

'Vacation Taxes' Low In Oregon

Oregon may be missing a bet by not having them, but for the moment, anyway, the state has a top-notch drawing card in having the lowest so-called "vacation taxes" in the United States.

posed by the state is a 6-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline. All other of the 49 states have, in addition, to this tax either a sales tax or a tobacco tax or both.

Sutherland Paper Takes New Style

The Sutherland Sun-Tribune appeared this week in new form. And it's a most attractive form!

cent years in the development of the photo-offset printing technique. Dailies have been slow to adopt the process because of difficulties encountered in securing sufficient press speeds for long runs.

The Editor's Corner  
By Charles V. Stanton

Absence Of Bugs Possibly Worth Threat To The Birds

An article by Clark C. Van Fleet, former well known resident of Douglas County, in the current issue of Atlantic Monthly is made the subject of most interesting comment by Oregon's former governor, Charles A. Sprague, publisher of the Oregon Statesman, Salem.

40 YEARS AGO

20 YEARS AGO

10 YEARS AGO

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

BRITISH 'THING' WAS METEORITE

THE NEWS-REVIEW

The News-Review  
445 S. E. Main St.  
Roseburg, Oregon  
Telephone 475-2121

Addition to the Gallery of "War Mongers"



Independence Bid Not Inside Country



By ROBERT C. RUARK  
LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa—There is no struggle for independence inside Portuguese East Africa, no matter what may be said in the United Nations debates in the effort of the Afro-Asian bloc to oust Portugal from the clamorous family of nations.

white Cadillacs, gold beds (as in Ghana) and Swiss bank accounts, as in all of the freedom-screaming newcomers to democracy.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Democratic Leadership Lost In The Congress

REVOKES PASSPORTS

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

EDINBURGH, Scotland (UPI)—

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This modern world note, culled from the Wall Street Journal—Americans—are quietly locking many new post-war homes to meet the bills of the "good life."

In the country's greatest era of home ownership, the citizenry has bought some 20 million new homes since the war. Most of them, of course, were bought with mortgages. Now, with a part of the mortgages paid off, new mortgages are being plopped on the houses in epidemic proportions—to pay for everything from education to travel to pleasure boating.

It is impossible to pinpoint precisely how consumers are spending mortgage money not used to buy new homes. But the big bulge in mortgage borrowing, talks with mortgage lenders and economists clearly indicate, reflects spending FAR REMOVED from the real estate realm.

Which is to say: Following the war, people of our country bought homes—some 20 million of them. As soon as the homes were paid for, and they moved in, they began to pay off the mortgages. The war ended in 1945, and in the ensuing 18 years a considerable part of the mortgages has been paid off. In the meantime, the value of their homes has risen.

So now, instead of paying off the remainder of the mortgages and owning their homes free and clear of debt, thus building up an estate for themselves and their children, people are putting NEW MORTGAGES on their homes and using the ready money thus obtained to "pay for everything from education to travel to pleasure boating."

Question: Why do people do things like that?  
A sufficient answer is that the example was set for them by their government. In 1945, at the end of World War II, the public debt of the United States was \$258.6 billion. Now, 18 years later, it stands at about \$306 billion, and is heading higher.

The present legal debt limit is \$309 billion—only \$3 billion above the present debt. And spending goes on unchecked. So a new debt limit must be provided, and Congress is expected to be asked soon to provide it. Presumably, it will do so—as it has done so often before.

Which is to say: In these 18 years since the Big War ended the GOVERNMENT of the United States has been doing exactly what the people have been doing. Instead of paying off its debt, it has been spending high, wide and handsome—ADDING TO ITS DEBT instead of paying off on it.

The people, you see, have merely been following the example set for them by the government. Can they be blamed?

The more pathetic thing is that the innocent blacks of both Angola and Mozambique will be fatally involved with a bunch of determined Algerians and other foreign meddlers, all in the name of something nobody understands and which cannot possibly improve the present position of the indigenous African of those areas.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.

There is no doubt of one thing: The problems of Angola and Mozambique are a truly internal problem for the Portuguese Government, which is a friendly ally of the western nations. We are standing by at the moment in the flaccid expectation of an unwanted knock-off which is as cynical and callous as Russia's deal in Hungary, and it appears that the United Nations might well concede to the Afro-Asian desire to set free the already free even if it has to kill them in the process—and all in the name of outside political greed.



UNCLE AL'S STORY CORNER

by Alan Knudtson

of KNUDTSONS' JEWELERS

A man playing a cello constantly played the same note over and over again, sometimes staccato—sometimes a long pure tone, but always the same note.

His wife, noticing this peculiarity, said to him, "Why is it that when other people play the cello, they play up and down the scale, but you play only one note?"

"Well," answered the man, "That is because everyone else is looking for the right note—but I've found it!"

This adamant positiveness is a common characteristic of young people, particularly noticeable when they are choosing their dinnerware and other home furnishings. What they often believe to be a fact can be stated something like this: All the other generations of people on earth were simply groping around trying to find the ultimate in good taste, — we, however, have found it!"

It is with this erroneous idea of what taste is, that many young people set out to choose their china, crystal, and sterling.

In the short space of this column it would be impossible to discuss so expansive a subject, but I believe a few statements might set us all to thinking about the subject with more of an open mind.

1. Taste fashion is not now and never has been static. It is constantly changing, as a result of our changes in living habits, entertaining customs, and changing fashions.

2. If plainness is "in" today, you may be sure that ornateness will be popular sometime soon; for fashions swing back and forth from one extreme to the other—always have, and undoubtedly always will. We had our "plain periods" in 1790, 1800, 1830 to 1850, 1910 to 1930, and 1947 to 1961. The intervening years were the ornate periods in America.

3. Some materials lend themselves to functional use in simple designs—others are more practical when ornate. An example is sterling, a soft, malleable metal, which, because of these characteristics, lasts longer and looks better after much use, if ornate. (The reason why a cowboy's sterling buckle and saddle ornaments are highly engraved is to hide the scratches that get there through hard use.)

4. Extreme shapes and designs will be as "dated" ten years from now as any object that bears the style stamp of the 1920's or 1930's. Examples in point are the unusual shapes found in china which are more "different" than practical. Most people think that the plain rimless china coupe shape is the newest thing. Actually it's the oldest, being the original shape the Chinese designed. It's simply a revival of an old shape that looks new because it hasn't been seen before by this generation.

5. Almost every person's taste changes about every ten years, sometimes along with the vogue, and sometimes independent of it—but always evolving. If one's taste remains static, it is a sign he has reached an educational and cultural plateau.

6. Many designs of various antiquities are as tasteful today as they were when designed, because of the designers' understanding of the functional requirements of the object. Excellent examples of this truth are the designs of Paul Revere (more famous as a Revolutionary patriot than as one of the world's finest designers). Bevere designs now executed in silver and stainless steel are often referred to as "modern" or "contemporary" by today's young people, but have been favorites for two hundred years.

At this point, it might be good to leave you with one of my father's favorite expressions: "Bad taste is always in style."

(Advertisement)

Travelers Checks ARE GOOD ANYWHERE ON EARTH!  
Outer space may pose a problem, but anywhere on earth, your Travelers' Checks are good as cash. Better than cash, in fact, should you lose them, your money is replaced promptly, wherever you may be—anywhere on earth! Before leaving, get Travelers' Checks here.

- CHECKING ACCTS ● VACATION LOANS
- SAVINGS ACCTS ● SAFE DEPOSIT
- DRIVE-UP Window ● Night Depository

Douglas County STATE BANK  
Roseburg Oakland Sutherlin