

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the

News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1910, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon under act of March 3, 1879.

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months, \$7.00; three months, \$3.50.

By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$13.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, \$1.25.

HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

Charles V. Stanton

An outstanding victory for U. S. Senator Guy Cordon is evidenced in the announcement that agreement has been reached between the Interior and Agriculture Departments on legislation to settle the status of controverted grant lands in Oregon.

News reports say the Bureau of the Budget has recommended only changes in the method of money distribution, a gesture apparently pointed at face-saving.

The Bureau of the Budget had opposed giving Oregon counties 75 per cent of the more than seven million dollars impounded in the controverted lands fund. Senator Cordon, unable to argue the Bureau into a favorable report on legislation introduced by himself in the Senate and by Representative Harris Ellsworth in the House, carried the issue to President Eisenhower. Apparently the President issued instructions to the Budget Bureau, which, to save face, evidently believes it must confuse the matter at least to some extent.

The controverted land fund has accumulated from revenues on lands added to the original O & C grant in compensation for homestead and squatter claims on acreage included in the grant.

Money Due Counties

Conflict in administration, particularly on those sections intermingled with National Forest holdings, has created a serious bottleneck. The Forest Service has been unable to set up efficient working circles in some instances where grouping of acreage was desirable. The road construction program also has been complicated. Because of the opposing claims, money received from timber sales on the controverted lands has been impounded by the Treasury Department. This impoundment resulted from lack of policy concerning the formula for distribution.

The Forest Service, which is under the Department of Agriculture, pays 25 per cent of revenues to counties. The Bureau of Land Management, under the Department of Interior, pays 75 per cent.

Legislation now before Congress provides that the impounded money shall be paid to the counties on the Department of Interior formula. Title to the controverted lands would remain with the Department of Interior. The Forest Service, however, would be given management over intermingled lands, to which it has claimed title, but both departments would be charged with working out exchanges to consolidate holdings.

Distribution of funds, under this formula, would be on a basis of proportionate acreage in each county. Douglas, Coos, Jackson and Linn counties have the largest acreages. The Bureau of Budget proposes comparatively equal division between counties.

Formula May Be Changed

There is considerable debate in Washington concerning proposed future changes in formulas for distribution of forest service and grant land revenues. Some congressmen object to such large sums of money being paid Oregon counties. Congressmen from states containing large public domain acreage, on the other hand, object to any reduction of payments.

One proposed compromise would provide that a similar formula be made for each of the two departments, in which the money would be split on a 50-50 basis after deductions for capital investment, such as road construction. Oregon counties, except Clackamas, have indicated willingness to go along with some such compromise. Increasing the payments from the Forest Service would more than offset loss of the 25 per cent from the Department of Interior, it is believed. Making more money available for road construction, it is contended, would benefit both the federal government and the affected counties.

Clackamas County, following the lead of A. W. Lafferty, who is using the O & C controversy as an issue in trying to return to Congress, where he served briefly a number of years ago, is holding out for existing formula. Lafferty wants the O & C lands given to the State of Oregon.

While more legislative battles may rage around the O & C issue, it is to be hoped the controverted question can be quickly settled and the millions of frozen dollars released for use by the counties.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Once upon a time a tadpole named Elwin lived in a small pond away out in the sticks.

Elwin was different from the other little tadpoles. All they wanted to do was grow up and be big bullfrogs and sit on a lily pad and sing "jug-o-rum . . . jug-o-rum" all night long. But not Elwin. He wanted to make his mark in the world.

One day a strong wind blew a tattered old circus poster into the pond. The other tadpoles swam up and laughed at the pictures of the elephants on the poster. But not Elwin.

"That is the life for me," he decided. "I want to go places and see things. I'm going to be an elephant."

Elwin made the mistake of confiding his ambition to the other little tadpoles. And did they jeer at him! "Elwin's going to be an elephant?" they teased. "Elwin's going to be an elephant?" They swam away laughing.

All the residents of the small pond laughed at Elwin except his mother, Matilda, and his father, Oswald J. Frog.

"I don't care what you become, Elwin," said his mother, comfortingly. "Just so you are good, and don't do anything to hurt your health."

But Oswald J. Frog was outraged. He was extremely pompous about his family tree, and his ancestor had been smuggled over on the Mayflower by a young Puritan lad.

"You are making us the laughingstock of the entire pond," he told his son coldly. "There hasn't been a scandal like this in the family since your great, great grandfather — on your mother's side, naturally — ran away with a toad. I forbid you to be an ele-

phant. Get that nonsense out of your head."

But Elwin was determined to be an elephant. When he began to change from a tadpole into a young frog, he kept pulling on his nose to make it longer and learned to blow water through it. He figured that to become an elephant he would have to eat like a horse, so he ate all he could.

At night he hopped into town to the public library and read every book he could find on elephants. All day long he took elephant-pudding exercises.

Little Elwin ate and he ate . . . and he grew and he grew . . . until finally, at last, he woke up one morning and found he was — an elephant.

At first Elwin was happy. His mother was proud of him, too. But his father told him angrily, "You are nothing but a freak."

The other frogs, his former playmates, cut him dead. Finally one told him frankly, "With all your big ideas, Elwin, don't you find this pond a little small?"

Elwin brooded and brooded. Then one night he packed all his belongings in a small bundle, put it over his shoulder, hopped silently in a small boat, and ran away to join a circus.

He thought the other elephants would welcome him. But they

A Chance to Get Out of the Boiling Sun



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Any one who can get his mind off the McCarthy dispute for just a minute should note a great debate of real importance to every citizen of America and the free world. The key question is: How will the United States and its allies retaliate in case of a surprise attack by the Russians?

The issue was raised by Democratic leader Adlai Stevenson in his Miami speech, in which he questioned the interpretation of the Eisenhower administration's "new look" foreign and defense policies. It was further questioned by Canada's Secretary of State Lester B. Pearson in his recent speech before the National Press Club.

The original policy had been broadly stated by President Eisenhower before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington last April. It was amplified in Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' speech before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York Jan. 14.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon replied to Stevenson's criticism of the policy in his broadcast March 12. President Eisenhower pointed it further by his press conference statement that the United States would not be drawn into any war in Indo-China unless it was the result of a Constitutional declaration of war by Congress.

Secretary Dulles has now fur-

snubbed him. "You have a strange accent," they told him. "And can't you just trudge along like a decent elephant? Why do you have to hop all the time?"

"If I can't join your troupe," said Elwin stubbornly, "I'll become a star in my own right."

And he did. He hired a smart manager and overnight "Elwin," the world's only hopping elephant, became world famous. The climax of his act came when he slid down a short slide, hopped over twelve barrels to each of which was fastened a pretty girl singing "Dixie" — and landed on his back feet, bowing gracefully.

When Elwin became the wealthiest elephant in history, he received a telegram saying: "Your old friends and neighbors join me in asking you, our pond's most illustrious son, to return and be the main speaker at a banquet to kickoff our annual community charity drive for aged amphibians. Sorry we can't offer to pay your expenses. (Signed) Mayor Frog."

"Gee, it would be fun to see the old home pond again, even though money is dead," Elwin told his manager. "Charter a plane, please. Everybody in the pond was on hand to welcome Elwin. His wrinkled old father reached up and patted him on the back of his leg and said fondly, "That's my boy. Son, I'm proud of you."

Cheers rose on every hand when Elwin got up to speak that night at the banquet.

"It is indeed a pleasure," Elwin began, then went "Harrumph, har-r-rumph."

"Got a cold?" asked the mayor. "Oh, no," Elwin laughed, and then told the audience, "Excuse me . . . just a frog in my throat."

"A frog?" cried the mayor looking around to see if any of his constituents were missing.

Panic spread through the crowd. Lady Frogs gathered their children about them and hopped away. The big bullfrogs began hurling mud at Elwin as they hopped away backward.

"I have reared an assassin," cried his father. Then he, too, disappeared.

"Look, it's all a mistake," said Elwin. He looked around wistfully and croaked, "Jug-o-rum, jug-o-rum." But there was no reply. The pond was empty.

Heart-broken, Elwin returned to the circus, made a farewell triumphal tour, then retired and bought an apartment on Park Avenue. He spent the rest of his life in it alone as a hermit elephant, reading his press clippings.

Moral: In this world a big heart is rarely understood by small minds.

er refined all this by an article in the new issue of Foreign Affairs quarterly, and in his press conference statements. He emphasizes now that the important thing in U. S. defense policy is building up "the capacity" to retaliate as the best means to deter war.

So much for the background of how this great debate has developed. What must come next is the practical application of these policies to particular circumstances. The North Atlantic Treaty declares that an attack against one of the NATO countries shall be considered an attack against them all.

An attack on Washington, Ottawa, London or Paris could be met with instant retaliation by the U. S., Canada, the United Kingdom or France, alone, acting in self-defense. But the North Atlantic Treaty pledges each of the other NATO countries to assist those attacked "by taking . . . such action as it deems necessary."

This at first appears to be an important escape clause. Under democratic government, no other course of action is possible.

There is a further area of uncertainty in the NATO treaty. If the attack came against western Europe, there could be instant and automatic retaliation by the NATO forces. If, however, the attack came against western Germany, however, or against the middle-eastern countries which are not members of NATO, how the NATO forces would be used is not clear.

During the past year, while the Eisenhower administration has been developing its "new look" defense policies, the NATO command has also been making a new appraisal for what Secretary Dulles calls "the long haul."

This has been based on the realization that for the next few years, at least, the NATO countries will have smaller forces than they anticipated three years ago. But they will have greater strength in nuclear weapons. This changes the NATO concept of defense.

It also emphasizes the importance of having the European countries complete their ratification of the European Defense Community, which would bring German troops into the picture.

Eisenhower To Let Public Witness H-Bomb Pictures

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has decided to let the public see a motion picture of the U. S. hydrogen blast in November, 1952.

The partly censored, 28-minute movie will be made available by the Civil Defense Administration to newsreels and television networks for showings starting at 3 p.m. PST, April 7.

Eisenhower authorized release of the film for general showings after consultation with the National Security Council, which he heads. The President recently told a news conference that the time had come to give the public more information about the atomic program.

A series of "still" photographs taken from the 1952 movie, are being released to newspapers and magazines for use at the same time the film is shown.

The test that year, known as "operation Ivy," was conducted in the Pacific Eniwetok area. Another, and far greater hydrogen blast was set off in the Pacific last March 1. The Atomic Energy Commission is planning still further test blasts.

NEED ANY HELP?

AUGSBURG, Germany (AP) — Lt. Col. Richard J. Shea of Remlap, Ala., has law and wisdom working for him daily in his 43rd Division unit.

First Lt. Kenneth D. Law of Wooster, Ohio and Selwin D. Wisdom of 160 Lincher Lane, Eugene, Ore., help make Shea's job easier.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

continued war boom is CUTTING SPENDING AND REDUCING TAXES. When Ike wants to cut spending, they yell for MORE spending. When he tries to balance the budget, they put in snide proposals to cut taxes and increase borrowing.

A lot of Republicans are not much better. Their idea is to get elected at any cost.

In modern war and in modern politics, decency flies out of the window in the pinches and all that's left in the house is grim purpose to win REGARDLESS.

For a change, let's turn to some modern economics.

For some time you've been reading that Oregon's unemployment situation this winter is among the worst in the country. Perhaps you've wondered why. Here is some light on the subject.

At the 27th annual meeting of the Northwest Scientific Association in Spokane on December 30, 1953, Walter J. Meade of Lewis and Clark College in Portland presented a study of the economic significance of the wood products industry in the Pacific Northwest.

His study indicated that the rough lumber industry is and always has been a boom and bust industry. In periods of rising activity, it has zoomed above the general industrial average. In periods of decline, it has DIVED BELOW the general average.

Oregon is now the TOP ROUGH LUMBER STATE of the Union. Hence its economy tends to follow the boom and bust cycle. That, if true, explains why Oregon's unemployment situation this winter has been relatively bad.

Here's some food for careful thought:

Nearly a decade and a half ago Washington passed the peak of its rough lumber cut, leaving Oregon as the nation's No. 1 producer of rough lumber.

But — Washington, HAVING ALREADY PASSED THE PEAK OF ITS ROUGH LUMBER CUT, IS NOW BETTER OFF INDUSTRIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY THAN OREGON, WHOSE ROUGH LUMBER PEAK STILL LIES AHEAD.

Why? The answer is simple. Washington, realizing that its original supply of virgin timber has been depleted and that in the future it must depend on annual growth (sustained yield), has turned to methods of utilization of its remaining timber that use fewer trees but PRODUCE MORE MAN HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT PER THOUSAND FEET.

Washington is making LESS rough lumber and MORE wall-board, hardboard, plywood, carboard, paper boxes, pulp, paper, rayon and other products that come from the FIBER of the tree. That is to say, Washington is PROCESSING more of its wood into a wider variety of products and is cutting up less of it into rough lumber.

Washington has had to look the facts of life in the face and realize that its supply of virgin timber is not inexhaustible. Oregon is still going on the happy-go-lucky assumption that there will always be plenty more logs where these came from.

As a result, Washington is getting more payrolls and MORE STABLE payrolls than is Oregon.

These are the cold facts of the situation.

There's a lesson in all this for Oregon. We'll pass eventually the peak of our rough lumber production. But if we are wise enough to follow Washington's example, we can get far larger payrolls and FAR MORE STABLE payrolls out of our timber that is still left than we ever got out of that part of our original stand that we cut up so prodigally into rough lumber.

We'd better begin to HEED that lesson.

Peery Medicals

BY W.K. PEERY

(Editor note. "Coyote" is the first of the series of Umpqua Indian legends told by Mr. Ellen Crispin)

Long, long time ago everybody worked. Young Coyote went out courting. Passed all the girl coyotes. The old mother coyotes would say, "You ketchum?" meaning the young coyote girls. One old lady coyote said you do not want him, that coyote. All he thinks about is himself.

He found one foolish little coyote girl. She thought he was Skookoom. She called him that. Old mother got mad. She chewed her up good, that girl. That made no difference.

That night in the moonlight Skookoom, the coyote, would come. They ran away. They went and they went. They got lean. They got hungry. Their feet got sore. They made a teepee. He promised her he would make big, big teepee. She thought that was good. She would have a big teepee. They had a big family. Skookoom was busy hunting. He never had time to build a teepee. Skookoom hunted a long ways off. His wife dug camas all day long. She worked hard. She got tired. They had lots of children.

All the family got married. Skookoom and his wife settled down to a life of peace. They were old. Skookoom said, "No. We will not build a big teepee." One day little Skookoom came. He was born. They were surprised. They were not happy, that couple. It was hard to dig the camas. It was hard for Skookoom to hunt. Little Skookoom ate lots. He got big.

When his mother dug camas he would lay down and watch her. He would not work. That little Skookoom. She asked him to help dig camas. He said always, he was tired. He did not fish. He was afraid he would fall in the water. He laid around the fire. He was too lazy to keep his coat and tail clean.

One day old Skookoom said, "You lay around here long enough. You go get meat."

He did not want to get that son. He said he was sick. They did not have any meat. He had to go. He took the bow and arrows his father had made and started out to hunt. He shot butterflies. He shot everything he saw. He came along. He saw a little man digging. He thought I am bigger than him. I will whip him. I get what he is eating. He went over and asked the little man what he was doing.

The little man did not talk. He kept on digging. Coyote put his paw on him. The little man struck his fist on the ground twice. Skookoom said I am not afraid of him. He hit him in the back. Poor Skookoom. The little man turned over with a fine powder. Skookoom was knocked down. He was covered with a fine powder. He rolled. He cried. He howled. Still the little man kept digging. Skookoom thought, now if I had that everybody would be afraid of me.

He talked with the little man. He traded him his bow and his arrows and promised the little man a big fat bear, if he would give him that bag the powder came from.

They traded. Skookoom was very happy. He had the scent bag. He did not know what to do with ways has been a boom and bust industry. In periods of rising activity, it has zoomed above the general industrial average. In periods of decline, it has DIVED BELOW the general average.

Oregon is now the TOP ROUGH LUMBER STATE of the Union. Hence its economy tends to follow the boom and bust cycle. That, if true, explains why Oregon's unemployment situation this winter has been relatively bad.

Here's some food for careful thought:

Nearly a decade and a half ago Washington passed the peak of its rough lumber cut, leaving Oregon as the nation's No. 1 producer of rough lumber.

But — Washington, HAVING ALREADY PASSED THE PEAK OF ITS ROUGH LUMBER CUT, IS NOW BETTER OFF INDUSTRIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY THAN OREGON, WHOSE ROUGH LUMBER PEAK STILL LIES AHEAD.

Why? The answer is simple. Washington, realizing that its original supply of virgin timber has been depleted and that in the future it must depend on annual growth (sustained yield), has turned to methods of utilization of its remaining timber that use fewer trees but PRODUCE MORE MAN HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT PER THOUSAND FEET.

Washington is making LESS rough lumber and MORE wall-board, hardboard, plywood, carboard, paper boxes, pulp, paper, rayon and other products that come from the FIBER of the tree. That is to say, Washington is PROCESSING more of its wood into a wider variety of products and is cutting up less of it into rough lumber.

Washington has had to look the facts of life in the face and realize that its supply of virgin timber is not inexhaustible. Oregon is still going on the happy-go-lucky assumption that there will always be plenty more logs where these came from.

As a result, Washington is getting more payrolls and MORE STABLE payrolls than is Oregon.

These are the cold facts of the situation.

There's a lesson in all this for Oregon. We'll pass eventually the peak of our rough lumber production. But if we are wise enough to follow Washington's example, we can get far larger payrolls and FAR MORE STABLE payrolls out of our timber that is still left than we ever got out of that part of our original stand that we cut up so prodigally into rough lumber.

We'd better begin to HEED that lesson.

Rev. Lowell C. Ellis, Evangelist

CHURCH of the NAZARENE

START ATOMIC PILE
BERLIN (AP) — Information Bureau West, which specializes in reports on goings on behind the Iron Curtain, said today the Soviets have permitted East Germany to build its first atomic pile in the uranium mine area of the Russian zone near the border of Czechoslovakia.

FILM FINISHING

In by 9 am, ready at 5 pm

Roseburg Pharmacy
241 North Jackson

round the clock



round the calendar



round the world



available to all Faiths...
dependable in all situations

Long & Orr

Mortuary

201 South Pine Phone 2-2611

Want to learn . . .



How the New York Stock Exchange Works?
How An Order Is Placed?
Why Stock Prices Change?

All these questions, and many more are answered in our booklet . . .

UNDERSTANDING
THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Send for your free copy of this 50 page
book with illustrations today!

RUSSELL H. CARY

404 N. Jackson St.

Phone 3-4154

REPRESENTATIVE OF

FOSTER & MARSHALL

Members New York Stock Exchange

RUSSELL H. CARY

404 N. Jackson St. Roseburg, Oregon

Please send me a FREE copy of the Booklet entitled,
"Understanding the New York Stock Exchange".

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Welcome

7:30 P.M.

Tonight--Area Missionary Rally
TUESDAY THRU SUNDAY NIGHT--7:30

REVIVAL

VICTORY SINGSPIRATION-BIBLE PREACHING

Robert D. Hempel, Minister

Rev. Lowell C. Ellis,
Evangelist