

The News-Review

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HASTY RETREAT

Charles V. Stanton

The backfire surrounding the Al Sarena case seems to be getting out of control.

Democratic politicians apparently were sold an idea that they had a burning issue in this Oregon mining case. They started a great fire, expecting to smoke out Secretary of the Interior McKay and to scorch Congressman Harris Ellsworth.

But now the backfire is threatening to make things hot for the originators of the scheme.

Columist Drew Pearson, who was charged with a "scurrilous lie" by White House Press Secretary Haggerty, when Pearson's column reported President Eisenhower had endorsed a letter to "Dear Doug" urging action on the Al Sarena case, now admits publicly that he was misinformed. Senator Neuberger, prime instigator of the issue, tacitly surrenders, but mutters in his beard about "whitewash" and the failure of the company to operate its mines, instead of selling timber obtained through the patent.

It is true that there has been much abuse of the mining laws. But the mining laws, at the time patent was sought on the Al Sarena claims, made no mention of timber. Although attempts have frequently been made in past years to amend the laws and protect the government's interest in surface rights, no change was obtained until Congressman Ellsworth and others succeeded in getting the amendment through the last Congress.

Issue Widely Reported

Consequently the Al Sarena case hung on proof of mineralization. Under the previous administration, the agencies disregarded the law and set up their own variable rules and regulations. The owners of the property were stalled off for several years in trying to get their patent, and were subjected to heavy expense. Under the new administration, an impartial examination was made to determine whether the property was mineralized. When this examination, which corresponded closely with former proofs submitted by the company, was reported, the patent was granted.

Politicians opposing the administration apparently were led to believe they could put a fire under Republican leadership by creating in the public mind a belief that the administration had engaged in a scandalous give-away.

They schemed to take affirmative testimony during hearings in the Pacific Northwest, where thorough press coverage would be given, while rebuttal testimony would be taken in Washington. As press wires out of Washington carry a large volume of news, it was expected that the committee hearing would receive little attention, and people wouldn't hear the other side of the argument.

The issue, however, was quite thoroughly covered by the press. People learned the facts. Newspaper readers, writing letters to editors, are asking questions. Some of these questions are: Why did the committee duck so quickly when a former federal employee admitted he had offered to clear the case through the Bureau of Land Management—for a fee? Why was the committee so reluctant to ascertain and expose the source of Columist Drew Pearson's misinformation? What happened to assay reports and proof of mineralization filed by the mine owners prior to patent application?

Abuse Of Power

The investigation came to a quick end when the truth began to emerge from the political smokescreen. When it appeared that the public was to learn the true facts, the committee, which was so all-fired anxious to "expose" the scandal in Al Sarena, started scuttling into its shell, like a scared crab.

Congress is vested with authority to make investigations into all activities of government for the purpose of determining if legislation is needed. This is a valuable and important power. It should be carefully preserved and exercised.

In late years, however, we have seen these investigative powers flagrantly abused. They have been used for political jockeying in direct violation of the spirit of the laws granting investigative privilege.

The committee, which made mockery of congressional privilege in the Al Sarena case, still has responsibility for a report on the functioning of federal agencies handling publicly owned timber in the Pacific Northwest. This is a report which could mean much to the economy of this area. It is indeed to be hoped that the committee takes a more responsible approach to its timber decisions than was shown in the Al Sarena fiasco.

Hal Boyle

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 16—I came again to the old white frame house a block off the University of Missouri campus and knocked at a well-remembered door.

The door opened, and I saw before me the same lady who had opened that same door to me when I had first knocked upon it a quarter of a century ago as a brash young student.

The gray-haired lady looked hesitantly for a moment at the gray-haired middle-aged man before her, then her mind peeled away the ravaging changes time had made in him, and she said in a real pleased voice:

"Why, Harold!" And then I put my arms around her and pressed my face against her cheek—and knew myself at home.

Going back to his old college is a spiritual ordeal to any man. So many of the landmarks of his youth have vanished and been replaced by the new landmarks of a new generation that he feels himself a stranger from a lost time.

But Mrs. E. E. Tydings, my foster mother, hadn't changed. "Why, Harold, come right in," she said, and that the door against the winter chill.

We went into the kitchen, and as Mrs. Tydings placidly busied herself at the stove, I sat in the old straight-back chair she had received as a wedding present

around the turn of the century. We talked of old times, and it was almost as if I had never been away.

"My mind often goes back . . ." said Mrs. Tydings.

Every college campus has its Mrs. Tydings. They are the motherly women who take in lonely college boys and give them a home away from home.

Over the years Mrs. Tydings and her husband, Dr. Tydings, a dentist, now dead, must have sheltered and fed a hundred or more students—and lost a lot of money doing it.

"I just don't know how many boys have stayed with us," said Mrs. Tydings. "I've never bothered to count them."

"How do the college boys of today compare to those who were in school when I was here?" I asked, rather hoping, I must admit, for a bit of personal recognition.

"Why, Harold," said Mrs. Tydings, "there's been a wonderful

Getting It Is a Fear; Staving There Is a Miracle



Merged AFL-CIO Maps Out Detailed Recruiting Program

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 16—The merged AFL-CIO has mapped out a detailed analysis indicating it can organize 25 million new members but lacking any concrete plan for attaining that objective.

This was learned Wednesday following a winter meeting of AFL-CIO leaders. Best information is that the combined labor movement intends a vastly stepped up organizing campaign but one that will stick to modest objectives for the time being.

White collar workers plus employees in the chemical, oil, textile, paper, wood, furniture, shoe and leather industries have been tagged as the most hopeful immediate organizing targets.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, before concluding a ten-day winter meeting here Tuesday, received a secret, nationwide survey of organizing possibilities. It amounts to a complete rundown on the organizing problems ahead.

The report—prepared by AFL-CIO organizing director John W. Livingston after consulting with regional representatives—said that of the nation's 65 million workers, only 42 million are potential union members, and 15 million already belong.

The remainder are executives, supervisory employees, farm workers, the self-employed, domestics and others not considered probable union members.

Livingston's report says that Western states are the most heavily organized, followed by some industrial Midwest states.

Washington, for instance, is figured as having 29 per cent of its workers already organized. Michigan is in second place with 48 per cent. Other states figured at above 40 per cent organized are Oregon, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Montana and Ohio.

TO REINFORCE GARRISON

LONDON, Feb. 16—Britain's Royal Horse Guards, 4th Regiment, of 1,000 men embarked Wednesday to reinforce the British garrison on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus.

change. Maybe I am just getting more tolerant, but I do think the boys today are better behaved around the house.

"They aren't quite so boisterous. They seem to study harder, and I do believe they go to church more often."

Somewhat crestfallen, I mumbled, "excuse me," and started for the stairs, and my old room.

It had changed less than I. The February sun threw a slanting warmth at the old desk where I had once studied. What a wonderful room it had been, and what wonderful roommates I had known there! Among them were John Keats; Samuel Johnson, Jonathan Swift, Thomas Hardy, and a lady named Emily Dickinson.

I walked back downstairs, slowly, leaving their ghosts behind to cheer other boys.

Mrs. Tydings made me stay for an old-fashioned chicken dinner ("I don't make gravy so much anymore now that everyone's on a diet," she said), and during the meal filled me in with what had happened to her foster sons. Some had become well-known lawyers, engineers and farm leaders; others who used to wash dishes to pay for his meals, had run for governor.

Many of them write me often," she said gently, and I felt bad. I haven't written her.

Mrs. Tydings, who will be 75 next summer, still rooms six college boys but no longer feels up to the chore of cooking for them. But she has to feed something, so she keeps two feeding stations for birds. She went to the window to show me one, and there was a flash of feathered fire as a redbird flew away.

"Some flickers and cardinals and chickadees come," said Mrs. Tydings, "but I do wish I had a bluebird. They're so pretty."

But Mrs. Tydings doesn't really need a bluebird. She has had one in her heart all her long busy life spent mostly in being kind to others.

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

The activity of the House, which has been running under a slow bell thus far this year, is expected to show a sharp acceleration from now on. The annual appropriations bills will begin appearing on the floor. The big school construction bill is about due for action. The expanded highway construction bill which failed of passage last year will probably get out of committee in a couple of weeks. Bills to extend the corporation and excise taxes will be coming along soon.

House consideration of farm legislation will be late in the session this year. Much in the news now is a big "omnibus" farm bill but that bill is in the Senate where it will be acted upon first. Last year, by a very narrow margin, the House passed and sent to the Senate a farm bill which among other things restored the rigid 90 percent of parity price support program. Since that bill is still pending in the Senate, any farm bill passed by the Senate will have the technical status of an amendment to or substitution for the House-passed bill. The effect of that situation, so far as the House is concerned, is that the only way the House will have a chance to consider the new farm program will be in the form of a conference report.

The Department of Interior Park Service has formally launched its great 10-year National Park Improvement and Expansion Program. This master plan will be known and publicized under the name "Mission 66" (completion target date being 1966). One sentence in a beautiful booklet (not printed at government expense) which the Park Service is distributing tells the story simply and clearly: "The Mission 66 program envisions serving more people better with increased facilities, equipment and personnel." The recently announced \$381,500 improvement budget for Crater Lake Park is actually a part of the Mission 66 program.

Although the big highway modernization bill is still under consideration by the committees, Mr. Sam Ballock, Oregon State Highway Engineer and a national leader on the subject of highway legislation, says he believes the bill will provide for a 13-year program which for the interstate system alone will provide an expenditure of \$24 billion. Mr. Ballock was in Washington not long ago and stopped in at my office long enough to give me some very interesting figures based upon what he now thinks will be in the bill. If the legislation is passed reasonably soon \$15,000,000 can be expended on the interstate system in Oregon THIS YEAR. Next year, he says, a total of \$45,000,000 would be expended on Oregon highway building. The increase in the amount of money invested in Oregon during the 13-year life of the program would be \$22,000,000 per year. Result: Lots of jobs and lots of sorely needed highway mileage—and no additional taxes levied in Oregon.

This year the Public Works Committee is not going to attempt to write the revenue raising part of the highway bill. It got in serious trouble when it attempted to do that last year. The tax section will be written by the Ways and Means Committee. It is anticipated that additional motor fuel and some increase in automobile excise taxes will raise money enough to pay for most of the program in 15 years. There will be no long term bond plan as was proposed last year. Ballock estimates that the new Federal taxes will cost about a penny for every 10 miles you drive—but that benefits would be as much as ten times the cost.

March 1 is considered a key date because Israel has served notice that unless the Arabs have agreed by then to joint development of the Jordan River, the Israelis will go it alone. If that happens, Syria has indicated it may act militarily to prevent diversion of Jordan waters which flow from Israel into Syria.

Furthermore, soon after March 1 Egyptian forces are expected to be trained in the use of new weapons acquired from the Soviet bloc.

Existing quotas of immigrants for each country are based on one-sixth of one per cent of the white population, census of 1920. This figure to 154,657 admissible aliens per year.

Actually, for the last three fiscal years since the McCarran-Walter act was passed, only 81,000, 86,000 and 87,000 quota immigrants have been admitted. This is what has led to demands for liberalization of the law.

The new proposal is to base the total quota on one-seventh of one per cent of the total population, according to the 1950 census. This would include alien residents and people of the nonwhite races. It would make the total 219,461.

Believers in the melting-pot theory will still say the new law is a step in the right direction. It has a special appeal to U.S. minority groups who want more of their countrymen admitted to these shores. The uphatched American vote is considered important in election years. This message should satisfy local political bosses who have large numbers of foreign born to court at the polls.

The President's recommendations were worked out largely by the Department of Justice, under which the Immigration and Naturalization Service operates.

A flock of proposed amendments to the 1952 law were sent to Congress by Acting Attorney General William P. Rogers at the same time the President's message went up.

THESE PROPOSALS may go a long way to meet the demands of senators like Herbert Lehman (D-N.Y.), who has been a leader for liberalization of the McCarran-Walter act. But there is considerable doubt that a majority of the congressmen will go along with them—even in an election year.

It is necessary to dig into recent immigration statistics to see just what effect the amendments would have.

For this purpose, the Old World would be divided into four principal areas—Europe, Asia, Africa and Pacific Ocean. At the end of each year, the unused quotas in each area would be added up and distributed to other countries in the area.

DISTRIBUTION WOULD BE by priority. That is the first unused entry permit would go to the immigrant having the earliest registration date on his application, regardless of country. It would work out something like this:

For the year ending last June 30, there were 39,125 unused entries in the European quota. They were largely in Germany and Britain. But there were 62,302 applicants who couldn't get in because their countries' quotas were used up. These were largely in Italy and Greece. Distributing the 39,125 unused entry permits would almost clear up the backlog of 62,302 seeking admission, in one year.

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LENTEN GUIDEPOSTS

SPIRITUAL MUSCLE
By "Babe" Didrikson Zaharias

A little dazed, my husband and I left the doctor's office and walked through the streets of Beaumont, Texas, to the hotel where we were staying. George kept saying: "Cancer? That's impossible!"

It seemed impossible, for me. I had never been ill a day in my life. Years of athletics had practically guaranteed good health. I had just won the 1933 Babe Zaharias Open in Beaumont and was packed for an early start for Phoenix where I wanted a few days' practice before the next tournament.

I had been feeling unusually tired, so George and I decided on the medical examination. Now I found myself headed, not for a golf tournament, but to the hospital.

Many letters
Soon the newspapers everywhere announced that I had cancer. Thousands of cancer patients and thousands of others who were afraid of the disease wrote, wired and telephoned in the few days before my operation.

Everybody promised prayers. This was something new for me. All my life, I had looked upon prayer as something very personal between God and me. I guess I've prayed for the same blessings and with the same gratitude as everyone else, but it never occurred to me that thousands of people, separated far from each other, could effectively join in a barrage of prayers for the sake of one person—for me.

Many times after a tournament, I recalled, a fan would say something like, "My heart was in my mouth when you lined up that tricky putt on the 10th hole. I was praying all the time." Yet I didn't think anybody was really praying.

Now, lying in the hospital, waiting for surgery, I felt differently. Again, I'd need more than my own prayers. I'd need the prayers of everyone who had promised them.

Suddenly I looked upon prayers as muscles, and I realized that the strongest people in the world must be those who pray for each other. There was strength in this sharing, but I soon realized that I had to give to others as well as accept for myself.

After the operation, the doctor came to me. "Allright, Babe," he said, "I want to see you up and out of here real soon, and before the season's over I want to read on the sports pages that you've won another tournament."

The doctor had performed a colostomy—surgery that meant vital changes in my entire way of life. People I had known with colostomies were virtual invalids. For a fleeting moment, I was terrified—until I remembered that I hadn't come into this thing alone.

"You Must Return"
Many letters had come from people with cancer, people who seemed more concerned about my recovery than their own. One man wrote:

"You must return to your game, Babe. Knowing you're back at golf will be a victory for us, too. Cancer kills more than a human body; it kills the human spirit because we feel we who have it are incurable. Your physical recovery, Babe, will provide a spiritual steadiness for all the rest of us. That's why our prayers are always with you."

Suddenly I realized that golf now for me was more than a sport. Because of what it would symbolize to thousands of cancer patients—a victory through spiritual strength—my game would become, in a way, a symbol of faith. Knowing now that God answered prayers, I wanted to return to golf to demonstrate this—and also to show others that they, too, could resume their normal lives.

Tired Quickly
In August, 1953, just four months after my operation, I entered Chicago's Tam O'Shanter Tournament. Back among the best players in golf, I was keenly aware of the competition. Tiredness tired me quickly. I began missing easy shots.

We were on the fifth green when an important putt stopped just short of the cup. Shattered, I stretched out my hands, still gripping the club, and buried my face in my arms and cried. This was my blackest moment, even worse than learning I had cancer. The tournament had taken on a special meaning, and there were thousands of others, I felt, who would be on the losing side with me.

Standing there, so terribly alone, I heard George approach me, and Betty Dodd, my playing companion. I felt their comforting hands on my shoulder—and, in a wonderful way, the hands of the many others. I whispered:

"Please, God. . . You've helped me this far. Give me the strength to go on. . . please."

I came in third in this tournament, better than anyone expected. In quite a different way, I scored a first.

No More Tears
Somewhere between that fifth hole and the last, I made up my mind that there would be no more tears. Perhaps, for the first time, I really flexed my spiritual muscles.

In the months that followed, I won the Serbin Invitational, the Sarasota Open, and in July, 1954, the United States Women's Open (most important tournament of the year).

Last year my cancer returned, and another operation was necessary. Spiritually, I was much better equipped to face such a setback. For I continue to feel the presence of God and the strength of thousands of friends. With all this, I have no fear of anything in the future.

Tomorrow—Eva Philbrick tells the dramatic story of how she learned the truth about her husband, Herb Philbrick, the "man who led three lives."

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Now She Shops
"Cash and Carry"

Without Painful Backache
Nagging backache, headache, or muscular aches and pains may come on with over-exercising, colds, flu, or day in and day out strain. And folks who eat and drink unwisely sometimes suffer mild bladder irritation, too, with that restless, uncomfortable feeling.

If you are miserable and worn out because of these discomforts, Don's Pills often help by their pain relieving action, by their soothing effect to ease bladder irritation, and by their mild diuretic action through the kidneys—tending to increase the output of the 15 million of kidney tubes.

If nagging backache makes you feel dragged-out, miserable, with restlessness, sleepless nights, don't wait, try Don's Pills, get the same happy relief millions have enjoyed for over 40 years. Ask for new, large, economy size and save money. Get Don's Pills today!

See the many desirable features, such as:

- Excellent location with good view; Close to Rose School, shopping center, swimming pool, and only 8 blocks from City Center.
- City sewer in and paid for.
- Large living room, 14x25, with Roman brick fireplace and sliding glass doors to large patio.
- 2-lavatory bath, tiled, tub, and shower, dressing table, large mirror; also 1/2 bath.
- All mahogany trim, sliding doors.
- Large closets and lots of them.

- Tinted plaster.
- Birch kitchen with generous eating space.
- Separate dining room.
- Three large bedrooms.
- Inside utility room.
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- Double carport with storage space.
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- 1652 Square feet of living space.
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