

The News-Review

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OIL PROJECT REVIVED

Charles V. Stanton

Two years ago a number of local residents thought Douglas County's possibilities for oil production should be explored. They formed Oil Developers, Inc., leased several thousand acres of land, contracted with an experienced driller and bored a hole at a site near Umpqua.

No commercial deposit of oil was tapped. Encouraging signs, however, were encountered. The most important discovery was that extensive marine beds exist and that these beds have not been covered by volcanic extrusion as previous geological studies of the region had indicated.

Oil Developers, Inc., had planned to drill to a depth of 5,000 feet. They lacked funds for further exploration. Indications were so good, however, that they raised additional money and entered into agreement with a major oil company to push the hole to a greater depth.

At 8,000 feet the drill still was working in marine shale but it was found that strata had been folded. It was evident that the site was not the best for exploration and it was abandoned.

Much Interest Shown

The company associated with Oil Developers said it planned to conduct other tests, but to date has gone no further than surface geological studies. Several other concerns have shown interest. Various teams of geologists, representing large oil companies, have been reported during the past few months. Leases have been kept in effect on some lands.

One large company is reported to be preparing for extensive seismograph tests.

Original incorporators of Oil Developers, however, are growing impatient. They set out to prove whether or not oil exists in commercial quantities in Douglas County. The proof has not yet been obtained. They want action and are proposing to try again if sufficient local interest exists. Pointing out the advantages of promoting exploration by local rather than outside finances, they propose to make another attempt on what is believed to be a better test site.

We admire the grit and determination of the promoters of this enterprise. They embarked on a long-shot gamble in their previous venture. They sank their money in a dry hole. But, despite their previous loss, many of the original investors are game for another try. They stick to their first premise that the county's oil production possibility should be determined.

They stand to profit, of course, if oil is found, but they well know the odds are long and that much work is involved. They prefer that the exploration be conducted by local interests so that no facts can be hidden.

Discoveries Important

Oil Developers, Inc., already are responsible for one very important discovery which might not be generally known had the first test hole not been sponsored by local interests. We know that a marine bed exists under at least a section of Douglas County. We do not yet know the exact boundaries of that marine structure nor whether it has trapped oil. We do know that oil has been found in similar geological formations. It is possible that volcanic action, or ruptures caused by folding, has permitted trapped oil to escape and that no pools of commercial size exist. From numerous seepages we have evidence that oil, at least in limited quantity, is present. If oil does exist in commercial volume, discovery of the productive area would boom our economy. It will take a considerable sum of money to learn whether the resource exists. Investment of money in such an enterprise is a long gamble.

Those people sufficiently motivated in the welfare of the county to risk their dollars on obviously long odds are deserving of commendation for their enterprise.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—The bootlegger is enjoying boom times in America again.

He's getting to be a big operator, just as he was in prohibition days. He is able to put up \$25,000 to \$50,000 for a still that will turn out a thousand gallons of alcohol a day.

He has new lists of suckers eager to buy his cases of "smuggled" Scotch or Canadian whisky at cut-rate prices. He is again using counterfeit labels and tax stamps on a big scale.

Maybe no one has offered you a bargain basement buy in moonshine lately, but the liquor industry says moonshine is being sold in parking lots, candy stores, gas stations, cigar stores, and by telephone. It says the bootleggers have henchmen working in hotels, apartment houses, business buildings and industrial plants all over the United States.

The post-war rise of the bootlegger has the regular liquor industry more than annoyed. It is so angry that it is considering hiring its own agents and lawyers to track down bootleggers and help the government convict them.

Ralph Heymsfeld, 42, president of Schenley's and a spokesman for the industry, feels the government isn't doing enough to wipe out bootlegging.

"Bootlegging is the major lawless industry in America today," he said, "but the average citizen just doesn't care a boot about the problem."

"Moonshine has a romantic history. The hillbilly moonshiner is part of our folklore. We're not worried about him."

"But we are concerned about the big operators who have moved into the cities. No one can say for sure how much illegal whisky is being sold. But I say you can go anywhere in New York—or any other major city—and buy bootleg whisky within 10 minutes. Anybody who wants it can get it. The supply equals the demand."

Heymsfeld said that the distilled spirits industry paid \$1,840,850.65 in federal and state taxes in 1953, roughly \$13.25 a gallon, but that the government spent less than six-tenths of one per cent



"WHERE'S MY MASTER," says this stray collie picked up near Melrose by the Douglas County Humane Society recently. The three women with it have proved it to be its best friends. They have taken the lead in the society of caring for stray and unwanted dogs. They are left to right, Mrs. Margaret Money, secretary of the organization, Edythe Davidson, and Mrs. Zana Brodahl, president. The society has been incorporated only since November and already has cared for 118 cases, including 50 unwanted dogs. It has 200 members. Mrs. Brodahl said "Unwanted dogs are the strays of tomorrow." (Paul Jenkins Picture)

Bruce Blossat

Anyone who does not shy away from medical statistics knows that from year to year heart disease tenaciously keeps its place as the nation's No. 1 killer.

Roughly half of all deaths in the United States are attributable to diseases of the heart and circulation. The afflictions strike all ages.

Deaths from these causes total more than three times the deaths from dread cancer, more than seven times the deaths from accidents, more than 25 times the deaths from tuberculosis, once the great scourge.

In World War II 292,000 Americans lost their lives in four years, and we were appalled. In a single year, heart disease and related ailments kill some 77,000 people in this country.

Yet everything suggests that the ravages of this disease would be much worse were it not for the determined fight now being made against it by American medicine. According to Dr. Robert L. King, president of the American Heart Association, some very important advances have been made in recent years.

There are new drugs and surgical procedures which can often reduce high blood pressure when it threatens serious injury to heart,

kidneys or brain.

With the aid of penicillin promptly administered, rheumatic fever, a menace to the heart, can be prevented.

Drugs exist which inhibit the clotting of blood and thus minimize the chance of fatal complications following heart attacks.

Nowadays the surgeon slices in to the heart with his scalpel almost as a routine matter, correcting defects present from birth, or repairing damage to valves that have been scarred and narrowed by rheumatic fever.

Moreover, great progress has been made in programs to enable heart sufferers to continue as useful, productive members of society. Many "heart cripples" are being rehabilitated and retrained.

But the research which produces these new findings, these weapons against our greatest killer, takes a lot of money. This is the time of year when, through the Heart Fund drive, an appeal is made to all of us to contribute to further advances in the widening fight against the disease.

It is no exaggeration to say that the measure of our individual generosity in this cause will be, in sum, the measure of future progress toward curing or alleviating heart disease.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

HEAT BUT NO LIGHT

Bend Bulletin

As any schoolboy knows, light and heat are identical forms of energy, differing only in their wavelengths.

This is not true, apparently, in the field of political controversy where often much heat is generated with little or no resulting light.

We can make easy reference to two major water resource projects in the West to illustrate our point.

First, and closest to home, is the current Hells Canyon fight between advocates of public and private development of power resources.

Claims and counter-claims, charges and counter-charges,

have been hurled about with such abandon that it is difficult—if not impossible—for the average citizen to decide which has the most merit.

Another project which currently is getting much of the same treatment is the proposed Echo Park Dam near the Utah-Colorado border just below the confluence of the Green and Yampa Rivers.

If the dam were to be constructed, it would flood a small portion of the Dinosaur National Monument, easily the country's most inaccessible scenic wonder.

Fish and wildlife spokesmen are joining in the loud wail about Echo Park, even though neither stream supports any but trash fish.

(Contrast this with the lack, it sometimes seems, of opposition to the proposed Benham Falls project here which would flood 37 miles of Deschutes fishing waters of some of the best meadowland in the area.)

Examine the so-called "grass roots" of the Hells Canyon high dam proponents, which was having so much trouble carrying on its fight that it has hired a full-time organizer to drum up support and collect funds.

Look closely at many of these fights and you will find, on both sides, professionals who are engaged more in protecting their own jobs than in trying to throw light on the subject they are discussing.

Their work makes it most difficult for all of us to separate the wheat from the chaff.

The heat they generate keeps us so far from the center of the conflagration that we can't see the light, if it is there at all.

CRACKPOT IDEA?

Pendleton East Oregonian

All Oregon schools are now flying the state's flag, as the result of an act passed by the last session of the legislature. This is a good example of some of the crackpot legislation that gets through our legislature. Flying the state's flag certainly is not a demonstration of patriotism. In the face of ever mounting costs of building and operating schools we can ill afford any needless expenditures.

This writer was born in Oregon and has lived in the state most of his life. No one takes greater pride in Oregon; but he can't see that a state flag on a school's flag pole will do anything for Oregon or Oregonians.

LODGED IN JAIL
Manley Marvin Huntley, 22, Oakland, has been lodged in the county jail to serve a 30-day sentence after he pleaded guilty in Oakland municipal court to assault and battery. Huntley was arrested Tuesday by Oakland officers.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

the poor devils at the bottom of the communist heap they will DEMAND TO BE FREE—and when the communist-dominated masses begin to DEMAND FREEDOM the despots in the Kremlin will shake in their boots.

Representative Carl Lecompte of Iowa proposes that congressmen who go on junkets abroad be required to make a more accurate account of the expense money they put out.

The point he makes is a good one. The average person traveling on an expense account spends a whole lot more than if he were traveling on his own money. Human nature is human nature, and that goes for private industry as well as for government.

I'd say the solution is the same in both cases: GET MEN WHO WON'T ABUSE THEIR PRIVILEGES.

That brings up the proposed increase in pay for members of congress. My idea of it that as of now we are grossly OVERPAYING the wrong kind of representatives and senators and even more grossly UNDERPAYING the right kind.

The problem is to get more of the RIGHT kind.

That's up to the VOTERS.

Congressman Lecompte has an interesting bear by the tail. He points out that at present traveling members of congress (along with others traveling on government business) don't account for certain foreign funds to which they have access.

These funds are a very, very peculiar kind of funny money. When we provide aid to a foreign country that country keeps back a certain percentage of the sum given. This money REMAINS in THAT COUNTRY and is accessible to our traveling dignitaries for spending as expense.

Such a system, of course, encourages extravagance. As you may suspect, the system was devised by the free-spending New Dealers. It ought to be done away with.

Newly Appointed U.S. Attorney Visits Washington

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Oregon's newly appointed U.S. Attorney, C. E. Luckey, is going through the Department of Justice here, literally as well as figuratively, learning the processes of justice on the federal level—and getting some feet in the bargain.

Luckey was called to Washington for the customary one-week training period through which all new federal district attorneys go before taking office. He was nominated for the post Jan. 29 by President Eisenhower. The Senate has not yet gone through the routine of confirming the nomination, after which he will take over from Henry Hess, the Democratic hold-over still in office.

Luckey and four other new appointees from Idaho, Alaska, New Hampshire and Washington, D.C., are now getting a look at each of the divisions of the Justice Department, from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the Bureau of Prisons. Most of their time, however, is devoted to getting acquainted with the operations of the criminal and civil divisions of the department.

"It's a big organization," Luckey said, "and we are getting oriented in where to act on our own out in Oregon and where to call for help."

The new attorneys get briefings from veterans from the Department, and they meet the heads of the various divisions. Luckey undoubtedly will meet President Eisenhower due to a trip the chief executive is scheduling for the latter part of this week to Palm Springs. Luckey expects to return to Oregon this weekend.

Explaining the sore feet, Luckey said he arrived Sunday and spent the day next day the nation's capital—on foot. Next day his orientation began with a hike through the block-square Justice Department building. Result: blisters.

Congress Chat

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

In campaign speeches in the 1952 campaign, in the power policy announced as administration policy by Interior Secretary McKay and in the recent budget message of the President, the principle of partnership of states and local communities with the Federal government in the development of multiple purpose dams has been repeatedly endorsed by the administration.

In a recently published magazine article, Secretary McKay wrote: "The Department will not compete with the states and local communities in the development of the Nation's water resources. It will cooperate and not hamper the full development of these resources, in strict conformity with existing laws."

The President's budget message which was sent to Congress just last month contains the following two sentences:

"Federal activities in projects or plans will not imply any exclusive reservation of such projects to Federal construction or financing, or preclude local participation in them. . . . The power policy of this administration recognizes the willingness of state and local groups to participate in providing additional power facilities."

The City of Eugene, which owns its own electrical generating and distribution system, has grown to the point where its utility needs more power. Meanwhile the construction of a dam on the South Fork of the McKenzie River has been authorized by Congress as a part of the Willamette Basin Flood Control project. Power could and should be generated at that dam. Why not, reasoned the management of the Eugene Water and Electric Board, let us pay a part of the cost of the flood control dam plus all of the costs of the power generating facilities and transmission lines, and let us get the power we need from Cougar Dam, which will be built anyway, and thus relieve ourselves of the job of building another dam in the same area?

They asked me that question last fall and I agreed that they not only had a sound idea but that it conformed with what I understood to be the policy of this administration. They proceeded to develop their plans for a partnership proposal and brought them to Washington, Mr. Ray Boals and his assistant, Mr. Byron Price, together with their engineer, Mr. Byron Taylor, spent several weeks in Washington recently. It was a pleasure to work with them and help them. They wanted no deal unless it was a good thing for the government as well as being fair to the City of Eugene. The plan they have worked out is clearly both it is sound, clean-cut and workable. If adopted, it will save the government a considerable amount of money and will provide power for Eugene at a reasonable rate.

Senator Cordon and I helped in the final drafting of a bill which legalizes the arrangement, which we introduced in both Houses of Congress. It should, we think, have favorable Congressional action.

When the President learned of the bill he gave the plan his personal blessing with a strong favorable statement. He said the project is a good example of his administration's policy of encouraging local participation in such projects wherever feasible.

The Eugene proposal is not the first legislation offered which embodies the general idea of "partnership." I have not had an opportunity to study the others—they may be good, too. I note, however, that the Eugene plan is the first one to be endorsed by President Eisenhower.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The former Marine air commander in Korea Wednesday described Col. Frank H. Schwable, who made a false confession of germ warfare, as one of the most "conscientious and bravest" officers he had ever known.

Former Marine Commander Stands Back Of Schwable

WASHINGTON (AP)—It will take at least a year and maybe 1½ years before the government can step aside as guardian of Western Oregon Indians.

So reported Morgan Pryse, the Bureau of Indian Affairs area director from Portland, Ore., at a joint House-Senate Indian Affairs subcommittee meeting here Wednesday.

Pryse also said it would take about \$30,000 to clean up affairs. He said the Indians as well as state and county officials in Oregon approved of full independence for the 60 small bands, tribes and groups of Indians living between the Cascade Mountains and the ocean in Oregon.

PORTLAND (AP)—A Portland man turned out the best butter entered in the Oregon state championship competition and Eugene men won first as best ice cream makers in the annual Oregon Dairy Industries meeting here Tuesday.

The day before a Eugene man had topped the creamed cottage cheese makers.

The butter sweepstakes winner was Milvyn Pilger, Haven Creamery, Portland. Ice cream winner was F. M. Kye, Eugene Farmers' Creamery for vanilla and chocolate and James Dunlop of Eugene's Medo-Land for strawberry.

Monday's cottage cheese winner was Gerald Johnson of Eugene's Medo-Land.

Peery Medicals

BY W.K. PEERY

The establishment of Fort Vancouver was the broader house for all the events that were to develop in the Oregon country. This British fort was in full swing by 1828, after four years of planning and building. As a defense project the fort was complete, and as a trading post all facilities were established to care for the fur trade of the Columbia and its tributaries. Furthermore, it was headquarters for all the activities from forts scattered from the Rockies to the Pacific: from the Umpqua River on the south to Russian controlled Alaska.

Over all this vast domain, Dr. John McLoughlin was king. True, the policies of the company as to trade and methods of government were formulated in London. But London was a long way off, and all decisions of administration were McLoughlin's to make.

Those of us who sit in our comfortable homes of winter evenings, listening to the radio or visiting with friends, seldom think of the men of the past whose acts and decisions make these modern comforts possible—comforts that we take for granted. If friends have called from a nearby town, not over a dozen miles away, and whisk for home at bedtime and arrive there inside twenty minutes, we take that for granted too.

We do not consider that here in Douglas County during the time of John McLoughlin it would have taken more than two days of hard walking for these visiting friends to come to your home and return. There were no wagon roads then. In Douglas County there were no trails suitable for horses. You went by canoe. If you had available water. If not, one walked.

This was a condition common to all the Oregon country when John McLoughlin began his reign here hardly a century and a half ago. It took ten days to three weeks to bring a ship from the mouth of the Columbia to old Fort Vancouver. In the open prairies of the Willamette Valley horses could be used. When it came to crossing the Willamette River, the Santiam or the Tualatin, or the Yamhill, you found a ford in the summer and swam your horse in the winter. These were the conditions in communication in Oregon when your great-grandfather was a young man.

When John McLoughlin moved his headquarters from the old American establishment at Astoria to what is now Vancouver, Washington, he carried with him

a small fleet that was to grow into a beacon of culture and commerce which Americans would inherit and fan into a veritable conflagration of economic, social and political activity.

The story of Dr. John McLoughlin, a Canadian and an English citizen, is the story of a man who became sickened by the totalitarian institution he served. He was a warm, human sort of a person, and a philanthropist who possessed the full stature of a modern business colossus. His end was an unhappy one. He was disowned by his own countrymen and shamefully denied citizenship in the land he had ruled by the very ones he had befriended, the Americans.

Herbert E. Barker Files For Labor Commissioner

SALEM (AP)—Herbert E. Barker, secretary of the Salem Trades and Labor Council, will oppose S. Eugene Allen, Portland, for the Republican nomination for state labor commissioner.

Barker, who has been in the labor movement in Salem for 38 years, announced he would seek the position being vacated by William E. Kimsey.

Allen, a state senator, also is a member of the Portland School Board.

Crown Zellerbach Plans Huge Expansion Program

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Expansion plans which will cost \$14 to \$15 million, said to have been announced by the Crown Zellerbach Corp. for its plant at St. Helens, Ore.

The company said Wednesday it will install a new tissue machine with a capacity of 35,000 tons a year. Another paper machine at the plant will be modernized and speeded up, pulp capacity will be increased and other buildings renovated, the announcement said.

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