

The News-Review

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

Entered as second class matter May 1, 1920, 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 \$2.50, six months \$1.50,
three months \$1.00. By City Carrier—Per Year \$2.50 (in advance), less than
one year \$1.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$3.00, six
months \$1.75, three months \$1.25.

NEW BRIDGE ACCEPTED

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Douglas county owns a new bridge without a connecting road.

This unusable bridge also has the distinction of having the longest retractable drawspan of any bridge in Oregon. Neither of the above statements is as important as it sounds.

Lest taxpayers jump to conclusions, it should be explained that the approach to the new bridge will be constructed in the near future. As to the fact that the drawspan is longest in the state, the truth is that only two such bridges exist in Oregon and both are in western Douglas county.

The bridge is the new \$150,000 structure erected across Smith river.

For the information of persons who may not be acquainted with the area, Smith river is a tributary of the Umpqua river, entering the latter stream a short distance above Reedsport.

Smith river residents, until comparatively recent years, were forced to travel exclusively by boat, but now a road, 27 miles long, has been built along the north bank. The road leaves Highway 101 a short distance north of Gardiner, winds a few crooked miles over a steep hill to the Smith river valley, then follows a water grade to the scenic Smith river falls.

Residents on the south bank must cross the stream to reach the road, still needing boats to transport any heavy loads. As this is one of the county's most prosperous dairymaking communities, much heavy freight, consisting of milk, cream, feed, stock, etc., must be transported.

The new bridge, crossing the river soon after the road reaches the river valley, will provide an outlet for residents of the south bank. The county has finished about five miles of road, but still must build a connecting approach to the bridge. Plans also have been completed to construct a fill across Otter slough, a waterway east from the new bridge.

The retractable drawspan built into the new bridge is an interesting mechanical feature.

Smith river is a navigable stream and provision must be made for passage of boats. The span is sufficiently high to provide clearance for all craft normally operating on the river, but arrangements had to be made to provide opening should some vessel with tall superstructure ever be required to travel upstream. It is entirely possible the drawspan never will be opened, but provision had to be made for clearance—just in case.

Because the expense of a normal type of drawspan would be prohibitive, the state bridge department provided design for a span in which rollers are mounted under supporting longitudinal beams. One end of this span can be lifted to the deck of the abutting span, built wider than the drawspan, and the drawspan then can be rolled onto the deck of the permanent span. A truck or tractor is used for power. Then, when it is to be replaced, it is simply pulled back into position while hinged, supporting blocks at each end are swung back into place. Opening the span requires several hours of hard labor. At least 24 hours prior notification will be necessary before the bridge is opened. But as the drawspan may never be used, this type of construction saved the county many thousands of dollars in original cost. A small bridge, built on the same plan, was constructed by the state a number of years ago over Schofield slough on Highway 101 at Reedsport. This span has never been opened. These two bridges in western Douglas are the only two of their kind in Oregon.

Residents of the Smith river community are very enthusiastic about their new bridge, even though they can't use it yet. Plans now are in the making for a formal dedication ceremony after the road link has been built next spring.

The name of Howard A. Moss, one of the early settlers, will be given the new bridge if the court adopts the request made in a lengthy petition signed by a majority of residents of the area. The court has indicated it will accept the recommendation unless some valid objection is raised.

Prior to construction of the road into the Smith river valley, residents of that community were well-to-do. They had perhaps the highest per capita wealth of any section of the Pacific coast. They made money from their dairy farms, but, because it was difficult to get out, their "social" expenditures were light.

Some student could make an interesting study of the economic effects of opening that country by modern road building.

Church Youth Fellowship Will Present Yule Play

Sunday at 7:45 p.m. the Youth Fellowship of the North Roseburg church will present the Christmas play, "The Bells Ring Out," in the first of three performances. The play will also be given at the county old people's home on Sunday, December 18, and at the Veterans hospital on Friday evening, December 23. Parents, friends and the public are invited to Sunday night's presentation.

The cast of characters includes Bob Barrett, Dan Arensmeyer, Juanita Thomas, Jimmie Johnson, Verna Green, Bill Clarenbach, Shirley Green, and June McCall. Donna Opal is in charge of staging and Janice Johansen will care for sound effects. Sandra Zenor will sing a solo, and others will

help with various duties including ushering.

In preparation for the presentation at the old people's home, the young people will have a candy-making party on the evening of Saturday, December 17, when special Christmas treats will be prepared for delivery the next day.

Vital Statistics

MARRIAGE LICENSE
SCHELL-HARVEY — Wilford Fredrick Schell Jr. and Norma J. Harvey, both of Roseburg. (This marriage license was incorrectly reported in Thursday's News-Review.)

The pear tree is a member of the rose family and is closely related to the apple.

Seems Silly, Doesn't It?



Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

MANUFACTURING IN OREGON

(The Oregon Statesman)
With smokestacks fast becoming part of the urban scene in Oregon, residents have long been aware that the state's manufacturing industries are increasing rapidly as Oregon's heretofore-day-and-more-tomorrow population. Statistics just released by the U. S. department of commerce bear out that observation. Oregon's population increase since 1940 is estimated at 59.3 per cent. Bureau of Census figures, derived from reports by 3,075 manufacturers in this state, show that manufacturing establishments increased 61 per cent in the wartime and postwar expansion period and that, in 1947, 60 per cent more production workers were employed than in 1939. Two years ago, industry's 92,144 production workers added \$675,000,000 to the state's wealth—a 330 per cent increase over 1939.

This places Oregon third in the nation for value added by manufacture; the state is first in population growth.

The Portland area, incorporating Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas and Clark (in Washington state) counties, is the manufacturing center, of course. It ranks first on all counts. But other counties, notably Lane, have had spectacular growth. Douglas, Malheur, Jefferson, Linn, Jackson, Morrow and Josephine counties had a large share in the all-around increase. Industrial expansion in Marion county, still largely agricultural, has been smaller although in 1947 this area had 162 manufacturing establishments.

Lumber and forest products and food and kindred products are the biggest employers and producers in the state. These industries added more value by manufacture than any others and spent more for new plant and equipment than the others. But other industries—especially metal, machinery, equipment, chemicals and clay products—show a greater percentage of increase than the older, more established mills and canneries.

Oregon's highest paid production workers are employed in miscellaneous manufacturing; they averaged \$3,781 per year in 1947. Machinery (except electrical) workers got \$3,265; fabricated metal products workers, \$3,203; lumber and products workers, \$3,188; paper and allied products workers, \$3,152, and transportation equipment workers pulled in an average annual check of \$3,093.

The average annual wage for all production workers in 1947 was \$2,951. Lowest paid workers are in the apparel and related products industry; they netted \$2,374 per year; textile mill employees got \$2,462 and leather and leather products workers earned \$2,591.

The census bureau's report, as a whole, is good news. When a predominantly agricultural state is flooded with newcomers looking for jobs, prosperity depends on the wheels of industry. Oregon's industrial expansion will have to continue if the growing population is to be fed, clothed and housed.

IMPROVING ON NATURE

(The Dalles Chronicle)
How a by-product benefit may outweigh the basic purpose of a modern process has been illustrated by a recent discovery in connection with use of the chemical weed killer, 2,4-D. Only a few years old, 2,4-D has achieved a key place in farm management by its ability to control most of the noxious weeds that rob soil of its moisture and nutrients. It has been used successfully to combat weeds in Eastern Oregon wheat fields, helping bring larger yields of



Aurora's story is that of a

pig who went to market five years ago, and found a place waiting for her upon a pedestal. If you are one of the people who shuttle back and forth along 99 between southern California and the Columbia, you may recall Aurora in her place at the Farmers market in Los Angeles?

It all began, this happy story about Aurora, when Edith Wakeman-Hughes wanted so much to help the blind, one reason being she was blind herself. She thought of Aurora. So Aurora took a place in a conspicuous place at the Farmers Market which is a sight in itself, and in no time at all the little slogan "A coin a day drives darkness away" together with Aurora's friendly countenance as she sits on her haunches, was bringing results.

But that isn't the whole story. Not long ago a wonderful thing happened! Edith Wakeman-Hughes, who had "seen" Aurora only with her fingers, stood in the spot where she had dedicated Aurora five years before, and this time she could see the

grain than would otherwise be possible.

Now it has been discovered that this "miracle" substance has the strange ability to alter the characteristics of plants—possibly opening the door to much greater production of livestock, augmenting the world's food supply.

As explained by Country Gentleman, researchers at Michigan State college became curious when it was observed that cattle seemed to prefer plants which had been sprayed with 2,4-D. This preference had probably been noticed thousands of times before but there was no explanation until recently, most observers believing that it was a matter of the taste imparted by the chemical.

At Michigan State, however, research specialists were amazed to discover by analysis that plants treated with 2,4-D contained about twice as much protein as the untreated ones. The change took place within a week after treatment. Increase of amino acids and depletion of sugars and carbohydrate reserve also were noted.

If further study shows that the chemical can step up protein content of common weeds and make them palatable, an entirely new concept of livestock feeding may develop. Present forage crops might possibly be improved by controlled applications of 2,4-D in strength sufficient to transform them without killing.

Protein deficiency has been a hard problem and an expensive one, for livestock producers to solve. Whether chemistry now has the answer is something which probably will develop within the next few months.

CVA 'BAND WAGON' SLOWS DOWN

(Grants Pass Courier)

The alrning which President Truman's Columbia Valley Administration proposal has been getting apparently is beginning to bear fruit.

In the early stages of the struggle, which is being waged with top-level administration officials almost constantly in the field campaigning for support, it had been made to appear that organized labor and the Granges would plump for the proposition. Oregon leaders of both organ-

izations have been operating in close harmony with the state's Nudal forces, CVA sponsor. However, it is evident that skepticism is developing in both organized labor and agricultural circles.

Recently, the Central Oregon district council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers (AFL), postponed final action until February on a proposal that it support CVA.

Delegates, generally, took exception to the automatic method of administration provided for in the bill. Insufficient safeguards are provided to prevent control from becoming a "political football," they said.

As we see it, the LSW put its finger on the major issue in the CVA fight. True, there are other objectionable features in the CVA plan but that automatic method of controlling the economy of the Northwest transcends all others.

When, and if, the Administration put forward a CVA which isn't based on the premise, "Papa knows best," we'll cease to worry about the political label of its sponsorship.

As long as it is proposed to place the resources of the vast Northwest in the hands of any three human beings, without any checks or balances, we will continue to try to arouse sentiment against it.

To our way of thinking, it is nothing less than amazing to see some spokesmen for organized labor rooting for the bill—despite the fact that it specifically bypasses civil service for its workers and they cannot strike against the government.

We don't believe that government employees should have both rights but they certainly should have one.

Support of CVA by labor leaders can't be explained on the basis of individual interest or it is based on "a scratch my back and I'll scratch yours" policy. Both policies are bad.

It was only a few years ago that California was faced with a fantastic "ham and egg" political appeal. It was considered the crack-brained scheme of a minority, with no chance of success at the polls.

Some politically-wise labor leaders conceived the idea of getting the "ham and egg" support

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

proaching reds last Wednesday. Through a mistake, they entered the nationalist lines. Troops, angered by the banners, opened fire. Rumors of the number killed range from 20 to 200.

SUCH is the picture of the death of a nation.

Why is nationalist China dying? I don't know. I'm too far away. I've never lived there. You have to live among people to know them.

But this must be true: CHINA FAILED TO STAY STRONG AND UNITED.

NATIONS that fail to stay strong and united come eventually to the pass that nationalist China has reached. No lesson of history is clearer than that.

It took more than a thousand years for it to come about, but Rome reached that point—and then fell apart, as nationalist China is falling apart.

And for the same reason: It failed to stay strong and united.

WHAT is the rule for staying strong and united?

This, I think, is it:

DO YE UNTO OTHERS AS YE WOULD THAT OTHERS SHALL DO UNTO YOU.

ONE of the tragedies of our materialistic age is the widely-spread belief that the Golden Rule is an idealistically beautiful thing, but wouldn't work in practice.

That isn't true.

The principle of the Golden Rule is as practical as bread and butter. If we ALL lived by it, we would all be better off MATERIALLY. Employers would have more profit. Workers would have more wages. The time we now waste in CONFLICT would be used PRODUCTIVELY—and in raising standards of living production is what counts.

AND—IF EVERYBODY, ALL OVER THE WORLD, FOLLOWED THE PRINCIPLE OF THE GOLDEN RULE, THERE WOULD BE NO MORE WAR.

War wrecks everything.

for labor-endorsed candidates for office by endorsing the proposal—which, of course, "couldn't win anyway." Well, the harm and eggers narrowly missed winning.

Organized labor has the edge in Washington today and doesn't need to swallow every pill labeled "Nudal" in order to keep it. Autocracy doesn't always come overnight by revolution—it can develop piecemeal.

'DOWN BY THE OLD MILL (SEWER) STREAM' (The Oregon Journal)

Every city, every town, every hamlet has what might be termed its "romantic spots"—its lovers' lane, its hilltop overlooking the city, its island or canoeing stream.

One of the most romantic and picturesque spots in Eugene for many years was the old mill race. Recently after an expenditure of several thousand dollars raised by townsfolk and University of Oregon students and alumni it was repaired and water of the beautiful Willamette again is flowing beneath the overhanging trees near the university campus.

Looks beautiful—a spot for canoes, soft spoken words and moonlight, a place for swimming and laughter—and romance.

But the mill race is an open sewer. And what! There goes romance—after all, who can get very starchy singing about floating down the open sewer? University health authorities say that the Willamette water is polluted so badly that it is unhealthy for student to swim in it.

Springfield is the only city of size above Eugene. If the Willamette is polluted so badly there is that isn't fit for a casual dip, what must it be by the time it gets past Eugene, Albany, Corvallis, Salem, Newberg, Oregon City and Portland? Well, it's no secret that the swimming in the Willamette around Portland isn't exactly delightful.

The program is well underway to clean up the Willamette. But in all such programs it takes continual insistence from the public to see that it is pushed to completion. It's the problem of the state and of every city and every industry on the Willamette.

Guild Packs Gifts For Mission School Students

The Women's Christian Service guild of the North Roseburg church held its second meeting December 8, at the church parsonage. Kodachrome pictures of the Evangelical United Brethren mission and school at Santa Cruz, New Mexico, were shown by Mrs. Henry Reed, whose brother is a minister and teacher at the mission.

were Mrs. Lawrence Anderson, Mrs. Curtis McCall and Mrs. Clark Robb.

Now you Know!

The answers to everyday insurance problems
By KEN BAILEY



QUESTION: Our next door neighbor had his hydraulic auto jack, tire changing equipment and some wrenches stolen from his car while it was parked in front of his house. He has applied to his insurance company for payment of his loss but I just wondered if the company would actually settle a loss of that kind. Can you tell me?

ANSWER: Yes, the auto comprehensive theft policy will pay for loss of tools and repair equipment even though the car itself is not taken.

*If you'll address your own insurance questions to this office, we'll try to give you the correct answer and there will be no charge or obligation of any kind.

KEN BAILEY
INSURANCE AGENCY
315 Pacific Bldg. Phone 398

PHONE 100

between 6 15 and 7

p. m., if you have not

received your News-

Review.

Ask for Harold Mobley

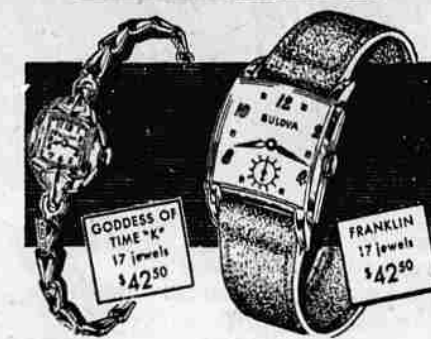
LAY-AWAY . . . LAY-AWAY . . . LAY-AWAY

Do Your Christmas Shopping at ROSEBURG JEWELERS

Open every Friday Night 'til 9:00 P. M. until Christmas



PAY AS LITTLE AS \$1.00 WEEKLY



The finest gift that you can give to any member of your family is a fine Bulova. In many styles and many prices you are sure to find one to fit your needs. Convenient terms of course.



246 N. Jackson

Phone 1329-J

LAY-AWAY . . . LAY-AWAY . . . LAY-AWAY

PENNEY'S

Will be open Friday evening December 9th and 16th and evenings of Monday to Friday December 19th to 23rd, until 9 o'clock. All other days 9:30 to 5:30.

Our Lay-A-Way Plan may be used as usual.

Penney's salespeople are courteous, helpful, well trained and will always try to please you.

As in former years we are happy to wrap your packages for mailing.

SHOP PENNEY'S FOR VALUES, ASSORTMENTS AND QUALITY.