

The News-Review

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1910, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 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., offices in New York, Chicago,

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

SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SEATTLE, PORTLAND, DENVER
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$8.00; three months, \$4.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance, less than one year, per month, \$1.25).

VOTE FOR PROGRESS

Charles V. Stanton

Although no such result is to be expected, Roseburg voters should give unanimous approval at Thursday's special election to the two measures providing essential extension of the city's sanitary facilities.

One measure authorizes a bond issue of \$1,100,000 to be used in construction of a disposal plant and intercepting sewer lines. The other sets up a system of service charges to be used in paying off the bonds and the cost of maintenance on the system.

Roseburg has been especially lucky to date in the handling of its sanitary problems. "Lucky," perhaps, is not the proper word. But at least we were very fortunate in the fact that our City Fathers utilized the depression-born public works program to give Roseburg one of the first municipal sewage disposal systems in Oregon. The plant and its connecting sewer lines were built at little cost to the city. Most of the expense was paid by the federal government as a part of its relief program. So we have had the benefit of that system during the intervening years. Other cities have long had bonds and service fees to contend with.

We also are fortunate in the fact that part of our early installation can be incorporated into the enlarged program, thus saving us many thousands of dollars.

Essential To Progress

The proposed improvement is essential to progress. In addition there is the responsibility of all people of Oregon to keep their rivers free from pollution. Roseburg at present is dumping more raw and partially treated sewage into the river than was the case when our existing facilities were installed.

The plant now in use is totally inadequate to cope with the volume of sewage resulting from population growth. At times it becomes necessary to bypass the plant with much of the load.

Here in Douglas County we are particularly mindful of the recreational asset to be found in our rivers. The recreational potential of these streams amounts to several millions of dollars annually. But pollution can affect the recreational recovery and use of our rivers most adversely. Thus from recreational consideration only the proposed investment is essential.

But we stand to lose much more than a recreational asset if we fail to provide adequate sanitary facilities.

In the first place we are accumulating extreme health hazards in some unserved parts of the city. The need for additional sewer installations is urgent. Before sewers are provided, however, disposal facilities must be built.

These sections where health hazards exist are the fast-growing parts of town. New residences are being built in large numbers. Congestion is such that the soil will not properly handle waste from septic tanks. Something must be done immediately to remedy the situation.

Plans Made For Future

It is very questionable whether prospective home builders will be able to obtain loans for construction purposes until the sanitary situation is remedied. Without the proposed improvements, the wheels of progress within the corporate limits of the city are apt to grind to a sudden halt.

Another thing to be considered, although it shouldn't be necessary to mention it, is that the improvement is inevitable. Anyone taking a realistic look at Roseburg's situation knows that adequate sanitary provision is a responsibility of the municipality. Should we fail to adopt the proposal submitted to us, we doubtless will be faced with a legal demand from the State Sanitary Authority, in which case we would receive some very adverse publicity, which might be damaging to our industrial and business expansion and economy. I don't like to mention the possibility of force in a matter of this kind, but it is something that shouldn't be overlooked. Other Oregon towns have been "called on the carpet" by the State Sanitary Authority, which has power to enforce sanitation laws. I'd hate to see Roseburg's reputation blackened in that way.

The proposal being submitted to voters is long range in its concept. It has been worked out with the thought in mind that the area is certain to continue its growth. Future additions can be made, as needed, at a very reasonable cost.

The proposed service fees are in line with those paid elsewhere — lower than some.

The project deserves unanimous support. It won't get it, of course. But every person interested in the continued progress of the area should let nothing defer him from getting to the polls Thursday and casting his vote for progress.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Curbstones comments on a pavement photo:

Can you recall, as a child, how you liked to stretch out on a small grassy hill, and then roll down it?

Can you remember how, when you reached the bottom, mind reeling, you had a strange feeling of terror that you were about to fly off into space — and how you dug small hands into the sweet-smelling earth and hugged it hard to keep this from happening?

I have this same feeling on reading that the U.S. government is sponsoring research to find a way to counteract gravity.

In this battle of science versus gravity I am pretty much on the side of gravity.

Gravity is one of man's oldest and best friends. It may set him down hard occasionally, but at least he knows where it will set him down. But science? I don't know. If science takes over gravity, it is hard to figure where we'll all be set down eventually.

Over the centuries gravity has shown a steady and dependable sense of responsibility. You know what it will do. But who can tell what science will do next? It is as unpredictable as a flea at a dog show.

Gravity was a fact of life long before, as legend has it, an apple dropped on Sir Isaac Newton's noggin. All Newton did was to get

Just Be Patient, It'll Show Up Eventually!



Daily Bible Reading

Message By
Roseburg Ministerial Association

TODAY'S TEXT

Matthew 25:31-46

In Christ's treatment of this truth, He makes it all too plain that the ideas most Americans have about righteousness and sin and eternal life and judgment are mistaken ones. He speaks of His return at His revelation as being a time of separating the "sheep from the goats."

Many are led to believe that because they pray they shall inherit the kingdom; others think so because of what they call their own goodness; still others, simply because they live in America.

Jesus here makes it obvious that our service to Him and to others of necessity has to be prompted by a pure love for the Savior of men and for humanity. Not every one is loveable, but through the transformation of the heart and mind by Christ and His salvation by His sacrifice on Calvary, our ability to love far outreaches what we thought it could.

Then only can we feed the hungry, visit the sick, clothe the naked and give water to the thirsty and have it "counted to us for righteousness," lest He should have to say in that day, "Depart from me!"

REV. G. C. HENDERSON

Church of the Open Bible

Bruce Biossat

Of the many things politicians have said about the farm problem, perhaps the most curious is that the holding crop surpluses in government hands are a side issue unrelated to the main difficulty.

Surpluses are the very heart of the matter and have been for more than three decades.

First in World War I and again in World War II, the American farmer was encouraged to produce far more than had previously been his custom. When wartime and early postwar demand was over, the farmer's excess output depressed the market.

In the 1920's this led to an agricultural depression that farmers never forgot. When this country was on the threshold of World War II, the farmer's friends in Congress acted to prevent a recurrence. They adopted the price support legislation which would bring government loans and purchases into the picture if the market sagged.

In the last few years that decline has occurred. Farm income has fallen despite price supports, and government warehouses have been filled to overflowing with crops taken off the farmer's hands.

All efforts to cut deeply into the surpluses seem to have failed because the farmer produces more and more from less and less acreage in his continuing battle to offset dropping market prices, acreage controls, and so on.

By now it ought to be plain the problem is chronic. The farmer

it like cotton candy at a circus. If they do, I predict chaos. The skies above our streets will be full of lunatic jaywalkers dropping chewed-up apple cores on the heads of our old-fashioned innocent pedestrians. Dastardly Peeping Toms will be lurking in the 12th story windows of apartment buildings. Frantic mothers will be bawling up into the air. "Junior, you come down off that cloud right now, and fly to the grocery store for me. I'm sorry I ever bought you those antigravity shoes."

Frankly speaking, do you feel the human race is ready to do away with gravity? The thing we need to do most in our troubled era is to keep both feet solidly on the ground. In this gravity is a big help.

Longer Programs Presage Development Of Increased Approval For TV Industry

By CHARLES MERCER

NEW YORK (AP) — The trend of television programming in 1956 now appears fairly well defined. It will be a year when the program of 90 minutes and longer is commonplace.

This, it seems to me, is a healthy development for both the industry and the viewing public. As far as the industry is concerned, long programs—in concept as well as length—are a strong answer to the proponents of pay-per-view. A public that already has a variety of feature-length entertainment on its TV screens is not likely to enjoy the prospect of paying to see unknown quality feature-length entertainment on the same set.

Some observers believe that the networks' bitter opposition to pay-per-view has inspired the trend to longer programs. The motive is unimportant. What matters is that the public is benefiting from a variety of more imaginative programs that it saw a year and more ago.

Within the 90-minute format television has demonstrated it can hold both the lazy or l-only-want-to-be-amused audience and the alert or let-me-think-about-this audience. It's demonstrating its holding power weekly with a variety of 90-minute programs that would have been amazing a few years ago.

Ford Star Jubilee (CBS-TV), in presenting Noel Coward and Mary Martin as the only performers in a 90-minute period, uncovered a

huge audience eager to be amused. Edward R. Murrow's See It Now pulls a big audience that wants to think about it. NBC-TV holds these diverse audiences in equally diverse 90-minute formats.

Now Robert E. Kintner, President of ABC, has placed his network on record as following the trend begun by NBC and CBS.

"It is my guess," he says, "that next season will see many one-and-a-half and two-hour programs in the daytime and nighttime on a regular basis. There is nothing sacred about the half-hour and hour timing of programming."

Great length or size is not necessarily a virtue in any branch of the arts or entertainment. But greater time means greater freedom for experimentation to many of television's first-rate artists.

The fact the viewing public has clearly demonstrated it likes and wants more big-size TV programs is a challenge to the industry and its best talents.

Witness Defends Liles In Enemy Aiding Charge

By LEROY HITTLE

FT. LEWIS, Wash. (AP) — Lt. Col. Paul V. Liles' defense against charges of collaborating with the enemy in North Korea prison camps opened Monday with a former fellow prisoner's testimony of aid Liles gave to his wounded comrades.

As the defense opened, Lt. Col. Leslie E. Dixon of Monterey, Calif., said he would attempt to prove that Liles was the "right" man to take command as senior officer at the Valley Camp. The government has accused Liles of refusing to take command of American prisoners when he was the senior officer present.

Liles is the first West Point graduate to face court martial for his conduct as a prisoner of war in Korea.

Sgt. L. C. Pearl D. Lucas of Ft. Knox, Ky., a medical corpsman, testified as the court martial of aid Liles gave the wounded prisoners during a 10-mile all-night march from Pyongyang.

Helping Hand Given
Lucas said Liles helped wash bandages and heat water for the wounded at Pyongyang in November, 1950, before the march was started.

He said the Birmingham, Ala., career soldier helped make stretchers from crude poles and rice sacks, organized the march to the Valley POW camp, helped carry the wounded when the march became disorganized, and suffered a severe case of scabies (boils) after they arrived.

The march became disorganized, Lucas testified, when the Korean guards changed Liles' original plan a few miles out of Pyongyang. Because of a language difficulty, Liles was unable to explain to the guards that he was the senior American officer and wanted his plan carried out.

"They couldn't understand," Lucas said. "They just poked a bayonet in his face and forced him forward with the rest of the men."

San Francisco's Huge Skyscraper Is Dedicated

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — "The strongest skyscraper ever built," the 25-story Equitable Life Building in San Francisco's financial district, was dedicated Monday by the firm's president, Ray D. Murphy of New York.

The 12½ million dollar white marble structure is supported by 400 piles driven down to bedrock. The first such building to be erected here since the city adopted its rigorous earthquake code in 1948. The naturally sculptured Architecture at Forum termed it "the strongest skyscraper ever built." One pile was driven 260 feet—as long as the highest building in the city.

Pentagon Sees No Joke In Remark Of Gov. Folsom

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

city folks CONSUME the bulk of them — at prices that have been kept HIGHER by the high parity system. So far, they haven't complained. They have felt, evidently, that since the war the farmer has had the hot end of the readjustment poker to handle, and so they have been willing to help him out.

But — Suppose they got tired of it. Suppose they said to themselves: "This farm subsidy business is the bunk. It keeps HIGH the prices we have to pay for food and fiber and all it does for the farmer is to build up surpluses that are cramping the storage warehouses to the bursting point and hanging like a dark thundercloud over the markets of the future."

Suppose they added: "It's a crazy scheme. We've gone along with it so far in the hope that it would help the farmer to readjust from inflated war markets to the normal markets of peace time. But it just doesn't work. It's even getting the farmer into a dangerous situation."

"So we're through. We've HAD it. Hereafter we're going to vote against every politician who proposes further subsidization of agriculture — thus keeping up prices of the foods and the fibers we have to buy and still not doing the farmer any real good."

That could happen. And, if it did happen, it must be remembered that about two-thirds of the voters are city folks and only about one-third farm folks.

You see — If it is true that the soil bank proposal is more acceptable to city folks than any other farm assistance measure it's a rather important political consideration.

So much for the over-all, nationwide situation. Let's take a look now at the agricultural situation in Southern Oregon and Far Northern California.

So far, we've been hurt rather than helped by this system of high price support backed up by acreage control for certain crops — some of which we grow in any considerable quantity, such as corn, cotton, wheat, etc., has been taken out of production of these crops that we DON'T grow it has been put into production of crops

EUGENE (AP) — This city has requested federal assistance in construction projects totaling \$425,432 for the next fiscal year at the municipal Mahlon Sweet Airport.

City Mgr. Robert Finlayson said the projects will be a continuation of an overall program to improve the airport for both commercial and private flying.

He said the new request is in addition to \$331,000 already authorized for work which will start next spring.

Of these totals, the federal government's share is 56 per cent and the city will put up 44 per cent. Eugene expects to get its money from the sale of portions of the old city airport, which will be closed next year.

If all the projects are approved, the funds will provide for a longer main runway, modern runway lighting, tie-down areas, land acquisition, completion of an administration building and other improvements.

Seed Growers Endorse Soil Bank Program

LA GRANDE (AP) — The Oregon Seed Growers League has endorsed the so-called soil bank program, but has suggested some modifications.

At the closing session of the organization's annual convention here Saturday, delegates approved federal payments for withholding acreage from production on all farms over 10 acres in size.

The government should make no payments on idle acres if anything is grown on them for sale "directly or indirectly," delegates agreed.

Hubert Willoughby, Harrisburg, was elected president of the league; Wally Thompson, Klamath Falls, vice president; Rex Warren, Corvallis, secretary-treasurer; and Gilbert Garner, Nyssa, and Bill Langman, Alsea, directors.

Resolutions listed
Among resolutions approved were those calling for:

Commendation of the "self help" program of Linn County rye grass growers who are encouraging a 30 per cent cutback in rye grass planting in the state.

Exemption of certain weed-killing chemicals from federal regulation on grounds that the chemicals involved are not used in food crops.

Opposition to the recent action of the federal seed act administrator in labeling Merion blue grass and Kentucky blue grass, variety Merion.

Eastern Oregon alfalfa growers to market certified seed as Eastern Oregon alfalfa.

Oregon State College to place more emphasis on weed control research east of the Cascade Mountains.

The secretary of agriculture to dispose immediately of government-held tall fescue surpluses except for domestic crop seed. This resolution was offered by the league's Alta Fescue Assn.

Judge Defers Sentence Of Father For One Week

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — Goldie Shultz of Oklahoma City asked Common Pleas Judge Carl Traub last week if his sentence for liquor possession could be deferred a week.

"I'm about to become a father," he told the judge.

Judge Traub agreed a man should stick close to home during a blizzard event.

Shultz reported to the court Monday with cigars for all.

"Everything's fine," he told the judge. "It's a girl."

"Congratulations," said the judge. "Thirty days and \$200."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

that we DO grow — such as barley, potatoes, grass seeds and so on.

Thus our markets have been glutted. We have suffered severely from this new SUBSIDIZED production.

In conclusion, let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.

Southern Oregon is a large producer of small seeds. We could be a LARGER producer if the market warranted expansion.

Let's take a look at the probable effect of this new soil bank proposal.

This seems reasonably certain: THE SOIL BANK PROPOSAL WOULD CREATE AN IMMENSE MARKET FOR THE SEED OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS, INCLUDING GRASSES.