# The News-Review

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## WELCOME MOOSE

### By Charles V. Stanton

Roseburg, Oregon's Convention City, has the great honor today to be host to the Oregon lodges of the Loyal Order of Moose. It always is an honor to entertain representatives of a fraternal order, because men and women serving as delegates or attending as visitors have, by their act of membership, proven themselves to be people of high character.

A person does not take an active part in a fraternal order if he is selfish and self-centered. Our fraternal orders, for the most part, put forth their greatest effort in helping the unfortunate. The active lodge member is not working for himself, nor does he seek benefits for himself. He works almost exclusively for others.

The Moose Lodge is typical of our great fraternities. It, like others, centers its impressive program around brotherhood and charity. Few people know the vast amount of charity that emanates from fraternal organizations. Even members have only a vague concept, because details are kept locked in the confidence of committees authorized to handle that primary function of the organization. But on every hand is to be seen the work each of the major fraternities is doing on behalf of children.

The Loyal Order of Moose has made the word "Mooseheart" synonymous with benevolence in the form of loving care for orphan children. It is significant that Mooseheart, the home for children, was established long before Moosehaven, the home for aged members of the Order.

**Serious Work Hidden**

Roseburg people watching the convention might gain the impression that the Loyal Order of Moose exists only for fun and frolic; that its members are here simply to have a good time.

A good time undoubtedly is the objective of many of our visitors. We hope they find it here and that they enjoy every minute of their all-too-brief stay in our city.

But while the convention includes a good deal of play, some very serious and important work is going on, hidden from the eyes of the general public. In convention halls and in committee rooms decisions are being made that will bring pleasure, relief, help and comfort to thousands of people in the months to come.

Because they are the kind of people who represent our finest type of citizen — patriotic, fraternally minded, civic leader, predominating in good works — it is with great pleasure that we welcome them and invite them to come back often.

And, while we take pleasure in our visitors, we would like to tell them something about Douglas County.

Of course, we don't like to brag, but—!

**World's Timber Capital**

Roseburg is the county seat of Douglas County. Douglas County is the largest county in Western Oregon. The county, with some 75,000 population, is almost exactly as large as the entire state of Connecticut. It is more than twice as wide (east to west) as it is long (north to south). Most of our visitors travel from north to south, and, though they rave about the scenery, recreation, agriculture and industry, they can't begin to know Douglas County until they travel east and west, where there unfolds the vast panorama of resources.

Douglas County has more standing timber than any county in the United States. It also cuts more lumber. It has only recently started development of its industrial potential. It faces a tremendous growth as fuller utilization of its vast timber storehouse is realized. Because more than one-half the timber supply is federally controlled and is under a perpetual cutting plan, the county's industry is on a permanent base.

Douglas County is noted for its leadership in conservation. It was the first county to set up a county parks department. It was the first to organize its own water resource study. Now it is first on the list for a survey by the State Water Resources Board. It has been selected for a state forestry nursery, and, only this week, was made the site for a soil survey experiment by the U. S. Forest Service, chiefly because of the fine spirit of conservation and conservation cooperation to be found here.

Douglas County has a substantial agricultural industry, despite its rugged terrain. Agriculture could, and will, be greatly expanded, but public interest today is directed away from agriculture and into industrial planning.

Situated at the extreme east and west boundaries of Douglas County are two of the Pacific Coast's most famous sports fisheries — Diamond Lake at the summit of the Cascades and Salmon Harbor at the mouth of the Umpqua River, the only river in Oregon rising in the Cascades and flowing to the sea all in one county — the largest river between the Columbia and the Sacramento.

Douglas County joins Roseburg in welcoming our convention visitors and inviting them back, individually and collectively.

## U. S. Steel Raises Prices By $6 Per Ton

PITTSBURGH (AP) — U. S. Steel Corp. producer of nearly one third of the nation's steel, Thursday announced an increase in prices of approximately $6.00 a ton. The increase is effective July 1.

The steel firm, biggest in the world, said the price increase is necessary because of increases in wages and benefits that will become effective for many of its employes on the same date under terms of a three-year contract signed a year ago with the United Steelworkers.

Other steel producers in the nation are expected to announce similar price increases very soon.

The price increase will affect every major manufacturer in the country who uses steel either in his product or to produce it.

For example, cold rolled sheets, used extensively in the manufacture of autos and appliances, go up $6.00 to a new price of $120 a ton.

### FOUNDER PASSES

PORTLAND (AP) — James McCarren, 82, Portland, one of the founders of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Oregon, died at a veterans' hospital Wednesday after a long illness.

He was employed for many years by the state Industrial Accident Commission and by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission. He retired from the latter job 12 years ago at the age of 70.

Survivors include the widow.

### O'HARA TO RETIRE

SALEM (AP) — David O'Hara retires Saturday after 42 years as an employe of the secretary of state's office.

Freeman Holmer will succeed O'Hara as head of the state Elections Division.

An open house will be held Friday afternoon in the secretary of state's office.

O'Hara said he has no definite plans. His wife is recovering from a recent heart attack.

## Peter Edson

WASHINGTON—(NEA)— There is more to the civil rights fight now before the U.S. Senate than the matter of racial discrimination.

It is a question of political survival for the Democrats who have held control of the Solid South for nearly 90 years. Southern political leaders see this control slipping if even a mild civil rights bill should pass. Some of them are seen to be pretty desperate about it. It is simple politics.

If and when nonwhites are given full voting rights in the southern states, it is fairly obvious that they won't help elect Democratic politicians who have been preventing them from voting by poll-tax laws or intimidation by custom.

**THIS IS INDICATED** by a series of tables on 1956 election statistics in the southern states, inserted in the Congressional Record by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.).

Only 22 out of every 100 people of voting age cast their ballots in Mississippi. In South Carolina it was 24, Alabama 28, Georgia 30, Virginia 34, Louisiana 37, Texas 38 and Arkansas 39.

Other tables, prepared by Southern Regional Council, show that only 3.9 per cent of the nonwhites were registered in Mississippi for the 1956 elections. In Alabama it was only 10 per cent, Virginia 20, Georgia and South Carolina 25, Arkansas 29, Louisiana 31, Texas 38 per cent.

**POLITICAL REALISTS** think they know what would happen under full civil rights. One prominent northern Democrat sizes up the situation like this:

Senators Eastland and Stennis of Mississippi wouldn't have a chance for re-election. Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who was States' Rights party candidate for president in 1948 and who has been one of the leading opponents of the mild Eisenhower civil rights program, wouldn't fare any better.

Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman of Alabama might have a chance to stay in office. Though they have had to oppose extreme civil rights reform to get elected under the existing election practices in their state, they have such good records on welfare legislation they might survive.

Georgia's new senator, Ex-Gov. Herman Eugene Talmadge, probably could not survive. Neither could Sen. Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana, a States' Rights leader.

Even stalwart senators like Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Richard Russell of Georgia, Russell Long of Louisiana and Lyndon Johnson of Texas might have trouble in this situation.

**THE SHOWDOWN** which the southern Democratic organizations face in this situation is not as far away as many people think.

If the basic, four-point civil rights reform bill proposed by the Eisenhower administration and passed by the House should live through a filibuster and pass the Senate, it would be a test factor in 1958. Senators Byrd, Gore and Stennis have to run for reelection next year.

In 1960 the terms of Senators Eastland, Ellender, Johnson, Kefauver, McClellan of Arkansas, Robertson of Virginia, Kerr of North Carolina, Sparkman and Thurmond expire. That would be the real test on establishing a two-party system in the South.

The new Republican National Committee campaign to invade the South and build up strength in this area could not be better timed, with this situation coming to a head.

## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Reverie at the typewriter keys: What did Alexander the Great and John Barrymore have in common?

A thing shared by Kubla Khan, Guy de Maupassant, Martin Luther, John Wesley and Isaac Newton. It also knit together Charles Darwin, Talleyrand, Samuel Johnson, William Pitt, Alfred Tennyson, Gen. Winfield Scott, Edward Gibbon, Francis Bacon, and William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood.

All these famous men—soldiers, statesmen, scientists, poets, philosophers and scholars—are linked by one thing: They all suffered from gout, the disease of greatness.

(Editor's note: On the other hand, gout also strikes the illiterate, the unknown—and twilight people like columnists, including one named Boyle).

A question that fascinates many people is, "If you could afford to live anywhere in the world, where would you choose?"

I have asked this question of hundreds of people I have interviewed—and many have promptly thrown it right back to me.

Far places lure many people. They speak of Majorca, the Riviera, the Bahamas, Bali, Tahiti, or Halmahera, the island in the East Indies that looks like a withered orchid. Some even speak of getting away from it all in Timbuktu.

But when they get right down to facts, most of them admit these are places they merely want to see. When it comes to steady living, most of them want to live right where they are—at home.

His neighbors mean more to the man in Keokuk than all the fabled beauty of Brazil.

The only thing that interests many Americans today more than the size of their stomachs is what they put into it.

In a time of prosperity, such as now, they can afford to experiment with exotic foods—and they do. But even in expensive restaurants such as "21," the Colony or the Ritz-Carlton, they still sell 10 plates of corned beef hash to one order for pheasant under glass.

One of the quickest (but hardly the wisest) ways to reduce is to pick a favorite food—and eat nothing else, day after day.

Anyone fool enough to try such a diet probably would choose steak, but in a few days he would be so sick of it he couldn't even stand to see a picture of a milk cow.

The food that cloys the palate least in long periods of hunger is probably the food that forms the staple diet of most of Asia's teeming millions—rice.

Once I interviewed an American officer who subsisted for nearly 70 days behind the enemy lines in Korea largely on rice alone. By an odd coincidence, he was served rice at his first meal after being rescued.

"It's all right," he said. "I never got tired of it."

What is the hardest city in the world in which to find romance?

Many bachelors are sure it's their own home town.

But young men who come here to find fame and fortune complain that New York, for all its thousands of pretty girls, is no oasis for love.

"They all seem hard and ambitious, interested only in finding a rich man," they complain. "To show them the kind of night out they expect, it costs a guy up to $50 or more. Who can afford that?"

Moral: If you can't find a girl here with common sense, send back to your own old home town for one to marry.

## Noel Field Critical Of Report On Hungary

BUDAPEST, Hungary (AP) —Noel Field, who spent 5½ years in Communist jails as an American spy, has denounced the United Nations report on Hungary's anti-Soviet revolt and predicted the whole world will go Communist.

Radio Budapest broadcast this week a 900-word statement in which the former U.S. State Department employe described the U. N. report as made up of "slanderous falsehoods interspersed at best with misleading half-truths."

Field and his German-born wife, Herta, chose political asylum here in 1954 after the Communist government cleared them of espionage charges. Field is a translation supervisor in a government printing house.

## In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

neighborhood social affairs, where people of all sorts mixed and mingled. So, in the interest of safety, the guests PARKED THEIR GUNS before joining the party.

The custodian at the door — acting in the capacity of the modern hat check girl — took care of inspection and control.

In the Wild and Woolly West, at a time when there were no policemen, the system helped to keep the peace.

Maybe IN A WORLD WHERE THERE ARE NO POLICEMEN it will help to keep the peace.

President Eisenhower, addressing the governors of our states at Williamsburg the other evening, proposed something that may never come to pass but MIGHT go down in history as one of the most important suggestions he ever made.

In brief, he proposed that the governors of the 48 states join with the federal government in working out a new states rights policy . . . . in determing just how much authority and responsibility should be WITHDRAWN from Washington and GIVEN BACK to the states.

Putting it more pointedly—

He suggested to the governors that the states DO FOR THEMSELVES a lot of the things now being done for them by Washington and PAY FOR IT THEMSELVES with state funds.

As you have undoubtedly read in the papers and heard on the air, the proposal got no rousing cheers from the assembled governors. No hats were thrown in the air in approval.

How come?

The answer, I imagine, is that money from Uncle Sam is still rather widely regarded as manna from heaven.

In some states, of course, it does partake of nature of manna. Mississippi pays back in federal taxes only 29 cents for each dollar of government money it gets. New Mexico pays only 34 cents. Oklahoma pays 35 cents. South Dakota pays 38 cents. Even the state of Washington pays back only 79 cents.

But—

In Oregon—

We pay back to our old uncle, in federal taxes, 96 cents for every dollar we get from him. Our neighbors over the line in California pay back to him $1.05 for every dollar the old gentleman shells out to them.

Here in Oregon and California, Ike's proposal sounds interesting.

### TO STAY IN HOSPITAL

PORTLAND (AP) — Portland City Commissioner William A. Bowes, who was stricken with a digestive upset Tuesday, is expected to remain in a hospital here until the end of the week.

His condition was reported improved but plans for his earlier release were changed to allow further tests.

## Only 92 Acres Forest Land Burned In State

SALEM (AP) — State forestry officials reported Thursday that only 92 acres of land had burned in Oregon thus far in the fire season.

The department said 106 fires have been reported and only 26 were man-caused blazes, far below the normal pattern. All others were caused by lightning.

Douglas County had the most fires, 15.

The forestry officials were worried over a situation in Eastern Oregon which they said could lead to serious fire danger later this summer.

They said the cool cloudy weather in the eastern part of the state is stimulating growth of a type of grass which when dry creates a great fire hazard.

## Kennedy Refuses To Talk About Jury Selections

PORTLAND (AP) — Robert Kennedy, the Senate Rackets Committee counsel, declined to comment Wednesday when asked if the question of Lane County jury selections had been suggested for committee probing.

At a press conference following his testimony as a state witness in its perjury case against Mayor Terry Schrunk, Kennedy was asked if Dist. Atty. Eugene Venn had asked for such an inquiry.

Kennedy replied he would not discuss investigations that haven't come before the committee.

Lane County jury selections were subject of considerable controversy last year.

## U. S. Will Pull Ground Troops Out Of Japan

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Defense Wilson said Thursday 25,000 to 30,000 U.S. ground force troops in Japan will be pulled out by Christmas.

He told a news conference that the present plan for withdrawing the troops from Japan was not a sudden decision. He said it was linked to the buildup of Japan's own defense forces.

It had been disclosed previously that the U.S. intended to withdraw troops from Japan.

There are about 100,000 U. S. servicemen in Japan. About half are Air Force, 20,000 Navy and around 30,000 Army.

Wilson also said the banning of atomic weapons tests "would just be sort of a nuisance, but wouldn't stop anything" in the world armament race.

Wilson was asked what effect suspension of nuclear tests would have in development of new weapons.

He replied that "it would finally tend to slow it down some"—but then added that the question was not one for him, but for President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

Wilson said "real disarmament has got to be based on sufficient proper inspection to inspire mutual confidence that it (disarmament) is going to be carried out."

As for the atomic weapon supply situation, Wilson said, "we are reasonably well balanced in all areas."

## Increase In Production Of Pigs Is Indicated

PORTLAND (AP) — Oregon farmers on June 1 indicated an intention to have 15,000 sows farrow this fall, an increase of 10 per cent over last year but about the same as the 10-year average.

This was reported Thursday by the crop and livestock report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Oregon State College Extention Service. Nationally the breeding plans call for an increase of 2 per cent.

The 1957 spring pig crop in Oregon totaled 130,000 head, down 7 per cent from the year before.

## Russia Warns Germany Against Armaments

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union warned West Germany Thursday that if it co-operates with the West on nuclear armaments it can give up all hope of German reunification.

A Soviet note delivered by Foreign Minister Gromyko to West German Ambassador Wilhelm Haas declared "nuclear armament of Germany and German reunification are irreconcilable."


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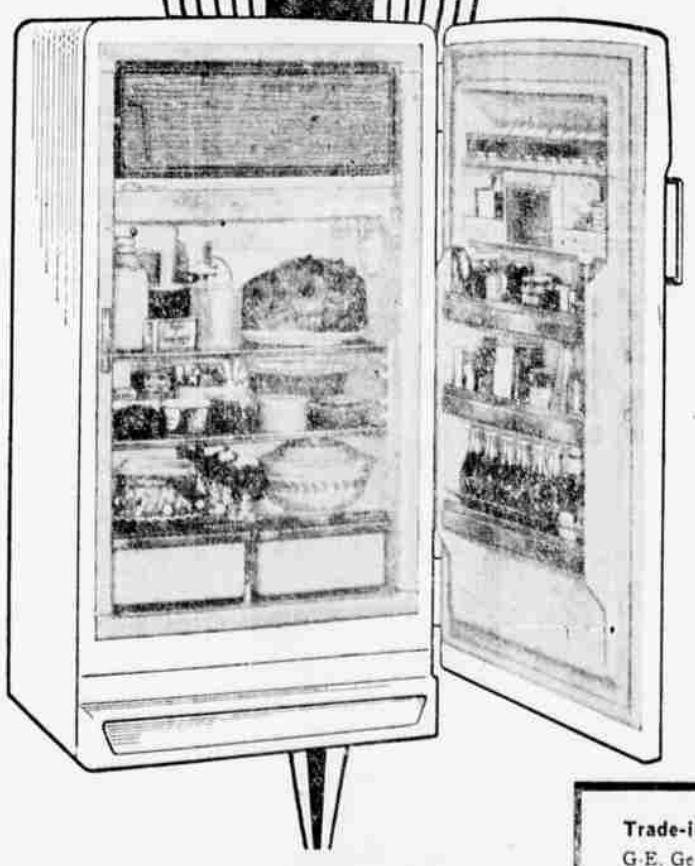

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