

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 1, 1920, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon under act of March 2, 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

FANTASTIC NEW AGE

Charles V. Stanton

Douglas County has large stands of scrub oak, madrone and other hardwood timber species we often speak of as "weed trees." That these trees may have commercial value in the not-too-distant future could mean an important source of new revenue to landowners.

Scanning the current issue of *Forestry Digest*, monthly publication of American Forest Products Industries, we find news that hardwoods soon may become far more valuable than at present.

The *Digest* says:
Use of hardwood pulpwood is now four times that of 20 years ago. J. Alfred Hall, director of the Federal Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., told American Pulpwood Assn. members at their recent annual meeting.

Hardwood pulpwood's use is largely for making new products by new processes, Mr. Hall said. Pointing out that hardwood's availability for pulp greatly exceeds its use, he said that a consumption increase would be an important factor in perpetuating and improving forestlands.

Much is known now about pulping hardwoods, but more knowledge is needed, in Mr. Hall's opinion, on how to obtain the most value from hardwoods' characteristic fibre structures and chemical components.

Several news items have appeared recently in the press and in trade magazines concerning use of hardwoods in making pulp. If and when suitable processes are developed, Douglas County will have a market for fast growing trees now considered a nuisance and used principally for firewood.

Pulp Mills Needed

One of the new uses, mentioned by Hall, could well be a new product described by the *Digest* which reports:
Outside paper bags, 14 feet long and two feet wide, are being produced by a New York concern for low-cost packaging of large objects such as rugs and linoleum. To make the bags, Equitable Paper Bag Co. perfected a \$150,000 machine which is 70 feet long.

Douglas County's timber economy critically needs pulp mills to utilize materials now being wasted. One of the factors connected with pulp mills, however, is that of water pollution. This need not be a serious problem in Douglas County, provided there was acquired sufficient land area to permit impounding wastes during summer months. Wastes could then be trickled out during periods of high water when there would be ample dilution to prevent injury to fish life.

Waste Finds New Use

The problem of waste from pulp mills, however, promises solution in the comparatively near future. Experimentation is revealing by-product possibilities, such as reported in another article in the current issue of the *Digest*:

One of the fastest growing youngsters in the chemical world uses a wood by-product once thrown away by paper manufacturers—the black liquor left over from the kraft paper making process.

The relatively new industry—the refining of crude oil—has received a substantial boost from the application of a new fractional distillation process and a ready market for the fatty acids and resins thus produced. The fatty acids are used primarily in paints and the resins in soaps, adhesives, grease, disinfectants, polishes and waxes. Manufacturers of these products have been relying on other sources of raw materials which were unstable in supply and price because of crop failures and other natural variables. Now, crude oil from the pulp mills will provide a steady supply.

The new distillation process responsible for the increased output of refined tall oil resins and fatty acids was developed by chemists at American Cyanamid Co. and is producing a market of over 100,000 tons a year for the not too distant future.

Local pessimists, who can see no future in Douglas County's timber industry, indicate ignorance of the fantastic new age of wood chemistry. We are standing on the threshold of a new era of wood utilization in which a small volume of wood fibre will be manufactured into products of much higher value than the timbers and boards now making up the great bulk of our production.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — What would you miss most if civilization were destroyed?

As I see it, the race of man, heading into the 10th year of the atomic era, is like a small child that awakens in a half-light, looks in sleepy doubt out the window and cries:

"Mommy, is the night coming down or the sun coming up? I can't tell."

None of us alive, from a baby in its cradle to wise old Winston Churchill, can say for sure whether the world stands in twilight or at the edge of a great dawn. Nobody knows. Nobody.

The odds are strong that there will be another war, simply because the tribes of mankind have fought more than 1,000 wars in a brief time on earth. . . because there is a war going on right now. . . because there never has been a lasting universal peace.

As an incurable optimist, I do not find the prospect of being hit between the eyes by a hydrogen bomb any more terrifying than the possibility of being struck by lightning. The real tragedy behind the use of atomic energy in war would be, not the mass slaughter it could cause, nor the death of cities, but that this same power, wisely employed, might bring a happier day for millions. You can't say that of a machinegun. Death is its purpose.

Pessimists fear that an atomic war would wipe out mankind. That's not likely, unless some scientist finds a way to set a match to this earth we dream and scheme on and turn it into a minor fireball in the sky. Men live in caves before, and if the nations start tossing hydrogen bombs around like firecrackers, so men would still crawl out of caves alive when the explosions ceased.

The intricate civilization we live in now, however, could well be a casualty—and set mankind back on its haunches a couple of hundred years, giving us the problem of making the long painful crawl from darkness back to half-light again.

What would you miss most if civilization were destroyed in your own lifetime? What do you really

"Looks Like We Get a New Lease on Life"



In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

paid off for the Russian communists.

It is by WAR — hot or cold — that they have been enabled to fasten their grip upon a disturbingly large area of the world. I doubt if the communists have much faith in their ability to compete in a world at peace.

War — either hot or cold — is their dish.

Scanty moisture reports from the southwestern wheat belt gave a little early strength today to the wheat market, but failure of predicted export business to materialize removed some of the buying incentive and the early gains soon melted away.

It's pretty hard to get around supply and demand.

The potato, over the past 30 years, offers a rather startling example of the close relationship between supply and demand.

In 1924, potato acreage in the U.S. was 3.1 millions, average yield was 123 bushels per acre and the total crop was 384 million bushels (a bushel of potatoes weighs 60 pounds). The 1934 price averaged 69¢ per bushel.

This low price was discouraging, and in 1925 the acreage fell to 2.8 millions and the total crop was 341 million bushels and total yield fell to 296 million bushels.

The price ROSE TO \$1.70 PER BUSHEL.

In 1932, U. S. potato acreage was 3.5 millions, average yield was 105 bushels per acre and total production was 374 million bushels. The price dropped to 38¢ per bushel.

In 1933, acreage dropped to 3.4 millions, yield per acre to 100 bushels and the total crop fell to 343 million bushels.

The price rose to 82¢ per bushel — more than double the price for the year before.

In 1935, the potato acreage was 3.4 millions, average yield per acre was 109 bushels, the total crop was 378 million bushels and the average price for the year was 59¢ per bushel.

The next year (1936) acreage dropped to 2.9 millions, yield remained stationary at 109 bushels per acre, but the total production dropped to 323 million bushels.

The average price rose to \$1.14 per bushel — approximately double the 1935 price.

There is the story of supply and demand. When the supply rises above demand, the price tumbles. When demand rises above supply, the price soars.

The conclusion seems to be reasonably clear that if potato prices are to be supported, potato acreage will have to be CONTROLLED.

There seems to be no middle ground.

Ike, Dulles Laud NATO On Its 6th Year Start

WASHINGTON (AP) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization starts its sixth year with predictions of its continued success by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

Eisenhower, once commander of NATO's 14-nation forces, said his memories of "many a night" when "many tongues spoken" by "unity of spirit among my comrades" was to him "a heartening proof that free men, united, can face any peril unafraid."

Dulles said the Soviet Union "is certainly trying very hard to disrupt the Atlantic community," but he expressed confidence "that

channel between dead regrets and new opportunities.

Why, what is civilization but the collection of all our daily risks, and the chance to now fresh ones? Anything that destroyed our civilization would destroy them, the patterns we live by.

And that is what the average man would miss most—the daily risk he secretly loves and so often rebels against.

Anti-Recession Help Possible In Highway Aid Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Case (R-I) said Tuesday the two-billion-dollar federal highway aid bill now before the Senate contains a "built-in anti-recession mechanism" which could be triggered within three months.

"I've put a brand new section into the bill which would allow President Eisenhower to advance the money as much as one year ahead of time if he thinks the national economy needs it," Case said in an interview.

The two-billion dollar authorization for the two years starting July 1, 1955.

The spending authorization compares with current federal aid highway programs of about 665 million dollars a year. The House has approved annual spending of \$75 million, the amount asked by the President.

Case is chairman of the Senate public roads subcommittee which wrote the legislation.

He predicted a floor fight on an amendment by Sen. Chavez (D-NM) which would strip the bill of a new formula for allocating federal aid to the interstate highway system, one of the overall program's four major parts.

Chavez said 29 states would lose out in allocation of the 150 million dollars earmarked for this program if the committee's new formula is approved. The other 19 states, he said, would gain.

The new system would increase the importance of a state's population and decrease the weight given its area and number of interstate roads in awarding the 150 million dollars.

Case said presidential power to permit use of some of the funds a year ahead of the time could guarantee a "state" of public works projects "which we really need and which would help curb our unemployment worries."

He spoke specifically of aid planning and engineering studies of roads which need improvement and new highways which need to be built. Quick action on these, he said, could mean "the start of letting road contracts next fall."

The Soviets have seized six boats in the area since March 15, Kyodo reported, and are still holding four, plus 25 crewmen.

The peoples of Western Europe know that in this NATO — they have something which is very valuable, a very precious matter.

Israeli Counters Jordan Charges With Her Own

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — Israel formally demanded Monday that the U. N. Security Council consider alleged armistice violations by Jordan, including the killing of 1949 Israeli-Jordan armistice agreement by refusing to take part in direct talks on the border frontier.

In addition to the border incidents, Israel also called for debate on her charge that Jordan has broken the 1949 Israel-Jordan armistice agreement by refusing to take part in direct talks on the border frontier.

The Western powers were reported considering a proposal to have the council condemn the Israeli and Arab complaints under one general item which would provide for a review of the whole frontier situation.

Jordan already has a complaint against Israel before the council. Acting in her behalf, Lebanon, the only Arab league member on the U. N. body, asked last week for an urgent council meeting to consider a charge that Israeli raiders killed nine Jordan villagers in Nahalin, near Bethlehem, on March 27.

Soviet Delegate Andrei Vishinsky, the council president for April, has been expected to call the group to meet this week on the complaint.

Airlines Stewardess Survivor Stew Company

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — An airline stewardess who survived a Cascade Mountains crash that killed six other persons has filed a \$25,000 damage suit against her former employer.

Mrs. Adra Long, 29, of Berkeley, Calif., named Miami Airlines, Inc., of Miami, Fla., defendant in the action brought here.

Mrs. Long was a stewardess on an Army-chartered plane which crashed near Selkirk, Wash., April 14, 1953. She survived the crash and despite a deep cut on her leg walked eight miles to get help for 19 others who also came out alive.

In the suit Mrs. Long said careless operation caused the crash. She suffered back, face and neck injuries and contended the accident left her permanently disabled and disfigured.

Cordon, Ellsworth Have Key Roles In Decision On Joint Statehood Bill

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Two Oregon lawmakers will play key roles in deciding whether statehood will go to Hawaii and Alaska, but both acknowledge that the principal decision is now up to President Eisenhower.

Sen. Guy Cordon (R-Ore.), has already notched his belt with a big victory in the statehood battle in the Senate. Cordon was in charge of getting both territories, once they were tied together by a close Senate vote, approved by the Senate. Cordon was the chief draftsman of the two bills in the Senate Interior Committee.

Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R-Ore.) is a member of the powerful House Rules Committee, which must now vote to decide whether to allow the Hawaii-Alaska package bill to go to the House for a vote. Republican Speaker Joe Martin (R-Mass.) is opposed to the Alaskan half of the bill and Democratic leader Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) is opposed to both halves. The House has already approved Hawaii in a separate bill but froze action in a similar Alaskan bill. If it does not approve the package bill passed by the Senate, statehood for both territories is expected to die in this session of Congress.

Will Back Eisenhower
"I have no objections to either bill nor do I have any great enthusiasm for them," Ellsworth explained his position. He said he was prepared to vote for the package bill if Eisenhower asks the House to approve it. The President up to now has endorsed Hawaiian statehood but not Alaskan. Ellsworth said he would support the administration and vote against the package bill if that becomes the President's position.

Cordon is one of the congressional leaders to whom statehood advocates are now looking to sell the administration on supporting both territories. He and Senate GOP leader William Knowland (R-Calif.), both members of the Senate GOP Policy Committee, led the debate against senators from both sides of the aisle who tried to scuttle statehood.

Asked whether he intends calling the President to support the package measure, Cordon declared: "I didn't do all that work for nothing."

Although the House in previous years has approved bills admitting both Hawaii and Alaska into the union, Ellsworth said he thought it was no certainty that the House as now constituted would approve

WHOLESALE ARREST

TOKYO (AP) — Japanese police have arrested 320 persons in one of the biggest crackdowns against terrorist suspects since the war. The targets apparently were a mixture of criminal and political troublemakers, who were to be questioned and probably, in most cases, released.

BOLD ROBBERS

BALTIMORE (AP) — Mrs. Miriam Hills didn't have far to go to report a \$100 holdup of her grocery store. The Southwestern police station is across the street.

The Senate-passed bill, even if it gains Eisenhower's backing. The only certainty, according to congressional observers, was that if Eisenhower fails to support it, the package bill is doomed, along with the statehood dreams of both territories for another year.

ATTENTION MEMBERS

THE ROSEBURG SHRINE CLUB

The SEMI-FORMAL DANCE

Is Scheduled for

Friday, April 9th

at the
Elks Club Ball Room
Instead of April 19th as stated
on the Post Card you received

WHILE YOU RELAX--SHOP--WAIT MOTHER GOOSE NURSERY

WILL CARE FOR YOUR CHILD

• By The Hour • By The Day
• Evenings • Saturday's Too!

Mother Goose Nursery
300 S. Kane Phone 3-8361

GARDEN TILLERS SALES-SERVICE-RENTALS

• Howard Rotavator
• Landmaster
• M-E (Milwaukee Equipment)
• Universal
• Bolens

9 Different sizes and models to fill every need



PRICES START AT \$146.50

CALL FOR DEMONSTRATION

LANSING-OLIVER

OPEN 7 DAYS A WEEK

847 S. Stephens Phone 3-6002

"We Service What We Sell"

FARMERS

There are three main elements in fertilizers: LIME, SULPHUR and PHOSPHORUS. Lime is the basic material for it reduces acidity and puts calcium in the soil.

Have your soil tested for what it needs to bring up the PH content. You can get containers at the County Extension Office or write for containers. The containers will be mailed to you. Take soil samples and send to Oregon State College.

After you get your lime PH built up, it only takes about 1 1/2 tons every five years to maintain the correct PH.

WHY PLANT HIGH PRICED SEED AND GET NO RETURNS?

Lime delivered and spread on field for only \$10.50 per ton.

If qualified under Government, the cost is only \$5.25 per ton.

FOR INFORMATION, CALL OR WRITE

LLOYD D. YOUNT

450 Patterson St. ROSEBURG Phone 2-1812

Add Striking New Beauty AND VALUE TO YOUR HOME with this "AMERICAN CARPORT"



A big, beautiful 10 by 20 foot shelter

- Custom designed all-aluminum marquee roof
- Modernistically styled steel pilasters anchored in concrete.
- Diamond hard baked enamel finish.
- Gently pitched roof drain water off side.
- Requires no upkeep.
- Amazingly low price.

NO DOWN PAYMENT

COMPLETELY FINANCED

TAKE UP TO 3 YEARS

TO PAY

PHONE 3-7362

LUMBER SALES Co., Inc.

Garden Valley Road Just Past Riverside School

Listen to the Timber Toppers Sat. Nite—7:30—KRXL