

# The News-Review

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## PLYWOOD CONSUMPTION RISES

Grants Pass Courier

glas Fir Plywood Association announces that com- sales and production figures for 1954 show that, since the end of World War II, per capita consumption of fir plywood has skyrocketed from about 10 feet to 23 feet. The gain is significant in view of the rapid increase in the population during the same period, and the association said it reflects the inroads fir plywood is making against competitive materials in the building field.

W. E. Difford, managing director of the association, attributed the increase to expanding national sales promotion "which has made fir plywood a household word."

Cumulative new orders for plywood in 1954 topped 4 million feet, a gain of 14 per cent over 1953 and an actual increase of 10 million feet a week. This occurred despite a crippling mid-summer strike affecting better than 50 per cent of productive capacity in Washington, Oregon and California for 12 straight weeks.

(These figures represent only orders placed. They are not synonymous with actual sales which were slightly lower.)

The final tabulation on 1954 showed that the industry, which accounts for three fourths of all plywood manufactured in the country, produced 3,823,629,000 feet, another all-time record high, some four per cent better than 1953.

Commenting on the report, Difford declared: "We're after an even bigger slice of the building market in 1955. We're going to do it with a Golden Jubilee anniversary promotion that will top anything this industry has ever attempted. The campaign will run the gamut from a mass meeting of all elements of the plywood business, including jobbers and dealers, in mid-year to the development of 50 'Golden Ideas' for better building with fir plywood from the drawing boards of five of the nation's outstanding architects."

Difford said the promotion has already "caught fire in the trade" and that "the industry is off to a running start" with the biggest backlog of orders on record—536 million feet—on the books at this date.

## SOUVENIRS OF THE SEA

Oregon Statesman, Salem

She sells seashells at the sea shore. But, fortunately, Senate Bill No. 71, "relating to the taking of natural products from the Pacific Ocean beach or shore," isn't going to interfere with the seashell collector or the rock hound. The bill would make it unlawful to take sand, rocks, minerals, marine growths or other natural products of the ocean without a permit from the State Land Board. The exceptions to the regulation are fish or wild life, agates or souvenirs.

That means one of the greatest attractions of the Oregon beaches remains. In that list of the best things of life which are free, the Oregon coast certainly ranks high; its breath-taking seascapes, the salt air, the sunsets—all these priceless thrills can be had without price. Unlike the deprecatingly commercialized beaches of the Atlantic seaboard where admission is charged to the ocean even for wading, the Oregon beaches belong to the people; anyone can find an ideal picnic spot behind a great bleached log or dare the surf or catch fish, for free.

And, unlike most other holiday jaunts, a trip to the coast usually includes free souvenirs. Visitors to national parks are not allowed to pick the flora or carry off the fauna, take home silica from Yellowstone or stalagmites from Carlsbad. But part of the fun of going to the beach here is hunting for agates, shells, starfish, Japanese fishing floats, and driftwood.

Inevitably, there are a few people who profit from the largesse of the ocean. Enterprising individuals sell shell knick-knacks, polished agates, hunks of driftwood, etc., but we've never heard of anyone making a fortune as a beachcomber.

Construction firms, however, who cart off tons of free sand and rocks are a different species of entrepreneur and it is only fair to charge them a royalty which, if the bill passes, would go to the Common School Fund, thereby benefiting the owners of the beaches, that is, the people of Oregon.

We hope it will always be legal to take home enough "souvenir" sand to fill Junior's sandbox and to sell seashells at the sea shore.—M.W.W.

## Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — The Lord willing, Dr. Frank Humphrey hopes at 70 to build an Eden for alcoholics.

The elderly Virginia veterinarian, since sobering up 10 years ago after a 47-year bout with the bottle, has helped reform hundreds of other alcoholics since then.

Often he has driven hundreds of miles to bring hope to a liquor-ridden man given up as hopeless by his friends and doctors. The work is more than a hobby to him. It has become his greatest reason for living.

"I don't mind going any distance if I can be of help," he said. "This has brought me more satisfaction and happiness than anything in my life. I used to hate myself. Now I don't."

But Dr. Humphrey is getting older, so last month he worked out a plan so the alcoholics can come to him. He bought a 350-acre farm near Culpepper, Va., and is turning it into a salvage center for drunks.

"It will simply be a place where alcoholics who want to rehabilitate themselves can come, get back on the right path, and put themselves in physical shape to go back to normal life."

There won't be any doctors or nurses. I'm doing this on a shoestring. If a man needs pills and hypnos, he ought to be in a hospital."

The farm, called "Lord Willing" in tribute to the higher power which Dr. Humphrey feels enabled him to straighten out his own drinking problem, will be stocked with cattle, sheep, and hogs. It will have a vegetable garden.

"I don't know of anything quite

"Because of my drinking I lost

"Don't Worry—I'm Right Behind You"



## Peter Edson

## Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH,  
M. C., 4th Oregon District

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — There's a new parlor game making the rounds in Washington that is leaving senators, representatives, assorted bureaucrats and at least one cabinet member in a state of red-faced embarrassment.

Sen. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) and Mrs. Monroney introduced the game with great success the other night at a party given by Sen. and Mrs. Robert S. Kerr. There were 35 guests, including the five Oklahoma Congressmen, Senator Kerr's staff and half a dozen reporters.

Senator and Mrs. Monroney passed out pieces of paper and then asked the guests to list seven U.S. Presidents whose last names begin with each of the letters of CALVERT. The time limit was 60 seconds. (Try it yourself and see how you do.)

Only one young woman, one of Senator Kerr's secretaries, got all seven names. She was the only one who named the President whose name begins with "E." A horror-struck silence followed announcement of answers.

Wrote Senator Kerr in his newsletter to Oklahoma constituents, telling of the game:

"My embarrassment was somewhat relieved when I learned that one of the smart men of President Eisenhower's cabinet had the same experience. I don't want to call names, but I think the President visited him at his estate last weekend. (I'll give you ten seconds to answer that one.)"

DEFENSE SECRETARY Charles E. Wilson continues to have the liveliest press conference in town, among cabinet officers. Badgered by reporters on the possibility of resigning from his top job in the Pentagon, someone asked Wilson if it would take an act of God to get him out of office.

"People blame God for a lot of things. Don't blame that on him," the Secretary was then asked whether Department of Defense planned to rent land on which the Army would hold maneuvers. He admitted this was under study and explained:

"You get into complicated problems because you're always breaking down a fence and letting the bulls into the wrong field—or something."

Reporters' guffaws cut off any further amplification of that remark.

REP. HARLAND HAGAN (D., Calif.) put this item in a report to his constituents on what Congress was doing:

"TO EAT OR NOT TO EAT—Republican Congressman Clare

two valuable farms and two lovely wives who are, however, among my best friends today," he recalled. "When I reached the point where I knew I had to give up either my veterinary practice or liquor, I gave up my practice— for 15 years."

Ten years ago, sick of living, he attended a meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous club in Baltimore. It was the stepping stone to his own cure. Now he feels there is no such thing as an incurable alcoholic.

"None is helpless if he'll be honest with himself," he said. "Religion helps, but it doesn't have to be any formal religion. If a man will admit there is a power greater than himself, he can be helped, and I don't care whether he calls that power God or a zatepost—just so he can talk to it."

"You can't rehabilitate an alcoholic unless he wants to be rehabilitated. But with time and patience you can find ways to help make him want to straighten up."

Dr. Humphrey, who has been both inside and outside the bottle, has reached a few personal conclusions on alcoholism and social drinking.

"I don't believe there is any single physical cause for alcoholism, and I know there is no drug that will cure it," he said. "Liquor is simply progressive. I've never met any man or woman strong enough to whip whiskey if he keeps playing with it long enough."

E. Hoffman, a spry and agile 79, claims one of the reasons for the high mortality rate among Congressmen is the food served in the House restaurant. Hoffman, who has evoked many a controversy on Capitol Hill, says the food is prepared in unsanitary surroundings. To protect himself and his younger colleagues, he has offered a bill calling for the immediate construction of a new dining room.

THE KOREAN AMBASSADOR to Washington, Dr. You Chan Yang, has an old Korean folklore tale which he says is appropriate for today's exaggerated statements on new world crises. It's about an old villager, with quite a reputation as a teller of tall stories. One day he came running up the street saying that he had just seen a serpent three feet thick and 20 feet long.

His friends all told him he knew there were no serpents in Korea that long. "Well," said the man, "it was at least 15 feet long." Again they laughed at him and he reluctantly reduced its length—first to ten feet, then to five. But at this point he drew the line. "I won't reduce it another inch," he declared. "Remember, I've kept it three feet thick. If we cut down the length any further, we'll end up with a square serpent."

## In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

States and Britain must be able to deliver a paralyzing blow to a number of communist bases in a few hours.

There is no DEFENSE — no absolute defense — against the hydrogen bomb."

That is to say—So far as the hydrogen bomb is concerned—the only defense lies in OFFENSE.

We must at all times be able to deliver a fatal blow to Russia before Russia is able to deliver a fatal blow to us.

One more from Churchill: He told the house of commons: "IT WILL BE AT LEAST THREE OR FOUR YEARS BEFORE RUSSIA IS IN A POSITION TO LAUNCH A HYDROGEN BOMB ATTACK AGAINST NORTH AMERICA."

Summing up: The United States is in a position now to launch a full scale hydrogen bomb attack.

Russia isn't. It will be three or four years before she is.

Britain is joining us in preparations for nuclear warfare.

The United States and Britain MUST stay so far ahead in nuclear weapons that Russia won't be able to catch up. It is probable that they can do so.

That event, Russia may not attack.

So—There may be no nuclear Battle of Armageddon.

It is a hopeful picture. It is, of course, one man's picture.

But the man is Churchill. Such is the quality of the man that when he speaks WE BELIEVE HIM.

## City Seeks To Force Use Of Fluoride In Water

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — A request to the Public Utilities Commission to compel the California Water Co. to add fluoride to the water supplied to Oroville and vicinity was made here by Butte County supervisors and the City Council of Oroville.

They said they had asked the company to add fluoride but it refused. Officials said nine dentists in Oroville said the fluoridated water would cut dental bills in half. The company wants an election, but officials say there is no law under which they could call one for that purpose.

## PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

The menace of General Joseph Lane as an arch-conspirator to swing the state of Oregon to the confederacy was not brought up as an issue until the last election prior to the Civil War. With the beginning of that campaign the opponents of Lane made him out as a courier of the Confederacy who was selected for the purpose before he was ever appointed to the post of territorial governor of Oregon by President Polk.

The state of Lane's financial condition when he entered Oregon is an interesting answer to the above charge. It will be remembered Lane made the journey from the east to the Pacific during the winter of 1848-9. If there were any Oregon pioneers who came west at the time who might belong to the pauper class, it was Lane. He came west by way of Santa Fe, in company with the newly appointed U. S. Marshal Joseph Meek. Lane had a traveling allowance. Lane had hardly any. Where Meek came west in state, Lane walked part way, rode a horse when he could and rowed in an open boat most of the way up the Columbia River to Oregon City.

At the time, Lane's financial situation was desperate. While he was serving in the United States armed forces, he was immune to foreclosures on his property by his creditors. The moment he lay aside his army clothes for those of civilian life he was subject to civil suit. For that reason Lane did not find the atmosphere around his home in Indiana a happy one. He would go west and re-establish himself, while at the same time he would be free of his tormentors.

The treatment of Lane by Joe Meek on their western trek has never been explained. The capricious temperament of Meek was never more apparent. For some unknown reason Meek had been given a traveling allowance by the

government, while Lane was allowed hardly a sou. Mayhaps Joe, who had been the financial underdog for most of his life, was exalted over the fact that he had the edge over a man who was soon to become his superior.

There is no evidence that Lane stooped to ask Meek for a dime while enroute. But the facts of Lane's financial distress were freely told by Joe himself. Joe said the reason he could not ease the way financially for Lane was the fact he thought he had scarcely enough funds to see himself to the journey's end.

We pointed out in the last article that General Joseph Lane entered Oregon an impoverished man. That was in 1849. He had started out with an armed escort under command of an aide. The enlisted personnel had deserted for the most part for the gold mines of California or other alluring fields. Lane arrived in Oregon in March, 1849, with only a remnant of his original party.

On March 3, 1849, General Joseph Lane became the first territorial governor of Oregon. He would serve in this capacity until June 18, 1850. He came into office while the young territory was involved in the Indian wars, but Lane found himself embarrassed by the fact that the federal government had not given him the power to act in his capacity as territorial governor and Indian agent. Moreover he found himself assailed on all sides by chiefs and head men of the Indian tribes who had learned there was a sub-chief of the Great White Father now located in Oregon, namely Joseph Lane.

Every promise made by white men in authority or with no authority at all, assuring the Indians presents of blankets, beads, shirts and cooking utensils, the Indians demanded that Lane carry out. Lane was without funds or authority to give them anything or carry out any promises given previously by representatives of the settlers. Lane's kindly manner won the confidence of the Indians that all these promises would be carried out in time. The chief's professed friendship for the governor, Lane began a systematic effort to gain title to Indian lands peacefully. Had his plan been carried out by his successors, and had the avid selfishness of ignorant Americans been held in leash, much of the subsequent horror and bloodshed of Indian wars would have been avoided.

Lane's policy showed awareness of the Indian's problem, and the necessity of removing them from the influence of white civilization. In his report Lane said, "surrounded as many of the tribes and bands now are, by the whites, whose arts of civilization, by destroying the resources of the Indians, doom them to poverty, want and crime. Indeed the cause of humanity calls loudly for their removal from causes and influences so fatal to their existence."

When Lane began his term as the first territorial governor of Oregon, the Indian murderer who perpetrated the Whitman massacre had not yet been brought to justice. Lane, with a personal escort of only ten men, went to The Dalles, where he took five of the murderers in charge and brought them to Oregon City for trial.

The Indian assassins were held on an island of the Willamette river, near Oregon City to await trial. The Indians were convicted and executed on June 3, 1850, under the reluctant direction of Joseph Meek.

The arrival of Lane in 1849 would soon be followed by the Rogue River wars of Southern Oregon, wars which Lane directed in part from his Douglas county home at Strawberry Hill. Here again Lane was to earn new laurels for lack of fear in opening and completing negotiations with the Indians.

## Northwest Sugar Beet Growers Ask Recognition

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Horan (R-Wash.) Wednesday disclosed a move within the Department of Agriculture to give "some form of recognition" to potential sugar beet growing areas in the Pacific Northwest.

He made public a memorandum from Ole S. Homstad, chief of the sugar division's conditional payments branch, to Lawrence Myers, division director, in which Homstad asserted:

"The acreage potential in Washington apparently is tremendous. If possible, some form of recognition to this relatively new area as well as others (Idaho-River Valley) should be given in the not-too-distant future, if we continue to have beet acreage restrictions."

Northwest growers have been seeking increased acreage allotments under the sugar act. Under present allocations, Washington growers are permitted to plant 30,795 acres, a reduction of about 14 per cent from last year's 35,677 acre planting. It also is some 500 acres less than was planted in 1953.

The Homstad memorandum noted that while acreage now being planted in production in the Columbia Basin could be planted in beans, onions or other crops, there are "several principal advantages" which have attracted growers to the raising of sugar beets.

Among these, he noted, are the dependable sales price and financial assistance from sugar companies which furnish seed, fertilizer and otherwise aid the growers who are just starting out.

## More Gooches Than Gatches; Name Plan Off

SALEM (AP) — Marion County has more Gooches than it has Gatches, so a resolution to name a waterfall "Admiral Thomas L. Gatch Falls" lies dead in committee.

Sen. Ohmart, Salem, sponsor of the measure, is happy, too. Killing it means that the Gooches will get off Ohmart's neck.

Ohmart said that after he introduced the resolution, the Gooches descended upon him in force, protesting that these falls have been called "Gooch Falls" for almost a century.

The senator said he was even afraid to go home at night. One night, he said, he found a Gooch on his doorstep waiting to protest.

The Senate Resolutions Committee tabled the measure Tuesday, deciding to let the U. S. Forest Service name the falls.

Both the Gooches and the Gatches are pioneer Marion County families.

The waterfall is near Marion Lake, in the Cascades.

The late Admiral Gatch, a native of Salem, commanded the USS South Dakota in World War II, and then was judge advocate of the Navy. After the war, he practiced law in Portland.

## Clarifying Of Asia Aid Program Demanded

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Mansfield (R-Mont.) and Rep. Vorys (R-Ohio) called on the administration this week to come out with its new aid program for Asia lest it lose the initiative to Communist and neutralist nations.

Foreign aid plans now are scheduled for announcement in April.

The legislators, members of their respective foreign policy committees, said in separate interviews the program would lose much of its effect if kept under wraps until after Asian and African nations meet in mid-April at Bandung, Indonesia. Red China will be represented at that meeting, and may propose some kind of aid plan to increase Communist strength in the area.

## Governors Decline Stand On Highways

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for the nation's governors told Congress Wednesday there is a "cracking need" for a bold new highway program but they declined to take a firm position on President Eisenhower's controversial road financing plan.

Eisenhower has endorsed the spending of 101 billion dollars in federal and state funds on a "grand plan" for highway modernizing over the next 10 years. He urged a federal outlay of 25 billions for a 40,000 mile interstate road network.

The interstate system would be financed through a bond issuing federal highway corporation. Democrats have assailed this as a "crash" program that would have inflationary results because of what they call a huge interest charge.

Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana, chairman of the governor's conference, told the Senate public roads subcommittee the governors cannot suggest a specific financing plan.

But he listed a federal highway corporation project as one of the "alternatives" which the governors foresee. Kennon said he personally favors a bonding program. At the same time, Kennon said using current revenues also might be a good idea.

The use of current revenues is part of a "pay-as-you-go" plan contained in a final highway bill proposed by the committee's chairman, Sen. Gore (D-Tenn.).

## Convicted Reds Met On Release By U.S. Marshal

NEW YORK (AP) — Six of America's top Communists sentenced for conspiracy in 1949 finished their five year prison terms this week. But U. S. marshals were waiting at the gates to take them into custody on a new charge—knowingly being members of a party dedicated to violent overthrow of the government. This charge carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison.

The six were among 11 party leaders convicted after a sometimes stormy nine-month trial before Judge Harold A. Medina. They got time off for good behavior.

In federal court here Tuesday, the government indicated a willingness to rid the country of three noncitizens among the 11 rather than take them to trial on the "membership" charge.

The government dropped from the court calendar the scheduled trial of Russian-born Irving C. Ash, 55, on condition he leave the United States for Communist Poland on Friday.

Two of those released Tuesday—John Williamson and Jacob Stachel—also are foreign born. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has instituted deportation proceedings against them.

Also released were Eugene Dennis, 49, Communist Party general secretary and John Gates, 41, editor of The Daily Worker, both at Atlanta.

They were rearrested on the other charge and furnished bond.

## Fuel Tax Exemption Lost For School Buses

SALEM (AP) — The House Highway Committee Tuesday killed a bill to exempt school buses from state gasoline taxes.

The committee's vote was 8 to 1. Rep. Lloyd E. Haynes, Grants Pass, author of the bill, cast the dissenting vote.

The committee approved a bill to remove ambulances from emergency vehicle classification, but they still could use flashing red lights and sirens. They would, however, have to observe traffic signals.

Chairman Robert E. Hoffmann, Salem, said he is appointed a subcommittee to study the bills to restrict billboards.

BE WISE! watch for the BIG SURPRISE!

March 4th "BANNER BUY" DAY

At Ashcraft Jewelers

See Page 2 Friday

"...and We Haven't Had a Cold!"



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