

The News-Review

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

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1935, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Subscription Rates—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$2.50, six months \$1.50, three months \$1.00. By City Carrier—Per Year \$1.50 (in advance), less than one year proportionately. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$3.00, six months \$1.75, three months \$1.25.

SEEN FROM THE AIR

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Flying over the Umpqua Basin gives an observer a much different idea of geographical formation than the impression gained while travelling on the ground.

Looking down from an altitude of 5,000 feet or more, it becomes apparent that this Umpqua valley once was flat and open. It must have been much like the Willamette valley. But pressure, which geologists say occurred when volcanic action in the Cascades met the weight of ocean water, caused wrinkles and pimples on the earth's face, creating the beautiful hills of the Umpqua valley.

From the air, after gaining sufficient altitude to look out over a large expanse, one can see that the valley floor itself is comparatively level and that there is little pattern, in the way of connected ridges or chains, to the hills between the Coast and Cascade ranges of mountains, aside from those forming the north and south boundaries.

Travelling uphill and down and in and around mountains, the earth-bound motorist gets the idea that there is little level ground in the Umpqua Basin. But looking down from a high-flying plane, one can see that this once was a very level, open country.

We like it better this way!

Another interesting observation from a plane is a study of reproduction growth in our timber stands. In older cuttings along the north county line and in southern Lane county, where some of the earliest logging took place, new trees promise an abundant and healthy crop for future generations.

It is interesting to note how much further advanced are trees on a north slope than those on slopes with southern exposure.

Another point, and one which raises an economic question, is found in the apparent delay in getting reproduction started.

One tract, for instance, was logged about 50 years ago, but the reproduction, as seen from the air, appeared to be not more than 20 or 25 years old. It was evident that there was a considerable lapse of time between forest removal and the start of a new growth.

Foresters say that a good seed year occurs only on an average of every six years. Occasionally there will be two or three good seed years in a row, while, conversely, we may have two or three six-year cycles without a satisfactory seed year.

When timber sold at \$1 per thousand stumpage it was not economically feasible to plant seedlings by hand. But with stumpage at from \$8 to \$15 per thousand, as at present, every year lost in getting a new crop started could result in much economic loss. Forest agencies and private companies are doing more and more reseeded immediately after logging to get a new crop on the ground quickly.

Patch logging also shows up at its best from the air. In patch logging tracts are cleared on alternate sites, leaving blocks of intervening timber. From the air it looks much like a Paul Bunyan checkerboard with yellow and green squares. This system, a comparatively recent development in logging practice, helps to protect watersheds, lowers fire danger, speeds reforestation, and reduces erosion. It is particularly valuable for wildlife protection. Open areas quickly grow up to forage and browse while surrounding forests provide shelter.

But some ugly things are to be seen from the air along with the beautiful.

For instance, many small streams are choked with down logs and forest debris following logging. Mile after mile of creek beds have been ruined for spawning purposes, while the rotting wood, robbing the water of oxygen, destroys the fish rearing values of what should be pure cold streams.

We saw a startling sight as we looked down on the Willamette river at Eugene. What appeared to be blood poured from a sewer as if a giant artery had been severed. For miles downstream pollution left its scarlet wake. We were puzzled by the sight until we happened to realize that the odd coloring probably came from a cannery working on tomatoes.

But there is something symbolic in that bloody stream as applied to Oregon's general indifference to stream pollution and waste of resources—the life blood of a state flowing down a mighty river.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

War On Stream Pollution
Salem Capital Journal
The state sanitary authority, in its anti-pollution campaign to clean-up the once beautiful Willamette, which has become a sewer for industrial wastes and human sewage, has served an ultimatum on five pulp and paper mills that they must stop polluting the river by December 31, 1951, or shut down.

At the same time the authorities ordered the cities of Albany, Sheridan, Cottage Grove, Sherwood, Springfield and Monmouth to report their plans for sewage disposal within 60 days. Plans submitted by Corvallis and Oswego were approved and action deferred on specifications sent in by West Salem and Toledo. Approval or conditional approval for other cities, including Salem and Portland to comply with state

anti-pollution regulations. Mills affected by the order are the West Linn and Lebanon plants of the Crown Zellerbach corporation, Publishers' Pulp and Paper company (formerly Hawley Pulp and Paper mill) at Oregon City, Spaulding Pulp and Paper company at Newberg and the Oregon Pulp and Paper company at Salem.
These pulp and paper industries are the largest manufacturers, the largest producers, with the biggest payrolls, the greatest consumers of water and power, and the heaviest taxpayers in their respective communities. They all claim that they have sought in vain to find some practical method to stop industrial waste without entailing bankruptcy.
Some other mills report that they have solved the problem

Little Waldo's Political Education



POP, WHAT'S A LIBERAL?

"OH, HIM? THAT'S THE LABEL THE LIBERALS TACK ON THE 'LUYS WHO OPPOSE SUCH TENDENCIES!'"



Scoops from the MENDING BASKET

By Viahnett S. Martin

Do you have one of the little Leave-a-Note gadgets on your porch? And does it stick in damp weather? Ours did. Then I recalled the magic way a friend fixed a sticking window by rubbing it with wax—the kind one uses on jellies. So I rubbed the little sliding door with the wax. Presto! It now slides easily, even on wet days.

Do you have one of these wire gadgets which "hang on a door" for drying clothes? I have one that will hold an incredible quantity of wash or ironing—but oh it was a nuisance on any door I ever used it on.

So EJ nailed two pieces of 2x4 on the kitchen wall near the heater. He notched out the top piece, first, where the hooks on the hanger would fit. Otherwise, of course, they would not slide down behind the 2x4. There is a space of 10 inches between the two pieces of wood. They are about 24 inches long. Figures would vary, according to size and shape of hanger.

Inspired by my delight in this solving of a problem, EJ next repeated the performance on the back porch. But he fastened the two pieces of wood across a post.

In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

HEADED TOWARD BANKRUPTCY. Its debt is already more than a quarter of a TRILLION dollars.

Instead of recognizing that a debt of that size can't be trifled with, we are deliberately re-embarassing ourselves by a policy of spending more than we are taking in. The spending is FOR THINGS WE COULD DO WITHOUT.

In other words, we're piling up the mortgage on the house to buy frills.

NOBODY needs to be told what that means if it is continued long enough. It means national bankruptcy. It can't mean anything else.

UNDER the wise plan provided for us by the founding fathers, the congress was named as the keeper of the purse-strings. Under this wise plan, the executive branch of our government could spend no more than the congress was willing to APPROPRIATE.

But in recent years the congress has ABDICATED its authority as the keeper of the purse-strings, and has more or less appropriated whatever sums of money the executive branch has demanded.

It is now reaching the point where congress seems to be AFRAID not to appropriate whatever money the executive demands for whatever wild and woolly scheme he may hatch up as a means of keeping his party in power.

It has seemed to a lot of us that within the past year the congress has been saying to the President:

"Please, sir, don't ask us to appropriate a lot of money for a lot of things that we can't afford, because if you do ask it we won't have the courage to refuse. We'll be afraid that if we do refuse, we'll lose our jobs."

Could anything be more contemptible?

THIS is the point: If the congress can and DOES take over the responsibility of deciding whether or not we will share our atomic secrets with other nations, it CAN AND SHOULD TAKE OVER ITS CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES SOLVENT.

Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

THIS atomic secrets business is probably a lot of moonshine. Nobody yet ever kept a secret. Nobody, probably, ever will. Secrets just naturally leak out. The atom bomb's usefulness to us will depend on our industrial know-how which so far has enabled us to keep ahead of the rest of the world in manufacturing bombs on a vaster scale than anybody else can.

The big thing is this faint hint, this cloud on the horizon no larger than a man's hand, which MIGHT indicate that maybe congress is preparing to reassert itself.

If it does that, it CAN save us from national bankruptcy.

REEDSPORT

Tuna Fishing Boats Readied

Andrew Toppi of Reedsport, owner of the deep-sea fishing boat Lynn, is getting ready for the tuna fishing season. He has had his boat to Coos Bay for painting of the hull, which is too large for boat-ways here. Emil Kalenius, also of Reedsport, will fish with Toppi this summer. The Rex, owned by Herman Luoma and recently damaged when struck by the lumber schooner Karen Olson, has been repaired by the steamship company and is about ready for sea. The Destiny, owned by William Koskele, is being prepared for fishing in the near future. None of these boats have been fished so far this season. Riley Yarbrough of Reedsport is preparing the 28'7" for outside trolling.

Two new boats, built at Winchester Bay during the past winter, are also about ready for their maiden trips. They are the Helen D, built by J. H. Dunaway of Reedsport, and the Bonnie, built by Stanley Spooner of Winchester Bay. Both boats will be fished by their owners.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Jensen and sons, Mrs. J. H. Dunaway and Mrs. Virgie Brookhart, all of Reedsport, drove to Elkton Tuesday to attend the funeral of Claude McDonald of Elkton. Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Valentine of Winchester Bay have returned from a week's outing at Kitson springs, on the Willamette river near Oakridge. Mr. Valentine is a veteran mechanic at the Reedsport garage.

An "outage" of electricity Tuesday caused the Bridge Lumber sawmill in Reedsport to be closed down during the forenoon, for the rest of the day. It also interfered with the unloading of milk at the Reedsport Creamery and Cheese factory.

Murle L. (Mickey) Rose of Reedsport has purchased the sport fishing boat Gay from Alfred Shirliff of Winchester Bay, and is having it painted and a new motor installed. Rose, an ardent fisherman, will re-name the craft the Four Roses.

American Seamen Smuggle Cocaine Into U. S., Narcotics Bureau Says

WASHINGTON, July 30.—(AP)—"Extremely disturbing" increases in the smuggling of the drug cocaine into the United States are reported by the narcotics bureau. Up to now, it said, there had not been any considerable traffic in cocaine, or the use of it, in this country.

In a report on "traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs" during 1948, the bureau said: "Quite reliable information is at hand indicating that cocaine is available in large quantities in Peru, Chile, and Bolivia, and that American seamen are smuggling it regularly to the United States. 'In the Harlem district of New York City there appears to be sufficient cocaine available to satisfy demands in the illicit traffic and it is indicated that a portion of this cocaine is smuggled from Peru to out-of-the-way ports in South Carolina and Alabama and then transported overland to New York.'"

"Previously there had not existed in the United States any considerable traffic in and use of cocaine." The U. S. recently got from Peru a promise that steps would be taken to control the cocaine factories in that country so the drug would not be diverted into underworld channels in the U. S., Shanghai, Rangoon, Calcutta

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SEE FOR YOURSELF

Everyone knows how to look through a pair of binoculars so it's easy to examine your diamond through the Diamondscope, a simplified binocular microscope. You can actually look right into your diamond and see it magnified 20 or even 60 times actual size. Using this instrument, we can point out to you the factors that affect the value of a diamond.

If you are planning to buy a diamond Knudtson's want you to come in and talk to them. Knudtson's don't expect everyone who is going to buy a diamond to buy one from them. They expect you to shop around, but come in to see their stock of beautiful diamonds before you decide.

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