

The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
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LAKE PLAN CONSIDERED

Charles V. Stanton

A plan by the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club to build an artificial lake on its recreational property at Winchester may be advanced by many years and become a reality in the comparatively near future.

The Oregon Highway Commission is seeking a gravel source in the vicinity of Winchester to furnish material for road work now in progress north of Roseburg. The Commission purchased property abutting the Rod and Gun Club grounds, but the supply of gravel available there is inadequate to furnish all the material needed.

An abundant deposit of gravel is to be found on the Rod and Gun Club acreage. It is located in a low spot which apparently was once a part of the riverbed.

It has long been the plan of the Rod and Gun Club to excavate the slough and create an artificial lake. The rough plan provides for flooding an area of about 30 acres.

Juvenile Fishing Planned

It is the club's program to make the lake a spot for juvenile fishing. Angling would be limited to youngsters. Instruction would be provided by club members or by parents.

Game Commission staff members from the regional office have agreed to keep the lake stocked with fish, if and when the improvement is made.

In addition to a fishing spot for children, the club would utilize the lake for fly and bait casting tournaments. Shallows would be planted to provide feed for waterfowl, making a refuge for ducks and geese.

The project has been discussed since the time the property was purchased. Because of the expense involved, however, there has been no opportunity to undertake construction.

In recent days a committee from the Rod and Gun Club has been meeting with Highway Department engineers. These engineers currently are working on cost estimates to determine whether it is feasible to take gravel from the Rod and Gun Club property to meet the needs for material in the Winchester area, and at the same time do the excavating necessary to create the lake desired by the Club.

The negotiations still are tentative. Much engineering data must be assembled before it could be determined whether the project is practical, insofar as the state is concerned. Even if engineering shows the cost to be comparable with purchase of gravel deposits from private property, the plan still must have the approval of the Commission.

Recreational Asset

In the event the plan is adopted, a most valuable recreational asset will result.

The Rod and Gun Club wants an artificial lake, the Highway Commission wants gravel. A cooperative deal, provided costs are within reason, would result in a small and comparatively shallow lake. The shoreline would be irregular, furnishing a safe place for juvenile anglers. Water would be available by gravity flow from the North Umpqua River and in sufficient quantity to maintain fish life. The Game Commission undoubtedly would keep a liberal supply of fish in the lake from its legal sized stock at the Rock Creek Hatchery.

Creation of the lake would make use of an area now of little recreational value. It would greatly improve the appearance and utility of the Rod and Gun Club's grounds, now used by thousands of people during the year.

It is to be hoped that both the Rod and Gun Club and the Highway Commission can find grounds of mutual benefit in the plans now under study. If the cost of excavation is no more than the State would incur if forced to buy private property, a most valuable community service could be performed without added expense.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—"If you're living, you're excited," said John William Rollins. "And if you are not excited, you aren't living."

Life is getting more exciting all the time for Rollins, who learned to milk a cow at the age of 4 and now, at 37, is lieutenant governor of Delaware and runs business enterprises that bring in \$15,000,000 a year.

As a boy in Georgia he walked barefoot 9 miles to school each day, 9 miles back. Today he flies 250,000 miles a year in his own airplane, can buy all the shoes he wants. He controls a few automobile agencies, four radio stations, an electronics factory, and one of the nation's largest car leasing firms.

Rollins is a 6-foot-3-inch man of 210 pounds who looks like a bulldozer. In fact, in his John-o-aid-trades career he was a bulldozer.

"I've also been a farmer and a door-to-door vegetable peddler," he said. "And I've been a ditch digger, a road laborer, a machinist, an ordinance inspector for the government, a plant supervisor, a radio announcer, and a salesman—but I guess mostly a salesman."

"Whatever field you go into, it comes down to salesmanship. You start selling when you're born, you quit when you die. What is a baby doing with its first cry, except trying to sell somebody the idea it needs something?"

Rollins has always been a restless man hungry to do more and learn more. During the depression he usually held two jobs at a time—"just to keep myself alive"—and educated himself by going to night schools and studying correspondence courses.

"It was only in recent years I found out most colleges were open in the daytime," he remarked dryly the other day, after flying here to open a branch office.

He likes to talk of his youth on a Georgia farm, which he had

That Soviet Good-Fellowship Flood Recedes



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—There is something decidedly different in the Department of Labor, Secretary James P. Mitchell has been on the job less than four months, but the change is noticeable.

When she was Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins had the viewpoint of a social worker interested in welfare. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, who succeeded her, was an ex-senator who came from the bench and looked at every issue with a judge's eye. Maurice J. Tobin was a politician, and he played the labor game for the good of his party. Martin Durkin was a labor union president, with that viewpoint.

Big Jim Mitchell comes to the job as a professional labor-relations man whose aim is to keep things quieted down. This is a far cry from the lusty days of the early New Deal, when the aim seemed to be to keep things stirred up as much as possible. That was often the result, anyway, if not the aim.

The attitude of the labor union national hierarchy on the appointment of Secretary Mitchell was that he had a good reputation. They knew nothing against him. Privately, there doesn't seem to be much hostility. For instance, the Trade Union Advisory Committee on International Affairs, which has been dormant since 1946, has been reactivated by Secretary Mitchell. It has half a dozen of the labor big shots on it—Meany, Reuther, Dubinsky, McDonald, Potofsky and even John T. Jones of the United Mine Workers' Non-Partisan League. What they are doing is a good administration offset for the union officials' resignations from other Eisenhower advisory groups which they charge, are being run by anti-labor reactionaries.

Secretary Mitchell has not cleaned out the Department of Labor. In his first month on the job, he spent most of his time talking to bureau heads. What was he doing? Why? What was the end? What were they doing that they shouldn't be doing?

The national labor situation which the new Secretary faces is critical in some spots, but it is not regarded as entirely bad. Labor news just isn't as hot as it used to be. Secretary Mitchell's press conference, in which he discussed President Eisenhower's labor message, drew only about 50 reporters who cover the Department regularly. Ten years ago it would have been double or triple which they charge, are being run by anti-labor reactionaries.

The Secretary's job on the Taft-Hartley Law is to try to get the issue back into focus. It has developed into a constantly stirred-up fight by professionals on both sides. The law can be improved by minor ways. It would be helpful politically if Congress could make changes which it has been unable to agree on for six years. It would also make union labor force more receptive to the law.

The threat of unemployment will have to be watched closely. Department of Labor economists predict a spring period of readjustment, in which unemployment may

have owes it to his town and state to participate in politics. Politics is only as good as those in it. As to America's business future, Rollins observed:

"Businessmen ate high on the hog for 10 years, and some forgot how to sell. They took too much from the customer for what they gave him, and now they'll just have to give him more for his money."

"We have to go back to selling in everything. There is nothing wrong with this country that a million good salesmen can't cure. The people still have money in the bank."

"But some businessmen got into so many bad habits, I don't know whether they can go back to being salesmen again. But all that means is a bigger chance for the young fellow who hasn't learned any bad business habits."

go up, but not as much as it did in 1949. An upturn in the latter half of the year is counted upon to take employment back to 1932 highs.

Changes in unemployment insurance law will be sought. They would take in over six million workers not now covered and would provide a new federal standard to protect employees of small business, outside salesmen, and possibly federal employees.

The strike outlook is not regarded as likely to affect many millions. A New York waterfront strike seems inevitable. Railroad demands are now before a presidential board.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

strong military forces in Europe for a long time. If we don't, Russia will TAKE OVER EUROPE and the policies upon which we have staked our future will have ended in failure.

Grim note in the news: Work has been completed on an UNDERGROUND PENTAGON in the mountains of Frederick county, Maryland, sixty miles from Washington. It will be used as an alternate command post. It was started some three years ago, and at that time its estimated cost was in the neighborhood of 35 million dollars.

Don't jump to uninformed conclusions.

This underground Pentagon isn't a cushy hangout for the top echelons of our military brass. In a war, IF YOU LOSE ALL YOUR TOP MILITARY LEADERSHIP AT ONE BLOW, YOU'RE A GONER. We're taking steps to see that doesn't happen to us.

That's the grim long and short of it.

What does it all mean? It means that for a long time—maybe for years, maybe for decades, maybe for generations—we'll have to regard military preparedness as our No. 1 objective. Something DANGEROUS is loose in the world, and as long as it remains on the loose we'll have to be prepared to cope with it.

That was true as long as Napoleon Bonaparte was on the loose. Present-day communism is even more dangerous than Napoleon.

Does that mean that our nation AND THE WORLD are going back wholly to a military economy? Not necessarily.

Defense Secretary Wilson told us the other day he believes our techniques of production have advanced to the point where we can support both the military establishment imperatively needed to protect our liberties and the consumer production needed to support our way of life.

This is a hopeful picture. But whether we can do it or not DEPENDS ON US. We can't leave it all to papa. We've got to know what we're working for, and we've got to WORK to bring it about.

Grange Master Okays Price Support Cuts

SPOKANE (AP)—The master of the National Grange today applauded the decision to reduce support prices for butter April 1, but indicated he thought the move might hurt the Northwest dairy industry.

Herschel D. Newsom, who is in Spokane to address the Northwest Farm Forum, said the problem would now be to find an adequate market for dairy products from large trading areas.

He said the Grange was conducting a study of dairy marketing and price trends with the aim of seeing what could be done to ward bettering conditions in the milk producing areas such as the Northwest.

Russia Attempts To Expand Trade With Canadians

OTTAWA (AP)—The Soviet Union is launching a campaign to expand her trade with Canada. There's room for plenty of expansion, since Canada sold Russia just \$466 worth of goods during the first nine months of 1953.

D. S. Chuvahin, Moscow's first ambassador to Ottawa since Igor Gouzenko's spy revelations of 1945, invited newsmen to his embassy Monday night to tell them the Soviets want to do business with Canada.

Chuvahin said his country is ready to start trade negotiations "right now" and a commercial attaché will join his staff within a month to handle all details.

The ambassador said Soviet authorities "regard favorably" Canadian Trade Minister C.D. Howe's statement last Jan. 4 that the Ottawa government is willing to enlarge trade with the Reds.

Chuvahin said Russia could seek Canadian manganese ore, diesel fuels and petroleum products, cotton and probably many other commodities. He said his government is ready to buy freighters, textiles, farm machinery, butter, meats, raw hides and maybe even some of Canada's surplus wheat—if that would help trading relationships.

He added Russia is ready to export items classified by the West as strategic materials—the war-potential goods which Canada and the rest of the Western Allies won't sell to the Soviet bloc nations.

Unfairness Claim In Woodworkers' Strike Rejected

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner recommended Monday that the board dismiss an unfair labor practices charge brought by CIO Woodworkers' Union local 5-63 against Yaquina Bay Mills, Inc., Toledo, Ore.

The local accused the company of acting to reduce wages without consulting with the union and with later refusing to bargain collectively for an agreement until the charge was disposed of.

The pay out was ordered effective Sept. 21, 1952. Members refused to work under the new scale and the firm's Toledo plant has been closed since then.

Wallace E. Royster, the trial examiner, said the question of whether the reduction constituted a violation of the contract should have been settled by negotiation and that the company's action was not an unfair labor practice.

He ruled, however, that the firm "is now, of course, required to bargain with the union on any question of wages or other conditions." He said he understood the company is willing to do this.

A hearing on the union's complaint was held at Toledo Jan. 7.

French Battle Rebel Forces

HANOI, Indochina (AP)—French Union forces broke out of their northwest Indochinese fortress of Dien Bien Phu Tuesday to drive encircling Vietminh troops from two hill positions. The French claimed they inflicted "heavy losses" on the Communist-led enemy and admitted "appreciable losses" on their side.

By their attack the French seemed to indicate they are going to carry the battle to the 36,000 rebels who have been threatening, but never yet have attempted, an all-out assault on the heavily fortified French post just north of the Laotian border.

Gen. Rene Cogny, French commander in northern Indochina, apparently tired of waiting for the Vietminh to attack the fortress, sent out 4,000 to 5,000 men against the rebels strongly entrenched in the hills surrounding the French Union position.

Unemployment Blamed By Beck On Treasury Head

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The AFL Teamsters Union opened a midwinter Executive Board meeting Monday with President Dave Beck sounding a "hard times" warning and questioning labor peace moves.

Beck, chief of the 1,300,000-member Teamsters Union, hit at Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey's money policies and said they are responsible for the present unemployment situation.

"Our present economic situation can be traced right back to the 'hard money' policy launched by Humphrey nearly a year ago," Beck said. "This search for hard money has brought on hard times."

The Teamsters Union's International Executive Board was expected either to reject outright or throw so many conditions into accepting a proposed AFL-CIO "no raiding" agreement as to place its effectiveness in jeopardy.

The agreement is designed to bar a union from one federation against trying to capture members already organized by a union in the other federation. The peace agreement would apply, however, only to unions specifically signing it. The Teamsters, one of the largest unions in the country, could virtually torpedo the plan by a veto.

Claims Auto Industry Hurt

Beck said the experiment launched by Treasury Secretary Humphrey shortly after President Eisenhower took office of issuing government bonds at higher interest rates had retarded credit, restricted business activity and spurred the present unemployment situation.

He said the auto industry was the hardest hit, being in the worst position in 30 years. He said used car values had declined to the point where thousands of car owners are turning their autos back to finance companies for the balance due because they can buy the same type car off used car lots for less money.

Anyone, Beck told reporters, can walk into an automobile dealership with cash and buy a new car at anywhere up to 30 per cent off list price—"and that's a damn serious situation."

Small Business Failures Said No Cause For Alarm

WASHINGTON (AP)—Wendell B. Barnes, federal small business administrator, told Congress Monday that although business failures have increased, there is "nothing in the picture to be alarmed about."

Small business failures, he told the Senate Small Business Committee, are running under the average of the past 50 years.

The committee, headed by Sen. Wayne (R-Minn.) called Barnes in for a review of his agency's activities during the last six months. Barnes said that government contract cancellations have been "a serious matter" for hundreds of small firms doing business with the government.

He said a large backlog of defense orders remains to be filled and called the present period one of "readjustment while orders for new types of equipment are being prepared and issued."

He reported efforts are being made to give small business a greater share of defense work. But he said small businessmen must develop new lines of products, and should cease their dependence on strictly military work.

Liquor Board Buys Site For \$1 Million Warehouse

PORTLAND (AP)—The Oregon Liquor Control Commission Monday bought a site for a million dollar warehouse and office building, to be constructed this summer.

The commission paid the Federal Housing Authority about \$82,000 for 32 acres in a housing project near Milwaukie, south of here.

At Monday's meeting, Lester Ireland, Hillsboro, became chairman, replacing W. A. Spangler, Klamath Falls, who resigned from the commission. Lowell Seaton, Albany, was sworn in as a new member to fill the vacancy left by Spangler.

Abortion Charge Denied By Two In Portland

PORTLAND (AP)—Dr. Ruth Barnett, Portland naturopath, and Edith Weiger, an associate, pleaded innocent Monday to a charge of manslaughter by abortion.

Despite objections by the prosecution, Circuit Judge James R. Bain granted a defense request for a two-week delay of the trial to give counsel time to prepare their case. The trial was set for March 1.

Dr. Barnett has been convicted of maintaining a place where abortions could be obtained. An appeal of the verdict is pending before the State Supreme Court.

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Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

THE WEST CAN TAKE A LESSON

Bend Bulletin

The entire West can take a lesson from the plight of the small city of Sierra Madre, California. According to a story on the front page of our favorite newspaper Tuesday, a dozen families have had to evacuate their homes in Sierra Madre and others may have to move depending upon the rainfall in the next few days.

Sierra Madre is a city of 8,000 residents, located at the foot of the Sierra Madre mountains in Southern California. These are the mountains, you will remember, which were burned over a short time ago by a series of forest fires. They burned off not only the tree and shrub vegetation, they consumed the grass down to and including its underground roots. The accumulation of dust and litter left on the ground from years of decay and rot, including grass, needles, etc., was consumed completely.

A few short weeks after the fire the Sierra Madre mountains were visited by normally heavy seasonal rainstorms. With nothing to sink into the ground, nothing to blot it up, the resulting runoff started moving soil of the mountains.

From the runoff came a flood of water and mud, flowing down the city streets. Debris and boulders were washed into its streets. Homes were surrounded with mud. The lower portions of the city were inundated by a rain which would have caused hardly a passing glance a few short weeks before.

The need for protection of watersheds from abuse—from either natural or man-made abuse, that is—is shown by the Sierra Madre incident, a lesson the whole West must remember.

Luckily, Oregon has programs designed to protect its watersheds from abuse. The programs must not be allowed to lag.

NLRB Finding Hits Oregon Woodworkers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board found Monday that the CIO Woodworkers were guilty of illegal activity in striking against the Willamette National and Santiam Lumber companies last summer.

The companies, which operate separate mills at Lebanon, Foster and Sweet Home, set up a joint logging operation at Suttle Lake last year.

The Woodworkers union, which held bargaining rights for the separate logging operations of the firms, then claimed jurisdiction for workers in the joint operation. When the company refused to recognize jurisdiction of local 5-265, a strike was called against the two firms.

The NLRB held that the strike was not lawful. The Woodworkers were given 10 days in which to take steps to comply with the finding.

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