

The News-Review

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NELSON PROMOTED

By CHARLES V. STANTON

A well-deserved promotion has been announced by the U. S. Forest service for M. M. (Red) Nelson, supervisor of the Umpqua forest. Nelson is to be transferred to Washington, D. C., as assistant fire control director. This position corresponds in rank to a regional office and is an excellent advancement.

The chief fire control officer visited the Umpqua forest last summer, while on a trip of inspection from Washington, D. C., and apparently it was his appreciation of Nelson's work that caused him to ask for the local supervisor's transfer to the head office.

"Red" has climbed very rapidly in the forest service. He has demonstrated outstanding ability in management, administration, public relations, conservation and other fields of activity.

He came to the Umpqua forest just at the time it was being opened for cutting by the timber industry, and has supervised the task of planning its working circles and the removal program. In so doing, he has carefully followed true conservation practices, giving attention to watershed protection and preservation of scenic and recreational values, with a minimum of interference to industrial uses.

News of Nelson's transfer is received with mingled emotions, as we are glad for his advancement but regret his departure. He has by his friendly contacts with the public, his sincere service and his civic activities endeared himself to the people of this area, who, we are confident, join us in extending congratulations and best wishes for continued advancement in the field of labor he has chosen and in which he is contributing so much to public happiness and welfare.

Council To Study Unemployment Problem

Oregon's 10-member advisory council on unemployment, recently appointed by Governor McKay, will hold its first meeting at Salem, Feb. 3, according to news reports.

The council has been assigned the task of job planning to relieve seasonal unemployment and to study a long range program for full development of the state's resources.

First consideration, it is reported, will be given a plan of organization by communities to promote more jobs. Preliminary to organization will be a study of seasonal unemployment statistics from each community or section in an effort to determine the average unemployment load and local causes for unemployment. From data gathered in the exploratory phase of the council's deliberations, it is hoped to work out plans to take up seasonal slacks.

When the people in this country get to thinking more about jobs and less about handouts we'll be on the right track toward elimination of some of our economic ills. Full production and full employment will produce high wages, better working conditions, a more satisfied and happy people without continuing threat of disastrous inflation. But these conditions cannot be achieved through any socialistic hocus-pocus. They must come through cooperative effort between management and labor, the removal of shackles from investment capital, and encouragement of honest labor and pride in craft, rather than the existing pattern of something for nothing, soak the rich, and encouragement of shiftlessness and idleness.

Oregon's abundant resources hold potential for an expansion in jobs sufficient for a vastly larger population than we now have. But it will be a difficult task to provide those jobs under the political theories and tax structures advocated by socialistic planners of a controlled economy.

We Second The Motion

Ever notice one thing about a storm in this country that changes the appearance of the town? About half the men revert to what they would like to look like the year-round and dress in a very informal fashion. Wool shirts blossom out like flowers in the spring, ties go the way of the second-hand ducks, and ridiculous hats make their appearance.

Nothing happier than a bunch of men sitting around a business office in casual clothes. Almost worth the storm to be comfortable for a little while.—Bill Jenkins in *The Klamath Falls Herald & News*.

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

under the aegis of the Fair Deal and is going to outbrag him or bust a hamstring.

WHAT'S IT all about?

I wouldn't know, but when everything is lovely and the goose hangs high we're inclined to saw wood and say nothing. When we start boasting, it's often a sign that something is beginning to slip.

I suspect that maybe human nature in Russia isn't much different from human nature elsewhere.

In Boston the other night, a handit gang soft-shoed its way into the inner sanctuary of a money transportation firm (one of these outfits that move cash in armored cars with impressive displays of uniformed guards

armed with shotguns), overpowered the guards and walked away with a million dollars in cash and half a million in securities. They left another million dollars behind because they were so loaded down they couldn't carry any more.

PAGE the ghosts of the James Brothers gang! They've been badly outclassed. Even in the hold-up business, the world gets steadily bigger and better.

IN New York a white back a wizened old character showed up with the claim that he is really Jesse James and has succeeded in getting himself a slug of publicity. He says the "Mr. Howard" that was shot in the back by Bob Ford was a ringer and not Jesse James at all—and adds that he ought to know because he is Jesse and remembers it all quite clearly.

The New York reporters have

What Difference Will It Make?

THE YEAR 1950



THE YEAR 2000



Scrapes from the MENDING BASKET

By Vlahnnett S. Martin

If you to the south could spare a little of that "warm air mass from the Hawaiian Islands" we certainly could make good use of it in our canyon! However, the eaves are actually dripping a wee drap now and then, and the man of the house left in fine style—so the storm's "back is broken," as an elderly friend used to say.

E J is allergic to shoveling. He hoed away the ice-crust from in front of the garage doors, and then backed—after several tries—into the road through the lead-over, heaped up snow along the road. If ever you saw a car do a bucking bronco stunt, his final ram was just that! He did have chains on. Neighbor across the road was a half hour, first with truck, then with car, making it to road. Have seen only one car, the never-licked-yet, bright red truck from the north. Wonder whose it is?

Letters from relatives in Texas and California are beginning to come in. (No mail got through yesterday, but if anybody gets

out, the mail carrier will, so we shall have some today). The Press must be giving the Oregon weather a real coverage! The Californians, thinking of our weather, slide over their own unusual snow-furries, freezes, and last night's slight earthquake! Not to mention the lovely santanas that sand-blast the paint off your car in jig-time, as anyone can testify who has had the experience. I'll still take Oregon!

Texans "can't understand" why anybody lives anywhere else! Yet they have those famous northerners that send the thermometers skidding to the bottom in an hour or so, bring down hail stones so big they almost knock one out, and then—in the summer—heat so intense you can fry the proverbial egg on the steps of any postoffice... dear, dear! Weather! It's always good for conversation—or a column!

P. S. That 90-mile wind through New York state was no zephyr. I'll see a N. Y. postmark any day now, telling about that. I'll still take Oregon!

Dial Exchange At Camas Valley Phone Co.'s Plan

Plans for the establishment of a new dial telephone exchange at Camas Valley have been announced by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company.

A 12x16-foot frame building to house the dial equipment will be erected on a site recently purchased by the company on Coos Bay highway 42, about 300 feet southeast of the intersection of the old county road in Camas Valley, according to telephone manager R. J. Henwood.

Tentative in-service date for the new office, which will be fully automatic with Roseburg as the control center, has been set for about May 1.

Under the new system, telephone users in the Camas Valley area, who now are served by toll lines from Roseburg, will be able to dial local calls directly. Long distance and "assistance" calls will be made by dialing "O" for operator. These calls will be answered and completed by operators in the Roseburg telephone office.

According to Henwood, approximately 20 subscribers will be served through the new office initially, with roughly 150 expected to be connected by July.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has developed a method of detecting quartz grains in rock particles.

given the story quite a ride and among other things have dug up an old doggerel that once was familiarly known throughout the entire central Mississippi valley. It started off:

"Oh the dirty little coward
 "He shot Mr. Howard
 "And laid Jesse James in his grave."

It has been running through my head as persistently ever since that I think I'd like to do a job of shooting on the scribes that exhumed it from the dead past. Do fool jingles like that sometimes ring in your head until they play hob with your normal thinking processes?

Local News

Go to Portland—Mr. and Mrs. James O. Knudtson of Roseburg left Friday for Portland to spend a few days on business.

Visiting Here—Mrs. Fred Sears returned to Medford today after visiting the past week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Berg.

Return Here—Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Shoemaker have returned to Roseburg after a trip to Portland, where Dr. Shoemaker attended the Multnomah county Dermatological society meeting.

Here For Few Weeks—Mr. and Mrs. Chester McGregor and small daughter of Eugene are spending a few weeks in Roseburg, while Mr. McGregor attends to business. They formerly made their home here.

License to Wed—A marriage license was issued in Eugene this week to Warren T. Robinson, 38, Roseburg, and Esther L. Jones, 27, 1814 G. street, Springfield, according to information received in Roseburg.

Here From Klamath Falls—H. J. (Bud) Chandler Jr., Klamath Falls, radio director for the Southern Oregon Publishing company, is spending a few days in Roseburg attending to business. While here, he is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chandler Sr.

Improving—Mrs. Adolph H. Doerner of Roseburg, who was seriously injured in an automobile accident near Salem, Nov. 29, was able to leave Salem Memorial hospital Wednesday and is now at the Marion hotel according to word received here. Her husband, injured in the same accident, was released after a short period of hospitalization.

Uncertain Phases Surround Projected Hydrogen Bomb, More Terrible Than A-Bomb

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

NEW YORK (AP)—A hydrogen bomb is merely a lot of hydrogen gas which explodes by the simple process of fusing hydrogen atoms together to form helium gas.

In this fusion a lot of energy is given off. The amount is seven times greater than the energy from an equal weight of the splitting atoms in A-bombs. So this hydrogen bomb rates about 1000 times stronger than an A-bomb because of possibly less trouble in handling the mass.

To produce this explosion, you need temperatures and pressures of millions of degrees and pounds, such as exist in the sun. An A-bomb gives you both—but only momentarily.

The question is—can science use this momentary A-bomb flash to set off a hydrogen bomb? The troubles are serious. It is true that hydrogen does just this in the sun and stars to make their heat. But the change is not directly hydrogen into helium. The hydrogen first changes carbon into nitrogen, the latter into oxygen and then down the scale to helium as the final product.

That process may take too long to furnish an explosion. It would also require many times more carbon in the bomb than hydrogen. There's no evidence that if you started the hydrogen flash it could continue by itself long enough to explode. In fact, some scientists have held that only sustained million-degree temperatures would make it possible.

Short Cuts Needed
 On the other hand, the prospects for success rest on a number of facts. One is that scarcely anything is yet known about the details of this process of nature.

This means possible short-cuts to be discovered. It is a fact that there are three kinds of hydrogen to play with, plain, double weight—known to the public as heavy water—and a triple weight hydrogen, known as tritium, and with some mean radioactivity. These complicate and increase the possibilities.

A five-year chain of events leads up to the present hydrogen bomb. Soon after the war ended, Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, said new horrors in physics laboratories might make the A-bomb obsolete in five years. He did not explain.

In 1946, the hydrogen bomb was named by John J. McCloy, then assistant secretary of war. He said his information came from scientists who had actually worked on the A-bomb. They told him that, working at the wartime pace, we were within two years of producing a hydrogen-helium type bomb 1,000 times more powerful. Dr. E. P. Wigner, of Princeton, said the hydrogen reaction would yield seven times greater energy.

Next year, Dr. W. O. Roberts, Superintendent of the high altitude observatory of Harvard and the University of Colorado, wrote that a superbomb of the hydrogen-helium type for detonation by an A-bomb was on the drawing boards.

The same year, Dr. Philip Morrison, of Cornell, one of the Los Alamos bomb scientists, was quoted that "the possibility exists" for a hydrogen-helium bomb.

Scientists Not Definite
 No one has been definite. The gossip has persisted quietly. A year ago, General MacArthur was reported to have mentioned a bomb 1,000 times more powerful.

How much worse is a hydrogen bomb? At 1,000 times more powerful than a conventional bomb, anything flat for 1,000 miles—but only for 10 miles. That's a radius, meaning the possibility of flattening most everything for 300 square miles.

Will there be radioactivity from this bomb? Probably, but not likely from so many different kinds of atoms. But you will have all the present A-bomb radioactivity anyhow.

One horrible possibility is in the published scientific records. It is that when a nuclear bomb gets powerful enough, the flash of searing heat will rise in direct proportion to increase in energy of the bomb. That, if it should come true, might mean searing heat reaching out hundreds of miles.

Under the atomic energy law, only the President of the United States has the right to tell you how much of the hydrogen bomb reports are correct.

Everyone else on the inside has lips sealed by a possible death penalty. Those who talk freely are outside the know.

Restrictions On Load Limits Are Partially Cut

SALEM, Jan. 21.—(AP)—The State Highway commission Friday ordered reduced load limits effective on five more highways, and removed restrictions on three highways.

The load limits, which call for a maximum 36,000-pound weight of vehicle and load, are being put into effect on these routes to prevent damage by heavy vehicles:

Silver Creek Falls highway from its junction with North Santiam highway to Silverton.

Cascade highway, from junction of Woodburn-Estacada highway to Silverton.

Woodburn - Estacada highway, from junction with Pacific highway to junction with Cascade highway.

Three Rivers highway, entire length.

Salem - Dayton highway, from Dayton to Spring Valley road.

Normal weight limits were restored on these routes:
 Oregon Coast highway, from Pistol river to California state line.
 Coos Bay-Roseburg highway, from Coos county line to junction with Pacific highway.
 McKenzie highway, from Hendricks bridge to Vida.

Slayer Of Stenographer May Make Insanity Plea

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 21.—(AP)—The confessor student slayer of an attractive Franklin and Marshall college stenographer might plead insanity at his murder trial, his lawyer hints.

Edward Lester Gibbs, 25-year-old F. & M. senior, confessed Wednesday to the strangle-beating of Marian Louise Baker Jan. 10 after taking her on a ride to a secluded "petters" hangout.

Gibbs' attorney, W. H. Hensel Brown—himself an F. & M. alumnus—indicated yesterday that "there is a possibility I may bring in a psychiatrist later."

Brown, who reportedly never lost a client to the electric chair, said it was too early yet to know what Gibbs' defense would be.

dollars annually by not reporting all of their income for tax purposes.

5. A closing of tax loopholes by which some taxpayers find legal means of reducing their taxes.

Some of those who sat in on the White House conference indicated the President was proposing smaller increases than they had anticipated.

Last year, he asked a \$4,000,000,000 tax rise. Congress did not give it to him.

Truman Tax Plan Aims For Billion In Revenue Boost

By FRANCIS M. LeMAY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(AP)—President Truman's tax program was reported today to call for a roll-back in excise tax rates and a "moderate" increase in corporation taxes—the whole aimed to bring in upwards of \$1,000,000,000 more government revenue.

One good source said it may not call for any increase in individual income taxes.

Mr. Truman will put his program before Congress next week in a special message.

He called in House Democratic leaders and tax experts Friday to talk it over with them. They were pledged to secrecy and none would discuss details of the program for publication.

They did say that they had suggested some changes to the President.

But when the group returned to Capitol Hill there were indications the President will recommend:

1. A slash in excise levies, on such things as furs, jewelry, luggage, communications and transportation. It is not expected the President will call for outright repeal of many, if any, of the excises, but will suggest a moderation of the rates.

Not many lawmakers believe the \$9-a-gallon excise on liquor will be reduced.

2. An increase in corporation taxes. The amount of the proposed increase was not disclosed. The corporate tax now is 38 percent of net income.

3. Increases in estate and gift taxes.

4. A crackdown on tax-dodgers who are escaping millions of

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New Low Fire Insurance Rates In The Recently Annexed Areas

The Roseburg Association of Insurance Agents wish to announce that dwelling fire insurance rates in the recently annexed areas became effective October 18, 1949.

The Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau rules permit rate changes in existing fire insurance contracts only if the policy has been written since October 18, 1949.

See your local agent for full details.

Roseburg Association of Insurance Agents

Oregon High School Basketball Scores

(By The Associated Press)
 Grants Pass 31, Ashland 41.
 Hillsboro 43, Newberg 30.
 Marshfield 57, University (Eugene) 44.
 La Grande 45, Pendleton 40.
 Medford 27, Klamath Falls 30.
 Willamette 41, St. Mary's 38 (both Eugene).
 Eagle Point 44, Central Point 43.
 Bend 36, Albion 37.
 Corvallis 34, Lebanon 37.
 Tiller 44, McMinnville 37.
 Springfield 38, Junction City 33.
 Milton-Freewater 45, Baker 33.