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LAKE FISHING RELAXED

Charles V. Stanton

Announcement by the State Game Commission that Diamond Lake is to be opened May 1 to virtually unrestricted fishing doubtless will make that resort one of the prime attractions in the state.

Fishing season at the lake, the Commission reports, will open May 1 and run through September 7. The bag limit is to be 30 fish per day and 60 in possession or in seven days. Daily bag limit previously was five fish more than 10 inches in length. The new regulations also open the entire lake to angling. A considerable portion of the lake has been closed heretofore.

New rules are promulgated to permit anglers to harvest game fish in the lake prior to the largest rehabilitation experiment ever made in the United States. Following the fishing season the lake's water level is to be lowered and the water poisoned to destroy the trash fish population. Trash fish have virtually ruined the lake's angling value.

Although numerous bodies of water have been poisoned in past years and their fishery resource successfully restored, no such attempt has ever been on the magnitude of that planned for Diamond Lake.

Project Carefully Studied

The work is being undertaken only after several years of study and engineering. Game department employees have painstakingly planned every move. Each division of the department has been called into conference. Details have been given the closest scrutiny in an effort to eliminate all possible danger and to assure success of the venture.

Much work already has been done in preparation for the engineering feat involved in lowering the lake's water level. The last information we were given was that the lake would be drawn down about five feet.

Ditches will carry off a controlled volume of water. Release will be gradual to prevent detrimental effect on the North Umpqua River. Draining the lake probably will start in mid-September, continuing for a month or more.

After the lake has been drained to the desired level, a poison, which causes all fish to suffocate, will be mixed into the water. Precautions will be taken to prevent any of this treated water from escaping into the outlet and thus into the Umpqua.

Treatment will include all of the lake, plus those sections of tributary streams, marsh areas, etc., which from thorough study are known to contain trash fish.

The poison will lose its potency within about two weeks. It will take considerably longer, however, to bring the level of the lake back to the point where it will overflow. By the time water from the lake again flows to the river, there should be no danger to fish life in the stream.

Restocking Scheduled

As soon as traces of poison have disappeared, the Game Department will plant various types of aquatic life used for feed. Opportunity will be given for these insects and marine animals to multiply before fish are reintroduced.

All hatcheries within reasonable distance of the lake will be filled to capacity with rainbow trout. In the spring of the year, these trout will be transplanted from hatcheries and released in the lake. It is probable that fishing will be prohibited for one season while the new population becomes established.

Diamond Lake was once the world's most important rainbow trout egg-taking station. It was ruined when careless fishermen dumped roach minnows into Diamond Lake. The minnows were used as live bait. Surplus bait left after a day's fishing was discarded. Within a comparatively few years the roach took over the lake. They multiply much faster than trout. They have exhausted the lake's food supply so that capacity to raise trout has been critically curtailed.

The lake, however, still has a considerable trout population. Rather than destroy all the game fish, the Commission will permit harvesting as many of the trout as anglers can take in advance of the experiment. It is anticipated that heavy angling intensity will result in reducing the game fish population until losses when poisoning occurs will be negligible.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Sometimes I feel sorry for the younger generation.

They have so many things to entertain them they often don't know how to enjoy themselves. It is so frighteningly easy for them to get lost today in a wilderness of pleasures that can harm them as much as help them.

To grow up in any period of the earth's past has always been a stern and lonely task. Many people who manage to grow up physically never do so emotionally. And mentally they merely gradually merge from first childhood into second childhood. All they have learned from living they could write on a postcard.

A child should walk the world in wonder. Maybe I am getting to be a middle-aged fat-daddy, but it seems to me that our complex civilization today does as much to blunt a child's natural sense of wonder as it does to perpetuate it.

Many children today learned from television the proper way to hold a cat before they learn the alphabet. Isn't it too fast a step to go directly from "Mother Goose" to "Dragnet"? Shouldn't there be something in between?

Many a person at 40 can still remember the tremendous thrill of finding an orange in his stocking on Christmas Morning. A whole orange for himself! And what a terrible problem it brought: Would the delicious ecstasy of eating it balance the sadness of knowing it was all gone?

Naturally a child today could hardly be expected to show awe over the gift of an orange. Oranges are commonplace. They are taken for granted. But what would awe

many of today's pre-teenage sophisticated, so used to miracles they don't know what a miracle is? If Santa Claus left them a slice of moon cheese, wouldn't they take that for granted, too?

Children used to entertain themselves. Many modern mothers now complain to their husbands at nightfall: "I'm all worn out trying to think up things to keep the children entertained." But why should any healthy child ever have to be entertained by its parents, except perhaps on rainy days or periods of illness?

Simple joys are better for young minds than complex pleasures—such as a movie, for that matter. In the present jukebox age how many of our children still know the delight of simple things? How many lose the path in a mechanical jungle? Isn't it more fun for a kid to throw a rock at a tin can on a fence, than to mow down dear old grandma with a toy atom ray gun?

But the thing I pity the youngsters most for now is their dwindling interest in reading. A book is the opening portal to the vast hall of the human spirit; libraries are the shrines of the mind. No canned music, no flickering pictures on a movie or video screen can truly stir the imagination of a child as well as a book.

Tariff Dissenters Advocate Building Up U. S. Mining Works For War Emergencies

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — In a comprehensive statement of recommended foreign trade policies sent to President Eisenhower this week, a detailed dissent was included by Sen. Eugene D. Millikan (R-Colo.) on the part dealing with mining policy.

The majority of the 17-man trade commission recommended against a general increase in tariffs on imported minerals and advocated greater development of overseas sources of minerals on which America's industrial economy is dependent.

Millikan, whose state has seen many mines closed down in recent years because their output cost more than foreign minerals delivered in this country, was one of six members of Congress on the commission who took exception to the final report to Eisenhower on mining policy. The others were Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), Bourke Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) and Reps. Dan Reed (R-N.Y.), Richard Simpson (D-N.Y.) and John Vorys (R-Ohio). Reed and Simpson dissented from the entire report.

Recommendations against tariff protection for domestic mining, Millikan declared, "would dangerously increase our dependence on foreign sources for needed strategic and critical war materials."

"It would seem that the experience of two world wars would sufficiently argue the point that our main dependence should rest where ever possible upon domestically produced materials. The still visible hulks of ships torpedoed while trying to reach our ports with urgently needed materials should be constant reminders."

"We are familiar," senator Millikan went on, "with past horrendous predictions that we would all freeze to death because our coal supplies were about to be exhausted; that our oil reserves were about to play out; that direful changes in our economy would be impelled by our lack of domestic natural rubber; that we were in a bad way because we were dependent on important chemical products then produced abroad. But all of these fears have been banished by new discoveries, development of substitutes and by turning loose American ingenuity and know-how."

"I am urging that no public policy should be adopted out of fear which will encourage the very dependence we should try to escape. Indeed," Millikan added, "strong argument can be made that the importation of copper, lead and zinc and other minerals have been increased under the very import policies based on theories that are found in the report. Such policies have turned a once active mining camps in the U.S. formerly contributing importantly

Somerset Maugham, who turned 50 this week, once wrote: "Intelligent people, after the age of 30, read nothing at all." It isn't quite that bad. But it certainly is true that most people do most of their reading when young, and gain the ideas they spend the rest of their lives exploring.

Many a high school boy can now discuss the atmosphere on Mars or the problems of tailoring a space suit. But has he walked the streets of old London with David Copperfield, or floated down the Mississippi with Huckleberry Finn? Probably not, unless his teacher led him on a conducted tour.

There is no doubt children today are smarter in many ways. They know more facts about more things, than any previous kid crop, but they are an old-fashioned generation. I think they mature too fast, dull the edge of wonder too soon, and miss the joy of being young in a simpler time.

Aren't you glad you were born when you were?

The Monkey on His Back



In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

rest were regular army men.

President Eisenhower as this is written is sending to Congress a lengthy message dealing with the nation's economy and what to do about it. (The bulk of the members of Congress are more interested in GETTING REELECTED than in giving our economy the salutary but unpleasant dose of castor oil it needs and probably won't follow his advice.)

Poor Ike! The life of a President at the opening of a new session of Congress IN AN ELECTION YEAR is a rugged life.

With that out of the way, let's get down to something interesting and IMPORTANT.

Namely, COFFEE.

The Brazilian government hotly denies any responsibility for the recent sharp rise in coffee prices. It says it is attempting to insure adequate shipments to consume markets—especially in the U.S.

Meanwhile, the federal trade commission is INVESTIGATING the coffee situation, hoping to find an Ethiopian in the coffee pile who can be used as a whipping boy.

Somebody in Washington allows as how it's the SPECULATORS who are doing us all this coffee dirt.

If you REALLY want to know why coffee prices are skyrocketing, take a peek into any coffee can or coffee bag anywhere in the U.S.A. (or anywhere in the world, for that matter; even the British are now drinking about half as much coffee as tea; along about 10 in the a.m. or 4 in the p.m. The whole story will be spread out before your eyes.

The REAL reason why coffee prices are rising sharply all over the world is that the world is CONSUMING MORE COFFEE THAN IT PRODUCES.

Coffee isn't a cereal that you plant in the spring and harvest in the late summer. The coffee bean is the kernel of a fruit that looks remarkably like a cherry. It grows on a tree (it really looks more like a bush) and it takes a coffee tree five years to begin to produce coffee.

You'll remember that Brazil was BURNING coffee for fuel only a few years ago. That discouraged the coffee growers, and they grubbed up a lot of their coffee bushes. Then came the beginnings of the big coffee binge, and they started planting coffee bushes again. Came then a FROST that put the kibosh on a lot of the bushes.

Meanwhile the worldwide coffee binge waxed and burgeoned.

Do you really want to do something practical that will bring down the price of coffee? Here's a tip: DRINK TEA.

"What," you say, "that hogwash?" If the test piece FLOATS, the tea will be just about right for a hardened coffee drinker.

If you have hair on your chest and like to fancy yourself as a he-man try this: Put in PLENTY of tea. Hold the water just at the boiling point, without letting it bubble, about three times as long as you think you should. Test it with a 30-30 shell. (A slug of linotype metal will do nicely. If you haven't one, come down to my office and I'll lend you a slug.)

If the test piece FLOATS, the tea will be just about right for a hardened coffee drinker.

I'm telling you, that's the only way at this moment in history to bring the price of coffee back to something like reason and decency. If some \$0 million of our 160 million people would start DRINKING TEA, the price of coffee would come down off the mountain pronto.

That's supply and demand. It really WORKS.



ROSEBURG AREA MEN who left for San Diego, Calif., as members of the Marine Corps' "2nd Oregon Beaver Platoon" are, left to right, Lloyd R. Harris, Roseburg; Dwain L. Galloway, Winston; Jack E. Palm, Roseburg; Calvin C. Galloway, Winston; Doyle R. Kemp, Route 3, and Dale L. Bowman. While at San Diego the men will undergo an extensive 10 week training program which will introduce them to all phases of military life.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — The one big question in President Eisenhower's 1955 budget message to Congress is why this budget was not balanced. By cutting appropriations another \$1.5 billion and by not cutting taxes \$1.5 billion this budget could have been brought into balance.

Certainly that would have been a feather in the administration's cap to balance its budget in its second year. But they decided against it.

The way the budget stands, a deficit of \$2.9 billion is indicated for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Expenditures are put at \$65.6 billion—a cut of \$5.3 billion from the year receipts are put at \$62.7 billion—a drop of \$4.9 billion from this year.

The estimated drop in receipts is accounted for in the 25-point tax program which President Eisenhower has outlined for Congress. A \$5 billion tax cut is, of course, most welcome news. You can't make voters mad by reducing their taxes. But it is a fair and a natural question to ask why the tax cut was considered better fiscal management than the achievement of a balanced budget.

The President recommends that no reductions be made on corporate income taxes, nor on the excise tax rates expiring April 1. If Congress does not go along on this recommendation, it will mean an additional tax cut of \$2.3 billion. That would mean a 1955 deficit of \$5.3 billion instead of merely \$2.9 billion.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey and Budget Bureau Director Joseph M. Dodge say that it is still the intention of the administration to balance the budget. But they won't say when.

Dodge says that Congress could conceivably bring this budget into balance by further cuts in appropriations.

While the \$2.9 billion deficit might be considered by Congress as an incentive to cut expenditures, that this would be done. On the contrary, he declares that further cuts in expenditures would be "at the expense of essential functions of government."

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imposing on the administration a tax collection figure lower than the necessary expenditures calculated by Bureau of the Budget. Chairman Reed has been insisting that there would have to be further tax cuts than those already scheduled by law to take effect this year.

But the Treasury denies there is any agreement with the Ways and Means Committee on what the tax program shall be.

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey puts the matter of the unbalanced budget in an entirely different light. To him, it is a question of not being able to slam on the spending brakes very rapidly. Without wrapping the national economy around a telephone pole, it is inadvisable to go from deficit financing to a balanced budget too suddenly. To do so would upset the national buying power.

The \$5 billion tax reduction is therefore viewed as one means by which American consumers can increase their purchasing power in this transitional period, while inflation is tapering off.

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Police Arrest 41,402 Traffic Law Violators

SALEM (AP) — Oregon's state police made 41,402 arrests in 1953 for violations of traffic laws, and issued 175,158 warnings for such offenses, State Police Supt. H. G. Maisson said Friday.

Fines and sentences for these traffic offenses totaled \$552,606 and 33,219 days in jail.

The officers made 1,255 arrests for drunken driving, 4,346 for violating the basic speed law, and 691 for reckless driving.

The state officers also made 5,245 arrests for general crimes. These include 17 for murder, 12 for manslaughter, 208 for assault, 23 for robbery, 225 for burglary, and 1,449 for drunkenness.

Maisson said his game law enforcement division made 2,750 arrests and issued 2,878 warnings, these fines totaling \$110,373.

There were 104 arrests and 250 warnings for violations of commercial fishing laws.

The state police bureau of investigation now has 1,027,562 index cards on file. It has 455,453 fingerprint cards of known criminals, and 12,811 fingerprint cards of civilians.

The crime detection laboratory made 423 examinations, including 49 autopsies.

Cocktail Party Takes New Twist

WASHINGTON (AP) — The office cocktail party started out the way they usually do, but the guest of honor turned it into a fight against cancer.

The call went out last Jan. 8: everybody chip in \$3 each for a going away party Jan. 22 in honor of John Ledy.

Four days later Ledy, an economic development official at the State Department slated for 18 months' leave, put out an office memo of his own. It said the party was a fine idea but he thought he had a better one.

After the arrangements were made, Ledy said, doctors had advised one of the co-workers, stricken with cancer, that a leg amputation was necessary.

How about taking the money that would have gone toward the party, Ledy suggested, and pooling it as a fund to combat their colleague's cancer?

The idea caught on. The pool today has more than \$700, with more rolling in.

WHAT IS GOING ON AT 114 N. ROSE ST.?



Sunday at 9:30 PM
CBS Radio
Dial 1490
KRNR

STARTING NEXT SUNDAY
JANUARY
31
AT 9:20 A.M.

ALERTING CLOVERDALE PARK!

Westvue Court Apartments, and Nebo Trailer Park

Be On The Lookout !!
A FLEET OF CARS

WILL BE IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD
BEARING THIS SIGN ...

NO. ROSEBURG CHURCH
2043 Vine Street

COURTESY CAR

To stop one of these cars and get a free ride to Sunday School turn on your porch light or be out in front.