

The News-Review

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WITHOUT FANFARE

By LAURA OLSON

Mrs. Mary Roberts' five-year term on the Roseburg school board ended without fanfare Saturday, which is the way that quiet lady wished it.

Since Mary Roberts came on the board in the summer of 1951, as the first woman to serve on it, the school picture has been repainted many times. Enrollment has climbed steadily from around 2,000 to more than 5,000. The end is still not in sight.

With the student population growth, came the need to enlarge the district's physical plant. Enlargement meant money, money meant taxes, taxes meant voter approval and the school board found that cycle worth a good many headaches. This school year has also included a wish by a majority vote for a re-evaluation of the district's educational program, and that, too, is being started.

Two Years As Chairman

Probably Mrs. Roberts got more than her share of school headaches. Because of earlier recalls and resignations, she fell heir to the job of board chairman for two years in succession.

She wielded a figurative gavel during 1954-55 and part of 1955-56. The latter part of this year, Mrs. Roberts was presented a real gavel by the school district. A handsome myrtle wood instrument, it was the work of a manual arts student. It seemed an example of Mary Roberts' thinking that schools should give every child every opportunity possible within the limits of the district's resources. She came to know a great deal about those resources.

She saw a district (fourth largest in Oregon) budget nearly triple through need for buildings, equipment and additional teachers. More students meant more instructors. With that matter also came salary increases. The frantic enrollment growth brought growing pains to a hard-working board on which all members serve without pay. Mrs. Roberts worked with two superintendents, Paul Elliot and M. C. Deller. Last week Superintendent Deller summed up his feelings in part with "she expedited the district's business in a very efficient manner."

Others Display Respect

Men who served with her have told us of their feelings. They range from "a very wonderful woman" to "one that took a little time to think things out, but when she had thought them out, that was it!"

Some time ago Mary Roberts told *The News-Review* she didn't plan to seek re-election. She said she had enjoyed the work and the people she served with, but her decision not to run was firm.

Her interests in Roseburg haven't been confined to school matters. She served on the Roseburg Public Library Board, participated in other affairs and has a continuing interest in the work of the Presbyterian Church. Since first coming to Roseburg in 1914, she has become an integral part of the community. Here she met and married the late Charles Roberts. Here she reared two sons, who attended Roseburg public schools. Here, during her term on the school board, she put to use good common sense, intelligence and experience gained while she taught high school and college in the mid-west.

As the first woman to serve on the school board, she has smoothed the way for other women interested in education. Her experience should be of considerable help to the Roseburg board in years ahead.

Hal Boyle

LITITZ, Pa. (AP) — Independence Day holds a special significance for Lititz, known across the nation as "the pretzel town."

The community, deep in the Pennsylvania Dutch country where the first commercial pretzel in America was baked in 1851, is celebrating its 200th birthday.

Lititz, now a thriving agricultural and industrial center of more than 6,000 population, has had an unusual history. In its way it captures the story of America.

It was founded in 1756 as a Moravian community, and for 99 years the church elders largely ruled its business as well as its social and spiritual life.

You couldn't borrow or lend money, board a stranger overnight, or even go into a new trade without permission of the congregation's all-powerful Committee on Temporal Affairs.

Anyone who was caught in such "gross heathenish sins" as excessive drinking, wenching, gluttony, cursing, lying, cheating, stealing or quarreling and fighting was subject to prompt expulsion from the community.

Some of the early town regulations make interesting reading today. For example, this one: "No dancing matches, taverning (except for the necessary entertainment of strangers and travelers), beer-tappings, feasting at weddings, christenings or burials, common sports and pastimes, nor the playing of the children in the streets, shall be so much as heard of amongst the inhabitants. They that have inclinations that way bent cannot live at Lititz."

Swimming and skating were also banned, because of possible injury to the immortal souls of the pious. As one member wrote, "what would the Dear Saviour think of such actions?"

Modern youngsters, who start "going steady" in their teens, would have found the early regulations unbelievably strict.

There was no such thing as courtship. Single men and women were quartered in separate buildings. Marriage wasn't by choice; it was by lot.

When a man expressed a desire to marry, the elders decided which girls were eligible. The name of each was written on a piece of paper and inserted in a goose quill. The goose quills were placed in half a coconut shell. The bridegroom then reached in and select-

Grand Old Lady Of Race In England Is Slain

NEWMARKET, England (AP) — A 26-year-old stableman was accused in court here Tuesday of the bludgeoning slaying of Britain's "grand old lady of racing."

Miss Rachel Parsons, 75, who entertained royalty in her hey-day but lately had become a recluse, was found battered to death in her Newmarket manor house Monday.

A court ordered Dennis James Pratt, father of two children, held without bail on a charge of murder.

Miss Parsons was one of Britain's richest women. She inherited \$840,000 pounds in 1933 on the death of her father, steam turbine inventor Sir Charles Parsons.

Though she spent little on herself, Miss Parsons lavished affection on her string of race horses.

One jockey said she "ruined" them by feeding tidbits to them in defiance of her trainers.

REBELS TREBEL

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Nagas tribesmen rebelling against the Indian government in Eastern India were reported Tuesday to have trebled in number in the past three months. Indian sources here in the capital said the rebel tribesmen, who are waging a guerrilla war for an independent Nagaland, now are believed to number about 5,000.

Tragic Signs of Our Times

FOR SELF-DEFENSE

FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PURPOSES



In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

back in the days before pouring on the fertilizer revolutionized agriculture, average production of wheat over the United States as a whole was about 15 bushels per acre.

That was in the days when we were cutting down the forests to make agricultural land. In those days, a dollar a bushel was regarded as a fabulous price for wheat. In other words, even at a price that then was regarded as very profitable, average wheat land in our country was producing about half what Governor Langlie says these reforested acres in Washington were producing when they came into full production of timber.

If Mr. Langlie's estimate of the productive capacity of these reforested lands is borne out, the net return from these reforested acres will be about DOUBLE the former return from wheat land.

This calculation is very IFfy indeed, but at least it serves to call attention to the fact that TIMBER IS A CROP. The idea that timber is a crop is a fairly recent one. In the old days, timber was something to be cut down and sawed into boards. When the trees were all cut, the sawmills moved out.

The lumber industry was then a temporary affair. "Cut out and move on" was its motto. When the trees were all cut and the time came to move on, the towns that had been built around the sawmills became more or less ghost towns.

That was the era of boom and bust in the lumber industry.

Those days are past. Timber is now regarded definitely as a crop. It isn't, of course, a crop that can be harvested annually. Trees don't grow that fast. Timber must be divided up into plots and the plots must be harvested in rotation, with a sufficient growing interval in between harvests.

But the system works—and if Governor Langlie isn't optimistic in his prediction it can be made to work out quite profitably.

And—something new has been added. Trees are no longer the mere raw material for boards. Trees are composed of FIBER (held together by a binder material). Fiber is the raw material of the swiftly expanding pulp and paper industry. And fiber trees can be harvested at much shorter intervals than lumber trees.

The old days of cut out and move on are a thing of the past. From here on out, with intelligent management, timber will be a permanent resource.

IN addition, billions more will be spent by both the United States and the 48 states in a stepped-up "regular" highway program, that is, the building and maintenance of primary and secondary roadways which crisscross the map and carry the heavy flow of traffic to every corner.

Together these expanded programs will inject new vigor into the national economy. Some states are already advanced in their planning for this work, and its impact on business levels could be felt soon.

With the economy in a somewhat uncertain state although on a generally high plateau, the highway program "shot in the arm" could be an important stabilizing factor. Indeed, it bids fair to outdo any public works project conceived in even the worst of times.

On top of this obvious booster effect, the program will be of major benefit to business in this way: By providing a vast net of roads between the chief centers of the country, it will encourage the faster, smoother flow of trucks and buses and private vehicles in profit-making travel.

IT IS AS if a person of large body had been struggling along for years with a blood vessel system too small to sustain him properly, and then suddenly found himself equipped with arteries big enough to do the job. That's what a great super-highway system can do for America.

Of course fine roadways are not just an economic (and defense) asset. They are invitations to pleasure, to the fun of getting out and seeing the richly varied American landscape.

Americans are the most active travelers in the world, but a lot of their "motion" in recent years has had the speed of molasses in winter. They will welcome a great step forward that promises them perhaps the most painless gadding about the country they will have enjoyed since the "quiet" days before World War II.

Congress Chat

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

As I have frequently pointed out in these weekly letters, you never can tell for certain what the amount of an appropriation for any project is going to be until the bill has been finally acted upon in both House and Senate and sent to the President.

An appropriation bill travels a long legislative road before it finally emerges as a law signed by the President. It is based upon the annual budget—the request for funds for his executive departments and agencies made to Congress by the President. The budget is first taken up by the House Appropriations Committee. It is then divided into several sections which are handled by subcommittees. A separate appropriations bill is prepared for each of these sections. Although the full committee of 45 House Members gives final approval to each bill, it is the subcommittee which actually writes the bill and handles it on the floor of the House.

Before the subcommittee finally "marked up" the Public Works Appropriation Bill it conducted several weeks of hearings. I appeared and testified urging appropriations for projects in our Congressional District. Several public-spirited citizens from Oregon also were heard by the subcommittee in behalf of certain projects.

For so many years that no one can remember when the policy was started, the House Appropriations Committee has operated in a "straight-jacket" to the extent that public works projects which are not included in the budget are not added to an appropriations bill. This rule is adhered to rigidly by the House committee with exceptions made to it only under most unusual and compelling circumstances. Such an exception was made for the Savage Rapids fish screen item which I was able to have written into the bill.

The American people have two great reasons to rejoice that the \$3-billion-dollar highway bill has hit the President's desk.

1. We will have the makings of a real highway network adequate to our national needs for the first time since we moved onto our high but incredibly crowded plane of post-war living.

2. We will be embarking upon one of the most ambitious public construction programs in U.S. history.

The core of this huge project is the building of a 41,000-mile web of interstate superhighways. Over the next 13 years the federal government will allocate \$25 billion dollars among the states to pay 90 per cent of the cost of this work.

IN addition, billions more will be spent by both the United States and the 48 states in a stepped-up "regular" highway program, that is, the building and maintenance of primary and secondary roadways which crisscross the map and carry the heavy flow of traffic to every corner.

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Edwin J. Brophy
669 W. Ballif St.

State Dept. Says Soviet Military Attache Ousted

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State Department belatedly announced that Col. Ivan A. Bubchikov, assistant Soviet military attache, has been ousted from the United States.

It was learned that the expulsion was ordered because Bubchikov was accused of espionage.

Some sources said he had been caught in a compromising situation that left no doubt of what he was doing. Officials declined to give details.

State Department press officer Lincoln White was asked about

reports of Bubchikov's expulsion at a news conference. He fished a piece of paper from his pocket and read from it the following statement, which he flatly declined to amplify:

"On June 14, the Soviet ambassador, (Georgi N. Zarubin), was handed a note declaring the assistant Soviet military attache, Col. Ivan A. Bubchikov. Persona non grata on grounds that he was engaged in activities incompatible with his continued presence in this country."

"The note asked that his immediate departure from this coun-

try be effected. He departed from the United States on June 24."

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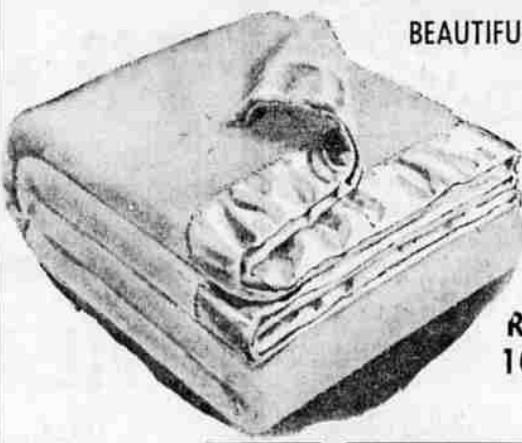
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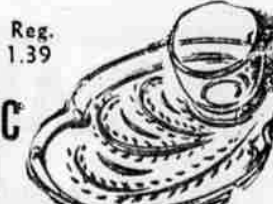
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