

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 Editor EDWIN L. KNAPP Manager
Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-MILLER CO. (INC.), offices in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis,
SUNSHINE SERVICE in Oregon—By Mail—Per year \$5.00, six months \$2.50,
three months \$1.25. By City Carrier—Per year \$10.00 (in advance), less than
one year, per month \$1.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per year \$8.00, six
months \$4.00, three months \$2.00.

CREATING NEW JOBS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

"What can Oregon do to correct the grave seasonal unemployment situation that has been getting increasingly worse each winter recently?"

This question is asked—and answered—"sales program." The need to develop hundreds of small plants in the light industry field, with emphasis on lumber-producing communities, is stressed by the *Capital Journal*, giving encouragement to a program sponsored by the Salem chamber of commerce.

The Salem newspaper obviously has the right answer to the problem—more jobs. But study of the mechanics of attracting new industry leads to some puzzling facts. The history of the timber industry shows that utilization of materials seldom occurs in an area with an abundant resource. It is not until the supply of raw material begins to dwindle that interest is created in utilization. Another curious fact is that large manufacturing plants usually are a step or two behind the most favorable locations.

Take, for example, the plywood industry. We find many large plants in the central Willamette valley, plants built in recent years, yet already forced to transport logs long distances to supply their operations. Here in Douglas county, where timber is more abundant than in any other spot in the nation, our plywood production is comparatively small. In fact, we probably are shipping out more peeler logs to Willamette valley and Puget Sound mills than are being used locally in plywood and veneer plants.

Advantages in Umpqua Basin

No place in Oregon has more to offer the woodworking industry than the Umpqua basin. Here we have the nation's largest stand of merchantable timber, with perpetual, sustained-yield cutting assured on approximately two-thirds of the resource. We have an abundant supply of water. Despite criticism from public power advocates, it is a fact that this is the only area with a surplus of electric power; that communities served from Bonneville will not have enough power to encourage new industry for at least two years. Land values in the Umpqua basin are low, compared with costs elsewhere, offering the possibility of comparatively cheap sites for industrial plants.

Yet, despite these obvious advantages, new industry, except rough manufacture of lumber, appears to be settling in areas where resources and raw materials are in the depleted rather than abundant stage.

Why should this condition prevail? It is not new, for the same pattern has been followed throughout the history of the wood industry.

The Great Lakes region, where forests were depleted years ago, today has more people engaged in wood working than ever before. The State of Washington, which long ago lost its position as the nation's leading lumber producing state, today enjoys revenue from wood working equivalent to its most lush days of lumber manufacture. Few big sawmills are left in the upper Willamette valley, compared with the number in operation a few years ago, yet dozens of new wood working industries have been established there within the last few years. Lane and Linn counties, still heavy lumber producers, have critically reduced their supply of raw material. But new processes are invading those counties. The Umpqua basin, on the other hand, still is in the rough manufacture stage, despite the fact that we have a vastly larger backlog of standing timber than any other spot in the nation.

Why shouldn't new industry be locating in a region where its future will be secure?

Advertising Might Change Pattern

The question could be answered by a long dissertation on the history of our economic use of natural resources—a dissertation showing that under our system of free enterprise we first take the cream from the resource, then begin utilizing the skimmed milk remaining. No logical reason exists for this condition, except that depletion of the resource forces communities into new processes to preserve industrial income. No pressure for utilization exists while the resource remains abundant.

On the other hand, it obviously is almost criminal to waste a resource as we are doing in the Umpqua basin. Our mill burners are consuming material which would furnish thousands of jobs and millions of dollars in income. If we could get utilization processes, we not only would improve our economy, but, as shown by the *Capital Journal*, would reduce seasonal unemployment.

It is hard to break down an established pattern. But it is possible we could encourage new industry for the Umpqua basin if our advantages were better known. A liberal advertising expenditure in lumber trade magazines, coupled with engineering studies and personal contacts, doubtless could bring in much new industry.

Street Tile Job Nears Finish At Myrtle Creek

Workmen expect to finish laying tile today in two Myrtle Creek street intersections, as work continues on additional storm sewers for that city.

Labor on a new line from Third street to Myrtle creek on Oak street was being pushed this week. The line is a part of a previously authorized storm drainage system approved by the town council.

MARATHON ON 14

SEATTLE, April 21.—(AP)—A numerologist could have fun with this: Patrolmen D. P. Jensen and L. I. Newton, who ride in prowler car number 14, recovered a stolen truck at 14th avenue south and Main street last night. The truck had been taken Tuesday from 1414 14th avenue (telephone Minor 1414) and had a "14" in its license number and also in its motor serial number.

From Me To Me . . .



In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

It was a similar situation that precipitated the Revolutionary war. England wanted to keep our ancestors in a colonial status, buy our raw materials cheap, process them with English labor and sell the finished products back to us, thus getting for England all the intermediate payroll.

That is what happened in Oregon for nearly a century. We are barely beginning to pull ourselves out of that status. We have a long way yet to go, but at least we are making a start.

WHAT happens when we begin to get more man hours out of our basic raw materials?

Well, Mr. McNaughton, in his capacity as an economist (he is a gifted amateur, not a professional) cited ONE interesting result for us. Each basic worker, he said, provides the opportunity for employment for TWO service workers.

(A basic worker is one who converts trees, for example, into final, finished products, or produces feeds, foods or fibers from the soil and processes them into final, finished products. A service worker SERVES the basic worker—does his washing, shines his shoes, runs stores for his convenience, runs banks, newspapers and so on.)

SO, you see, every time we provide employment for another basic worker we add not only his family to our community but the families of two service workers as well.

You might say that when we add jobs for additional basic workers we increase the growth and development of our community by geometric progression.

HOW do these new jobs get started?

Mr. McNaughton told us of an old German down toward Portland years ago who got the idea of making pieced baskets out of wood. He first tried splitting pieces off a block, like a shingle weaver. From that he worked out the idea of SHAVING the blocks in a jig like a hand plane.

OUT OF THAT IDEA CAME OUR MODERN PLYWOOD INDUSTRY WHICH HAS CREATED SO MANY ADDITIONAL MAN HOURS OUT OF EACH LOG PROCESSED.

HE didn't mention it, but as he spoke I was reminded of a man down in Clatsop county who is shaving fir wood thin, coloring it to resemble cedar, scenting it artificially to smell like cedar and out of this product manufacturing cigar boxes that are selling like hot cakes in Tampa, which is the center of the American cigar-making industry.

You can figure out for yourself how many additional jobs this man is creating in his community.

It works the same, Mr. McNaughton told us, when we feed our grain to our cattle and hogs and sheep and then kill and process the animals in our own community. Or process our barley into malt products. Or put our fruits and vegetables into cans or frozen packages.

All these things get more man hours out of our basic raw materials.

Scenes from the MENDING BASKET

By Viannett E. Martin

Each April do you, too, watch eagerly the coming of each little sign that hints Spring is on the way, while you wait with an anticipatory thrill the exact moment when your heart fills with joy and you exclaim: Spring is here! Sometimes we go to meet Spring; sometimes she comes to us wherever we may be. No matter. We see her arrayed in apple blossoms, or perhaps the bright pink of the redbud, some call it the Judas tree) with a carpet of green at her feet, and trailing white chiffon scarves in heavenly blue above.

One year, I so well remember, we left Detroit in a real blizzard on March 31. As we left St. Louis behind, hint after hint of Spring's nearness met our eyes. And then, from a Pullman window I saw her, Spring!

Another year we left Detroit about the same time, but Spring had not yet arrived in Drumright. To be sure her advance publicity agents had sprinkled the countryside with teaser-blossoms, and the birds were caroling that she was just beyond a rolling hill or two. We saw the first straw hats in Okmulgee (my motor-log says) and

LETTERS to the Editor

Socialism Pictured As Boon To United States

ROSEBURG—What is there so awfully terrifying about Socialism? Many who are so afraid of it every day in the United States are enjoying the privilege of Socialism. Are the people retreating from these socialistic systems here such as the U. S. postal service, parcel post, Australian election ballot and voting laws, initiative and referendum, pure food and drug laws, the eight-hour day, minimum wage of 75 cents per hour, old age assistance, woman's suffrage, and many others? Are these dangerous?

The conservatives claim that President Truman's sponsorship of certain bills before Congress is socialistic and that if enacted into law there will never be any retreat therefrom. They are correct. The people as a whole are not going to discard anything that benefits all alike. If it is something worthy and is by the people and for the people they see no need to discard it. Is that why we never get such laws?

Is there any excuse to discard the postal service? It may have some faults, but I am one who believes that under strict socialistic rule the system would be 100 percent perfect.

The only excuse the conservatives and reactionaries have to offer seems to be that under socialism the freedom to monopolize everything for personal gains will end. As it is now we have monopolies in every kind of business. They even have powers to prevent free speech almost entirely. Proof: Today there are not one dozen liberal publications in the U. S. I can not write freely and say just what I wish to say, as the letter is either destroyed or only excerpts are used. When and if the article is

rials. More man hours make more business for our towns. More business for our towns provides opportunities and employment for more service workers.

It works in a BENEFICIENT circle.

Scout Program Expansion Slated In Present Year

Douglas district, Boy Scouts, which includes all of the county except the Reedsport and coastal area, has grown since the first of the year from 1100 men and boys to 1,973 men and boys. This is the biggest growth in membership the district has seen for years. Much of this growth is accounted for by the lowering of the age limit of cubs from nine years to eight, scouts from 12 to 11, and explorers from 15 to 14 years.

This growth, while considered remarkable by local scout leaders, also presents a number of problems, points out District Chairman Al Henninger.

The increased number of scouts also requires an increase in professional service. For this reason the executive board of the Oregon Trail council has hired another man to work in this area. The new field executive is Jack Finden. With two men on the job in Douglas district the service can be handled adequately. However, it will mean increased financial assistance from the communities served, Henninger said.

Camping Program Upped

Another problem will be increased camping facilities. This year the Oregon Trail council has stepped up its camping program to meet the needs of the entire area. The council plans to conduct three main camps, one on Little river out of Roseburg, Sawback camp at Tenmile lake and Camp Malakua on the McKenzie pass. Secondary camps will be held at Rogue river, Wolf Creek, Lucky Boy, I. Mary's Peak and one near Reedsport.

The camp fees this year will be 25 cents for each boy. Twenty cents is to cover insurance and five cents for the camp emblem. Each troop is required to furnish its own adult leadership and bring its own food. The camp staff, which will comprise from four to 10 men, depending on the size of the camp, will be paid by the local council.

The staff will include water front or aquatic directors, cooking counselors, scout craft experts and a camp director. The council is trying to make available camping facilities to all boys. Therefore funds raised by the local council finance campaigns and through the community chest are used to defray camp costs. If it were not for this financial assistance the boys would be required to pay an estimated \$25 each to provide the proper camp counselors and other incidental expense.

Organizational Meet Held Here By Accountants

Temporary organization of a Roseburg chapter of the Oregon Association of Public Accountants was effected at a meeting held Friday noon in the Hotel Umpqua. Harry Black, local public accountant, was named temporary chairman until a permanent organization is established.

R. H. L. Leathers of Reedsport, a member of the Southwestern Oregon chapter at Coos Bay, presided at the meeting. He introduced to the group James E. Keys, Salem, president of the Oregon association and vice-president of the National Society of Public Accountants; L. M. Taylor, Portland, district governor of the national society and chairman of the legislative committee of the Oregon association, and Robert Strubel, Portland, member of the board of governors of the Oregon association.

Keys, who gave the principal talk, explained the chief objectives of the organization. He discussed legislation which had been introduced to public accountants and discussed a four point program for the state and local organizations, which are affiliated with the national association.

These four aims of the association include: Legislation to protect the public accountants' right to practice; opportunity for local chapter programs; fellowship, and the introduction of a public relations program. These, he said, can be gained only through unified action. Announcement was made of the annual state meeting in Eugene July 20, 21 and 22.

JUST TALL ENOUGH

CORNELIUS — (P) — Lawrence Herb is glad he isn't any taller. A bullet crashed through his kitchen window the other day and smashed into the wall just a half-inch above his head. He is six feet tall.

The bullet was blamed on target practitioners.

Editorial Comment

POOR PUBLIC POLICY

(Oregon City Enterprise-Courier)
Aside from the merits or demerits of closing Oregon's coastal rivers to commercial fishing, one of the arguments in opposition to it is that such closure would deprive the younger generation from following in the footsteps of their fathers who are commercial fishermen.

The public is under no obligation to so regulate things that any trade or industry must be perpetuated and protected merely because a son is expected to adopt the vocation of his father.

If the public policy we'd still have livery stables, coachmen and blacksmiths instead of garages, truck drivers and mechanics.

NAMED PRINCIPAL

SALEM, April 22.—(P)—Robert E. Keuscher, assistant principal at Leslie junior high school here for the past six years, said Friday he is resigning August 1 to become principal of North Bend high school.

DIME-A-DOZEN SKETCHES

By PAUL JENKINS

Some time ago I was fanning the breeze with Tick Maloney, whose interesting and informative column on affairs at the United States Veterans hospital here doubtless you have often read.

Tick and I have known each other since the days "when." Quite naturally on this occasion we fell to reminiscing and soon were laughing raucously over an incident which occurred at an interscholastic track meet held in Portland when we were a lot younger than we are today. Tick was representing the old Columbia prep in Portland (now a college) and I was up from Eugene.

Eugene boasted a sprinter whom I am going to call Skip. That's what he was called then, for that matter. As the meet drew to a close, the first call for the half mile relay sounded and Skip, with a worried expression, approached his team captain. "Cap," said he, "I've been in so many events this afternoon I'm about tuckered out. Now I happen to have some gin in my duffel bag and I'm wondering if a drink of that wouldn't give me enough zip to tackle this relay."

"Cap" considered. He knew Skip was an unregenerate cuss and that

nothing he might say would sway him anyhow, so he contented himself simply by stating "you're the doctor!"

Skip was number four man on the relay. When he got the touch-off all of his opponents were well away but so help me if he didn't overtake and pass them all. We won a loving cup three feet tall which I suppose graces the trophy cases of Eugene High to this day.

Two weeks later another interscholastic was held, at Hayward field in Eugene. First call for the relay eventually sounded. Skip limped across the field where his team captain stood. "Cap," he began, but the former cut him short. "Sure," he said, "I now what you want. All it takes to make a champion out of you is a drink of gin!"

Skip ran number four again and this time his teammates gave him a lead over the field of nearly fifty yards. Skip picked 'em up and laid 'em down magnificently—for about another fifty. Then, to everybody's amazement, his stride broke and so help me (again) if he didn't finish so far back in the dust you couldn't see him on account of it. "Cap" walked leisurely over and, as the fatigued Skip leaned dejectedly against a pole vault standard, slapped him on a shoulder. "Never mind the race, old fellow," he consoled him. "but I am curious about one thing: I thought that drink of gin was a sure-fire champagne maker!"

Skip, for a moment, was sadly taken aback. But suddenly he brightened. "Cap," he replied, "I know what happened. Someone must have switched bottles on me, giving me Sloe gin instead!"

Sewer System Plans Ready

Plans for the sewer system for the North Roseburg Sanitary district have been completed and are available for inspection at the office of the Landis Iron Works.

C. V. Landis, chairman of the sanitary district board, has announced a public meeting for all interested persons at the Riverside school, Tuesday, May 9, at 8 p.m., at which time any suggestions pertaining to changes in the plan, submitted by the district's engineers, will be considered.

District bonds have been sold, money is on hand, and everything is in readiness for a contract and start of construction as soon as the plans have been finally adopted, Landis reports.

Vital Statistics

Divorce Decrees Granted

EASON — Bernice Marie from Oral Keaton Eason. Defendant awarded custody of one minor child; plaintiff granted rights of visitation for periods not to exceed 30 days. Property settlement made.

VAN HORN — Sarah Virginia from James Edgar Van Horn. Plaintiff's maiden name of Sarah Virginia Reimer restored.

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