

# The News-Review

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## COASTAL STREAM CLOSURE

By Charles V. Stanton

Proposition No. 7 on your general election ballot is the coastal streams closure bill. It already has been discussed at great length in this column and all our readers are aware that we have vigorously supported the measure.

During the past few weeks voters must have become confused by statements from the opposition.

We are told, for instance, that the State Fish Commission is a conservation agency, that it has a scientific staff to properly manage the fish life of our streams; that commercial fishing is not an important factor in depletion of fish life. We've been listening to those arguments for the last 25 years, while fish populations have been reduced to a remnant of previous abundance.

As to the argument that the commission is a conservation agency, we find the chairman of that commission going on the radio as a vassal of the Columbia River Salmon and Tuna Packers Association. If the commission has a scientific management, why has our salmon population declined from 3,719,994 pounds to 1,233,453 pounds between 1935 and 1952? If commercial fishing is not contributing to depletion, why have the Rogue and Umpqua rivers shown big gains since nets were removed?

If the rate of depletion is continued, what is to become of the burgeoning recreational industry of our coastal streams? The streams supporting this industry now contribute only 3.36 per cent of the total commercial fish catch.

We are told that people will be thrown out of employment. Actually only about 300 gillnet licenses are involved and most of these fishermen use their nets only for supplemental income. Few are dependent on commercial fishing. But, if we are to stop progress because someone must change his occupation, let's get rid of our automobiles and apologize to the wagon makers and buggy whip makers we put out of work.

The Fish Commission obtained almost \$1,000,000 from Oregon taxpayers at the last session of the legislature. Each session has seen an increase in the tax subsidy for the commercial fishing industry. Yet salmon populations have dropped two-thirds since 1935. How long would you keep an employee in your own business who had such a record? Isn't it time to give the Game Commission and Mother Nature a chance to see what can be done with the resource, when the Fish Commission shows nothing but failure for the hundreds of thousands of dollars of tax money it has poured down the drain.

We are told that the Save Our Salmon bill would keep all commercial ships from our harbors. We believe that no court would so interpret the bill. But, admitting that the language might be as claimed, it would be a simple matter to correct that language at the legislative session in January.

It's time Oregonians quit thinking 20 years in the past and started thinking 20 years in the future. There'll be no fish left in 20 years at the rate the commercial fishery now is exploiting the resource.

## MILK CONTROL REPEAL

Proposition No. 8 would repeal Oregon's milk control law. This law fixes minimum prices to producers and distributors, regulates butterfat content, sets up marketing areas and sales areas, allocates quotas, operates a price pool, licenses dealers and fixes penalties for violations.

Repeal of the control law would not change regulations pertaining to purity and sanitation.

Normally we would support any measure to eliminate controls over free enterprise. The milk control law was passed as an emergency in the early days of the depression. That emergency, it is claimed, no longer exists.

We would be inclined, however, to argue that point. So long as the dairyman must buy feeds artificially supported in price, he also is entitled, in our opinion, to artificial supports. When all industry is on a free enterprise basis there would be good reason for repeal of the milk law.

Oregon's milk control law, we believe, should be modified to remove regulation above the producer level and should be set on a program for eventual elimination when the proper time comes. But until the entire economy is on a free enterprise level, protection of our vital milk supply is necessary.

## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Every occupation or hobby group in Manhattan has its favorite meeting places.

The college crowd holds reunions, "under the clock" in the Baltimore Hotel lobby. Actors hang out at the Algonquin, Ralph's and Sardi's.

Out door checker players cluster in Washington Square, horseshoe pitchers in Central Park, musicians and pickpockets in Times Square, dog walkers on Park Avenue, professional bums on the Bowery, Army men at the Astor, airmen at the Hotel Lexington and politicians at the men's bar of the Waldorf.

Clergymen have a rendezvous place, too. They often meet at "Duffy's Tavern"—as many refer to it—as across the street from the New York public library's famous twin lions at 41st and Fifth Avenue.

The "tavern" is the clerical department of Rogers Peet Co., a clothing firm. The department has been run for 30 years by Frank Duffy, who probably knows more clergyman than any other man in America. He travels 40,000 miles annually and outfits some 10,000 priests, ministers and rabbis.

"We've taken care of ministers from every corner of the world," said Duffy. Challenge as to whether he could outfit a Buddhist priest properly he said:

"Certainly, although I don't know what would happen if he went out without trousers and tried to convince the nearest cop he was a priest."

Clergymen Are Bigger Duffy said clergyman were relatively easy to please because they know what they want (they

## County Building Code Necessity Told

(Editor's Note: This is the fourth in a series of articles on functions of the County Planning Commission, headed by O. J. Felt Jr.)

By J. J. HASLETT BELL

County Planning Consultant

A building code is a set of minimum standards that, when adhered to, will insure buildings are structurally adequate for their purpose. It does not attempt to deny one the privilege of building his own home, etc., nor to govern the architectural appearance of a building, but it does seek to insure resistance to fire, and to avoid practices that will result in unhealthy situations.

A building code is one of the means of bringing about community development in accordance with commonly recognized sound building practices. Such a code aids in maintaining higher property values through sound construction, and through the same medium it insures buildings of sound mortgage value.

**Cuts Fire Insurance Rate** It reduces fire hazards by requiring construction resistant to fire and by requiring appropriate electrical wiring, thereby resulting in insurance rates generally lower.

Permit Purchased To insure adherence to a building code, every individual builder, or contractor is required before construction begins to purchase a building permit from the local building inspector's office.

The purchase of a permit enables the inspector to examine plans for the proposed building to determine if it meets the requirements of the code, and if not, to require the necessary changes before the

expense of construction has begun. The permit also enables the inspector to know where the proposed building is to be located, so that he or his deputies can regularly inspect the job as it proceeds.

The expense of operating a building inspector's office is not an added expense to the community in that permit fees soon become adequate to provide for office expenditures.

Without a building code no one is required to adhere to any set standards of construction, with the resulting possibility that an unscrupulous individual could build structures that when new might appear all right to one unfamiliar with proper construction methods.

Deterioration on such buildings, however, would be rapid with the result that they become unsightly, require higher insurance rates, and are of little value as a risk in borrowing money.

With its rapid development that promises to increase further, Douglas County needs the adoption of a building code with an alert, qualified inspector to administer it, in shaping ordered, healthful, economically sound and attractive communities.

## Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

ABLE CONGRESSMAN

The Oregonian

Two years after Oregon's 4th congressional district was carved out of its neighbors because of the population increase recorded in the 1940 census, voters of southern Oregon sent to Washington a Roseburg newspaper editor, Harris Ellsworth. He has been re-elected every two years since, for six successive terms, by substantial majorities over a variety of Democratic challengers.

The reason for Representative Ellsworth's easy victories in a period when Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were leading the Democratic party to national control is not hard to find. Mr. Ellsworth is conservative in financial and tax affairs and progressive in legislation for the welfare of his district and state, has been a true spokesman for the people of southern Oregon.

He is, first of all, an expert in the forest problems of a district that has more trees than any other in the United States. He is an exponent of valid conservatism which means management of a resource for its most beneficial use. In forestry this includes access roads to federal timber which is to be harvested, encouragement of sustained yield, blocking of federal stands under single management, bank loans for development of forest lands, unfreezing the impounded O&C funds for Oregon counties and ending the dispute over control between the forest service and bureau of land management, and exchange of forest lands for those under sustained yield seized by the government. In all these and other programs, Mr. Ellsworth has been a faithful spokesman for his prospective area.

Mr. Ellsworth also has been alert to the shipping and other transportation problems of the Oregon coast, sponsoring measures to improve harbors and rivers. He was co-author of the Talent Irrigation bill adopted by the present congress to provide water for irrigation of 17,800 acres of land, and for a Coos county water use and flood control survey. He joined in sponsoring federal-local partnership plans for Cougar and Green Peter dams, adding hydroelectric benefits to federal flood control projects. As a member of the powerful rules committee of the house, Mr. Ellsworth has a guiding hand on all legislation. He helps determine congressional policy as a member of the Republican policy committee.

Representative Ellsworth's Democratic opponent is Charles O. Porter, 35-year-old Eugene lawyer, Harvard law school graduate and Lane county chairman of the National Hells Canyon association. Mr. Porter, an energetic young spokesman for New Deal doctrines, was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1949 and has practiced law in Eugene since 1952. His experience and knowledge of 4th district affairs can scarcely be compared with that of Mr. Ellsworth. The Republican nominee has earned re-election for his seventh term.

## Reader Opinions

### Says Zoning Measure Calls For Explanation

ROSEBURG—Congratulations to Desda Wilson of Myrtle Creek who has the courage to voice her opinions, though she will no doubt be condemned by some.

We question and are deeply concerned regarding the merits and "dictates" of the local measure permitting establishment of a county planning commission by authorizing the county court to enact zoning and land regulations.

This measure has been kept powerfully quiet. We ask, why?

By coincidence and good fortune, I'm still just about able to pay the taxes on some property in Medford, and a few years ago I went to considerable expense to dig a basement on one of my lots which already had a house on it. By the time I got around to building on the basement site, I was informed by the zoning commission of Medford that under a recent law, I would be entitled to only one building on one lot. However, I was granted permission to add twenty rooms, if desired, to the existing building—but if I added a kitchen at each end, that was definitely prohibited. It was a question of establishing two kitchens on one lot.

Now I certainly had no voice when it came to voting on that particular zoning measure. Underneath I had a feeling of inclination of clattering up that lot with a shack. I begged of the commission to allow me to erect a good, substantial building, a building that would add valuation to a lot that up to that time had yielded only a good deal of weeds, which required a certain amount of expense and maintenance to keep presentable. Couldn't the city use the tax money from a second building? The taxes from a weedy 180 x 60 foot lot wasn't much in those days.

But as I reiterated, I paid the taxes, and I might add, had no interference nor cooperation from the zoning commission when it came to that part of the deal, the only aid I ever received from them was their ability to guide me carefully along a course of running my business as they saw fit to regulate it.

I don't know and still haven't found anyone who does know what this local zoning measure authorizes. Mr. Stanton plans to discuss these proposals in detail prior to the election. I'd suggest that a diligent scrutiny be given this measure—and all the rest of them—then be sure you know how you are voting. But vote! So many of us accept the fact that we are Americans and can vote as we wish, that we forget our duty. I am reminded of a loyal American citizen who appreciated our democracy and the following incident, I believe, will long be remembered by those present and is apropos at this time:

In closing, with respect and admiration, I pay tribute to the late Elza Hunter, of Swedish extraction, who was hostess to a Democratic dinner. It was necessary for her to explain to the guests where they would have to be seated to be served. Standing before her audience, she graciously asked, "Where—in this great country of yours—could a foreigner and one Republican, tell one-hundred Democrats where to go?"

MAXINE DALY  
Roseburg, Ore.

### Do Killing, Trespassing Hit By Property Owner

ROSEBURG—The legal slaughter of deer is past, but not so for the little fawns. They are left motherless, to starve or to be killed by coyotes or other varmints.

The Game Commission classifies this kind of hunting as "doe harvest" and sells you a license to do so, yet they expect you to believe they are the friend of wildlife.

Now, if these deer belong to the Game Commission, and they reap a fortune each year to allow their

by the late Rev. Ambrose Hyland, the famous chaplain who built "The Church of the Good Thief" inside the walls of Danmore Prison.

"Will you please send me a couple of caskets for my altar boys?" it read. "One is a 46 long and the other a 44 regular. Both are lifers."

## Party Membership Ceases To Be Chief Requirement For Obtaining Federal Job

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON—If the Bonneville Power Administration or the Bureau of Reclamation need to hire a posthole digger or a typist for their far-flung operations in the Pacific Northwest, they are required now to come to Washington, D.C., to get authority to fill the job. Often they must wait while the "Republican National Committee" scans its patronage lists to see if there are any deserving Republican posthole diggers or typists looking for work.

This is the method by which the GOP is seeking to reward the party faithful with government jobs.

It is a story told this reporter by top federal officials who have experienced partisan raids on the government service by both Democrats and Republicans. They disliked it equally under both parties. They contend it throws a monkey wrench into efficient administration. Some officials even fear it is an illegal violation of the civil service act.

When the Democrats took over the government in 1933, an official who worked in the office of Interior Secretary Harold Ickes recalls that a man was assigned by the Democratic National Committee to watch all hiring in the department for patronage opportunities. The basic requirement for each job seeker was a letter signed by his Democratic county chairman attesting to his party faithfulness. When Ickes some months later asked President Roosevelt, the little man was withdrawn, said the official.

The Republican machinery is a bit more intricate, but designed to grind out the same commodity for grass roots workers—government jobs. Officials point out that the biggest difference is that there were many more job seekers in the depression year of '33 than there are for the Republican to deal with in today's relative prosperity.

**White House Takes Action**

An order issued to all federal departments this past summer is the key to the GOP grip on patronage. At the Interior Department, this order went out to all bureaus in July, after Secretary Douglas McKay had got the instructions from the White House, officials explain. The following procedure illustrates its terms and effect on hiring:

1. A stenographer at the Bonneville Power Administration office in Portland, let's say, gets married and quits her job. Her boss needs a new secretary right away.

slaughter, I contend the property owner should be paid for the keep of the animals which use our pasture. These laws, however, don't only kill the deer, but shoot our stock, break down our fences, and a property owner is lucky not to be shot. I can see no reason why property owners are not allowed to charge for a permit to hunt on their property, also to kill a deer when and where he hunt. The legal hunter should be given consideration from the Game Commission by aiding the hunters in getting their deer. There are thousands of acres of publicly owned land so the hunter could be told where and when to hunt. As for the legal protection to the property owner, there is none, unless he catches the violator and swears out a warrant of arrest. Then he can get an officer, but the Game Commission will not send one.

Just suppose a hank was being held up. Would the officers tell the banker he would have to catch the holdup man and swear out a warrant for his arrest? Personally, I see no difference between a property owner on a ranch having his stock shot, and him, unless he's lucky, and the banker. And another thing, if you do catch an illegal hunter and prosecute him, who gets the fine money? I contend the court cost should go to the court and the fine to the property owner making the arrest, as it is the property owner who is being taken on all sides.

As for the killing of the mother deer and her young, very few are eaten. The does are mostly poor this time of year, so they are left, and many of the young also. Others are brought in, and many thrown away on account of being spoiled. I contend if his condition is permitted much longer the deer will be as depleted as are the fish in the North Umpqua.

I suggest everyone read the fine article pertaining to hunters on page 21 of the November issue of Country Gentleman.

D. B. BOONE

The job is covered by civil service, so normally he could contact the Civil Service Commission offices at Portland for the names of eligible stenographers who have previously qualified for such a position and are listed on the civil service register. Now, the job must be cleared through Washington, D.C.

2. If Civil Service reports it has no applicants for that position, it will authorize BPA "to hire locally." This would normally expedite filling the vacancy, for BPA could immediately hire a qualified girl in Portland or nearby. But under the current patronage order, BPA has to then go to McKay's office in search of a stenographer—and that unlocks the door to patronage hiring.

**Job Requests Pour In**

3. The GOP National Committee, Republican congressmen and senators and local party chairmen around the country have received requests for jobs ever since the GOP won the last election—and it is at this point in government hiring that they try to satisfy these demands. McKay's office will check its sources of names for job applicants and send back to Bonneville the names of one or more possibilities. BPA can take its pick.

4. If the patronage roster is barren for that type of work—and officials stress that this is quite frequently the case—then BPA is advised by McKay's office that it may go ahead on its own and "hire locally" as authorized by the Civil Service Commission.

Officials who have had to work with the order say the result has been to slow down replacement of authorized personnel, with its accompanying drag on efficiency and morale. One top official said there is a serious question about the procedure's legality.

It is reported that Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young has won a battle at the White House level against GOP partisans, that the order will be modified to lose its effectiveness by the end of the year. But until then personnel officers figure to have their headaches finding new employees that are both able and politically pure by GOP standards.

## Gradual Racial Integration Best

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—

A special U. N. committee reported Tuesday that gradual integration is the only likely road to racial peace in South Africa. It warned that agitators and subversive forces were making use of the white-colored strife in that nation to further their own ends.

The committee's report said persons who support the racial segregation policies of the South African government "will have to jettison theories of racial supremacy which give a semblance of legality to political supremacy."

Those who oppose segregation, it added, "will have to realize that the ideas of fraternal equality and collaboration... cannot become reality at the stroke of a magic wand, without passing through many successive stages."

It was the second unanimous report on the South African race situation made by the committee. South Africa charged the first report was full of errors of fact and conclusion.



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