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THE IMPORT OF STATISTICS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

The Roseburg-Douglas County directory published in 1946 estimated population for Douglas County at 34,000 and for the City of Roseburg a population of 10,500 within five miles of the city center. The 1948 directory, distributed this week, lists county population at 48,018 with 15,500 persons residing within five miles of Roseburg's city center.

These estimates are most interesting, particularly when viewed in relation to a recent announcement by the Bureau of Census that the State of Oregon's population growth has been at the rate of 41.8 per cent, only .3 of a percentage point behind that of California, the nation's fastest growing state. Estimates furnished by T. W. Salisbury & Co. in the new county and city directory list the county's growth at 41.2 per cent, almost up to the state average, while the City of Roseburg, with approximately 50 per cent population increase in two years, is far out in front of the state average. Then couple this with the recent statement by the Oregon Employment Service that local industry could use many more skilled and semi-skilled laborers if housing facilities were available and we begin to get some idea of what is happening in this area.

Another interesting comparison, indicative of growth trends, is found in the directory's narrative statement of "Facts About Douglas County."

Industrial facts listed in the 1946 directory were based on 1940 records listing approximately 200,000,000 board feet of lumber being produced annually. Figures in the new directory are based on 1944 cutting estimates, showing approximately 400,000,000 board feet production, or a 100 per cent increase in four years. The statement was made that "a sustained-yield sawlog output of 800 million board feet annually is possible and could furnish logs for nearly twice the 1944 sawmill capacity."

This is 1948 and our present cut is somewhere around 1,500,000,000 feet, nearly four times the rate of 1944 log removal and considerably higher than the sustained-yield allowable cut. This condition is not as serious as it appears at first glance, however, because we have a large amount of ripe, mature timber which should be removed as quickly as possible before further deterioration results to make room for growth of a new crop. We can sustain our present cutting rate for a period of from 15 to 20 years without damage. In fact, it is good forestry management to remove over-ripe, ripe and mature trees as quickly as possible and get the ground back into use producing a new crop.

Rapid Future Growth In Prospect

A 50 per cent increase in population in a period of two years seems phenomenal, but future increase may even exceed that rate under a favorable combination of conditions.

The bottleneck is housing. If our housing problem were to be given study and action, we could immediately add several thousand people to our population. We will continue to add population as rapidly as housing facilities can be provided under existing conditions. But, without more industry we would within a short time reach a point where we could no longer gainfully employ new residents.

But what are the prospects for expanding industry?

Even at our present rate of forest removal we have opportunity to improve the employment picture. Nearly all our mills and manufacturing plants need more skilled and semi-skilled workers. Some would be working two or even three shifts if manpower were available. There is crying need for more manufacture of finished lumber in existing plants. We need sash and door factories, softwood furniture factories, crossarm plants, and dozens of other manufacturing units which could be supported from the materials now being cut.

The exciting trend in the wood industry, however, is found in the chemical field. New processes still in the experimental stage promise to completely revolutionize the industry. Instead of utilizing only about one-third of the raw material from our forests, as at present, there is bright promise that we will eventually be utilizing nearly 100 per cent. Whereas two men can produce 1,000 board feet of rough green lumber in one working day, the same amount of raw material could furnish work for 10 to 15 men in certain of the chemical processing plants, or in other specialized fields. Add to the increased man-hours of labor per 1,000 board feet or cubic feet of material the fact that we will have three times the utilization of the raw resource and the figures begin to stagger the imagination.

If our people could only be brought to realize what the future holds, public sentiment would force a quick end to the present reckless and criminal waste of our timber resource. Public demand for sustained-yield forest management, forest conservation, improved mill practices and elimination of refuse burners would command quick action.

Robert Carlisle On Photographic Tour Of Oriental Lands

Robert Carlisle, Route 2, Roseburg, is in Kobe, Japan, on a personal photographic mission and according to a letter just received by friends, is the first to enter Japan under such an arrangement since the close of the war. He is preparing films to be arranged for travel shorts.

According to Carlisle, Hong Kong, which he recently photographed, is "very beautiful but overcast most of the time." He said, "out of 15 days it was possible to photograph only four of them. Law and order prevail and there is very little war damage."

He also visited Manila, which he reports as suffering severely from war damage and "is being rebuilt slowly. Prices are high, rate of crime as well, and everyone is armed."

During the war Carlisle served with a photographic unit in the U. S. Army Signal Corps and prior to entering service traveled in Central and South America on filming jaunts. He formerly was selected by Union Pacific to film Sun Valley for their annual advertising reel. He plans to return to the United States in the near future, depending on weather conditions favorable to completing his photography in the Japanese area.

The first successful dirigible was built in 1852; a three horse steam engine moved it along at six miles per hour.

And No Hitting Below the Belt



Soups from the MENDING BASKET

By Viannett S. Martin

The grade school P.T.A. was having a stormy session. A little girl, most unfortunately, had broken her arm in a fall from the horizontal bars, part of the new equipment which the P.T.A. had so much desired for the school playground.

But now the child's mother had made a motion that the equipment be removed. "Too dangerous!" Other young mothers, visualizing their youngsters falling, too, were adding their assent.

Then one mother said thoughtfully and earnestly, "I believe what we need to do is ask for more equipment, not deprive them of what they have, and stress the importance of taking turns, with penalties for those who crowd and push. We wanted the equipment. We have it! Let's keep it and ask for more!"

The discussion took another turn. Before the vote was taken even the mother who had made the motion was in favor of "more equipment."

What a wonderful opportunity for service is the Parent-Teacher Association, or any group of mothers banded together in a common cause—child welfare.

One group of mothers, years ago, served hot soup each noon to every child in school, the mothers taking turns at the soup pot, the meat and vegetables coming from the P.T.A. treasury. (Later on when times were better, these same mothers in a junior high school, sold "hot dogs in buns" at noon for very little above cost, but the quantity sales boosted the treasury to an astonishing degree.)

To the grade school came one morning a family of nine children, just arrived in town—and destitute! Their breakfast had been chewed sugar-cane. There was a welfare chairman with a loving heart and indefatigable spirit. She gathered clothing, etc., and stored it in a cupboard at school. Then thinking the children might recognize their own outgrown clothing, she exchanged with the welfare chairman of another P.T.A. downtown. . . . When the nine children arrived she outfitted them lovingly, with no publicity, arranged for their teeth to be cared for through the school, and then gave them breakfast each morning.

Yes, the P.T.A. is an opportunity for service.

terpart in Europe.

Western European peoples have known SOMETHING BETTER. When they look at Communism their instinctive reaction is thanks they don't want any.

It's different in most of Asia. There things have been in such a mess for so many centuries that you couldn't blame the general run of people if when they look at Communism they shrug their shoulders and say: "Well, what could we lose?"

YOU probably have little use for a welsher. NOBODY has any use for a welsher. If you're going out on a limb with somebody, you want to be mighty sure he'll stay with you in the pinches.

That's what makes our position in Berlin so ticklish.

AMERICANS last year smoked an average of 121 packs of cigarettes for every man, woman and baby in the country. The year before, the average was 119 packs. The Department of Agriculture expects a new high record next year.

What do you suppose would happen if it should be suddenly agreed that cigarettes are GOOD FOR PEOPLE and a big health campaign was started to promote their use?

Heck! Why ask fool questions? Everybody knows what would happen!

Senator Dennis Chavez In Serious Condition

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 14.—(AP)—Senator Dennis Chavez (D-N.M.) was reported in serious condition this afternoon after undergoing a major abdominal operation.

His physician, Dr. W. R. Love- lace, said the senator "to date is progressing satisfactorily but his condition is serious and he is being administered oxygen."

Canyonville Guard Unit Recommended For Federal OK

A telegram to Army headquarters in Washington, D. C., today carries the recommendation that federal recognition be extended to the new National Guard company at Canyonville. That was the promise of Col. Everett L. Upson of San Francisco, who inspected the unit at an activation ceremony Thursday night in the Canyonville Rod and Gun Club building.

Col. Upson, representing the Inspector General of the 6th Army, addressed a few remarks of advice to the men of the new company, then conducted an inspection in ranks. He told them that they should "not be afraid of discipline." He cautioned them that "this is your unit. It doesn't belong to your company commander." And he added, "It's teamwork that counts" toward success of the unit.

Complying with provisions of the Oregon military code, the men of the unit participated in an election for company commander. They chose 1st Lt. Robert J. Lilly of Riddle, who had been previously designated as company commander by battalion officers. The election was conducted by Lt. Col. Robert L. Irving, commander of the 1st Battalion, 188th Infantry, of which the new company is a unit.

Prominent Officers Speak at the activation ceremony was Chief of Police Ed Dahl of Canyonville. Speakers included Brig. Gen. Curtis T. Beecher, U.S.M.C. (Ret.), of Days Creek; Jack S. Maris, Canyonville, department commander of the American Legion; Col. Noble T. Haakerson, Portland, senior instructor of the Oregon National Guard; Lt. Col. Edwin Briggs, Medford, instructor of the 1st Battalion, 188th Infantry, and Capt. Thomas Riley, Salem, representing the State Adjutant General.

General Beecher, who spent 40 months in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp after the fall of Corregidor, said it was "essential" that the national defense be strengthened and he told the new guardsmen that they are "privileged to have the right to bear arms" for their country.

Maris, who recalled that he had served with the National Guard on the Mexican border in 1915, told the new guardsmen that they "should be proud to wear the National Guard uniform" and that the American Legion stands behind them.

Other guests at the ceremony included M. Sgt. Tolbert Cheatum, Medford, National Guard instructor; Capt. John H. Neilson, Medford, Hq. Co. commander, 1st Battalion, 188th Infantry; Capt. Darrell L. Fariss, Medford, battalion plans and training officer; 1st Lt. Steve Fowler, Co. D commander, 1st Sgt. Harold Reynolds and S. Sgt. Don Green, served with the 36th Division, Veterans Head Company.

The new company has been designated as "B" company. Lt. Lilly, commander, will be assisted by 1st Lt. Russell C. Sharpe of Canyonville as executive officer. Both men received battlefield commissions during the recent war. Lt. Lilly served with the 80th Division, 3rd Army, in France, Luxembourg, and Belgium. Prior to the war he resided at Ashland. He now operates Lilly's Market at Riddle.

Lt. Sharpe served in Italy and France with the 93rd Field Artillery. He was commissioned a second lieutenant at Kontainbleau, France, and thereafter served with the 36th Division. Prior to the war he lived at Pana. Ill. He served four years and 10 months in the Army. He is now self-employed as a carpenter.

Col. Irving explained that the new National Guard unit will continue meeting in Canyonville until a permanent armory can be

'Cowboy Jim' Leaves To Answer Missouri Charge

ASTORIA, Aug. 14.—(AP)—John Harvey (Cowboy Jim) Bugg started yesterday for Jasper County, Missouri, to answer charges of kidnapping, forgery and embezzlement.

He waived extradition and Sheriff and Mrs. George Hickman of Carkins, Mo., left with him immediately.

Bugg got into the news a few months ago when two teen-agers recognized him as a fugitive from a broadcast on a radio crime program. He was returned to Oklahoma to answer a federal charge of kidnapping a sheriff, and was released on bail. He came back to Gearhart, where he had been a riding instructor, and was rearrested on Missouri charges arising from the same incident.

Striking Mechanics To Operate Own Garage

OREGON CITY, Ore., Aug. 13.—(AP)—Ninety Oregon City garage mechanics not only went on strike here, but now they are planning to open their own garage.

The AFL union said the garage would be the first of several to be run on a cooperative basis while the strike continues against the Clackamas County Automotive Trades Association.

Ten garages are picketed. There are 21 others here, not members of the association and picketed.

erected. It is expected that a central location in the Tri-City area will be chosen, so that enlistments may be made in Canyonville, Myrtle Creek, and Riddle. A quonset hut will probably be erected as an armory.

There are vacancies for two more men in the company, said Col. Irving. Because of reductions in federal appropriations, the company's strength has been placed at 26. It is expected that the company's quota will be increased in the near future.

MEMBERS WINSTON-DILLARD WATER DISTRICT MEETING, DILLARD SCHOOL 8 P.M., Mon., Aug 16

To nominate 5 commissioners
All residents who signed Petition should be there.

Wanda W. Althaus
A F & M

Piano Lessons

Limited Number of Students

REGISTRATION NOW OPEN

CLASSES TO START SEPTEMBER 1ST

STUDIO, 608 W. Lane St.

Your Locally Owned Banking Institution

Douglas
County
State
Bank

Member—Federal
Deposit Insurance Corp.

OUR FRIENDS, THE SWISS

It is considered an insult to most Americans to be told that any one mechanical contrivance can be made just as well or better in a foreign country. After all, our economy and even our system of government has been founded and developed largely by our utilization of mechanical advantage. This same mechanical utilization of mechanical advantage. This same mechanical utilization and development, however, has been shared by Switzerland, a country whose economy and political system is most like ours.

Most Americans, for example, do not know that the Swiss use more electricity per person than we in the U. S., and that many of the finest of mechanical and industrial equipment is made only in Switzerland and has never been duplicated anywhere.

GI's who had an opportunity to visit Switzerland were amazed at the standard of living and high level of industrialization enjoyed by that country. One remarked that "crossing the border from any other country into Switzerland is like going into a different world."

BEST WATCHMAKERS

Watchmaking is the Swiss' largest industry. They make the finest and most expensive watches as well as the simplest and least expensive. They produce roughly ten times as many watches as the U. S. and practically all of the watch-making machinery used in the world.

All of the American watchmaking companies use watchmaking machinery imported from Switzerland and have staffs of buyers in Switzerland to buy any machinery which is for sale. Even the watchmakers in the U. S. factories are Swiss or Swiss trained. In addition, the Swiss own most of the finest watchmaking patents on the finished product as well as the machinery which makes them. For example, no American company manufactures a shock-proof watch.

Swiss watches are generally easier to repair because the parts fit exactly and are better systematized and catalogued.

THE TALKING CLOCK

The Swiss artisans carry their craft to the nth degree. When the Swiss Telephone Co. wanted an accurate clock, watchmakers developed a clock that would tell the time in four different languages. For example, if you dial "time" from the French section of Switzerland your answer will come through your receiver in French, giving the hour, the minute and seconds. One watchmaker made a bet that he could make a watch that would fit inside a hollowed coin the size of a dime. He succeeded.

When we put the Swiss on the back for their accomplishments we really are complimenting ourselves too, for Switzerland and the United States are the leading examples of the accomplishments Democracy can foster. As one GI put it "You can talk about democracy, but Switzerland is where they really practice it."

Certified Gemologist

Registered Jeweler

American Gem Society

Krudtson's
JEWELERS

Jackson and Cass Sts.