

The News-Review

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CELEBRATION REVIVAL

Charles V. Stanton

It has been a good many years since as much spontaneous interest has been generated in Roseburg as is being shown in the Timberjack Days celebration set for March 16.

The idea for a celebration originated when the Northwest premiere of a motion picture bearing the title "Timberjack" was booked for the Indian Theater in Roseburg.

Starting as a promotional idea for the film, the celebration has made the show a matter of secondary consideration. Enthusiasm for the "Parade of Power" developed with all the speed of a forest fire. The event promises to arouse exceptional interest, and possibly will become an annual event.

Should Timberjack Days become an annual celebration, it would be a most fitting revival of old tradition.

In the early days of the timber industry, logs were transported almost exclusively by water. It was about this time of year that the exciting log drives were conducted. Much of the logging was done in winter months. Logs were yarded on the banks of the streams. Then, with the coming of spring freshets, logs were rolled from the decks into the water to be floated to mills, usually located on tidewater.

Celebration Marked Drive

The start of these exciting and perilous log drives were usually marked by boisterous celebrations. The log drive was the big event of the year, the beginning of the summer season of intense activity.

The color, excitement and danger connected with log drives have largely disappeared. The industry no longer is dependent upon water for the transportation of logs and lumber. Inland mills, served by rail, are in as favorable position, insofar as transportation is concerned, as tide-water operations. Roads and trucks have made possible the opening of forests not tributary to streams. Transportation by water in getting logs to mills is largely a thing of the past.

But mechanization of logging and transportation has given us a miracle of power.

Where fallers once worked from risky springboards, high on the bole, cutting laboriously with axe and saw, the modern faller uses a power saw, making the cut in a fraction of the time and cutting closer to the ground, with resultant saving of material. Power saws also serve buckers, who previously labored with crosscut saws. Instead of oxen and horses pulling in single logs, tractors, with wheel or tracked frames, yard huge loads. Massive truck-trailer rigs are loaded by boom loaders, which toss great logs around as if they were match sticks.

Power is the keynote of the timber industry in these modern days.

Power Parade Scheduled

Carl Ruthrauff and Russ Briggs, who head the committee for the Parade of Power, which will be the outstanding feature of Timberjack Days, report exceptionally good cooperation from owners of heavy equipment in arrangements for the parade and display.

Space already is at a premium on the few blocks to be made available on Jackson Street between Douglas and Lane Streets.

The public will be able to see exhibits of the power equipment used in the woods and in the transportation of logs. Spectators also will see displays of many other machines and equipment essential to the industry, coupled with a showing of trucks and cars by automotive dealers.

Application of power to the logging industry has changed the logging season from winter to summer. Mid-March is near the time when seasonal unemployment ends and the feverish production season begins.

It therefore becomes particularly appropriate that here in the Timber Capital of the World we should celebrate industrial resurgence, just as in earlier days in Oregon the spring log drive was inspiration for revelry.

The spontaneity and enthusiasm entering into Roseburg's first Timberjack Days indicate a most successful and interesting celebration.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — There are no people like show people.

But they are generally easier to love at a distance than they are to like after you get to know them. Seen up close, it is often hard to glimpse the human being beneath the shining ego.

An exception is Gisele MacKenzie, the sprightly young singing star of "The Hit Parade." She's a natural. Right now I'm desperately in love with her. So every day, from executives to counter-men in drug stores.

The funny thing about Gisele-lovers is that each of us thinks he "discovered" her all by himself. But we are united in a firm belief that a Hollywood or Broadway producer is a fellow who would starve to death in a gold mine, otherwise why hasn't some producer taken the scales off his eyes and starred our girl in a big film or musical show?

My wife has taken my autumnal adulation for Miss MacKenzie in great stride. She has been through this kind of thing before.

"Any day now I expect you to tumble for Lasse," Frances said philosophically. "After all you've been moon-eyed over Helen Hayes and Martha Scott for years. Does this mean you're throwing them over? What has Gisele got that's so different?"

"About everything," I replied. "She can sing and dance and play the piano and the violin. All kinds of talent. She's wonderful at light comedy, and—"

"But what kind of girl is she? Why don't you take her to lunch?" So I did. We met at the new celebrity filling station run by P. J. Moriarty, who is known on

Sixth Avenue as "The Taxpayer's Toots Shor."

Gisele showed up in a fur coat. For some reason I showed up like a schoolboy with an apple in my hand, which Miss MacKenzie accepted very graciously. She is just over 5 feet 6 inches, 120 pounds, and has snapping dark brown eyes that are fun to let your mind wander in. Over a plate of corned beef hash topped with one of the most romantic looking eggs I've seen in years, I asked Gisele to tell me about herself.

And she said: "I'm from Canada, and my father is a doctor. I studied to be a concert violinist, and became a singer by accident. Never did take a lesson."

"I'm mad about trees. I live near Central Park because I like to walk there with my two dachshunds."

"But I'd rather cook than do anything. I name my recipes after the friends who gave them to me—such as chicken Morgan, pork chops Paul, casserole Aunt Esther, meat loaf Diane."

"My own favorite is a compote, but it is made with vegetables instead of fruit, and I never tell anyone all the ingredients I put into it. But it has mushrooms, bacon, scallions, fresh tomatoes, and all kinds of herbs."

"I've made about 38 records—my latest is an album of French nursery songs I learned as a child. But I've never had a really big

Dirty Work at the Crossroads



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Out-moded state laws and city ordinances limiting property assessment, tax rates and bonded indebtedness provide the greatest obstacle to the construction of adequate public school facilities in the United States.

These largely overlooked facts were brought out in the testimony of U. S. Commissioner of Education Samuel Brownell, who presented the Administration's school-aid program to the Senate Committee on Education. This is the first time that the real, underlying reasons for the U. S. school shortage have been spread on the record.

The general impression has been that today's school overcrowding is due to the facts that few new schools were built during the war years and that there was a great increase in the number of children born during the war years and immediately after. This is only part of the story.

The full story must include the reasons why state and local governments have not been able to keep up with the increasing school population.

AS DR. BROWNELL POINTS OUT, school districts in all the states can finance construction of new buildings from current tax revenues or the sale of school bonds. In only 16 states, the state government can give money to local school districts. In five states the state government can make loans to local school districts. In four states, state agencies can build schools and rent them to the local communities.

Under any of these procedures, it takes from two to three years to build a school, once the school board makes up its mind to do it. A principal delay comes in getting voters to approve bond issues. In ten states there are tax limits restricting local issuance of school bonds.

Twenty-six state constitutions limit school bond indebtedness. Twenty-one states have laws limiting school bond indebtedness.

OBSELETE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT ratios also cut down the amount of money many school districts can raise. Dr. Brownell cites the case of one typical city where property was assessed for 38 per cent of value, for a total

of \$142 million. If property were assessed at full value, the total would have been \$374 million.

Since the bonded debt limit of this district was 10 per cent of assessed property valuation, it was limited to \$14 million indebtedness for school construction. A shift to full valuation permitted this district to increase its school bond indebtedness to \$37 million and solved its school shortage.

Until these artificial restrictions on school construction are removed from state laws, local school districts are hamstringing in trying to keep up with their school needs.

ONE OTHER PART OF THIS school shortage problem not sufficiently understood is that it is concentrated largely in city and suburban areas. In rural areas, the problem is largely one of replacing old buildings with more modern schools.

There are 63,000 school districts in the U. S. and this districting is obsolete in many places, Dr. Brownell says.

In 20,000 districts — 3 per cent of this total — there are 20 million pupils. This is two-thirds of today's total public school population, kindergarten through high school.

This is where schools are scandalously overcrowded. It is in 1930 school systems in cities of over 10,000 population and 700 counties which operate all schools for their city, suburban, village and rural areas.

Reader Opinions

Appreciation Expressed By Band Parents Assn.

ROSEBURG — A few weeks ago the writer was appointed general chairman of a rummage sale and benefit fair sponsored by the Band Boosters' Assn., the proceeds of which are to go towards the purchase of uniforms, capes, and felt emblems for the various band students in District 4.

From the very beginning, with the contacting of Mr. Brown, manager of the Elks, where the sale was held on Feb. 23, and an enthusiastic speaking to Mr. Fenner of KNRN, Mr. McKay of KRXL, employees of the News-Review, the police department and innumerable individuals and representatives of organizations, there was a spirit of friendly cooperation and kindly interest that is deserving of public acknowledgment.

At the monthly meeting of the Band Boosters, the members voted that we in this way thank the many who through the giving of time, effort, equipment, merchandise, and money, contributed towards making the sale a success.

MRS. WALTER SAMUELSON
Roseburg, Oregon

Democratic Governors' Conference To Be Called

NEW YORK (AP) — Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler says he will call a conference of all Democratic governors this spring and hopes to give them "more importance in the party structure."

Butler set no date for the meeting but told a news conference Tuesday he would make a further announcement about it on Friday in Washington.

Butler said he is counting heavily on state administrations to bring victory to the Democratic national ticket in 1956. The 27 states that now have Democratic governors, he said, would provide enough electoral votes to put a Democratic president in office.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill you mustn't tangle with your health because you must keep at TOP EFFICIENCY all the time. You must remember that your job is to make TOP DECISIONS upon which the lives and the fortunes of millions of people hang.

If your decisions are to be right, you must keep in as sound physical and mental condition as is humanly possible.

When you get to be as important as President Eisenhower or Prime Minister Churchill, you must realize that your life no longer belongs to you alone. It belongs to ALL THE PEOPLE.

With that out of the way, let's consider for another moment the stock market, which is presently under investigation by an able committee of the congress.

Why the investigation? The answer is simple. It tracks back to an ancient proverb: "The burned child avoids the fire." Back in 1929, we got our fingers terribly burned. The scars of that frightful burn are not yet wholly healed.

We don't want to get them burned again.

Let me repeat what has been said here before.

Wisely and ably and honestly managed security markets are INDISPENSABLE in our American economy. They make it possible for the people to invest their savings in shares of ownership in our great American corporations. In no other way can the vast sums needed as capital by our great industries be provided.

In no other way can OWNERSHIP of our great corporations be scattered among ALL THE PEOPLE instead of being concentrated in the hands of a FEW, as is the case in too much of the rest of the world.

BUT—

Unavoidably—

Two elements are involved in the purchase and sale of shares of ownership in America's great industrial enterprises:

1. Wise and sound investment of savings.

2. Enhanced capital value of the shares that is purchased.

Both are important.

Savings must be wisely and soundly invested if SAVING is to be profitable. Enhancement of the capital value of what you own is highly desirable. When you buy a house, you want to feel that its value will increase.

But—

If you buy a house and later sell it at a big profit, you run the risk of becoming so entranced with the idea of getting rich quickly and easily that you may be tempted to quit your job and start buying houses and selling at a big QUICK profit—and without much work.

That's gambling.

Back in 1929, we became entranced with the idea of buying stocks low today and selling them high tomorrow. As a result, too many of us quit our jobs and became speculators (which is a polite word for gamblers.)

Everybody knows what happened.

We don't want it to happen again.

Hence the present concern about the stock market, which has been rising so steadily over so long a period of time as possibly to tempt too many people to try to get rich quick by speculating.

Congress Chat

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

For several years along with other Members of Oregon's Congressional Delegation I have been working steadily and without fanfare getting authorizations and appropriations for harbor improvement, for completion of the Willamette Valley flood control project, for the big dams on the Columbia, for irrigation development in the Rogue River Valley and for other things.

These are not political matters. We have kept them out of politics. We have succeeded in accomplishing a great deal. The Lookout Point, Fern Ridge, Detroit and Dorena Dams in the Willamette project have been completed. Two of them have power generators. On the Columbia, Coulee has been completed. McNary Dam on the Columbia River is nearing completion and The Dalles and Chief Joseph Dams are well under way. These are power dams.

Appropriations for these and other projects in our region have been stepped up from \$13 million in 1947 to around \$100 million a year for the past four years. Budgeted for the coming fiscal year is \$85 million.

Even if Federal appropriations are continued at this rate, and that seems possible under favorable conditions, only half enough generating capacity can be constructed to meet the estimated demand by 1965. The estimated needed construction will cost \$2 billion. Private and municipal capital can and will furnish the required other half of the money if allowed to do so on a partnership basis with the Federal government. Adequate electric power means jobs and homes and prosperity. A stepped-up construction program means jobs and more jobs. Depending on government construction alone means power shortages, lay-offs and "brown-outs."

But now the whole situation is endangered by the injection of partisan politics. Democratic Members of the present Oregon Delegation in Congress are now advancing a reactionary idea that hydro-electric power in the great dams of the Pacific Northwest must be developed by the Federal government or not at all. This was the theme of the early New Deal days and of the late Harold Ickes who once predicted that the Northwest would be in due course be a public power domain. Present day leaders of their party have abandoned that idea as being out of step with the needs and conditions of our times.

The present situation is especially damaging in our own Fourth Congressional District. The Green Peter Dam on the Santiam and the Cougar Dam on the McKenzie are sorely needed for flood control. They will produce power. Local interests are ready to finance the cost of power facilities. There is in the Federal budget now \$1 million for Green Peter Dam construction and \$2 million for Cougar providing Congress authorizes local participation, which plan is now called Partnership. If the partnership bill is passed it may be possible to get construction started during the coming fiscal year. But with Members of our own Delegation in vigorous opposition it is possible for the bill to be defeated and construction of Green Peter and Cougar Dams delayed indefinitely.

It is a mean and tragic situation. I want the people at home to know the truth about it and I shall have considerably more to say on this subject as time goes on.

Barrington Report Accuracy Raised By OSEA Group

SALEM (AP) — The legislative committee of the Oregon State Employees Assn. questions the "completeness and accuracy" of the Barrington Report, which recommends many changes in salary schedules of state employees.

The committee urged that the Legislature, instead of adopting the report, increase salaries \$4,000,000 a year.

Under the report prepared by Barrington Associates, an Eastern management firm, many state salaries would be cut, and many others would be increased.

The OSEA committee said the Barrington Report points up the need for salary revisions. It agreed that proposed salary increases in low brackets are proper, but it disagreed with the proposed salary reductions.

Virgil O'Neil, OSEA president, said he doubts the Barrington surveyors even looked at many thousands of the job questionnaires they distributed to the employees.

"Too many well-trained and efficient state employees have been leaving the poorly paid state service for years. This costs the public a lot of money, and we will not stay silent and see this condition made worse by further cuts in pay," O'Neil said.

Three Cases Considered Tests Of Indian Laws

PENDLETON (AP) — Three cases considered tests of Indian tribal hunting and fishing rights have been continued indefinitely here pending action on a complaint prepared by the confederated tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

The tribes will ask the district court in Portland to interpret public law 280 passed by the 83rd Congress which extends the criminal and civil laws of Oregon over the reservation. They will cite a treaty of 1855 which exempted them from hunting and fishing regulations.

The three cases involving tribal members charged with hunting out of season will be continued until the tribal suit is decided in federal court. Justice of the Peace Ann Crago said Tuesday. The three cases, in her court, will be prosecuted or dismissed depending on the outcome of the suit in federal court.

Peery Medicals

BY W.K. PEERY

In June 1851, Major Philip Kearney, of the United States army encountered the Rogue river Indians near Table Rock. The Indians proved no mean fighters. Captain James Stuart was killed in a hand to hand fight with an Indian warrior. The Indians had several killed and a large number wounded. But they were defiant and answered Kearney's demand for surrender with jeers and hoots. Asking the whites to come on and fight. With reinforcements from the regulars and citizen volunteers that included many from Douglas county, Kearney resumed the battle, to find the Indian fighters had quietly disappeared, leaving behind their squaws, children, aged and sick, to the number of thirty. Kearney took these unfortunate prisoners.

Portlander Critically Burned In Home Blaze

PORTLAND (AP) — Peter Ames, 28, was burned critically and two of his five small children suffered less serious burns Wednesday in a fire that destroyed the family home southeast of here.

He and two daughters, aged 3 and 5, were taken to a hospital, where Ames was treated for burns that covered 80 per cent of his body.

His wife and three other children were unhurt.

Ames was burned as he fought his way through flames carrying the two daughters from a second-floor bedroom after arousing them from sleep. Mrs. Ames had taken the other children out minutes before.

Salem School Teachers Given Salary Increases

SALEM (AP) — Teachers in the Salem school district are going to get substantial salary increases. The school board voted here Tuesday night to raise the annual maximum for those with bachelors' degrees from \$4,770 to \$5,430 and for those with masters' degrees from \$5,310 to \$6,030.

Gus Moore, board chairman, said the salary boosts, along with employment of additional teachers, would raise the district's payroll by about \$200,000 for the coming school year.

A committee representing the teachers had requested salary increases.

New Officers Elected By Nurses Association

New officers have been elected by members of the Oregon State Nurses Assn., District 11.

They are Kathleen Volk, president; Charlotte Demmitt, vice president; Frances Brost, secretary; and Charles Lewis, treasurer. The association will meet Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. at Mercy Hospital.

Members of the board of directors include the four officers and Mary Angelo, Helen Johnson, Iva Russell, Veva Burns, Sister Mary Nivard, Bernice Smith and Ethel Wilson.

Chairmen for District 11 are: Florence Jones, membership; Evelyn Ashbury, program; Georgia Moss, legislative; Charlotte Demmitt, ways and means; and Loretta Vermillion, scholarship.

OSC Entrants Winners In Oratorical Contest

CORVALLIS (AP) — Oregon State College entrants won first place in both men's and women's division in the annual Oregon Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest Tuesday.

Connie Kinser led the women's division followed by Shirley Jaeger, Linfield, and Jo Ann Lundy, Northwest Christian College, Eugene.

David Jabusch won the men's championship. Then came David Arnold, Northwest Christian, and Wallace Corey, Linfield.

Paul E. Ouellette of the University of Portland was elected president of the Intercollegiate Forensic Assn. Roy D. Mahaffey, Linfield, was named vice president and Thurston Doler, Oregon State, executive secretary.

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