

The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
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MINERAL INVENTORY

Charles V. Stanton

The County Court recently has been approached by a group of people interested in developing the county's mineral resources. It has been proposed to the court that the county employ a competent mining engineer to make an inventory of mineral resources on county lands. In the event this survey indicates practicability of further exploration, ways and means of extending the study to private lands would doubtless be given consideration.

The county holds mineral reservations on approximately 143,000 acres of land.

During depression years the county took title to much land through tax foreclosures. Most of the agricultural lands since have gone back into private ownership. The county also has contracted sale of the greater proportion of its timber lands. But while getting the land back into private control, the county has retained mineral rights. Some profits already have been realized from oil leases.

The county's land department has been free with grants for mineral exploration. It is believed by some persons, however, that a general study of mineralization would afford more knowledge of values than can be obtained through spot prospecting.

Douglas County is rich in minerals. Much of the mineralization is of low grade. But low grade ores will produce commercial values as less expensive recovery processes are developed, or scarcity forces prices up.

A mineral inventory would not be overly expensive. It conceivably could uncover deposits of great value. In any event, the knowledge gained would be far more than the small cost incurred by the county. It is entirely possible that the desired survey would be the start of an activity of as much importance as our timber industry.

DON'T FEEL SORRY FOR THEM

The city of Medford recently had an interesting experience. It was visited by a group of eight children and two adults from the school at Forks of Salmon, a lumber community across the state line in Siskiyou County, California.

These children saw a train for the first time, and one wanted to know "What are those buildings moving along." They had their first milkshakes. They rode in elevators, saw a television station and a newspaper press. They were permitted to inspect an airliner.

Medford took the kids to its heart and treated them to all the thrills it could think up.

They went for a ride on the fire engine, the first they had seen, and heard a siren for the first time. The vacuum sweeper at the hotel was a strange contraption. At a laundry they learned that not all clothes are washed at home.

To them it was as if they had been transported to a new world.

We are inclined to feel sorry for children denied the luxuries we accept as commonplace. But maybe they should be feeling sorry for us.

Charles A. Sprague, editor of *The Oregon Statesman* Salem, expressed the thought beautifully in his personal column, "It Seems To Me."

These youngsters from Forks of Salmon live in a different world in many respects, but they have things which many city youngsters have never seen.

They have mountain streams at home, and must have had salmon, judging by the local name, and may have jobs. There the children learn another vocabulary, names of the jobs of woodsmen and mill workers, the lore of the great outdoors. Yellow taxis do not bring color to their streets, but the redsides are bright with poppies. Perhaps the mountain lilacs grace the hillsides. Doe and fawn may come at dusk to the edge of the clearing, so often as to get pet names from the children who see them. Woods animals may be their familiars.

We smog from chemical plant stacks out the sunshine. The air is heavy with the resinous smell of sawn lumber. Dominating the scene in Siskiyou County is Queenly Mt. Shasta, clad in snowy ermine much of the year, often with a veil of cloud about her shoulders — a perpetual inspiration to youth and age.

The school children of Forks of the Salmon really had something to go back to when they left the "large city" of Medford with its strange sights and friendly people.

Hal Boyle

MESCALERO, N.M. (AP) — Tribal kinsmen of Geronimo, leader of the last major Indian uprising in the United States, are considering starting a dude ranch.

Time has calmed the fierce Apache and the most direct raiders of the Far West. They have decided there is more profit in doing business than riding ponies into battle.

One of their latest money-making ideas is to establish a dude ranch on their mountainous 719-square-mile reservation here, one of the most picturesque areas of New Mexico. It is no wild red-skin plot to lure the white man here and scalp him with resort rates.

"If we do start a dude ranch, we'll operate it on a high level," said Wendell Chino, a distant relative of Geronimo's who is now president of the tribe's business committee.

There is no doubt that if Chino has anything to do with it, it will have to be on a high level. He is passionately devoted to raising the lot of his people. A short, powerfully built man of 32, Chino was the first member of the Apache tribe to become an ordained minister. He took a leave of absence from his pulpit post in the Reformed Church in America to direct the tribe's economic affairs.

Two decades ago the Apaches lived much as they did in Geronimo's wild heyday. They had only a few hundred cattle. They slept in their roving ancestors had — in brush arbores or "wickiups," shelters made by tying young bent fir saplings together and covering the framework with animal skins, cloth and underbrush.

Today most of the Apaches live in neat 4-room cottages built by the tribe with funds borrowed from

the government. Many have become ranchers or cowboys. The cattle herd has grown to 10,000. The tribe also receives about \$150,000 a year from the sale of timber.

"We have come a long way in only 20 years," said Chino proudly. "But our average cash income is only about \$800. We are still in the lower income bracket, in terms of the general American standard of living. Our big problem is unemployment. We have about 150 without jobs."

The Apache people, numbering some 7,500, dwell on four reservations — two in New Mexico, two in Arizona. The Mescalero tribe here feels it is the most progressive.

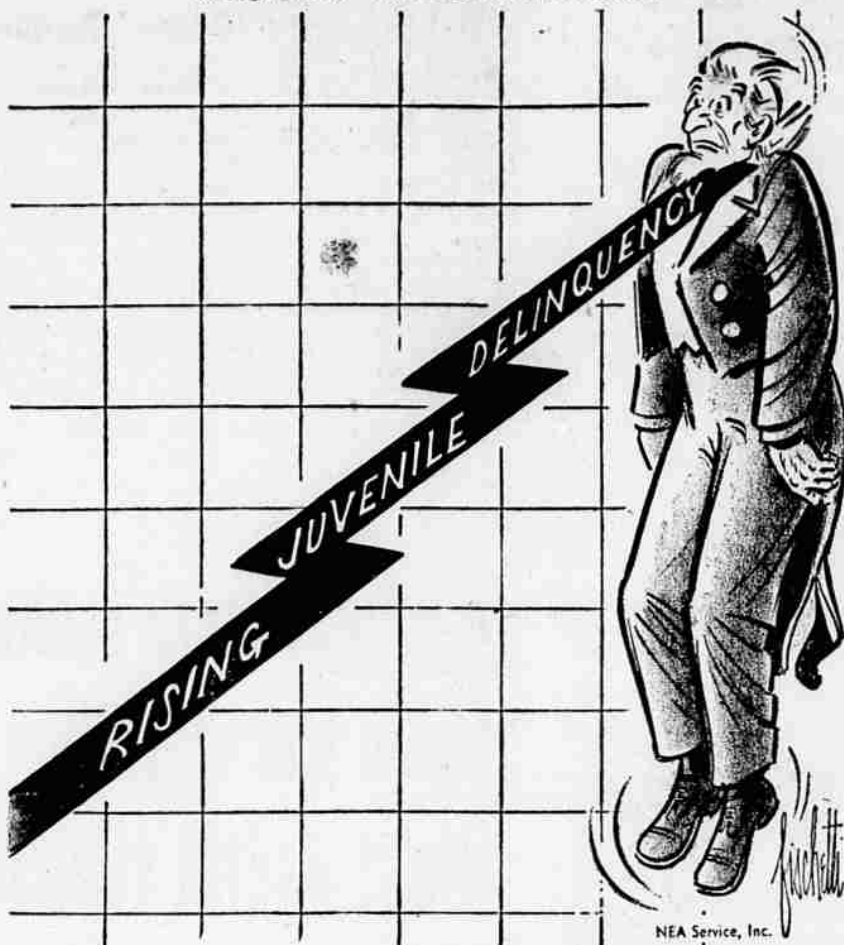
"The reservation population fell to about 600 or 700 after the flu epidemic in the First World War," said Chino. "But now it is up to 13,000, and increasing at the rate of about 2 per cent a year."

Some 85 per cent of the Mescaleros now speak English, about the same number are Christian. Although Chino wants to preserve some of the dying customs and arts of his people, he feels that only through more education can they acquire the knowledge and civilized skills they need to survive in the future.

"Most of our children now attend school through the eighth grade," he said, "but that is not enough."

Geronimo led the Apaches off the reservation on the warpath. It is Chino's dream to free the Apaches from grinding poverty by

Where Do We Go From Here?



NEA Service, Inc.

Deschutes Power Plant Ruling Blow To States Rights, Langlie Asserts

SALEM (AP) — The United States Supreme Court decision holding that the Federal Power Commission can grant a permit to build Pelton Dam on the Deschutes River is a "grave blow" to states rights, State Engineer Lewis A. Stanley said Monday.

He withheld other comment until he can find out whether the decision rules out the necessity of a State Hydroelectric Commission to build the dam.

The application to construction of the controversial dam was filed by the Portland General Electric Co.

The decision apparently clears the way for construction of the dam by the power firm. After the FPC granted the construction permit, the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission refused to grant a similar permit, leading to the court test to determine whether the federal government or the state had paramount authority there.

Attorneys said, however, they would have to study the decision to determine whether that point was settled finally.

\$22 Million Project

The dam proposed there by the Portland General Electric Co. is at the Pelton site on the Deschutes, about six miles northwest of Madras and about eight miles below the point where the Metolius River flows into the Deschutes.

PGE said the dam could be constructed in two years and would produce 120,000 kilowatts of power. The cost was estimated at \$22 million dollars in 1949.

Company officials said Monday that costs may have changed since then. They also said the court decision would have to be reviewed before construction can start.

The state has a hatchery on the Metolius, and had plans to increase fish propagation there. PGE offered a million dollars to help in that program, plus \$100,000 annually because of increased fish-handling costs to be caused by construction of the dam.

A fish commission spokesman said Monday any comment would have to await a study of the court's decision.

Federal Highway Aid Bill Change Benefitted Truckers By Relaxing Restrictions

By A. ROBERT SMITH
 News Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON (Special)— Oregon truckers benefited by a change in the new federal highway aid bill passed by the Senate last week when Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) successfully put through an amendment to relax somewhat restrictions in the bill on weights and measurement requirements imposed on the trucking industry.

Morse told the Senate he offered the amendment because the trucking industry had told him otherwise it would suffer financially if some of its equipment that exceeded the weight and dimension limits was made obsolete by the lighter ban proposed in the bill.

The first restriction would have allowed the trucking industry to exceed the weight and dimension limits by 10 per cent, or (2) to states which do not have a complete set of truck regulations and permit operation of trucks that exceed the recommended restrictions of the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHTO).

Under the bill, states which have cracked down on states which the committee noted "have continued to increase the permissible size and weight of trucks and buses on the highways." The legislature of New Mexico at its recent session enacted such a bill, as did the Idaho assembly. Pennsylvania's legislature, now in session, is working on such a proposal. The second restriction would have had states that have no bans on certain weights or dimensions, such as Nevada and Michigan which fail to limit the height of trucks and Vermont which imposes no limit on the axle load of single or tandem vehicles.

"Use of our highways by vehicles larger and heavier than those for which the highway is designed inevitably results in deterioration of the highway, excessive accidents and impairment of the taxpayers' investment," the committee reported.

Oregon's weight and dimension limitations conform precisely with those recommended by the AASHTO, with the exception of its more generous limit on the gross maximum weight of truck combinations — 76,000 pounds. AASHTO recommended 71,000.

Morse pointed out in debate, however, that in Oregon "the legal limit for tractor-trailer combinations is 30 feet (in length) by law, but the state highway commission is authorized to designate specific highways which, in their opinion, are capable of handling longer vehicles and they have so designated several interstate routes which would be on the interstate system, permitting 60 feet instead of 30 feet."

Under the committee bill, Morse said Oregon would probably have been denied funds if it continued to allow this exception to its 50-foot limit. Likewise, he said Nevada would have been in trouble for allowing 13 1/2 foot high trucks to use its interstate routes, inasmuch as the AASHTO recommended limit is 12 1/2 feet and Nevada had no legal limit on height.

Morse's amendment, adopted by the Senate by acclamation, would require only that truckers continue to comply with the laws that are in effect in each state on July 1. If the state increased its limits after that date, it would be ineligible for federal highway aid.

"The representatives of the trucking industry seemed to think," Morse told the Senate, "that the amendment I have offered — and they wrote it, I did not write it — will, in their judgment, make the clarification which they feel is needed because there is no doubt about their sincerity and very great concern that section 2d in its present form will result in making obsolete tens of thousands of dollars worth of equipment, so they have said to me."

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) joining Morse, pointed out that the bill would have conflicted with Washington's tolerance of 10 per cent on logging trucks using specified roads. He agreed truck regulations should be left to the states.

Baby Succumbs For Second Time

HOUSTON (AP) — Life finally flickered out last night for little "Miracle Ann" Dupree, a premature baby girl pronounced dead after birth but found alive on an embalming slab. She died at 11:30 p.m.

Dr. Desmond, a woman physician in charge of the premature nursery at City-County Hospital, reported the infant's death early today.

Earlier, doctors gave the baby a better than 50-50 chance, even though a nurse said "premature infants such as this are always considered in critical condition."

"Miracle Ann" weighed 30 1/2 ounces.

Yesterday, the mother announced she would name the child "Miracle Ann."

"It was God's will that my baby is alive," said Mrs. Mark Dupree, 28. "I can only describe this as a miracle."

Now the child is dead. Dr. Desmond said the mother had not yet been notified.

All this time, Americans have been streaming away from the farms and into the cities and towns. In the last two weeks the number of farm workers has declined one third.

Their place has been taken by machines, and these machines, using better seeds, better planting techniques, greater use of fertilizer, soil conservation and other devices, have been responsible for the great boost in productivity.

Bruce Biosat

Americans hear much about the way their remarkable economy goes on year after year producing more and more for less and less. Most of the time it sounds like a purely industrial story, but it isn't.

An important revolution has been taking place on our farms. Not much of it occurred before the 1930's, but in the last 20 years or more the forward strides have been tremendous.

In 1935 a U.S. farm worker turned out enough food and fiber to support 10 people. Today he produces sufficient to support 18. Farm output per man-hour in 1953 was 125 per cent above the 1935 level. That's the statistical measure of the American agricultural revolution.

All this time, Americans have been streaming away from the farms and into the cities and towns. In the last two weeks the number of farm workers has declined one third.

Their place has been taken by machines, and these machines, using better seeds, better planting techniques, greater use of fertilizer, soil conservation and other devices, have been responsible for the great boost in productivity.

In 1935 farmers had about a million tractors. By 1954 they had 4.4 million. In 1935 they had less than a million trucks. Now they have 2.6 million. The figures could be extended to many types of farm machines.

Reliance on fertilizer has mounted substantially. Consumption in

1955 was 1,153,000 tons, but today the annual tonnage is around 5,400,000.

The steady exodus of people from farm areas undoubtedly gave a strong push to the revolution. If output was to be maintained and increased, mechanization was absolutely essential.

Unquestionably, too, the heavy war and postwar demand for food and fibers exerted major leverage on the upward productivity trends. Farmers poured fertilizer onto their fields to step up acreage yields and meet the call of the market. In some cases, admittedly, turning soils would not otherwise have turned out impressive crop totals.

The incredible days of great wartime and postwar foreign demand have passed. The nation today is plagued by surpluses from farms which have learned how to produce more than our own people seem to need at this time.

But, however that problem is to be handled, it is evident that the farm revolution has not ended. Technical advances tend to snowball, and besides, people are still leaving the farms in considerable numbers. Their departure goes to get more from their land with fewer men working fewer hours.

Our farms may never get to the point where they look like factories. But if productivity and mechanizing trends continue their present pace, the farms may in fact one day be factories.

Reader Opinions

Comments Made On Letter In Readers Opinion

ROSEBURG — I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to The News-Review for the fine service it gives its readers. The news coverage is always thorough and the printing clear and understandable. This is most of us find delightful.

I especially like the "Reader Opinion" with its many interesting views on varied topics. I would like to comment briefly on a letter that was recently published in this column.

Mr. C. E. Young of Glendale, Ore., expressed himself as being mystified by a little religious pamphlet left at his door by some of his Christian neighbors. I believe he refers to the small booklet, "Christendom Or Christianity — Which Is The Light Of The World." I have read the little publication and have found it to contain much enlightening information regarding the religions of Christendom; also the original primitive Christianity practiced by Christ and his close associates of the first century.

Mr. Young stated that the booklet ridicules certain doctrines and practices of the popular religions of Christendom; namely he mentions Christmas, Easter and the marriage ring. I'm sure that if he will re-examine the statements relative to these topics he will find that the purpose behind them is not to ridicule any of them, but to throw light upon the source of these practices and teachings. The statements are to the effect that Protestantism in separating from the Catholic Church carried along with it many of the customs adopted by that organization. As to the origin of many of these doctrines we might consider the words of the famous Roman Catholic cardinal of Great Britain, John Henry Cardinal Newman, in 1878 in his "Essay On The Development Of Christian Doctrine." From chapter 8 we quote, "The use of temples, and these dedicated to particular saints, and ornamented on occasions with branches of trees, incense lamps and candles, votive offerings on recovery of illness, holy water, alyum, holy days and seasons, use of calendars, processions, blessings of fields, sacerdotal vestments, the tonsure, the rite of marriage, turning to the East, images at a later date, perhaps the ecclesiastical chant, and the Kyrie Eleison, (The petition, Lord Have Mercy On Us) are all of pagan origin, and sanctified by their adoption into the church."

Mr. Young makes the statement that without Christmas and Easter there would be no such thing as Christianity. He didn't lay a foundation for these statements so let's consider some reliable sources of information. The Catholic Encyclopedia states, "Christmas was not among the earliest festivals of the church. Irenaeus and Tertullian omit it from their list of feasts." Encyclopedia Americana, 1942, Edit. Vol. 6 Page 123 makes the same statement. Why is this date used Dec. 25? Answer, the Catholic Encyclopedia Vol. 30 Page 727 "The well known solar feast however of Natalis Invicti, (Birthday Of The Unconquered) celebrated Dec. 25, has strong claim on the responsibility of our December date."

Doublets had God intended that we celebrate Christ's birth, his holy word would have indicated such to us, just as it instructs us to celebrate his death, Luke 22:19. Origin of Alexandria (One of the early church fathers, A.D. 185-25) indicated that to celebrate birthdays was pagan, not Christian practice. We quote him, "In the Scriptures sinners alone, not saints celebrate their birthdays." The Encyclopedia Americana, 1942 Vol. 6 Page 623: "The Christian usage in general was to celebrate the death of remarkable persons rather than their birth."

Well so much for the origin of Christmas, any encyclopedia can tell us that. What about the spirit of Christmas? That is easily seen also. A review of Paul Jenkins' article of Dec. 17, 1954 in the West Year Neighbor column of the News-Review shows us the pressure under which the people labor during this season of the year when many religious people are exploited by high pressure selling techniques of commercial interest all in the name of Christ.

We might consider the crime rate on this day that is supposed to honor Christ. Interestingly we find more of all types of crimes committed on this day than on any other day of the year. Now I ask you Mr. Young, does Christmas make Christianity?

You state also that the 20th chapter of St. John gives us the origin of Easter. Now really does it? As I look through this chapter of the Bible I find no reference made to any such custom as Christendom now celebrates. The popular magazine Holiday of April 1950 tells us something of the origin of many of the customs of the Easter holiday. It brings out that ancient superstitious farmers be-

lieved that those who "witnessed stumps on certain days in spring would be blessed with good fortune, good health, fair crops and general freedom from aches and bunions for the whole coming year." Farm animals were in on this, too, and cow, pigs and hens were bounced out of bed early and hurried out to see the sun thus insuring lots of cream, fat bacon and grade-A eggs the following year. The present version of this rural rite is of course, the holding of countless early services on Easter morning — wearing of the Easter bonnets and new clothes. It was begun in the early celebrations honoring Estre or Ostara, the Teutonic and Saxon goddess of spring — the glad rags were worn then as a token that everyone was sharing in a brand new life.

All ancient demon worshippers, the Romans, Greeks, Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Hindus, Chinese, Japanese, none of which worshipped Jesus or his resurrection, attached deep mystical significance to the Easter egg and the rabbit. The Catholic encyclopedia under the subheading "Easter eggs," states "The customs may have its origin in paganism, for a great many pagan customs, celebrating the return of spring gravitated to Easter." Regarding the rabbit this authority says, "The rabbit is a pagan symbol and has always been an emblem of fertility." (Simroch Mythologie 5-51)

While Christians do not observe pagan Easter they do keep a solemn feast. This feast is the supper memorializing Christ's death, which fell this year on Thursday, April 7, after 6 p.m. standard time. This feast is kept at a precise time in a way very clearly set forth in the Bible.

So, then who really would constitute the false prophet mentioned, not as you say in Mark 24:11 since the book of Mark has only 16 chapters, but at Mark 13:22 and at Matthew 24:11. Would it be those who reject the customs of paganism and engage only in the form of worship taught in the Bible or could it refer to those who have substituted paganism for Christianity?

Wade Parsley, Roseburg.

Cooperation Of Junior High Parents Commended

ROSEBURG — May we take this means of thanking all those wonderful persons who helped make the Central Junior High PTA a success this year.

Junior High and High School PTAs are under a handicap because the parents, who have grown somewhat weary after six active grade school years. However, a Parent-Teacher Association at this teenage level serves a different purpose and is even more important than the grade school years if such an organization is successful in getting the information it should to parents. We of Central Junior High PTA conscientiously tried to achieve this purpose this past year.

We hope that there are bigger and better years ahead for helping our teenagers become the type of citizens of which we can be proud. This can only be achieved if we, their parents, continue to show an interest in what they are doing, with whom they are doing it, how they are doing it, why they are doing it, and what is to be gained by their doing it.

There were fourteen Home Rooms at Central this year and each Home Room had a Room Mother and an Assistant Room Mother. These people along with the Co-Room Mother Chairmen are certainly to be commended for a job well done. They were asked repeatedly to call all the parents in their particular room for: 1. chaperoning at square and social dance lessons; 2. acting as hosts at PTA meetings; 3. arranging for visitation by principal; and 4. reminding parents to vote. It is felt that through these Room Mothers each parent in the school was contacted to help in some respect during the course of the year. There were more than 400 students at Central so that means that approximately 200 people were in some respect, "Bandwagoned" in some respect. Our sincere thanks go to each of you who may have had any part at all and it is our hope that you gained something too.

Thanks to each of the active chaperones, officers, teachers, Mr. Norris and Mr. Sellon for your cooperation, assistance and support. It was really fun working with you and we wish you much success for next year!

Mrs. Les Frisk
 54-55 President Central Junior High School Parent-Teacher Assn.

ACCEPTS POSITION
 Blanche Weischedel of Azalea, who graduated this year from Southern Oregon College, has accepted a teaching position at Canbyville.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

Cats have moved in. There is even the famous Korean tiger — almost as dangerous as gunfire.

These dangerously fanged and clawed carnivores — the foxes and the wolves and the mountain cats and the Korean tigers — slay and eat the lesser animals such as the rabbits and the squirrels and the deer and even the birds.

When they are crossed in their purposes and angered — THEY FIGHT AMONG THEMSELVES!

That's why it's a weird world.

This CHANGING world note: In Britain, which is tied up with a railroad strike, one of Lord Beaverbrook's newspapers, the Evening Standard, offers this suggestion: Why not seriously consider doing away with the railroads and building superhighways on their roadbeds?

It would never do, of course, in our country, which is HUGE. Here the railroads are indispensable for long distance hauling on land. But Great Britain is small. The total land area of England, Scotland and Wales is less than that of the state of Oregon. The greatest length of the island of Great Britain is 600 miles. Its greatest width is 320 miles. No part of it is more than 70 miles from the ocean — and ships.

But — In Britain the railroads are owned by the government, and it is the government that builds the roads. The change from railroads to superhighways could be made quite simply.

In a speech at Custer, South Dakota, Air Secretary Harold Talbott says today the United States has the most powerful air force in the world — and WILL CONTINUE IN THE LEAD.

Reassuring, isn't it? I suspect that about a couple of days from now somebody is going to get up in Washington or elsewhere and allow as how the Russians are so far ahead of us in air strength that it's pitiful.

I'm afraid our public servants talk too much.

Every time ANYBODY says ANTHING our fantastic modern communications system carries what he has to say to the eyes and the ears of everybody in the world. No wonder we're confused.

GI Who Chose To Stay With Reds Changes Mind

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) — A 24-year-old American soldier who, as a prisoner of war, chose to remain behind the Iron Curtain rather than return to his young wife and daughter in Olympia, Wash., has had a change of heart.

Now he wants to come home. Mrs. Otho G. Bell says she is encouraging her husband to return. "And if he's sent to prison, I'll get a job near the prison so I can see him from time to time," she says.

The status of Otho G. Bell is not legally settled. He was one of 21 American prisoners of war who refused repatriation, but stayed with Red China.

Mrs. Bell said his letters indicated that he apparently had been told that two American POW's who at first declined to return to the United States, then did, had been executed. Actually, the pair was sentenced to prison.

Mrs. Bell is living at Olympia with their 4-year-old daughter Paula, who never has seen her father. He shipped overseas with the 2nd Infantry Division in 1950 before the daughter was born.

State Dept. Offers Aid
 Mrs. Bell said her husband intended to get a passport to return to the United States. She said she had been informed the State Department would aid and issue documents for his return if he reached Hong Kong.

In Washington, military officials said that if Bell should be given a passport, it might amount to recognizing him as a U. S. citizen.

Mrs. Bell said her most recent letter from him was dated April 15. In it, he said he was leaving for a new job. He didn't say where. But Mrs. Bell says she was told by relatives of another POW that Bell was going to a collective farm in south China.

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 WED. JUNE 11—7:30 P.M.
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