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VALLEY HAS AN 'OLD' NAME

By CHARLES V. STANTON

A previously unnamed valley in Douglas County is to bear the name "Halo," we are informed by Mrs. George Edes, News-Review correspondent at Yoncalla.

It seems that a group of women in this valley, located north and east of Yoncalla, were meeting at the Hugh Warner home, and decided a name should be chosen for their community. The selection of the name came about following a review of an interesting bit of history, which Mrs. Edes reports as follows:

Long, long ago, before the coming of the white man, the warriors of the mighty Umpquas and their old enemies from the north met in what was the last battle of the Indians in this part of Oregon. Sun after bloody sun rose and set as the savage warfare continued until, neither being able to subdue the other, both tribes retired, each to its own territory, decimated and shattered.

One of the Umpqua tribes was the Calapooias. Weakened and disorganized by the prolonged fighting, disension arose in the tribe and a small band of braves, possibly 15 in number, left the tribe and settled in a little valley in the northern part of the county.

Refusing to return to the Calapooia tribe, they set up their own village. They named a chief who was, in due season, nicknamed "Halo" by the Calapooias. The Indian word "halo" meant poor and no account.

Halo was, in truth, poor for his tribe had no ponies, dogs, wampum or squaws. But fortune must have smiled on the Halos for, when the first settlers came, the village numbered around 60 adults and the chief had two squaws.

The "Halos" were peaceful and friendly. They graciously adopted the white men into their village and shared their small wares with them. But, as more settlers came, it soon developed that the ways of the red man were not the ways of the white man. An appeal was made to the Indian Bureau, which recommended removal of the remnants of the tribe to the Chemawa reservation. The "Halos" all migrated to their new home, except the chief and his two squaws with their 13 children. Halo resisted all reasoning. Then, gradually, the members of his tribe came drifting back to their own valley. Another appeal was made to the Indian Bureau and the Commissioner, in person, came to smooth things out. This conference with Chief Halo resulted in the voluntary return of all others to Chemawa but, again, the chief refused to go.

A last effort was to be made, so a party of white men accompanied the commissioner to the tribal village, Splachta Alla (home in a sheltered vale). Several of the men spoke at length, followed by the government men, all trying to impress on the Indians the benefit to be gained by moving. The old chief listened quietly and, when they had finished, he rose slowly and stood facing the party.

"Halo old," he said, "Halo, he poor, he sick. You shoot him, Halo stay."

That was too much for Charles and Lindsey Applegate. They stepped out beside Halo and gave word that they would be responsible for Halo and his family and they should remain in the valley for their lifetimes.

Many moons have waxed and waned since then. The Indians, one by one, have left the valley for the Happy Hunting Ground. Halo, the old squaw, Peter Mollit, La Louise, the wolf-faced girl; Dave, called "B. L.," and Jake, the last of the Halos. The village with its bark houses has returned to the earth and the burial ground is nearly obliterated. Only the old Indian Rock in the western gap remains, its carved story still unrevealed.

But the paleface "squaws" in the Warner "wigwam" spoke again the old names and recalled the olden times and other peoples. They reaffirmed the name of "Halo" for their valley and, again, the old pony path became the Halo Trail. For the greater good of the present-day "village," a return may be made to the "tribe" of origin, the Calapooias, and there might again be reunion and representation around the council fires of the mighty Umpquas.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

USE FOR WOOD WASTE

(Coos Bay Times)
Eyes of the wood waste utilization students are turned this week on Eugene, where the Philipson Retort Manufacturing company has just completed the first of its commercial size retort units to make charcoal from mill waste.

The company believes its design will produce charcoal in 15 to 20 minutes from mill and forest waste, compared to several hours by standard production methods. The cut in time is said to make a substantial reduction in manufacturing cost, and thus a more-competitive product.

The company plans to build 10 retorts at Eugene, the plant being designed to handle 240 units of wood waste every 24 hours. This would produce 70 tons of briquets and 12,000 gallons of wood tar by-products.

Inasmuch as one firm alone is reported to have sent an inquiry to Eugene asking the chances for getting 100,000 tons of briquets a year, there seems to be plenty of room for other wood industry communities such as those of Coos county to give more

than passing interest to this new development.
We have the wood waste—of that there can be no doubt. We have the space, and problems of manpower and other power certainly could be solved.
If the bay area is to continue its speedy rise toward the front in the state's industrial picture, we must not be slow in investigating possible local adoption of every new development, this charcoal business included.

Honest Election Assured Says Republican Chairman

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—(AP)—The Republican national chairman said last night that any effort to win the 1948 presidential election by "ballot-box corruption will be punished next year by a new department of justice."

Hugh D. Scott Jr., "old a Maryland Republican rally that 'thievery and chicanery' had thwarted the will of voters in some states two years ago, but warned that 'there will be none of that sort of thing in the 1948 count.'"
"We have two very able former prosecutors in Tom Dewey and Earl Warren," he said, "to make certain that those who attempt to corrupt the ballot this year will have ample opportunity to reflect long and seriously on the merits of honest elections."

Prior to 1913, the Secretary of Commerce was known as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



BORN THIRTY YEARS TOO SOON

Scapes from the MENDING BASKET

By Vidhnett S. Martin

"What we need out there," out there it must have seemed her tone was most casual, as she sat in our neighbors' living room, holding a very young baby, Sharon, a lovely little daughter by her side, and across the room, nodding his head in agreement, sat her husband, "Bob" Garber, all home on sabbatical leave from the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the South African jungle.

"What we most need out there is a helicopter. It takes so long to get 'out' on foot. And it's annoying to have to be carried pickaback over the bad places."

On the floor was stretched out a fifteen foot snakeskin, and a fine leopard skin. "We have to bring the dogs in at five o'clock," Mrs. Garber remarked, "leopards will come a long way to get a dog. We lost one of ours that way. And dogs mean so much out there."

Sometimes it was necessary for her to be alone, she and her children while "Bob" visited the other two mission schools, alone that is, so far as any other whites were concerned. The nearest were at another school 20 miles through the jungle. There were always plenty of Afrikaans on hand. When they set out to "walk to town" it must have been a regular procession! After seven years

of hearing British voices, little phrases SAID in a way that sounded familiar, the South African vernacular?
I was very glad our neighbors had invited us over to meet the Garbers. I think of them now when I hear the word AFRICA, for that's where they are—"home" to them. I do hope the new brick house was all they expected—and more!

In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

from Des Moines (Ia.), criticizing the war guilt trials in Germany and Japan, says:

"When we prescribe a course of conduct for others and a penalty for violation, let us be sure that we would be willing to be judged by that same standard in the event we lost a war."

He added that the object of these trials was "vengeance, vindication and propaganda."

IN the old days, the winners of a war were at least more expeditious about it. They simply put the losers to the sword without loss of time. We've dragged the process out over some three years.

So far as this insignificant writer can see, the trials have done only harm.

WERE learning again the hard lesson that winning a war is only a beginning. After that, you have to win the peace.

If you fail to win the peace, you're worse off than if you hadn't gone to war. "Vengeance, vindication and propaganda" seldom help much in winning the peace.

TITO is having his troubles—not merely with the Russian breed of Communists but with his own people. He's all for communizing everybody, especially the peasant farmers, who want to run their own farms. These farmers, for example, want to RAISE THEIR OWN PIGS, and when the pigs are raised they want to butcher 'em and eat 'em, or sell 'em for money and put the money in their pockets. Tito grabs the pigs for the benefit of the state, and a Belgrade (capital of Yugoslavia) dispatch says the peasants are "seething with anger."

This writer would seethe with anger if he'd raised up a pig to

be a nice, plump shoat and some fat bureaucrat came along and seized the shoat to be turned over to somebody else to eat.

This Communist business may sound good in a gathering of plinks with their heads in the clouds and expensive cocktails in their hands, but when it comes to having YOUR shoat taken away just as it was ripening into good bacon and given to somebody else who never carried slop it morning, noon and night it's another matter.

There is trouble with plums as well as pigs in Yugoslavia. The government (Tito's government) has obligated itself to export a lot of 'em. The plums have to come from the peasants and the peasants would rather keep their plums and make slivovitz with 'em.

(Slivovitz sells for more money than the plums, and if you can't sell it (for one reason or another) you can get a good glow on with it. And all you can do with the plums is to feed 'em to the pigs and if the government grabs the pigs you're out in the cold with no glow-stuff handy.)

Even Communism, you see, has its headaches.

Gov. Warren Will Skip Roseburg in Campaign

PORTLAND, Sept. 11.—(AP)—Gov. Earl Warren of California, Republican vice presidential candidate, will wind up his campaign tour this fall in Oregon.

After a swing across the country, Warren will enter Oregon Oct. 14 at Portland. He will be here a half-hour (noon to 12:30 p. m.) then proceed to Eugene for his major speech in the state.

He will arrive there at 4 p. m. and leave at 11:30 p. m. Thereafter there will be only radio platform appearances, including brief stops at Grants Pass and Medford on Oct. 15.

Camp White VA Unit To Be Opened in October

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(AP)—The Veterans Administration said today that the domiciliary, care center for veterans at Camp White, Ore., probably would open in October.

The hospital there is now being renovated. The VA said construction on the 200-bed hospital at Klamath Falls probably could not start until late spring.

Growth of School Studies Calls For Some Deletions

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON — Some folks are openly critical of the changes they see in our schools today. Some are puzzled. Others are pleased.

Bess Goodykoontz, director of the Division of Elementary Education, U. S. Office of Education, agrees that schools of today are different from those of the past. "They ought to be," she says in a recent article in "National Parent-Teacher Magazine."

"Other things are different—the food we eat, the clothes we wear, our houses and their furnishings and utilities, our means of transportation, the medicines we take. So are our manners, our recreations, our best sellers, the sermons we hear on Sunday. Time marches on, and our 'things' and our 'ways' must keep pace, schools along with the rest."

She points out that, for one thing, there are many new things to learn. She cites the story of the child who said history must have been much easier in dad's day—there was so much less of it. "So, too, with science, and with health information, and with geography and literature and the others. There is so much that is new and important to learn," writes Miss Goodykoontz.

This brings about a critical problem in the schools, she points out. "There are too many things to add without subtracting something. Furthermore, some of the new contradicts or replaces the old. So the curriculum changes—adding the new, subtracting the old."

Atomic Energy Comes Along
Some of the new things children will study this year for instance will be perhaps a course on atomic energy, a new pointed-up version of current events, a course on international understanding, a course dealing with the development and wise use of our natural resources, a course on money management.

Miss Goodykoontz points to another reason schools today are different from schools a generation ago: "Teachers as a whole know more nowadays about how children learn. Scientific studies have pointed out better ways for children to learn to read, to subtract, to learn to spell, to memorize, to take notes and scores of other processes."

Another reason, she says, has to do with the fact that "the teacher's telescope is now focused on the children—on what each one is like, what he knows, what he likes, what he can do best and can't do at all and needs to learn next."

Miss Goodykoontz agrees with other educators there are some things that all children should learn. These include such items as developing efficiency in the basic communication and mathematical skills; making an understanding of the responsibilities of being an effective member of a group; developing skill in critical thinking.

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Atomic Industry Labor Chaos Put Up to Commission

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(AP)—The baffling problem of labor relation in the atomic energy industry has been tackled by a three-man commission appointed by President Truman.

So far, the Atomic Energy Commission, unions, and the private companies that operate the plants have not been able to agree on a labor policy, though they have tried for many months. Director of the problem is baffling because:

1. The industry is one in which any major stoppage of operations is considered "unthinkable" because of national defense needs.
2. The industry has a semi-public character, with the government owning the plants and directing the program.
3. Yet the labor relations are carried on between private firms and their employees, just as in any other industry, and strikes or lockouts are permissible under present laws. (The Taft-Hartley Act forbids strikes by government employees.)

Twice the country came near strikes in the big plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and last month a group of construction workers at Los Alamos, N. M., walked off the job because non-union workers were brought in by one contractor.

Mr. Truman appointed the commission yesterday and told it to explore the whole field and to make recommendations on such questions as whether special legislation is needed.

The three members are: Chairman, William H. Davis, New York lawyer, former head of the War Labor Board, former director of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

Edwin E. Witte, chairman of the University of Wisconsin, president of the Industrial Relations Research Association, former member of the War Labor Board.

Aaron Horwitz, a labor-management arbitrator in New York, formerly with the U. S. Conciliation Service.

Policy Need Shown
The White House announcement said the recent disputes at Oak Ridge and Los Alamos "have raised serious questions as to the sufficiency of present collective bargaining methods in atomic energy installations."

There have been many proposals for an over-all labor policy for the industry, which employs over 50,000 people.

Last spring, officials of the Atomic Energy Commission held dozens of meetings with the unions and the companies which operate the atomic plants under contract.

The CIO and AFL unions involved were willing to establish a system under which disputes over wages and other matters would be settled by compulsory arbitration—that is, letting make the party make a binding decision.

But David E. Lilienthal, AEC chairman, reported that Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, which operates all three of the Oak Ridge plants, and other contractors found compulsory arbitration "completely unsatisfactory."

Lilienthal said the Commission would not compel the companies to accept such a program.

Mr. Truman did not specify when the Commission is to complete its study but he said he expects its report "will be extremely helpful in guiding contractors, labor organizations and the government in a vital new field of public policy."

Motorists Urged to Watch Speed at School Crossings

Unprecedented traffic volumes await nearly all children as they start back to school again this month, Secretary of State Earl T. Newberry is warning parents.

"Traffic counts in all sections of the state, from the rural crossroads to the city streets, show heavy increases over last year," the secretary pointed out. "This brings school crossings into sharp focus as danger areas."

Last year 536 Oregon school children were struck down in traffic, in nearly every case the accident could have been prevented by alert, heads-up driving, Newberry declared. He emphasized that motorists must expect children to do unsafe things, and charged parents with responsibility for teaching children safe walking habits.

Speed limit at grounds and crossings when children are going to and from school is set by law at 20 miles per hour, the secretary reminded. School buses loading or discharging passengers may not be passed at speeds over 15 miles per hour.

Another Factor in the High Cost of Living

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—(AP)—Eighteen-month-old Lawrence Phillips, Jr., is according to his mother, the only cigar smoker in the family.

Mrs. Phillips says other members of the family, including his grandmother and aunts, smoke cigarettes, but he prefers a good 12-cent cigar, and gets them. She said the tot made a quick switch from nipples to cigarettes about a year ago and has since changed his preference to cigars.

plans for a two-week Western tour opening at Dexter, Iowa, Sept. 18.

Mr. Truman and his daughter, Margaret, drove immediately to the White House after the presidential special train pulled in at noon Tuesday.

Mr. Truman worked in his office all afternoon. He said he would announce the itinerary of his Western tour "within a day or two."

From Iowa, the trip is expected to carry him into home county of Jackson, Missouri.

President Truman Plans Midwest Tour Sept. 18

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—(AP)—President Truman has returned from his political campaign trip to Michigan and Ohio. He went to work at once on

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