

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1926, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 1879.

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., office in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50;
three months, \$3.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months, \$6.50;
three months, \$3.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year,
per month, \$1.25.

VALUABLE SERVICE

Charles V. Stanton

Mrs. Annie Kruse, lifelong resident of Yoncalla, and a member of the Applegate family, famed in Oregon history, has performed a great historical service.

For many years she has gathered material concerning the settlement of the northern part of the county. Her first book, dealing with pioneer life in the Yoncalla area, has gone through two printings. She now has completed a book dealing with the life of Halo, who headed the tribe of Indians occupying the Yoncalla Valley.

A man of peace, Halo could not tolerate the continued warfare of his time. He withdrew his family into the Yoncalla country, electing to live in poverty rather than seeking riches through plunder. He was friendly with the white settlers, who, in turn, showed him friendship and kindness. He was aided in gaining citizenship when he insisted upon remaining with the white people, resisting demands of the Indian Service that he move to the reservation.

The tale unfolded by Mrs. Kruse lacks a happy ending, for the tribe died out. But it is an intensely interesting story, one that now is preserved as a part of Oregon's historical record because of the passion of the Yoncalla author for giving to future generations the story of the early days in that section of the county with which her family is so prominently identified.

NORTH UMPQUA BUSY AREA

Sunday being such a beautiful day, I drove the family jolopy on the new North Umpqua Highway to Steamboat Ranger Station. I was not alone. Several hundred others had the same idea. As a result, the dust obscured much of the gorgeous scenery.

The change accomplished in late years is astounding. A wide water grade highway now borders the river where a narrow passage once wound its way high on the mountainside. Paving crews soon will start surfacing the new grade between Rock Creek and Steamboat.

Steamboat Station, which a comparatively few years ago could be reached only by a two-day hike over a forest footpath, now is less than an hour's drive from Roseburg. And where in those days so long ago the only evidence of human activity was confined to a tool box, guard shelter and a horse bridge, the station now has a modern store, new ranger station and big construction camp. It is bustling with work as road grading pushes beyond the station, both on the North Umpqua and Steamboat Creek.

It is to be hoped that this busy scene is maintained until the North Umpqua Highway is cut through to a connection with Highway 97 in Central Oregon. Completion of the road is a tremendously big project. But it also is tremendously important to the economy of Southern Oregon. Furthermore, no east-west road in Oregon will offer more in the way of scenery and recreation.

If the North Umpqua Highway, once completed to Central Oregon, can be connected to an improved road to the coast, a relatively inexpensive project if we use existing Highways 99, 225 and 38 to Reedsport, we will have a road combining unusual economic advantages with a scenic route unequalled anywhere.

LET'S HAVE GUARANTEED PROFITS

We're hearing and reading a great deal these days about the demand of organized labor for guaranteed annual wages.

The demand naturally has much to recommend it from the viewpoint of the wage earner. Seasonal unemployment is extremely hard on the affected family and also upon the community.

If a guaranteed annual wage program is adopted, manufacturing firms probably will endeavor to avoid peaks and valleys in production. In many types of industry, such as automobile manufacture, work may be better averaged over the year. But in other industries, such as timber, where weather is the controlling factor, a guaranteed wage would seem virtually impossible of achievement.

I'm for the guaranteed wage if, at the same time, industry can be given a guaranteed profit.

If we can just leap that hurdle, we'll all be happy.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Ever hear of a pretty girl turning down a free mink coat?

Well, Jeanne Strouse did — and there were no strings attached to the offer.

Jeanne, who yearned during her school days to grow up and have up and about her sexuplets, is blue-eyed, has light brown hair and is going on 22. She is an airline stewardess, typical of hundreds of American working girls who prefer life up among the fleecy clouds to a sedate office job.

On a recent flight the passengers included a middle-aged couple. The wife had two mink coats. The husband and her husband seemed to be of the same type. They asked Miss Strouse if, please, would she accept it as a present.

At first Jeanne thought they were joking, but they insisted. She thought it over, thanked them — and shook her head no. The husband was amazed by her refusal, but the wife absolutely dumfounded.

"Why?" she asked. "Every girl wants a mink coat. I don't understand you."

"Well, if I have a mink coat now," Jeanne told her, "What would there be left for me to want 10 years from now?"

Jeanne has logged 1,000 hours in the air flying between here and Montreal for Colonial Airlines, which has operated nearly 25 years without a passenger fatality. She has found an airplane cabin a wonderful place to study human nature.

"People show their real personality while traveling," she said

"And it doesn't take you long to find out that most people are pretty nice."

"Men who travel regularly make the best passengers. They are rarely unreasonable, and are appreciative of anything you do for them."

"One passenger always brings a candy bar for the stewardess. Another shows up with a box of candy for the crew, then goes to sleep. Many people are so used to tipping everybody that they offer the stewardess a tip—usually \$1 or \$2. Of course we don't accept it. One hosiery manufacturer always asks the name of the stewardess and mails her a pair of nylon stockings."

"Few people get airsick anymore. It usually is caused by nervousness, and few people are nervous about flying any more."

"Children are the most troublesome passengers, especially if they are with their parents. But a child traveling by himself is always perfectly well behaved."

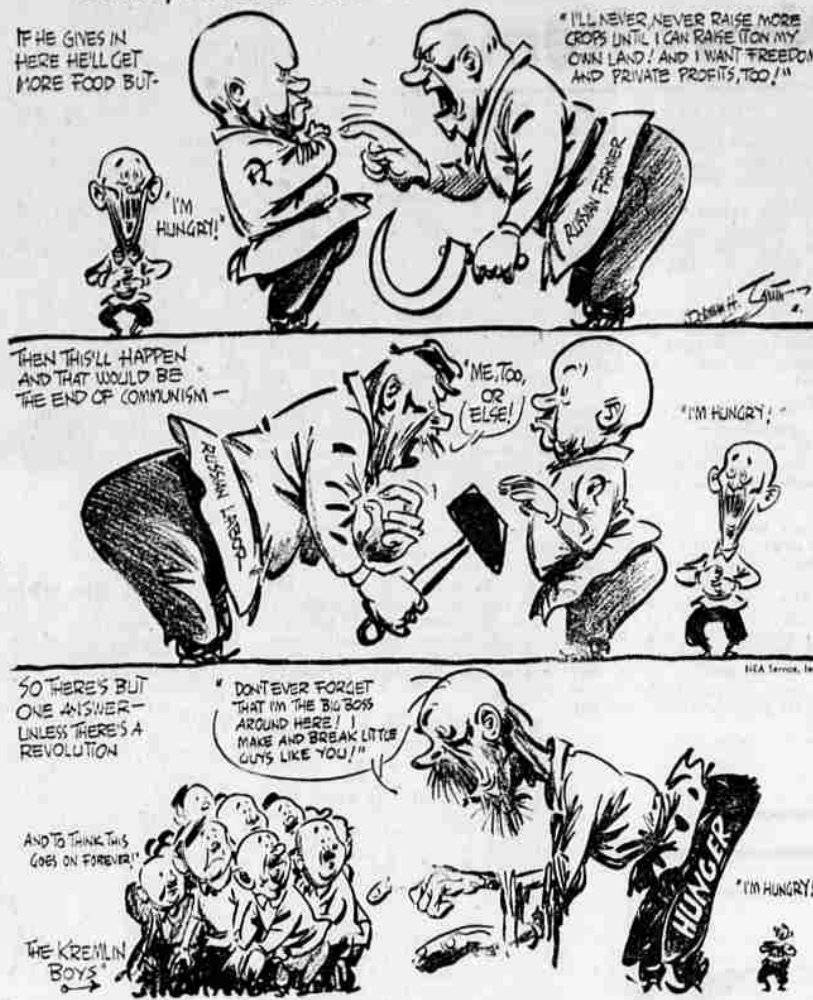
Jeanne is amazed at the amount of air fare many passengers acquire. One little old lady, told there would be a slight delay before takeoff, looked out the window and asked:

"Is there a hydraulic leak on the No. 3 engine?"

There was.

Stewardesses earn from \$325 to

Come, Shed a Tear for Brother Khrushchev



Bruce Blossat

When a plane caught in a snowstorm or a vicious thunderstorm cracks into a mountain, the only puzzle is why the storm was not avoided. But over the years many mysterious mountain crashes have occurred in weather merely cloudy or sometimes even clear.

Now it is disclosed that the Air Force Research Center at Cambridge, Mass., and the Office of Naval Research have been studying the problem for four years and have made a discovery of the highest importance to air safety.

They learned that any mountain range with crests above 300 feet can produce vertical air currents like huge waterfalls. Some flow down, but some flow upward at frightening speed. Others whirl about like giant Ferris wheels.

Planes trapped in these varied currents are likely to find their altitude gauges thrown off the track, with resulting peril to the aircraft.

To probe these treacherous air drafts, Air Force and Navy researchers sent piloted, motorless gliders right into their midst. Risk to pilots was great. Some who have gone through powerful surges of air around mountain summits report that at times they lost all control of their ships for a short period. Controlled instrument flying was impossible.

A pilot might think he was climbing steadily when actually he was dropping 2500 feet a minute in apparently smooth air. One of the oddities is that smooth air and turbulent currents seem to exist side by side around mountain peaks.

Heavy gusts might buffet a plane, causing instruments to flutter, and then suddenly the mountain range the pilot thought far beneath him would loom up straight ahead. Unquestionably many a regularly scheduled airplane has found itself in this very predicament just before it crashed on a craggy mountainside.

The fact that cloud caps often hide high peaks further complicates the problem, and probably accounts for mountain accidents in otherwise clear weather.

This painstaking four-year inquiry has produced data and charts of tremendous value to civil and military aviation. These charts might be compared to those used by ships in marking dangerous shoals and reefs. Already made available to the commercial airlines, they are considered by air experts to be a prime

\$400 a month or more, including expenses. They must be 21 years old, weigh no more than 130 pounds, and be between 5 feet and 2 and 5 feet 6—and they can't wear glasses. There is a rule, unwritten but observed by most airlines, against hiring married women, divorcees or widows with children. It's a career for single girls.

Wolves are only a minor hazard to stewardesses.

"They don't average more than one to a plane," said Jeanne, smiling. "Some salesmen simply can't quit trying to sell themselves. You'd think being up in the air would improve their line, but it doesn't. How do you tell an airplane wolf—like you do on the ground—by his leer?"

The average stewardess quits in less than two years. In four out of five cases it's to get married.

"Most of them don't marry pilots," said Jeanne, "and for a very good reason—the pilots already have wives. And they don't usually meet their future husbands while flying. Stewardesses don't often date passengers. It isn't a very good policy—generally speaking."

Jeanne herself has most of her dates with a mechanic, and a lucky young man he is.

This is particularly true because she has lowered one of her early marital goals.

"I used to want to have sexuplets, because it had never been done," Jeanne confided. "But now I think I'd be satisfied to have three or four children—one at a time."

factor in the greatly improved air safety record of 1954.

Since they have understood the perilous mountain air currents, researchers have steadily advised all fliers to steer clear of them wherever they are known to exist. Evidently the warning has been heeded. If it continues to be, this very puzzling type of plane crash may be largely a thing of the past.

Highest commendation must go to the Air Force and Navy researchers who broke the mystery and thereby contributed so helpfully to the country's air safety.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

of it) the winds blow clockwise around the center, which means that a high pressure area is preceded by north winds coming down from the icy Arctic parts.

In the case of a low pressure area, the helpful weather bureau says, the winds blow counter-clockwise around the center, which is thus preceded by warm winds from the south.

I can't say that all this scientific jargon keeps your ears any warmer when you step out into the cold north wind, but at least it is interesting. And, I suppose, every little bit of knowledge added to what you have now makes just a little bit more.

If one could live long enough in these days, he might eventually become educated.

The great interior basin is dry this year. The higher ground from Tule Lake to Alturas has only occasional patches of snow. To the west, the high Sierra glistens white along the summit, but to the east the lofty ridges are just nicely powdered with snow and not much more.

To the south of Alturas, the Madeline plains are as dry as they ought to be in midsummer. The ground has that crackly look that betokens not much moisture under the surface. The chilly wind whips up dust clouds that go scooting off toward the hills like bands of antelope.

Down toward Susanville, Honey Lake is bordered with wide patches of dry ground instead of lapping clear up to the edges of the surrounding pasture land, as it should be doing at this season of the year.

All in all, it looks like the dry cycle that according to the tree ring records is considerably overdue might be in the offing.

All of which brings home to us of Southern Oregon and Northern California — where water lies at the root of all values—that it is high time for us to be giving serious thought to the necessity to STORE UP in the seasons of excess precipitation the water we will need so sorely in the seasons of deficient precipitation.

We can't do much in the way of influencing the rain gods to shower down upon us any more water than they have it in mind to pour out of the jug, but we can take steps to SAVE UP the water that does fall in the winter season so that we may use it in the dry summer months.

Our economy depends so COM- PLETELY upon an adequate supply of water that we can't afford to neglect any steps that we can take to conserve our water supply and not it to the fullest possible beneficial use.

It is, as everyone knows, too early to be getting scared. The weather is a tempestuous creature. When it chooses to do so, it can go from a period of water deficiency to one of water surplus with surprising speed.

But at least this spring is a reminder to us that we'd better be doing some serious thinking about the future.

Charges, Counters Hurdled By GOPs, Demos At Meeting

SALEM (AP) — A Democratic assertion before the House Elections Committee here that Republicans are trying to "manipulate" the election laws drew a GOP counter charge of evidence of fraudulent voting in Multnomah County at the November election.

The exchange occurred in a partisan atmosphere as the committee considered bills to reduce the possibility of unqualified electors casting a ballot, and requiring voters to sign poll books and verify their addresses.

Howard Morgan, Democratic state chairman, warned Republicans they might face retaliation if they try to manipulate the election laws. He objected to one bill that would permit posted warnings in polling places of penalties for voting without proper qualifications.

Morgan said it would be all right to require the voters to sign poll books. But he objected to making them verify signatures, saying this would scare the voters.

Another bill requiring persons registering to read the penalties for false statements was opposed by Democrats, but supported by Republicans.

Mr. Jeff Young, Portland, representing Republicans, said there was fraudulent voting in Multnomah County last fall.

He said that 1,000 of those persons whose mail was undeliverable voted in the election.

The only objector to the bill to subdivide the Multnomah County for election of state representatives was J. E. Bennett, recalled former Portland city commissioner.

Bishop Oxnam Says Matusow Said He Had Lied

NEW YORK (AP) — Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam testified here that Harvey M. Matusow had "lied again and again" to congressional committees investigating Communism.

Bishop Oxnam took the stand at a federal court hearing on a motion for a new trial by 13 convicted secondary Communist leaders. The 13 base their retrial plea on Matusow's recent testimony against them.

Bishop Oxnam said he first met Matusow April 27, 1954, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel where the bishop was scheduled to take part in a radio program.

"Matusow approached me and introduced himself and told me that he had once worked for Senator (Joseph R. McCarthy's committee)," Bishop Oxnam said, adding:

"He (Matusow) said he had a religious experience and was now a completely changed man and wanted to meet all the people against whom he made false statements."

Lies Produce Thrills

"He said he had made false statements about me in Libertyville, Mo., and he asked my forgiveness, and we shook hands."

"He said that he lied again and again to committees and in his reports to them. He said that one fabrication led to another and there was a certain thrill in it. I asked him about Sen. McCarthy and he seemed to regard him as an able and clever person."

Bishop Oxnam said Matusow came to his Washington, D. C., office in May, 1954, told him he was "going to do a book," and said he needed \$1,500 so he could work on it.

The bishop said he gave Matusow five dollars.

On that occasion, the bishop said, "I reached the conclusion he (Matusow) was unreliable."

Bishop Oxnam further testified he made memorandums of his conversations with Matusow and last October sent copies of his notes to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell.

McKay Proposes Development For Public Domain

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Interior Secretary Douglas McKay says he wants to promote private development of vacant public domain because too much of the nation's land—one of every four acres—is federally controlled.

McKay declared, however, that national parks, national forests and wildlife reservations "have clearly demonstrated their value and they continue to grow."

McKay told the Western Council, Chambers of Commerce this week land resources available for private development are contained in 180 million acres of vacant public domain, mostly in Western states.

An "all-embracing federal bureaucracy controlling everything" has clung to small public domain parcels completely surrounded by private holdings, McKay said.

"We plan to sell these isolated small parcels at public auction sales," he said.

Effective April 7, McKay said, about 60 million acres will be opened to multiple mineral development in a program he said was designed to prevent resources waste.

He said the way now was clear to develop mining rights, oil and gas leases, and grazing use, all on the same tracts.

McKay said conservation practices, in the main, are better on private than public land. Some public lands show the worst examples of erosion, neglect and abuse in the world, he declared.

Private leaders of grazing land were sending five cents an acre on their government landlord's property, McKay said. Government expenditures have been only two cents a public domain acre.

The nation's purpose from its birth, McKay said, has been to "give away" public land for private development, as in the homestead act signed by President Lincoln.

"The bulk of the public lands and the resources they contained have passed into private hands, where the founding fathers intended them to be."

Amendment To Increase Legislators' Pay Ready

SALEM (AP) — A proposed constitutional amendment to increase legislators' \$600 annual pay, and tie it to the cost of living index, was approved for introduction in the House Tuesday by the House Rules Committee.

It is sponsored by Rep. William A. Greenfield, Portland Democrat.

According to the present index, legislators would get \$1,714 a year, based on the first 100 days of a session; and \$11.43 a day after the first 100 days.

The lawmakers also would be allowed four round trips each session between their homes and Salem, said at the rate of 11.43 cents a mile.

Malheur River Flood Control Study Dated

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House public works subcommittee has approved a flood control study of the Malheur River and its tributaries in Eastern Oregon. Rep. Coon (R-Ore) said this week.

Approval came after a spokesman for the Army Engineers reported the \$70,000 study could be incorporated into a survey made of the Upper Snake River without additional appropriations.

Coon said flood protection is needed on the lower 14 miles of the Malheur River, the lower 24 miles of Willow Creek, and the lower 12 miles of Bully Creek.

Hard of Hearing



Shown is the Model A-210 4-transistor Acousticon Hearing Aid being worn as a barrette. Men can wear this transmitter as a tie clip. For free information, without obligation, call or write, Acousticon, 439 So. Stephens, Portland, Oregon 97211, evenings, phone ORchard 2-2842.

WHEN IT'S TIME TO MOVE



Don't Make a Move til you see FLEGEL

Transfer & Storage

Phone ORchard 3-4436

Communist Membership Illegal in Washington

OLYMPIA (AP) — Membership in the Communist Party is a felony punishable by a fine of \$5,000 or five years imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, under legislation signed into law by Gov. Langlie this week.

The provision outlawing the party in the state of Washington was part of a bill requiring all state employees to state under oath whether they are members of the Communist Party. Dismissal is the penalty for refusal to answer.

ELKS

DINING ROOM WILL BE CLOSED
WEDNESDAY EVENING
TO MAKE WAY FOR
FUN NIGHT ACTIVITIES

ELKS

HISTORIC SUCCESS!

The "call for Crow" is heard more and more as new thousands each day enjoy Old Crow in a milder, lower-priced, 86 Proof bottling—companion to the world-famous 100 Proof Bottled in Bond!



Kentucky Straight Bourbon Whiskey

NOW—TWO GREAT BOTTLEINGS!

86 PROOF
Celebrated Old Crow—lighter, milder and lower-priced than the 100 Proof Bottled in Bond \$4.55 4 1/2 oz.

BOTTLED IN BOND • 100 PROOF
The most famous of bonded bourbons available as usual \$5.70 4 1/2 oz.

"The Greatest Name in Bourbon"

THE OLD CROW DISTILLERY COMPANY, FRANKFORT, KY.

40-Inch Size at LOWEST PRICE EVER!



FRIGIDAIRE

"Deluxe-10" Electric Range

\$211 only a week After small down payment Full Price 189.95

Here's a full-size, porcelain finished Frigidaire Electric Range designed to do any kind of a cooking or baking job easier, faster and better. And it's at a low, low price. Has bigger-than-ever Even-Heat Oven, Thermizer Cooker, waist-high High-Speed Broiler and 5-Speed Radiant tube surface units. See it now!

Umpqua Valley APPLIANCE

Roseburg 114 N. Rose St. ORchard 3-5574
SUTHERLIN — WEST CENTRAL, PHONE 2988