

The News-Review

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SPEED ESSENTIAL

By Charles V. Stanton

Governor Paul Patterson's appeal to federal agencies for small timber sales during the winter months holds possibility for averting a serious economic slump. It is to be hoped that the Bureau of Land Management and U. S. Forest Service can cut through red tape with enough speed to get the governor's plan into operation in time to reduce the anticipated unemployment load. If a successful program is worked out by the federal agencies, in cooperation with the State Board of Forestry, the plan should be given careful observation. It is possible that it may open the way for future leveling off of employment peaks and valleys traditional with the timber industry.

The industry is highly seasonal. Logs are harvested in good weather. Woods workers then face from three to five months of idleness, the period depending entirely upon weather conditions.

Governor Patterson has proposed that small tracts of timber, accessible during the winter, be offered for sale immediately. He obtained prompt agreement from the two federal agencies to cooperate, but normal procedure must be tossed out the window if the governor's plan is to be made operative.

Red Tape Involved

Both the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service are understaffed in their field divisions. Neither agency can offer salaries comparable to those paid by private industry. By the time they have a man trained for field work, he is able to secure a better paying job with some timber company.

Existing regulations require extensive field work connected with each sale. Prospective shows must be surveyed, cruised, mapped and contract regulations written. Both of the federal agencies have been hard-pressed to keep up with the normal sales program. To be asked to set up a large number of small sales within a period of 30 to 60 days presents a seemingly impossible program unless red tape can be slashed.

The governor's plan is presented as an emergency. In such an emergency — and one truly exists — it is to be hoped that the federal agencies can set up emergency procedure.

If authority can be granted at district level, limited to reasonably flexible regulations from regional and national headquarters, instead of having every detail reviewed by superiors, it should be possible to get the plan into execution. But it also will involve elimination of detailed surveys, mapping, etc., readjustment of allowable cut restrictions, shorter advertising periods, substitution of log scaling for cruising, and many other changes.

Keep Small Mills Open

Governor Patterson's idea is to keep small mills in operation. A large number of these small plants shut down as soon as weather becomes inclement. They have little or no facilities for cold decking a supply of logs. They depend almost entirely upon sawing logs as rapidly as they are delivered.

If they could be kept going, through small sales in their immediate localities, they could do much to provide at least partial employment during the winter months. The governor wants the sales to be confined to salvage timber, as much as possible. This is indeed a commendable idea. But it will not be practical in some parts of the state.

Given the utmost cooperation, the governor's emergency plan could materially reduce the seasonal employment valley normally expected in a state so completely dependent upon the timber industry. From this experience it may be possible to work out schedules for future seasons.

The plan will require fast organization, good timing, easing of regulations, and aid from counties in keeping roads in shape for winter use. But the benefits to be derived merit the fullest endeavor on all levels, from the county through the federal government, to obtain the highest measure of success.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Most people have dreams. Sydney M. Siegel has a "Dreamopolis."

That's a dream city. At 39 Siegel says he is now ready to make his dream city come true — at a cost of 175 million dollars.

He and a group of 16 syndicate teamsters figure that with that sum of money they can build what they believe will be America's first thoroughly planned modern city.

It will be called Suffolk City. Siegel has assembled 2,000 acres for its site near Yaphank, at the geographical heart of Long Island, some 56 miles from New York City.

"I have been working on this for more than 6 years," said Siegel quietly, "and when I have finished it, I don't care what happens to me afterwards."

"The men who are in this with me need money like I need hair — and I don't need hair. But it's not a philanthropy. It's just a mixture of good business and good works."

What he has in mind is an ideal suburban community of 6,000 moderately priced homes. It will be completely self-sustaining, having its own industries, schools, churches, and shopping centers.

"The New York area is one of the greatest reservoirs of skilled workmen in the world," said Siegel. "And most of them would accept less pay — and save money at that — if they could work close to their homes and avoid commuting into the city."

Siegel's scientifically planned town isn't just a drafting board project. He went into real estate selling at the age of 19, pioneered in the building and management of suburban shopping centers. In the last 5 years he has had a big hand in real estate transactions

Tall in the Texas Saddle



PEERY OPTICALS

When my mother was a small girl in the Willamette Valley, remnants of Indian bands roamed freely through the country. She was born near LaFayette, Oregon, in 1849, while Oregon was yet a Territory. But her memories of the Indians were vivid. When she was yet a young girl, she was at Fort Dalles during the Cayuse wars.

I think of all the stories she told me of the Indians of that time, the ones that touched me most was the apparent hunger of the Indian women for friendship and kindness. While the squaw by persistence could sometimes achieve a position of influence in her village, this was not too satisfying. She was still an inferior being and was denied any hope of improving her position in the Indian version of the life to come.

My mother said that infanticide was a common thing among mothers who bore female children. This practice was followed in the belief that a girl was a burden on the land, and there were Indian mothers who used this custom as a pretext for removing their small daughters, whom they deeply loved, from the brutal treatment accorded them by their own kind, to say nothing of the almost inevitable degradation of Indian girls at the hands of white renegades.

It is unfortunate that early travelers who saw our Indians at their best left little record to show the human side of these people. There are instances where these natives showed rare human feelings towards the unfortunate by acts of kindness any humane white man would be glad to emulate.

There was the story of the Indian girl who was purchased at the great Indian market at Celilo. Slaves captured in battle by the Indians living east of the Rockies brought their captives to this common market. The slaves, if sold to Indians living on the lower Columbia, would find it impossible to return to their own people and find revenge against their captors.

The Chinook chief who purchased the particular slave girl, had with him a favorite daughter, whom the whites at a later time called Sally. On the trip down the river, the captive girl attempted to commit suicide by leaping from the canoe. To keep her from harming herself the chief ordered her tied securely to a tree at night.

Indian Sally had a child's curiosity and walked to the tree where she was tied. The latter in her despair failed to notice the approach of the visitor, but was crying and talking to herself in a strange tongue that Sally immediately recognized as that of a male slave her father owned, and who was now at Chinook. He had been kind to Sally and taught her to speak his language, after a fashion.

When Sally addressed the slave in the same language, the latter came up with a start and wanted to know where she had learned it. Then Sally told her of the young man who was her father's slave. The more Sally told her about the man, the more excited the slave girl became. She made it clear he was her husband, who had also been captured by the plains Indians.

After the reunion at the mouth of the Columbia, Indian Sally prevailed on her father to give the young couple their freedom. The father complied with the daughter's wish, but since it was an impossibility for them to return to their own people, they were adopted into the chief's nation.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

North Carolina and heading north and gathering speed as it went.

And — In the Far Pacific a typhoon whirled some 500 miles to the southeast of Okinawa — with 120-mile winds at its core.

Heavy earthquake shocks continued at Orleansville in Algeria in North Africa, where a record-breaking quake has already killed 1000 people and injured 2000 more.

Maybe old Mother Nature is taking a whirl at proving that she can be just as senselessly destructive as man.

In Rome a New York specialist tells the International Poliomyelitis Conference that the higher the standards of living of people the greater is their liability to polio.

It is now known that in primitive countries and in populations of low social and economic levels anti-bodies against polio appear at an earlier age than in advanced countries and in populations of high social and economic levels.

Let's see. He's telling us, I think, that as living becomes more complex our troubles tend to multiply.

How right you are, brother!

There's this modern problem, for example, of juvenile delinquency. It, too, seems to be more menacing in areas (such as our country) where social and economic levels are high and standards of living are well up on the mountainside.

Who ever heard of a tribe of Hottentots worrying about juvenile delinquency?

This anti-body theory of his is interesting. An anti-body, you know, is a substance in our tissues and fluids that fights bacteria and such that tend to put us on the frit.

That suggests a thought: Maybe in the olden, golden days our grandmothers talk about THERE WERE ANTI-BODIES THAT FOUGHT INFLUENZA TENDENCIES. And that, in its turn, suggests a question: What were these anti-juvenile-delinquency anti-bodies?

Let me suggest an answer: Maybe they were the CHORES that kept the youth of earlier generations so BUSY with the constructive activities necessary to keep a home going that they had no time left for juvenile delinquency.

Such activities as milking the cows and stopping the pigs and chopping wood and splitting kindling and running errands and generally making themselves indispensable around the house. These activities may have been the antibodies that fought the natural tendency of youth and high spirits to get into mischief.

It's at least an interesting thought.

July Business In Northwest Down 7 Per Cent

SEATTLE (AP) — July business activity in the Pacific Northwest was down seven per cent from June, the University of Washington' Bureau of Business Research reported Saturday.

There was a 3 per cent drop in comparison to July of 1953. The bureau blamed the lumber strike for the adverse report.

Unemployment was higher also in July, although there would have been a sharp improvement except for the strike. There were 42,000 unemployed in Washington and 35,000 in Oregon, of which 54,500 were involved in labor disputes.

Crop production in the Northwest is down, the bureau reported. Through Aug. 26, the following declines were in: Portland area 5 per cent; Seattle area 1 per cent; Tacoma area 3 per cent; Spokane area 7 per cent. The national decline was 3 per cent.

Retail trade also lagged. Through Aug. 26, the following declines were in: Portland area 5 per cent; Seattle area 1 per cent; Tacoma area 3 per cent; Spokane area 7 per cent. The national decline was 3 per cent.

American Given Life In Prison By Communists

TOKYO (AP) — Hugh Francis Redmond, a former New York business man, has been sentenced in Shanghai to life imprisonment as a spy by the Chinese Reds, Peiping Radio announced.

The broadcast, heard here, said Redmond and five other men and two women sentenced with him entered the U.S. espionage service before the defeat of the Chinese Nationalists by the Reds four years ago.

Two of the seven others, all of whom have Chinese names, were sentenced to death.

Redmond, arrested April 26, 1951, at Shanghai, is believed to have helped several Chinese businessmen get out of Shanghai.

At Yonkers, N. Y., his mother, Mrs. Ruth Redmond, said he went to China for the Henning Bros. import-export firm of New York. She was "terribly shocked by the news."

14-Year-Old Scout Held In Death Of His Father

LOS ANGELES (AP) — A 14-year-old Boy Scout is held at Juvenile Hall today on suspicion of murdering his stepfather.

Police said Larry Imler, a Scout patrol leader, fired five shots from a .22 rifle at Irven Woodrow Loucks, 40, a truckdriver, after a quarrel between Loucks and Larry's mother. The mother said Loucks pulled her out of a truck by her hair. He had been drinking, she said.

"I didn't mean to kill him," officers quoted the boy. "I only wanted to scare him."

Mrs. Loucks, mother of 13 — including three by Loucks — said the argument was over who was going to pick up nine children at a birthday party.

Reader Opinions

Fisheries Bill Doesn't Touch Real Cause, Claim

RIVERTON — I read with a great deal of interest the editorial by Charles V. Stanton on the stream closure bill coming up for consideration in November.

The hidden time bomb in this bill is the fact that it appears on the surface to be a constructive piece of conservation legislation while, actually, it doesn't touch upon the cause of declining salmon and trout runs in coastal streams. Coastal streams south of the Coquille River, closed to all netting for the past 15 years, shows the same decline of fish runs as streams presently open to well regulated commercial fishing.

If the problem of declining salmon runs were to be solved by merely closing streams to netting, then it is obvious that these streams, such as Sixes River, Elk River, the fabulous Rogue, would show some present benefits from removing nets. But here, as in those streams open to netting, there has been a steady decline in salmon and trout runs over the years. The salmon count at Gold Ray Dam on Rogue River indicates a progressive decline of salmon runs for the past decade.

Food supplies in such rivers as Sixes and Elk are ample. In fact, I have fished no western streams which showed a greater concentration of aquatic insect life.

The decline of fishing on Rogue River can be attributed to poor screening of irrigation ditches, the increase in water temperatures, which makes a perfect environment for the fresh water parasitic diseases which prey on fish. The upping of water temperatures always occurs on rivers where dams are built unless there is some provision for the drawdown to be made from the deeper waters and not from the warm top layer.

The main cause of declining salmon and trout runs on coastal streams, however, is directly traceable to poor forestry practice. In short, it is from the bank of the stream on out. Tend to the land properly and the streams will take care of themselves.

Coquille River was a beautiful trout and salmon stream, supporting a large commercial fishery as well as providing wonderful sport fishing, until splash dams were built on its several forks. These dams literally sluiced salmon and trout spawning gravel downstream leaving bare bedrock and huge boulders where trout and salmon formerly spawned. These splash dams, happily, are now things of the past, with the exception of Coos River, but their effects will be with us for years to come.

Now, with logging concentrated on the headwaters of coastal streams, destruction of remaining spawning beds goes on at an appalling rate. Present logging operations of the Coquille River drainage alone are responsible for 50 impassable log and brush barriers preventing salmon and trout reaching their spawning grounds.

The overall problem of restoring salmon runs is the problem of protecting and restoring water sheds of coastal streams. This river closure bill is not even remotely concerned with that.

FRANK E. SELL, Riverton, Ore.

Writer Questions Remark On Creeping Socialism

ROSEBURG — If the New Deal legislation is creeping socialism, then Social Security and unemployment Compensation certainly are creeping socialism.

If this is a fact, as the News-Review editor often explains editorially, then President Eisenhower must be a creeping Socialist, as he enthusiastically endorses

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