

The News-Review

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INTERESTING PLAN

By Charles V. Stanton

A program to help small and medium-sized lumber mills to obtain higher log utilization is announced by the Oregon Development Commission. The plan, it is claimed, could result in many millions of dollars being added to Oregon's economy.

It is proposed to obtain research studies in six Oregon areas to determine quantities of available wood waste, together with water and transportation facilities, sufficient to meet needs of pulp and paper operations.

In those areas where all conditions are favorable, the commission proposes to take the initiative in bringing small and medium-sized mills together under long-term contracts to guarantee supplies to prospective pulp and paper mills.

Armed with research findings and contract commitments, the commission then would place this information before pulp and paper interests throughout the nation, and would assist in plant location.

The commission reports that three eastern concerns already have expressed "lively interest" in the program. Stanford Research Institute is to conduct the studies as a prelude to what the commission says will be its "greatest organizational and promotion job to date."

Could Benefit Douglas County

Although the commission did not designate the six areas to be surveyed, it may be presumed that Douglas County, as the state's largest lumber producing center, will not be overlooked. Certainly there is no spot in Oregon more in need of wood waste utilization.

We have several major obstacles here, however, in our demand that pulp and paper operations keep their waste out of our streams, together with the fact that we do not have competitive rail transportation and, at times, are subjected to discrimination in car distribution.

Otherwise Douglas County has all qualifications for a large pulp and paper industry. We have a great abundance of wood waste. More than one-half of our timber supply is in federal ownership and is on sustained yield operation, assuring a continuing source of raw material for all time. Large volumes of wood fiber could be obtained from prunings and thinnings from private and public forests. We have an exceptionally large acreage of farm woodlots, always a large source of supply for the pulp and paper industry. We have had for several years a forest agent who has assisted private land owners in putting their woodlots on a managed basis. We have ample water supply, though we insist that it be kept clean. We have abundant sites, although considerable railroad trackage would be needed to open up the most desirable areas. We have more small and medium-sized mills than any other county. These mills are well located for the grouping proposed by the commission. Furthermore, these mills are sending great amounts of usable wood into their burners.

Would Reduce Wastage

Ordinarily a pulp and paper operation requires a sizeable tract of timber of its own as a reservoir of material if private sources are inadequate. The plan of the Development Commission to guarantee material, through utilization of waste from small and medium-sized mills, would eliminate the need for private ownership of timber by pulp and paper concerns. At the same time the program would turn into a useful and profitable product wood that now is being destroyed by burning.

The program, if successfully promoted, would materially reduce waste, produce higher log utilization, add local payrolls, and diversify the industry.

The program is most commendable. It could even be further extended by grouping mills into cooperative timber buying and manufacturing units, thus preserving the lives of many mills now threatened with industrial death in the comparatively near future through exhaustion of timber supplies. By pooling interests, setting up central buying agencies, such mills would be in a better position to bid on federal timber in large blocks, while being able to finance utilization methods on a cooperative basis.

Bruce Biosat

THEY were poor prophets who forecast there wouldn't be another farm bill after President Eisenhower vetoed the big omnibus bill of 1956. A new one has made its way to the President's desk, and it's a good deal better than the earlier one.

It contains the administration's strongly urged soil bank plan, as did the predecessor measure. But it is stripped of most of the other features which made that first bill so objectionable to the White House.

That does not mean it is perfect. To get his soil bank plan enacted, Mr. Eisenhower will be compelled to pay a certain price. Yet it is a considerably smaller price than demanded previously.

THE new legislation provides that 1956 price supports on the so-called feed grains — oats, rye, barley and grain sorghums — be advanced from 70 per cent of parity to 76 per cent. It further exempts growers of these crops from acreage controls this year.

The administration disapproves this change but the President has had enough dealings with Congress to realize that few measures which come to his desk are ideal from the White House viewpoint.

Mr. Eisenhower had asked that the soil bank plan be set forth in a manner that would allow advance payments in 1956 to American farmers who signified intent to take part in it.

In fact, it turned the matter around and put the heat on the administration by providing that Secretary of Agriculture Benson must get the program under way this year despite the fact that farm planting is already well in progress.

THIS will not be easy, since basically the program is one calling for taking marginal and other land out of production, in return for cash payments. But this is not a crippling handicap. At least the administration can try to comply with the congressional mandate in 1956.

The best news about the new bill is that it is short of the rigid price support provisions tacked onto the earlier measure. Those made that bill a hopeless contradiction, and were the chief reason for the President's veto.

We cannot look for immediate miracles from the current legislation. But at least government has made a start down a slightly different road. We can hope that ultimately this path will take the nation out of the dilemma it has been in since mountainous surpluses first cast their shadow over the farm scene.

Supreme Court Affirms Conviction Of Murder

SALEM — The Oregon Supreme Court Thursday unanimously affirmed the second degree murder conviction of James Quinton Anderson, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for a Klamath County shotgun slaying.

Anderson, whose home is at Beatty, killed Richard Miller on Nov. 4, 1954.

The Supreme Court, in a decision by Justice William C. Perry, overruled Anderson's argument that there was insufficient evidence.

The trial was held before Circuit Judge M. A. Biggs in Harney County after Anderson had successfully petitioned to have the trial removed from Klamath County.

"Hope We're Not Looking Into the Future"



Official Canvass Of Ballots Shows Little Change From Unofficial Tabulation Here

The official canvass of votes for the May 18 primary election was completed Friday and showed no change in the list of winning candidates compiled by The News-Review unofficially immediately after the election.

Practically all the figures were boosted slightly by the write-in votes which had not been received in time for the unofficial tally, but the write-ins failed to swing victory away from any previously announced winners.

One of the most noteworthy facets of the official results was the jumping of party lines in the heavy sprinkling of write-in votes.

For example, on the presidential ballot 131 Democrats voted for Eisenhower, while on the Republican state, 20 voted for Estes Kefauver and 20 voted for Adlai Stevenson.

Other write-ins for president on the Republican side were Thomas Dewey 4, Averell Harriman 1, Lee Bracken 3, and for vice president, Dewey 116, Wayne Morse 1, Earl Warren 23, Dan Thornton 158, Harold Stassen 5, Stevenson 4, Kefauver 5, Milton Eisenhower 2, and Goodwin Knight 1.

The Democrats voted for this for president: Harriman 32, Richard Neuberger 3, Morse 5, John Sparkman 1, Lyndon Johnson 3, Stuart Symington 2, Thornton 1, Frank Lausche 2, and for vice president: Morse 75, Harry Truman 9, Neuberger 24, Richard Russell 13, Margaret Smith 1, Symington 15, Johnson 29, Hubert Humphrey 5 and Thornton 6.

The official canvass by the county clerk's elections department showed the following figures:

Republican
National Committeeman — Robert T. Mautz 3,015; John Merrifield 5,553.

National Committeewoman — Mrs. Collis Moore 5,418.
Delegates to National Convention — Robert R. Dickey 1,107; Kenneth S. Groves 381; William F. Gwinn 693; Rodney Keating 1,181; Lars P. Peterson 1,726; William E. Walsh 1,821; Kathleen Bash 993; Curtis T. Beecher 4,479; Ed G. Boehnke 1,190.

President — Dwight D. Eisenhower 7,433.
Vice President — Richard Nixon 3,014.

U.S. Senator — Phil Hitchcock 2,672; Douglas McKay 4,288; George Alvater 130; Elmer Dietz 708.

U.S. Representative — Harris Ellsworth 5,847.
Governor — Elmo Smith 7,089; Earl Dickson 611.

Secretary of State — William E. Healy 3,117; Mark Hatfield 4,179.
State Treasurer — Sig Unander 6,727.

Attorney General — Carl H. Francis 6,176.
State Senator — Paul E. Geddes 6,713.

State Representative — Emery Huntton 1,731; Ken E. Morgan 2,221; John Amacher 5,117; Curtis T. Beecher 4,324.

District Attorney — Robert M. Stults 6,544.
County Judge — Arthur M. Selby 779; Ernest M. Barker Jr. 2,394; Lynn V. Beckley 2,337; Ernest A. Seaton 1,725.

County Commissioner — Bruce L. Yeager 2,347; R. D. Bridges 2,068; W. T. Evans 2,967.

County Clerk — Charles Doerner 6,890.
Sheriff — Joseph Haysted 2,547; Ira C. Byrd 5,235.

Treasurer — Warren C. Powell 1,833; Oliver Johnson 5,333.
Surveyor — Fred M. Darby 4,415; Arthur Boyer 2,850.

Coroner — L. L. Powers 6,369.
Democratic
National Committeeman — C. Girard Davidson 3,370; Pat Dooley 2,821.

National Committeewoman — Virginia Grant 3,276; Mrs. Gladys Last 2,895.

President — Estes Kefauver 2,347; Adlai Stevenson 2,741. (write in)

Vice President — Richard Nixon 96; Stevenson 194; Kefauver 310; Averell Harriman 103. (write in).
U.S. Senator — Wayne Morse 3,404; Woody Smith 1,401.

U.S. Representative — Charles O. Porter 3,932; David C. Shaw 2,440.
Governor — Robert T. Holmes 2,273; Lew Wallace 3,926.
Secretary of State — Monroe Sweetland 5,566.

State Treasurer — Al M. Richardson 3,101; Wiley Smith 2,944.
Attorney General — Robert Y. Thornton 5,957.

Crown Zellerbach Plants New Trees Near Tahkenitch

Planting of 125,000 trees on 435 acres of Crown Zellerbach Corporation's Lake Tahkenitch Tree Farm in Douglas County was announced this week by resident forester George H. Harrington.

This year's planting was on the Deer Arm, Mallard Arm and Lytle Creek sections of Tahkenitch Lake. Areas planted were "cat roads" disturbed during salvage logging, and some interplanting on aerial seeding areas.

This year's planting program brings to 1,823 the acres reforested by Crown Zellerbach in Douglas County since 1945. Most of the planting, involving about 700,000 seedling trees, has been done on logged-over land which nature has failed to quickly restock.

Species planted this year include Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, lowland fir and Monterey pine. An additional 2,500 white fir were donated by the corporation for a local Children's Day Tree Planting.

Foremen of the planting crews were William O'Dea and S. R. Brasuell. Crew members were L. W. Brasuell, C. Baxter, E. L. Lynch, R. G. Knutson, F. E. Jackson, H. K. Rawlings, C. Snider, A. L. DeLorme.

Plans are to continue planting, following salvage logging next winter and, in addition, to include two areas which have been clear-cut and will be burned to remove brush before planting, according to Forester Harrington.

Since World War II, Crown Zellerbach has reforested some 23,863 nonstocked or poorly stocked acres on its tree farm properties in Washington and Oregon. Much of this area has been hand-planted or 11,000,000 seedlings trees grown at the Forest Industries Nursery at Nisqually, Wash., from seed gathered in the fall on tree farm properties. An additional 13,000 acres have been seeded by helicopter where terrain and surface vegetation made it feasible.

Reader Opinions

Fluoridation Cost Item Explained By Manager

ROSEBURG — With regret I have observed the manner in which the problem of fluoridation costs has been presented to the public. I have always attempted to answer the question in a straightforward manner, but by the time it was put in printed form, my answers have been somewhat distorted, or the emphasis misplaced. I have not attempted to present the Water Company as a philanthropist. With the Oregon Water Corporation, as with your corner grocer, hardware store, hotel, or any other successful business, the customers pay all the expenses in addition to a profit on a future date. Fluoridation equipment, labor, chemicals and maintenance of equipment are definite expenses and these expenses will be paid by all our customers.

I have stated and will again do so, "Fluoridation would result in an immediate rate increase." We are not at this time, nor do I anticipate that we will in the near future be requesting a rate increase.

If fluoridation of the water supply is authorized and a rate increase is necessary at a future date, fluoridation would definitely be one of the contributing causes and would in all probability bring that date somewhat nearer.

Alton R. Andrews, Manager Oregon Water Corporation

RULING ON VOTING

SALEM — Voters in irrigation district elections don't have to sign poll books, Atty. Gen. Robert Thornton ruled Friday.

Personal Touch In Dealing With Criminal Element Led To Colorful Life For West

(Editor's note: This is the third of a series of four articles on the colorful career and recollections of former Gov. Oswald West.)

By GORMAN HOGAN

PORTLAND — As governor, Os West believed in the direct personal approach in dealing with crime and criminals, a trait which led him to create some of Oregon's most colorful history.

His greatest triumph in his fight for law and order occurred when he declared a state of martial law to clean up the town of Copperfield in Baker County.

West, his conversation punctuated with pithy epithets, chuckled as he recollects what probably was the most talked about event in his stormy career.

Copperfield, a railroad construction town, was a hive of lawlessness, as the old timer remembers it, with saloons, gambling spots and vice running unchecked.

He was about to head for there to take charge of the situation when he got word that he might get a bullet in the back if he showed up. Naturally the governor didn't have a hankering to get shot.

"So I told my secretary, Fern Hobbs, to take the train over there to Copperfield to read my proclamation, burn up the gambling equipment and seize the booze," West says.

Sent with the slight young woman were a half dozen members of the National Guard.

When the assignment was carried out, the confiscated whiskey was loaded aboard a train for shipment to storage in Baker.

"Trouble was," West recalls, "somehow or other a lot of the kegs got holes punched in them and before long all the whiskey leaked out."

The irate saloon keepers of Copperfield sued West for \$30,000 damages and the case went all the way to the state Supreme Court before attorney Claude McColloch, now a federal judge, finally got the governor off the hook.

Another time Gov. West took the law into his own hands, only then he did it personally. While at the variance with most written accounts, West says this is what happened:

Jess Hall, a Lincoln County burglar, and a miner up for murder, were sent from the state prison in Salem to dig a well at the home for the feeble-minded.

Another convict, just out on parole, cashed some whiskey for Hall, a prizefighter of sorts who was billed as the "White Hope" to beat Jack Johnson, Negro champion at the time.

"When Hall got drunk," West recollects, "he headed for home in Lincoln County. Next morning

Prosecutor Asks For End To Sunday Drag Races

SHELTON — In an effort to halt what he termed all-night teenage parties involving Seattle and Tacoma youths, the Mason County prosecutor Thursday called for cancellation of Sunday drag races at the Shelton Airport.

Prosecutor Byron McClanahan said an investigation into the severe beating of a young Tacoma man disclosed that teenagers from Seattle, Tacoma and "maybe some of our own" camped at the airport on weekends before the races.

He said the investigation of the all-night parties showed evidence of drinking and general misbehavior. It was at such a session May 20, he said, that Earl Mesaros, 24, Tacoma, was beaten so badly he had to remain in a Shelton hospital for a week.

TO ESTABLISH MISSION

TAIPEI, Formosa — The Foreign Office said Friday Iraq has informed Nationalist China it will soon establish a diplomatic mission in Taipei. The Iraqi Cabinet announced March 12 it would boost relations with Nationalist China from legation to embassy level.

Accused Slayer Indicted By Polk Grand Jurors

DALLAS, Ore. — Bayless Gilbert Fanning, 37, accused of slaying his wife May 20, was indicted by the Polk County grand jury Friday on a charge of first-degree murder. He is expected to be arraigned in Circuit Court here Monday.

Fanning is accused of shooting his wife, Margaret Alice Fanning, 41, with a .38 caliber revolver after an argument at their farm home at Ballston, 12 miles north of here.

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