

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 1, 1933, 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-BULLOCK 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, \$6.00;
three months, \$3.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$7.50;
three months, \$3.75.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 in advance, less than one year,
per month, \$1.00.

CHANGING COUNTRY

Charles V. Stanton

Many years ago—more years than we like to admit—we accompanied a scoutmaster and a group of Boy Scouts on a trip we will never forget.

From the Scout camp on Wolf Creek, a tributary of Little River, we went over the Shivigay Mountain trail across the divide to the North Umpqua. Then we struck the bed of Cougar Creek and scrambled up that stream into a deep box canyon. We came to a high falls which, until the previous year, had been unknown. It had been discovered by the scoutmaster while assisting in a search for a lost hunter. We had to rope our way up the steep incline left by erosion at the side of the falls.

After leaving the canyon, we struck the Panther Creek trail under the peak of Lookout Mountain until we hit the Emile trail which took us back to our starting place. It took us four days to negotiate that circle on foot, carrying packs on our backs. It was primitive country. Parts of the route, particularly the Cougar Creek canyon and falls, had been seen by few white men.

Incidentally, Cougar Creek was teeming with fish and for many years thereafter when we wanted a mess of trout we hiked up that stream a couple of miles and had no difficulty in filling a creel quickly.

Scene Of Activity

Last week we went over some of that same country. This time we didn't carry packs. We traveled by car. We traversed in a few hours more miles than we covered in four days on foot.

Tom Clark, manager of the timber division of the Roseburg Lumber Co. took us over the new road system which his company has developed in the Umpqua-Little River divide area.

The forest we saw in its primitive state so many years ago, bustles today with activity. Heavy power machinery has carved roads to the summit of the divide—roads laid out, graded and surfaced to higher standards than many of our country roads. Staggered timber cuttings resound with the noise of falling trees, power saws, tractors, yarders, loaders and trucks.

When we think of timber our minds automatically turn to sawmills. But a big timber operation is much more than cutting logs into boards.

The Roseburg Lumber Co. is in the road and bridge building business. It builds roads costing from \$300,000 to \$500,000 annually. It owns and operates a fleet of more than 100 pieces of rolling stock—trucks, crummeys (buses used to transport workers), cars, fire trucks and jeeps. Then there are tractors used in logging, bulldozers, rock crushers, donkeys, yarding and loading machinery, portable machine repair equipment, and many other big and expensive machines. The company has more than one million dollars invested in machinery used in management, logging and road building activities.

Loop Road Construction

The company has just completed a loop road from the Little River side. We traveled this road from the end of the Little River Highway up Fairy Ridge, along the new grade of the Lookout Mountain section, which follows the top of the divide, to the Cougar Creek section and then to the Emile Road, which goes by the Taft Mountain ski area, and back to Little River. On top of the divide, the company has started construction of a new piece of road toward Lumpy Mountain. It will be extended in the future into Twin Lakes.

Construction is to begin soon, under supervision of the Forest Service, on a road from the North Umpqua side up Panther Creek to connect with the Cougar Creek road on the shoulder of Lookout Mountain. This will open up another fine body of timber and permit crossing the divide.

The Roseburg Lumber Co. also is preparing to build a road into the Quartz Mountain area to the south and east of Little River. At the same time a road is being projected into that region from the South Umpqua. Thus, within a few more years, a loop from Little River to the South Umpqua will be available as a scenic drive. Eventually, it is expected, a connection will be made with the present North Umpqua Highway at or near Big Camas, affording a new route to Diamond Lake.

Having seen this country in the "good old days," we get a sort of depressed feeling as we look at the scars left by logging. Yet as we stop to realize that much of this timber is overripe and deteriorating, and that it should be removed as quickly as possible, to make room for a new crop and provide jobs for future generations, we can't be unhappy.

And then, too, we're glad that in these days, when we're no longer able to shoulder a pack up and down those steep hills, we can still enjoy the glorious scenery from the comfort of an automobile.

Hal Boyle

PINE RIDGE, S.D. — "I always like the spirit of these people."

In this simple sentence the Rev. Stephen E. McNamara, who calls himself an "ecclesiastical dodo," sums up 30 years of service to the American Indian.

To thousands of Indians here on the largest reservation of the Sioux Nation, the Jesuit priest, now in his 80th year, is known as "Sina Sapa" or "Black Bladder," from the color of his cock. Others affectionately call him "The Father from the Blue Clouds."

For more than a quarter of a century "Father Mac" has baptized them, married them and buried them. In the Holy Rosary Mission School he has labored mightily to teach their children while man's love to make them self-sufficient, the love of God and to make them happy.

Like most people who come to know American Indians well, Father Mac has a deep respect for them and a protective feeling toward them.

His fine blue eyes harden and an indignant note creeps into his

soft voice when he speaks of those who feel expect the Indians to progress at a rate beyond their ability.

"No people in all history have moved up from a savage status to modern civilization in one generation," he said. "It will take time."

"It seems to me it is the policy of the government now to write them off, and they are not ready yet. It will be a long time before the Indian will be able to compete on equal terms in the white man's world, particularly the way the white man's world is going now."

"Why, there are still Indians alive who virtually were born in the stone age and yet they have grandchildren in college."

Father Mac has a feeling of real sympathy for the tug-of-war going on in the soul of a nomad people such as the Sioux, as they try to buckle down to the anchored life and steady work habits of their white conquerors.

"The Sioux are very intelligent people," he said, "but their theme song always has been, 'Don't fence me in.' They'd still in their hearts

Old Stick-in-the-Mud



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — A great effort to make an international issue out of what is now called "The Keefe Case" has been accompanied by considerable misunderstanding and misrepresentation. It could easily stand a large amount of clarification.

In the first place, it isn't the Keefe case at all. It should properly be called the Keefe-Scaleni case. But Keefe is a good Irish name around which patriots can rally. Scaleni being of Italian derivation, is the forgotten man in the affair.

Richard T. Keefe and Anthony Scaleni are two U.S. Army privates who were stationed in France. Army records reveal that Private Keefe, M. of Riverside, Md., has record of six court-martials. After confinement in a U.S. guardhouse following his last conviction, Private Keefe was assigned to a base near Orleans, France.

THE MEN WERE GIVEN solitary confinement. Keefe's defense attorneys, who are now rather pompous, mean that they have private cells and are not in a bull pen. They were not given hard labor and they have the usual prison exercise facilities. Under French law, they could have been given life imprisonment in a penal colony.

That's what much of the shouting is about—not what the two soldiers got, but what they could have been given under "treaty law."

THE DRIVE IS ON TO GET THE NATO Status of Forces agreement repealed, to have American military criminals tried only by American courts, and to make France release Keefe and Scaleni. If enough fuss is raised, this last might be accomplished.

THERE HE MET UP with Pat. Scaleni. After drinking considerable liquor one night last year according to the Army record, the two soldiers got in a taxicab driven by a 50-year-old Frenchman.

After a time the two soldiers choked the Frenchman, pulled him out of his cab, beat him up and left him at the side of the road in a serious condition. He was laid up for 10 days.

These details are usually not mentioned by Private Keefe's defenders, who are now rather pompous. The defenders of the American Constitution—whose president is named Marne Le-Gem, Pedro A. Del Valle, a fabulous World War II hero himself—have taken up his cause and are collecting money for his defense.

Under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Status of Forces agreement—approved by President Eisenhower, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., Secretary of Defense C. E. Wilson, General Bradley, Highway and Commerce Secretary, Mr. McCormack and the Chief of Staff—Keefe and Scaleni were tried by a 12-man jury in the U.S. Senate on July 13, 1953—American troops stationed in Europe may be tried in the courts of any NATO country for violations of the laws committed off a military post.

Thus, if a GI commits a crime in camp, he is tried by court-martial. If he is off duty and commits a crime while on a pass, he may be arrested and tried by civilian

rather be out on the range hunting the buffalo.

About 95 percent of them are Christians now, and they no longer worship the sun. In the old days even when they camped in a circle, the circle was left open in the direction of the rising sun.

They are a placid people—a good people. The Sioux, for example, have no such thing as real property in their own language. If they want to use some words, they have to borrow them from the white man.

Father Mac has roared in the performance of his faith farther than the old Sioux wandered for food. Born in Knoxville, Iowa, he studied at St. Mary's, East, taught at St. Louis University and spent five years with the Arapaho Indians in Wyoming before coming to the Pine Ridge reservation.

He is poorer than the poorest Sioux. Now, under the Jesuit view of poverty he may owe the earthly possession—not even the shoes he walks in—and must serve wherever he is sent.

"It is his surprise party," said Father Mac cheerfully. "I'll get a cheap coffin and sit feet on the hill when I'm through. But you know what this work is when you go into it. If I had it to do over again, I'd pick the same thing—yes, by all means."

authorities, the same as any citizen of the country.

Privates Keefe and Scaleni, tried by a French court, plead guilty. It is admitted on all sides they had a friendly judge. He sentenced them to five years, the minimum under French law.

THE MEN WERE GIVEN solitary confinement. Keefe's defense attorneys, who are now rather pompous, mean that they have private cells and are not in a bull pen. They were not given hard labor and they have the usual prison exercise facilities. Under French law, they could have been given life imprisonment in a penal colony.

That's what much of the shouting is about—not what the two soldiers got, but what they could have been given under "treaty law."

THE DRIVE IS ON TO GET THE NATO Status of Forces agreement repealed, to have American military criminals tried only by American courts, and to make France release Keefe and Scaleni. If enough fuss is raised, this last might be accomplished.

THERE HE MET UP with Pat. Scaleni. After drinking considerable liquor one night last year according to the Army record, the two soldiers got in a taxicab driven by a 50-year-old Frenchman.

After a time the two soldiers choked the Frenchman, pulled him out of his cab, beat him up and left him at the side of the road in a serious condition. He was laid up for 10 days.

These details are usually not mentioned by Private Keefe's defenders, who are now rather pompous. The defenders of the American Constitution—whose president is named Marne Le-Gem, Pedro A. Del Valle, a fabulous World War II hero himself—have taken up his cause and are collecting money for his defense.

Under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Status of Forces agreement—approved by President Eisenhower, Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., Secretary of Defense C. E. Wilson, General Bradley, Highway and Commerce Secretary, Mr. McCormack and the Chief of Staff—Keefe and Scaleni were tried by a 12-man jury in the U.S. Senate on July 13, 1953—American troops stationed in Europe may be tried in the courts of any NATO country for violations of the laws committed off a military post.

Thus, if a GI commits a crime in camp, he is tried by court-martial. If he is off duty and commits a crime while on a pass, he may be arrested and tried by civilian

rather be out on the range hunting the buffalo.

About 95 percent of them are Christians now, and they no longer worship the sun. In the old days even when they camped in a circle, the circle was left open in the direction of the rising sun.

They are a placid people—a good people. The Sioux, for example, have no such thing as real property in their own language. If they want to use some words, they have to borrow them from the white man.

Father Mac has roared in the performance of his faith farther than the old Sioux wandered for food. Born in Knoxville, Iowa, he studied at St. Mary's, East, taught at St. Louis University and spent five years with the Arapaho Indians in Wyoming before coming to the Pine Ridge reservation.

He is poorer than the poorest Sioux. Now, under the Jesuit view of poverty he may owe the earthly possession—not even the shoes he walks in—and must serve wherever he is sent.

"It is his surprise party," said Father Mac cheerfully. "I'll get a cheap coffin and sit feet on the hill when I'm through. But you know what this work is when you go into it. If I had it to do over again, I'd pick the same thing—yes, by all means."

NOT IN BED

2 Boys Take 80-MPH Ride On Train Rods

SALT LAKE CITY — Add this to the perils of parenthood: Your kids may be riding the rods at 80 miles per hour when you think they're home in bed. And at the ages of 14 and 8.

That's the experience of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Cromwell of Salt Lake City. Tommy Cromwell and his younger brother Dwight slipped away from home Thursday night and hooked a ride on the California Zephyr, a Western Pacific Railroad train headed for San Francisco.

Not inside one of the cars, mind you. Tommy rode on top. Dwight somehow got wrapped up in a car's loading steps and rode there. They weren't discovered until the train had traveled 115 miles at speeds up to 80 per.

And the parents—who have five other children—didn't even know the two were out of their beds until they got a call from a deputy sheriff at Wendover, on the Nevada border.

When I called Mrs. Cromwell she was surprised to learn her sons were not in bed, the deputy sheriff said.

Neither boy had much to say about their venture. "Did they want a fast ride?" "Nope," said Tommy. "How about you, Dwight?" "Now," he said.

The deputy sheriff said Dwight was found by a porter who heard someone crying. The train stopped near Salduro, Utah, and trainmen learned from Dwight that Tommy was riding the rods. The crew swore they couldn't see how the older lad managed to hang on.

They were taken to Wendover, where their mother drove out to pick them up Friday morning.

Two Quads Survive In Penn Hospital

PITTSBURGH — A spokesman for Magee Hospital said early today two girls of quadruplets born to Mrs. Ruth Hurd, 24, are in "fairly good condition."

The babies, a boy and three girls, were born last week but two died by asphyxiation. Hospital officials estimated the total weight of the children at about eight pounds. The mother is doing well, the hospital added.

Rudolph M. the father, and Ruth are parents of an 18-month-old boy. Hurd, a plasterer, looked over his new family and said: "I guess I better find a better job. You can't raise a big family making \$40 to \$50 a week."

The Hurd's are Negroes.

Soviet Railroads Scolded For Shortages

MOSCOW — Soviet railways were severely criticized Saturday by Railway Minister Boris Beschov for failing to fulfill freight loading plans so far this year.

Beschov, while bragging that total railway freight tonnage in the U.S.S.R. in the first half of 1954 was up 8 per cent over the same period of 1953, scolded railway personnel for serious shortcomings.

He said large quantities of coal, lumber, iron ore, cement and building materials had piled up while waiting shipment at freight terminals in such important industrial areas as the Donets coal-mining and metallurgical basin and the Urals.

Physical, Emotional Stress Blamed In Woman's Cancer

SÃO PAULO, Brazil — The physical—and perhaps emotional—stresses in a woman's life were suggested today as a possible cause of cancer of the cervix, one of the greatest killers among the disease's many forms.

The theory was advanced to the sixth International Cancer Congress by Dr. Ernest Ayre of the Cancer Institute at Miami, Fla.

The cervix is the neck or lower part of the uterus or womb. It is one of the most common sites of cancer among women.

Dr. Ayre gave this explanation of his concept, which he said involved a kind of chain-reaction irritation of the cells forming the tip of the cervix.

It may begin with an inflammation in the uterus continuing for a long time. The inflammation causes the release of mucus which has been found to contain the female sex hormone.

The cervix normally is exposed to this hormone at only certain times each month. But continuous exposure could well be an additional irritant to the cervical cells. The mucus secretion also is possibly alkaline enough to affect some cells.

Ayre said the process could cause scar tissue to form at the

critical site. Such tissue would deprive some cells of nutrients necessary for health and force them to live at a disadvantage, which perhaps would be enough to turn them cancerous.

The specialist said emotions can affect the glandular and nervous system, and emotional stress could also affect adversely the cervical cells.

The great possibility of cancer prevention lies in learning how cancer begins and interrupting the process, Ayre said. He told the congress the most practical present preventive is the regular examination of cells which always are being cast off from the cervix. In such examinations, experts can watch for signs of changes which indicate the cells are cancerous.

SAWDUST

Guy & Francis Gill—Fuel

1502 East Douglas

Phone 2-1524

ROSEBURG SUMMER THEATRE PRESENTS

Sing Ho For A Prince

Staged By The CASCADE PLAYERS

Horace Robinson, Director

NEW SENIOR HIGH GYM

7:30 P.M.

TONIGHT

ADMISSION

ADULTS—1.00

STUDENTS—50c

CHILDREN—25c

On Sale at

Campfire Office, Campfire Directors, Harmony House and at the door.

AUCTION SALE

ASSETS OF THE INDIAN HEAD LUMBER CO.

Located at LITTLE VALLEY, CALIF.

80 Miles East of Redding, Calif., 20 Miles South of Pittville, Calif.

Consisting of

An ENTIRE TOWNSHIP of

60 Modern Dwellings—Administration Bldg.—General Store and Fixtures

—3 Bunk Houses—Mess Halls—Office Equipment, Etc., Etc.

COMPLETE PLANING MILLS, SAW MILL and MACHINERY, Etc.

50 Pieces of Construction and Automotive Equip.—Bulldozers—Northwest Crane-Boom Loader—5 White 3 Axle Log Trucks—5 Dollies—Motor Patrol

Dump Trucks—Water Wagons—Pick Ups—Ross Carriers—Ross Fork Lift—Carryalls—Automobiles—Rails—Complete Machine Shop—and Hundreds of Other Items—Open for Inspection NOW

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, AUG. 9TH

60 HOMES AT AUCTION ON TUES. AUG. 10TH

Sale on premises at Little Valley, Calif.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT

IRWIN FRIEDMAN, AUCTIONEER

764 Mission St. San Francisco, Calif. EXbrook 2-5864

BIG SALE

SUMMER FASHIONS

1/2 off

SUITS
DRESSES

PLAY CLOTHES
SUMMER SUITS
SUMMER COATS

NOW REDUCED **1/2** PRICE
TO ONLY

SPECIAL RACK

DRESSES

YOUR CHOICE **\$5.00**

SPECIAL GROUP

Assorted Items

YOUR CHOICE **\$1.89**

SHOP OUR BIG
HALF PRICE SALE
TODAY AND SAVE

Luverne's

124 North Jackson Dial 3-7167