

The News-Review

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RAID ON O & C FUNDS

By Charles V. Stanton

A great deal has been said and is being said about a possible "raid" on Oregon and California Land Grant funds at the forthcoming session of the Oregon Legislature.

Such a raid is nothing new. It has been attempted time and again. The O&C fund offers a juicy melon. It is no surprise that attempts are being made to get a slice.

Under existing law, O&C money goes only to the 18 counties of Western Oregon. The greater share goes to Southern Oregon counties. Only small amounts go to the northern counties of the Willamette Valley, where there were few forest acres in the original grant. Consequently some of those counties would benefit more from a different form of distribution than from the existing formula. They can be counted, we fear, to join any attempted grab of O&C funds.

A little review of history possibly is in order for those not acquainted with the Oregon and California Land Grant.

It was in the period just before the War Between the States that the great era of railroad construction started. There was great rivalry between the various concerns engaged in railroad building. Many histories have been written of the warfare between the railroad capitalists of the day — the many who lost fortunes and those who made fortunes.

Land For Encouragement

The nation needed railroads. Population had followed rivers and canals, the only existing means of transportation, up to that time. Population went with railroads. Great areas of the United States, including the Far West, had small population.

Congress was very interested in aiding railroad construction and getting settlers on federal lands. The land grant acts of Congress, it is true, were used by many smooth operators to line their own pockets. Much graft and racketeering went along with the federal grants of land.

The Oregon and California Railroad was given alternate sections on both sides of the track to construct a railroad from Portland to San Francisco. The railroad company was required by the congressional act conveying the land to sell to settlers at \$2.50 per acre. Because some of the land was sold for more than the specified price, and because the railroad company refused to sell some portions of the land, particularly timber, holding it for speculation, the land grant was revoked by the federal government. The railroad company was paid at the rate of \$2.50 per acre for all land not then sold. The rest was placed in the O&C reserve, now under control of the Bureau of Land Management.

Given For Benefit

It is obvious, and has so been held, that the lands were originally given to the railroad to build up and benefit the areas through which the railroad was to pass. In late years the O&C money has become very important. Douglas County, being the largest county in Western Oregon, and containing approximately one-fourth of the O&C timber, naturally gets the lion's share of the O&C money. In 1950 we got around a half-million dollars. Our annual payments, because of the increased value of stumpage, now amount to between two and one-half and three-million dollars.

It is not surprising that the Eastern Oregon counties, which get nothing, and some of the northern counties, which may get only a few thousand dollars, would like to dig into Douglas County's share.

One of the proposed methods of grabbing O&C money is to get Congress to change the distribution act so that some of the money goes to schools. Here in Oregon we have a school organization that is very strong politically. Congress is all worked up over the school system. If the O&C formula can be changed, and the school argument is a good one, then the have-not counties will be able to grab some of the funds now going to the Western Oregon counties alone. A "grab" attempt is fully expected. Douglas County, will, of course, be worst hurt if something of this kind succeeds.

It seems to me the original purpose of the act should be kept in mind — the purpose to benefit the area through which the railroad, now owned by the Southern Pacific Co., passes. If legislators will keep the original purpose of the act in mind, there will be no change of formula. But it is a well established fact that all too many of our legislators are after all they can get for their local areas. Douglas County needs to be prepared to resist any possible raid on O&C funds.

— Hal Cooper —

LONDON (AP) — It is entirely possible that Alf Riggs is the dirtiest man in London.

Alf, an amiable fellow of 47, peddles coal in hundred-weight sacks for home heating. The price per sack is 10 shillings — \$1.40.

A hundredweight, through some quirk rooted in British tradition, is not 100 pounds but 112 pounds. Selling coal in 112-pound batches may sound peculiar to Americans, but it is a logical way of doing things in Britain. For one thing, few British houses have basements. Most of the coal is burned slowly in open grates, and a hundredweight lasts quite a while.

"Some of the places my customers keep coal you wouldn't believe," Alf says. "They keep it in dog kennels, chicken coops, garages, outdoor metal bins, or even just piled on the ground in the open."

"Fact is, I have a few people who keep their coal in the bathtub so they won't have to go outside for it when the weather is bad. Actually, this makes it impossible for them to have a bath for months on end. I wouldn't be surprised if some of them are as poor as dirt as I am."

Peddles By Truck

Alf peddles his coal in a truck which will hold up to 70 hundred-weight sacks. His working con-

sume consists of a pair of old shoes, heavy pants, a shirt, vest, cap, blue handanna tucked around his neck, and a large leather pad over his right shoulder.

Alf was asked whether he considers himself dirtier than his only conceivable rival — a chimney sweep.

"Chimney sweeps!" roared Alf. "Why chimney sweeps aren't even in it with me. You take soot, it's a soft kind of dirt, like. But this bleeding coal dust is a hard dirt. It sticks in my scalp and under my fingernails, and around my eyes, and in the wrinkles on my face."

"Why, some nights it takes me and the old woman and our old iron wash tub a good hour to get me fit for a trip to the pub for a pint of wallop."

GROUP TO MEET

The Douglas County Salon No. 505, Eight and Forty will meet to night at 8 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Jane Stephens, 1128 SE Washington, Roseburg.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

WHO STARTED BRINKMANSHIP

Grants Pass Courier

We dare not risk war because a great many Americans might be killed. This is the hypothesis currently being advanced by a number of persons who call themselves "liberals." Therefore the United States should abandon its nuclear tests, quit trying to check communist expansion and presumably let Russia and China have any territory they desire. In this way peace can be preserved.

This line of reasoning has a familiar ring. It was quite prevalent during the Roosevelt and Truman regimes. F.D.R. it will be remembered, was certain he could get along with "Good Old Joe" Stalin. Dean Acheson virtually invited the reds to take the offensive in Korea, by indicating he did not consider South Korea of sufficient strategic importance to be defended.

Dexter White and Alger Hiss also felt the United States should be kind to communists. White committed suicide rather than risk exposure. Hiss served a federal prison term.

Oregon's Wayne Morse now mounts the familiar line. Eisenhower and Dulles are "evil" men because they have taken a firm stand both in the Middle East and the Far East. The more we hear about Morse of late, the more we wonder.

We also wonder just what Eisenhower and Dulles would have to do to placate the American liberals and others who are so critical of "brinkmanship." Would they return to the isolationism that once gripped this nation? Do they favor building a wall around the American continent and letting the rest of the world go hang? Are they so incredibly glib to believe the communists, either Russian or Chinese, would not move in wherever Americans and their allies moved out?

The belief that communism is not imperialistic long since has been dispelled. World domination is its goal. The various red rulers have made no attempt to hide their determination to destroy any nation that stands in their way — the United States included.

They hope to accomplish this through intimidation, infiltration, treachery — any means short of war, if possible. But both Russia and Red China have shown by their elaborate preparations for war that they will fight rather than abandon their goal. They want to pick the time and place for the big showdown, however, and they definitely would like overwhelming military supremacy — something they don't have at present.

Hence the probing and testing — the so-called "brink of war" technique that has been a standard communist tactic in recent years. Whenever the west yields the reds consolidate a new position and celebrate another victory. When the west stands firm, however, the communists fail.

But do the American radicals and assorted pinkos accuse the reds of "brinkmanship"? Not at all. It always is that "evil old man" Dulles or President Eisenhower who are blamed. The fact that there would be no crisis unless the reds created one is conveniently ignored, in attempts to sabotage American foreign policy.

The west long has sought to work out a "live and let live" arrangement with the communists, but without avail. The reds simply don't want any part of such a deal. They still adhere to Lenin's original philosophy, that communism and capitalism are irreconcilably in conflict and simply cannot exist together. One or the other inevitably must be destroyed. Lenin insisted.

Thus there would appear to be only two choices. The west, of which the United States is the most powerful unit, can draw a line now and say "thus far and no farther," and hold firm even at the risk of war. Or it can retreat and yield and appease until finally this nation stands virtually alone in opposing the red conquerors. Then it will be our turn to be destroyed, either with or without war.

The world learned once before that it is impossible to do business with dictators; that any appeasement is regarded as a sign of weakness leading to new and increasingly extortionate demands. The current crop of dictators is no better than Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin. All utilize the "big lie" and are completely without honor in international dealings.

Treaties and other solemn obligations are scrapped or ignored whenever these red leaders feel it is to their advantage to do so. The ink hardly was dry on the Korean truce before the Chinese reds were violating its provisions. They have been doing so ever since. Russia also has violated the great majority of agreements it has made with the west.

Such is the situation confronting the free world today. The United States can hold the line now, while we still have powerful allies to help us, or we can listen to present day appeasers and retreat — knowing full well that each step backward brings closer the day when we will be standing alone in defense of freedom.

Supreme Court Orders Review Of TV Channel 9

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court today ordered a lower court review of the award of TV channel 9 at Orlando, Fla. It was the third such high court action based on alleged impropriety in the conduct of Federal Communications Commission business.

The court set aside a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which had approved FCC award of Orlando channel 9 to Mid-Florida Television Corp.

The high court issued an order which said the Court of Appeals decision was vacated and the case sent back to it "for such action as it may deem appropriate."

Justice Clark and Harlan dissented, making the vote 7-2.

BALLOT MEASURE

Legislature Eligibility Bill Applies To Teachers, School Board Members

By CHARLES V. STANTON
News-Review Editor

Proposition No. 13—PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE IN LEGISLATURE

PURPOSE — Amends Oregon Constitution to permit employees or members of a school board or the Board of Higher Education to serve as members of the Legislature.

EXPLANATION — A teacher or member of a school board is a member of the administrative branch of government. As a member of the Legislature, he would be an officer of the legislative branch of government. The Constitution at present prohibits a person from holding two lucrative state jobs at one time or jobs in different branches of government. A teacher can be a member of the Legislature, but he cannot be paid by the school district while so serving. When he returns to his teaching profession he must resign from the Legislature. He can serve on no interim committees and draws only part pay. At the same time, members of the Legislature cannot serve on local school boards or as school officers without resigning from the Legislature.

This is the only initiative measure on the state ballot. All other measures are referred by the Legislature.

The law that a person can hold only one lucrative state job was adopted to prevent one person from obtaining a large salary from the state.

ARGUMENT — Instead of the "For" and "Against" arguments previously used, this measure introduces many conflicts of opinion which can be intelligently discussed only by putting them side by side.

It is pointed out that the membership of the Legislature includes many persons exercising important civic functions in the community. Particularly is this true of the member of the Legislature who also acts as a member of the local school board or serves as a school treasurer, clerk, etc. In contrast, some people contend that if the school job is salaried, he should not be entitled to two pay checks. But, if forced to resign from the Legislature, his knowledge and work on interim committees is lost.

The proposition would make it possible for school teachers to act as legislators. Opponents point out that school organizations already have become extremely powerful in Oregon and that the measure would make it possible to "stack" the Legislature with school teachers, who would thereby benefit from their own legislative acts. Opponents also point out that the Legislature normally is in session at the time school is in progress. That means a teacher must be taken out of the classroom to spend several months at Salem. That is considered evidence that his qualification as a legislator is desired only for a purpose. The Legislature, it is contended, should not be composed of teachers any more than it should be made up of all farmers, all lawyers, or all professional men.

On the other hand, educational interests point out that few, if any, teachers would be candidates. Candidates would come chiefly from administrative personnel, board members, officers, Board of Higher Education, etc. It also is argued that the teacher, as any other citizen, has an equal right to serve on the Legislature; that voters should be responsible for picking the person best qualified to serve. The argument also is made that much of the legislative session is devoted to matters of education. How can such matters be properly settled unless someone with educational background has an opportunity to participate in making laws pertaining to schools and school teachers.

RECOMMENDATIONS—This is a highly controversial matter. There are good arguments on both sides. So long as it is the responsibility of the voter to select the proper person for the job, a "Yes" vote is indicated. A poor legislator results from a poor vote at the polls, for which the voter is the responsible person. This would seem to be the deciding factor in determining the issue herein cited.

Editor's Note — This is the last of the series of articles pertaining to the 13 measures on the ballot at the forthcoming general election. The discussion does not include county and district measures. It is suggested that the above argument be clipped and studied prior to election. Any recommendation is that of the writer.

— James Marlow —

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower stays pretty much aloof from politics and name-calling most of the time and then suddenly cuts loose with a slashing attack on the Democrats during a political campaign.

That's one of the differences between him and former President Truman, who was a full-time politician. So, although other factors are involved, the Nov. 4 elections may provide some part of the answer to this question:

Does a president have to play politics full-time to be effective as the political head of his party?

Truman, as president and head of the Democrats, belabored Republicans the year around, naming names, banging away as the mood seized him, which was often. But at least he built up in the public mind an image of Republican obstructionism.

Completely consistent
So he was completely consistent when, as the odds-on favorite to lose in the 1948 presidential campaign, he gave the Republicans a whistle-stop ripping across the country and back again.

That year the Republicans controlled Congress and Truman never let the country forget it. He branded them as the "do-nothing Congress." He not only won election for himself but could claim credit for helping the Democrats win too.

Not so with Eisenhower. Although he's political head of the Republicans, he takes pretty much an above-the-strife attitude between election campaigns.

If he hasn't liked what the Democrats did in Congress — and they've controlled it since 1954 — he's had plenty of chance to keep up a drumfire against them the year around.

But he's been very careful — not to offend anyone. He had good reason, of course, since 1954 to be careful not to bang too hard on the Democrats.

Had To Depend On Them
He has had to depend on them to help put through his programs when some of his own Republicans turned their backs on him.

But now suddenly in this congressional campaign, as in the congressional campaign of 1954, he becomes very political-minded

and goes after the Democrats with a hot spear.

This campaign probably will provide the last of extreme anti-Democratic talk from Eisenhower, unless he can be persuaded to take to the road just once more in the 1960 campaign. He goes out of office two years from now.

Newspaper surveys and professional polls indicate that this year — just as in 1954 when Eisenhower campaigned for them — the Republicans once more are trailing the Democrats for control of Congress.

Since the voters' minds may be already made up in favor of the Democrats, Eisenhower's late efforts to save the Republicans may not be enough.

For that reason it will be impossible after election day to say flatly just how effective — or ineffective — he was.

But one thing is sure, even if the Republicans can't save them for defeat, he's been a highly effective politician where he himself has been concerned. Meaning: when he sought election for himself.

His very nonpolitical tactics — between campaigns — have helped build up in the public mind the image of a man standing above the name-calling of politics and interested primarily in the country as a whole, regardless of party.

He won overwhelmingly in 1952, carrying his party along with him to control of Congress. That was the last time. By 1954 the voters were making a big distinction between him and his party.

In 1956 they re-elected him to the presidency but left Congress in control of the Democrats.

Oregon Cattlemen Set Date Of Convention

REDMOND (AP) — The Oregon Cattlemen's Assn. will hold its 46th annual convention here Oct. 30-Nov. 1 with several national association officers as principal speakers.

They include G. R. Billum of Grass Range, Mont., national president, and Harrell DeGraff of Cornell University, research director for a fact-finding committee of the national organization.

Reader Opinions

Hazards Pointed Out On NE Jackson Street

Some time back, in your Reader Opinion column, I noticed a letter which dealt, rather sparingly I thought, with the extreme hazards involved in traversing NE Jackson Street. The author of this letter made some very good suggestions as to the corrective measures which could be taken with regard to this particular problem. However, I do not believe that street writer went quite far enough on this situation.

In the first place, a person traveling either up or down this street, has to be extremely cautious as the driving space between the parked cars and the inside curb is very limited; in fact, it is barely wide enough to permit the passage of the average car. It is surprising, to say the least, that there has not been a great many accidents involving these parked cars.

Secondly, in going south a person approaching the intersection must be very careful, for a train may emerge suddenly from between a pair of buildings. These very effectively block the view. At the intersection a car may come zooming off of either Winchester Street or Diamond Lake Blvd. and ram into your car. The vision on this intersection is equally well-impaired. If the driver succeeds in avoiding these pitfalls, he is then confronted with the next. This is also an intersection where, if you wish to go up town on Jackson you must first try to see through a log, truckload of logs generally, or peer between the posts supporting the hotel which occupies this particular corner. The drivers of vehicles from the left on this street are generally quite courteous and will motion you to go ahead and cross in front of them, if the log truck is slow in getting into motion which is usually the case. After saying a "thank you" at the

courteous driver, we proceed to start across this street around the end of the logs protruding from the trailer of the log truck. Then we hear the sudden screeching of tortured rubber as the driver of the car traveling east on Diamond Lake Blvd. stops just in time to avoid running his grill-work on the side of your car. He is irate and gestures you to go on your way with an impatient wave.

If, on the other hand, you decide to go west, it is relatively simple to proceed up town by taking the main thoroughfare, Stephens Street, at a leisurely pace, made even more leisurely by the four stop lights which line this street. You will most certainly have to stop four times at these stop lights before emerging on the south end of town. An acquaintance of mine, while visiting our city, made the observation that we have quite a few gasoline stations within this area — there are nine in the four blocks involved. This was made clear to him, however, when I explained that a great many cars must fill up with gasoline before completing this journey because of the number of stops and starts which must be made. It does give a person time to relax and enjoy the scenery along this route.

In two years of driving along this route I have been fortunate enough to drive non-stop (legally) from my house to work south of town only four times.

In all seriousness, it seems that there should be some way to alleviate these inconveniences. Other cities, faced with the same problems, have managed to overcome them, permitting traffic to move uninterrupted through their towns. Why can we?

Chet Leach
717 NE Jackson Street
Roseburg, Oregon

PRESIDENT-ELECT

PORTLAND (AP)—The president-elect of the Western Orthopedic Assn. is Dr. Frazier McPherson.

McPherson, named Saturday, replaces Dr. William Stanek of Denver next fall. Stanek was installed Saturday for the coming year.

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IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

on the Oregon ballot is to repeal a fuzzy and obsolete provision of the Oregon constitution and substitute for it a constitutional provision describing the state's boundaries EXACTLY.

Why is that important? Suppose somebody is murdered in the close neighborhood of the Oregon border. It is essential to know EXACTLY where the border is. Otherwise, we won't know what state the murderer is to be tried in. If you live close to the border, but don't know exactly where the border is, you won't know what state to pay taxes in.

This particular amendment to the constitution refers chiefly to the northern border of Oregon, which is roughly described at present as the "middle" of the Columbia river.

The Columbia, like all great rivers whose banks aren't rigidly confined by rocky gorges, shifts and changes. The proposal is to so define the boundary that it can't shift and change. Personally, I'll vote for it. But don't take my advice — or anybody else's. Make up YOUR OWN MIND about it.

Speaking of Oregon's northern boundary brings up the subject of Oregon's southern boundary — which is interesting.

Back in the 1500's an adventurous Spaniard by the name of Ferrel sailed up the coast of what is now Northern California and Southern Oregon. Somewhere up in his neighborhood, he looked out at the cliffs abutting upon the Pacific and claimed ALL THE TERRITORY back of them for Spain. His claim was based upon the right of discovery.

This claim stuck for some three centuries. Then (about 1818) President Monroe tackled the job of acquiring Florida and settling the Spanish territorial claims in the U.S. He turned the job over to his secretary of state, John Quincy Adams.

Monroe wasn't too particular about where the western boundary between the United States and the Spanish possessions should be. He said to Adams that the 44th parallel of latitude (up in the neighborhood of Roseburg) would be OK

with him. He just wanted to get it SETTLED.

Adams, however, was a good horse-trading Yankee. He told Monroe he thought he could make a dicker with the Spanish ambassador setting the boundary at the 46th parallel (in the general neighborhood of Redding). The upshot of it was a deal (known as the Treaty of 1819) splitting the difference at the 42nd parallel, which is the present boundary between Oregon and California.

You will note, I hope, that this No Man's Land involved in John Quincy Adams' horse-trade with the Spanish ambassador coincides almost exactly with what down this way we sentimentally term the State of Jefferson.

It is a formal state that never was and never will be. As a formal state, we say hush-hush; we don't want it. We have enough state bureaucracies to support as it is. We don't want another one in our backs.

But, as a STATE OF MIND, we LOVE it.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D.

(Written for NEA Service)

The hunting season is interesting scores of Americans. In fact, there are so many hunters and such a limited quantity of game that limitations must be placed on the amount of game which can be taken by a hunter. This limitation is made further necessary by the selfishness of some who would deplete the wild life population.

Many limitations must be established because of human greed. Even the harvesting of wild rice in Minnesota is limited to a season of days and to methods of gathering this wild seed.

If man could curb his greed in accord with God's teaching there would not need to be so many man-made limitations established by laws. Laws and penalties result from uncurbed greed and human sin.

MEDICINE CHEST

"LEFTOVERS"

There's but one good place in the home for "leftovers." That's the refrigerator — and the "leftovers" should be foods, not medicines.

Medicine chest "leftovers" are risky at best, and often downright dangerous. The medicine your physician prescribed a year or so ago was intended to be used then, not now.

Avoid serious danger — dump old medicine at once!

Each illness requires scientific diagnosis — and, usually, specialized medicine is indicated.

See your physician. Let him decide what's best.

Call on us to provide your medication.



Your FRIENDLY FAMILY PHARMACY

CAST YOUR BALLOT FOR AND RETAIN

Clifford H. Babbitt M. D.

REPUBLICAN

Douglas County Coroner

Practicing Physician 16 Years



MEMBER OF--

DOUGLAS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY