

# The News-Review

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## LET'S FACE FACTS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Residents of the Winchester area don't want a pulp mill in that locality.

We can't say that we blame them in the least. If we had a beautiful home on the banks of a beautiful river, we too would be unhappy if a pulp mill should be set in our back yard.

It is unfortunate that, under existing conditions, there is no other site available. Winchester is the only place in the county where there can be found a suitable water supply adjacent to rail and highway transportation.

Winchester residents are organizing to fight installation of a pulp mill. Their action follows news that investigation into possible sites has been made by the Container Corporation of America, one of the nation's largest users of Kraft paper.

While the action taken by Winchester property owners may come within the compass of the old adage of not crossing bridges until you come to them, it probably is just as well that it be determined now whether efforts to keep pulp mills out of the county are to be successful. We have no assurance that Container corporation will locate a plant here. It has several sites under consideration. But it is our opinion that if the company now investigating sites doesn't select this locality, some other outfit will. It is only a matter of time, we believe, until pulp production is started. The opportunity is too great to keep the booming industry out, unless widespread resistance is developed.

### Best Long-Range Outlook

No timber center on the Pacific coast offers better long range advantages for pulp production. Our major disadvantage is found in our limited sawmill capacity. Pulp mills prefer to use sawmill waste, rather than bother with logs. A pulp plant located in the Roseburg area probably would be compelled to supplement its supply of mill waste with log utilization.

Waste from tributary sawmills probably would be insufficient to keep a pulp mill operating at capacity. Some of our neighboring counties, however, are cutting two or three times as much lumber as Douglas county mills. But these neighboring counties have passed their production peak. A pulp mill might be able at present to obtain a larger supply of sawmill waste in Lane county, for instance, than in Douglas county, but a few years hence might find it extremely difficult to get either waste or logs.

Douglas county's timber resource has barely been tapped. We have an assured perpetual operation, because of the heavy preponderance of publicly-owned lands which must be operated on sustained yield basis. A pulp mill on the ground floor of this development would be assured of long life.

We face another of those frequent problems which accompany progress. Do damages outweigh benefits, or do the benefits justify accompanying injuries? Many beautiful homes have been built in the Winchester community. Land and water have many recreational uses. Would the damage to people living in the Winchester community and enjoying its recreational advantages be a greater loss to the community than the benefits of a \$16,000,000 industrial installation and continuing payrolls?

### Damages Exaggerated

We believe there can be only one real objection to the location of a pulp mill at Winchester. That, however, is a solid objection. A pulp mill "stinks." Anyone who has ever been around a pulp mill knows that the odor is far from pleasant.

From all the information we have been able to gather, a Kraft mill does not seriously pollute a stream and the pollution reaching the river is not materially detrimental to fish life.

Lurid descriptions of destruction of fishery resources quoted by opponents refer to conditions resulting from mills using the sulphite process rather than the sulphate process of Kraft mills, such as would be located at Winchester. We have been told by what we consider competent authority that a Kraft mill would not necessarily impair the fish population of the Umpqua river.

This column has consistently fought for the sports fishery of the river. We have turned thumbs down on any sulphite mill unless it is equipped with anti-pollution devices. We have, at the same time, urged a higher degree of wood waste utilization. We have been crying for processes to stop the criminal waste of usable wood now going into burners. We would hardly be consistent if we opposed an installation which could utilize this waste, providing the fishery resource is not seriously endangered.

It is unfortunate that no suitable site exists in a less populated area. But unless some more favorable site can be developed, we are almost certain to have a pulp mill eventually at or near Winchester.

Other communities live with pulp mills and seem to prosper. We hear much complaint concerning odor, but we imagine a sustained roar of protest would develop if any manufacturer were to propose moving his plant.

**Scraps From the MENDING BASKET**  
 by **Vahnett Martin** P.O. Box 874, Drain, Or.

This business of building a house on a slanting two acres of pasture is like putting the pieces of a big jigsaw puzzle into place, isn't it? Or haven't you experienced the throes of building? (I paused just then to see if "throes" was the right word)—It says here, "in agony." Well, at present our trouble is only impatience... but who can tell about the future?

There are so many things to be done at once, or sooner. Seems you don't just stand off and squint at your land and say "we'll have the driveway there!" You inquire of the State Highway department first, and their representative (Mr. Carter, Drain, in our case) checks the spot and says, "That will be the spot and says, 'That will be O. K. if we trim up that fir so as to give better vision, and may-wood'—It says here, 'in agony.'" Then he fills out a lengthy form and sends into Salem.

You are then ready to find somebody to put in the (costs \$1.50 per foot, I heard. The State Highway doesn't mind at that for you any more) so you can get across the ditch.

## Dawn Will Come Up Like Thunder



Oh yes, EJ put a "gap" in the fence last night. Not a gate, a "gap." Serves the same purpose at the moment, which is to keep the stock in bounds until owner can, with EJ's cooperation, get the cross fence in, between his part of the pasture and ours.

From what I hear, the bulldozer that is going to level a site for the house is a humdinger as to size, and is operated by an expert in such matters. But we have to wait until Mr. Maupin, Drain, can get around to it. And one wonders about the rain—it will rain some time surely?

We said we'd never, no never, remodel another house! But at least, here in the woods, if we wanted a post it was handy, and we did have a roof over our heads while we were doing it. Merry-o is clicking up mileage at an astonishing rate, just shutting back and forth the 13-mile strip of highway between where we are and where we hope to be.

Then there's the matter of water for the concrete. The previous owner, and the owner previous to him, are both sure if "that spring is dug out there will be all the water you need." But somebody else said dubiously, "Looks like just a wet spot to me." Would you have an opinion? Everybody else has had on the subject of springs! Well, the man who saved EJ from a berry picking (?) expedition—we have 29 quarts in the locker now. So EJ won't hear any more about berries—is going to tackle the spring with a shovel. Here's hoping!

### Colonel R. L. Bell Is Transferred To Wyoming Base

Colonel Raymond L. Bell, formerly deputy director for services of the Human Resources Research center at Lackland Air Force base, San Antonio, Tex., recently arrived at Warren air base for a staff assignment.

A native of Roseburg, Col. Bell joined the psychological research center's staff at the Texas base in July, 1950, after graduating from the Naval War College at Newport, R. I. He had been stationed in the Panama Canal zone from 1946 until he entered the war college in 1949.

Col. Bell, a graduate of the University of Oregon, received a reserve commission in the U. S. army in June, 1931. He was called to active duty in 1940 as a lieutenant and entered the Command and General Staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the following year.

War-time assignments included duty as materiel officer at McChord Air Force base, Tacoma, Wash., and with the operations division, War department general staff, Washington, D. C.

In 1945 he served with the strategic air force in Europe and with the military government of Germany in Berlin. Upon return to the United States, he enrolled in the University of Michigan's course in Latin American affairs in October, 1945. Six months later he received his Panama assignment.

A graduate of Roseburg, Ore., high school, Col. Bell attended Oregon State college prior to entering the University of Oregon.

He is a Phi Beta Kappa and a member of Delta Tau Delta, college social fraternity.

### Browning Sentenced, Fined On Two Counts

John Darrell Browning, 31, Myrtle Creek was fined a total of \$400 and sentenced to 30 days in the county jail on two charges Friday in district court, according to Judge A. J. Geddes.

He was given 30 days and \$350 fine on a drunk (D.M.) charge and an additional \$50 fine for failure to stop at the scene of an accident.

Browning was involved in an accident July 5, state police report. He turned himself in at the state police office Thursday night.

**Fulton Lewis Jr.**  
**WASHINGTON REPORT**  
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By **STYLES BRIDGES**  
 United States Senator from New Hampshire

**WASHINGTON**—This is a thumbnail sketch of the fiscal picture confronting the United States. Last January President Truman submitted his budget to Congress. It contained requests for spending authority totaling 94.5 billions of dollars. This was a truly astonishing request for the Congress to consider since the national debt stood at the all-time high of 257 billions.

Various members of Congress, including the writer, seized the budget message as an occasion to inform the American taxpayer that his fiscal house was in poor order—that drastic reductions in federal spending were required. President Truman denounced his critics. He said his budget was a tight budget. He dared Congress to squeeze any water out of his spending proposals.

Members of both branches of Congress stated they would accept his challenge and would cut his budget.

Then the tortuous process of spending the taxpayers' money got underway. This is how it works. Each executive agency has a budget officer who estimates the requirements for his particular bureau. These are submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, an arm of the office of the President. The budget bureau, theoretically, squeezes the water out of the requests before approving them and submitting the budget documents to the White House. After the President approves the budget, he sends it to Congress with a speech called a budget message. In the message he outlines in broad generalities the amount required and the purposes for which it will be spent.

After Congress gets the budget it is referred to the appropriations committees of both houses and hearings are conducted. The various departments and agencies testify as to the necessity for spending as much as the President has proposed. About the same time the budget is received in Congress, the President also submits a tax message. He asks for more taxes, or less taxes, in accordance with his estimates as to revenue balance against expenditures. This year President Truman asked for 16 billions in new taxes.

Members of Congress are frequently portrayed in cartoons as men who hate to vote new taxes, but dearly love to spend the tax dollar. This impression is not altogether correct. In 15 years in the Senate I have found many of my colleagues are becoming increasingly alarmed by the gradually worsening fiscal picture; the mounting taxes, the mounting spending; the mounting debt.

There is a group of us in the Congress who have been fighting for years to achieve economy in the operation of the federal government. We scrap in subcommittee, we argue in committee, we take amendments to the floor, we carry our fight to the conferences between the two houses on differences, and we often lose our fight in the end.

The philosophy of the "economy group" is that of the efficient housewife. We believe the government should live within its income. We believe this can be done by cutting living expenses rather than increasing government income (taxes). We find some suc-

cess during the 80th Congress when I was chairman of the Senate Appropriations committee. By cutting spending we succeeded in balancing the budget and actually reduced taxes. Since that time, the "economy group" has had rough sledding.

This year there appears to be a groundswell of public opinion against the frills of federal government. It has helped those who work for economy. We have considered only a fraction of the budget as this is written. Only one of the spending bills has been enacted and sent to the White House for signature, but the floor action and five other bills gives us a fair picture of the trend. The bills cover a total of 14 billions requested by the President. Congress approved 12.6 billion. This is squeezing 1.4 billion out of the budget and represents about a 10 percent cut.

If the "economy group" could maintain this average we would make an excellent showing. I seriously doubt if we can save as much as 9 billions. I would expect that the total savings will be between 4 and 6 billions and this is still a very respectable saving. The administration has trimmed its request for new taxes since President Truman asked for 16 billions in new tax money. Secretary Snyder came before Congress and announced that revenue estimates had been raised (largely, I might say, as the result of inflation) and that 10 billions in new taxes would be enough. Thereafter, the House of Representatives passed a bill calling for 7.2 billions in new taxes. This bill is now in the Senate Finance committee.

I am in favor of waiting to pass the tax bill until we see how the economy drive succeeds. Each dollar we save in appropriations is a dollar we don't need to raise by taxation.

The two largest items in the budget have not been considered on the floor of either house. One is the 60 billion plus defense bill and the other is the foreign aid bill. One would naturally expect the largest savings to come in the largest requests. The drive for economy is still in the balance. Any lack of interest on the part of the folks back home will be reflected in the votes in Congress. We are striving for roll call votes on economy amendments. They should make interesting reading in 1952.

Figures recently released by the Commerce department indicate we have spent over 80 billions in foreign aid since July 1, 1949. During the 1951-52 fiscal year the Truman administration proposes we spend another 8.5 billions for foreign aid. I have supported the various aid programs. I believe the theory of collective security is worth trying. But I feel very strongly that our aid programs should show definite results.

The free world and the administration must realize that our resources are limited. We are scraping the bottom of the tax barrel today. Our domestic spending has reached dizzy all-time heights. America finds itself short of steel, short of oil, short of rubber,

## In the Day's News

(Continued from Page 1)  
 move in more troops and supplies.)

**Question:**  
 If you were engaged in a big deal and both sides were as suspicious of each other as we and the Reds obviously are in Korea, do you reckon there would be any chance to put the deal through?  
 I doubt it.

And if we should put through a truce deal at Kaesong, in this atmosphere of clabbered suspicion, do you reckon it would stick?  
 Maybe so—but it's hard to believe.

**BUT—**  
 American battle casualties in Korea were only 351 during the last week—21 killed, 317 wounded and 13 missing. That's the smallest total since weekly casualty lists were issued a year ago.

I'd say that working on a truce that hasn't much chance to succeed is at least better than going on fighting a bloody war we can't possibly hope to win.

How bloody is the Korean war? As of the end of last week, U. S. battle casualties in Korea total 80,430—of which 11,954 have been killed in action, 56,215 have been wounded and 12,261 are missing. Those are COMBAT casualties.

In May, General Bradley told a senate committee that the non-combat (sickness, accidents, etc.) casualties in Korea totalled 72,679, including 612 deaths.

On the basis of those figures, you could hardly call Korea a mere skirmish.

From Washington:  
 "Some Republican congressmen think President Truman should set an example of simple living and saving by giving up his Presidential yacht and airplane."  
 "Representative Scrivener (Republican, from Kansas) said about \$500,000 of the 56 billion dollar defense appropriation bill now under house consideration is earmarked for operation of the Presidential yacht Williamsburg."

That crack, I'd say, is POLITICAL SKIRMISHING.

If the Republicans think the President should not be permitted to spend half a million dollars of defense funds for operating his yacht, the Williamsburg, they should pass a law doing away with the Presidential yacht and thus saving that much money.  
 That would be a DEED.  
 It's DEEDS that count.

and short of many of the other materials needed for defense. Under such circumstances, our efforts to help others must be very practical.

As an example of the impractical nature of the present program I can cite my mandatory labeling amendment. It was a very simple amendment which I offered each year to the ECA bill. It merely required that goods shipped from the United States under the ECA act be labeled so that the recipients would realize that Uncle Sam was the person who was helping them. It is inconceivable to me that the administration should fight against such an amendment. Yet, my labeling amendment has been defeated three years running. I am hopeful that Congress will be more realistic about foreign aid this year; that at least we will insist that the people of other nations give the American taxpayer credit for helping them to arm themselves and improve their lot economically.

### RETURNS TO BASE

Cpl. Bill E. McFarland, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McFarland of Roseburg, is leaving Monday for reassignment at Fort Ord, Calif. He had been visiting his parents for 30 days after spending 11 months in Korea. His brother, Pvt. Kenneth McFarland, is stationed in Honolulu.

**IF** your News-Review has not been delivered by 6:15 p.m., phone 2-2631 between 6:15 and 7 p.m.

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