

The News-Review

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FISHING IS GOOD

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Release of more than 50,000 year-old Utah Rainbow trout in the Umpqua River system from the Rock Creek trout hatchery in recent weeks has been enthusiastically received by sports anglers. Excellent results have been reported from the North Umpqua—the best trout fishing for many years. Nearly all fishermen are making limit catches. The trout were kept at the hatchery much longer than is customary, so that they vary from 8 to 14 inches in size, averaging about three to the pound. They were widely distributed in both the North and South Umpqua Rivers and in various tributaries. Reports from tagged fish included in the release show that the fish are spreading out quite satisfactorily.

Usually trout hatcheries release fish before they have reached the legal limit of six inches. A small number usually are held until they reach legal size and then are released in streams carrying heavy fishing pressure.

Jim Vaughn, superintendent of the Rock Creek hatchery, however, decided to try an experiment. Instead of releasing all of his hatch of Rainbow trout, he retained more than 50,000, keeping them until they were a year old. Being well fed they are larger than the year-old fish naturally spawned and are big enough to furnish excellent sport. The experiment has been so successful that it probably will be continued on larger scale in the future, providing additional facilities are furnished. Holding pond capacity is not sufficient to care for more than the number of large sized fish released this year, but expansion of the hatchery facilities is planned by the Game Commission.

Should the State Game Department be aided from the state general fund for help in its hatchery program? We believe there should be a generous appropriation from tax funds for that purpose.

Figure it out. The general state average to raise fish to legal size is estimated by the Game Department at 20 cents each. Vaughn says the cost records at the Rock Creek hatchery show a far lower sum, but we will accept the state estimate to make easier calculation, which means that it cost the state \$10,000 to raise 50,000 of the trout released in the Umpqua. We have no figures on the average expenditure by the sportsman to catch a pound of trout. Several years ago, when fishing was far better than at present and the poundage much larger than now, particularly when the limit was 30 instead of 10 fish per day, we kept a record of our own expenditures until the figures had us too scared to continue. In a very good year we spent about \$4 per pound for the trout we caught. That figure today, in our opinion, would be most conservative when one includes the proportionate share of angling equipment, gasoline, food, clothing, liquid refreshments, cabins, boats, car depreciation and other expenditures. Money spent by the sports fishermen goes into normal channels of trade. It benefits everyone.

The 50,000 fish released from the hatchery weighed in the neighborhood of 15,000 pounds. If we use the very conservative figure of \$4 per pound sports fishermen will spend in catching those fish—and it is very evident that the expenditure will be far greater—the fish represent an economic return of \$60,000 as compared with a cost of \$10,000.

The Game Department, however, will receive for its hatchery fund only the \$3 each spent by anglers for their licenses. Aside from a few minor sources of income, the Game Department is financed entirely by license fees.

Sportsmen contribute \$10,000 to raise 50,000 fish, then spend \$60,000 to catch them, and the \$60,000 goes into the public pocket. Why, then, shouldn't the public, through the state general fund, be contributing something toward improvement of the sports fishery?

The commercial fishing industry dips into the public treasury for a very sizable sum for its hatchery program, yet the return to the general public from the commercial industry is only a small fraction of the profit made off sports anglers. Why shouldn't public money go where it will do the most good?

Traffic Deaths In Douglas County Show Reduction

Although the state as a whole earned a nine per cent reduction in traffic deaths last year for a saving of 43 lives, a recent survey by Secretary of State Earl T. Newberry's office shows a wide variance in the experience of individual counties.

Twenty-two counties enjoyed decreases in the fatality column, 12 suffered an increase, and two experienced no change from the 1946 toll. Douglas county was one of those reporting a reduction, with 14 deaths against 17 the year before, Newberry said.

Gilliam, Grant and Sherman counties, each with one death in 1946, made it through last year with no fatalities. Lane County had the greatest numerical decrease with a saving of 12 lives, closely followed by Marion with 11. Josephine and Umatilla counties suffered increases of nine and eight respectively to lead the climbers.

Illustrating the effects of traffic congestion on the severity and number of accidents is the contrasting experience of two of the state's typically rural and urban counties, Jefferson and Multnomah. Jefferson claimed five lives in 46 reported accidents for a ratio of nine to one. In Multnomah, with 29,781 accidents and 94 deaths, the chance of death was only 317 to one.

Commenting on the greater danger involved in open highway highways, Newberry pointed out that 80 per cent of Oregon fatalities occur in rural rather than congested areas, and named excessive speed as the principal factor in this situation.

True Location of Old Fort Clatsop Discovered
 ASTORIA, July 21.—(AP)—Searchers said yesterday they had located old Fort Clatsop a few miles northwest of the concrete marker that supposedly designates the site.

Louis Caywood, National Park Service archeologist who supervised excavation work for a week, and Walter Johnson, president of the Clatsop County Historical Society, said they were satisfied the true location of the Fort had been found.

Four firepits, found at a depth of 14 inches, were the concluding evidence uncovered.

The Lewis and Clark expedition spent the winter of 1805-06 at the Fort on Young's Bay.

OUT OUR WAY



By J. R. Williams

Scraps From The Mending Basket

By VIAHNETT S. MARTIN

Country-dwelling Oregonians are indeed fortunate in the wonderful service available to them, if they live without the city limits, for just a penny postal request.

One of my very few doubts about moving to the country was distance I might be from a library, which is, to me, next to the grocery and drygoods stores in importance. I have always done a lot of research work, and in doing that one never knows what may turn up next in the way of needed source-books. Then, too, I like to have a look at many books not fiction.

Not far from where we live is a tiny hamlet clustering around a mill. The proprietors of the store there have a postoffice and a small collection of books from the State Library. The postmistress, a delightful person to know, has just one thought about people with whom she comes in contact—Service!

So when she found that her small stock of books—for which she assumes responsibility for loss or damage, and changes every three months—did not meet my need she told me of the State Library service to rural patrons. It was a door to a new world! A penny card tells the Travel-

ing Book Dept. what my current problem is (sometimes I clip book-reviews and send with request to be put on reserve list) and presto! The books come by return mail, so soon that I have no regrets whatever any more for the large city library I used to be so dependent upon when I lived in town. Not that I pass up the town libraries when I can get to one!

Books are, usually, loaned for a month, with the privilege of renewal if no one else is waiting for their return. One keeps the wrappings, often a large manila envelope, and re-wraps the books, moistens the return-label always furnished, and sticks it on the package. The rural mail carrier does the rest. You are asked to pay postage both ways, a small item, considering the service! And there is a special rate of four cents for the first pound and a penny for each additional pound, on library books. No writing in, or on, or course. They do NOT want stamps; coins or, if more convenient, a dollar bill (and for their sakes, I hope you keep track of the postage better than I do!).

I have yet to receive a negative answer to my many queries and requests! A marvelous service!

LETTERS to the Editor

Camp Fire Girls Camp At Ytee Symbol of Fine Community Cooperation

ROSEBURG — Much has been said in recent weeks of the Drain Living War Memorial Swimming Pool and adjacent recreational features. It is indeed an example of complete community cooperation.

Readers of your paper would be glad to learn of another example of community cooperation of equal importance within the borders of our county which I feel should be brought to the attention of all. That is the building of the Camp Fire Girls camp at Ytee.

Many of you may not think it amounts to very much. To those of us who have worked on the project from scratch know of all the planning and good honest sweat that has gone into building this camp. To my way of thinking it is a memorial of equal significance to young womanhood. Most of the parents who took their children to the camp for the first week's session were "surprised" to find it so large.

To begin the story—in March when the camp was first discussed at the Camp Fire Council meetings—we didn't have a thing, not even a nail, let alone any ground. A site was the first major item. The O. and C. Land Office came to our rescue and through the efforts of J. E. Slatery at the local office of land management, the Camp Fire organization received a lease of property on the Umpqua River, 26 miles out of Roseburg.

After we received our land—which was just the beginning—there were plans to be drawn: lumber, nails, roofing paper, building blocks and a myriad of items were needed in the construction outfit.

Here is where the community stepped in. And everyone please bear this in mind: Every lumber company, business house and individual who was approached (and the list numbers well over 100) VOLUNTEERED FOR AND DONATED to this camp. Many civic groups gave cash which purchased bunks, the stove, cooking utensils and necessary camp equipment.

After we had those donations, it was necessary to get them hauled to the camp, again by donated

trucks. And after they were at the campsite they had to be put together into a mess hall, which is 20 by 60 feet, and nine sleeping shelters, each 14 by 16 feet. Once again we called on people—fathers, mothers, council members, civic clubs and others came to our rescue and that camp was built. EVERY BIT OF IT, by volunteer labor.

We bought our own water pipe and when it had failed to arrive in Roseburg, one week before opening camp session, we found that it was caught in the Vanport flood. It is still on board ship waiting to be unloaded. Just one week ago Sunday our water system was installed through the kindness of James E. Conn, who loaned us enough water pipe he was planning to use for personal building. That is one good instance of community spirit which has gone into this camp.

Carpenters on the campsite Sunday, who have worked with us from the beginning, estimated that if it had been necessary for us to pay for the labor and materials our camp would have cost in the neighborhood of \$14,000 at present inflated prices. Most of the work was done on Saturdays and Sundays.

Sunday evening, July 18, at 6:30 o'clock, when the shadows started creeping through the firs and myrtles, the hammers and saws were stilled and the camp was turned over to the camp director, 11 counselors and 52 Camp Fire Girls.

Fittingly the camp theme for this year is "Pioneers" and girls for years to come will have this camp to build and improve upon as they see fit.

To me there is nothing more inspiring than seeing young girls in a camp such as this, and all of us who have worked on this project feel that they will be better fitted to reach womanhood by their camping experiences in working and playing together. Over 160 girls will enjoy it this season alone and that is just a beginning for the years ahead.

I am writing this letter on my own and personally want to thank all who made this project possible. I am sure I am correct in saying that it ranks just as high as Drain's War Memorial project and gives our county another reason to be proud of the people who live in Roseburg and community, and call it home.

Miss Roseburg To Leave Thursday For State Contest

Miss Joyce Winifred Sheffel, Miss Roseburg of 1948, has completed preparations for her departure Thursday at 10 a. m. for Seaside, where she will compete in the Miss Oregon Pageant. The pretty 18-year-old Sutherland Miss was in Roseburg Tuesday completing arrangements.

Accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Louis Sheffel, she will be taken to Seaside by Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Losee in an Oldsmobile convertible furnished by Ray Buckley Motors. The Losees will remain to bring them home Sunday.

According to the schedule for the pageant received here by Mr. Losee, all girls are to report to the Seaside hostesses before 5 p. m. at the Hotel Seaside Thursday. At 7:30 p. m. that evening, a meeting with all contestants and their chaperones is scheduled in the hotel.

Friday morning will be given over to the contestants for beauty work and pressing of clothes, if desired. At 2 p. m. will be rehearsal for talent at the Seaside grade school auditorium. The first show will be at 8:00 p. m., when contestants will be judged on evening gowns and talent. All must be in the Hotel Seaside by 7:30 ready to go to the school building.

Saturday at 8:30 a. m. there will be a breakfast with the judges for personality tests in the hotel. A tea is scheduled at 3 p. m. for contestants, their chaperones and judges at The Tides. The second show will be in the auditorium at 8:30 p. m., for judging of bathing suits and personality.

Sunday at 12:30 there will be a parade of contestants in their bathing suits. They are to report at 11 a. m. at the hotel for pictures and interviews. The Miss Oregon finals will be at 2 p. m. in the school auditorium, the contestants to appear in both evening gowns and bathing suits. A tea is scheduled at 3 p. m. for contestants, their chaperones with the exception of the girl chosen Miss Oregon.

W. M. Luster Funeral To be Held at Yoncalla

Funeral services for William Merritt Luster, 42, killed Sunday when struck by a Southern Pacific locomotive north of Yoncalla, will be held Saturday at 2 p. m. at the Yoncalla Methodist Church with Rev. E. E. Evans officiating. Closing services will be under the auspices of the Kelley-Levins Legion Post of Drain, with interment in the Yoncalla Cemetery. Arrangements are being made by Stearns Mortuary, Oakland. Mr. Luster was a veteran of World War I and a member of the Eagles Lodge at Cottage Grove.

Government Resumes Buying of Malheur Spuds

PORTLAND, July 21.—(AP)—Government support-price purchase of Malheur County potatoes has resumed. Fifteen carloads were bought over the weekend, and 24 carloads yesterday. Buying began when the market price fell below \$2.35 a hundred pounds for No. 1 potatoes. The support level on No. 2 and No. 1 size B grades is \$1.17.

The surplus potatoes are being diverted to potato flour and starch plants in Southern Idaho. some new drums, as about 16 years old and nearly worn out. I have investigated the cost of repairing our drums but find it costs just as much to fix them as it does to buy new ones. We have some money but not enough to buy the drums we need without help.

We hope the Girls Drum Corps is worthy of support. Any donation, large or small, will be greatly appreciated. Send donations to Bill Black, Douglas Hotel, Roseburg, Oregon. You may be sure that your money will be used for the one purpose only, that of buying new drums for the Drum Corps.

In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

gaining new opportunities to work. That is the best possible recipe for progress toward greater prosperity.

MUCH of our progress is agricultural progress. Our crops are increasing in volume and in value.

That brings up another interesting situation. In Portland a few days ago, George A. Rietz, retiring president of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, told the annual meeting of the society that in the last 35 years farm machinery has boosted production per worker 98 per cent. This compares, he added, with a similar boost of 92 per cent in industry.

The farmer, you see, is keeping up with the procession.

THIS business of increased production PER WORKER is immensely important. It lies at the root of all real progress toward higher standards of living—which is what we all want. When we raise wages without raising production per worker it results usually in a corresponding increase in prices. When we keep it up, we get into the fix of a squirrel racing in a whirling cage. No matter how fast we run we get nowhere.

When we increase wages by increasing production per worker, we are usually able to LOWER prices. That cuts a double swath. We have more money to spend, and our money buys more.

THIS writer can remember when the going wage for farm workers was about \$30 a month and "found" for six months of the year. During the other six months it was quite the custom for farm hands to work for their board.

Any parlor pink in these days will tell you that was peonage. Well, it WASN'T. Under existing conditions, that was about all a farm hand could EARN. With the crude tools in use then, a worker couldn't produce much. Even with such low wages, the farmers of those days made most of their money (when they made any) out of increasing land values in a growing and developing country rather than out of operation of their farms.

Your farmer grandfather (if you have one) will confirm this statement if you will ask him.

FOR that matter, this writer can remember when a paddy Irishman, building railroads with a pick and shovel and a wheelbarrow, thought he was doing pretty well if he got a dollar a day.

Compare that with the wage of a "cat" driver today. The difference looks staggering, but isn't. The "cat" driver EARNS his far bigger wage by PRODUCING more.

Whatever you do, don't get

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scared of the machine. The machine, by increasing production per worker, makes possible the living standards we all want.

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