

The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

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OUR JUNIOR CITIZENS

Charles V. Stanton

The next time someone starts blasting all young people as juvenile delinquents, you might point out the work of Roseburg High School students in connection with the March of Dimes campaign.

Juvenile delinquency is a problem, but that problem is created by a very small minority of our young people. When we start counting the many teenagers active in church and Bible school, Hi-Y and many others character and spiritual building organizations, we can realize that a very small percentage of children and young people make up the ranks of delinquents.

Delinquents don't undertake such tasks as students of Roseburg High School have assumed. Last year the Roseburg school topped every teenage group in the United States in contributions to the March of Dimes. Douglas High, at Dillard, beat Roseburg in per capita fund raising. Unfortunately, Douglas High has not entered competition so far this year.

Roseburg High students have shown great ingenuity and industry in their many fund raising activities. They are competing against their last year's record and are determined to hold their position as No. 1 high school in the nation. I have every confidence they will succeed.

But even though they might be posed out, as they have built up some tough competition by their showing last year, we can be mighty proud of their civic interest and activity.

The young people who go about their way in a normal manner seldom break into the news. It's the kids who get into trouble who fill our newspapers with disturbing items.

So, it is a pleasure to be able to point out the fine work of the majority group, representing the finest of our Junior Citizens.

A GOOD CUSTOMER

The State of Oregon and Douglas County have a good customer in the United Kingdom. Great Britain during nine months of 1955 bought \$5,667,765 worth of Oregon products, according to N. R. Prickett, British Consulate, Portland.

Lumber and wood products head the list with \$3,153,342, including such items as battery separators and railway ties—called "sleepers" in Great Britain. Douglas County contributed its share to the United Kingdom's wood products purchases.

Other items purchased in Oregon included dried peas, \$665,154; canned pears, \$649,080; fresh apples \$584,752; grass and clover seed, \$334,391, and the such miscellaneous goods as raw abrasives, copper scrap, prunes, hides, dried apples, canned peas, mineral oil, seed peas, fruit juices, canned salmon, fresh pears, horse hair, and others. The 12-months report is expected to bring the total well over the \$6,000,000 mark.

Prickett, who has offices at 715 Lewis Building, Portland, is endeavoring to stir up interest in the British Industries Fairs to be held in London, Feb. 22 to March 2, and at Birmingham, April 23, to May 4. Britain's industrial fairs last year were attended by more than 10,000 buyers from 123 countries, he reports. The United States was represented by 758 buyers. The Consul is hoping to interest more representatives from the Pacific Northwest this year.

DEMOCRATS OPTIMISTIC

Announcement by V. T. Jackson that he will seek election to the office of County Judge has aroused much interest among county Democrats, who see an opportunity to make a clean sweep of the County Court.

Jackson, who has served as Sheriff and State Representative, will be a hard man to beat for the job he now seeks because, in the past, he has shown about as much popularity among Republican voters as with voters of his own party.

It is quite possible he will have no opposition. County Judge Carl Hill reportedly has told friends he will not seek reelection, and, as he and Jackson have been close friends for many years, "Jack" probably would not have announced his candidacy had he lacked assurance that Hill would not be in the race.

As County Commissioner Frank Ashley is a Democrat, and the other Commissioner seat is vacant, through resignation of Elmer Metzger, county Democrats see an opportunity to take over all positions on the Court this year.

For my money, if they can bring out a Commissioner aspirant with qualifications equal to those shown by Jackson in the past, I'd have no quarrel with an all-Democrat Court.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — A Communist conspiracy to destroy the value of U.S. passports and to "break the cover" or force disclosure of the identities of American security agents, has been detected by high government officials.

This situation has been developing gradually over the past year. It arose from an organized effort to force the U.S. government to travel in people under Communist issue passports for unrestricted direction.

There have been 60 cases over the years in which the U.S. State Department has denied passports to suspected Communists. Thirteen cases arose in 1955.

The most important of them, which may be headed for an eventual Supreme Court test, concerns Leonard B. Boudin. He is a lawyer who has handled many passport cases, including that of Paul Robeson.

Leonard Boudin is a former instructor at the Communist Jefferson School in New York. He is a lawyer who has handled many passport cases, including that of Paul Robeson.

In October 1954, Boudin applied to have his own passport renewed. He took an oath that he was not then a member of the Communist party. He refused to make an affidavit that he had never been a Communist.

Boudin's passport application was twice turned down.

The second time, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles made an affidavit that Boudin "has been and continues to be a supporter of the Communist movement."

Boudin filed suit in federal district court, asking that the State Department be directed to remove its restrictions on travel.

Judge Luther W. Youngdahl denied this petition but he ordered the State Department to give Boudin's passport application a

"Welcome to America, Mr. Eden!"



Hardwood Timber May Soon Become Important Part Of Northwest Lumber Industry

PORTLAND — Hardwood timber, once a nuisance in the Douglas fir belt, may soon become an important part of the Pacific Northwest lumber industry.

The Northwest Hardwood Assn., a relatively new organization, expects to see that it does. It will use the impetus of the need for more and more paper as one part of its campaign to promote the cutting of such hardwoods as alder and maple.

Three Pacific Northwest pulp plants now are turning alder, oak, maple and cottonwood into pulp, using the semi-chemical pulping process. And F. L. Moravets, economist for the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, says that several Eastern pulp and paper interests are investigating the possibility of building plants in Oregon and Washington, using Northwest hardwoods.

The Coos Bay Pulp Corp. at Ana, Cortes, Wash., the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. at Longview and the Oregon Pulp and Paper Co. at Salem are now using those woods for pulp, Moravets says.

Donald H. Clark, assistant director of the Washington state Institute of Forest Products, says the short and relatively soft fiber of alder, blended with softwood fiber, produces excellent tissue and superior papers for printing.

Pacific Northwest hardwoods have been used for many years in the production of furniture, boxes, plywood, toys and novelties, but harvesting problems and the abundance of fine old-growth softwoods have led major operators to ignore the species.

Oregon has an estimated 9 billion board feet of hardwoods including alder, maple, black cottonwood, oak, tan oak, Pacific madrone, Oregon ash, chinquapin and aspen. Washington's total is estimated at about 8 1/2 billion board feet. Most of it is in the western parts of both states although there is some east of the Cascades.

Moravets points out that the scattered, thin distribution of much of the hardwood sawtimber and its mixture with larger, more valuable softwoods, causes some problems.

In Oregon, he estimates that one fourth of the alder, for example, is in pure stands and three-fourths in mixed growth.

Any major logging of hardwoods in mixed stands is likely to occur after softwoods have been logged, a practice being encouraged by the Forest Service.

Several hardwood species, particularly alder, quickly re-seed clear-cut logged areas and take over the land in advance of softwood species, Moravets says.

This, plus a rapid growth rate that produces sawtimber in 20 to 30 years on the more favorable sites should insure industry a con-

tinuing supply of hardwood timber.

During a short rotation of 20 to 40 years, the forest economist says, the yield of alder on the better sites should compare favorably with the yield of such softwoods as Western hemlock and Douglas fir.

For several years, the Oregon Forest Products Laboratory at Corvallis has urged lumbermen to consider hardwoods as a commercial crop along with fir and pine.

Jack Pfeiffer, wood technologist for the laboratory, says an industry based on harvesting hardwoods—on a sustained yield basis—could provide jobs for about 3,500 men with a payroll of 21 million dollars and could add 54 million dollars to the value of the region's timber products.

The Portland Chamber of Commerce reports that a recent survey indicates a "tremendous" potential for high quality hardwoods in Southern California. Nearly all that area's hardwoods are now shipped in from Appalachian and Midcontinent regions.

One of the purposes of the Northwest Hardwood Assn. is to point out to lumbermen that there is a market for hardwood if it is produced in a continuing supply under proper grades.

As a step in this direction, the association, at a meeting in Portland last week, adopted grading rules and regulations. Hardwood producers point out that eastern grades are not suitable for application to Pacific Northwest woods.

Native woods will be marketed as "Pacific Coast alder" and "Pacific Coast maple."

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

fact that the neighbor was in a hurry to get to work and offered to donate the tree for fireplace wood.

He figures that it will yield at least a cord, and at present prices for firewood that is something. On the other hand, the cost of getting it sawed up will be something fearful to contemplate.

So he's afraid he's going to have to saw it up himself, since he was so brash as to accept his neighbor's offer. That thought isn't adding anything to the gaiety of the occasion.

Another citizen who lives on Tiburon Island looked out and what he saw ruined the day for him. On the west side of his property he had planted last year a row of eight fancy imported pine trees. During the night a playful zephyr wandering in from the stormy Pacific had toppled all eight of them over on their sides. Since most of the roots on the downwind side had remained in the ground, he thinks maybe he can prop the trees up and with luck they'll go on growing, but the prospect of getting out in the wet and doing the job wasn't giving him any pleasure.

But these were minor catastrophes. Down in Redwood City a normally dry gully had gone on a bender during the night, and came morning the waters were two feet deep in the living room of a newly built home. Not only was the furniture floating around in a wobbly way, the room was paneled, and the commuter who was telling the tale was pretty certain that when the water subsided the paneling would warp and he'd have to do the whole job over again.

What was giving him acute pain was the news, just broken to him by his insurance agent, that his policy didn't cover flood damage.

That raises an interesting issue. In most of the flooded towns, little if any flood insurance was carried. The reason is that in the very nature of things flood insurance is expensive.

If your property is located in a place where floods are likely to occur, it is a foregone conclusion that you're going to be flooded if old Jupiter Pluvius goes on a rampage. Since insurance rates are based on the probability of loss, it follows that if you live in a place that is subject to floods in the cost of flood insurance is going to be pretty steep.

It appears that down this way nearly everybody relied on California's sunny climate and failed to take out flood insurance. The result is a lot of unhappiness in this particular year.

That brings up another thought. In this campaign year — which follows a year of rather spectacular floods in various parts of the country, congress is doing a lot of talking about government flood insurance. I can see where people living in the river valleys and the creek bottoms are going to be all for it, but I can't help wondering how the people who live on the hills will feel about it.

Sandy Electric Co-op Ready To Sell Lines

PORTLAND — The way is open for negotiations to start on Portland General Electric Co. purchase of the Sandy Electric Cooperative.

The cooperative, which serves 900 customers in the Sandy area and on Mt. Hood, sent word it was ready to sell out, and PGE said it is willing to buy.

Thomas W. Delzell, PGE board chairman, said a firm offer would be made after some necessary negotiations.

The cooperative voted recently to sell after some members said they saw no way out of their financial straits. They complained of the high electricity rates that are being charged while the co-op tries to retire about a million dollars in REA loans. Most of the debt still is outstanding.

Many Cities Win Special Awards In Fire Prevention

BOSTON — Nearly a score of Pacific Northwest and Alaska cities and military stations won awards or honorable mention this week in an international Fire Prevention Week contest.

Philadelphia, Pa., and Kentville, Nova Scotia, won top awards in the United States and Canada for the best 1955 municipal Fire Prevention Week programs. The contest is sponsored by the National Fire Protection Assn.

The Naval Station at Seattle got top rating nationally in the military division, and also was listed first among naval establishments of more than 3,500 personnel.

Awards included: Rating nationally of communities entered: Richland, Wash. 9th;

Eisenhower administration through a 1954 law changed to a flexible system under which supports can drop to 82 1/2 per cent.

Freeman appeared before the Senate Agriculture Committee as it strove to wind up its public hearings on new farm legislation. Chairman Ellender (D-La.) said the group would meet soon behind closed doors to try to write a bill.

Anchorage, Alaska, 17th; Spokane, 18th. Anchorage and Spokane also got honorable mention in their population groups.

Army: Auburn General Depot, Wash., 6th; Madigan Army Hospital, Wash., 7th; Ft. Richardson, Alaska, 18th.

Air Force: Elmendorf AFB, Anchorage, 14th.

Community rankings by states: Alaska—1. Anchorage. 2. Ketchikan.

Idaho—1. Idaho Falls. 2. Boise. Oregon—1. Eugene. 2. Baker. 3. North Bend. Honorable mention, Oregon City.

Washington—1. Richland. 2. Spokane. 3. Walla Walla. Honorable mention, Puyallup, Sunnyside, King County Forest Division.

Military divisions, compiled on the basis of year-around fire prevention activities. In the municipal division judging was on Fire Prevention Week programs.

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