The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
ADDYE WRIGHT, Asst. Bus. Mgr.
GEORGE CASTILLO, Asst. Editor

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, $12.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, $13.00; six months, $7.00; three months, $3.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, $13.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, $1.25.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1928, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 7, 1879.

POPULATION GROWTH

By Charles V. Stanton

Urban population in Douglas County has increased 54 per cent between 1950 and 1957, according to a tabulation by *Oregon Voter*. The figures are based on population estimates by the Oregon State Board of Census and the Oregon State Board of Health.

While municipalities were chalking up 54 per cent population gains, Douglas County population as a whole was growing 37.7.

Only Curry and Wasco counties had higher percentage population growth than Douglas—Curry 102.9 per cent, and Wasco 54.9 per cent—but neither is in the same population class, both being much smaller. Oregon counties had an average percentage change of 14 per cent.

The population gains are reported for the period from the federal census of 1950 to April 1957.

The *Oregon Voter* report shows conclusively that population is tending more and more to center around cities rather than in the rural districts. Douglas County's startling rate of gain, of course, has paralleled the expansion of the lumber industry.

It is presumed that population has been approximately static locally during the past year, with perhaps a small decrease because of the slump in the lumber market. But indications are that the losses are being offset by people moving in. It is believed that by the time school starts the population figure will at least equal that of a year ago.

City Gain Large

Among Douglas County municipalities, Riddle showed the largest percentage gain, 60.9. County towns, with present population and per cent of gain since 1950, are reported as follows: Canyonville 1150—33.6; Drain 1290—12.1; Elkton 212—5.5; Glendale 1000—14.8; Myrtle Creek 2410—35.3; Oakland 1017—22.7; Reedsport 3500—53.0; Riddle 1020—60.9; Roseburg 13,000—54.9; Sutherlin 2780—24.7; Winston 2490 (not organized in 1950); Yoncalla 710—13.4. The average for all cities is 54 per cent, unexceeded in Oregon in counties of equal or larger population.

Recent happenings in our area have caused much pessimism. We're suffering a bad hangover. But, if we'll take a look at the past and try a projection into the future, realizing that trends must be viewed over a period of years, we can be optimistic concerning the future.

Douglas County's population gain is certain to attract attention. Industry and business watch closely the trends of population as indicative of site prospects. Few places in the United States can show a better record than can Douglas County. Although we are experiencing a temporary recession, we may be confident that by the next federal census in 1960 we will have a still better picture of population gains as an effective attraction to the additional business and industry we need.

Opportunity Offered

The several municipalities showing substantial growth have special opportunity to improve their positions prior to the next census.

Roseburg, as an example, has an annexation election coming up in adjacent territory within the next few days. If this area located immediately east of town votes annexation and is accepted by the city, it will add some 1,200 people to Roseburg's 13,000 population, almost another 10 per cent. If, prior to 1960, other suburban sections, such as Riverside and Edenbower, unite with the city, as is being urged by many residents there, another four to five thousand would be added. If Roseburg could show a gain from 8,300, as recorded in 1950, to around 20,000 by 1960, as is not at all impossible, the census figures in themselves would be a magnet to draw new business and industry, thus promoting still more growth.

The same is true in other municipalities, as all have large suburban tracts which should be united with the cities for mutual benefit.

The word "annexation" is not to my liking and, in my opinion, is a deterrent to consolidating municipal areas. Benefits are mutual and unity is desirable. Wherever consolidation is in contemplation, it is my belief that every possible effort should be made to complete the union prior to the 1960 census, because of the many benefits to be derived from the official record of population growth.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from page one)

pen. And it's so much fun to GO FAST.

So you let 'er roll. You come in time to the turn. But you can't make it.

So you CRASH.

Moral:

It would have been better if you had put on the brakes in time.

The Eisenhower administration, in its so-called "tight money" policy — which consists in refusal to start the printing presses and print all the money everybody wants to borrow — is trying to PUT ON THE BRAKES IN TIME.

The 64 billion dollar question:

Why is money "tight?"

This is the answer:

Because people want to borrow more money than is being saved up.

Remember this:

Money is a commodity — just like hay or grain or potatoes. Its price is governed by the law of supply and demand. When more saved-up money is available than people are willing to borrow the price of money (that is to say, the interest rate) goes down.

When LESS money is being saved up than people want to borrow, the price GOES UP.

Something else to remember:

"Tight" money (which results in higher interest rates) is a two-edged sword. It cuts both ways.

It hurts those who borrow.

It HELPS those who SAVE.

For example:

If you have a savings account, you're getting a better price now for the money you put into it.

So your savings BUILD UP FASTER.

Another example:

Life insurance is one of our most important forms of saving. If you have what is known as a "participating" policy, you'll find that your dividends are bigger in these "tight money" days. If you leave your dividends on deposit with your life insurance company you'll get a higher rate of interest on them. If you want to prepay your premiums, you'll get a higher discount on your prepayment.

All this tends to reduce the cost of your insurance protection.

Don't let the politicians kid you about this "tight" money business. Tight money encourages savings and savings provide the capital with which to expand our economy and create more jobs.

Smoke-Filled Room

Sens. Morse, Neuberger End Political Honeymoon

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The political honeymoon between Senators Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger is over.

The two Oregon Democrats, while voting differently on more and more major issues, had maintained a close personal relationship until the past two weeks when they fell to squabbling like disenchanted lovers.

Morse blamed Neuberger for helping to launch "a snide attack on me" and with taking "an indirect slap at me." Neuberger said he has become "disappointed" in Morse and "disillusioned" with politics because of the whole affair.

Whether the result of the torrid Washington summer and the late night Senate sessions that have frayed senatorial nerves, or the first sign of trouble in what some observers thought was only a marriage of convenience in the first place, who is to say?

But for the past two weeks the senators have been having at it in semi-privacy—not in face-to-face quarreling, but via the mails. Up on the fourth floor of the Senate office building, Senator Morse has been writing long letters to his junior colleague. Down on the third floor, Senator Neuberger, no slouch at the written word, has been replying to his senior colleague. These aren't what you'd call love notes.

While Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield (who was once Republican national chairman) doubtless would be delighted to know he has been the courier for this exchange, the senators have somehow found it more desirable to dictate long letters to one another than to have it out via telephone or personal talks.

Oh, the senators are still on speaking terms. They attended a meeting with apple growers the other day, and Monday they attended as usual the regular biweekly meeting of the Democratic members of the Oregon delegation. But they vent their personal feelings in writing, with carbon copies for friends and the files.

Two issues have focused their differences: civil rights and the president.

The civil rights dispute dates back to mid-June when a group of liberals led by Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois met and agreed to back a move on the Senate floor to place the House-passed civil rights bill directly on the calendar, instead of sending it first to the Judiciary Committee, as is customary. Morse and Neuberger both agreed to this strategy. Subsequently, Morse took the floor and denounced the move. Douglas called another liberal caucus and charged that Morse, who was present, had "betrayed the cause," according to one printed account of the closed meeting. Morse thereupon stalked out, after declaring he had simply changed his mind and "did the only thing possible—I confessed that I was wrong." Neuberger spoke up to defend Morse, especially when Douglas wondered aloud whether Morse hadn't made a deal with southern Democrats to gain votes for the Hells Canyon bill which was soon to come up.

The night of June 20 the civil rights procedural question came to a vote. Morse, in a major address in behalf of sending the bill to the committee, charged the other liberals with "parliamentary expediency" for wanting to short-circuit the committee of which Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland is chairman. Douglas at one point jumped up and boomed at Morse:

"I think what the senator from Oregon is trying to do tonight is kill civil rights."

Next day the Senate passed the Hells Canyon bill with the help of southern senators who a year ago had opposed it. When Republicans and some Oregon newspapers charged that Morse had made a deal, Morse vehemently denied it and Neuberger rose to his defense.

As is his custom, Morse had reprints of his June 20 speech mailed to many Oregon citizens. Neuberger took umbrage at the repeated charge of "parliamentary expediency" which he said people in Oregon interpreted as an implied attack on Neuberger, who had voted with the Douglas group in the successful maneuver to bypass the committee. When Douglas heard about this, he offered to write a letter of commendation in behalf of Neuberger on civil rights. Pleased at this, Neuberger said he supplied Douglas with addresses and, at Douglas' request, the necessary copies of the letter (not more than 100, said Neuberger) were reproduced in Neuberger's office for mailing.

The Douglas letter soon became a cause celebre. It mentioned a civil rights meeting scheduled in Portland to whip up sentiment for the bill.

"Finally," wrote Douglas, "I want to tell you what a tower of strength Sen. Neuberger has been throughout this whole battle. He has been one of the men we could depend upon in every emergency. He has been resolute in his courage, and diplomatic in his language and highly honorable in every relationship on and off the floor. We are very proud to have him as a colleague. Let us push on together in this great struggle to realize more fully the basic features of the American Faith."

What did he say about Morse? Not a word.

Morse's reaction, when he got wind of it, was that the Douglas letter was "a snide attack on me." He told Neuberger so in a formal letter. In a letter to Phil Reynolds, president of the Portland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Morse wrote: "I was further saddened by Paul Douglas's conduct in respect to mailing a letter to many people in Oregon which was interpreted by many of my civil rights friends as a snide attack on me, which it was."

Last week Morse nudged the affair into the open by putting the Douglas letter, without explanation, into the Congressional Record. When asked why he did this, Morse said, with tongue in cheek, he was always pleased to see his junior colleague so handsomely complimented.

Neuberger rose to the challenge and, without explanation, inserted in the Record a copy of Representative Edith Green's June newsletter in which she told of the Senate's passage of the Hells Canyon bill: "The Senate victory is a great tribute to Senator Morse, who had so effectively and courageously led this fight for so long against terrific odds."

What did she say about Neuberger? Not a word.

"I was stunned," Neuberger told me, "to know that he thought the Douglas letter was a snide attack. I wonder whether he thinks Mrs. Green's newsletter is a snide attack on me, because I was in the Hells Canyon fight, too, and on the same side with Senator Morse."

"That's an argument by way of false analogy," replied Morse. He said he found no fault with Mrs. Green's newsletter, and what the Portland congresswoman says to her constitutents is one thing and not analogous to a letter typed "on Neuberger's robotypers" that goes out to "Neuberger's mailing list" praising only Neuberger.

Mrs. Green said her omission of Neuberger's name was "absolutely not" a slap at him. She said she singled out Morse for praise, among the many Hells Canyon sponsors, because "he has been the chief sponsor of Hells Canyon since before Senator Neuberger and I came to Congress."

When the final vote on the bill came, the senators split again. Neuberger arose and said he would vote for the bill, "however limited and modest" it had been made by amendments. He added:

"Where would this nation be today if all senators during our past history had allowed themselves the luxury of opposing each piece of legislation which failed to dot every i or cross every t to suit their own particular taste?"

"It is said," replied Morse to the Senate, "that half a loaf is better than nothing. But I question whether in this bill there is even half a loaf." He concluded by saying "I will never knowingly vote for what I consider to be a sham."

A moment later Neuberger got up and recalled that the day before he and Morse had voted for a Klamath Indian bill to delay termination of federal control over the tribal reservation, even though they were unhappy that its terms had been watered down. The civil rights bill, concluded Neuberger, "is not everything it should be, but I believe it is better than the existing vacuum in this vital field."

Morse fired back that Neuberger was again guilty of the fallacy of false analogy. He said because "I considered the civil rights bill to be completely unsatisfactory," it was a non sequiter to argue that his vote for the modified Klamath bill carried an obligation to vote for the modified civil rights bill. He said amendments had made it "complete unacceptable to me as a liberal who believes that a bad civil rights bill is worse than no civil rights bill at all."

The other issue arose over Morse' sharp criticism of President Eisenhower for accepting valuable gifts, which he said "is politically immoral." Neuberger, who had wined but held his tongue weeks before when Morse compared Eisenhower to Dave Beck, took the Senate floor and said:

"I do not criticize Mr. Eisenhower. He is not to blame for this situation. He is merely conforming to a system which existed long before he entered politics—but a system which becomes less defensible with each passing day."

This week Morse wrote Neuberger that his speech on Eisenhower could be taken as "an indirect slap at me." He said that things like this and the Douglas letter provide fuel for the propaganda attacks of their opponents.

As Morse described it in an interview, he is busy at one of his favorite preoccupations: "educating freshmen." He expressed confidence that his pupil "is a better senator" for the instruction the old professor is dishing out.

"I think Dick Neuberger is superior to 85 per cent of the Senate," observed Morse, "but. . ." The impression was conveyed that the unspoken qualification was that Neuberger still has much to learn, but that under his tutelage his promise may be realized.

"I think Senator Morse has great ability," said Neuberger, "but. . ." His qualification seems to be that Morse doesn't measure up in personal characteristics. He isn't sore at Morse but only "disappointed" in him. No, if he had it to do over now, he wouldn't write magazine articles booming Morse for president.

"This whole episode has disillusioned me with political life," he added.

Not so many years ago Neuberger was one of the most articulate critics of the then Republican Senator Morse. In 1952 Morse bolted the GOP. In 1954 he campaigned for Neuberger against Republican Senator Guy Cordon. In 1955 Morse registered as a Democrat. In 1956 Neuberger stumped Oregon for Morse against Douglas McKay, the GOP challenger.

Times and tempers change. What the future may bring, only the foolhardy dare predict. But after three years, the Morse-Neuberger political marriage has entered the post-honeymoon period in which personal faults and idiosyncracies become sources of irritation, and a breakdown in respect and tolerance can be fatal to the union.

CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

PORTLAND (AP) — Francis I. Smith resigned Thursday as chairman of the Multnomah County Republican Central Committee.

The Portland attorney had held the post since May of 1955. He said his resignation would become effective the last week of September.

Smith said private business pressures forced his decision.

Bruce Biossat

For many decades the railroads were the unchallenged masters of the American transportation network. Then along came the trucks to take away frieght traffic and planes to slice into passenger revenues.

Today a good share of the nation's Class I lines—those with three million dollars or more in annual volume—are in trouble. Their costs are up, their proportion of U.S. freight traffic has fallen farther, and their earnings in some cases have been trimmed this year a substantial 50 per cent.

In a special report, the magazine Business Week has taken a long, hard look at the railroads and come up with some definite conclusions about their economic position.

FUNDAMENTALLY their problem now is that they have too much physical plant and too many workers for the kind of business they are doing.

This establishment was created, of course, at a time when the rails had the lion's share of the transportation business.

Now they have less than half the intercity freight traffic. Trucks and the ships and barges which ply our waterways carry the major proportion.

But despite the percentage decline in their freight business, the rails actually are carrying more intercity cargo than they did 10 years ago. Their volume in 1956 was 647 billion ton miles, against 592 billion ton miles in 1946.

The southern and western lines are in considerably better status than the eastern group. The latter depend most heavily on short haul business requiring heavy investment in cars, classification yards for making up trains, and so on. The lines in other sections have more of the profitable long - train, long-haul business.

BUT the general outlook will not brighten, according to Business Week, unless the railroads can modernize to reduce their costs, develop faster and more flexible service and make fuller use of their facilities.

There are some indications that in the future the truckers' costs may rise faster than the railroaders' and this could mean an economic swing favorable to the latter.

But whether their prospects do thus improve or not, clearly the railroads will be kept in being even if it takes government ownership to do it. Their basic ability to haul freight farther and faster with less fuel and less human control than their competitors require is an asset the country cannot afford to let waste away.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Many people who believe in the old philosophy about here today and gone tomorrow sometimes wonder whether Monday is the day to be here.

They are prisoners of the wrong kind of thinking.

Any day is a good day to be in this world, and Monday, if a man approaches it with the right attitude, is as good a day as any other to appreciate life — if that's the kind of thing a fellow enjoys, as most people do.

The trouble with Monday is that it is the least welcome day of the week for hereditary reasons. Everybody inherits Monday. It runs in every family. If you check every family all the way back, remorselessly, you will find that somewhere amid the shy bones of the skeleton in the closet is a hidden Monday.

Too many people think of Monday as a limp hello to tomorrow that follows a livid weekend. They would break the back of the surly camel by trying to make him tote the straw reminders of yesterday's hay, reaped in the weekend sunshine.

This is the wrong attitude. Monday, approached moderately and with a constructive attitude, is not so much the dismal morning twilight of an epic essay into living, as it is a bugle call of adventure.

Yes, that is the way to regard Monday — as the bright doorway to another good clean week of opportunity.

It is the golden portal to tomorrow, which, (I accept the calendar's promise) is good old glamorous Tuesday. And after Tuesday comes mellow Wednesday, Thursday with a hint of harvest, and again another Friday, sere as always but not without its admirers. So the week wears, glistening as it goes, brightening as it ages.

When you get right down to the problem of facing Monday (and every man has to), one sees it not so much as a day to endure as a stepping stone toward finer living.

Good old Monday, the solid get-your-feet-back-on-the-ground day, the day man forsakes the pursuit of the wilderness of pleasure and resumes the pursuit of the wilderness of duty.

No matter how poverty - ridden a man may be in terms of piled up cash or the currency of the spirit, he has a wealth of Mondays in his life. There are very few hoarders of Monday, and those who do deserve their collections.

Calamaties Snuff Out 25,000 Lives In Red China

HONG KONG. (AP) — Red China has reported that natural calamities snuffed out the lives of 15,551 persons in China in 1954 and 10,679 last year.

The figures — the first officially published by Peiping — were contained in an article by Hsiung Tien-ching, chief of the Interior Ministry's Rural Relief Division.

Writing in the Peiping People's Daily on the achievements of relief work in China, Hsiung contrasted the death tolls under Communist rule with 18,352,000 deaths from famine he said occurred between 1920 and 1936 under the Nationalist regime.

The greatest floods in China's modern history occurred in 1954. Last year more floods, drought and a destructive typhoon brought disaster to 74 million people. But Hsiung said only 44 persons died of starvation.

Yet Hsiung said no portable personal property was lost and no serious accident occurred during this vast emergency operation.

Neuberger Says Funds Approved For Columbia

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator the Senate Appropriations Committee has approved an allocation of $425,000 for dredging the Columbia River from Vancouver, Wash., to The Dalles to a depth of 27 feet.

Neuberger appeared before the committee Thursday to urge restoration of the item that was deleted last week by a conference committee from the regular appropriation bill.

Neuberger said that if the appropriation now can be retained, it will mean a start on improving the channel.

Interim Tax Committee Names Pearson Chairman

PORTLAND (AP) — The Legislative Interim Tax Committee named Sen. Walter J. Pearson, Portland Democrat, chairman at an organization meeting here Friday.

Rep. Clarence Barton, Coos Bay Democrat, was named vice chairman and Sen. Lee Ohmart, Salem Republican, was elected secretary.

Pearson said some plan must be met to meet rising education costs. He said something must be done to get education out of the property tax field, but added that he is opposed to a sales tax.

Hoffa Originator Of Phony Unions, Investigators Told

WASHINGTON (AP) — James R. Hoffa was named in Senate rackets hearings Friday as the man who originated the idea of setting up phony Teamsters Union locals in New York City.

The statement came from Teamsters Vice President Thomas Hickey in response to a question from Chairman McClellan (D-Ark) of the Senate rackets investigating committee.

It has been the committee's contention all along that Hoffa leagued with racketeers in New York to set up phony locals to rig the election in 1956 of his own handpicked candidate, John O'Rourke, as president of New York Teamsters Council No. 16. The council is the city's most powerful labor body.

Hickey also testified that Hoffa tried to get a Teamsters charter in 1953 for a taxicab drivers local run by racketeer Johnny Dio.

Hoffa is the Midwest Teamsters czar currently regarded as the front-runner to succeed Dave Beck as president of the Teamsters Union.

Hickey told the committee that at a 1953 meeting in a New York hotel Hoffa actively interceded with Beck to charter Dio's Local 102 in the Teamsters. He said Dio was also present at the meeting.

The committee turned to a new phase of Teamsters affairs in New York, with Hickey in the witness chair, after getting from Martin Lacey a story of being ousted as the union's New York City boss through fraud and deception. Lacey wept as he told it.

Mexicans Claim Cuban Rebel Plot Broken Up

MEXICO CITY (AP) — The Interior Department says Mexican authorities have foiled the plans of a group of Cuban rebels who sought to sail for Cuba to join other dissidents opposed to the Batista regime.

An announcement last night said immigration police broke up an expedition planning to sail yesterday from the port of Tuxpan for Cuba. Two boats were seized. Police said their investigation showed the group was not allied directly with rebel leader Fidel Castro, but that it was preparing to promote "discontent" and join any other factions in an effort to overthrow Cuban President Fulgencio Batista.

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE
HORACE C. BERG
Special Agent—Room 301
Pacific Building
Off. OR 3-7491, Res. OR 3-7195

NOW AVAILABLE
Excellent Office Space
in the Conveniently Located
PACIFIC BUILDING
Very desireable office area all on one floor — some private offices — water — elevator and janitor services furnished. Lots of parking space in vicinity.
Call Room 301 or Phone OR 3-7195—H. C. Berg

RCA—World's Championship
RODEO
SAT. & SUN. 2:30 P.M.
Bigtime Rodeo At It's Best!
Adults $1.00 Kids 50c Box Seats $1.50
DOUGLAS County FAIR
ROSEBURG
AUGUST 22 to 25

AROUND THE WORLD..
Times have changed since gas bags floated through the blue. But travel is still high adventure and part of the fun of life. Do you have a dream trip? Make it come true with regular savings at U. S. National.
Save with U. S.!
U.S. NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND
ROSEBURG BRANCH
The United States National Bank of Portland Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation