

The News-Review

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FAULTY CONCEPT

By Charles V. Stanton

Governor Holmes in calling a meeting to inventory Oregon public works projects is reported to have said: "This can be the groundwork for securing millions of dollars in federal funds to give new life to our sagging economy."

Congressman Charles O. Porter in a report from Washington, D. C., tells of offering legislation to extend unemployment compensation benefits. "Cost of the extensions," he says, "would be borne by the U. S. Treasury."

From statements such as these (and they could be multiplied many times) people have been led to believe that the federal treasury is a never-failing source of wealth from which bounty may be poured out endlessly.

This concept of federal beneficence is extremely dangerous, in my opinion. It has led us into economic dissipation. The current recession is causing political leaders to propose increasing the rate of federal spending. The public, conditioned to believe that the public treasury is a font of free dollars, turns to Uncle Sam for relief.

President Eisenhower has proposed an extension of unemployment compensation payments, but would require participation from the state governments. Governor Holmes is protesting most vigorously the President's proposal. He wants the federal treasury to assume the whole load and for more time than suggested by the President.

Who Pays The Bill?

Where does the federal treasury get its money? All too many people ignore the answer to that question. A certain segment of the population, which will be required to dig up hard cash next month to pay income taxes, won't ignore the question. But because a great majority of taxpayers pay through the withholding tax system, and never fully realize the amount paid to the federal government, the concept of unlimited federal wealth prevails in many minds.

If we will only face facts we will realize that for every dollar expended from the federal treasury a dollar must be collected in taxes. Furthermore, when a tax dollar is collected in Oregon and sent to Washington, Oregon gets back only a fraction of that dollar. On the other hand, if we spend our own tax dollars in accordance with our own wishes, we get a full dollar's worth of benefit.

In earlier days the sheriff of a county rode horseback to the widely scattered settlements and homesteads to collect taxes in gold and silver coin. That's why we have the uneconomical, obsolete and often inefficient system of a law enforcement officer charged with the duties of tax collection in our Oregon counties. If some officer of government personally visited every taxpayer today and required each to dig up his share of the money needed to run the government, it wouldn't take long to eliminate a lot of governmental extravagance.

But politicians have devised methods of hiding taxes and of collecting them in such unobtrusive ways that few people realize the cost of government.

Inflation Feared

Proposals now being offered to cure recession are causing fears of inflation on the part of many people. Such fears are fully justified, I believe.

Senator Harry Byrd, watchdog of the federal treasury and stern opponent of extravagance, says: "Whenever we engage in great and prolonged deficit financing, for any reason, it must be done with full realization that the evils of burdensome debt and inflation are certain to follow."

Deficit financing, the senator said, may be required to meet national emergency and the "extent to which the current recession is, or becomes, a national emergency will determine what is essential to meet it."

Unquestionably steps must be taken to prevent the recession from growing into depression. But any such action should be planned on sound economic formula and not on the basis of partisan politics.

The sooner the public can be brought to a realization that the federal treasury is not a source of gratuitous bounty, but is, rather, a costly source of limited benefits, the sooner we can restore a sound economy in governmental operation.

—Bruce Blossat—

MANY of us have long thought of organized crime as something apart from the "normal" operations of our society. The grim truth, of course, is that it has for many years been eating away at the whole fabric, until now it threatens to devour large portions of it.

So much attention is paid these days to juvenile marauding against persons and property that it is forgotten how small a dent this mounting assault makes in terms of dollars and power.

No one would wish to minimize the terrible physical insecurity this juvenile crime introduces into our national life. Yet there is still another kind of insecurity in the continued growth of big-scale, organized crime. And, except at sporadic intervals, we hear all too little about it.

A U. S. attorney in New York, Paul W. Williams, made a speech on the subject in Brooklyn recently that deserves notice. He called big crime in America a second government, invisible but adding steadily to its wealth and power.

Its two principal arms are in New York and Chicago. Its leaders are major criminals. Its allies include public officials corrupted by the lure of money, and "short-sighted business and labor leaders," says Williams.

The really shattering point he makes is not that this is a vicious empire built on greed and murder. It is that the leaders of this invisible government use their money and power increasingly to undermine the legitimate business and political affairs of this nation.

As is well known, but never said

enough, they infiltrate legitimate businesses and unions. This heightens their power and gives them the cover of respectability. It adds to their leverage in politics and allows them to buy elected officials and law enforcement agents.

EVIDENT to us all is the danger of this process of spreading power and influence should not be halted and reversed. Williams fears to visualize the consequences if organized crime gains in the next 30 years as it has from 1920 to 1958.

He believes the peril is of such magnitude that a great combined effort is needed from Congress, with new laws and more investigations, from the federal law enforcement agencies, from the state and local authorities, the press and the public itself.

Williams makes painful good sense. One way or another, we are all paying tribute to the ruthless illegal government by criminals. If we could be made to understand exactly what this "crime tax" is, then perhaps we—the people—would sit in earnest, and the great combined cleanup would begin.

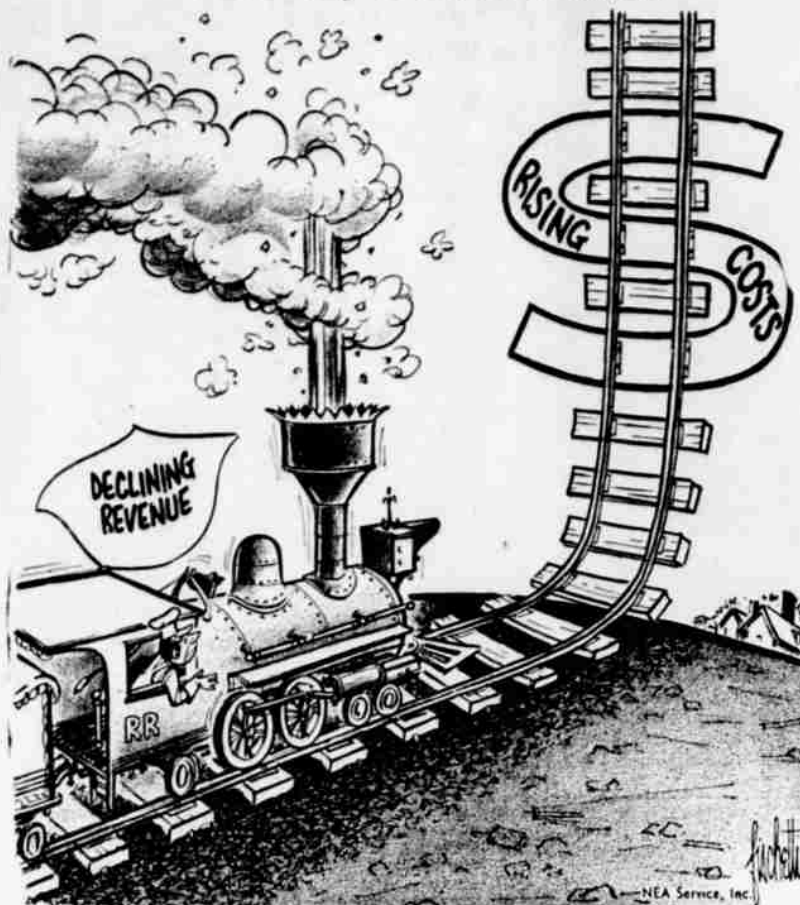
No one elected these criminals who are our second government. They installed themselves by force. But we can throw them out if we really want to.

GRANTED MORE TIME

PORTLAND — Additional time to document their appeal from federal wiretap convictions was granted Wednesday to Jim Elkins, Portland racketeer, and his employee, Raymond Clark.

U. S. Dist. Judge William G. East gave them until May 1 to prepare the appeals, including a trial transcript.

Heluva Way to Run a Railroad



—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK — Ralph Beauty Marble Candy has gone away.

Ralph Beauty Marble Candy is never coming back. In a woman's world Ralph Beauty Marble Candy made the greatest possible masculine mistake. He mauled a young lady, the big bully. And so he has been exiled from civilization.

He has been sent back to the suburbs, where he was born, where his crude frontier ways are more in style.

Ralph Beauty Marble Candy, who lasted less than two weeks in the big city, came here as the answer to a maiden's prayer. The maiden was our daughter, Tracy, nearly five, who has been dictating notes of protest to Santa Claus ever since Christmas because he didn't bring her a kitten.

Finally, Frances, my wife, heard about Ralph Beauty Marble Candy. He lived with a suburban family that had two cats.

So it was Ralph Beauty, left homeless by popular demand, was brought to our house—strictly on trial—and given a chance to redeem himself in town.

"Is this a kitty?" asked Tracy dubiously as Ralph Beauty, who looks more like a cat, lion, stepped from his carrying case.

Loves All Animals

But she threw her arms around him. She loves all animals passionately, and would have embraced him even if he were a real lion. Ralph Beauty thought the situation over deliberately for a full tenth of a second then calmly scratched her, and stroked off.

"Remember, he's just here on loan," cautioned Frances. "If he scratches you, he'll have to go back."

This was like telling a child not to stick beans up its nose. Tracy couldn't stay away from Ralph Beauty, and he couldn't get away from her. She was too young; he was too old. He scratched her less each day, but he did still scratch some.

It became clear soon that Ralph Beauty Marble Candy would have to leave. He was used to spending his nights out. Where we live cats (and husbands) are expected to spend their evenings contentedly by the warm glowing television set.

He would grow angry like a dog if I read the verses of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to him. But he loved Emily Dickinson. Also T. S. Eliot. When I read him Eliot's line, "April is the cruelest month," he all but broke into tears.

But there came a day when Frances announced firmly: "I'm not going to let him turn Tracy into a human scratching post. Besides all he does is eat, eat—and listen to you read poetry."

"Goodbye, honey-honey," whispered Tracy, giving him a final squeeze. She didn't cry at all. She had been bribed with the promise of a real kitten to replace him.

Defiant to the end, Ralph Beauty gave her a friendly farewell scratch, and stalked disdainfully away—independent forever.

In the woman's world of today you don't meet many males who refuse to make even the smallest compromise to feminine demands.

In a way I miss Ralph Beauty Marble Candy.

Perhaps I envy him secretly, too.

And moral: a pure heart (nothing unholly in our life).

And this is too difficult an order for us as mere people to take care of. It too, must be made us originally.

So He took care of it—that is, He did His part. For that reason we have purpose in celebrating this Easter season. His part was the sending of His Son, Jesus Christ to take on Himself our uncleanness, our sinfulness.

Now, all that remains for us to be given the great privilege of seeing and knowing God in His free from sin man, and being set free from sin man, is to accept His Son as our own Saviour from sin.

Then, and only then, do we assume our proper place in this great world.

Bruce Harvey, Lieutenant The Salvation Army

Grocers At Grants Pass Go On 6-Day Schedule

GRANTS PASS — A six-day schedule, with most closing Sunday, will be observed by independent grocers and chain stores here effective Sunday, April 6.

In making the announcement Harold Carlson, executive secretary of the Oregon Independent Retail Grocers Assn., said cooperation has been pledged by Grants Pass chain units.

Carlson said that if a store owner wishes, for religious reasons, he can close Saturday instead of Sunday. He explained that the closure move is mainly economic, to obtain better store operation and employ relations.

For a month such closures have been effective in Albany, Sweet Home and Lebanon. Carlson said they will go into effect April 6 at Corvallis and that they are being discussed in Klamath Falls, Medford and Roseburg.

Trees Influenced Highway Location, Economist States

PORTLAND — Pear trees, as much as needs of motorists, sometimes influence the location of a new highway, a state Highway Department economist says.

Robert Shindler told the Northwest Regional Highway Conference that the Oregon Highway Department considers more than the man behind the wheel in building new roads in the state.

As an example, he told the conference Tuesday, one of four proposed routes for a new section of U. S. Highway 99 called for the road to bypass Medford.

The bypass section, he said, would have been of the greatest benefit to motorists because of better grades and savings in travel time and distance.

Its construction, though, would have involved the loss of valuable fruit orchard land in Jackson County.

Chose Another Route

So the Highway Department chose a route that went through Medford. This route meant longer travel time, he said, but it saved many acres of valuable fruit land.

Shindler's theme—that of fully coordinated highway projects—was repeated by most of the speakers at the conference's closing session.

E. H. Holmes of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads said that federal, state, city and county governments must mesh their programs for the benefit of all.

This cooperation, he said, is particularly vital now because of the vast new interstate highway system planned by the federal government.

That system and the nation's economy are tied together, Holmes said.

We have to have an adequate highway transportation system to provide adequately for the growth of the country," he said.

Nuclear Reactor Question Draws Thornton Entry

SALEM — Atty. Gen. Robert V. Thornton was in Washington this week for a two-day conference with Atomic Energy Commission officials and to discuss a compromise of a suit he has filed on behalf of the state in the Washington, D. C., District Court.

He will confer with the AEC to determine if there is a need for state legislation to permit construction and operation of nuclear reactors.

The law now requires that before a license can be issued for atomic energy reactors, a waiver of liability must be filed with the AEC. New legislation may be required in many states to permit this waiver.

The conference was called by the Atomic Energy Law Committee of the National Assn. of Attorneys General, of which Thornton is a member.

While in Washington, Thornton plans to confer with the state's congressional delegation on a suit he filed Feb. 28, regarding the formula for apportioning federal forest highway funds.

Under the formula now in effect, Oregon would lose \$1,845,631 in forest highway funds, Thornton said. His suit asked that the funds be divided on the basis of the formula previously in use.

Thornton said that Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore.) has been working out a compromise on the controversy. The attorney general said he planned to investigate the compromise.

Naturalization Examiner To Be Here On April 8

An examiner from the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will be in Roseburg April 8 to conduct preliminary examinations for persons desiring to file petitions for naturalization.

The examinations will be conducted in the county clerk's office. Ernest J. Hoover, district director for the federal agency, made the announcement in a letter to Charles Doerner, county clerk.

Reader Opinions

Strike Talk Said To Be Misunderstood Here

To The Editor — It was with considerable interest that I read your editorial as of March 17th entitled "Please Stay Way." I will join with you, and I am sure everyone concerned will also, in the sincere hope that we have no strike in Douglas County. However, I cannot agree, and records will bear me out, that Douglas County has been a "Battleground" and has ever borne the brunt of Labor Strikes. The State of Washington is the area that has been suffering from more strikes, far more than we have ever had. The main reason for this is that the lumber industry was first organized in that area and for many years they have fought the battles for all of the lumber industry. It is largely through the efforts of those Union men over a period of many years that we have the wages and working conditions we now enjoy. The days lost due to strikes are few indeed compared with the time lost by the people of Washington.

It is amusing in some respects to hear all of the rumors that are circulated concerning a strike when there has not even been a strike vote taken, no one knows how it will turn out when taken, and even should a strike vote carry, if it will be necessary to strike! Strangely enough most of the reports we hear are from people who not only do not work in a Union mill but are not even remotely connected with the lumber industry. There are certainly some ill-advised "experts" among us. I think I am right in saying that there is more danger of strikes over working conditions in the mills than there is over the 1958 wage program.

For a comparison let us look at the cost of living. When a merchant needs to raise his price he does it without asking anyone if the people can afford to pay it. We might complain about prices being high but we pay anyway or else don't buy. That is actually a strike the merchant is pulling against the buyers of his product.

We pay or don't get the product. Remember this: There is no consideration given to the buyers' ability to pay more—just the fact that prices have gone up and the prices have to raise to enable the merchant to stay in business. The working man's costs have risen steadily if he is to stay in business and have money to spend to maintain the economy of our country. Why isn't he entitled to the same consideration as the businessman? It seems that it depends on which foot the shoe is on. The working man has only one product to sell and that is his labor. We are determined to see, if at all possible, that our people do get the money that they are entitled to in order to live decently in this high cost of living age in other words, to stay in business!

I have read many of your editorials, some of which were excellent. I am sure many people would be glad to see an editorial written on "Jobs after 40." There is hardly a mill in the country who will now hire a man who is past 40 years old. Figures and statistics show that this age of man is more dependable, give less trouble, is an efficient worker and loses less time yet they cannot get jobs. To give you an example: I sent a man who was an excellent worker, steady and in good health to a mill to look for work. The mill he had worked for for several years had been closed down and he had an excellent record there. He was told "We are not hiring any old men. This man was 43 years old." Perhaps someone can tell these people what they are going to do to earn a living, we cannot.

In closing I will quote from a Congressional Record report of Feb. 26, 1958. "Wages, as a matter of right, are not recognized by a mediator, a conciliator or an arbitrator as being based upon the income of the Employer. The principle is clear, as first enunciated in American Arbitration law by the great Louis Brandeis, that in determining wages there is applied the criterion of what makes a wage healthy and decency for the employees concerned under the economic conditions in which they live, and in relationship to the comparative wages for similar service rendered by others."

I hope that this letter will clear up some of the misunderstanding about the strike talk and rumors and that the people in Douglas County, who are so concerned about the strike, will realize that whatever increase we might get in wages will directly affect the economy of our County.

Henry Weber, Business Agent Local No. 2849, Lumber & Sawmill Workers Roseburg, Oregon

Saudi Arabia's Feisal Sets Up 3 Committees

CAIRO — Exercising the powers yielded by his royal brother, Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Feisal reportedly has set up three master committees to help him run the desert kingdom's foreign, internal and economic affairs.

Informants said the 34-year-old prince already has begun streamlining the government hierarchy run by a nine-man Cabinet and 40-member Consultative Assembly hand-picked by King Saud.

Egyptian officials kept silent about the change, but there was no doubt they welcomed it.

Feisal, who previously held the figurehead jobs of premier and foreign minister, reportedly wrested authority in a showdown with his brother over political and financial troubles.

Despite its vast oil resources the Saudi government is reported broke. Informants trace the trouble to the extravagance of the royal family and its more than 300 princes.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

approval on a proposal to exempt autos from taxation — thus permitting you to ESCAPE TAXES. You'd be wrong. NOBODY can escape taxes. Taxes are a part of the cost of doing business and have to be added to PRICES.

That brings up something else. For the past several decades, we've been happily accepting money from Uncle Sam for L-O-CAL services. We've gone on the theory that money from the federal treasury is manna from heaven, costing nobody anything.

In that connection, some figures contained in the current bulletin just issued by the Associated Taxpayers of Idaho, Inc., are interesting. According to these figures, state and local taxes collected in Idaho in 1957 came to a total of \$103,988,274.

FEDERAL taxes collected in Idaho in 1957 totaled up to \$136,224,678.

The point: Federal money ISN'T manna.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D.
(Written for NEA Service)

The week of Jesus' Passion began with His riding on a humble beast of burden. He was surrounded by multitudes of men and women who cried "Hosanna to the son of David. Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord." His triumph may have lingered in the hearts of men, but the physical presence of His followers melted with the political turn of events.

As we enter this holy period of the year we celebrate Palm Sunday. We proclaim again our belief in the Saviour but even as we take up our worldly tasks of the week we frequently push Jesus from our thinking. We allow the political, social and economic events to stand foremost in our lives.

Let us pray on Palm Sunday that we may not forget Christ during the days of Holy Week.

Veterans' Hospital Aid Major Issue

WASHINGTON — One of the more controversial issues in Oregon's First Congressional District appears to be whether veterans' hospitals should be available to all veterans regardless of the cause of their illness.

Rep. Norblad (R-Ore.) said Wednesday a check of several thousand responses to a questionnaire he issued recently shows that 49 per cent believe they should and a like number believe they should not. Two per cent of those responding were undecided.

The responses also indicated that 54 per cent favored a state sales tax in Oregon, while 43 per cent opposed such a levy. Continued foreign aid involving expenditures of approximately four billion dollars was approved by 37 per cent but disapproved by 57 per cent. Continuation of the current price support program drew approval from 26 per cent and disapproval from 62 per cent.

Most one-sided response was that to the question of whether a law should be enacted to require public auditing of labor union books, including welfare funds. Only 6 per cent said "No," while 92 per cent were in favor.

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"THE DREAM of PILATE'S WIFE"

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EVERYONE IS WELCOME

from heaven. Like all tax money it has to be dug out of the pockets of taxpayers.

That ought to be enough taxes for one day. Let's bounce over to the thrilling new world of the future, when we'll be flitting through space from planet to planet — much as we flit now from town to town and from state to state.

But— There are still problems. Military experts say one MAJOR problem must be solved before man can take off for the mysterious outer yonder — one is tempted to say the wild BLUE yonder, but we must remember that outer space is BLACK. The blue comes from reflected light in our air.

Anyway, the experts say they must still find out how to get rid of MOISTURE in the space ship. They add that as of now moisture will increase in the sealed space vehicles until the space crew would be swimming around in a pool.

I hope they find the answer. If so, maybe they will be able to stop this present excess of moisture in our air. Enough is enough — even of a good thing.

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