

The News-Review

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HUNTING IN EARLY DAYS

Charles V. Stanton

Every person interested in tales of early day hunting in Douglas County will get a great thrill out of a book soon to appear on the market.

Written by Claude A. Riddle, who recently passed his 77th birthday, the small book is rich in outdoor experiences, and gives a picture of Douglas County as it existed shortly after the white man came to this area.

Born in the Riddle Valley, the son of parents who came to Douglas County in the early '50s, Claude Riddle saw the county while much of it was in its primitive state. Fish and game abounded on every hand. Cities and factories now stand on what then were great fields of tall, native grass.

Loading his shells with black powder and moulding his own bullets, Riddle spent much of his youth roaming fields and hills in search of game under the tutelage of an older brother.

It has been our rare privilege to read the manuscript for his book "In The Happy Hills," in which he details his experiences and observations. We predict the book will be greatly enjoyed by residents seeking historic lore and particularly those interested in the Great Outdoors.

Printing To Start Soon

Printing is to start on the new book in the next few days in the plant of M-M Printers in Roseburg. Sale will begin during August in sporting goods stores of the county. The first edition will be in limited quantity.

In early days, Riddle relates, Douglas County's forest lands on the lower foothills were great parks. Fields were covered with high grass, while peavine predominated on hills. Indians, he says, systematically ran fire through the land. Because of these fires one side of the river one year and the other side the next year — there was no litter on the forest floor and little underbrush. Deer, in particular, were plentiful and fat, feeding as they did on grass, peavine, acorns, and the tender shoots of brush which followed each burning.

Oldtimers all agree that Douglas County's forests were open and free from brush in the early days. They credited this condition to the fires which raged over the land each year. Many people have long urged systematic burning as a modern method for keeping undergrowth down, but, foresters say, the burning theory is not compatible with an economy based on lumber production.

Indians Wanted Game

Claude Riddle points out in his book that Indians and the early white settlers were not interested in trees as a source of income. Indians wanted game. The white man wanted farm acres. Trees had no commercial value.

The thick cover of grass and peavine caused flames to race through forests so quickly that there were few crown fires. Trees had no low limbs. Fire also kept down insect pests. But there was little reproduction. Trees were largely of the same age stands. Any fir forest open enough to produce grass is too thin to be of commercial value.

When we began thinking about trees in the light of their use for lumber, burning was stopped. Immediately the forests filled with litter and undergrowth. Forage crops were crowded out. Game populations declined.

Foresters thought for a brief period it was possible to grow forests which could be harvested continuously by selective logging methods. While this policy may be followed in pine forests, it is not applicable to fir-producing regions except in rare instances. Fir seedlings will not grow in the shade. They need sunlight. Stands must be dense to produce good saw timber.

In late years the patch system of clear cutting has been adopted. This calls for the forest to be stripped from one section, with mature timber left standing around the patch. Quick natural reseeding results, if weather is favorable for seed production. Grasses and forage shrubs spring up and the logged off land becomes abundant in feed for wildlife.

Game Commission scientists report that this new logging pattern is resulting in a great increase in deer population in all areas where the system is used. They also hold the opinion that deer are as numerous in the state today as in the period described by Riddle in his new book, although habitat has been changed by encroachment of human population.

Hal Boyle

Editor's Note: Last week Hal Boyle, a city feller who thinks poison ivy is just a nickname for a girl gossip, wrote a piece claiming that a New York apartment is the coolest and safest place to spend the summer. Today we present a grass roots rebuttal by a nature-loving fellow newspaperman.

By W. S. STEWART

Of the Adrian, Mich. Telegram

ADRIAN, Mich. (AP) — Dear Hal:

The best place to spend the summer is in the country. Let a friend of mine explain why:

"We have the finest air conditioning anywhere. There's no service charge, installation fee or scraping for payments. You don't have to remember to turn it on or off. It runs all the time and never adds a cent to the electric bill. The soft breeze which ripples sently across the pine-encircled lake dances sweetly through the open door with Mother Nature paying the entire shot.

"Neighbors don't bother us. Our 'bullfrog-croaking' dale in the 'wild-wood' is completely our own. Not even moon-eyed lovers dare the winding trail to steal a few moments alone.

"The boring neighbors don't drop over any more. We have an unwritten understanding about our lot lines—dating from the fun of our cat slapping a curious paw into the hide of our sleeping dog.

"Our days aren't spent looking at four walls. There's too much open space in northern Michigan's water wonderland—too many

beauties of the Lord—to waste the hours teeing into each other's way.

"We take hikes; we sail the rolling waters. We troll slowly through the still pools, hauling in many tasty samples for the frying pan.

"And we swim. Oh, how we swim. A cool deep deep into the crystal clear freshness of sweet spring water is much more to our dreams than a hasty wash in a tub of lukewarm chlorine-reekling E20.

"We sleep the nights of pure physical exhaustion. No neighbors come stumbling home minutes before dawn offering a harmonious rendition of 'Let me call—'. The clash of gears, roar of V8 horses and stream of burning rubber don't disturb our reveries.

"Furnished from the fun of outdoors, we eat unbelievable quantities of picnic, brunches and between. But the wife finds it's

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

It's causing the people to give a look at the name of their community. As a result of the look, this question is being asked: "Shall our children be compelled to say to all the world that they go to school in a place called BLOSSOM GULCH?"

Bill Tugman of the Eugene Register-Guard was inclined at first to disagree with them. His reaction was that Blossom Gulch is a nice name, with pleasant connotations. "To us," he said, making use of the editorial WE, "it suggested a pleasant little canyon with verdant slopes where the children can run and play in the blossoms and be close to nature."

But, he adds, he went on and did a little research, which disclosed that Blossom Gulch was named for a pioneer logger named Blossom who did bull-team logging in the area in the days when loggers used bulls in their business instead of "cats."

That rather took the romance out of it. I think this might be a good time to relate again the story (perhaps apocryphal) of Yonna Valley, over in the high desert. Its original name was Alkali Flat, and in the rugged early days that appeared appropriate enough. But with the passage of time and the coming of new population it began to seem to the residents of the area that Alkali Flat didn't quite fit into their aspirations for the future.

So they called a meeting to consider a new name. Many names were proposed, but none seemed to fit the situation fully until an aged Indian arose in the rear of the room and suggested the name of Yonna Valley.

It was euphonious. It tripped easily from the tongue. It "sounded nice." So the meeting voted without further delay to adopt it as the new name for Alkali Flat. The vote was unanimous.

Just as the meeting was breaking up, somebody asked the aged Indian: "What does Yonna mean in the Indian tongue?"

He answered succinctly: "Him mean ALKALI."

But the name Yonna Valley stuck. It really is a beautiful name and everybody has been satisfied with it ever since. Maybe the folks over in Blossom Gulch in Coos county might solve their problem by finding out what the Indians called the place.

not the same old, tired, grind. Our every-man-for-himself rule gets the family meals cooked and the dishes cleaned without packing her to a stove.

"Now, the nights—those pure delights of peace.

"The moon sliding softly from under the tittering pines soon bathes the scene in golden charm like a giant candle. Flickering fires around the shore fade away as if ashamed of their own effort in the face of her glory. A bass breaks the stillness with a somersault high above the water. Another ballet its way across the waves in answer. Somewhere a loon makes his presence known.

"The night lives on. "You can have your man-made luxuries. Nature is still so far ahead there is no match in comparison.

"The best place to spend the summer is in the country." That's exactly what the man said—honest, Hal.

(Editor's Note: Not a word. Mr. Stewart's friend has told me on everything except those "tittering pines." No pine trees really titter. They either murmur—or break out into wild, needle-pointed laughter, usually during violent storms.

(The nearest thing to a true titter made by an American tree is the sound given off by certain varieties of scrub oak, which in freezing weather often emit a series of cold dry chuckles—and very unnerving they are, too.)

Klamath Problem Conference Set For Thursday

SALEM — Chief Justice Earl C. Latourette announced Tuesday he would meet Thursday afternoon with top officials to try to settle Klamath County's courthouse dispute.

Attending the meeting will be the chief justice, Gov. Paul L. Patterson, Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton, and Glenn R. Jack, Oregon City, Oregon State Bar president.

Judge Latourette made his announcement after a brief meeting with Gov. Patterson. The dispute is between Circuit Judge David R. Vandenberg and Dist. Atty. Frank C. Alderson, both of Klamath County.

The governor returned Tuesday from Bolton Landing, N. Y., where he attended the National Governors Conference. Latourette met with him because the governor has jurisdiction over district attorneys.

The chief justice said there would be no public statement until after Thursday's meeting. He also said he has received a report from his administrative assistant, Jonell Hill, who spent two days in Klamath Falls investigating the controversy. Hill's report will be made public after Thursday's conference, Judge Latourette said.

Latourette also said he believes the Legislature should require that lawyers show cause when they file affidavits to seek replacement of judges in their cases.

"At present, the attorneys are not required to show cause when they request removal of a judge. It should not be up to the whim of an attorney as to the judge who hears his case. If there is good cause for removal of the judge in any particular case, the attorney should be forced to detail just cause in an affidavit," the chief justice said.

In the Klamath Falls case, things reached an impasse because attorneys asked for removal of Judge Vandenberg and Judge Ralph M. Holman, Oregon City, whom the chief justice sent to Klamath Falls to substitute for Vandenberg.

Latourette said that if attorneys were required to show cause why judges should not hear their cases, it would help prevent such situations as occurred in Klamath County.

Waterfowl Regulation Of Pacific Flyway Talked

KLAMATH FALLS — The Pacific Flyway Council met here Tuesday to discuss waterfowl regulations for the Pacific flyway.

The council is made up of representatives of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and of game departments of Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Montana and British Columbia.

They were expected to work out recommendations to the federal wildlife service for 1954 waterfowl regulations. These will be set in August after a meeting of the National Waterfowl Council in Washington, D. C.

The meeting, closed to the press, was expected to last into late afternoon. Whether a resume of recommendations would then be made public was to be decided in the course of the session, a spokesman said.

Lopsided Victories Won In Montana Elections

HELENA, Mont. — Veteran Sen. James H. Murray and Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart, a 10-year member of the House, will battle for a U. S. Senate seat in Montana's general election next November.

Murray, a 78-year-old Democrat and the Senate's sixth-ranking member, and D'Ewart, senior Republican on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, held lopsided leads for their respective party nominations in primary election returns early today.

About half the state's record total of 283,551 registered voters cast ballots yesterday. The campaign, calmest in Montana history, was void of national issues.

Congress Chat

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

As noted in my previous weekly letter, I took a quick trip to England over the 4th of July weekend and spent the remainder of that week there — and in Western Germany. The purpose of the trip was to find out at first hand from officials of the British Government just how they — particularly Parliament — go about investigating irregularities, disloyalty or other "scandals," as they call such things, in their government. There is a resolution pending before the Rules Committee which would amend the rules of the House to set up certain additional standards of procedure for committees when they conduct investigations. I wanted to find out if British experience could contribute any suggestions for improving that resolution.

I knew, of course, that there is really not much similarity between the British parliamentary system and our own. We have, however, two basic things in common. Both systems are truly representative governments and both countries have internal problems and troubles of about the same kind. Obviously we could borrow nothing much in the way of identical procedure but it seemed likely that there might be a common ground of basic thinking on the subject.

After talking at some length with highly placed officials in the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the British Government, including, by the way, a half hour with former Prime Minister Clement Attlee, I came away with the conclusion that even with what ever faults it may have, our way of conducting inquiries through Congressional committees is better adapted to the needs of our vast country. Our problem, then, is to reduce the faults and dangers of our procedure to an absolute minimum which, in essence, is the purpose of the resolution mentioned above.

Our government under the Constitution is divided into three separate and independent branches—the executive, judicial and legislative. In Britain the three are intermingled. Cabinet members must be members of Parliament and there is a close relationship between Parliament — particularly the House of Lords, and the judiciary.

Inquiries by Parliament into the conduct of the various executive agencies (ministries) can be conducted daily in the House of Commons during the question period. The ministers being members of the House are present to answer questions. Their Parliament has nothing which could be reasonably compared with the committee system of our Congress. From time to time they have resorted to the device of select committees to investigate specific matters but it seems they have experienced some difficulties and few satisfactory results from such efforts. In an effort to remedy the troubles thus developed Parliament passed the "Tribunals of Inquiry Act of 1921." From our point of view it would seem that this law really increases the troubles because the "tribunals" created as the result of the Act are clothed with the authority of a court but are not required to use judicial procedures. Evidently the British meet the situation by seldom resorting to the select committee methods of conducting investigations.

In general, the British seem to feel that their daily question hour in the House of Commons just about meets whatever need they have for investigations. The remainder of the problem is not actually solved. One well informed member of the House of Lords made this comment: "The truth is that any legislature is driven from time to time to institute inquiries either by itself or by others which at least potentially have the power to inflict great injustice on individuals." He offered the further observation that in Britain safeguards are maintained which reduce that hazard to minimum. A discussion of the principles upon which the safeguards are based revealed a close parallel to the provisions of the Scott resolution.

Pacifier



Reader Opinions

Community Support Urged To Meet School Needs

ROSEBURG — The editorial written July 19, in our News-Review is one opinion. If the stress on pay has caused a deterioration of the teacher's position, what caused the stress? If people still enter the profession of teaching, and I presume they do, it appears to me, to be in spite of the low wages, and portrayal of the underprivileged person, not because. It would be more logical to assume the teacher today responds to the calling rather than any other reason.

One can not think a person would enter the teaching profession without the acknowledgment of these disadvantages. If the spirit is gone why then does the teacher accept this challenge?

The general public may have little information on the fundamentals of school administration. The public can attend many functions put on by the school. The public represents the school by election of board members. The public accepts community work by the teachers.

Sunday school teachers, Red Cross volunteers, Fund Drives; all are part of the community. Teachers are represented in all of these activities.

What other profession can hold claim to this. Sometimes we need the community must acknowledge the advantages they have. There are many who take an active interest in the schools and their functions. Many more of us have the attitude just because we walked four miles to school, it won't hurt the present generation.

If our schools are being degraded by Modernism it is because the community hasn't been able or isn't willing to be Modernized. Schools must have community support. Children must feel your interest.

One business in this county gave up one day's radio commercial to the Pee Wee baseball team. My Congratulations and Thank's go to the Dixie Dog Drive Inc.

We need more of a common interest to insure our future. This can be done through our children.

KATHLEEN J. COOLEY
Roseburg, Ore.

Radio Beer Advertising Comes In For Criticism

ROSEBURG — What has become of our radio programs? For many, the radio is the main source of news and entertainment, and the time when one could listen for hours without hearing anything objectionable. Today, over most of the networks, and many times a day, comes the announcement of the glories of drinking beer, the product that often leads to chronic alcoholism. Already there are over seven million alcoholics in the U. S. with millions more in the making, and it is a fact that the beginning was usually just a social glass of beer.

The large breweries claim they intend to put their product, not just their advertising, into every home in America. Most homes have radios and children, and when they repeatedly hear commercials telling of the "enjoyment of a cool, sparkling drink, so refreshing," what is to keep them from wanting to try it? Many reports of juvenile delinquency include theft and drinking beer, and just as surely aiding delinquency and intoxication. Did the people who voted for liquor, by the glass realize what it would do to our youth — or don't they care?

Perhaps you say: "If you don't like what you hear, turn the dial." That is what many do, and in so doing miss advertising and news that are beneficial. The result is, radios that used to operate as silent, in the meantime, liquor industries are not silent, but are paying out vast sums of money to impress upon our youth, and others, that drinking beer is a part of life.

If professed Christians would rise up against this evil advertising, it could be stopped and many saved who are now on the road to chronic alcoholism. According to statistics, we are fast becoming a nation of alcoholics.

God's word tells us that our body is the temple of the Holy Spirit, and "If any man defile this body, him will God destroy." Also, "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." How great a nation are we today, and how proud should we be of it? It is time we did some serious thinking.

MRS. R. R. WOOD
Roseburg, Ore.

'Good Old Days' Spirit Needed Now For Schools

MYRTLE CREEK — I believe there is a misunderstanding which should be corrected concerning school policies in the time of the "little white school."

Budgets, bonds and interest were low. This is held to be an example for today.

But the public spirited parents of that time were proud to DONATE school sites. Parents then donated materials for the school. They donated the labor and built the school themselves. Then the parents took turns boarding the teacher. What need for budgets, bonds or interest?

Anyone who sincerely believes in the good old times in the matter of donating school sites should contact the school board of his district. The white paint on the little old school is a mark of respect and appreciation which is needed today by some citizens.

The parents of that day personally obligated themselves to the best education available at a time when school attendance was not compulsory.

GLENN GARLICK
Garley Route
Myrtle Creek, Oregon

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks went back to the Harvard commencement for the 40th anniversary of his graduating class of 1914, and got mixed up in one of those typical old-grip, failure-to-recognize and inability-to-remember names stories.

A classmate approached him, arms outstretched and face beaming over reunion with a long-lost chum. "Why Sinny," he gushed, "It certainly is good to see you, you haven't changed a bit, recognized you at once," and so on in the old campus routine.

The secretary was sunk. He couldn't remember the man to save his soul. And there flashed through his mind the thought that, as Secretary of Commerce, his name and picture had been in the papers a lot in the last year, and that gave his old friend an advantage.

All this was exploded, however, when his old pal stopped wringing his hand and beating him on the back to inquire, "By the way, Sinny, what are you doing now?"

THERE'S ANOTHER one of those mistaken identity stories—which happen every day in Washington—about Clarence M. Randall, board chairman of Inland Steel, and President Eisenhower's adviser on international trade policy.

He was walking down a corridor with his secretary when a woman approached, a warm smile on her face as she prepared to greet them.

Mr. Randall couldn't remember the woman's name to save him. "Quick," he whispered to his secretary, "what's that woman's name?" The secretary was stuck, too, and mumbled back that the face was familiar, but couldn't be placed.

They met anyway, exchanged the usual polite pleasantries and then turned to pass on. As they

Indochina Division Has Precedent, Says Bunche

PORTLAND — Dr. Ralph Bunche, an overnight visitor en route to Eugene where he is to speak Tuesday night, said that division of Indochina had precedent. Artificial lines have been drawn in Germany, Korea, Israel and one is in contemplation in Trieste, he said.

Pointing out that his information on the proposed Indochina settlement has come wholly from newspaper reports, Dr. Bunche said the simple question of whether it is democratic can't be raised since "no one has found out yet how the Indochinese people feel about it."

Dr. Bunche, director of the U. N.'s trusteeship division and the man who worked out the peace between Arabs and Jews, said too that he's surprised at the amount of talk about admitting Red China to the U. N. The situation is the same as in the past when it has been turned down and until there is peace in Korea, it cannot be a live issue, he said.

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