The News-Review

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COMPETITION COMING

By Charles V. Stanton

Douglas County sawmills may soon be faced with much stiffer competition than at present. Envious eyes are being focused on our abundant timber supply. Log-hungry mills are straining at fences which now keep them out of Douglas County pastures. Those fences are giving way under pressure and their removal, apparently scheduled for the near future, will increase competition and reduce profits for Douglas County mills.

When the Bureau of Land Management set up its timber policies in Oregon operators of small mills persuaded the bureau that it should create market areas. The idea was that each market area would support the industrial operation in that particular community and that outside competition would be barred.

The plan worked well so long as there were logs for everyone. But now a good many mills have cut out. They can't get enough logs in their own areas to keep operating. The marketing areas they wanted to protect themselves while they had log supply now serve to keep them out of adjoining areas, where substantial log supplies exist. So now they want the "fences" removed.

The Bureau of Land Management is preparing to hold hearings on the marketing area policy. I expect the policy to be abandoned.

Competition Urged

People who only a few years ago were clamoring for industrial protection and preservation of community economy now are complaining that, because of marketing area restrictions, competition among log buyers is limited and that lack of competition is costing many millions of dollars. Having used up their own logs, these "hungry" buyers are looking longingly at the spots where less competition exists. They point to the fact that competition would increase stumpage prices, but conveniently overlook the fact that increase in stumpage will bankrupt a good many small operations and produce ghost towns.

Douglas County is surrounded by "hungry" operations. Lane County mills already have succeeded in driving a wedge into the upper Smith River drainage because of the necessity of getting out salvage timber quickly. If the marketing area boundary can be completely broken down, the Lane County mills, now on very tight log rations, would be able to fatten, so long as the supply exists, at the expense of lower Umpqua and Coos Bay mills, to which that timber now is assigned.

Mills in Jackson and Josephine counties would like to get into the heavy timber stands of southern Douglas County and are strenuously objecting to current boundaries. If the marketing area restrictions are removed, they will be after logs now going into our own production.

Central County Not Safe

Nor is the central basin safe from the competitive drive. Coos County is working diligently for a better road connection with Roseburg. Reconstruction of the old military road to highway standards is pointed out as a great potential boon to both areas.

Undoubtedly the Roseburg area would find much benefit in a commercial highway to a deep water port, but we shouldn't overlook the fact that such a road would permit the log-short mills of Coos County to get into competition with the mills of the central area for federally managed stumpage.

In all of these situations the mills in Douglas County can continue to get the logs because they are in a better competitive situation in the matter of transportation — a shorter haul. But it will mean they must pay more for logs and thus cut profits. Some mills can do that, others can't.

It also means that the log supply of Douglas County will be reduced to the sustained yield quota at a much earlier date, whereupon new pressures will be applied to break down the sustained yield policy, a pressure we must be prepared to resist to the limit.

We can fight competition. We'll take some losses. Eventually we'll get as log - hungry as our neighbors. Then with our competitive advantage in transportation we will win the battles of the auctions.

But if we ever permit the sustained yield concept of timber management on federally managed lands to be broken down, as the marketing area policy is now apparently pointed for the boneyard, we can bid goodbye to prospects which now look so promising for the future.

Women Advised To View Spring Fashions With Eye To Economy

CORVALLIS — As the new spring fashions are ushered into local stores, Oregon women should eye them with pocketbook in hand, advises Mrs. Margaret Potter, Oregon State College extension specialist.

High style fashions, such as this season's hip length capes, may be the rage in Paris or in New York fashion centers, but they may not be the most practical selection for the woman who plans to have only one coat in her summer wardrobe, Mrs. Potter explains. To help women interpret fashion information in terms of their own wardrobe needs, she provides these shopping guides:

Plan a long-term clothing wardrobe around classic simple styles that will be good for two or more seasons. Introduce high style features in a few well-chosen clothes or accessories. Extremes may be smart for the season, but are forsaken when the silhouette changes.

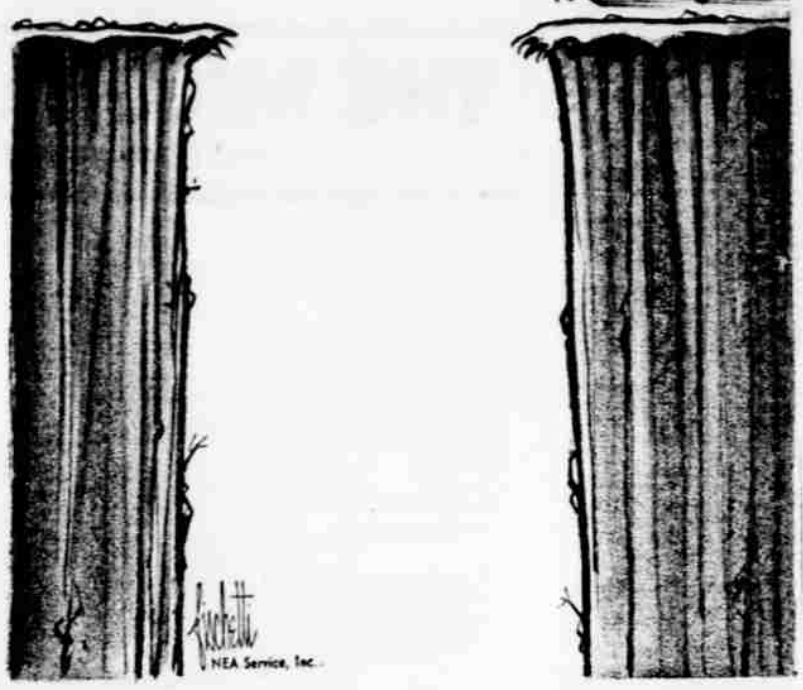
For example, she says, purples and lavenders are popular in many colors. However, it's wiser to purchase a purple scarf to accent a neutral suit than to buy a purple suit or coat.

Buying clothing reproductions is another way to join the fashion parade on a shoestring. Because most women can't afford the designer's original, fashions are reproduced in large numbers at lower prices. By studying the fashion trend, however, women can learn to select good reproductions that are keyed to the fashion silhouette, latest colors and fabrics.

Sewing dresses at home provides opportunities for the deft seamstress to combine style and fabrics into the costume she wants, Mrs. Potter points out. Among featured fabrics for spring are nubby textures imbedded with blubs and tiny knobs of fancy yarns that give fibers a homespun look. Scotch tweeds include small over-all indefinite designs or big bold and striking plaids. The new chiffon weights in natural and synthetic fibers are practical and colorful, the specialist continues.

Silk surah, a twill weave and [illegible] popular for men's ties, is popular to color as on white or in prints. Dots, ranging in size from pinpricks to polka dots, continue to be fashion right this spring.

"I'll Race You to the Other Side"



Hal Boyle

ANDROS, Bahamas (AP) — An American bureaucrat would shudder at the multiple duties of Stanley R. Darville, a political odd-job man in a warm climate.

Darville is one of 21 commissioners who handle government chores in some 2,000 Bahamas Islands and cays ranging over 70,000 square miles of ocean.

He is one of three commissioners assigned to Andros, largest of the islands, and you can't be around here long without running into the chubby, smiling, 42-year-old official.

British colonial governments act on the same principle as the U.S. Army, "a trained officer can handle any job." If Darville wore a special hat for each of his jobs, he'd need at least 10 in his wardrobe.

When you land here, Darville as customs officer oversees the checking of your baggage. If you are caught smuggling in anything, he will (as police chief) have you arrested, and then (as magistrate) hear the case.

If you wreck your yacht on a reef, Darville has to open an inquiry within 24 hours as wreck investigator.

If your home should go up in flames, Darville will drop around as fire inspector to be sure you didn't touch a match to it to collect the insurance.

If you mail a letter, you'll find out Darville is also postmaster.

If you want to get married quickly in a civil ceremony, who says the binding words? Nobody but Darville.

If you die, Darville will issue the death certificate as coroner.

If you are born here, Darville will register your birth.

If you want to settle here permanently, Darville will handle your application as immigrations officer.

"We are the only government officials who don't wear a uniform," said Darville. "When you get down to it, what uniform could we wear?"

The commissioner is of old French-Scottish Bahamian stock that first came to these "Sunshine Isles of June" in the 17th Century, not long after the Pilgrim fathers hit the beaches in Massachusetts.

He is official shepherd for some 2,500 Bahamian natives dwelling in a tangled pine, mangrove and sweet margaret wilderness covering about 750 square miles. Most of the settlements can be reached by boat.

Despite all his duties, Darville has a staff of only four men, including a clerk, to help him. He works around the clock many days, enjoys a seven-day work week.

The pay scale would hardly tempt an American politician into migrating here. Commissioners make from $25 to $50 a week, plus housing, plus an occasional legal fee.

"But I like the life," said Darville. "You can help many people with their problems — and the feeling of satisfaction this gives you is a big part of your income."

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

fied foreman.

Well—

That's what always happens when news is suppressed. When the facts are suppressed, rumors fly like snowflakes in a blizzard. Tom tells Bill, Bill tells Harry. And Jane tells Jill. Every time the tale passes from somebody's mouth to somebody else's ear, it GROWS. It grows like mushrooms on a ditch bank on a hot morning after a spring rain.

The best policy — in Moscow, U.S.S.R. or in Podunk U.S.A. — is to make all the facts public just as soon as possible. I imagine even the Kremlin gangsters have a faint glimmering of that fundamental truth by this time — after this incident of the Mystery Man of Moscow.

But I doubt if they will change their ways. The Kremlin boys are despots. Being despots, they go on the theory that the less the public knows about what is going on the better it will be for the bosses who are running the show.

Despotism thrives on secrecy and suppression. It can't stand the light of day. Democracy thrives in an atmosphere of frankness and truth.

The Kremlin boys want nothing to do with democracy — or any of its ways.

Sheep-Shearing Classes Set At Three Locations

CORVALLIS — Free instruction in sheep-shearing is available this spring to both adults and youths at five two-day schools sponsored by Oregon State College, announces John H. Landers, OSC animal husbandry specialist.

Schools are scheduled March 18 and 19, March 20 and 21, and March 22 and 23 at OSC; April 11 and 12 at The Dalles; and May 10 and 11 at Prineville. Applications are available from county extension agents or high school vocational agriculture instructors.

Each two-day class will be limited to 16 persons selected by a committee that will review applications to determine individual need and possible benefit from the course. Applications should reach Landers not later than March 1.

State Board To Get Preliminary Plans For New Hospital

SALEM (AP) — Preliminary plans for the first unit of the 16-million-dollar mental hospital near Wilsonville will be ready for consideration of the state Board of Control March 5, Glen Stanton, Portland architect, said Tuesday.

Construction of a 460-bed hospital to include treatment facilities and serve as a receiving hospital is included in the first phase of the huge project.

Construction and installation of a heating plant and a garbage disposal unit is planned in the fall, Stanton said it was possible shops and some housing facilities would also be built then.

Working plans for the first unit will be ready for bids early next year, he said.

The institution was planned originally for treatment and care of aged persons, and later, by a vote of the people, changed into a general mental hospital.

The board authorized calling bids for a new administration building, kitchen, dining room and infirmary at the state School for the Blind. A number of alternates were placed in the plans because of fears that the appropriation of $463,000 would not cover the cost.

The board was invited to consider use of a proposed women's prison planned in Idaho for Oregon women prisoners.

Both Hatfield and State Treasurer Sig Unander said they favored a separate women's prison in or near the present state institution, pointing out that if the women prisoners were moved to Idaho they would lose family contacts.

The board decided to refer the plan to the Legislature for its consideration, along with a bill to authorize a separate women's prison in this state.

Bruce Biossat

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has always been admirably firm in combatting racketeers and other questionable elements in unions.

It was characteristic of him, therefore, to voice concern over the refusal of officers of the Teamsters' Union to give a Senate subcommittee full information regarding the union's use of funds.

Nor did Meany rest with mere expressions of concern. He laid the matter before the federation's executive council, meeting in Miami, for appropriate action.

TODAY'S unions, like our present corporations, are large establishments with broad obligations.

Business leaders are held accountable not only to their employes and stockholders but to the public at large, for many of the firms they lead are almost like governments within our great freely based governmental system. Not the least of their accountability must be for the money entrusted to them.

So it must be with the huge labor unions of 1957. These great organizations cannot be operated as private czardoms without regard to the rights and needs of the union rank and file, the businesses they are tied to, or the general public.

MEANY understands this thoroughly, otherwise he would not have spoken up as he did.

Unions must be operated with the broad interest of all affected parties in constant mind. And union officials must willingly account for their handling of money and for all other aspects of their stewardship.

The Teamsters' officials who resisted Senate efforts to gain such an accounting were misguided. No excuse can justify their reluctance. Indeed, anything but full disclosure of the union's financial and other operations can only arouse suspicion that the facts will not bear open examination.

Turnpike Building Slackens

There aren't many long-distance turnpikes still "in the works."

Florida's Sunshine State Parkway is one, and a key part of that is now open.

Eventually this fabulous double ribbon of road will stretch from Miami north beyond Jacksonville to a point near the Georgia border. The operating section runs from Miami about 110 miles up to Fort Pierce on the east coast.

Hordes of Miami-bound tourists unquestionably will welcome even this much as a vast relief from increasingly crowded highways in south Florida. This section, indeed the entire route, ought to prove a moneymaker, which is something that cannot be said of all present turnpikes.

BEFORE the long Florida superroad is finished, motorists will be plying the 125-mile Massachusetts turnpike, which now is scheduled for completion this May. And some portions may be open on the new Connecticut thruway running southwesterly from the Rhode Island line into New York City (with New York state connections, of course).

Other than these, there isn't too much stirring. Oklahoma is adding some to its present system. New York and Pennsylvania are building spurs and extensions at various points. Illinois plans a system of highway arcs that will take traffic around the Chicago metropolitan zone but not go for distance.

THE 33 - billion - dollar federal highway program put the final crimp in expanding turnpike plans last year.

Before that blow, however, the market for the revenue bonds which finance these roads was badly hurt by reports of poor revenue intake in some places. That problem still plagues officials seeking to finish the financing on roads already under construction or authorized.

But though the turnpike building era may be drawing to a close, no one who drives over these magnificent roads-in-being will question that it has been a vital and useful era in American transportation history.

Exclusion Of Certain Types Of Income Is One Way To Whittle Down Your Tax

(This is the fifth in a series of eight articles describing procedures in filing federal income tax returns).

By WILLIAM O. VARN
AP Newsfeatures Writer

The fourth big step in preparing your federal income tax return is to determine what part of your gross income must be reported and used in figuring your tax.

By taking off everything the law permits, you will save money. The government wants you to do that, but the revenue service also wants you to be certain that you report all income subject to tax. That keeps you out of trouble.

There are three ways of whittling your total income to the amount that is taxable — by exemptions, exclusions from income and deductions. Deductions, which cover the way you spend your income, will be discussed in tomorrow's article. Exemptions were treated in article No. 4.

Today's article concerns income covered in Lines 5 through 11 on Form 1040. Here is where exclusions figure into your return, things you don't have to report at all. But, it also includes some items you have to add to your salary and wage total.

Exclusions in the main depend, not on how you spend your income, but on how you receive it. Some of your income is not subject to tax because of its origin. Many of these exclusions need not show up on your tax return because they are exempt income — that is, income that need not be reported.

Other exclusions are only partial. In such cases, you show the income in your return, then deduct part of it. A prime example of partial exclusion is sick pay received from your employer while you are absent from work because of illness or injury.

The instructions booklet with your tax return form does not discuss exclusions from income in one specific section. To make it easy for you, here are some of the main exclusions to which you are entitled:

Gifts (this must be money or something else of value for which you performed no service whatever).

Inheritances and death benefits from life insurance policies.

Federal and state Social Security benefits, Railroad Retirement Act benefits and Workmen's Compensation benefits.

Interest on state and municipal bonds.

All government payments and benefits to veterans and their families (except retirement pay not connected with a disability, bonds).

Benefits from accident and health insurance policies. However, when your employer pays for the plan or policies, you can exclude from your income only the amounts for medical care or to compensate for injury.

Subsistence and rental allowance to members of the armed forces. Such amounts usually are excluded on the withholding tax form issued by the armed services.

If your employer transfers you and gives you expense money, you can exclude that part of the amount you actually spend in moving.

Gambling winnings must be reported as income. However, you can take off the amount of your gambling losses only to the extent of your winnings. And you can deduct the losses only if you itemize your deductions on Page 2 of Form 1040.

Prizes and awards are exempt from taxes only if received in recognition of religious, charitable, scientific, educational, artistic, literary, or civic achievement. You must not even enter a contest as a condition to winning, and you must not be required, as a condition of the prize or award, to perform any "substantial future service" for the donor. These provisions, in most cases, make radio and television "giveaway" prizes taxable.

Declaration of Estimated Income Tax: Many taxpayers are required to file by April 15 a statement of the estimated income tax they will have to pay for the new calendar year. If the amount of taxes being withheld from wages or salaries is insufficient to keep taxpayers paid up on the amount due the government, they must make a declaration of the income they expect and the amount of tax they must pay. Then, they must make quarterly payments to make up the difference not covered by the amount withheld from wages or salaries.

If you have a large amount of income other than wages and salary, you probably will have to file the declaration, and you will have to do so if you are self-employed.

You make this declaration on Form 1040-ES. If you have been filing this in the past, you should receive a blank with your tax forms. If not, you can get a copy from any revenue office, and most banks, post offices and similar public places.

Those who must estimate income and tax and file a declaration by April 15 fall into two classes.

If you expect to receive $100 or less in income not subject to withholding tax, the question of whether you must file a declaration depends upon your marital status and your total income. In this class you are required to file if your total income is expected to be greater than:

1. $10,000 for the head of a household class or a widow or widower entitled to special tax rates.
2. $5,000 for other single taxpayers.
3. $5,000 for a married individual who is not entitled to file a joint return.
4. $10,000 for married persons entitled to file a joint return (that is, the combined income of husband and wife exceeds $10,000).

The second class consists of taxpayers whose total income can reasonably be expected to include more than $100 not subject to withholding tax, and where it will exceed the sum of the following:

1. $600 for each of the taxpayer's exemptions.
2. Plus $400.

The law provides penalties for underestimating your tax. However, if you find later you have underestimated, your district revenue office can tell you how to file an amended declaration correcting the mistake.

But, you cannot be penalized if you estimate your 1957 income to be the same as your 1956 income, and if you compute the tax on the tax rates in effect when you file your declaration for 1957.

THURSDAY: More about non-taxable income.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

SOUTHERN PINE PICTURE HURTS NORTHWEST

Eugene Register-Guard

A slowdown in new housing starts and tight money are not the only causes for the decline in the Northwest's lumber industry.

An excellent background article in the Wall Street Journal for Jan. 16, notes that the Southern lumber industry is getting a new lease on life because of reforestation, the local commercial boom and the growth of paper-making in the South.

Southern pine, the big competitor to our Douglas fir, has undergone an intense reforestation program spurred by the industry and now, for the first time, the industry in the South believes it is assured of a permanent tree supply. The 12 southern states are presently growing more than half of the nation's sawtimber supply. The advantage in the South is a longer growing season. This makes the growth cycle only about 40 years, compared to upwards of 100 years here in the Northwest.

While there has been a general decline in the lumber market nationwide, it has been felt less in the South than in other areas because of the big construction boom throughout the South. A big share of the market is close at hand, smaller shipments can be made by truck, and freight costs for the far-away Douglas fir give pine the edge.

We don't intend to infer that the picture is all dark for the basic industry in the Northwest. But two big factors hurt — our distance from the major markets (other than California) and the rapid reforestation that occurs in the South.

However, through our forestry programs we are learning that the growing cycle for Douglas fir is faster than we at one time thought, and inventory of our forests is revealing that we have much more standing timber than we believed. This has resulted in an increase in the allowable cut on a sustained yield basis. It promises to be increased in the future as more inventory work is completed, particularly in our national forest lands.

Then, too, Southern pine to be competitive in the construction field must be kiln-dried, whereas the fir from our larger trees is a top construction item as green lumber. This factor, coupled with the softening in price of Douglas fir, has brought our product in line with pine prices in many markets. For instance, Edward Hines Lumber Co., with headquarters in Chicago, told the Wall Street Journal its purchases of Southern pine for retail sales is down 75 per cent since 1950. The reason, the firm said, is that "western woods are considerably cheaper at present."

Although Southern pine and therefore southern mills are experiencing a comeback, the Northwest is still mightily in the picture. Even with the recent decline, Douglas fir production in 1956 was a billion feet more than Southern pine and the heart of that production is in Lane and Douglas counties. This, coupled with the prospects of a greatly increased demand for new housing within the next few years, makes Northwest prospects healthy despite the encroachment of Southern pine.

TV SPONSORS MUST SHARE BLAME

Salem Capital Journal

A recent article in Time says that in 1956 sponsoring concerns dropped some 50 television network programs "because the ratings fell so low that the price of reaching a given number of viewers rose correspondingly too high."

The show producers complain that the several rating agencies, on which the sponsors depend, get contradictory results, some rating high and other low.

This suggests two things that might improve the situation for both sponsors and shows.

One is that the sponsors, who are themselves mainly to blame, change the kind of advertising they offer.

The other is that someone ought to devise a rating system so sensitive that it would gauge the reaction of the national audience to both commercials and shows. As it is now, too many viewers sit transfixed by the suspense of a good show, but at too frequent intervals are bored and repelled by the commercials.

Dignity has a place in advertising. Who is lured to spend money for admittedly good industrial products by a lot of doggerel song, exaggerated exhortations from otherwise employed or unemployed actors, and cartoons that appeal only to childish minds? The television audience isn't moronic.

And when the star himself leaves the show to assume the role of salesman, he puts himself in a class with the medicine show spieler at the county fair or the street pitchman of an earlier day. It cheapens the performance immeasurably.

By and large TV commercials are about the silliest spectacle on the American scene.

Law Held Violated By Multnomah's Republican Heads

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Senate committee, investigating elections, accused the Multnomah County Republican Central Committee of soliciting business firms to help check on Democratic registrations.

The committee, headed by Sen. Gore (D-Tenn) said that the First National Bank of Portland may have violated federal election laws by taking part in the program.

At Portland, a spokesman for the GOP central committee denied the accusation and indicated that he did not believe the committee had made an adequate investigation.

And E. B. MacNaughton, chairman of the board of the First National Bank, said that the firm "never participates in political activity." He said the bank "innocently furnished envelopes and addressed names" for the GOP committee. "We would have done it for the Democrats," he added.

Gordon Orput, Portland insurance man, was accused by the committee of soliciting other firms in the program. He said this was not so—that he had discussed the plan with business acquaintances and that they had, on their own, decided to participate.

Check On Demos Intended

The program was designed to make sure that Democrats had complied with state laws on residence requirements before voting in last fall's election.

If a letter was returned to the sender it was turned over, in some instances, to the GOP Central committee. The committee, in turn, notified a poll watcher who challenged that person if he tried to vote.

The committee said that taking part in the scheme were "several corporations, including the First National Bank of Portland. The participation of such concerns in this activity may be a violation of section 610 (U.S. Code) since the result of the mailings were used by the Republican committee to check registrations of Democratic voters, and, to that extent, such activity may be considered to constitute an 'expenditure' on behalf of the Republican committee."

Francis I. Smith, Portland attorney and chairman of the GOP central committee, said the committee did not solicit business firms to send out the mailing.

"It is true that some firms did turn over to our office some of their returned envelopes," Smith said, adding it was "interesting to note that when the representative of the Senate committee was in Portland he made no effort to contact me or the central committee..."

Panel To Select Farmer To Represent Oregon

PORTLAND (AP) — A panel of three judges will select a farmer to represent Oregon in the Junior Chamber of Commerce young farmer contest.

The judges are Elmer McClure, Oregon Grange master; Howard J. Smith, a member of the board of directors of the Oregon Farm Bureau; and Marshall Dana, Portland bank executive.

They will select the state winner from among the winners of various local contests.

The national champion will be named at Durham, N. C., April 15-18.

CONSTIPATED?

New laxative discovery un-locks bowel blocks
without gag, bloat or gripe

Constipation is caused by what doctors call a "thrifty" colon that, instead of retaining moisture as it should, does the opposite: robs the colon of so much moisture that its contents become dehydrated, so dry that they block the bowel; so shrunken that they fail to excite or stimulate the urge to purge that propels and expels waste from your body.

To regain normal regularity, the dry, shrunken, constipating contents of your colon which now block your bowel must be remoistened. Second, bulk must be brought to your colon to BY-PASS-THE-STIMULATE it to action; to a normal urge to purge.

And, of all laxatives, only COLONAID, the amazing new laxative discovery possesses COLONAID'S great moisture-ing capacity, plus COLONAID'S stretch-stimulating bulk. So effective it relieves even chronic constipation overnight, COLONAID is yet so smooth, so gentle it has proved safe even for women in critical stages of pregnancy.

Superior to old style bulk, salt or drug laxatives, COLONAID neither gags, bloats nor gripes; won't interfere with absorption of vitamins and other valuable food nutrients; in clinical tests, did not cause rash or other reactions.

It's a physiological fact: Exercise tones your body! And COLONAID exercises your colon to tone it against constipation, overnight! Get COLONAID, in easy-to-take tablet form at any drug counter, today! Only 98c for the 60 tablet package, brings positive relief at less than 2c per tablet.