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OREGON BATTLEGROUND

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Oregon's forthcoming primary election gains importance in the national picture as a result of Taft victories in Wisconsin and Nebraska. As the race tightens, it becomes entirely possible that Oregon will become one of the principal battlegrounds for the Taft-Eisenhower fight.

Just as Oregon furnished the deciding issue in the Dewey-Stassen race four years ago, it becomes increasingly likely that history may repeat this year. Oregon's vote may again be decisive in determining the Republican nominee.

It appears, unless something unexpected happens in the meantime, that both sides will be extremely aggressive in efforts to win a decision in Oregon.

Results in Wisconsin and Nebraska, although subject to varying interpretations, indicate that the ground swell of Eisenhower popularity, evidenced in previous votes, apparently is not as strong in the Mid-West as in New England. Senator Taft undoubtedly has regained some of the strength lost through previous adverse showings. Both sides now will be redoubling efforts for victories in forthcoming elections.

Registration Books Close Soon

The prospect for much political excitement in Oregon stresses the importance of voter registration. Undoubtedly many Douglas County residents have not yet registered. Unless they complete registration by April 15, the date the books close, they will be unable to participate in the possibly crucial test of strength by candidates of both major parties at the May primaries.

County Clerk Roy Agee reports that registrations are continuing daily at his office and through his various registration deputies. Campaigns are in progress throughout the county to get voters registered. The campaigns will be intensified as closing date nears. Mr. Agee reports his office will remain open until 8 p.m. April 15, but he urges that voters not wait until the last minute to register.

Certainly every eligible voter should be interested in qualifying himself to vote at this year's election. Aside from the responsibility of citizenship, the opportunity to participate in a decision which may have national influence should induce interest.

If any reader of this column has not yet registered to vote in the May election, we urge that he attend to the matter without further delay.

WOOD CHEMISTRY ERA FORETOLD

A whole new category of industries is coming to the Pacific Northwest. This prediction was made recently at Portland by Hillman Lueddemann, re-elected president of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

Lueddemann, accepting the office, told association members that chemical utilization of wood, will transform the raw material into "foods, drugs, livestock feed, land extenders, commercial goods and products of all kinds." His prediction was that this new era will see a good start within the next ten years.

Lueddemann urged lumbermen to take the lead in pioneering new uses for wood and wood waste by financing the utilization factories required to produce the many products which can be manufactured from wood through chemical processes. As new power projects now in construction are completed, he said, the industry will have available hydroelectric power equivalent to 20 Bonneville dams. This power should be used, he told association members, in improving utilization processes within the timber industry.

It is difficult to get people to realize what the future holds in store for the Pacific Northwest's forest industry. It is harder still to get capital interested in pioneering new fields of production. But even more difficult is the problem of stimulating landowners in getting idle land into wood production so that we will be in a position to supply the industrial market adequately when the development comes. Getting new forests started now on idle and sub-marginal lands will mean that the utilization industry will have abundant raw material for the future.

We doubt that it will take ten years to see the new era of production well on its way. But it will take more than 10 years to grow a tree to sufficient size for industrial requirement. So we have no time to lose in getting a reforestation program started.



We take things so for granted. Let's go back to 1883 when the dwellers in this area were giving thanks wholeheartedly because a railroad was now connecting the valleys with the Central Pacific at the Oregon-California line!

After paying tribute to various railroad officials, A. G. Walling in his History of the Five Southern Counties tells the story. The line terminated in 1872 at Roseburg. At the time the History was published the trackage south of Roseburg was all new. Much employment had been given; a tremendous amount of supplies bought locally; the sawmills profited enormously.

"The advent of the iron horse," says Mr. Walling, "forms, as it were, an epoch in the history of this section hardly second in greatness and importance to the settlement of the country itself. The conditions (isolation) disappeared with celerity at the first blast of the locomotive whistle, and these

mountain valleys became at that moment a part of the world at large.

"The immensely expensive work of preparing the road-bed through the rough and mountainous region between the Umpqua and Rogue Rivers, which more than once had been pronounced impassable for a railroad, these difficulties were conquered, and the army of construction moved on to attack the enemy in even a stronger position among the peaks and gorges of the Siskiyou range. . . the work of building a railroad across these mountains encounters difficulties almost unparalleled in the history of railroad construction in this country and far beyond most European railroads.

"There are in Douglas and Josephine counties nine tunnels, some of them quite extensive, and in the Siskiyou region there are seven more. Tunnel No. 13, known as Buck Rock Tunnel, is 1650 feet in length, and No. 15, the great Siskiyou tunnel, is 3,070 feet long. . . 4,152 feet above sea level."

All that without bulldozers, power-driven saws, trucks, and other things which make construction work nowadays go so fast it is unbelievable. What will they be saying fifty years from now about 1952?

No Place to Go but Down



Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

(Copyright, 1951, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

WASHINGTON—Campaign strategists for Senator Robert A. Taft, while publicly scoffing at reports of a "boom" for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, nevertheless are preparing for a dog fight with one of the shrewdest operators in the Republican party.

Herbert Brownell Jr., whose reputation for dicker in smoke-filled rooms is comparable to that of James A. Farley in his heyday with the Democrats, has been selected by the Eisenhower forces to do the same thing for the general in Chicago this July that he did for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in 1944 and 1948 — get him the party's presidential nomination.

Brownell is the choice of the New York financial and international interests who with Brownell, parlayed a fondness for Dewey into a shellacking at the polls in the past two presidential campaigns. They shudder at the thought of Taft as a president for fear his administration would soft-pedal big-scale international spending. The east coast interests have profited mightily from international relief and rearmament schemes. So Brownell has been named to put Eisenhower across at Chicago.

Brownell is a 48-year-old New York lawyer. He is persuasive, and used to have a large following among the Republican leaders who will have influence at Chicago. However, because he was blamed by almost everybody, including Dewey, for the blundering "Me-too" strategy that cost the governor victory in 1944 and again in 1948, his impact on the GOP politicians may be less effective this time than before.

Despite his ineffectiveness as a campaign strategist, Brownell is a master at convention in-fighting. He put Dewey across on the third ballot in 1948 with a steamroller that left Taft's backers wondering what hit them. This time, at least, Taft's tacticians know whom they are fighting, although there is no certainty that they know what to do about it. One thing is certain, you may be sure. Considerable political blood will be spilled before Brownell gets through irrespective of his following among GOP politicians. Even though both Brownell and Dewey have blind spots when it comes to running a campaign, both have been mending fences and expanding their daily reading beyond the various political polls, daily reading beyond the various hand the various political polls. And more important, they have the cash to do considerable talking at Chicago—and later on, too, if Eisenhower is nominated.

The delegates Brownell is shooting for are those who are unperturbed for any candidate or who are leaning towards Taft but are uncommitted either by law or political instruction. Taft apparently will go to Chicago with more pledged delegates than Eisenhower. Neither one can be nominated, however, without capturing a substantial number of the footloose delegates. And this is done by promise and persuasion.

In 1944 and again in 1948, with the help of propaganda outlets controlled by the eastern bankers and brokers, Brownell had a deluge of pro-Dewey talk pouring in on convention delegates. This was

timed for a week or two before the convention and for the first few days after the delegates had assembled. Then a big league rumor factory was put to work. The opposition didn't have a chance once Brownell's technicians got going.

The Eisenhower camp has no political in-fighter of consequence other than Brownell. He will have helping him professional politicians of stature to spare, who will work full time supplying prestige to the "I Like Ike" drive. They include Dewey, Senators Lodge, Duff, and Carlson, Representative Hugh D. Scott Jr., and many others. Their number undoubtedly will grow.

For finances, Eisenhower has the talents of Paul Hoffman, who also will serve as the general's alter ego until his return from Paris. Hoffman's emergence as the man with his hands in the pursestrings indicates that the Eisenhower campaign has reached the point where the services of experts are required. A number of advantages accrue when a professional handles the cash. One of them is that none of the members of Congress in the Ike camp run the risk of having their reputations damaged if opponents start hurling slush fund charges. And with most of the international-minded Eastern financiers and business men supporting Ike, there will be plenty of cash to talk about.

Hear Fulton Lewis Daily On KRRR, 9:15 P.M.

Scholarship Forms Available At High School

Senior high school students interested in junior high or elementary school teaching are urged to fill out the forms for the tuition scholarship fund before April 15. Application forms have been received at the Senior High School, reports Mrs. R. Cloyd Riffe, chairman of the scholarship loan committee for the Douglas County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations.

There is no limit to the number of students who may apply, but awards are made only once during a year.

Miss Norma Johns, 1951 graduate from Roseburg High School, was a recent successful applicant. The scholarships provide full tuition and fee to any one of the three teacher colleges in Oregon and is awarded by the state committee on basis of merit. Money is paid directly to the registrar of the school in which the student enrolls.

By maintaining a "C" average, a student can renew the scholarship for four years.

The fund is maintained by contributions from individuals and local PTA units throughout the state.

Financial need of the student does not influence awarding of the scholarships.

The Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers sponsor the scholarship.

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

The regular annual appropriations bills are being reported to the floor of the House and are being acted upon earlier this year than in any session since the 80th Congress. I understand the chairman of the committee intends completing the series of bills before the end of April. Aside from the fact that this speed-up in the handling of these bills may permit an early adjournment of this session, the completion of appropriations legislation before the end of the fiscal year (June 30) is a mighty good thing for the country for another reason. If that is done, every agency and department of the government will know exactly how much money it has to spend when its bookkeeping year begins. Their work can be planned accordingly. When the passage of appropriations bills is delayed long after the beginning of the new fiscal year (as last year and the year before) many agencies are seriously handicapped. Last year, for example, several important administrative agencies did not know what their budget allowance was until their fiscal year was more than one-fourth gone.

Speaking of government appropriations and government spending (as who isn't these days), I recently gave my political opposition a fine bit of thunder to use against me—if they are foolish enough to do so. When the appropriations for the Bonneville Administration were under consideration I voted AGAINST a motion to drastically cut the appropriation for transmission line construction. I have been talking economy and have been voting for economy for many years. In my opinion the above-mentioned motion was merely a demagogic gesture which sounds like economy. The purpose of the funds which that motion would have cut is to build heavy transmission lines from two big Columbia River power dams which will begin producing power next year, to where it can be distributed and used. Suppose you built a house and bought an electric range for the kitchen but refused to spend the money to run the necessary electric wires to the stove—could you get your neighbors to believe you had economized by doing that? You would not do such a thing, of course, nor would I vote to hold up construction that would bring revenue to the U. S. treasury from the sale of hydroelectric power.

This discussion of spending and appropriations reminds me to point out a rather important political fact regarding this subject. The same political party (Democrat) which controls the administration the President and the executive departments and agencies which spend the money—also controls both houses of Congress by substantial majorities. Criticism and protest should be directed to officials and elected officers who are members of THAT party! I have watched the voting on the floor of the House and I can assure you that I and my colleagues in the minority party have consistently voted for reductions in cost of government.

Still on a political note, it is reported in the cloakrooms that the administration has a new reelection slogan: "Honesty is no substitute for experience."

State Loan No. 1 To Vet Of World War 2 Repaid

SALEM — The first loan made by the state of Oregon to a World War II veteran has been repaid, the State Veterans Department said Wednesday. The borrower was Earl A. Taw, Portland, an army veteran.

The state made its first farm and home loan in October, 1945. Since then, it has loaned \$33,334.890 to 8,025 veterans. The maximum loan is \$6,000.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

for Warren or Stassen. There were no write-ins.

On the basis of ballots counted as this is written, Warren and Stassen together have considerably more Wisconsin votes than Taft. Looked at from that angle, Taft's plurality in Wisconsin isn't so impressive as indicating a trend.

But—The fact remains that in Wisconsin Taft appears to have nailed down 24 of the state's 30 Republican convention delegates. We must remember that in the final wash-out the Republican candidate will be named by DELEGATES in a party convention.

These state primaries are in reality not much more than popularity contests.

In Nebraska—which was a joke as a primary, since neither Taft's nor Eisenhower's name was on the ballot—Taft did even better than in Wisconsin.

Since Stassen's was the only Republican name on the ballot, the significance in Nebraska lay in the write-in campaign, which was heavily plugged. On the basis of returns as this is written, Taft has 53,000 write-ins as against 41,000 for Ike. What that means is that more Nebraska Republicans wrote in Taft's name than wrote in Eisenhower's. That's something you can get your teeth into.

Still, the combination of Stassen votes and Eisenhower and MacArthur write-ins far exceeded the total of Taft write-ins. It can be logically argued, I think, that if Eisenhower is to be nominated Taft is the candidate who must be stopped. In Nebraska, more Republicans registered their choice, in one form or another, for SOMEONE ELSE than Taft.

So take your choice. I'd say that in neither Wisconsin nor Nebraska was there any such clear evidence of a groundswell as appeared in New Hampshire and Minnesota. That might mean that the groundswell that seemed to be building up for Eisenhower is subsiding.

Time will tell. On the other side of the fence, it was different. Democratic voters clearly LIKE KEFAUVER. They have been giving positive proof of that at every opportunity. First he trotted out Truman in every primary where in any way there was a choice between the two men.

In both Wisconsin and Nebraska, Kefauver swamped his opposition. In Nebraska, he routed Senator Kerr, who is supposed to have had the Truman blessing so far as a choice between Kefauver and Kerr is concerned. (It is generally believed that Truman's real choice as his successor is Stevenson of Illinois.)

The professionals don't think much of Kefauver but the people obviously have a warm spot in their hearts for him. My guess is that the grass roots Democrats are sick and disgusted with the revelations of official corruption that have so shocked all of us, and since Kefauver was an important (and apparently sincere) instrument in digging out these revelations they are turning to him as

Plywood Firm's Sales Set Record For Year

SEATTLE — The Georgia-Pacific Plywood Co., with extensive operations throughout the Pacific Northwest, reported record sales of \$62,739,314 last year.

In its annual report to stockholders Tuesday, the firm disclosed a net profit after taxes of \$3,177,224 for 1951, down \$656,821 from 1950.

someone whom they believe to be clean.

That leads to another guess. I'd say that with Truman out of it (unless he submits to a draft convention time) the Republicans will have a MUCH HARDER JOB getting in than they would have had if Truman had remained the Democratic standard bearer.

housewares

Choose your own adjectives to describe these new housewares. They are all you want in beauty, style, quality and service.

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Ironing Board Pad and Cover
\$3.15 up

A quality pad and cover at a thrift price. Unbleached cotton muslin cover with drawstrings. Thick hair-fibre pad. Fits board up to 15x34-inches in size.

Ironing Table
\$9.95 up

Metal top with sturdy legs. Light and easy to handle. Opens or folds easily. Top is warp-proof.

BREAD BOX
\$4.50

Large, roomy bread box with shelf. Holds bread, cake, rolls for the family. Smooth enamel finish with very attractive decorations.

CAKE BREAKER
\$1.25

The newest gadget to cut and serve cake. Plastic handled — has close set sharpened points that cut cake clean, without smashing or crumbling.

Wooden Mixing Bowl
\$1.95 up

Large polished hardwood bowl to use for mixing pastry dough, batter or other foods. About 14-inches in diameter.

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