

The News-Review

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DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Charles V. Stanton

The current effort to grab off a share of Oregon and California land grant revenues for school relief is dangerous, in my opinion.

Many people will disagree with that opinion, I know. And I respect their right to disagree. But I fear that if we start hacking up O & C revenue for any purposes, other than general county business, we will soon be in trouble.

We are all aware that our school costs are imposing a difficult tax burden. Many of our school districts lack taxable valuations to meet school costs efficiently. Great inequality exists between districts in valuation and tax income. I do not believe, however, that the answer to the school problem lies in slicing into the O & C melon.

Activities pressed financially always look with jealous eyes upon any large sums of money. They seek access to those funds. Usually they can recite plausible arguments. Certainly our school problems offer much justification for the proposed invasion of the O & C fund. But danger always lies in any division of such a treasury.

Our state highway fund, as an example, is one toward which many hands keep reaching. Municipalities succeeded in cutting off a considerable slice. Parks advocates, after getting a wedge into the highway fund, now are trying to enlarge the opening. From time to time various efforts have been made to tap this large source of revenue for the benefit of needy "step-children."

Game Revenues Eyed

Oregon sportsmen have fought a nearly every session of the State Legislature to keep ridding hands off state game funds. These funds come from licenses collected from hunters and anglers. But every legislative assembly is faced with bills to cut into the game funds to help under-financed agencies, increase the titling fund, pay game damage to farmers, and otherwise "distribute the wealth."

Efforts also have been made to dip into the reserves of the Workmen's Compensation Fund and other such accounts.

If schools should be successful in slicing off a piece of O & C money, there doubtless would be competition among districts. If the money were used to equalize revenues, more prosperous districts would object to the formula. On the other hand, an equal distribution would give the prosperous districts money they don't actually need, while the districts in a less favorable financial spot would not get the benefits they deserve. If the money were to be used only for capital investment there still would be disagreement and charges of discrimination. There also is the danger of pressure to make the slice bigger and bigger.

If O & C money is to be used for schools, why shouldn't municipalities also have a legitimate claim. Roseburg has a multi-million dollar program of street improvement and traffic control staring it in the face. It could use a lot of help from the O & C fund.

Schools Have Argument

But the issue isn't all one-sided.

Maintenance and operation of schools is a county-wide responsibility. Distribution of O & C money to schools would provide aid from the general county level. The County Court has used O & C revenues to finance costs of county administration, build bridges, and construct and maintain roads. It has used a considerable sum on roads essential to industry on the theory that improving the industrial picture is of general benefit by creating more employment and strengthening economy. But, is general economy more essential to county welfare than maintenance of high educational standards in our schools? And taxpayers are anxious to get some relief from high school taxes.

So, you can pick your own side of the argument.

If a surplus exists in O & C revenues over and above the requirements of administration and essential road work, it might be well for the County Budget Committee to consider "one-shot" appropriations to schools from the General Fund. The General Fund receives all O & C money not specifically earmarked. From that fund it might be possible to give aid to schools on a year-to-year basis, rather than set up a commitment from which the county would find future difficulty in withdrawing.

But to permit a diversion of O & C funds for school relief, I fear, would be an entering wedge and a dangerous precedent.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Opportunity isn't scarce — but the ability to recognize it is.

When a million-dollar idea pops up, few men have the art to see its true value — and put it to work.

This is the story of two Milwaukee lawyers who did. They turned a personal annoyance into a multi-million-dollar business.

Back in 1918 Elmer Winter and his partner, Aaron Scheinfeld, found themselves badly in need of an extra typist to prepare papers in a pressing court case. They needed her quickly.

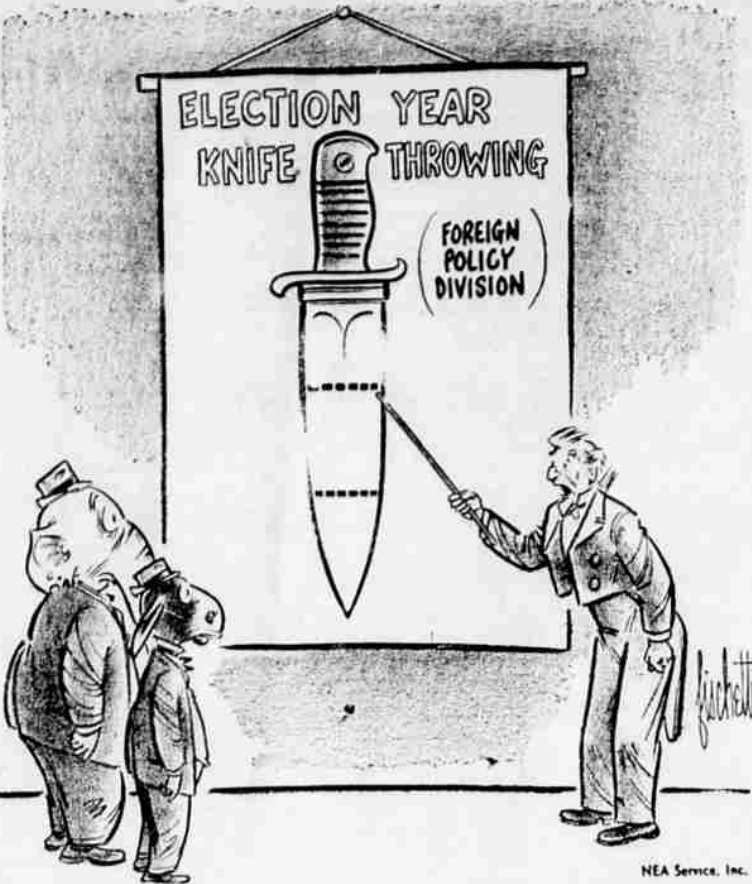
"At first we tried calling the old girls who had worked for us before," recalled Elmer, "but they were all busy having babies. We were in a real jam. It took a lot of scurrying about until at the last moment we finally found a girl who could do the job for us."

"Afterward, my partner and I got to talking about how there must be many business firms which ran into emergencies when their temporary need for extra help and couldn't find it. Yet there must be a great many who wanted temporary work of this sort. Why couldn't there be an organization to solve the situation?"

The two lawyers, after a preliminary investigation disclosed the market was even greater than they visualized, created Manpower, Inc.

The firm, which now has 71 offices here and in five foreign countries, has built up a labor pool of scores of thousands of

"This Deep It's Politics---This Deep It's Suicide"



Wheat Growers Assn. Urges Congress To Give Approval To Parity Wheat Program

By J. RICHARD EIMERS

PORTLAND, Feb. 5.—The National Assn. of Wheat Growers has approved committee reports urging Congress to adopt immediately their domestic parity wheat program.

The association also gave qualified approval to the administration's soil bank program.

Approval of the domestic parity plan—better known as the two-price program—came in the face of a suggestion by Secretary of Agriculture Benson that it should be delayed until 1937.

Benson's recommendation was recognized by provision for an alternative if Congress does not act on the two-price program. It asked that 200 million bushels of wheat at whatever price it would bring

be channeled into animal feed.

On the soil bank program, the association requested that reduction of agricultural acreages be applied equitably to all segments of the industry. It said there was an indication that corn growers were reluctant to assume their share of the burden of reduction.

It also insisted that participation in all phases of the soil bank plan be voluntary and that a grower's participation would not reduce his basic acreage allotment involuntarily.

On the wheat surplus, it was proposed that 500 million bushels be labeled a strategic national reserve. Secretary Benson said yesterday the surplus, including wheat now under government loan, totals 1,100 million bushels.

Also backed was the United States' participation in the international wheat agreement. The association asked, though, that United States representatives do nothing to lower the price of wheat considered a minimum by countries taking part in the international agreement. That figure varies from \$1.55 to \$2.05 per bushel.

The growers were told Friday the American farmer will have to fight harder in the future for his share of the foreign market. He also will have to produce a high quality wheat to stay in the running.

That was the situation outlined by Gwynn Garnett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Garnett said that the national export program faces these problems:

Grant To Breathe New Life Into Old Ghost Town

VICTORIA, B.C. (AP) — A \$10,000 annual provincial grant may soon breathe new life into one of British Columbia's most colorful ghost towns.

Trade Minister Ralph Chetwynd recommended in the Legislature Friday the grant be made to preserve the gold rush town of Barkerville, about 200 miles northeast of Vancouver.

The ghost town, now a scramble of tilting shacks, once called itself the "gold capital of the world" and boasted a population greater than any center west of Chicago and north of San Francisco.

Barkerville now stands deserted, with traffic almost unknown to the dusty dirt road that slices through the town.

Nestled in a valley of craggy mountains, the town twinned with a hazy-burly life in 1861 when Billy Barker discovered a rich deposit of gold.

The ore vein proved more than substantial and in 1869 at the peak of Barkerville's boom about \$30,000 worth of gold a day was being pulled from the ground. The total taken is estimated at 40 million dollars. During the boom, 12,000 people were living in or around Barkerville, either mining the gold or taking it from those who did.

The gold vein dwindled gradually and Barkerville waned with it, but it wasn't until 1902 that Barkerville was completely deserted.

infilled, while surviving better who had wedged on the horse hung around mourning.

But most of the firm's assignments are to fill the multifarious chores of business offices, and most of its employees are ex-career girls.

"We don't look for teen-agers," said Winter. "We look for mature people trained to do a mature job."

There are thousands of middle-aged housewives who have reared their children and who would like to work part time, either because their frugal saved the money that need temporary employees during peak seasons. We simply bring them together.

"We act on a fireman's basis. But one of the things we have saved away from is baby sitting. Too many headaches in it. All our employees are bonded, of course, but I don't want to feel responsible for 2,000 little children every night. I've got three of my own to worry about."

But Winter, who is only 43, and his partner have just launched a new firm called Salespower, Inc., which will set up sales staffs to market the products of small companies.

"We feel it has an even greater potentiality than Manpower, Inc.," said Winter.

Maybe million-dollar ideas, like sales, are habit forming. The trouble with most of us is to get the first one.

1. Competition has increased in the quality of wheat needed by importers because they are producing soft varieties themselves and want hard varieties for mixture with the soft.

2. Wheat production on a world basis has exceeded the comparable population increase.

3. Consumption of wheat on a per capita basis has declined, particularly in the United States.

Garnett said he could not point a great opportunity in the future for expanding the foreign market for U. S. grown wheat.

London Paper Claims British To Explode Bomb

LONDON (AP) — The London News Chronicle said here Britain will explode its first hydrogen bomb "somewhere in the South Pacific next year."

The story, which gave no source for the information, said the bomb will be of an immensely powerful three-decker type—with an atomic bomb trigger, a middle shell of hydrogen and an outer layer of uranium.

A government spokesman declined to confirm or deny The Chronicle report but termed it "a very interesting story."

Officials of the Atomic Energy Authority were as close-mouthed as ever. "The government," one remarking, "has announced we're building a bomb—and if we build it, we've got to test it. But that's as far as we can go."

Britain has scheduled a nuclear weapons test off Australia in April, but Australian sources have said a hydrogen weapon would not be set off.

Alaska Voters To Have Four Primary Candidates

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP) — Alaska voters will have four candidates to choose from on their presidential preference primary ballot April 24.

Petitions listing President Eisenhower and Sen. William Knowland of California, Republicans, and Adlai Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, were filed here.

The petitions were circulated throughout the territory under a new law in effect for the first time this year. The vote will be purely advisory.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

tion or such a matter of Southern California soil that comprises Disneyland, there are at least 6,000 places to spend money in sums ranging from a dime to half a dollar. After you've been there for a few minutes, diving into your pocket for another coin to buy another ticket to go through another gate or another door, becomes as automatic as reaching for a cigarette.

You can take a trip to the moon—and it will be so realistic that when you're about to land you'll wonder if there will be a good place handy to get lunch when you disembark from your space ship.

Or you can go backwoods into the past instead of whizzing forward into the future and to take a leisurely ride on the old belfo de wash river steamer the Mark Twain. When you start out, the bell will clang and when you pull into the landing the whistle will blow. In between, the paddlewheel at the rear will propel you slowly through water just as muddy as the Mississippi and you will pass trees that look like cypress trees and you will see bluff hanging from the branches that look like Spanish moss. They even have a gang working on the levee, tossing a shovelful of dirt about every two minutes and meanwhile leaning on the handles.

On the Mark Twain, you can see all the romantic figures of the Old South except the river boat gamblers and you can do everything but sip a mint julep. Disneyland is strictly moral.

You can take a boat trip through the tropical jungles, with the lions roaring in the distance, the hippopotami coughing, the jackals barking and the exotic tropical noises.

The sounds will be so real that shivers will creep up your spine and you can feel the hair on the back of your neck beginning to stand up; but when you peer into the jungle in the hope of seeing the animals in the flesh they won't be there. The noises are tape-recorded and the roars and the grunts and the coughs are coming from loud speakers concealed in the shrubbery.

And so on, ad infinitum—including a medieval castle with an honest-to-John drawbridge over a moat with water in it—and in the castle's keep a street fair merry-go-round as modern as Liberace on TV.

There is no limit—except the amount of money you brought with you—to what you can do in Disneyland. And there's no limit to the amount of fun you can have if you go in the right kind of crowd with everybody in the right mood.

So far I have spoken, with a tinge of cynicism, in adult terms. One shouldn't speak of Disneyland in adult terms. Disneyland isn't designed for adults—although millions of them go there. Disneyland is for children.

Children can still IMAGINE. In their weird hats—acquired at a strategically-placed booth at so much per—they can soar to the moon. In a Daisy Crockett cap, they can walk into the old black house and hear the crack of the squirrel rifles and the war whoops of the surrounding Indians.

Disneyland, I must repeat, is for children, of ALL ages—from four or five on up to 70. They haven't lost their illusions. They haven't yet been touched by sophistication. To them, life is still an ADVENTURE—a wonderful adventure.

Something to be ENJOYED. And do they enjoy it?

My advice to you is to collect a car full of children—your own or somebody else's—and head for Disneyland at the first opportunity. You'll be in for a wonderful day—for nothing is more wonderful than seeing children enjoy themselves in their own natural, wholehearted way.

But—

Be sure to take along a pocketful of what adults refer to as the source of all evil—in coins running from a dime to a half dollar. You'll find a place for all of it.

Red China Eyes Talks Between Chou And Dulles

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Red China has formally proposed to Britain and Russia the calling of a full dress conference on Indochina.

This would bring Premier Chou En-lai and Secretary of State Dulles to the same conference table.

The Chinese proposition was discussed during the Eisenhower-Eden conference here earlier this week and it is understood that

British officials agreed with U.S. officials to oppose it.

The proposal was made to Britain and Russia as co-chairmen of the Geneva conference on Korea and Indochina which was held in the spring and summer of 1954. It was at that conference that the Indochinese state of Viet Nam was divided between Communist and anti-Communist groups after the French government decided it

had to end the long Indochina War.

The agreement provided for consultation on elections to be held throughout Viet Nam, both the free and Communist sections, in mid-1956. The consultations were supposed to begin last year. So far the parties have not met.

Officials here believe the Chinese Communists have seized on this situation to try to get a high level Far Eastern conference going. The officials say the Reds appear to be seeking every means of building up their prestige and that a Chou-Dulles meeting is one of the devices they are trying to employ.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — There's a half-hidden time bomb in President Eisenhower's proposals for a new federal water resources development policy. It could easily cause a violent oratorical explosion in Congress when the lawmakers wake up to what's involved.

The big idea is that the congressmen's home states, districts, counties, cities and constituents will be asked to pay a larger share for all future river improvement projects. Many of these benefits they have been getting for free.

The President's final recommendation on "cost-sharing" says: "Just as a sound national policy should provide for joint participation of federal and nonfederal interests in the planning of water resources, by the same token it should provide for an equitable sharing of costs."

"As a general principle, the share of the costs to be borne by the beneficiaries should be proportionate to the benefits received."

A COUPLE OF PAGES later, in a section on "Procedures for Cost Sharing," there's a subsection on "Drainage" which says: "Major drainage incidental to flood control projects should be financed in accordance with the general principles for cost sharing."

Now this doesn't say in so many words that the Eisenhower administration wants farmers and city folk living along the banks of, say the lower Mississippi, to be assessed a full share of the costs of future flood prevention works. But that's what it means.

Under Secretary of Interior Clarence A. Davis, chairman of the Cabinet subcommittee which drafted this report, admits it is the most controversial of all the new water policy recommendations.

HE CITES TWO EXAMPLES to show inequities.

One is flood prevention on the Missouri at Omaha, in his home state of Nebraska. When the railroad came, they built along the rivers. Then stockyards and industries developed along the railroads. Then the Army engineers had to build a flood wall—paid for by federal taxes—to keep out high water.

Or take the case of big lowland plantation owners in Arkansas. It used to be that they paid up to \$25,000 a year to local drainage districts for flood prevention. When the federal government started picking up the full tab for this

work after the 1936 floods, local assessments for these land owners dropped to a couple hundred dollars a year.

IT IS NOT THE CONTENTION of the President's new recommendations on water policy that 100 per cent of all costs for flood control—or for irrigation, navigation, pollution prevention of water supply—be assessed against local interests.

"In cases where projects supply for safeguard national needs," the President's report recommends, "the federal government may bear a larger portion of the cost."

A "fair" percentage of costs on each project will be fixed for assessment against state, municipal, or private individual beneficiaries. And all cost sharing will be applied on the same basis to all federal water resource development projects. This is whether they are constructed by Army engineers, Bureau of Reclamation or Soil Conservation Service.

It is believed that such assessments could be made now by presidential order under existing law. This would, however, be a complete reversal of general practice for the last 20 years.

Baldock Asks Money To Repair Oregon Roads

SALEM (AP) — State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock said this week he has applied to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads for \$1,600,000 to repair and relocate roads affected by floods.

He said one million dollars would be used to relocate and raise roads above the 1935 flood level.

The other \$600,000 would be used to repair roads damaged by the floods of last month.

The money would come from a bill now before Congress. It would appropriate 30 million dollars to repair roads damaged by floods in New England, Oregon and California.

If the request is granted for the relocated projects, the state would pay half the cost, or another million dollars.

"THE TROUBLE WITH HARRY" Is Certainly A Laughing Matter

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