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Forgiveness Relaxes Tensions; Clears Way for Improvement

Forgiveness is one of the principal teachings of Christianity. "Forgive us as we forgive others." The teaching took the place of logical manmade retribution of knocking out an offender's teeth when he had knocked out the teeth of another person, or depriving him of an eye when he had blinded another person.

One of the worst things a person can say in this life is, "I'll never forgive him." Laboring under such bitterness, one ruins his life. He becomes ugly. He carries a chip on his shoulder. He may become sick.

Recently a former Lovelock person became very ill and was preparing to undergo a dangerous operation. One of the things her doctor required of her was to rid herself of bitterness. She wrote or saw people with whom she had trouble, asking forgiveness and saying she was sorry. She relaxed, became happy and successfully passed through the ordeal.

Years ago, an editorial similar to this was written in The Review-Miner. A mother and daughter called The Review-Miner, asking for forgiveness because of a nasty attitude they had taken. It was a gracious act and resulted in a warm and friendly feeling thereafter.

One cannot have peace and good will on earth when he harbors spite, ill humor and bad wishes toward his fellow men. One of the purposes of lodges and similar organizations is to promote love and good fellowship. With officers taking obligations to promote peace and good will, it is a good time to resolve to put words into action.

Too many people holding bad attitudes can put roadblocks in the way of a community's progress. The worst of these roadblocks is selfishness when allied with lack of forgiveness.—Lovelock (Nev.) Review-Miner.

Things Are Shaping Up at Salem

We will have to agree with Walter May, publisher of the Oregon Voter, that "We little know, but will long remember what's shaping up at Salem," so far as the state legislature is concerned. Radical changes in the taxation system of Oregon, in opening the gate for more local taxing districts, in changing the basic school formula and increasing unemployment compensation rates are proposed in bills reaching the house and senate as the deadline neared for proposing legislation except through rules of the ways and means committee.

An early report said general fund appropriation totaled more than $315,000,000, or about $100,000,000 more than the 1955-57 approriations. One bill would discard the uniform assessment program, in which the state is engaged.

Proposed changes in the basic school fund law has created widespread interest and the "key district formula," for applying the revenues from the school fund, has created quite a bit of opposition. In effect, it seems that SB 64 would take from the richer districts to give to the poorer districts. The plan seeks a uniform tax levy for all districts, but legislators can't agree that the plan as applied would be equitable.

At any rate the public will eventually find out what most of us know, that there are no new sources of taxation, and that the system as applied merely divides up the revenue we have.

We Would Elect a Legislator at Least

Under the bill sponsored by Rep. Keith Skelton, which seeks to divide our state representatives into districts, we would at least have a chance to elect one representative (assuming the bill would divide the county into districts).

While we have not seen a copy of the bill, the measure evidently seeks to give the less populated districts a chance with the more populated ones. While it's true that all south Lane voters get the opportunity to vote for five representatives and two state senators, at the same time we do not have the voting strength to elect a representative, a state senator or even a county official.

Another meritorous measure, it seems to us, is the one which would create a judicial district out of Lane county rather than having the district composed of three counties, Lane, Douglas and Coos, as at the present time.

WASHINGTON AND "SMALL BUSINESS"

By C. WILSON HARDER

About three years ago Senate Small Business Committee made major study of newsprint situation. It was learned constantly increasing newsprint prices jeopardized nation's 9000 weekly and small daily newspapers.

* * *

Substantial concern was expressed on basis these 9000 independently owned publications comprise the bona fide American free press.

C. W. Harder

* * *

U. S. Justice Dept. has also long been apprehensive over possible price fixing operations in newsprint industry. But as bulk of American newsprint supply comes from Canada, Justice Dept. has been stymied.

* * *

New York roll newsprint price is now $134 per ton. Publishers using flat newsprint pay substantially more. In period shortly before World War II, price was $41. Ten years later, in 1947, the price had zoomed to $87, or more than double. Now price has jumped from $130 to $134.

* * *

This has caused Sen. Charles Potter (R., Mich.) to demand Federal Trade Commission look into situation; seek means of stopping restraint of trade and price fixing on newsprint.

* * *

FTC Chairman John Gwynne announces effort will be made to discuss matter with Canada's Restrictive Trade Practices Commission to see what joint action can be taken.

* * *

Commerce Dept. has already sabotaged U. S. efforts by publicly stating newsprint price jacking in past ten years has not been excessive, thus shrugging over 50% increase in that period. On other hand, Commerce Dept. has long seemed singularly immune to any business problem affecting enterprises less than billion dollar corporations.

* * *

But Senator Potter points out one huge Canadian newsprint firm in 1955 showed a profit increase of almost 60% over previous year; another showed 45% profit increase for same period.

* * *

Solution of problem appears to be development of adequate American newsprint industry. Following Senate Small Business Committee investigation, the Small Business Administration came forth with a tentative plan for government loans to aid groups of independent publishers to establish newsprint mills.

* * *

While SBA action was a clear-cut recognition of the problem and its solution, the plan involves complications. Also many publishers feel they should confine themselves to publishing good newspapers rather than get involved in paper manufacturing.

* * *

Capital investment requirements per ton of newsprint capacity are high. This fact, in the face of the tax situation, makes private capital hesitant about building facilities, despite fact there are vast undeveloped pulpwood resources in the U. S. In addition, there is no guarantee Canadian interests would not embark upon ruinous price competition to knock out U. S. industry.

* * *

Yet Congress could take action immediately to solve problem. By setting up special tax provisions, tariff protection, undoubtedly private capital would be induced to develop American newsprint industry which would release free American press from economic depradations by Empire owned monopolies. It does not seem logical that as revered and vital an institution as the American free press should stay at mercy of foreigners for vital supplies.

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State Legislative Happenings

A Weekly Newsletter

(By Keith Skelton)

Now that the members of the legislature are becoming acquainted with each other, the feeling of working and accomplishing things together is becoming more evident, despite party lines and differences. To a freshman legislator like myself this is especially encouraging, since it means that more time is being spent on constructive matters than on party fights. This is not to say, of course, that there will not be spats and some bitterness at times between various members, both of the same and of opposite parties. However, the spirit of comradeship is very evident; and I for one have already made friendships among delegates of both the Democratic and Republican belief that will last the rest of my life.

Another thing which is impressive is the number of younger legislators, especially in the House. The youngest member is John Kerbow of Klamath Falls, who is just 25 and an eligible bachelor. There are many men in their thirties, especially among the first termers. Many occupations are represented, including attorneys, farmers, school teachers, day laborers, real estate and insurance men, druggists; but no doctors, for some reason. The largest occupation group is made up of lawyers, with farmers following a close second. Of the members of the House, 57 are men and three are women: there is only one woman senator, the capable and popular Senator Jean Lewis of Portland.

The younger members of the House seem to be making an impression despite their inexperience. So far most of the time on the floor has been taken up by members serving their first term, and names of freshmen appear on practically every piece of legislation. One old timer said to me the other day that things had certainly changed in the legislature this time; and I hope that he meant that it is for the better. All persons connected with the legislature agree that the new members seem to be taking hold for the most part as if they were old timers, with a fresh viewpoint and a vigorous approach.

This has been especially true of matters involving money. It appears that some persons in Oregon felt that the new members, especially the Democrats, would be prodigal with tax money and would run up a huge deficit with a large budget. To these persons it must be amazing to see man after man of the freshmen arise on the floor of the house and in committee, asking searching questions about appropriation bills and money. One budget, which had been increased 110% after the election, came to the floor the other day and was sent back to committee with instructions to bring it back in line after it had been opposed by a coalition of young Democrats and Republicans.

The Lane county members of the House, Republicans Ed Cone and Ed Johnson, and Democrats Dick Eymann, Glen Stadler, and yours truly Keith Skelton, have been active in many floor skirmishes so far and in committee work. Cone is on the Ways and Means and Labor Committees; Johnson on Welfare and Local Government; Eymann, Taxation and Elections; Stadler, Rules and Ways and Means; and my committees are Welfare, Education, Judiciary and Legislative Counsel. Some of our meetings are held at 8:00 in the morning, others in the afternoon, and a few in the evening. Before this session is over, we will be having them on week-ends because the sessions of the House are getting longer every day as more bills come to the floor from committee.

The galleries are filled with spectators nearly every day; school children, lobbyists, constituents. We often see people from Lane county, but we would like to see more. One thing a legislator likes to do is show the folks at home what is going on and how the legislature really works. So let this be an invitation to all readers; whether you have a pet peeve or not you should take a day off some time this spring and come down to see us. Many of you have never been here. I am sure; it would be an interesting experience for you. Just don't all come at once!

(Next time: Legislative Controversies).

Speaking of Soil Banks, Oregon Does Not Draw Much Water

In the news letter of last week Sen. Richard Neuberger calls attention to the fact that Oregon is low on the totem pole so far as the soil bank payments are concerned. And he quotes soil bank payments to certain states as of January and here they are:

Iowa, $51,260,746; Nebraska, $31,876,849; Texas, $22,419,947; Illinois, $20,858,861; Oregon, $173,620.

Oregon's dribble was paid out mostly for wheat we imagine and none, or practically none, for western Oregon. Maybe we ain't living right?

John Cameron, 40 Year Resident, Dies

John Cameron, a retired lumber inspector and 40-year resident of Cottage Grove, passed away suddenly Thursday, February 21, 1957, as the result of a heart attack, at his home, 304 Adams avenue. He was 77 years old. Mr. Cameron was a lifelong resident of Oregon. He was born at Hillsboro September 25, 1879, and moved to the Cottage Grove vicinity in 1916 and into town in 1922. He was married at Gold Hill August 1, 1906, to Myrtle Dungey. The couple celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Aug. 1, 1956. Mr. Cameron was employed as a lumber inspector for many years for West Coast Lumber Bureau, retiring six years ago due to health conditions. He was a member of First Presbyterian church.

Surviving besides his wife are one daughter, Frances Hunter, Cottage Grove; one granddaughter, Carol Moyer and two great-grandsons, Alan and Wayne Moyer, all of Cottage Grove one brother, Roy Cameron, Gold Hill; two sisters: Mrs. Effie Birdseye, Gold Hill, and Mrs. Queene Hutcheson, Houston Texas. A son, Vance Cameron, passed away in 1927.

Funeral services were held at Mills Mortuary, at 2 p.m., Saturday, February 23, with the Rev. D. Hugh Peniston officiating. Burial was in Cottage Grove IOOF cemetery.

Minnie M. Hancock

Minnie M. Hancock, lifelong resident of North Douglas county, passed away Saturday, February 23, 1957, at the age of 73 years. She was born Minnie M. Schad, September 12, 1883, at Elkton, and had spent her entire life in and near that community. She was the daughter of the late Eustace and Sarah Levins Schad. On August 15, 1945, she was married to Christian C. Hancock who survives her.

Mrs. Hancock attended the Elkton Christian church, was a member of Elkton Chapter #143, Order of Eastern Star, Sunnydale Grange, and the Farm Bureau Federation.

Survivors besides her husband are four children by a previous marriage: Elza Hubbard of Cottage Grove, Ariel Hubbard of Elkton, Mrs. Gertrude Compton of Elkton, and Mrs. Letha Willoughby of Gold Hill. She is also survived by 10 grandchildren; five great-grandchildren; four brothers, Elmer and Phillip Schad of Elkton, Jess Schad of Portland, Gary Schad of Cheyenne, Wyo., and two sisters, Mrs. Anna Madison of Kellogg, and Mrs. Ruth Hedrick of Drain. There also are several nephews and nieces.

Funeral services were held at the Elkton Christian Church at 2 p.m. Tuesday, February 26. Mr. Phil Ryan officiated. Vault interment was in Elkton cemetery. Mills Funeral Service of Drain was in charge of arrangements.

Irving Hughes

Irving (Bud) Hughes of 2825 Hilyard street, Eugene, passed away suddenly February 20, 1957, at the age of 47 years. Funeral services were held here at the Gibbs Avenue Church of Christ Monday, February 25, at 2 p.m. under the direction of Smith Funeral chapel, with interment in Rest Haven Memorial Park, Eugene. Mr. Sherwood Smith and Mr. E. W. Marshall officiated.

Mr. Hughes was born in Randolph, Neb., January 4, 1910, and was married to Arlene Long at Yankton, S. D., July 5, 1930. They came to Cottage Grove in April, 1940, making their home here until moving to Eugene in 1951.

He was a business agent for A. F. of L. Lumber and Sawmill workers and was a member of South Side Church of Christ, Eugene, and of A. F. of L. No. 2627, Cottage Grove.

Survivors besides the widow, are two sons, Duane, with the U. S. Army at Yuma, Ariz., and Gary, student at San Jose (Calif.) Bible college; two daughters, Mrs. Shirley Nease of Cottage Grove and Jeraldine, at home; three grandchildren; his father, H. W. Hughes of Bloomfield, Neb., and three brothers and three sisters in the Midwest, as well as many other relatives.

Today we have 390,000 registered nurses. We need 50,000 more and the need grows every day. For additional information about a nursing career for your child write: New York Life Insurance Co., Dept. CF, 51 Madison Avenue, New York City. Ask for booklet, "Do You Want to Be a Nurse," by Ruth Sleeper of the National League for Nursing. It's full of information on careers in nursing.

Before you beat a child, be sure you yourself are not the cause of the offense.—Austin O'Malley.

BOX 66

About the TV Translator

To the Editor:

We have followed your articles in regard to the proposed UHF translator. As a television and radio serviceman, I can see many reasons why I should help promote this doubtful operation. Let me enumerate a few reasons: 1. Because present antennas will NOT receive UHF under all reception conditions, there will be many antennas to sell; 2. Because most sets sold in this area have no provision for UHF stations or the provision is inadequate, these sets will need to be converted or an external convertor costing up to $39.95 will need to be provided; 3. Because UHF transmission and reception is tricky and has a lot of unpredictable results, not everyone will be able to successfully install their own antenna; 4. Because a TV set must be in top operating condition to receive weak UHF signals and deliver satisfactory pictures, many sets will need more than "just a few tubes" installed by a "tube plugger;" 5. Because many people will be buying their first sets (if the translator will operate satisfactorily in this hilly terrain), there will be some TV sets to sell.

All this is good from either the serviceman's or the set seller's point of view. However, and unfortunately, the public at large has not been thoroughly informed of the additional costs with which he will be faced. The usual approach advises that for only $30.00 from each person a new TV station can be had that will deliver channel 6, 8 and 13 much better and clearer than ever before. The fact that an additional antenna and conversion of the set or a separate converter is necessary is omitted or very lightly touched upon.

Personally, I'm in favor of anything (within reason) that will make for better TV reception. But, WHY have these necessary factors been so obviously sidetracked?

Up in Washington where this system of translators has undergone several years of experimentation, it has been found that trees, buildings, hills, anything that lies between the receiving antenna and the transmitting antenna may and can completely block UHF reception. Further, UHF reception in canyons and other hilly locations is next to, if not completely impossible. UHF is strictly line of sight reception. Many people were forced to put up 50 foot installations and others had to put the antenna and converter up on top of a nearby hill nad run in a long lead wire.

Is business so poor for some local unskilled, uninformed, self-styled TV men that they must get out in the brush and beat up more business? These same self styled TV "specialists" who ignorantly or purposely are misleading the public are also asking that a free-will contribution be made and there is no guarantee of results (except their word).

By contrast, and with no fanfare and ballyhoo, those who have been promoting the TV Cable system are delivering four channels of TV. There is no guess work as to whether it will work. The cable is installed, you are not asked for money until you see the picture on your own set in your own living room. Cable TV is not a By-guess-and-we-think-it-will-work sort of thing. In all things American, we are given the chance to examine the goods we purchase before we pay our money. Not many people are gullible enough to buy sight unseen with no refund.

An unpleasant aspect of human nature that any translator station will have to contend with it that of "getting something for nothing whenever possible." There will be many "free-riders" whose conscience will not be bothered at all if they find that it is possible to get reception from the translator without contributing to the construction cost or maintenance costs. Since local advertising cannot be sold to offset operating costs and free-riders won't contribute, then it appears that a small handful of people will have a very expensive operation on their hands.

Yours for better TV in a community that needs it,
Howard L. Langston

To the Editor:

I am 12 years old and I go to Jefferson school.

The reason I am writing you this letter is because I feel so sorry for the poor little dogs that come to school with their masters. They stand out in the cold rain, hungry and shivering. Why don't the owners keep them home.

I have a little dog at home that sleeps in front of the fire place. I always look back and see if he is following me.

Can you help me by writing something in your paper.

Sincerely,
Earline Wiese

We must re-learn to be alone. Anne Morrow Lindbergh.

Legislation Increasing Interest Rate on Savings Bonds Asked

The treasury has announced that it has requested Congress to enact legislation permitting an increase in the interest rate on new sales of United States Savings Bonds.

The treasury's request to the Congress called attention to the important role that the Savings Bonds program has played in the national life of the country over the last 22 years, serving to encourage thrift and to place the government's finances on a sound basis. Today, about 40 million persons own more than $41 billion of Series E and H savings bonds.

Identical proposed bills were transmitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives recently which would give the treasury the same flexibility with regard to interest on savings bonds that it has on other types of treasury bonds. Passage of the legislation will permit the treasury to go forward with plans to offer improved interest rate terms on all Series E and H bonds sold on or after February 1, 1957.

If the proposed legislation is passed, the treasury plans to increase to 3-1/4 percent the interest rate on new E bonds held to maturity, in place of the present 3 percent. The issue price and face value of the new E bond will be unchanged but the present 9 years and 8 months maturity will be shortened to 8 years and 11 months. Terms of any extension privilege for the new bonds will be determined later.

Early Redemption Value Higher

Also, redemption values of the new bond for the early years will be increased to provide a substantially higher yield to owners who find it necessary to redeem their bonds before maturity. The return on the new bond, if held 3 years, would be 3 percent, compared with 2-1/4 percent at present.

However, present owners of bonds will generally find it advantageous to continue holding them. For example, a $100 E bond has a redemption value of $79.20 when held two-and-a-half years. That bond will earn $20.80 more to reach its full $100 value at first maturity, and this $20.80 is slightly more than 3-1/4 percent on $79.20 for the remaining period of 7 years, 2 months, compounded semi-annually.

People holding bonds which have reached maturity and are being retained under the 10-year extension privilege will also find it to their advantage to continue holding them. Such bonds reaching the extension period since May, 1952, are already paying a full 3 percent interest compounded semi-annually and are redeemable on demand, and bonds of an earlier period show a still greater return.

The treasury also plans to offer, effective February 1, 1957, a revised 10-year Series H bond with yields generally comparable to the new E bond and returning 3-7/4 percent if held to maturity. The new H bond, like the present bond, would pay interest by check each six months in contrast to the appreciation-type E bond.

On passage of the legislation, all bonds dated February, 1957, or thereafter would bear the new terms automatically. Existing stocks of bonds in the hands of the treasury's more than 20,000 E bond issuing agents would be used until supplies of the new bonds are available. Since the issue date on the bond would determine its term, no purchaser who received an old form of bond dated February, 1957, or thereafter need feel that he should exchange it for a new bond when it is available, although he may if he wishes.

Free From Market Fluctuations

The E and H savings bonds rank among the best investments in the world for the average saver. The man who buys a savings bonds has something that other bonds do not offer — complete freedom from market fluctuations. He also has something many other forms of saving do not have—a guaranteed interest rate over a period of years. He has the unusual protection of safety against the physical loss or destruction of his securities; a million separate bonds have been replaced by the treasury over the years.

Series E bonds have acquired greater attractivenes in recent years because of the country's substantial success in curbing inflation. Government fiscal and monetary policies will continue to be directed toward the twin goals of economic growth and stability in the value of the dollar.

Because of the more attractive features of the new Series E and H bonds, the limit on bonds which may be purchased by one individual in any one year is being reduced from $20,000 to $10,000 face amount for each series. The treasury is withdrawing the present investment-type Series J and K bonds from sale, effective April 30, 1957. Both of these decisions underline the treasury's desire to emphasize the savings bond as a security designed for millions of average individual American savers.

Among the benefits of research supported by the Heart Fund, according to the Oregon Heart Assn., are improved diagnosis, better methods of treatment and care and new techniques for heart surgery.

"FEET FIRST"
By Ed Hoover
Watch this space every week.

It may surprise you to learn that in the past 30 years, since the mid-Twenties, our shoe prices have raised less than 50%, while consumer incomes have risen 400%. Shoe prices have been held lower than any other item of clothing or apparel on the market—and lower than almost all consumer goods.

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