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IT'S A GREAT STATE

By Charles V. Stanton

No matter how often we travel around the state of Oregon, even through sections with which we are familiar, we revel in the scenic beauty to be found on every hand. Last week, yielding to our perpetual tired feeling, we took off on a three-day tour. A bum leg keeps us from spending our time fishing, as in previous years, so we have been forced this season to take our vacations looking out the car windows. We love to start out with no particular destination in mind, making up our itinerary as we go along, and that's just what we did this last week end.

The first leg of our short trip took us to Diamond Lake. We wanted to observe the results of the recent fish poisoning experiment. We didn't make inquiry or call for reservations before departure. We arrived to find that the resort, just that day, had been closed for the season. Previously, we were aware, the resort has been kept open until the duck season, so the thought never entered our mind accommodations wouldn't be available.

Fine Improvements Made

But our good friend, Bill Fox, owner of the resort, together with remaining personnel, took us into the official family, opened up a cabin for our use, and provided us with such good meals that we actually gorged. Of course, we blamed our appetite upon the high altitude and exhilarating air.

Bill took us over some of the resort improvements. Lowering the lake's water level made it possible for him to build a new moorage basin for his boats. Clean sand, excavated from the boat basin, has been spread over the bathing beach. The beach first was thoroughly cleaned. The cleaning process, Bill told us, resulted in removal of many pounds of broken glass, resulting from thoughtless campers tossing empty bottles into the water and then breaking them with rocks. Why more bathers didn't suffer cuts, Bill is unable to explain.

Vacationers at Diamond Lake next year will find far better facilities. It will be a wonderful spot for a vacation, even though there may be no fishing. Access to boats will be greatly improved. The bathing beach, with its new carpet of clean sand, will be one of the best to be found anywhere.

Anticipating great popularity for Diamond Lake when its fishery is restored, at least by 1956, Fox is planning construction of a number of lakeshore cabins. He also will make general improvements over the entire resort area.

Hunting Exodus Encountered

It appears the trash fish eradication at Diamond Lake was 100 per cent successful. There seems to be no fish life left. The mystery surrounding failure of game fish to show after the poison was spread, has been solved. The game fish went to the bottom after being killed. They now are beginning to float, as gasses from decomposition. A few "lunkers" have been seen. Many, partially covered with gill, will never float, and their carcasses will be of great help in fertilizing the water, thus speeding food restoration.

After leaving Diamond Lake, we went out to Highway 97 and turned north to The Dalles. We encountered the exodus of deer hunters from the west side. The usually lightly traveled highway (in comparison with Highway 99's congestion) was filled with a parade of hunters bound for the choice hunting spots of Central and Eastern Oregon.

One had to stand in line at restaurants. Gas stations were backed deep with cars.

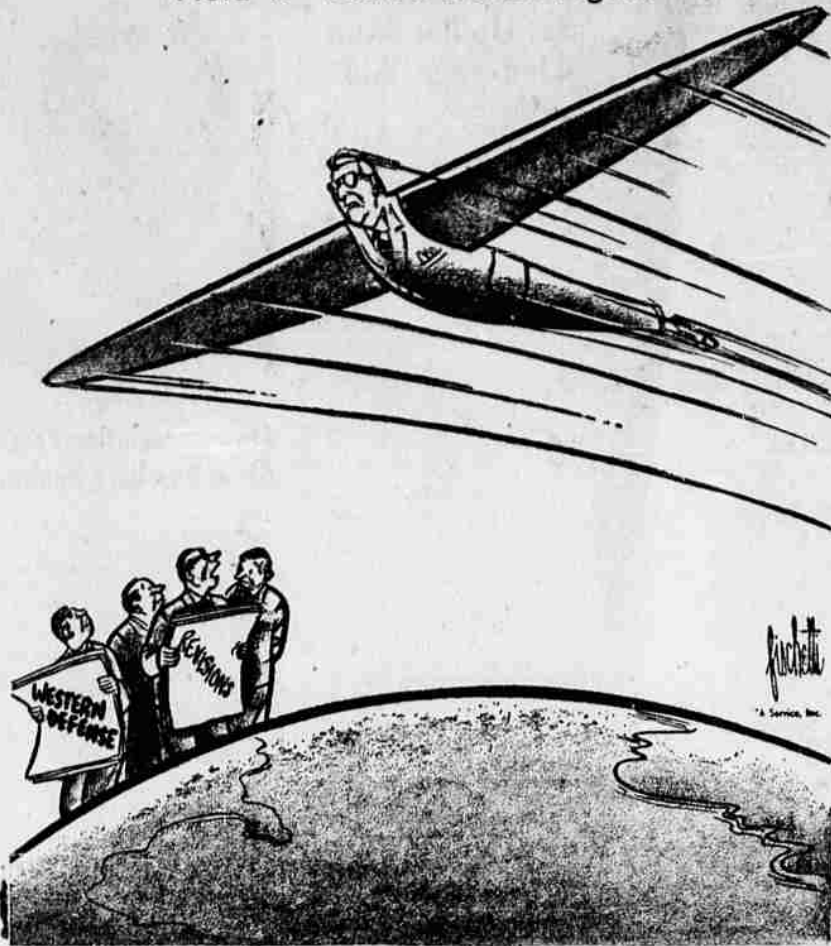
We saw all kinds of hunting rigs, but the one we liked best, considering our perpetual tired feeling, was the light truck, loaded with camping gear, towing a jeep.

From The Dalles, down the new Columbia River Highway to Portland, and the old river road to Astoria, then down the coast to Reedsport, and back by way of Highway 38 to Drain, the trip offered scenery that entrances, no matter how often it is seen.

In three days we saw snow-capped peaks, mountain lakes, pine forests, high desert, the Columbia Gorge, and the awe inspiring coast line.

Oregon is a great state!

"Hold It—Here's Dulles Again"



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower's participation, by remote control, in Labor Day groundbreaking ceremonies for the new atomic power plant in Pittsburg focuses new attention on some of the cost elements of this new form of energy, which should be ready in three years or so.

Until a short time ago, the only price tag put on the uranium fuel, which will drive the atomic power plants has been \$9000 a pound. In a recent speech, however, Dr. Lawrence B. Hafstad, director of the Atomic Energy Commission's Reactor Development Division, quoted a figure of \$20 a pound.

The difference of \$8980 a pound was so great that an explanation was called for. When produced, it developed that both figures were right, but they are for two different kinds of uranium.

The \$9000 per lb. uranium is the refined, concentrated isotope known as U-235. The \$20 per lb. is the natural U-238.

THIS NATURAL URANIUM 238 contains only seven-tenths of one per cent of the rich U-235. This is about one part in 140. It is the complicated process of separating out the U-235 that shoots up its cost to the \$9000 a pound figure.

Both kinds of uranium are needed to provide the energy that will heat the water to make the steam to drive the turbines that turn the generators to furnish the electricity to heat and light the futuristic home that Jack builds.

This would be a typical setup, says Dr. Hafstad. In the center would be a core of say 200 pounds of enriched U-235. At \$9000 a pound, this would cost \$1,800,000.

Around this core would be say 50 tons of natural U-238. At \$20 a pound, this would cost \$2,000,000.

The purpose of this natural uranium is to act as a blanket around the core of enriched uranium. It stops the neutrons as they split off in the critical mass of enriched uranium in the core. As these neutrons collide with the U-238 atoms in the natural uranium, the heat is generated which is the atomic energy.

What runs up the costs for atomic power plants is not so much the cost of the uranium fuels, but the shielding and controls necessary to prevent escape of the dangerous radiations.

The cost of the first commercial type atomic power plant being built by Westinghouse for Duquesne Power and Light Co. at Pittsburgh is now estimated at \$55 million. This is much higher than an equivalent coal-steam power plant would be.

Atomic scientists calculate that this plant will produce 60,000 kilowatts of electric energy. That makes the initial cost over \$900 per kw. capacity as compared to around \$130 per kw. or under \$8 million for a conventional coal-steam power plant.

Where the scientists hope they can eventually bring down atomic power costs is in the development of the breeder reactor.

DR. HAFSTAD GIVES THIS typical example, using the 200-pound core of U-235, surrounded by 50 tons of natural uranium, as outlined above. The initial fuel charge here would cost \$1,800,000, exclusive of plant costs.

Let me give you, in closing, some advice about handling your newspaper carrier. Treat him as a business man. Insist on good service. If he throws your paper up on the porch roof or out in the bushes, give him the very dickens about it. Giving good service lies at the root of good business practice. That's one of the lessons he's learning.

Above all, don't CODDLE him. Coddling never did anybody any good. You must remember that he's an apprentice business man, learning his trade. Help him to learn it soundly and well. If he's good, treat him with respect.

In America, business success is important. Success in business requires good training in business fundamentals—whether you're running a hamburger stand or General Motors. We newspaper people are tremendously proud of our carrier boys, and we try to give them the best business training we know how to give.

This charge would furnish energy for several years. After it had "cooked" that long, half of the rich U-235 core would be burned up. There would be 100 pounds of it left.

But in this process, some 200 pounds of plutonium would have been produced in the blanket. This plutonium could be separated out. Half of it could be put back in the core, to bring its charge back up to the original level. The other half of the plutonium could be taken out as a by-product "profit."

This will cut atomic fuel costs down considerably from the \$9000-a-pound level used in previous calculations given to the public.

do NOW?" They head for the newspaper office and GO TO WORK. For the latter, there is no lolling in bed until breakfast is ready. At an hour that only duck hunters profess to like, they roll out and pick up their papers and go to it—in all kinds of weather.

Rugged? Sure it's rugged.

But, like a lot of other rugged things, it pays off in the long run. You'd be surprised if you knew the number of successful men who started as newspaper carriers. In Oregon, I suppose the best-known example is Eddie Sammons, the top echelon brass of the big United States National Bank in Portland.

Eddie has a lot of things to be proud of, and he is proud of them and he has reason to be. But there's nothing he's much prouder of than the fact that he was once a newspaper carrier. One reason he's proud of it is the fact—which he frankly concedes—that the hard-headed business lessons he learned as a "little merchant" newspaper carrier helped him to be the business success that he is.

Who do we call modern newspaper carriers "little merchants?" It's perfectly simple. They ARE little merchants.

They BUY their papers—from the newspaper itself in the small towns and from a wholesale distributor in the big metropolitan cities—and SELL them, delivered to the door, to their customers.

If a customer skips out without paying, the CARRIER loses it. If you're of a certain type of mind, you'll call that EXPLOITATION. It isn't. It's business experience. It teaches the lesson that just SELLING something isn't enough. You've got to be paid for it. You've got to be a business success.

It teaches the further lesson that if you're going to be a business success you must take in more than you pay out. Ninety-nine business failures out of 100 arise out of failure to take in more than you pay out. If you can learn that lesson early, you've got a long start on the road that leads to success in business.

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Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

NEWSPAPERS AND RADIO LOGS

Medford Mail-Tribune

Newspaper publishers are pretty open-handed when it comes to promoting the interests of others. Hundreds of column inches of space are devoted annually to helping drum up cash contributions for everything from community-wide celebrations to benefit bridge parties—all for free.

The newspapers have always reasoned that in publishing such free advertising they are rendering a public service. But in recent times, as costs of everything going into printing a newspaper have increased so tremendously and publishers have had to look more closely at what goes into their free columns, they have begun to wonder if they haven't been overdoing their open-handedness.

Among the free riders upon which publishers are presently casting a questioning eye are the daily radio and television programs which take up considerable white space in each edition. Editor and Publisher, the newspaperman's weekly magazine, in reporting the recent meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, D.C., carried an interesting account of one editor's discussion of the radio and TV programs.

Said E. and P.: "First on the program was Coleman Harwell, of the Nashville Tennessee, whose paper discontinued free listing of radio and television logs in January. 'As we see it, publication of the logs is a service to the public,' Harwell said. 'But it is not, in our opinion, the responsibility of the newspapers to render this service. That is the responsibility of the TV and radio stations themselves.'

"What sense does it make for TV and radio stations to expect to take it for granted—that newspapers will publish every day in every edition, the complete listing of their programs for which they are paid by commercial establishments from advertising appropriations for which those same newspapers are competing?"

"Consider the subject also, from the point of view of the sponsor. He wants people to see or hear his program on TV or radio. He is paying the station for the time. Should he expect the station to bring the time and channel and subject matter of his program to the public's attention, or is that his responsibility? Well, it strikes me that is a subject for them to figure out between themselves. In any event, why should we rush in and volunteer to settle the issue between them by shouldering a responsibility that is theirs, not ours?"

"Harwell said considerable time, effort and expense was incurred by the TV-radio editor in assembling and 'correcting' logs and also in the composing room. A plan was submitted whereby the stations would share the expense at less than advertising rates, and less than it cost the paper to print them. The broadcasters refused. So on January 17 they were dropped.

"Three hundred and twenty phone calls were received the first week, plus seven letters—some critical and some commendatory. Many callers thought the stations had been paying for the space all the time, Harwell said."

The above is offered not as a prelude to any immediate change in the Mail Tribune's policy of printing such programs free as a public service, but to present a side of the case that is seldom considered by the people or by radio and TV management, and should be considered by both. The situation is worthy of careful thought and consideration, looking toward a more satisfactory solution.

Senator McCarran's Death May Revive Plan To Unite BLM, Forest Service Units

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The death of Nevada's powerful Sen. Pat McCarran (D) may witness a revival of efforts to merge the federal government's two forestry and range agencies, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service. McCarran was regarded not only by his colleagues in Congress but even by the Eisenhower administration as perhaps the most implacable foe of this move in Washington, D.C.

Last year when President Eisenhower received a recommendation that the merger be effected, it was McCarran, a Democrat—who exacted a pledge from the President not to act on the plan without consulting him. The merger plan, of course, was never sent to Congress, which would have authority to veto it.

If this incident seems slightly fantastic, it is only a measure of the influence of McCarran, whose power seemed not to be diminished in the slightest by the turnover of authority from the Democrats to the GOP.

When word of the merger plan

reached McCarran, he called into session the senators from western states—Oregon's Sens. Guy Cordon and Wayne Morse among them. He gained their support to oppose the scheme, and then went to the White House.

The idea, as then proposed by the Rockefeller commission, would have put BLM into the Department of Agriculture with the Forest Service. In Oregon, of course, this move would consolidate authority in one federal agency over all the federal timber holdings in the state as well as the grazing lands. It would not, however, alter the status of the O&C lands from which 18 western counties gain high benefits.

Even now the Hoover Commission has under advisement, according to reliable report, a proposal to merge only the forestry functions of each agency under the USDA. That would leave BLM with its grazing lands and mineral rights authority over the public domain.

Sen. John McClellan (D-Ark.), a member of the Hoover Commission, is understood to have his eye on this plan for settling it at the proper moment when the Commission reaches the voting stage early next year.

Grazing Fees Hike Feared

The concern of McCarran and many of his western colleagues about the merger apparently stemmed from the opposition of the stockmen, who feared it would lead to higher grazing fees than they have been charged on public domain lands. The Forest Service bases its grazing fees on a sliding scale, which is tied to the current market price of beef and mutton; while BLM has historically had a fixed rate. This has meant Forest Service grazing charges were sometimes several times higher than those of BLM.

McCarran, in an effort to protect the low BLM grazing fees against threatened increases in the future, sponsored legislation in the recent session of Congress which would have prevented the government from making any change in grazing fees on public domain lands, under the Taylor grazing act, without the consent of the local stockmen advisory boards.

But the administration refused to go with McCarran on this bill. Both the Interior Department and the Budget Bureau reported adversely on it, and so it died in committee.

No action on the possible merger can be expected until Congress reconvenes in January, but meanwhile the machinery could begin to grind in that direction, now that McCarran is gone.

'Upset' Districts Key To Victory In Nov. Election

By WILLIAM F. ARBOGAST

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fewer than 100 key districts are the political battleground on which Republicans and Democrats will fight it out Nov. 2 for control of the next House of Representatives.

All of them are potentially "upset" districts, unlike the remaining areas which generally elect about 180 Democrats and 155 Republicans year in and year out.

Although all 435 House seats are at stake in this year's voting, political strategists are concentrating on about 90 districts with a political see-saw history.

In the 1952 election, most of these key districts gave congressional winners victory margins of 5 per cent or less of the total vote.

In these areas, Democrats expect to make most of the 30 to 70 gains they are counting on to recapture control of the House. Republicans on the other hand hope for 10 to 40 gains in the same field.

Democrats need a minimum net gain of 3 seats to reach the 218 required for a House majority. They have 215 in the present House, including 3 seats they held which are now vacant.

Republicans hold 219 seats, including 1 vacancy.

And, because of a tradition broken only once in 100 years, some Republican leaders privately would settle right now to retain bare control.

McKay Hits Back At Columnist On Oil Subject

PORTLAND (AP)—Secretary of the Interior McKay has denied charges by a syndicated columnist that his department is maneuvering to turn the vast oil reserves of Alaska over to private exploitation.

McKay, who arrived in Oregon Saturday to campaign for Republican candidates, handed reporters who met him an eight-page statement. It was a denial of a series of articles by what McKay said was a "notorious columnist" who has the distinction of having been called a liar by two presidents.

The series discussed government-owned oil lands in Alaska.

That was the subject of recent articles by Drew Pearson. However, McKay did not name Pearson in the statement.

McKay said the column was an effort to "blacken me and the Interior Department with oil," and that the columnist was "part of the New Deal crowd that is trying to elect Richard L. Neuberger to the United States Senate."

Coast Guard Brands Bottle Note As Hoax

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Coast Guard has branded as a hoax a note found in a bottle pleading for help for three men from Oregon.

The note said: "We are adrift in the Sea of Cortez, 230 miles west of Fort Bragg. The motor has broken down. We are drifting slowly westward, about 2 knots."

Those listed as aboard were Dick Reynolds and William H. Holter of Medford and Johnny Keems of Salem.

The Coast Guard said there was no such boat and no such persons as those whose names were signed. The bottle was found early Friday on a beach just south of Monterey.

Satan's Presence Felt At Mortgage Burning

DALLAS (AP)—Things got warm when they burned the mortgage on the Eagle Ford Baptist Church Sunday.

Seconds before the Rev. W. L. Harrold put a match to the mortgage, the air conditioning system burned out. This left the congregation sweltering.

Announced Harrold: "Satan just didn't want us to get comfortable in here."

He was answered by a loud "amen" from the audience.

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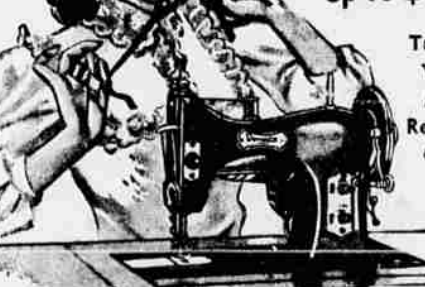
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