults they should relax, but while they are relaxing themselves they keep their kids working on spelling games, arithmetic games, vocabulary games, and put-the-right-peg-in-the-right-opening games."

Kay, an energetic, attractive, blue-eyed blonde in her early forties, was in the hotel management field in Chicago in 1941 when she set out to be a toy tycoon. At that time the toy industry was in its doldrums phase.

"Dolls will probably always be the mainstay of this business," she sighed. "But did you ever think that one reason little girls get so many dolls is that their great big daddies are still dolly-daffy themselves?"

Kay's idea for little girls tired of playing with dolls: A rubber-mould toy with which children could cast plaster figures, then paint them with water colors. She cooked up her first batch of crude rubber on her own kitchen stove. The first year she grossed \$14,000. Now she has 200 employees, occupies five floors of a Chicago factory, sells two million dollars worth of toys a year.

Her biggest money-making idea, launched in 1953, was a toy cake mix set, using real food, for children between 6 and 10. Kay has since added new sets that enable the children to make gelatin desserts, cookies, fudge or soft chocolate just like their mothers, only on a smaller scale. And they use exactly the same ingredients as mother does.

"Why should a child make a mud pie if she'd really rather bake a small cake?" asked Kay. "Children want to do what their parents do, but on a scale more suitable to their own size."

"In approaching an idea for a new toy, I think first of what adults do in everyday life (whether they like to or not) that a child might also want to do purely for its own fun."

"I label all my toys as educational or instructive, because, frankly, it's the only way I can



Bruce Blossat

Now that President Eisenhower is getting used to the beds at his Gettysburg farm, some Republican poenates are losing a little of their assurance that he will run for another term next year.

And the White House correspondents, who never let the subject rest anyway, find that this farm business gives them a fresh angle from which to play their probing game.

Mr. Eisenhower recently tried to fend them off for a while by proposing that they lay aside their inquiries until about this time in 1956. They are no more likely to heed this plea than he is to answer their big question.

Meanwhile, it's perhaps useful to see what modern history shows on this matter of presidents seeking second terms.

Since 1800 we have had 17 presidents, not including Mr. Eisenhower. Two—Garfield and Harding—died before completing their first terms, and so never faced a decision about a second.

Out of the remaining 15, a total of 13 either were elected for two terms, served part of a second term, or tried to win a second nomination or election.

The only two who did not fall into these categories are Andrew Johnson and Rutherford B. Hayes. Hayes, who was elected in 1876, simply refused to stand again in 1880.

Johnson, a Democrat who succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Lincoln, never got any consideration from his party in 1868. He was under a cloud because of his narrow acquittal that year on impeachment charges.

Thus, with the exception of these two men, everyone who has occupied the White House in the past 85 years has either served more than the basic four years or has tried to.

This history undoubtedly measures several things. It's a gauge of the ambitions of men. It measures the nature of the job, which

But—Today—The Moscow radio picks up the subject of corn once more. It says the Russians are already growing corn on the cob IN BUNCHES. That is to say, it describes the Russians as having produced a type of corn that reaches about six feet in height and then produces ears that hang in bunches like bananas.

This conclusion is inevitable: Some SENSIBLE Russian figured it out that when it comes to growing corn, which is the world's most valuable feed grain, the Americans have something. Maybe, he reasoned, Russians better learn from them how to grow corn.

Whereupon—The screwballs went into action and began to BRAG Russia, they proclaimed via the Moscow radio, is ahead of EVERYBODY in corn growing, as in everything else. Why, they said, Russian corn produces ears IN BIG BUNCHES.

That boast has all the earmarks of an inferiority complex. When the stock market opened Monday, it resumed the decline which last week carried it into the most severe break of the last 15 years. Losses ran from \$1 to \$4 a share. All sections of the market participated.

At noon, the Associated Press 60-stock average was down 2.2 points.

Is that bad? I'm inclined to doubt it. The primary purpose of the stock market is to provide capital for industry. Capital values, of course, are an important part of that function. When one invests money, one wants to know that he has a fair chance of getting a capital value increase in his investment.

But—When people become MORE INTERESTED IN THE SPECULATIVE SIDE OF INVESTMENT than in safety and a reasonable return on invested savings, the whole business of buying shares in American industry becomes unduly influenced by speculation.

That's what happened in 1929. We don't want it to happen again.

seems to repel many men at the outset, and then slowly to win them, until finally they become convinced that the carrying on of useful national programs is safest in their own hands. And it measures, too, the pressures that build up to continue a popular President in office as the keystone of party success.

Those who know Mr. Eisenhower well say ambition never will bite him. And they doubt that mere party arguments will persuade him. What they count on is convincing him that he is necessary to the country's welfare, especially to its quest for lasting peace.

The point may not be easy to put across. Ike doesn't believe in indispensable men. But the record of history is impressive. The pressures and influences that take a man beyond a single term are surely powerful. And they will be working full tilt on President Eisenhower between now and the spring of 1956.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

and sensible and able-minded. Russia would be a formidable opponent in that case.

One more on Russia. Last week the Kremlin announced that it would like to follow through on the idea of sending Soviet farmers to Iowa to learn how to grow tall corn.

That (if you get the full impact of it) didn't look too good. It pointed toward the conclusion that the rulers of Russia are smart and WILLING TO LEARN.

One must never underestimate an enemy of that sort.

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Reprieved

Reader Opinions

Oakridge Man Attacks Partnership Proposal

OAKRIDGE — I note that Congressman Harris Ellsworth has introduced a bill which in effect provides that "if and when Congress is willing to agree to the administration's so-called 'partnership plan,' construction of Green Peter and Cougar Flood Control dams can begin, and that he hopes that the members of the Oregon delegation, who now oppose that plan, will withdraw their objections to his bill.

He has stated several times recently "that such power projects do not make a profit for the government — the government only recovers its investment with interest over a period of 30 years."

Is he not aware, however, that his constituents do profit, and in a considerable way, by government development of such projects, without resort to any partnership plan.

I have witnessed the development and distribution of electric power down through the years in several states, particularly New York, Montana and Oregon; and the general situation was that private power companies held rates and cost of extension lines in rural areas so high that a large percentage of rural families could not afford electric service. The Roosevelt administration, through government development of power projects, corrected that situation.

It seems to me that Mr. Ellsworth's bill would not only have a tendency to go back to the pre-Roosevelt era, but would have a tendency to go back a bit farther by providing that government pay for the unprofitable part of the dam and the other partner, which in most instances would be a private power company, would control the profitable end.

As I see it, partnership power development might not be too bad providing the partnership was limited so that only public power groups would be considered to act with the government.

I believe that private power companies should pay the entire cost of projects which they wish to develop and that we the people, who, after all, are the government, should have first consideration in developing the power resources, which belong rightfully to all the people, in a way which will be most beneficial and profitable to us — and I think that way excludes the government - private power company partnership.

C. A. PADDOCK
Oakridge, Ore.

Burned Out Family Gives Thanks For Assistance

ROSEBURG — We are the family who lost everything in the fire Sunday on Landers Lane. We want everyone to know how much we appreciate the assistance given us. Help came from people we do not know. The gifts of food, clothing, furniture, housing and money were needed and appreciated more than words can say.

MR. AND MRS. PAUL ROSE
AND FAMILY
Roseburg, Ore.

Car Crashes Into Bridge; Two Persons Are Killed

ONTARIO, Ore. — A car crashed into a bridge abutment on the Oregon side of the Snake River dividing Oregon and Idaho, killing two persons and injuring another critically early Tuesday.

State police identified those killed in the mishap as Mrs. Patricia Hendricks, 23, of Nyssa, Ore., and Normande Slathopols, 24, of Nampa, Idaho.

The driver, Ted Crosby, 24, of Nampa, was brought to a hospital here in critical condition.

The accident, at 2:30 a. m., occurred just east of here.

Reciprocal Pact On Trade Receives Dulles' Approval

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of State Dulles has described the reciprocal trade agreements act as a symbol of United States willingness to show "a decent regard" for nations whose destinies are "interlocked with our own."

He said it was of "utmost importance" that Congress extend it. Dulles was a witness before the Senate Finance Committee which is considering a bill, already passed by the House, to continue the trade act for three years and give the President additional tariff-cutting powers. The present law expires in June.

Under the extension measure, President Eisenhower would have authority to make agreements with other nations for a mutual lowering of import duties. He could cut them by as much as 15 per cent during a three-year period.

The general theme of Dulles' argument was that the trade act is one of the forces binding the free world together in its effort to achieve collective security.

He declared the aim of communism is to divide America and its allies "so that they can be taken over piecemeal."

While Russia presses its divide-and-conquer strategy in Europe, Dulles said, Red China crowds the free nations in Asia.

Recalling he has just made a tour of the Far East, Dulles said he returned "discouraged by the determination of our Asian friends to remain free."

"But also I returned vividly conscious of the massive malevolence represented by Chinese communism and its determination to extend its domination until it is stopped by superior force backed by a resolute will," he said.

He said the policy of collective security devised to meet the Communist threat rests in part on military measures but also on the economic health of the free world partners.

And trade policies "are far more

significant than our so-called 'aid' policies in bringing economic well being," he asserted, adding: "Thus, our trade agreements act is not a mere piece of technical domestic legislation. It is a symbol of world-wide importance."

"The trade agreements act symbolizes a willingness of the world's greatest economic unit to follow a self-interest that is enlightened by a decent regard for others whose destiny has become inevitably interlocked with our own."

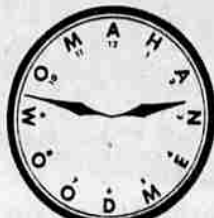
Where Does Your Easter Seal Money Go?



90% of all funds raised remain in the State with 7.5% going to the National Society of Crippled Children. Volunteer help reduces administrative costs to a bare minimum. Money raised is applied to the following 4 services: Crippled Children's Hospital, Eugene; Camp Easter Seal, Ten Mile Lake; Adults Craft Shop, Portland; Special training in the home.

Use your Easter Seals. Send your money in Care of your local Post Office.

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