The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
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RANDOM OBSERVATIONS

Charles V. Stanton

Whenever the issue of closing coastal streams to commercial fishing, as a means of preventing destruction of salmon migration, is mentioned, the *Astorian-Budget* blasts forth with the assertion that "selfish sportsmen" are trying to grab all the fish for themselves.

Now I observe in the *Astorian-Budget* a complaint about proposed additional restrictions on ocean trolling. The Astoria newspaper claims that if seasons are changed to eliminate trolling in October, late March and early April, an estimated 100,000 salmon would escape the hooks of Oregon and southern Washington trollers. Some 70,000 of these fish, it is claimed, would be taken by northern Washington and British Columbia trollers in July and August. "This," says the *Astorian-Budget*, "would leave a net saving of only 30,000 fish for return to the Columbia River in the fall four years later. The saving obviously would be entirely at the expense of Oregon and southern Washington trollers."

Now, who is being selfish?

Of course, to be fair, the Astoria paper declares that local trollers would have no objection to sacrificing 100,000 fish for the purpose of building up runs, but objection is made to the sacrifice when it puts 70,000 more fish on Canadian hooks.

I might point out, if I wanted to be mean, that the *Astorian-Budget* has consistently supported the Fish Commission hokum that increased escapement wouldn't produce more fish in the coastal streams, if closed to net fishing, while it now admits that escapement of 100,000 fish in the Columbia would build up runs. But, naturally I wouldn't want to expose such inconsistency. Or would I?

But I'll agree with the *Astorian-Budget* that British Columbia should affiliate with the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission which now studies and proposes uniform regulations for the states of Oregon, Washington and California. Without cooperation from British Columbia it will be hard to obtain realistic offshore fishery conservation.

"There's an old saying that the test of an organization is for the top man to go away and then see what happens," says the *Capital Journal*.

The Salem newspaper points out that by this very practical test President Eisenhower has built a good organization around him in the White House.

"The President's illness was an acid test" says the *Capital Journal*, and up to now it has been admirably met. There is not a sign of confusion, or bickering for advantage. The administration goes along without missing a beat, and after the first convulsion of shock the country has returned to a calm, confident state of mind."

The newspaper concludes: "It is a good team, put together by a great organizer and held together by a keen sense of loyalty to their leader and their country."

The danger inherent in breaking down the marketing area barrier between the Siuslaw and Smith River districts with regard to the cutting of timber from O & C lands has been repeatedly mentioned in this column.

The *Oregon Statesman*, Salem, proposes the elimination of all marketing barriers and the opening of all public domain timber to competitive bid. And the *Eugene Register-Guard*, commenting on the recent announcement of changes in O & C policy, of which it approves, declares that: "One thing missing in the policy changes is a plan to restudy the marketing areas to see if they should be continued on the present basis. In view of the changes in logging practices over the past ten years, a study of this kind is in order."

All of which means that we'll have a hard time restoring the Smith River-Siuslaw barrier when the emergency is ended.

Finally, here's news that may be of interest to advertisers:

A survey reveals that 427 daily newspapers have increased their general advertising rates during the past years. The average increase was 12.1 per cent. During the same period, 169 television stations upped their rates 26.4 per cent, 140 consumer magazines raised page rates 19.2 per cent, and 384 business papers increased rates 15.7 per cent. Nuf sed!

Hal Boyle

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. (AP) — "Why do you have two holes in your nose?"

"Can you please take the wallpaper off my apple?"

"What is the longest thing in the world? Are roads the longest things in the world?"

These aren't queries asked on a $64,000 quiz show. No adult could think up questions as intelligent as these, not even for people trying to win a big motor car for a consolation prize.

They are just ordinary questions that popped into the blondered head of Leila Jim Palmer, who is in the "question-asking stage" — just about 4 years old.

Leila Jim is the youngest of three daughters of Helen and George Palmer, a young newspaper couple. My wife, Frances, and I feel very lucky to be godparents of all three of "those Palmer sisters," who are growing as fast as morning glories. Nina is 8, Zona is 6.

Any home that has young children in it is a daily quiz show, a program interrupted only by meals or bedtime.

But the questions children ask are much more searching than those asked on television programs. The answer to even a $100,000 question on television is, after all, a simple matter of information that can be found by looking in a reference book.

It has to be that way. If the question didn't have a simple clear-cut answer, everybody would get confused and contestants would start suing the sponsors to collect the $100,000.

The questions asked by small children would ruin any TV quiz show, stump any panel of experts—because they often can't be answered simply and easily. A child's queries reflect the collision of a small mind with all the wonder that lies about it.

Any child can ask a question that would take a 70-year-old philosopher weeks to explain—or even leave him dumbfounded.

As children get older and shyer, they cease to ask these life-prodding questions. They pull down the curtain on their doubts and thoughts, and we miss looking through the little open windows by which we felt we knew them.

Helen and George are wise parents. As each of their children passed through the question-asking stage, they jotted down the child's questions.

Later in life, at the right time, each of the girls will be given a record of what she wanted to know at four.

Here are some typical questions asked in recent weeks by Leila Jim:

"How can a puddle go away?"

"Did the weeping willows weep that pond under them?"

How can Santa hear what you want for Christmas?"

"Do you love me even when I'm bad?"

"Could you walk on water?"

"What is under wallpaper?"

"Do you get to be what you want to be when you grow up?"

"Do your clothes still fit you when you get bigger?"

"Which do you like best—(and you can't say both)—cars or houses?"

"When daddy was a little boy did he want to be a daddy?"

"What do you have to take things out of your nose?"

"Will my name still be Leila when I grow up?"

"How do you get braids?"

"Could you put the whole world inside this house?"

"What can I say if I can't say damn?"

"---But Have You Seen This Snapshot of My Boy? ! !"

German Reunification Main Hurdle To Peace Pact Goal At New Geneva Conference

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

GENEVA (AP)—The second round of this year's East-West negotiations at Geneva almost certainly will produce sharp clashes between Western spokesmen and Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov — with Germany at the center of the controversy.

In the encounters following up the summit conference last July, the Big Four foreign ministers are expected to put to severe test the "spirit of Geneva" developed when President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Bulganin met here with British Prime Minister Eden and French Premier Faure.

The July conference succeeded mainly in establishing a courteous, top-level contact between the Soviet and Western Governments and in dramatizing the fact that both sides would rather find ways of easing world tensions than let their 10-year-old conflict drift along toward atomic disaster.

But the July conference actually did not solve any of the outstanding problems. The heads of government assigned their foreign ministers the task of detailed negotiations on German reunification, European security, some aspects of disarmament and freer contacts between Russia and the Western Powers.

Good Will Proof Needed

Now, in the meetings opening here Thursday, it is up to both sides to find out how much of the good will displayed here in July can be translated into action.

U. S. Secretary of State Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Macmillan and French Foreign Minister Pinay will be prepared to insist that the first and greatest problem before the conference is that of reuniting West and East Germany. They will argue that there can be no secure peace in Europe until unification is achieved.

Molotov, following the line already laid down by Bulganin, is expected to contend that the time for unifying Germany has not arrived and will not come so long as West Germany remains a member of the North Atlantic Alliance.

Wider Security Wanted

According to all the evidence to date, he will insist that first the Atlantic Alliance must be replaced by an all-European security system.

The Western Powers are seeking to reserve and strengthen the Atlantic Alliance. They want East and West Germany merged under conditions which will permit the unified nation to join NATO. They want to eliminate any possibility of a future Communist Germany, or a German alliance with Russia.

Western officials believe Russia, on the other hand, wants both to destroy the Western alliance and to create the opportunity for communizing Germany sometime in the future. Failing that, Russia apparently is determined to hold onto her position in East Germany.

Chances of winning Soviet agreement to unification of Western terms appear nil.

Bruce Biossat

Since President Eisenhower now has safely passed the first critical milestone in his illness, we can with the help of his doctors roughly chart out his prospects for the next three developments. The odds for his recovery are at this time very strong. But he is not 100 per cent out of danger. He is still a little too close to the original attack.

Every day that passes without incident heightens the probability that he will make it safely.

If he does make it, that is not, however, the end of the story. Only time will tell whether his damaged heart will heal entirely, permitting him to resume almost a normal, active life, or whether he will be handicapped by a heart that will not perform as efficiently as it should.

In the latter event the doctors themselves would certainly bar the President from running for a second term and most likely would keep him on a reduced work schedule for the rest of this term.

But if recovery is complete, then decision might lie solely with Mr. Eisenhower and his family.

Hints from those around the President at Denver suggest that this decision will be to retire after 1956, as many people concluded from the moment of his attack.

It will not necessarily be, though, to take things easy for the remainder of his present term. Mr. Eisenhower's powerful sense of duty will guide him. He may well press to the safe limits his mending heart permits.

Already he is resuming considerable of his responsibilities, and presumably he will add more and more work in the weeks ahead as his condition allows. It is clear that the United States still has a President.

Some people evidently are drawing unwarranted conclusions from the fact that he will remain in the hospital for four or five more weeks before going to his Gettysburg farm, and thereafter may not return to the White House until Jan. 1.

The doctors make it plain he could go to Gettysburg sooner if he were willing to be carried from the hospital on a stretcher. But Mr. Eisenhower insists on walking until he is well enough to walk out.

As for returning to Washington, perhaps Jan. 1 has always been the reasonable prospect. No one ever said he could return sooner. Some appear simply to have guessed on their own that this was possible. It is their timetable, not the doctors', that has been upset.

Taken together, the fresh reports on Mr. Eisenhower's condition are most heartening. To the millions of Americans who were so deeply saddened when he was struck down, this news reinforces their hope that he will live on for a good span of time. And it offers them the further cheerful prospect that he may still serve them as they expected when they chose him overwhelmingly as their national leader.

Experiment Explosion Injures OSC Student

CORVALLIS (AP) — An explosion in students' living quarters seriously injured James R. Lawrence, 19, an Oregon State College sophomore from Salem, just before noon Monday.

The cause of the explosion was not determined at once, but other students said they believed Lawrence was attempting a chemical experiment in his room at Hawthorne Manor, a men's co-operative.

He was taken to Good Samaritan Hospital here with injuries to his left hand, his chest and head. Attendants said the left eye was injured, but they had not determined the extent of damage.

The attendants said he was in serious, but not critical condition. They said he would be moved to the Salem General Hospital. His mother, Mrs. Jim Lawrence, lives at 225 Hansen Ave., Salem.

Automation's Effect On Jobs Topic Of Dispute

WASHINGTON (AP) — James B. Carey, president of the CIO Electrical Workers Union, Monday declared it's "a lot of nonsense to say automation will create new jobs."

"It's a deliberate way of fooling the public," he told a Senate-House subcommittee studying the impact of the growing use of automatic devices in factories and offices.

Carey, who also is secretary-treasurer of the CIO, said output and sales in the electrical and related industries were soaring "but employment goes down." As automation increases, he contended, more money must find its way into workers' pockets or the nation faces "inevitable depression."

Sen. Flanders (R-Vt) said the introduction of mass—or continuous—production about 50 years ago resulted in shorter hours and higher wages. He said he wouldn't be "disturbed" if automation also contributed to short hours and higher wages at no higher prices.

"I agree," Carey said, "and prices should go down."

Another witness, William W. Barton, president of W. F. and John Barnes Co., a machine tool manufacturing plant in Rockford, Ill., said "automation always has been with us and is the backbone of our economic progress."

More Post Office Closings Likely Ahead In Oregon

WASHINGTON (AP) — More Post Office closings may be in the offing for Oregon and Washington, a Post Office Department spokesman said Monday.

"Such studies are always in progress," Henry Lewis of the department's press information office told a newsman, "so it's safe to say there are some under way in Oregon and Washington at the present time."

Between Jan. 20, 1953, and Sept. 30, 1955, Lewis said, there were 60 post offices closed in Oregon, 50 in Washington and 23 in Alaska. The bulk of these, he said, were fourth class offices where expenses exceeded income or the cost of performing service in another manner.

Based upon the department's estimate of $1,400 a year average saving per station closing, the Oregon-Washington terminations have brought claimed savings of $154,000 a year. Average savings in Alaska, Lewis said, could be greater because of increased costs in the territory.

Legislators Open Sex Crimes Study

SALEM (AP) — The Legislative interim committee to study sex crimes listened Monday to experts as it resumed its attempts to become familiar with the problem.

The committee heard James Lamb, superintendent of the State Training School for Boys, say that youths with criminal sex tendencies should be treated at mental hospitals instead of at the training schools.

He said 10 of the 350 boys in his institution have criminal sex tendencies.

Dr. Dean Brooks, superintendent of the State Hospital, replied that his institution plans to use part of the top floor of the new hospital wing for treatment of such cases. But he added that he doesn't have sufficient staff for adequate treatment.

Lamb said his institution can't get sufficient psychiatric help, because psychiatrists prefer to work in mental hospitals.

Deputy State penitentiary Warden L. R. Barnes said that 247 of the 1,500 prisoners are sex deviates. The prison has only part-time psychiatric help.

State Sen. Carl Francis, Dayton, committee chairman, said his committee is interested mostly in detecting sex deviates before they commit serious crimes.

Northwest Utilities Move Closer Toward Supplying Increasing Power Demand

By FRANK W. VAILLE

WASHINGTON (AP) — Electric utilities in the Pacific Northwest —public and private — moved steadily on paper this year toward their goal of meeting regional power needs, a check of Federal Power Commission records showed Tuesday.

Pending applications for hydroelectric development in the Oregon-Washington-Idaho area propose slightly fewer kilowatts than at a comparable period last year. More of them, however, are nearer the consumer.

Of 6,123,740 kilowatts involved in the various applications, 2,630,000 are at the stage where the commission is being asked to issue licenses for dam construction. This compares with but 863,000 kilowatts ready for license of the 6,152,740 kilowatt potential pending before the commission on Sept. 1, 1954.

Outstanding preliminary permits —holders of which get a priority on a site while conducting engineering studies—account currently for another 3,051,240 kilowatts as compared with 2,804,740 kilowatts in the same category last year.

The increase in outstanding preliminary permits and license applications shows sharply in the comparative figures for applications seeking preliminary permits. Such applications account for only 442,500 kilowatts at the present time, as compared with 2,485,000 kilowatts at last year's check.

The 1955 figures do not include the 183,000 kilowatts involved in the commission's recent issuance of a license to Idaho Power Co. for construction of the controversial Hells Canyon, Brownlee and Oxbow Dams on the Snake River; or the 345,000 kilowatt Tacoma project at Mossyrock and Mayfield and Portland General Electric Co.'s 108,000-KW Pelton project, both long delayed by court actions.

Several of the pending cases are nearing an early decision.

Major of these is the application by Grant County (Wash) Public Utility District No. 2 for a license to build Priest Rapids and Wanapum dams on the Columbia River.

With the initial installed generating capacity of 1,170,000 KW, the two dams would cost an estimated 349 million dollars plus the transmission systems.

In another case a commission examiner last week recommended a license be issued the city of Eugene, Ore., to build the 30,000 KW Beaver Marsh project on the McKenzie River. Commission action should be forthcoming shortly.

In addition to the Priest Rapids application, a major share of the kilowatts awaiting license are represented by the application of Pacific Northwest Power Co. to build the Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley projects downstream from Hells Canyon.

But inasmuch as the application contains much the same controversial elements as the earlier Hells Canyon case, it's doubtful any early action will be taken on the 1,002,000 KW project.

Admiral Believes Blockade Would Have Brought Win

WASHINGTON (AP)— Adm. C. Turner Joy, (ret.) says an "effective blockade" of Red China, plus elimination of the artificial restraints" on American forces would have led to military victory in Korea.

And, says Joy in his new book "How Communists Negotiate," these moves probably would have brought that victory in less time than it took to work out a truce with the Reds.

Joy was senior United Nations Command delegate at the Panmunjom truce talks for 11 months in 1951 and 1952. Portions of his new book, to be published next month by the MacMillan Co. appear in the latest issue of the magazine U.S. News & World Report.

The admiral says "there should not have been a Korean armistice such as was accepted." He states that "the record of Korea certainly justifies" Gen. Douglas MacArthur's statement that in war there is no substitute for victory. And he says he didn't know of any American military coommander in the Far East who believed a world conflict might have spread from war with China.

Joy says the U.N. negotiation team not only had to worry about the Communists, but was "constantly looking over its shoulder, fearing a new directive from afar."

The admiral says he and his fellow negotiators "never knew when a new directive would emanate from Washington to alter our basic objectives of obtaining an honorable and stable armistice agreement."

Joy says "it seemed to us that the United States government did not know exactly what its political objectives in Korea were or should be."

Migration West In 1950 Below 1940s' Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Census Bureau Sunday night reported a continued migration westward since the 1950 census but said the West's population growth was "well below" that of the 1940s.

A bureau report estimated the West's population gain at 14.3 per cent between 1950 and July 1, 1954. This was about double the national average.

The nation as a whole gained 10½ million new residents in 1950-1954—up from 150,697,000 to 161,183,000.

Those figures are for continental United States. A footnote said that, including armed forces overseas, the nation's total population was up to 162,409,000 in 1954.

California had the greatest increase in new residents during the four-year period, adding 1,914,000 to make its total 12½ million. But the biggest gainers percentagewise were Nevada and Arizona. Nevada figures showed an increase of 31 per cent and Arizona 23.8 per cent.

Washington, Oregon, Idaho and the territory of Alaska reported gains.

Washington's population increased 152,000, from 2,378,963 to 2,531,000. Oregon went up from 1,521,341 to 1,630,000; Idaho from 588,637 to 598,000, and Alaska from 128,643 to 208,000.

New York remains the most populous state with 15,826,000 residents. California is second.

The sharpest percentage gains were in Pacific, Mountain and Southwestern states. All other states showed increases except seven which lost population—Oklahoma, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, West Virginia, Vermont and Maine.

General Motors Invites Seniors To Compete

DETROIT (AP) — General Motors Corp. Tuesday invited high school seniors to compete in the second year of what it described as America's largest industry-sponsored scholarship program.

Scholarships are available for 350 young men and women to enter college in the fall of 1956.

TRAIN MISHAP HURTS 26

OTTER POINT, Md. (AP)—Twenty-six persons were injured when part of a Pennsylvania Railroad train was derailed in this northeastern Maryland section Sunday, but only four of them were still hospitalized last night.

Fourteen cars left the tracks. Two were passenger coaches.

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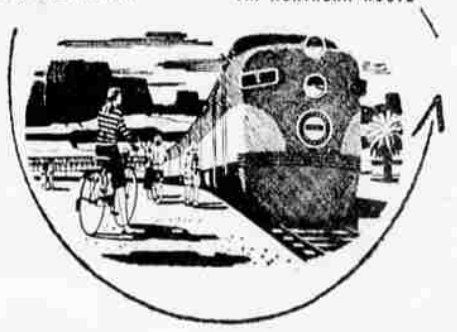

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