

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1916, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon under act of March 3, 1879.
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, \$3.25. 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.

MINES AND TIMBER

Charles V. Stanton

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay is reported from Washington to be asking for legislation long needed in this section of Oregon.

McKay is said to have recommended passage of a bill introduced by Representative D'Ewart, Montana, to define surface rights vested in locators of mining claims on public lands.

The bill is expected to meet much opposition from the mining bloc, which has opposed similar proposals in the past. Growing importance of timber, however, is expected to create greater interest on the part of conservationists in favor of the measure.

Only a few years ago stumpage was of comparatively minor value. Consequently there was little concern when patents to mineral sites also conveyed ownership of timber.

Abuse until late years was confined principally to acquisition of summer homesites. A few such homesites were obtained on the North Umpqua River through mineral filings. The practice was much more prevalent on the Rogue River, where a large number of summer homes and resorts were located on lands of questionable mineral value.

But at that time interest in the Rogue River Valley was centered on building up tourist trade. There was virtually no demand for stumpage. Consequently public sympathy was with the locators.

Picture Now Changed

Increases in stumpage values, however, have changed the picture. In late years we have seen hundreds of mineral filings used as ruses to obtain title to timber. Each such filing raised a dispute. Does the land actually contain minerals of sufficient value to justify the claim?

Each case must be investigated by a federal examiner. The mining bloc has been successful in keeping down appropriations for examiners, making the field staff inadequate to evaluate claims promptly.

Another factor is involved. There has been intense pressure from Washington in recent years to prevent any invasion of the public domain. Examiners reportedly have filed negative reports against some legitimate properties. Where locators have attempted to fight for their rights, they have been harassed by protracted hearings, "lost" records, reviews, etc., until forced to surrender by financial inability to prolong the fight. One such locator, who is informed on good authority, was put to a cost of more than \$30,000 when he attempted to patent property from which he already had taken minerals worth approximately that same amount of money.

Definition Needed

Southern Oregon promises to become a rich mineral center. Installation of the smelter at Riddle by the Hanna Company assures a huge nickel development. Chrome reduction plants are being installed in southern Douglas County. The Rogue-Umpqua divide is known to be rich in many minerals.

This same area also is, and will continue to be, one of the nation's leading timber producers. The major part of the timber supply there is on public domain. Public domain timber cannot be properly managed if too freely intermingled with privately owned tracts. Nor should the federal government, as trustee for the public, permit timber to be stolen by the ruse of mineral filings.

Clearly a definition for surface and sub-surface rights must be obtained. Given such definition, there is no reason why both the timber and mining industries cannot successfully operate in the same area.

We can see no reason why the locator of mining property is entitled to ownership of surface timber. He should, we believe, be permitted to use such timber as he may need for his cabins and mine structures. But cutting should be directed by federal timber administrations to prevent damage to management plans.

There is definite need for some such legislation as that proposed. It should be designed to encourage both the mining and timber industries. It should not discourage development of legitimate mineral bodies located on public lands.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — For some years a group of scholar scientists at Yale University has been studying the problem of what people do to alcohol and vice versa, and now they are investigating hangovers.

Behind this probe is a merciful idea — the wish to find a cure for hangovers. One can only say to the true-blue researchers at Yale, "On, men, on!" But that is like egging on a bird dog to sniff for quail in a subway. The only thing he can get is practice.

There are two reasons why they will never find a real medical cure for a hangover. First, they started too late. They were giants in the quest of an electric or atomic answer to the hangover, and found no answer.

Even Toots Shor, the restaurant owner who collects the more interesting hangovers of his clients and pates them in his memory book as a hobby, can recommend no morning after remedy better than "Bloody Mary," which is vodka tinted pink with tomato juice. Very popular with advertising men.

But taking another drink, the return to "the hair of the dog that bit you," cannot be classified as either a cure or a remedy for a hangover. It can only be regarded as the compounding of a felony, and the postponement of a just punishment.

Mental Guilt Stymied
You will notice that neither Harvard nor the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is pursuing the will-o-the-wisp lure of trying to discover a hangover cure. They may pierce the secrets of the atom — but they recognize the limits of science. So does Albert Einstein, who can put the universe in a simple equation, but sensibly has refrained from attempting a solution of the hangover.

One can only say to the true-blue researchers at Yale, "On, men, on!" But that is like egging on a bird dog to sniff for quail in a subway. The only thing he can get is practice.

There are two reasons why they will never find a real medical cure for a hangover. First, they started too late. They were giants in the quest of an electric or atomic answer to the hangover, and found no answer.

Even Toots Shor, the restaurant owner who collects the more interesting hangovers of his clients and pates them in his memory book as a hobby, can recommend no morning after remedy better than "Bloody Mary," which is vodka tinted pink with tomato juice. Very popular with advertising men.

But taking another drink, the return to "the hair of the dog that bit you," cannot be classified as either a cure or a remedy for a hangover. It can only be regarded as the compounding of a felony, and the postponement of a just punishment.

Mental Guilt Stymied
You will notice that neither Harvard nor the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is pursuing the will-o-the-wisp lure of trying to discover a hangover cure. They may pierce the secrets of the atom — but they recognize the limits of science. So does Albert Einstein, who can put the universe in a simple equation, but sensibly has refrained from attempting a solution of the hangover.

America! Take Up The Sword!



'Fifth Column' In U. N. Arouses Senate Concern

By FRANK CORMIER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate investigators say a Communist "Fifth Column" which includes some Americans is operating within the United Nations Secretariat and "brings into serious question" the work of U.N. agencies.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee, reporting Saturday, recommended that "evidence of Soviet use of international agencies ... as a cover for espionage on American soil" be sent to Secretary of State Dulles as a basis for a possible protest to Russia.

Reviewing an investigation for possible Communists among Americans on the U.N. staff, the nine-member subcommittee reported, "there are strong indications that this 'Fifth Column' also includes citizens of other non-Communist countries."

It urged President Eisenhower to instruct the American U.N. delegation "to press for thorough review of the entire U.N. personnel from non-Communist countries" and to "co-operate with delegations from such countries for the purpose of eliminating" personnel who are Communist or subject to Communist discipline.

40 Fired, 11 Reinstated
The report said that between Oct. 13, 1952, and April 27, 1953, 47 U.N. staff members—most of them former U.S. government employees—refused to answer questions about Communist connections on the ground of possible self-incrimination.

Forty U.N. employees have quit or been fired in connection with the loyalty investigation, started in 1952 and still incomplete. Of these, 21 appealed to the U.N.'s administrative tribunal which ordered 11 reinstated on the ground they were improperly discharged under existing rules.

After Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold refused to reinstate the 11, the tribunal directed the U.N. to pay them compensation totaling \$188,200. The matter later was referred for settlement by the General Assembly to the World Court at the Hague after the United States, which would have to pay one-third of the compensation, balked.

More Foreign Aid From U. S. Farm Surpluses Asked

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Foreign Affairs Committee members Monday called for greater use of farm surpluses—up to one billion dollars worth—in the U.S. foreign aid program.

The committee members spoke out at a hearing on the \$3,487,700,000 mutual security aid program for the fiscal year starting July 1. The bulk of this program—\$1,768,000,000—would go to the Far East and Pacific.

Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, deputy to foreign aid chief Harold E. Stassen, told the committee the agency plans a 60 per cent cut in funds for surplus farm goods. He said the current year's total of 241 million will drop to 55 or 60 million.

mind carries the body as much as the body carries the mind. A hangover is a form of self-hate; it is the facing of one's self in an interior mirror — and the shock of recognizing the image. The shock must last until one can look back into the mirror and see a fairer image, and this takes time.

Science would be better to look for a magic capsule to prevent stupidity rather than seek for a pill to cure hangovers. The hangover is nature's built-in barrier to protect a man from his own further foolishness.

It is an alarm clock of the conscience and the body, and anyone who finds a way to turn off that alarm clock is no real friend of the race of man.

Peery Medicals

(Editor's note: "How Robin Got His Red Breast" is number five in the series of "Mrs. Ellen Crispin" legends, told by Mrs. Ellen Crispin.)

A long, long time ago there was a robin family. Robin's wife laid just one egg. Robin was proud of this egg. The egg hatched a small bird. Mother and father Robin thought he was handsome. When he grew up he was naughty, that bird. He was vain. He wanted all the animal people to look at him. He was a naughty boy robin. Nobody liked him. He liked himself. In the early morning he would wake up and sing. The animal people did not like his singing. They wanted to sleep. Coon hunted all night.

He wanted to sleep all day. He told Robin to be quiet. Robin said, "Who wants to be still on a nice morning. I will sing." He sang louder than ever, that Robin. Poor mother Coon could not sleep. Robin looked around. He saw Black Crow with his head under his wing. He flew over and jumped on that person's back.

Robin said, "Get up. Get up. Crow said, "Go away. Go away. I want to sleep." Robin looked down in the pond. He saw a bird. He did not know what to do. He said, "I will go down and sing to him." Robin flew down over the water. There was no bird there. Robin looked into the water.

He said, "That is just me flying over the water." Robin flew to the shore. He stamped on the ground. He listened. He heard a worm. He dug up that worm. He took the worm home.

He said to his mother, "I brought you a worm." Mother Robin was glad. She told her husband Her husband told her he thought the boy might grow up good.

Young Robin flew around until he found the choke cherry patch. Meadow Lark Robin knew he should not touch those choke cherries. This was where all the animal people and birds got fruit for their choke-cherry bread.

They were nice and red, those cherries. Robin said I will eat just one. He ate one. Then he ate more. He ate and ate. He could not hold any more. Cherry juice ran out that robin's mouth. It ran over his breast.

He flew to the pond. He said, "What will I do? All the bird and animal people will know I have been eating the choke-cherries. They will hurt me. He washed himself. That Robin did that. He washed a long time. The red color would not come off. He was scared. He did not know what to do.

He went home and told his mother what he had done. His mother was ashamed to know her boy would do such a thing.

She said, "You will always have to stay inside. We must hide you from other people. She hid that boy for a little while. Young Robin did not like to be kept away. He flew away, red breast and all. He went to Bluejay. He told him what he had done.

Bluejay said, "Show me where the choke-cherries grow. I want some too." Bluejay said that. Robin would not do that thing. Bluejay was mad. He flew about and told all the bird people what Robin had done. Robin went to Wolf's wife. He told her his trouble. She felt sorry for that boy. She licked Robin's breast with her tongue. The red would not come off. Baby Wolf said, "How pretty. How pretty."

That did not make Robin feel good again. He was ashamed, that young man. He did not sing any more. He stayed at Wolf's house. He played with Baby Wolf all summer. He flew over to Wolf's tepee. Baby Wolf did not come out. Wolf's wife came to the door. She said, "My baby is sick."

Robin went into Wolf's tepee. Baby Wolf lay with his eyes shut. Then Coon's wife came. She brought some soup. Baby Wolf did not look up. Old Mink, the medicine man, said, "He will die, that baby wolf."

Robin was sad. He sang a song. All the animal and bird people came. They cried. Baby Wolf was going to die.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—There are some 75 principal proposals listed in President Eisenhower's middle-of-the-road program. These are the recommendations which the President has made for new legislation in his various state of the union, budget, economic and special messages to Congress.

If you break down some of the major items like the new tax program, the number of presidential proposals can be run up to 175 or even 5075. There were, for instance, 25 specific tax proposals in the President's budget message.

One of the 25 called for general reform of the tax structure. The bill which the House Ways and Means Committee finally brought out called for 3300 changes in the tax law. So the numbers game is a little silly and the count of 75 is realistic.

The important thing about this listing is that as of April 1, the Congress has completed action on only five of the President's proposals.

In all, Congress has passed, and the President has signed, some 20 bills into law this year. But three fourths of them were minor measures originating in Congress. The five requested by the President can be checked off easily.

Extending the Korean war missing persons act to July 1, 1955. Suspending until 1958 limitations on size of the armed forces.

Increasing the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corp.

Revision and extension of excise tax rates expiring in April. The President and his party leaders have indicated that the election of a Republican Congress in 1954 depends on the enactment of a "middle-of-the-road" program that will be "good for all America." GOP publicity men have also suggested that campaign orators put more emphasis on the constructive achievements of the administration and less time on McCarthyism.

If this advice is any good, it will behoove the Republican leadership and its following in Congress to get busy and produce. Otherwise, there may be nothing constructive to talk about.

A check of the legislative calendars reveals this further status of the Eisenhower program as of April 1:

Fifteen measures have been passed by one chamber but not the other. Six have passed the Senate but not the House. They are:

The St. Lawrence seaway. Improvement of conservation practice on public grazing lands. Construction of new tankers for merchant marine. Modification of Securities and Exchange law. Self-government for District of Columbia. Immunity for congressional

witnesses. These eight have passed the House but not the Senate. Customs simplification. Hospital construction program. Soil conservation cooperation with the states. General tax revision. Revision of federal-state relationship on employment security. Extension of negotiation act. Increase of federal debt limit. Revision of D. C. revenue laws.

Some 35 other measures have gone through the committee hearing process in one branch of Congress or the other, and been reported out for floor action. The House has about 20 measures as its pending business. The Senate has 15.

The remaining 20 principal measures in the Eisenhower program — using the number 75 as the count on its separate proposals — are stuck some place in the legislative process with little indication that anything at all will be done about them this session.

Increasing the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corp. Revision and extension of excise tax rates expiring in April. The President and his party leaders have indicated that the election of a Republican Congress in 1954 depends on the enactment of a "middle-of-the-road" program that will be "good for all America." GOP publicity men have also suggested that campaign orators put more emphasis on the constructive achievements of the administration and less time on McCarthyism.

If this advice is any good, it will behoove the Republican leadership and its following in Congress to get busy and produce. Otherwise, there may be nothing constructive to talk about.

A check of the legislative calendars reveals this further status of the Eisenhower program as of April 1:

Fifteen measures have been passed by one chamber but not the other. Six have passed the Senate but not the House. They are:

The St. Lawrence seaway. Improvement of conservation practice on public grazing lands. Construction of new tankers for merchant marine. Modification of Securities and Exchange law. Self-government for District of Columbia. Immunity for congressional

witnesses. These eight have passed the House but not the Senate. Customs simplification. Hospital construction program. Soil conservation cooperation with the states. General tax revision. Revision of federal-state relationship on employment security. Extension of negotiation act. Increase of federal debt limit. Revision of D. C. revenue laws.

Some 35 other measures have gone through the committee hearing process in one branch of Congress or the other, and been reported out for floor action. The House has about 20 measures as its pending business. The Senate has 15.

The remaining 20 principal measures in the Eisenhower program — using the number 75 as the count on its separate proposals — are stuck some place in the legislative process with little indication that anything at all will be done about them this session.

Increasing the borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corp. Revision and extension of excise tax rates expiring in April. The President and his party leaders have indicated that the election of a Republican Congress in 1954 depends on the enactment of a "middle-of-the-road" program that will be "good for all America." GOP publicity men have also suggested that campaign orators put more emphasis on the constructive achievements of the administration and less time on McCarthyism.

If this advice is any good, it will behoove the Republican leadership and its following in Congress to get busy and produce. Otherwise, there may be nothing constructive to talk about.

A check of the legislative calendars reveals this further status of the Eisenhower program as of April 1:

Fifteen measures have been passed by one chamber but not the other. Six have passed the Senate but not the House. They are:

The St. Lawrence seaway. Improvement of conservation practice on public grazing lands. Construction of new tankers for merchant marine. Modification of Securities and Exchange law. Self-government for District of Columbia. Immunity for congressional

witnesses. These eight have passed the House but not the Senate. Customs simplification. Hospital construction program. Soil conservation cooperation with the states. General tax revision. Revision of federal-state relationship on employment security. Extension of negotiation act. Increase of federal debt limit. Revision of D. C. revenue laws.

Some 35 other measures have gone through the committee hearing process in one branch of Congress or the other, and been reported out for floor action. The House has about 20 measures as its pending business. The Senate has 15.

The remaining 20 principal measures in the Eisenhower program — using the number 75 as the count on its separate proposals — are stuck some place in the legislative process with little indication that anything at all will be done about them this session.

ARMY DRAFT CALL
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Army has issued a draft call for 18,000 men in June.
This is the sixth straight month that 18,000 inductions have been requested from selective service. The June call brings to 1,697,430 the total number drafted or earmarked for induction since the resumption of selective service in September 1950.

LAUREL LODGE NO. 13
A. F. & A. M.
Roseburg, Oregon
STATED COMMUNICATION
WED. Examinations, All Degrees
FRI., APRIL 14.—8:00 P.M.
Visiting Brothers Welcome
W. M. Walter Brydges
Sec. Durward Owens

Starts To-Nite



SHOW GROUNDS
No. Umpqua Road
E. 2nd & E. 6th Sts.

SPONSORED BY DOUGLAS CO. FAIR BOARD

10 BIG RIDES
6 BIG SHOWS
6 KIDDIE RIDES

FEATURE ATTRACTION CAPTAIN SPENCER

PERFORMING IN HIS RING OF DEATH WITH 17 FEROCIOUS WILD BEASTS.

SEE CAPT. SPENCER & HIS WILD BEASTS PERFORM NITELY.

SHOW OPENS EVERY NITE 6 P.M.

SINCERELY SERVING

L. L. "Jim" Powers

The Chapel of the Roses
ROSEBURG FUNERAL HOME
FUNERALS
Oak & Kane St.
PHONE 3-4455
Roseburg, Oregon

We are pleased to announce our appointment as

AUTHORIZED GEHL DEALER

Local Headquarters for Sales and Service
[A complete stock of parts]

GEHL FORAGE HARVESTER
Famous for Fast, Clean Chopping

More Gehl Forage Harvesters have been sold than those of any other independent manufacturer. The Gehl gives you that highly-important fast, clean chopping which makes better feed... silage that packs better and keeps well. Many exclusive features... Gehl has proven its rugged long-life dependability and trouble-free operation. Available with own motor or power take-off from tractor.

QUICK CHANGE-OVER for 3-WAY HARVESTING

The Hay Pickup, for windrowed hay or straw, the new Mower-Bar for short and tall grass silage crops sown broadcast, and the Row-Crop attachment for corn, cane, etc., go on as assembled units... easily and quickly. Powerful Gehl Tilt-up Blower elevates to highest silo or now. Come in and see us... find out why the Gehl leads in performance and value per dollar. You, too, will say: "There's nothing better than a Gehl."

GEHL... A GOOD NAME TO GO "BUY"

Ask for FREE PLANS for making your forage bed self-unloading, or building your own, using Gehl parts kit of complete ironworks.

STEARN'S HARDWARE and IMPLEMENTS
1843 Highland, Just off Garden Valley Road
Phone 3-4451