

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1930, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

CHARLES V. STANTON EDWIN L. KNAPP
Editor Manager

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$5.00, six months \$2.50,
three months \$1.25. By City Carrier—Per Year \$3.00 (in advance), less than
one year, per month \$1.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$5.00, six
months \$2.50, three months \$1.25.

ANOTHER TOUGH PROBLEM

By CHARLES V. STANTON

A suggestion from the State Game Commission that resident angling and hunting licenses be advanced from \$3 to \$7 each has aroused much comment among sportsmen. The suggestion, we believe, was simply a trial balloon, designed to learn public reaction, possibly with the further purpose of making license purchasers feel better when the increase in fee is not as high as anticipated.

A \$7 license charge would create widespread criticism and resentment. On the other hand, hunters and anglers fighting a boost to \$7 might feel they had won a victory if they forced the charge down to \$5. It's an old political trick.

Something must be done to increase revenue for our State Fish and Game Departments. The Game Commission is supported almost entirely by fees paid by hunters and anglers for licenses. Some revenue is received from other sources, such as sale of beaver furs, but the amount is quite small in comparison with the total. From Game Commission receipts the state takes a "tithe," while the Commission also must pay out a large sum of money to the State Police for law enforcement, although the Commission has virtually no control over the enforcement officers assigned to the game law division.

Sportsmen have been raising strenuous objection to the "tithe" taken from the money they pay into the Game Department, while there is much sentiment for taking law enforcement away from the State Police and creating a Game Protector force entirely under the jurisdiction of the Game Department.

The Fish Commission, once supported by poundage fees from the commercial fishing industry, is now forced to depend quite largely upon appropriations from the general fund.

Thus we have the picture of a Game Department supported by license fees with the state taking a "drag" from money paid by sportsmen to promote better wildlife resources, while a commercial industry must be subsidized by the public.

Our fish and game resources are in bad shape. During the war years the commissions lost much of their trained personnel. They were unable to build new facilities or even to maintain properly existing facilities. The state during those same years gained heavily in population. Hunting and fishing pressure increased tremendously. Shortages of materials, high building costs, limitation of salaries under civil service rules, etc., since the war have handicapped the commissions in maintenance work, adding to facilities or increasing field personnel. While income in the Game Department has increased considerably, the necessity for more hatcheries, general improvement work and screening of irrigation ditches have become more and more pressing. Yet the dollar received has less than one-half its pre-war purchasing power. It is absolutely impossible to do the work required to keep pace with current fishing and hunting pressure with the revenue now available to the commissions. Demands are strong from every part of the state for more hatcheries, purchase of winter range for big game, migratory waterfowl resting and feeding grounds, public shooting grounds, pheasant propagation, etc. Yet the Game Commission, counting the purchasing power of the dollar and the need for replacement of fish and game taken annually, is working by comparison with about one-half the money it had in prewar years. The same is true of the Fish Commission.

Hunters and anglers, we believe, will be willing to add another dollar—not \$4—to their license fees, even though they are getting less and less in fish and game take. There will be much objection to such an increase, however, if the state continues to "drag" from these funds for its "tithe." The tithe fund is collected on the theory that other state departments are at some expense in handling accounts, purchases, etc., for the Game Department. There also is general dissatisfaction with game law enforcement and many sportsmen feel that they are not getting value received for the money taken from the game fund to finance the game division of the State Police. Then, too, there is strong opinion among sportsmen that if the State of Oregon can afford a three-quarters of a million dollars subsidy for commercial fishing, it should be able to give some help to the recreational resource, particularly in view of the tremendous increase in number of fishing and hunting licenses issued annually.

It will probably be necessary to make some increase in hunting and fishing license fees. This increase should be kept as low as possible, for, otherwise, many people will be disqualified. It also should be kept in mind that the necessity of dividing a diminishing supply of fish and game between a rapidly growing number of hunters and anglers makes the cost of a license vastly disproportionate to the take. There also should be realization that many hunters and anglers buy licenses but do little hunting or fishing. If fees become too high, total revenue may drop because thousands of people will object to paying such a large sum to fish or hunt only a few days out of the year. These people are not the ones responsible for increased pressure, for their take is light. There is also a certainty that any increase in license fees will proportionately increase poaching and result in necessity for expenditure of more money for law enforcement.

We can see where the next Legislature will have a tough problem to solve.

Too Many Battle Fronts



Scrap from the
MENDING BASKET
By Vianett S. Martin

(Continued from Monday)

We were relating the "miracle" performed by Ruth Grant in welding 175 giggling, mischievous youngsters into an orchestra that played as one unit. Nothing in the six preceding Saturday rehearsals prepared us for the seventh! We saw to it that our two were dressed as requested (there was a frantic search, of course, for a missing black bow tie, which turned up in the trumpet case!). We picked up Mary Ann looking like a doll in her white dress and long golden curls . . . and we deposited the three at the right entrance to the Pasadena Auditorium, then thankfully found our places in the 3000 adults gathered to hear. The curtains rolled back . . . and there was a sudden, breathless hush, then applause. But not one of the utterly still children moved as they sat tier above tier on the beautifully arranged stage. Then Miss Grant, in a trailing blue lace gown, came on, lifted the orchestra to its feet with a signal, and seated it again. I couldn't see a movement anywhere until some signal warned them to "get ready" and the instruments were brought into position. Then they played . . . why, this group of children just could

not be that giggling, fidgeting, giggling, bouncing lot we had watched for six mornings! But they were . . . and they were doing something to us out in front, for I glanced around and saw, during one thunderous applause a lot of dabbling handkerchiefs. . . I'm afraid mine dabbed, too.

That was when eight trumpeters, dressed alike in white ducks, who had made a conspicuous V in the ensemble of black trousers around them, suddenly rose to their feet, ran down the V-shaped aisles to the front and played a part . . . then ran back to their places and continued with the others, or would have only the applause stopped the music and they had to repeat their part.

Some tiny violinists, with small violins, solemnly played a part, too, and brought down the house! But it was the "Camel Bells" that remained through the years in our hearts. Far, far away . . . then nearer . . . nearer . . . then in full crescendo with all the instruments (how the children loved that piece in rehearsal!) then dying away . . . away . . . "Music," said the poet-musician Lanier, "is love in search of a word." Don't you think teachers everywhere are doing much to help that "word" find expression?

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

barring world revolution, world conquest, upheavals that may change the face of all existing governmental institutions — they are assured of a leader by normal and established processes.

They feel that they are spared the period of semi-anarchy that follows when the old leadership is out and the new leadership has not yet been established.

Hence their joy. ALWAYS people have yearned for stability in government. Under the monarchy system (whether absolute or limited) stability in government is made at least a reasonable probability by the birth of a direct male heir to the throne.

THAT brings up an interesting technical point:

Elizabeth's new son is NOT a direct male heir to the throne. The male line was broken when King George and Queen Elizabeth failed to have a son. Under the system of primogeniture (first-born) boys have an edge on girls in the succession. The dispatches explain: "It is a medical fact that Queen Elizabeth can have no more children." That dispenses with the possibility that a FULL brother to Princess Elizabeth might yet be born.

BUT— A London historian "learned in such matters" says: "If our dear Queen should die—which God forbid—and His Majesty (King George) should marry again and have a son by his second

wife" "There the 'learned' historian's statement trails off. He leaves us to finish it for ourselves. In that event the child would be a DIRECT male heir to the throne and Elizabeth's son would be out—as long as Elizabeth's half-brother remained alive.

SO— Princess Elizabeth's son will be designated by the title Prince of Edinburgh and will be addressed as "Royal Highness" for the present. He may later be designated formally Prince of Wales (which, incidentally, is not an automatic title, but one that is created when the auspicious time comes) but meanwhile tradition decrees that nothing of that sort be done pending the possibility that King George may YET have a son.

ABSURD? It certainly sounds that way. But the desire of all kinds of people for STABILITY IN GOVERNMENT is so basic, so fundamental, so instinctive that we must at least have some respect for all this mumbo-jumbo whose purpose, as developed throughout the centuries, is to ASSURE stability in government.

IN our country, stability in government depends WHOLLY upon the wisdom, the good sense and the patriotism OF THE MASSES OF OUR PEOPLE. We CHOOSE our leaders at certain stated times.

That throws upon us, the people, a heavy weight of responsibility. We wouldn't have it otherwise. Still, it IS a heavy load.

8 Million Seedling Trees to be Set Out in Washington

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 17.—Work of lifting, packing and shipping 8,000,000 seedling trees began this week at the Forest Industries Tree Nursery at nearby Nisqually. This is the largest crop of seedlings ever grown at this unique nursery established in 1942 and maintained by the forest products industry of the West Coast, according to W. J. Hagenstein, forest engineer for the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the Pacific Northwest Loggers Association.

Hagenstein said these trees, planted 500 to 600 per acre, will cover about 15,000 acres. He said hand planting is necessary only where lands have been taken out of forest production by past fires or improvident timber harvesting. All seedlings will be used on private forest lands.

Only a very small portion of harvested timber lands have to be hand planted, Hagenstein pointed out. Since 1941 in Oregon and 1945 in Washington, loggers have been required by state law to reserve in each harvest area sufficient seed source to reforest the harvested lands naturally. He emphasized the preponderance of natural restocking of once harvested forest lands by pointing out that the 12,000,000 acres of second-growth timber now growing in the Douglas fir forests of Western Oregon and Washington resulted mostly from natural restocking during the past 100 years of commercial logging.

Paying tribute to the private forest land owners who will spend several hundred thousand dollars this year in artificially restocking non-productive areas, Hagenstein called them America's greatest risk takers. "These men have real faith in our country for they are planting crops today which will not be ready for harvest for 60 to 100 years," he said. Private operators this winter will plant many thousands of acres by direct seeding, using helicopters and airplanes.

Nurses Today Give Service Undreamed Of 75 Years Ago

Most of the duties performed by today's professional nurses were not dreamed of by nurses seventy-five years ago, according to the American Nurses' Association, sponsor of this year's nationwide Diamond Jubilee of Nursing which commemorates the 75th anniversary of the profession in America.

Aspiric care of patients, hypodermic injections, use of oxygen tents and other responsibilities of the modern nurse were not prevalent in 1873 to nursing pioneers like Linda Richards, America's first professional nurse.

Temperature taking was first taught to nurses in 1874 in the Nightingale Schools, although the thermometer has existed since the middle 1700s. Wilhelm Roentgen's discovery of the x-ray in 1895 has led to new responsibilities for the modern professional nurse.

Professional nurses today use

intricate medical equipment unknown in 1873 such as penicillin, nebulizers, blood transfusions, oxygen tents, oscillating beds, orthopedic bicycles and incubators for the care of new-born babies.

To focus public attention on this growth of nursing into a modern profession, the week of November 14-20 has been designated Nursing Progress Week. This will launch the Diamond Jubilee celebration whose sponsors committee includes President Truman, ex-President Hoover, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg, Harold Stassen and more than 60 other leaders in American life.

The Diamond Jubilee marks the 75th anniversary of the establishment in America of the first

three schools of nursing based on the Florence Nightingale system. The Jubilee also commemorates the anniversary of the graduation in 1873 of Linda Richards as America's first professional nurse.

The word "plant" originally meant twig, shoot or sapling.

Read
The Latest
From
MILLER'S
RENTAL LIBRARY

C-S-I-N'

AT

ROSEBURG JEWELERS

246 N. Jackson

Only 32
Shopping Days
Til Christmas

*Christmas Shopping In November

Payroll Savings or Bond-a-Month

Either Way is the Safest Way
to Save for Future Security.

Buy U. S. Savings Bonds

Sign up for either bond-buying plan where you work or where you bank.

Douglas County State Bank

Member—Federal
Deposit Insurance Corp.

The
Family's wishes
are the
deciding factor
in all
that we do.

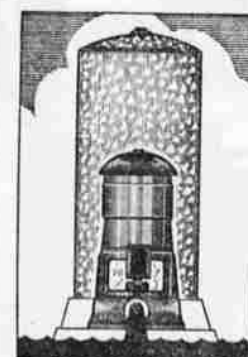
Long & Orr Mortuary

Corner Lane & Pine Roseburg
Telephone 112
Ambulance Service

help us celebrate our

62ND Anniversary

Knudtson's have been in business in Roseburg for 62 years this month . . . and to celebrate our anniversary we are holding our first sale in 15 years.



Complete with 42-gallon tank

\$129.50

Terms as Low as
5.00 per Month

UNIVERSAL PUMPS
AND WATER SYSTEMS

FOR DEEP
AND SHALLOW WELLS
Single Stage
Multi-Stage
JET-TYPE WATER SYSTEMS

IDEAL FOR
HOME, FARM
AND INDUSTRIAL USE

DISTRIBUTED BY

W. M. Sandall Co.

Highway 99 North
Phone 1117-R

MEN'S BILLFOLDS

Moroccan leather, separate bill and card compartments. Good, top quality billfolds. Were 4.00 ON SALE

75c

Genuine
Leather

PICTURE FRAMES

Regularly 7.00 ON SALE 2.50



REGISTERED JEWELER
AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Knudtson's
JEWELERS