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AN END TO WORRY

Charles V. Stanton

Stewart Holbrook, widely known Oregon author, long has complained about the influx of "foreigners" into this state. Allergic to crowding, Holbrook yearns for the "good old days" before industries and people began to move into the Pacific Northwest.

Senator Warren Gill of Lebanon also revealed nostalgic longings recently when he suggested that the State of Oregon, instead of spending money to inspire people to come here, should induce people to move away.

Holbrook and Gill, of course, were speaking with tongue in cheek. They were facetious rather than serious. Yet, undoubtedly, we have in the state a good many people who would like to stem the boom growth Oregon is enjoying.

We can recall the times when we could get out on a good fishing stream and fish for hours without seeing another angler. Now we have to carry a club to beat off the fishermen who try to shove us off the rock we carry along to stand on. We once could go hunting with reasonable expectation of not being shot at. But these days the only safe place for a hunter is in a fox hole. It used to be fun to get in the car and go for a leisurely drive. But driving the highways today is a nervewracking experience.

Unspoiled Resources

Editor Robert W. Ruhl, writing in the *Medford Mail-Tribune*, takes a serious view of Senator Gill's declaration. Editor Ruhl asks:

Why should it be assumed that an increase in population as a result of advertising our "unspoiled resources" would result in despoiling them?

The *Mail-Tribune* has, and always has been, strongly in favor of preserving the state's "unspoiled resources." But surely there is ample room in this commodious commonwealth for such preservation, and also for "migrants" coming into the state at a far greater rate than they are now, whether as a result of advertising, or their own curiosities, impulses or inclinations.

I'm interested in those "unspoiled resources" to which Editor Ruhl refers. Where are they?

Most of the resources I've seen around the state include roadside garbage piles, old automobile frames and discarded tires, broken bottles, beer cans, bullet-punctured road signs, vandalized camp grounds, polluted waters, defaced scenery. Wherever one goes he finds evidence of the vandal, hoodlum and litterbug. Population increase includes a greater number of people who have no sense of decent outdoor conduct. While the percentage probably remains fairly constant, population growth brings many undesirable characters.

I agree with *The Oregonian's* editorial writer who said: One suspects that more Oregonians might vote, selfishly, perhaps, to discourage the flow of migrants than would vote to make Oregon the industrial giant of the West. But that state goes right on advertising its "unspoiled resources," the sooner to despoil them.

Boom's End Indicated

Despite the fact that the overwhelming majority of Oregon's population doubtless rejoices in the state's progress, regardless of nostalgic yearning, there is indication that we are preparing to slow down immigration and even chase out some of our present population.

The tax program now being advocated before the state legislature probably will put the brakes on progress and achieve the ends facetiously advocated by Holbrook and Gill.

Oregon's high property, income and corporation taxes even in late years have resulted in new industries moving into Washington and California, where sales taxes create a more favorable tax atmosphere for business and industry. The legislature now is programming increases in income, corporation and excise taxes, while local property taxes are mounting steadily.

Under these conditions we can expect our boom to decelerate. We can even expect some severe losses.

Thus, we won't have to worry about increasing populations.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — If you want to invest your money in something that won't lose value, you might consider sinking it in stepladders.

"For some reason a stepladder almost invariably brings as much at an auction as it would cost new at a hardware store," said O. Rundle Gilbert.

Gilbert, who once sold a rare 1833 penny for \$5,300, is now handling the biggest auction of his career—sale of the 10 million dollar fixtures and furniture of the John Wamamaker Department Store.

He estimates the 40,000 items scattered through the 25 acres of floor space in the 14-story building at 8th and Broadway will go for about \$400,000.

They range from ash trays to a \$200,000 pipe organ. Gilbert is worried whether the pipe organ, which is larger than the average house will fetch as high a price as the 1833 penny.

"It may even sell for less than it will cost to dismantle and reassemble it," he said.

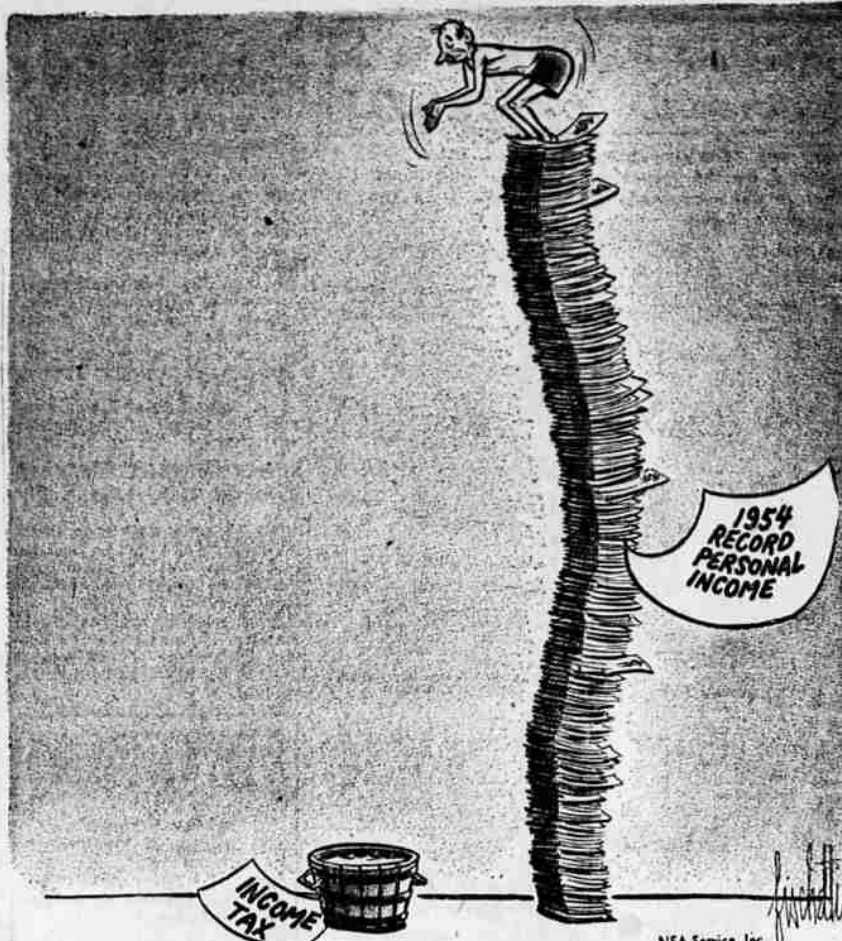
There is more than a touch of sentimental nostalgia about the vanishing of the old store, whose friendly, untroubled atmosphere had won it a special place in the hearts of buried and harried New Yorkers.

"I remember coming here as a small boy to shop with my mother when I still wore Buster Brown collars," recalled Gilbert. "I shook hands with Mr. Wamamaker—everybody called him 'Uncle John,' and he knew hundreds of customers by name."

Dust and silence now reign in the empty store where 7,000 people once worked. A few are still there to help out during the 10-day auction now under way.

"Some of the store people are among the bidders," said Gilbert. "A few executives want to buy their old desks and swivel chairs. Some stenographers would like to

It'll Hurt a Little More This Year



NEA Service, Inc.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — It was a dramatic session of the House of Representatives when President Eisenhower sent up his special "Dear Joe" letter to Representative Martin of Massachusetts, appealing for passage of the administration's foreign trade program. Representative Martin spoke on it, and Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas whipped his Democrats into line to obtain passage.

But just after the President's letter had been read, Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D., W. Va.) obtained the floor.

"It was nice to listen to the very excellent reading by the minority leader of the letter from our President," commented Bailey. "But he cannot be too much concerned about this matter because the news ticker just now carried the information that he had gone out to the Burning Tree Club to play golf. While my Democratic friends are pleading and bleeding for him, he is playing golf."

AT THE START of this year's series of atomic-weapon tests in Nevada, there were several long delays because of bad weather. This meant that some of the greatest mathematicians in the country were forced to sit around with not much to do.

To kill time, one of them suggested that they try to figure out the mathematical odds against the players of black jack, one of the popular indoor sports at nearby Las Vegas—the country's biggest legalized gambling center.

After several days of working on this fascinating problem, they came up with a system which they figured would let the players break even—perhaps even win. As the rains continued, a research task force rushed over to a gambling lab, to conduct their experiment—purely in the interest of science, of course.

Somehow, the basic data seemed to be in error. The system just

didn't work. The scientists lost their shirts.

AIR FORCE SECRETARY Harold E. Talbot and Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas were themselves largely responsible for the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee decision to abolish closed hearings, unless national defense secrets were actually involved.

When the investigation of the Spanish Air Bases came before the committee, the two secretaries demanded closed hearings.

Rep. F. Edward Hebert (D., La.), chairman of the investigating subcommittee wanted to know why. They said their statements contained classified material. Representative Hebert asked them to show him what in their statements was secret. Secretary Talbot's testimony was found to contain nothing secret. Secretary Thomas took three sentences out of a 16-page statement. Then the hearing was opened up to press and public.

Subsequently, the Hebert subcommittee passed a rule that all its hearings would be open unless witnesses showed 24 hours in advance that they had national defense material to present, or that unwarranted injury would be caused to any individual.

PRESENT INDICATIONS are that the new Republican public works program which President Eisenhower talked about in his cushion against unemployment, will not be financed by direct U.S. government appropriations.

Instead, indirect methods of financing will be used, such as are now planned for the highway program, public school and hospital construction.

This will involve private bond issues, U. S. government insurance or mortgage guarantees on projects of local governments, or the lease-purchase plan which the Eisenhower administration is using to have private capital erect buildings which the U. S. government will rent.

Rep. Coon Makes Sharp Attack On Sen. Morse

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Coon (R-Ore) made a sharply worded attack on Sen. Morse (D-Ore) this week in answer to Morse's recent criticism of a power partnership proposal.

Morse had remarked in a Senate speech that the Oregon Legislature recently passed a memorial concerning the John Day Dam on the Columbia River.

Morse said he feared "Republican legislators in Oregon were not looking for an assurance that the federal government will go forward with the project, but instead were looking for an excuse for advocating so-called partnership."

Morse said Republican leadership in the Legislature had "made itself a sound truck—with no parade. The people of the state I represent are not behind it."

Coon asserted in a statement: "The state Legislature reflects the opinion of the people of the state more clearly than any U. S. senator could possibly reflect it."

"Senator Morse has never been elected by the people of Oregon to any office as a Democrat from Oregon. Since he now says that the Oregon Legislature, who speak for the people of Oregon, do not speak for the people he represents, I wish that he would make it clear not only what party he belongs to but which state he represents now."

"The Republican majority in the Oregon state Legislature represents a majority of the voters in Oregon and speaks for them. The representatives were all elected last year and one-half of the state senators were elected at the same time. Therefore they speak for the people of Oregon as of now."

Senator Morse, on the other hand, has not run for election since 1950, and then as a Republican."

Washington Court Upholds Salmon Catch Regulations

OLYMPIA (AP) — The State Supreme Court has upheld here the constitutionality of a state law affecting the rights of Washington fishermen to catch salmon beyond the territorial waters of the state.

The law, upheld by a unanimous nine-judge decision, permits the state director of fisheries to regulate the transportation and sale within the state of salmon caught outside its boundaries.

The decision turned down an appeal brought by 132 offshore ocean fishermen who challenged the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature.

The 1933 statute provides that fishermen transporting or selling fish in waters within the jurisdiction of the state, regardless of where they were caught, must have a license. This would affect fishermen bringing their salmon into Washington ports even though they were caught beyond the three-mile limit.

The law further provides that if the state director of fisheries believes their operations are depleting the state's salmon supply, he may revoke their permits.

The fishermen maintained the state had no right to regulate the flow of salmon caught exclusively beyond the territorial limits.

They contended the act unlawfully granted legislative powers to the director of fisheries.

In the decision written by Judge Richard B. Ott, the court said that if boats fishing outside the three-mile limit were not licensed, the salmon-saving provision of the act would be nullified.

Ott said that even though the catching of the fish was beyond the jurisdiction of the state, their possession and sale within the state's jurisdiction were subject to state regulation.

"We hold that chapter 147, laws of 1953, is a valid act and does not violate or abridge any of the state or federal constitutional rights or guarantees of the appellants," Ott wrote.

Foreign Barriers Removal Requested On Apples, Pears

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Magnuson (D-Wash) this week asked three cabinet officers for immediate action to end what he said were foreign barriers against American apples and pears.

He made the appeal in separate letters to Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Commerce Weeks and Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

Magnuson, who is chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, wrote that information reaching

him makes it appear U. S. fruit and fruit products are denied access to European markets which permit imports of identical products from other countries.

He said he had been advised by fruit growers in Washington, Oregon and other states that the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Sweden entered into agreements granting concessions on the fruit and then nullified them by refusing import licenses or exchange to implement purchases.

Magnuson said the growers reported the foreign countries have negotiated agreements with each other and with Italy, Spain, Den-

mark and Israel for their fruit requirements.

He cited figures supplied by the growers showing that prior to World War II 44 per cent of the Pacific Coast winter pear production was exported as compared with 10 per cent now and that Northwest apple exports have fallen from 28 per cent to less than 5 per cent in the same period.

Magnuson asked the cabinet members to provide him with all available information on existing trade barriers against U. S. products, the asserted justification for them and their recommendation as to corrective steps which may be taken.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

ports available so far indicate that the situation in Southern Oregon is somewhat worse than that — with perhaps a water content of not more than 70 per cent of normal.

It's too early, of course, to get badly scared. Old Jupiter Pluvius is a curious character. He has been known to dawdle on his job for months and then, in a burst of energy, to make up for all the time he has frittered away. There have been years down in this country when June has been one of our wettest months.

We could get a wet spring that would make up for all our present deficiencies. It has happened before and could happen again.

So let's not worry yet.

There isn't much we can do (as yet, at least) about precipitation. That is governed by the constantly varying barometric pressures and the resulting shifts in the wind currents that carry the moist air from the warmer oceans hither and yon, to be precipitated by as yet unpredictable and uncontrollable temperature changes.

But there is a LOT we can do in Southern Oregon and far Northern California in the way of storing up the water that falls in seasons of excess precipitation so that it can be used in seasons of SHORT precipitation.

That is IMMENSELY important to our future.

Let's keep this clear in our minds:

Water lies at the root of ALL values in Southern Oregon and Northern California. WITH plenty of water, our future is extremely bright. WITHOUT plenty of water, it is far less bright.

There was a time when we thought of water only in terms of growing crops — including trees and grass. Now we must think of water in terms of PROCESSING these crops. If we are to process our trees in the form of fiber (pulp and pulp products) we must have PLENTY of water — for water is an essential raw material in the making of pulp. Without plenty of water, we can't have fiber industries, such as plants for the making of pulp and paper and wallboard and such.

Power is an essential raw material in ALL manufacturing, and if we don't have power enough IN ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR we can't hope for the large industrial development to which we look forward with so much pleased anticipation.

Let's repeat: We can't (as yet) control precipitation, but we can store up the water that falls in seasons of excess precipitation to be used in the seasons of short precipitation.

It's none too early for us to be giving intensive thought to that problem.

SEVENTH FIRE DEATH

PORTLAND (AP) — The seventh fire death in this immediate area in three days occurred Friday morning when Arthur Linklater, 74, died in a house fire in northeast Portland.

Wednesday five men died in the Lind Hotel fire, and Thursday a dairy worker died in a bunkhouse blaze near Gresham.

What's the latest? Hear it on...



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SUNDAY 5:30 P.M.

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Monday Noon Hotel Umpqua Civic Room

PROGRAM

SPEAKER

G. Burton Woods

Department of Agriculture Economics Oregon State College

SUBJECT:

"Faith, Hope and Parity"

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