

# The News-Review

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## SERVICE FOR SPORTSMEN

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Through cooperation from Thomas A. Hill, meteorologist in charge of the Roseburg station of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and his staff, *The News-Review* is offering a new vacation season service. This will include sunset and sunrise time daily, and a weekly tide table, together with long-range weekend weather forecasting for the mountains and coast.

We have had many requests for sunrise and sunset time. It is unlawful to fish at any time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, except for catfish. Sports anglers should keep informed on the sunrise and sunset hours to stay within the law. Sunrise and sunset also govern proper times to raise and lower flags at public buildings.

Official sunrise and sunset time henceforth will be published in *The News-Review* daily in the front page "ear" which also contains the weather forecast.

Mr. Hill is originator locally of the plan for the weekly tide table and weekend weather forecast, which *The News-Review* is pleased to obtain.

Many inland residents are going to the coast for fishing, clamming and general recreation. Tide stage is important in all planning of beach and tidewater recreation. *News-Review* readers, we believe, will find the information very helpful.

The long-range weather forecast will be given for both the beach and mountains and will be compiled from all available information at the time it is issued.

### We Like To Say: "We Told You So."

Most people will say: "I hate to say I told you so" We don't "hate" it a bit. In fact we love it.

We've been boring our readers with repeated claims regarding the recreation possibilities of the Umpqua River, with special emphasis on the tidewater section. Now come reports from Reedsport that accommodations are not available for all the many sports anglers flocking into that area. News of record catches of striped bass have spread the length of the Coast. Word has leaked out that excellent salmon fishing is to be had at Winchester Bay and outside the bar. Anglers are flocking in to take a turn at the sport. The Lower Umpqua region will reap a harvest of dollars if full advantage is taken of the recreational resource.

Few people realize the income being produced on the Upper Umpqua by the release of 52,000 year-old Utah Rainbow trout from the Rock Creek hatchery. We know from personal experience that these fish are producing money, because we've spent altogether too much already for tackle, but will continue to spend if we can only get more opportunity to fish.

Anyone who would like to inform himself first hand need only travel the North Umpqua Road and observe that virtually every camping spot is occupied; that turnouts are filled every morning and evening with cars parked by fishermen; that the river is lined with cars and trailers bearing foreign license plates.

But our best opportunity for recreational income lies in the fall fishing. The Umpqua River has a huge run of silver salmon, mixed with a fairly large run of fall chinook salmon. With protection afforded from nets, these runs should increase rather than decrease, despite intensive sports fishing. When the abundance of fish once becomes known to sports anglers and the reputation of the Umpqua established as a fall sports stream, we may be sure that we will not lack for tourist business, long after the normal vacation season.

### Better Organization Needed

Before we can realize the fullest possible benefits from our recreational resource, however, we must have organization. We should have associations of licensed guides for both the lower and upper river areas. These associations should have paid publicity men and efficient advertising campaigns. Needs of tourist and local fishermen for boats, cabins, gear, etc., should be studied and arrangements made to fill those requirements.

At the same time we need stronger conservation organizations. Our rod and gun clubs, or sportsmen's club should be brought together to work as councils, and the assistance of every person in the county enlisted to promote conservation.

Conservation does not include fish and game alone, but involves as well protection of topsoil, watersheds, forests, ground cover, etc. But conservation of soil, water and forest, leads directly to more fish and game, through assistance given to natural propagation. Our current conservation efforts, however, are about as effective as trying to tunnel a mountain with an ice pick.

## Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

### Luxuries on Farm

(Salem Straesman)  
 Before the war the city folks used to kind of make fun of the farmer, in a good natured way. They thought his outdoor plumbing, underground water-cooled vegetable bins and high-topped Model T were quaint. And they didn't think much about their share of the blame for his low standard of living.

Today the tables are definitely turned. High food prices that are raising hob with urbanite budgets are just what the farmer needed to bring his living standards up to that of his apartment-house customers.

It is not uncommon today to

see a flashy 1949 model sedan pulling a two-wheel trailer loaded with milk cans. That's because the farmer only has to sell four head of cattle to buy that smart roadster. In 1940 the same car cost 14 units of beef on the hoof. Before the war, a farmer had to sell a ten-acre crop of corn to buy a radio-phonograph; this year he can get a nice console model for four acres, according to an NEA newschart.

The farmer's wife used to do her laundry in tubs on the back porch; it would have cost her husband 11 acres of wheat to buy a washing machine. Today she can help him harvest the canberries while her new automatic washer does the overall—it cost a five-acre crop. And five hogs will net the price of a fine big refrigerator—the same glorified lexbox that cost the price of 20 fat porkers in 1940.

The oldest known manuscript of the Bible, a fourth century copy, was found in Mt. Sinai.

## OUT OUR WAY



By J. R. Williams

## Temporary Boost On Freight Rates Made Permanent

WASHINGTON, July 30.—(AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today granted long-term freight rate increases to the railroads and water carriers at approximately the present temporary rate levels.

The commission's action makes the temporary 25 per cent "emergency" increases—which have been granted since last October—a regular rate order.

However, the ICC said it had adjusted these temporary increases upward from some items and downward for some others, with the net result that the railroads will receive about \$65,200,000 a year more revenue than they now get.

Among other changes, the temporary 10 per cent advance in charges for protective services—such as refrigeration and heating—was made 15 per cent for the future.

The new rates may be made effective on 15 days notice to the public.

The authority applies equally to the railroads, water carriers, and freight forwarders—those assembling small quantity freight for movements in carloads.

The railroads received their last regular freight rate increase Jan. 1, 1947, when the ICC authorized an average 17 per cent advance.

But the carriers returned to the commission in July, 1947, to assert that mounting postwar operating costs had outrun the new revenues thus realized, and to request a further 17 per cent hike.

Before this petition was called for hearing in September, it was amended to request a 27 instead of 17 per cent increase. And then when new wage increases were given the railroad brotherhoods, the companies further upped the request to a 30 per cent average for the country as a whole.

The Commission held extended hearings in Washington and afterward took testimony at regional hearings in all parts of the country.

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## Scrap from the MENDING BASKET

By Viahnett S. Martin

Over chocolate and cookies. Mrs. B., our boys' teacher in grade school, told me why she had come: "Ernest just can't read! I give up! I'll have to demote him—and," she added regretfully, "he's so bright, too. I can't understand it!"

Remembering certain chance remarks of the young man in question about his reading-class troubles, I remarked, "It is odd you have so much trouble with him. He reads so well at home."

Her blue eyes were incredulous. She just couldn't believe her ears. "Let me try something?" I asked, "and you promise not to say a word for a few minutes?"

Of course! She would try anything. She didn't want to demote the youngster. But goodness! He looks at a cat and calls it dog! He sounds as if he just grabs the first word that floats through his mind.

In came the young man. It was plain he liked his red-headed teacher. And she really did like him (he took his first "plane ride" with her later).

"Son," I said as casually as I could, "Mrs. B. wants to hear you read out of the big Bible. Anything you like."

I had learned to read in the big Bible myself. It was always open on a stand Daddy had made the right height for the boys. They often turned its pages. It happened to be open to the Sermon on the Mount; although he was oddly self-conscious, and shot many a sidewise look at his teacher, he obeyed.

"Well," she said, "he probably knows that by heart and he's reading it from memory. He does that in school!"

We opened the Book to the Old Testament where the going was hard. Ernest, plowed steadily through it, stopping at any unfamiliar word, "breaking it up into pieces" (syllables) and trying the accent here or there. The teacher looked interested. Thoughtful. "I see . . ." she said, "at school his mind is on the other children who wave their hands to say the word if he hesitates. I think I'll try a new way with my reading class."

## In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

with politics.

If the civil rights business is to be chosen as the vehicle for this strategy, it is at least a fitting choice. So far as the politicians are concerned, there isn't an ounce of sincerity to the ton in the whole "civil rights" program, which is being used now, as it has been through the years of the past, merely as a scheme to influence colored votes.

We'll never get genuine civil rights that way.

We ought to keep it clear in our minds that this political campaign in America is being waged against the backdrop of a tragically serious international situation.

Russian-controlled newspapers in Berlin tell the Germans that President Truman's message to Congress "proves that the United States is faced with ECONOMIC COLLAPSE." They add that Mr. Truman's plea for anti-inflation laws means that the United States cannot support the European recovery program.

That, obviously, is an effort to shake the confidence of Western Europeans, especially Germans, in the ability of the United States to help out in getting Europe back on its feet.

It is purely an effort to sabotage what we are trying to accomplish. The political situation, as it is developing here at home, is HELPING Moscow to tear down confidence in the ability of the United States to finish what it has started.

THERE is another danger. It is this: MAYBE THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE THIS BUNK THEY ARE PEDDLING.

THESE Communist big shots in the Kremlin are a curious tribe. They don't seem to be too realistic—in spite of all the talk of Russia's stark realism. There is good evidence that they believe their agents in America only when these agents tell them what

### they WANT TO HEAR.

"When their spies report that the United States is only a hollow shell, that it is torn with political dissension, that our people are irreconcilably split and can't be got together, that our so-called prosperity is only a sham and must collapse sooner or later, they rub their hands in glee and raise the pay of the spies who so report.

But when their secret agents tell them that America is basically strong, that all these ruckuses are just a part of the American political system, that our people don't take them seriously, that in a pinch we'll fight and FIGHT HARD AND EFFECTIVELY, they fire the agents who so report and replace them with others who will tell Moscow what it wants to hear.

If this is true (and there is evidence along that line that can hardly be disregarded) it constitutes a situation that is far more dangerous than a loaded Jap mine washed up on a crowded beach.

Everything that tends to confirm Moscow in the belief that we are so weak and disorganized that we would be EASY TO TAKE brings war right to our doorsteps.

WE'll have to admit that a man from Marx, watching this political campaign in America, might easily jump to the conclusion that we're all split up and gone.

We know better, of course. But maybe Moscow DOESN'T know.

### Vital Statistics

Marriage Licenses—Guy McMullen — Leonard C. Guy, Roseburg, and Catherine Cora McMullen, Portland.

Hoover-Nakovsky — Millard Earl Hoover, Portland, and Vivian Ida Nakovsky, Lebanon.

Badger-Howell—Wilbur S. Badger and Rita J. Howell, both of Ashland.

Divorce Suit Filed—Oden—Laura vs. Delbert H. Married in Roseburg July 30, 1933. Desertion charged. Custody of their three children, \$35 for the support of each and \$25 alimony to plaintiff and property settlement asked.

## Food Prices Drop, Industrial Stuff, Wages go Higher

(By The Associated Press)  
 The nation's price picture was marked today by declines in food costs but new increases in industrial materials and products and new wage boosts affecting tens of thousands of workers.

Resistance by housewives to higher prices was credited with causing a number of meat price cuts.

Leading markets at Rochester, N. Y., marked down better cuts of meat six to 10 cents a pound. And in Chicago, the A. and P. food stores announced cuts of 21 cents a pound in steak prices.

Dun and Bradstreet reported its wholesale food price index fell 12 cents to \$7.18 this week, down 12 cents from last week and 18 cents from the all-time high of \$7.36 two weeks ago.

But the decline still represents less than two and one-half per cent in the sum total of wholesale prices of 31 pounds in general use. Some food prices continued to go up—including flour, eggs, peas, potatoes and hogs.

On the other side of the picture were increases of two cents a pound in lead and three cents in zinc, both widely used in making consumer goods. An American Tobacco Co. price boost expected to make its cigarette cost one cent more a pack at retail. Philip Morris and Co., and Reynolds followed suit with a price increase on its name brand cigarettes.

The zinc and lead increases followed by less than a week a steel price boost of \$2 to \$12 a ton.

New wage boosts included boosts of 10 to 13 cents an hour for more than 20,000 New York state truck drivers, 13 cents an hour for 15,000 steel workers in Massachusetts, New York and Colorado, and 10 cents an hour for an unspecified number of aircraft workers in California.

### New Anti-Trust Units Set Up by Justice Department

WASHINGTON, July 30.—(AP)—The Justice Department said it is setting up three new anti-trust units—in Philadelphia, Kansas City, Kas., and Jacksonville—and expanding its others in New York, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle.

Promising to prosecute any groups found to be getting together to raise food, clothing or housing prices, Attorney General Clark said in a statement.

"The continuing high prices, and the growth of private economic power, compel an anti-trust survey throughout the country."

### Looted Honey-moon Pair Plead for Camera Film

DENVER, July 30.—(AP)—A Cicero, Ill., couple appealed yesterday to a Denver robber's romantic feelings.

Please let us have our honey-moon camera film back, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Thomas asked through a newspaper.

They said the films were made during their 7,000-mile honeymoon trip. They miss the films much more than \$300 worth of clothing and luggage also stolen from their automobile.

The thief slashed the top of Thomas' convertible while it was parked on a downtown street.

TRAFFIC FINES LEVIED—Justice of Peace Thomas C. Hartfield reported the following traffic fines imposed in his court Thursday: Walter L. Foster, reckless driving, \$25; Don E. Brace, overload, \$15; Clifford G. Smith, axle overload, \$10, and overload, \$15; Carl A. Anderson, axle overload and unit overload, \$10 on each count; Donald O. Hunacker, defective muffler, \$10.

## BARBECUE GRILLS

Page Lumber & Fuel

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he preferred to use instead of "bust"—would set in, or to what degree.

This, he said, will depend to a considerable extent on whether the government has a deficit in the future, and the extent to which it develops.

So long as there is a balanced budget or a surplus of tax income over spending, Eccles continued, the danger of run away deflation is lessened.

Eccles testified before the Senate Banking Committee on the administration's anti-inflation program.

### TUNA PRICE FIXED

ASTORIA, Ore., July 30.—(AP)—Tuna prices appeared stabilized here at \$580 a ton. Earlier, prices ranging up to \$630 were reported at Washington ports, but buyers here said, the lower figure now was general in the northwest.

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### Nation Headed for 'Bust,' Marriner Eccles Says

WASHINGTON, July 30.—(AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Senators yesterday that this nation is "certainly going to have a bust."

He said that he did not know when deflation—which he said

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