

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 4, 1926, 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-HOLLIBAY 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 Courier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, \$1.25.

APPALLING WASTE

Charles V. Stanton

Inspecting some of the tracts logged by the Roseburg Lumber Company on the Little River-North Umpqua working circle, we were struck more forcefully than ever with the great need for pulp and paper production facilities.

Tom Clark, manager of the company's timber division, took us on a trip over the area, showing some of the staggered settings logged in the past and those in which operations are now in progress.

The Roseburg Lumber Company does an exceptionally good job of timber removal. Few concerns do better. Yet there is an appalling waste, despite the company's best efforts.

As one looks over some of the old workings, where cleanup has been completed and slash burned, it becomes evident that great volumes of potentially valuable wood have been left to be burned, or to be returned, after many long years of rotting, into fertilizer.

The Roseburg Lumber Company is working in some of the county's choice timber. Yet there is a considerable percentage of old and overripe stock.

Additional Outlets Needed

Some of these trees, when cut, will shatter into hundreds of pieces. Others are so unsound that it is not economical to haul them to the mill. Unless a log contains enough solid wood for timbers or boards, it doesn't pay to haul it 40 or 50 miles. So it is left.

The Roseburg Lumber Company, trying to salvage as much of its timber supply as possible, brings in a great many borderline and unprofitable logs. But it has facilities only for sawing or peeling. Efficient operation therefore makes it impractical to bring in logs that can't be utilized by one or the other of the processes.

A very large proportion of borderline logs, however, could be used in pulp and paper production. Fiber is still intact, even though the log is not suitable for manufacture into boards or veneer. Salvage from any of the county's principal logging operations would produce adequate material for a very large pulp and paper industry, which would have sawmill waste as an additional source of supply.

It seems to us a shame that thousands of logs, which could be furnishing jobs, payrolls and profits, while contributing to improved business conditions generally, are burned or left to rot. But there can be no criticism of present operators for failure to bring in these logs, when they would not pay the cost of transportation as supply for existing operations.

Little Waste In Future

The time is not too far distant when little litter will be left on the ground at any logging show. Everything of a size sufficient to furnish chips will be utilized. Wood chemistry is moving so rapidly that wood fiber will be in great demand. At present it is economical to transport only sound logs. But when all possibilities for utilization have been established, we will be seeking fiber, and will make use of tops, larger branches, old and diseased logs and other such material. We may even dig up the stumps, as is being done in the pine belt.

We find some opposition to installation of pulp and paper mills. Much of this opposition comes from fear of water pollution and damage to fish life.

It is entirely possible, however, to avoid pollution. Ponds could be built to hold waste materials during periods of low water. Impounded effluent then could be trickled out during the wet season without fear of damage to fish life.

Some people fear air pollution, and we'll admit the odors from a pulp plant are not the most pleasant in the world. Yet, as we travel around, we find new homes going up next door to existing mills in other parts of the country. A new mill, which may be erected at considerable distance from a settlement, usually finds itself quickly surrounded by a town. So it is possible to live with a pulp mill. Furthermore, work being done to eliminate pulp mill odors should result soon in finding methods of controlling objectionable smell.

Pulp and paper manufacture is needed in this area to supplement lumber production and to provide a method for reducing the tremendous volume of waste both in mills and woods. Benefits to be derived, we believe, would more than offset the odor factor, although probably some location could be found far enough away from a heavily settled area to prevent discomforting anyone.

We Were Just Asking, That's All!



Bruce Blossat

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

HEADED FOR THE ROUND UP?

Bend Bulletin

A three-toed pony galloped over the Umatilla hills in distant Pliocene times and, so the Pendleton East Oregonian indicates, skidded into a bog, to leave its stony bones with those of the mastodon, camel, ground sloth and peccary.

In the Oregon country, the horse has a long story. It is a story that reaches millions of years into the hazy past, to John Day times when Miophippus, only a little larger than a sheep and equipped with three toes on each foot, ranged widely in a land of strange creatures. Its associates included such mammals as rhinos, and huge dog and great cats that relished horse flesh followed its trails.

Miophippus of the John Day ranges of primordial days was a speedy creature, for speed and cunning were necessary to outwit jungle and prairie prowlers.

Eventually, Miophippus disappeared from the John Day horizons of ancient Oregon, later to be buried under the massive Columbia lavas. In fact, the John Day horses just about vanished when the lavas filled valleys, deformed rivers and surged around mountain masses.

But when the lavas cooled and new lands formed in the depressed basins of the basalt plains, horses were back again in Oregon pastures, contentedly grazing along the shores of Mascall lakes.

The Mascall pony has been given the name Merychippus, a species that left its bones even in the lake mud of Jefferson county near Gateway.

But the Mascall horse, of the land of exploding volcanoes, was not of the three-toed type. Its function on each foot had been developed into a hoof. The two side toes, mere vestiges of the John Day digits, were carried as sort of spurs.

Swift-running Merychippus left the Oregon scene at the end of the age of lava, but other cousins scattered their bones on more recent horizons. Two of the species, Hipparion and Pliophippus, still carried spare toes. Possibly it was some of these ponies that flourished into the Umatilla bog of long ago.

But in Pliocene time, this part of the world was growing arid, and the chill of the ice age was approaching. To the west the ancestral Cascades were still imposing mountains and formed a barrier that dehydrated coast clouds.

Horses were still on Oregon ranges in the intervals between the various ice ages — not so long ago, geologically. Black, sandblasted bones of these true horses, including one species larger than domesticated horses of the present, are found on arid lake bottoms in south central Oregon.

The reported presence of remains of three-toed ponies in the Umatilla bog will be a bit of surprise to these professors and others who have been interpreting from the stones the story of Oregon's mammal development, from the "dawn age" of the Clarno epoch to the present. One-toed horses would have fared better in the area, in Mid-Pliocene time.

But possibly the Umatilla ponies broke through the barbed wire barriers of the Oligocene, raced across Mascall pastures, plunged into the Pliocene meadows and were headed for the Pendleton round up when they bogged down for all eternity.

A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR

Bend Bulletin

We were riding along with a friend who had just given up smoking. As might be expected, he was rather smug about his power and argued the case of abstaining from tobacco in any form. "It can cause cancer," he said, "and rob you of years of your life."

All the while the discourse was going on we were crouched down in the seat. He was traveling at least fifteen miles an hour over the speed limit, twice he passed cars where he couldn't have, once he took a chance by slowing down rather than coming to a full

Changes In Atom Law Held Up By Time Lag

WASHINGTON (AP) — Time has ridden like a hag on the back of the Eisenhower administration's efforts to make broad changes in the atomic law, first passed in 1946, covering the development and use of atomic energy.

The Republicans were trying to put these changes through in Congress just when they were also rushing to get finished with other major legislation so Congress in this election year could finish by July 31.

But the changes proposed were far-reaching. And the objections to them by a group of Democrats and some others were so strong that they said in effect to the administration: "Whoa, not so fast." They were sore about the timing.

Sen. Knowland of California, Senate Republican leader, was conscious of the time too. For months he has had his eyes set on that July 31 target date.

So he began driving the Senate to finish with the atomic bill and go on with the rest of the bills still awaiting Senate action. The Democrats, aided by Senators Langer (R-ND) and Morse (Ind-Ore), wouldn't be rushed.

Actually, work on the atomic changes began last year when the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, made up of Democrats and Republicans from House and Senate, began considering bringing the 1946 atomic law up to date.

In 1946 the United States alone had the secret of the bomb. Now more than 20 countries — including Russia, Britain and Canada — have worked in the atomic field. Russia with extraordinary success.

In 1946 no one knew how much progress might be made in developing atomic energy for peaceful purposes. So everything connected with this country's atomic work was clothed in secrecy by the law of 1946.

Peace Progress Slack But there has been progress, technologically, which could be pushed for making the atom do peaceful work. In providing power, for instance. And there have been changes in foreign relations.

The United States now, through President Eisenhower, has proposed a world pooling of nonmilitary atomic information for peaceful purposes. And there is the problem of sharing some atomic military information with this country's allies.

Yet, it wasn't until July 12 that the joint committee's report, explaining the changes in existing law which would be made by the bill it produced after all its examinations, was given to the senators to study. The bill reached the Senate floor the next day.

Sen. Lehman (D-Lib-NY), one of the leaders in the fight against the bill, complained that the changes it would make were too deep and significant to be studied on such short notice.

Development By Industry Some of those changes would let private industry into the development of atomic energy for private profit. Whatever work big companies have done since 1946 has been for the government.

Democrats protested the bill was so written that a few companies, which already had knowledge from their work with the government, could get a monopoly.

Atomic energy could be used for power — electricity — although turning it out that way won't be economical for years yet. And the Democrats argued atomic power was something the public, which paid for atomic research, had a big claim on.

In addition, the bill would loosen up on some of the atomic secrecy. For example, U. S. allies would be let in on some military atomic information.

Knowland, determined to get the atomic bill through, ordered the Senate into round-the-clock sessions. This made the opposition madder. Knowland tried some usual moves to cut off debate. He failed, and now says Congress can't quit before Aug. 7.

Last night both sides yielded a bit and maybe the Senate will vote on the bill this week. But it will be a bill changed from the one offered in mid-July.

Collaboration Okayed In Missile Production

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States has instructed all of its agencies to go ahead with a plan of collaboration with Great Britain in the development and production of guided missiles.

The Defense Department said Saturday that all military services and other government organizations concerned in new weapons have approved the cooperation scheme and that Secretary of Defense Wilson so informed the British ambassador, Sir Roger Makins.

A defense spokesman said that Wilson's formal communication with the British representative confirmed informal understandings passed between the two governments since the original agreement on cooperation was announced June 12.

The 13,600-ton cruiser, flagship of the U. S. Navy's 7th fleet, collided with the British freighter Slaney in the fog-laden lower St. Lawrence River last night, injuring three merchant seamen, one seriously.

Warship, Freighter Hit; 3 Hurt, One Seriously

POINTE AU PERE, Que. (AP) — The U. S. Navy cruiser Pittsburgh collided with the British freighter Slaney in the fog-laden lower St. Lawrence River last night, injuring three merchant seamen, one seriously.

The 13,600-ton cruiser, flagship of the U. S. Navy's 7th fleet, collided with the British freighter Slaney in the fog-laden lower St. Lawrence River last night, injuring three merchant seamen, one seriously.

Names of the injured were not available. Reports from the scene, north of the Aux Lievres near St. Siméon, Que., said leaks in the Slaney had been plugged. The Pittsburgh was undamaged.

HUDSON OWNERS!

We are now authorized to give HUDSON SERVICE and sell genuine HUDSON PARTS.

- Automotive Motor Rebuilding
- Body Repairing and Painting
- Complete Motor Tune-up Service

CITY DRIVE-IN GARAGE

Located in Old City Drive-In Building—Next Door to the New City Drive-In Market 2215 NORTH STEPHENS STREET

'tch's Brew



For many centuries the apothecary's art was little more than a witch's brew. The hoof of the wild ass, the tooth of the swine, the heel of the rephound, when properly brewed, were variously prescribed for headaches, baldness, and to "purify the blood." Out of this medical rag bag

of the centuries has come the pharmacy of today. We are not qualified by either education or experience to diagnose disease or prescribe treatment, but we are thoroughly qualified to supply whatever medication your physician prescribes. When he writes you a prescription, bring it to us to be filled.

Your Friendly Family Pharmacy



ABILITY TO MASTER EVERY DETAIL IS A CORNERSTONE OF OUR BUSINESS



The Chapel of the Roses

ROSEBURG FUNERAL HOME

FUNERALS Oak & Kane St.

PHONE 3-4455 Roseburg, Oregon

NOW IS A GOOD TIME TO BUILD!

Here are a few samples of our present prices.

OAK FLOORING, No. 2 Quality 130.00 M

Mahogany Doors 2-6 x 6-8 8.00

1-3/4 x 3-0 x 6-8 Exterior 13.50

Other sizes proportionate

Ceiling Tile, 16 x 32 9 1/2c ft.

Steel Overhead Garage Doors 8 x 7 50.00

9 x 7 60.00

Flood and Mill Ph. 3-4461

NAILS

8D or 16D Box, Kek Nails 9.50

1/4" Sheetrock, per sheet 1.44

4" Galvanized Gutter 14c ft.

40-Gal. Water Heater 76.00

Septic Tanks, 500-Gal 60.00

4" Orangeburg Pipe 38c ft.

4" Single Hub Soil Pipe 85c ft.

Galv. Pipe, 1/2" 12c ft.

Galv. Pipe, 1 1/2" 35c ft.

BUY NOW AND SAVE

COEN SUPPLY CO.

"Everything for the Builder"

Hal Boyle

PINE RIDGE, S.D. (AP) — Did you ever hear of a horse being tried for murder?

Jake Herman can recall such an incident in his boyhood on the Pine Ridge Reservation here, home of more than 11,000 Oglala Sioux Indians.

"The horse was sentenced to die because he killed my brother," he said.

Jake, who is a member of the executive branch of the tribal council, is he says, "half Sioux and half wild Irish rose, a pretty bad mixture."

He knows the philosophy and political outlook of both the Indian and white man, and is at home in the culture of either. He went to Carlisle Indian college as a third grade grammar school student at the age of 30, and played right halfback there for three years. Later he tramped around the country for more than 20 years as a wild west show trick rider and rodeo clown. Then he came back and settled down to ranching on No-Flesh Creek near Kyle, S.D.

Tanned and leathery, at 64 he still has the slim grace of a teenage cowboy. He loves most to talk about his childhood, such as the time his old Indian grandmother handed him the raw heart of a turtle and told him if he ate it he

would always be a brave man and a credit to his tribe.

"I ate it, all right — but it tasted like liver, only tougher," he said, "but I turned out to be the biggest coward on earth."

In 1903 his father bought a black stallion on the range, it became vicious. One day the stallion dragged Jake's older brother, George, 18, from the saddle of another horse and kicked him to death.

"My father was very angry," Jake said. "He butchered some cattle, called in the tribe for a feast, and announced he was going to kill the stallion."

"But the tribal chiefs said no, he couldn't do that. The horse had to be given a fair trial. So they picked a jury of seven men to try the stallion."

On what grounds could human beings try an animal? Well, under the old Sioux code there were four recognized disasters: (1) No food for the tribe; (2) Losing an oldest son; (3) The lonely night wailing of a baby that has lost its mother; (4) The return of a brave from a war party with the news that he is the only survivor.

The jury decided they could try the stallion for violating the second point in the code by causing the death of my oldest

League Of Labor Youth May Get Commie Label

WASHINGTON (AP) — Subversive Activities Control Board member Harry P. Cain may recommend that the Labor Youth League be required to register as a Communist front organization.

Cain said the league is "substantially directed, dominated, or controlled" by the Communist Party. A former Republican senator from Washington, Cain conducted hearings for the board running from Nov. 30, 1953, to April 28, 1954, on a petition by Atty. Gen. Brownell asking the board to brand the league as a Red front.

The full board must approve Cain's finding before the league can be ordered, under the 1950 internal security (McCarran) act, to register as a Communist front. The league is expected to file exceptions to Cain's report and ask for a hearing before the full board. The law requires groups labeled as Communist fronts to file a list of their officers and financial accountings.

Cain said the league "stands, and since its inception had stood, in close and intimate relationship with the Communist Party."

"Everybody asks me where's Charity Marie," said Jake, grinning. "But I tell them Jake is getting old — it is time he takes things easy."

Jake and his wife, Alice, have had six children, three sons and three daughters. His oldest son was killed fighting with the paratroopers in Europe in the last war, a second served in the Navy, the third was wounded in Korea and still is with the Marines.

His three daughters are named Grace Marie, Faith Marie and Hope Marie.

"Everybody asks me where's Charity Marie," said Jake, grinning. "But I tell them Jake is getting old — it is time he takes things easy."