

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.
 Entered as second class matter May 1, 1925, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.
 CHARLES V. STANTON Editor
 EDWIN L. KNAPP 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 \$10.00, six months \$5.00, three months \$2.50. By City Carrier—Per Year \$10.00, six months \$5.00, three months \$2.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$12.00, six months \$6.00, three months \$3.00.

ORGANIZATION NEEDED

By CHARLES V. STANTON

The Oregon Game commission, setting final angling regulations for 1950, made several alterations from tentative proposals. These changes were definitely on the conservation side. It was interesting to observe that changes were suggested, for the most part, by organized sportsmen. Sportsmen urged shorter seasons and other amendments, even though it meant personal sacrifice.

One of the greatest weaknesses in our fish and game program, we believe, lies in the lack of organization among anglers and hunters. Organized sportsmen are able, through their clubs and chapters, to obtain conservation information. They are better informed concerning whys and wherefores and are not guided entirely by independent theory and observation. True, sportsmen never can reach unanimous agreement among themselves. Each angler or hunter has his own pet theories. But in the discussion of those theories, particularly when scientific data is brought to bear on the subject, a group of interested persons usually can reach an intelligent decision.

Too often, however, selfish interest is permitted undervalued or unmerited influence over decisions, because mass study has not been given a particular issue.

An interesting example is found in the trout season in tidewater, where scientific studies indicate the season should not open until mid-June but where weight of unorganized sports opinion brought about May 1 opening. Majority opinion among organized clubs in tidewater communities favored the June 15 date, although voting was far from unanimous. Unorganized sports anglers were very aggressive in support of an earlier season, which biologists fear will result in heavy loss of spawned-out steelhead and cut-throat trout returning to salt water, in addition to year-old steelhead and salmon seaward migrants.

The Game commission has been very cooperative with organized sports groups. Meetings of hunters and anglers in their various communities afford game department representatives an opportunity to meet with sportsmen to discuss policy matters. If all persons holding hunting or angling licenses would affiliate with their local sports clubs or chapters, attend meetings and participate in activities, it would not take many years to develop strong fish and game management and introduce improved conservation practices. Through state departments, the majority of sports groups are affiliated with the Izaak Walton League of America or the National Wildlife Federation, thereby having access to information on both state and national levels.

Without organization, individuals and groups exert much widely varying influence upon the game department, some of this influence being contrary to sound conservation practice.

A growing influence emanates from commercialized recreation. Resort owners, chambers of commerce, trade organizations and others interested in tourist travel and recreation, resent shorter seasons and lower bag limits. Limitations affect income.

On the other hand, streams will support only a certain fishing intensity. Population in Oregon has more than doubled in recent years. This has, in turn, doubled sports fishing intensity. At the same time, increased population, because of water pollution, more diversion of water, removal of vegetation, etc., lowers the capacity of streams to support fish life. Therefore, if we are to maintain a maximum of fish life we must keep the kill within the ability of streams to reproduce fish populations, which means that bag limits must be adjusted to divide fish equitably among the more numerous anglers.

Often this results in a real hardship upon commercial operators.

A case in point involves the resort owners, guides, canneries, etc., on the Rogue river, where the dangerous drop in salmon population has forced drastic curtailment of the spring salmon catch. Persons deriving their income from the river's recreational assets are very unhappy about the new regulations.

It never will be possible to make fishing and hunting regulations satisfactory to all recreationists—particularly while we have so many fish and game hogs. But if true sportsmen would organize into local clubs and chapters, thereby affording a method whereby closer contact and cooperation with the game department could be established, it would be a very easy matter to greatly improve management policies, practices and rules.

Blackfeet Indians Face Starvation; Aid Slated

BROWNING, Mont., Feb. 1.—(AP)—Reports that Blackfeet Indians are eating skunk and porcupine to fight off starvation has spurred residents of this northern Montana town to action.

They appealed to the state and federal governments and Red Cross for help. Meanwhile women were collecting clothing and medical supplies; the highway department was trying to open snow-clogged roads.

Tribal council members said thousands of Indians on the reservation are imperiled by critical shortages of food and fuel.

Jim Eagle Head, who rode in from the reservation on a horse, said his neighbors are living on skunk and porcupine meat.

The reservation has been harassed by blizzards and sub-zero weather almost daily for a month. Henry Magee, tribal council,

said the tribe has \$150,000 in oil royalties forthcoming from the Federal government, but the money is "tied up in red tape."

Baker Store Manager Says Darn The Weather

BAKER—(AP)—Darn the winter weather, says the manager of the Montgomery Ward store here.

A city street cleaning vehicle skidded on the pavement in front of the store and came to rest on the inside of two plate glass display windows valued at \$200.

The windows can be replaced, says Harry Wooley, manager, but it will take three to six weeks to get the glass. Meanwhile the downtown store's windows are covered with plywood, which, says Wooley, is not at all satisfactory to window shoppers.

Telling the Dictator Where to Get Off



Scams from the MENDING BASKET

By Vahnett S. Martin

The rural reporters' items these days are fascinating to read! Cougar tracks . . . 5 horses galloping down a road and two smack right into a standing car, killing one . . . roofs collapsed . . . the paper-carrier reached us yesterday for the first time in three weeks . . . marooned family in Elk valley saved . . . 180 trees reported by snow-checkers as down on the road to the Champion mine . . . seven feet of snow in Lynx hollow . . . to mention just a few in the Cotage Grove Sentinel and News-Review.

But this column has a rural reporter all its own: "Our road has been blocked by a big slide for two weeks (letter on Jan. 23). And there were trees and trees across it from the sleet storm. Now, today, they started trying to get it opened up. . . We haven't had any electricity for so long! No phone service either, and no radio. But we get our mail every day except Sunday and I read . . . the News-Review!"

But our reporter sees it all with the eyes of a poet, a helpful aid when the power is off! And she includes a poem published years ago in the Country Bard, now The American Bard. I wonder

how many others reading this, will also have been reminded of the prairies in winter? I quote a part:

This Whiteness
 "Sunlight on snow! There's a tightness
 Now gripping my heart—and alone,
 Alone, and praying—this whiteness
 Is a theme from the past: a tone
 From an old, old song, that carries
 Through the years. Now its cadence low
 Is piercing my heart—oh, prairies!
 Wide, unbroken acres of snow!
 And children, with lunch pails dangling,
 Trudging on through the winter morn;
 A pasture, a cowbell jangling,
 A buffalo path, old and worn,
 Snow-covered, a coyote's footprint,
 Freshly made, still holding it so.
 Morning sun, and prairies, with glint
 Of diamonds on freshly piled snow."
 —Mabel Madison Rader.

Douglas Forest Protective Assn. Reports On Losses In One Of Its Driest Seasons

The Douglas Forest Protective association experienced one of the driest seasons in its history last summer, states the annual report submitted by Secretary H. O. Pargeter.

Total loss from fires, however, was held to \$13,949, broken down as follows: Merchantable timber, \$75; reproduction \$3,974, logs \$6,400, logging equipment \$500, and all other property \$3,000.

U.S. weather reports show the precipitation was only about 35 percent of normal for April, May, normal, June 1 to Sept. 8, approximately 100 days, precipitation only .38 inches, with many days of very low humidity.

A total of 88 fires occurred during the season, compared with 24 in 1948. They are classified as follows: lightning 22, incendiary 31, campers 2, smokers 6, debris burning 5, logging 14, railroad 1, and miscellaneous 7.

Major improvements of the last year included an expense of \$9,312 for construction of headquarters for the South Douglas area, and installation of radios on the lookouts, costing \$2,077.

Total of 250 miles of telephone line maintenance during the year cost \$794; 10 miles of new road construction cost \$7,298; 190 miles of road maintenance cost \$8,333; 550 miles of horse trail maintenance cost \$1,200; cabin and lookout construction, \$2,314; cabin and lookout maintenance, \$700; headquarters maintenance \$1,100, and radio maintenance \$721.

The association purchased one half-ton pickup, a one-ton Jeep, and a two-ton truck with a 400 portable Edwards model 120 pump.

The regular patrol force consisted of from 40 to 50 men. Emergency crews included an additional 40 to 50 men placed at strategic points.

Recommendations for the current year include completion of the Quines creek warden station this summer. The ten-man crew house is about finished. A five-room residence and a garage is

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

sion's references to experiments with hydrogen would seem to imply that if President Truman gives the go-ahead signal to his atomic team, the signals to ALREADY HAVE SOME OF THE PLAYS WORKED OUT ON THE BLACKBOARD and are ready to apply them towards seeing if they can develop a practical hydrogen weapon.

WITH all the talk that has been going on, I'd say that if we haven't been doing some advanced experimental work on the hydrogen bomb business, we've been missing a terribly important bet.

ALONG the line of scientific progress, television is fooling with an idea that in minor ways is as disturbing as the atom bomb. It thinks TV can maybe be used TO DISPLACE CONVENTIONS!

THIS is the way it would work—If it works: When we get television networks all over the country, convention programs will be set up IN A TV STATION instead of in a hotel. It will then no longer be necessary for you to leave your business and your home and travel long distances, with great personal hardship and sacrifice on your part, in order to keep up on the very latest stuff that every business man must have if he is to be successful.

All this annoyance and worry of making hotel reservations far in advance will be done away with. Gone for good will be the rigors of train, plane or motor travel. You can sit in your comfortable living room, with your television set turned on, attired in your slippers and your robe, sitting in your favorite easy chair, and watch and hear everything that goes on—getting just as much good out of it as if you were present in person.

WON'T that be wonderful? No, it WON'T. It will be terrible. What's the world coming to if we can't use conventions as an excuse to skip out and have a nice trip when we begin to get bored with the tiresome routine of staying on the job and working every day?

Amount Asked In Damage Action Is Reduced

A \$15,000 amended damage suit was filed Tuesday in circuit court, by R. M. Gilbreath, guardian of Robert Lee Gilbreath, a minor, against Dorothea Bennett, administratrix of the estate of Gye Bennett, deceased.

The amended suit originally named Bennett as the defendant and the original sum asked was \$25,000.

According to the plaintiff's complaint, young Gilbreath suffered an injury that resulted in permanent blindness to one eye, when an auto being driven by the late Bennett collided with a car in which young Gilbreath was a passenger.

Spokesman For Potash Firms Sees Fertilizer Shortage In Small Crops

CARLSBAD, N. M., (AP)—A spokesman for three firms which turn out 85 per cent of the nation's potash predicts a fertilizer shortage will result in smaller crops this year.

He said farmers in the South and Middlewest will be especially hard-hit. Those who will feel the shortage most are growers of citrus fruits, sugar, tobacco, cotton and small-grain farmers.

That prediction was made by Rufus Poole, spokesman for the United States Potash company, Potash Company of America and International Minerals and Chemical Corp.

Poole said a high official of the National Labor Relations board told him recently he considers the potash shortage potentially more serious to the nation than either the coal dispute or a steel shutdown because it threatens to reduce the nation's food supply within a few months.

Potash is a vital ingredient of fertilizer. Poole estimated that up to 25 percent of agricultural production is based on use of fertilizer.

Only Half Available He said Department of Agriculture figures show about 600,000 tons of potash are needed for fertilizer before April 1. Half that much is on hand.

He sees a shortage of roughly 150,000 tons. The shortage results from a strike since Nov. 19 of some 1,500 workers in the three Carlsbad potash mines. The workers

German City Yet Rubble-Strewn 5 Years After

By JAMES DEVLIN

KASSEL, Germany—(AP) World War II seems like only yesterday in the ruins of this bomb-blasted German city.

Bodies still lie beneath unexploded rubble almost five years after the war. The "graves" are marked by weather-beaten wreaths and crosses placed atop levelled homes by friends and relatives.

Kassel suffered its mortal blow on Oct. 22, 1943. British bombers attacked that night with high explosives and fire bombs. German officials say that 20,000 Kasselers were killed and half the city wrecked in an hour and a half.

Percentage Ruined By the end of the war, the city was 78 percent ruined by German calculations, 68 percent by allied figures. Regardless of which figure you use, the 1,000-year-old, historic city in the northeast corner of the American zone presents an almost endless panorama of gaunt, ghostly buildings.

Somehow people still live here. There are lights in structures that still stand. Stores have been built—some just one-story affairs built in slots carved in the rubble.

Germans will tell you the big British raid was in retaliation for the German bombing of Coventry. Allies point out Kassel was headquarters of the 11th German army, a huge railway yard, and the home of the Henschel works—probably the largest locomotive factory in Europe.

Guns, Tanks and Made During the war it made guns and tanks. This plant, never knocked out entirely, reputedly sent tanks with their paint still wet directly into battle as the American army approached the city.

The Henschel works and two other Kassel factories making freight cars are back in business at about 50 percent capacity. Henschel is contracting to build locomotives for South Africa, as well as for German use.

Also still standing amid the devastation are some of the seven huge office and barracks buildings the German army occupied in Kassel.

German officials simply shrug when asked when the reconstruction job will be finished. By their figures, Kassel's 225,000 population had 65,146 family living units with 190,300 rooms before it was attacked. They say the war destroyed 59,752 units with 173,173 rooms. By "destroyed" they mean uninhabitable.

Yaquina Bay Ship Service For Timber Set

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced Tuesday that it has authorized Isthmian Steamship company to operate a regular freight service between Yaquina Bay, Oregon, and Pensacola, Fla.

The service would be an extension of Isthmian operation between 54 Pacific coast ports, seven on Gulf of Mexico coast and 33 Atlantic coast ports. The company has headquarters in New York city.

The Pensacola operation was recommended several weeks ago by ICC's Bureau of Water Carriers. The commission authority was dated to become effective April 17.

The commission said a large percentage of the timber and lumber produced in the Pacific Northwest for domestic consumption originates in the Yaquina Bay area, and that the company has reported an increasing demand for space by shippers.

members of the CIO International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—demand a 25-cent an hour pay increase and improved working conditions. Union spokesmen put the average basic wage at \$1.60 an hour. Poole says average earnings are \$2 an hour—highest industrial average in the country.

The companies resumed full-time operations on Jan. 23 and started hiring replacements for the strikers. The union has picketed the plants and contends only 40 former strikers have returned to work. Poole said the plants are 50 percent manned with 750 employees, 300 of them former members of the striking union.

It takes six weeks for raw potash to be delivered to the farmer as fertilizer. The NLRB official, who asked not to be named, said 60 percent of the country's five major crops are dependent upon fertilizer.

Poole said the plants are operating at 35 to 40 percent of capacity and predicted an 80 percent output within two weeks.

He indicated farmers would have an alternative of buying potash from the Russian zone of Germany but said it was priced "much higher."

The NLRB revealed in Washington it will serve papers in federal court accusing union pickets of violating a court injunction banning blockading of plant gates and other illegal labor practices.

Both company and union spokesmen agreed to terms of the order before it was signed. The potash local charged the NLRB two weeks ago with joining up needed evidence they can use to seek a broader anti-strike injunction.

A drive has been opened, meanwhile, by the International Chemical Workers union (AFL) to organize the potash mines. An officer of the union said he considered the strike "broken." He added that his union is "anti-Communist."

The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers union is one of 10 unions facing possible expulsion from the CIO on charges of being Communist-dominated. A three-man CIO committee started a hearing 11 days ago but recessed it until Feb. 4.

ARTS AWARD WON

Claude Butler and Don Foster, both of Roseburg, were listed among the winners in the fourth annual scholastic arts award exhibition, results of which were announced yesterday in Portland.

Gold keys were awarded the 185 winners, who will be eligible to compete in the national scholastic arts event in spring. Portland entrants won the most prizes—105. Klamath Falls had 27 and Salem 13.

"Individualized Floors of Beauty."
 INLAID LINOLEUM
 Carpeting • Rubber Tile
 Asphalt Tile • Formica Tops
 Venetian Blinds
FREE ESTIMATES
MODERN FLOOR COVERING
 222 W. Oak Phone 348

SANDALL SEZ:
 On any occasion
 The man of the hour
 Is the one who buys
 And installs a new shower.

W. M. SANDALL CO.
 PLUMBING FIXTURES AND SUPPLIES
 UNIVERSAL PUMPS—NASON PAINTS
 1804 N. STEPHENS PHONE 1117-R

KEEP YOUR MONEY IN DOUGLAS COUNTY
 Money deposited with us remains in DOUGLAS COUNTY.
 Investigate our banking services . . . our up-to-date protections against loss. Bank-by-mail, safe deposit boxes and night depository service are a few of the banking conveniences available for you today.
Douglas County State Bank
 "Home-Owned, Home-Operated"
 Member . . . Fed. Dep. Ins. Corp.

FROM THE NEWS OF 52 YEARS AGO

Snaps In Real Estate
 120 Acres three miles North-west of Yoncalla, and four miles from Drain; all under fence, no buildings. Price \$300.
 325 Acres at Winston; no building—150 acres in crop; now all under fence; good fence; 2-acre orchard; good buildings. Price including one-third of the crop can remain at 7 per cent. One-third of the crop this season is realized at least \$600.—Just year it can. Beat this if you

Roseburg Review, July 7, 1898.

If you think the real estate described above is a bargain (compared to today's prices) you should talk to a fellow whose car was stolen after he'd just purchased vehicle theft insurance!

It Pays to Insure in Sure Insurance!
 Phone 1277-R

TIPTON-PERMIN INSURANCE
 214 W. Cass (Next door to Post Office)
 Bill Tipton Carl Permin