

The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

ADDIE WRIGHT, Business Manager

GEORGE CASTLE, Assistant Editor

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

NEWS-REVIEW COMPANY, INC.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$7.50; three months, \$4.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$18.00; six months, \$9.00; three months, \$5.50.

By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$15.00 (in advance), less than one year per month, \$1.50.

Center and Roseburg P. O. Boxes
1 Month \$1.50—6 Mos. \$9.00—1 Year \$15.00—Per Single Copy 5c
Mail Rates Apply Outside City Limits.

Mail Subscriptions Must Be Paid in Advance
Entered as second class matter May 1, 1935, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

OBSERVATIONS

By Charles V. Stanton

Of particular interest lately has been the large number of letters from News-Review readers. Many of these letters have pertained to some phase of political action. They are in wide disagreement.

In nearly every case, however, each of these letters shows that the writer has given the point under discussion considerable study. The fact that they disagree is, in my opinion, a good omen. We need political disagreement. But, above all, we need people who will think. If people will study reasons for political actions, if they have definite purposes in mind, we can't go far wrong. The voter who lets some other person do his reasoning for him, who votes a certain way because he's told that's how he should vote, who votes for stonoges rather than statesmen, that's the voter we need fear — and we have all too many of them.

Among the many political releases from "liberal" candidates, I notice frequent references to the "depressed" economy of the state of Oregon. Our "liberal" candidates keep begging for money from Washington D.C. They go around with their little tin cups trying to gather up alms.

Certainly Oregon has had a bad time. We were down when others were up. But we're showing a faster comeback than many other places.

I'd like to see some people in public places who have confidence in Oregon. I'd like to see a governor who didn't always have to bring in someone from elsewhere to tell us what to do. Haven't we enough "experts" here in Oregon? Above all, I would like to see someone in power who believes in Oregon, someone who doesn't get a little tough, someone who doesn't answer each disturbing question with a proposal to spend more money.

The Gilbert column in *The News-Review* soon will carry a report, I observe, on what young people think about driving an automobile.

The automobile in the hands of young people constitutes a most serious problem.

Seldom is a youngster given a gun until after he has had a course of training. Youngsters learn that a gun is a dangerous thing. They learn how it should be handled. They learn to identify targets before they shoot. They are rigidly taught the principles of handling and using a rifle. Still we have accidents.

But too few youngsters are taught that an automobile is even more lethal than a gun — that it kills more people. They are permitted to drive long before they have learned the dangers that accompany using an automobile. They know they have faster reflexes than older people. They greatly enjoy speed. They haven't yet learned a fear of danger. All too often they drive accordingly.

But young people favor schools for driving. It is my opinion that when a driving license is as hard to obtain as is the license to pilot an airplane, and a driver must know almost as much, we will have fewer accidents. The younger generation probably will improve a situation that we oldsters have tolerated.

The Roseburg high school football team has made an enviable record this year. It is rapidly becoming known as the "come-from-behind" team. The Indians have shown several times this season that they don't accept defeat. We have seen more polished teams. We have seen teams with much more trickery and deception. But it is seldom we've seen a team with more real fight and determination than the Roseburg Indians. It is a big team. It is a strong team. It has won its games by sheer power. Unfortunately, we'll lose a lot of members from this year's rugged, heavy line. But we have other good players coming up. We have a bunch of good players in the reserves, in the junior varsity and in the freshmen. It begins to appear that Roseburg's long efforts to gain athletic recognition are beginning to pay off. It would be indicated that Roseburg High School may be counted upon for the next few years to be up near the top.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

limit education to the children of the better-to-do. It can't be otherwise. Neither the state of Arkansas nor the South as a whole can afford to limit education to those of its children whose parents can afford the cost of private schooling. If such a thing is attempted, the South will fall behind the rest of the country.

The South must change with it. Or take the consequences.

Back to politics. If I might be permitted a guess and impartial word about the slambang politicking in California — in which the GOP is currently expected to take a bad licking — I think the GOP troubles there track back to TOO MUCH POLITICKING by the Republicans last spring.

They gave the appearance then of getting together and deciding among themselves WHO SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RUN FOR THIS AND WHO SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RUN FOR THAT. The voters, acting traditionally, didn't like it — regarding the choosing of their officials as THEIR business, rather than the business of the politicians.

When the people don't like what is going on, they are apt to give expression to their displeasure in their voting.

back to Oregon to file for the Republican nomination for U.S. senator.

He won the nomination by a considerably narrowed majority, but in the fall to a Democrat, Mr. McKay is a good man, with a long record of excellent service to his state. But it seemed to the voters, under the circumstances, that some political thimble-rigging had been going on back in Washington.

This feeling was reflected in the voting.

Radioactivity Counts Up In Alaska Air Samples

JUNEAU, Alaska (AP)—Radioactivity counts from air samples taken in the Alaska capital have risen to record levels in the wake of renewed Soviet nuclear tests in the Arctic.

Dr. David R. L. Duncan, acting commissioner of health, said Tuesday the highest reading was 13.75 micromicro curies a cubic foot of air on Oct. 10. Since then, he said, the measurements have been decreasing steadily.

The high reading was more than 70 times the normal background measurement for Juneau, but still far below what scientists consider a danger point.

The normal Juneau level, additionally, is much lower than that recorded in most places in the states.

Fallout increases usually are detected in Juneau about 10 days after each of the Russian Arctic explosions.

"Ang C'mon, Fellows"



— Hal Boyle —

NEW YORK — "Give the best you can," said Donald Crisp.

"Whatever you do, do it thoroughly and all out for whatever wages you get. That is the oatmeal and groats of living."

At 78 Crisp, filmdom's "Old Reliable" doesn't have to worry where his next bowl of oatmeal is coming from. In his 32-year career he has been everything from a prop boy to a financial prop of the motion picture industry, and today he is rated one of Hollywood's wealthier figures.

Some 374 performances before the camera—the latest as the cardinal in John Ford's new Columbia release, "The Last Hurrah"—have stamped Crisp as one of the greatest and best-loved movie character actors. He won an Oscar in "How Green Was My Valley."

But the public tends to forget that Crisp also was a pretty fine director. Among the 100 films he directed was "The Mark of Zorro" with Douglas Fairbanks and "Svengali" with John Barrymore. "The best move I ever made was to stop directing back in 1929," said Crisp cheerfully. "At that time everybody was trying to get into pictures—not only the banker, but the banker's daughter."

Bank Director

Crisp, a bank director himself, has always been a canny man with a buck and helped arrange the financing of many pictures over the years.

Born in Scotland, he fought in the Boer War, then saved for more than five years to earn his passage to America in 1906.

"The day I arrived I deposited \$33 in a New York bank," he remarked, "and it's still there."

One of his first acting chores was in the 1908 release of "The French Maid," made by the Biograph-Mutoscope Co.

A Hollywood pioneer from the start, he loves to recall the early days. When he loaned Cecil B. de Mille his first camera . . .

— James Marlow —

Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower's philosophy of the "ready grin" is only part-time.

That's why for him this year's congressional campaign is a repeat of 1954. Then and now he hung back at first from a full-blown attack on Democrats. But when things got tough he wound up clubbing them.

Eisenhower revealed his philosophy to Republicans on his Oct. 14 birthday. While he was still young in the Army, he said, an older soldier told him the most important quality for a staff officer was a "ready grin."

In time he became chief of staff and famous for his grin. Do the same, he told Republicans: "As you see some irritating you, just grin."

Doesn't Always Work

He neglected to say it doesn't always work.

In 1953 — after his sensational election and while his Republicans controlled Congress and Democrats were extraordinarily nice to him—he indicated he wouldn't be very active in the 1954 congressional elections.

He explained: Anybody occupying the White House was president of all the people and he had no intention of going out and getting into partisan struggles in any district or state.

But 1954 came and with it a growing likelihood voters were going to throw out the Republicans — as they did—and give the Democrats control of Congress. His fellow Republicans flocked to him for help. In the end he plunged into the campaign.

He had to campaign, of course, in 1956 when he himself was running for re-election.

Wanted To Keep Out

As the 1958 congressional elections rolled around, Eisenhower once again showed signs of wanting to remain above the strife. Again reports piled up in-

When he played Gen. Grant in D. W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation," he broke with Griffith because he refused to give him film credit for directing the battle scenes in that picture.

"It cost \$61,000 to make the film, and I helped convince William H. Clune, a Los Angeles theater owner, to put up \$43,000 of it. His estate later paid out more than nine million dollars from that one picture."

Artists Most Fascinating

Looking back across the years, Crisp believes George Arliss was the most fascinating character he ever met.

"He had an old-school polish, a charm that now belongs to a forgotten world," he said.

"As a man grows older he finds it harder to accept the new world that springs up around him. To do things the way he was taught."

"But there's one thing we had in the old days that we may lack now—the willingness to try anything. Now there is something wrong."

"We have time now to make all the mistakes we need, even time to teach an actress how to dress. But sometimes it all seems too manufactured."

"But my philosophy is that we're all kin, yet don't see the same, and that makes the world. You must learn tolerance for the other person's view."

Crisp has had considerable tragedy in his life. He lost two sons in World War fighting, and the death of his wife left him lonely.

Now in his still-vigorous age he is comforted by these lines from a hymn he first sang as a choir boy at 10:

"We plow the fields and scatter the seed. He paints the clouds and lights the evening star."

INFLATION RESPONSIBILITY

Astoria Budget

Sen. Neuberger in his weekly news letter calls attention to the rapid rate of recent inflation, and suggests that "consideration of methods for making dollar stability an objective of national policy is worthy of early action at the next session of Congress."

The senator notes that many factors now exist for acceleration in the rate of inflation. He comments that increases in the wages of labor and profits of industry get most of the public blame for causing decline in purchasing power of the dollar, but adds that "national monetary policies have vast long-range effect on the stability of the dollar."

Sen. Neuberger includes this paragraph from the New York Times:

"The huge slump in receipts (by the federal government) caused by the recession, plus a number of purely fortuitous events such as big crops, plus a few conscious anti-recession and defense decisions, left the Treasury with the need to raise about \$10,000,000,000 in new cash between last July 1 and next June 30. The Treasury as a borrower competes with other borrowers. It can raise the money either by tapping savings or, in effect by having the money created. Money is created when borrowing is accomplished by selling new securities to the commercial banking system. The banks are given the funds to buy the securities by the Federal Reserve—funds created out of air. The result is almost pure inflation. . . . The first effects are both higher interest rates and inflationary money."

This paragraph gives a simple and lucid explanation of how growing government debt floods the country with new money to cheapen the value of the dollar.

We are glad to see that Sen. Neuberger has joined the ranks of those who are concerned greatly over the bad effect of the federal fiscal policies upon the national welfare.

The federal government has been going deeper and deeper into debt for a solid quarter century, with but very few interruptions, and this burden of debt unquestionably is the one factor most responsible for the fact that the dollar today is worth about a third of what it was a quarter century ago.

There is no sign of a reversal of the trend. Instead, the lessening value of the dollar requires the federal government to spend constantly more dollars for the same goods and services. It goes deeper into debt, thereby cheapening the dollar further. The obvious ultimate end is national bankruptcy somewhere in the future.

This, of course, is one of the objectives Russia aims for in the cold war. Communist philosophy predicts economic collapse for capitalism, and the communists confidently expect this to take place.

For many years it was easy to blame the Democratic party and the anti-depression policies of the late President F. D. Roosevelt for federal extravagance that plunged us into debt and produced inflation. Sponsors of the program of spending our way out of depression confidently predicted that increased national income would make easy repayment possible. Then came World War II, the Korean war and the cold war to keep the government continually spending beyond its means.

The Eisenhower administration came into power with the confident boast it would restore sound fiscal policy to the federal government. Circumstances were too much for the administration, however, and government spending has continued to exceed government income. The Eisenhower administration has failed utterly in solving this problem.

So the fight against inflation is no longer a matter of partisan politics. Both major parties are culpable.

It is easy to blame growing federal debt upon military necessities and say nothing can be done to reduce military spending. But somehow, if we are to maintain national solvency, we must get federal incomes above federal

Columbia Water Temperature Hit \$1 On Two Days

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

On two days in August the temperature of Columbia River water near Portland climbed to \$1 degrees.

This was 14 degrees warmer than the August average for the five preceding years.

This was a reflection of the summer's scant rainfall and high temperatures—a summer which the U.S. Geological Survey at Portland described officially as one "hard on glaciers in the Northwest."

Glaciers, the Geological Survey said in a summary of the Northwest water resources at the close of the water year, lost volume. This was a reversal of the trend, which since 1945 has encouraged glacial growth.

The melting season started much earlier than usual, following a winter in which snow accumulation was under average at low elevations and only about average at high elevations.

Streamflow in the Columbia Basin was about average for the 12 months of the water year, which starts in October. The year wound up, though, with low runoff in July, August and September. Only the high flows of February and May brought the year up to average.

COLUMBIA BIDS ASKED

PORTLAND — The Corps of Engineers has invited bids for straightening the Columbia River channel downstream from Mosier, Ore., and upstream from Bingen, Wash.

BALLOT MEASURE

Temporary Judges Measure Would Speed Court Cases

By CHARLES V. STANTON
News-Review Editor

Proposition No. 9 — TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT AND ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGES.

PURPOSE — To authorize the Supreme Court to appoint temporary judges to the Supreme Court and lower courts and to assign lower court judges to serve temporarily outside of the district for which they were elected.

EXPLANATION — Oregon's Supreme Court and some of its circuit courts are far behind with cases scheduled for hearing. In county's, such as Douglas, where there has been rapid population growth, authority has been given for additional courts and judges. But even then, work keeps piling up. Litigation is like many other things in that it may be prevalent in one area but not in another, then may reverse itself, so the Legislature has been reluctant to authorize judges who, at times, may have little to do.

The proposed amendment would make it possible, it is believed, to speed up the work of the courts. The Supreme Court could use retired judges of the Supreme Court for temporary duty, could use circuit judges, temporarily, to clear up the backlog of cases. At the same time, if circuit court work became over heavy, certain lawyers could be named to sit temporarily as judges to help clear dockets. In other cases, judges who weren't working could be moved from their home areas into courts with a heavy work load.

The Supreme Court now has some of these powers, but there is a question of constitutionality. Passage of the proposal, it is believed, would relieve any danger of constitutionality and would aid the courts, at all levels, in getting work done more quickly.

FOR — The Supreme Court is from two to three years behind on schedule. This is costing litigants much money unnecessarily and is delaying the administration of justice. Transferring judges from areas of light to heavy work would permit better distribution of manpower. All appointments would be temporary in nature. None would be of long duration. Any member of the bar who failed to do the work properly would not again be summoned.

AGAINST — Judges should be appointed permanently and not temporarily. Permanent appointment would be better than shifting. There should be ample manpower to man properly the judicial department without the necessity of moving judges from the areas in which they were elected.

RECOMMENDATION — It should be quite evident that courts are behind schedule because they have more work than they have manpower. Yet, it is a known fact that some judges have little work to do, while others are tremendously overworked. The Supreme Court, by this measure, would have the right to even out the work load. If it took circuit judges to serve temporarily on the Supreme bench, it could appoint attorneys within the areas to sit over Circuit Court cases, thus keeping dockets moving. The measure merits a "Yes" vote.

Editor's Note — The argument presented herewith pertains to another of the proposals on the forthcoming ballot. It is suggested that it be clipped and retained for future reference. Any recommendations are those of the writer and are advisory only — CVS.



Ladies' Rayon Panties

Nylonized, assorted pastel colors. Regular 39c pr.

3/1.00

Capri Pants — Chemise Jacket

Cotton knit Capri pants, matching Chemise jacket. Red, blue, brown. Sizes 10-18.

5.98 10.98 ea. set

Corduroy Capri Pants

Sizes 10-18. Assorted prints and plain colors. Just

3.98

Ban Lon Sweaters

Novelty necklines. Beautiful colors. Just

5.98

Men's Wool Shirts

Washable. Beautiful plaids. Only

9.98

Boys' Vest Sweaters

Orlon. Complete size range. Red, blue, grey. Just

3.98

Boys' Rock-N-Roll Coats

100% wool. Grey, tan, red. Knit collars and cuffs. Only

9.98

Sifer's Department Store

Douglas County's Lowest Price Clothing Store
672 N. E. Garden Valley Blvd. 1/2 Block East of Old Hwy 99

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D.

(Written for NEA Service)

The next pay check is probably America's cause for using our knowledge of arithmetic. Millions of people figure how much they will earn for their efforts since the previous payday. Other multitudes will add, subtract and divide whole sheets of figures to determine the use of the forthcoming earnings.

Few people spend even a fraction of the "figuring time" in religious effort. They give little attention to scheduling their daily minutes for prayer, spiritual development, religious education and service to others.

Until we begin to set aside time, energy, and effort to religious purposes, we cannot expect to make "ends meet" spiritually. The godly budget is just as important as paying our financial obligations.