

The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

ADDY WRIGHT, Asst. Bus. Mgr.
GEORGE CASTILLO, Asst. EditorMember of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver
Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months, \$7.00; three months, \$3.75.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year per month, \$1.25.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1926, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

CAUTION REQUIRED

By Charles V. Stanton

An inventory of commercial timber on the Siuslaw National Forest, it is announced, indicates that the allowable cut can be more than doubled. The same pattern, I believe, holds true elsewhere in Oregon and particularly here in Douglas County. If a substantial increase in allowable cut is possible, it means that our industrial economy need not expect any material cutback in production volume, as pessimists have been so vigorously predicting.

But, while seeking to give full utilization to all the timber which may be safely cut under a sustained yield program, we should demand that the allowable cut not be extended beyond the point of sustained yield safety. There will be continuous pressure to exceed the safe allowable cut. Under no circumstances should such pressure be permitted to prevail.

By sustained yield we mean that timber shall not be cut faster than it grows. We must keep growth and cut in balance. By allowable cut we mean the timber that may be harvested without overbalancing growth and cut. In other words, a cut equal to the estimated growth of the whole forest.

Theoretically the forest is divided into working circles. For purpose of illustration, we will say it takes 100 years to grow a tree to commercial size. So we would divide the forest into 100 units, would cut one unit each year, so that, by the end of 100 years, the trees grown up on the first unit cut would be ready for harvest.

Mills Are Log Hungry

On a good part of our forest land in Oregon we have only a sketchy idea of the volume of commercial timber available. Particularly is this true on public domain. An inventory was made in 1939. At that time Douglas County was estimated to have around 76 billion feet of commercial timber, about equally divided between public and private ownership.

But in 1939 a tree to be cruised as commercial had to be straight-grained, free from disease. The measurement started from six or eight feet up from the ground, or above the swell in the bole, and ended at an eight or ten-inch top. Today's log is cut within a couple of feet from the ground and goes to a four-inch top. If a tree has one-third usable wood it is brought to the mill, unless the haul is exceptionally long.

Because of the difference in usage, the commercial inventory of the forest is much greater today than shown by the 1939 inventory.

The sustained yield pattern, however, is built very largely on the old inventories, made before present usage factors came into operation. Consequently the allowable cut from most of the public domain forest is far less than could be permitted and still remain within sustained yield limitations.

At the same time many mills, which previously have maintained themselves from private timber, have exhausted the bulk of their supplies. They have become log hungry. They are demanding more logs from public domain forest. They point to the fact that the full harvest capacity of the forest is not being made available and are exerting pressure to have quotas increased.

Pressure Will Increase

Mill operators will give you every assurance that they definitely want the sustained yield system protected and preserved. But too many, pinched by the dwindling supply of logs, will apply pressure to stretch the sustained yield quota to the limit. And when that still isn't enough, they'll still keep trying to get logs.

The hungry mills have succeeded in breaking down the market area pattern, originally designed to protect each community's industrial economy. Small mills were strongly in favor of marketing areas until they began to feel the log pinch. Then, with their own supplies exhausted, they cast covetous eyes across the fence and applied enough pressure to break down the barrier so they can now invade the pastures heretofore reserved for their fatter neighbors.

We still have some elasticity in the sustained yield inventory. It is my opinion we should keep our allowable cut as high as is possible without endangering the sustained yield system.

But log hunger will continue until manufacturing capacity levels off with allowable cut, and so long as log hunger exists we will have growing pressure to stretch the allowable cut more and more, and the sustained yield system will be pulled down, if some of the operators have their way.

For the benefit of future generations and the preservation of an industrial capacity in the State of Oregon, we must make very sure that in bringing the allowable cut up to the maximum capacity, the sustained yield limitations are not destroyed.

Dog, Cat Meat Sold For Human Food To Chinese

HONG KONG — They sell live puppies by the pound in some of the crowded Chinese markets of this British colony.

A fat 6-week-old pup costs about 83 U.S. cents a pound but if you're caught with the carcass of a newly devoured dog it could cost as much as \$83 and six months in jail. The law has been on the books many years, but fanciers can still gorge themselves on the ancient Chinese delicacies of fried dog or stewed cat.

The Chinese dealers just remain still and keep up the brisk black market trade in pups and cats. A Chinese picture says: "Dog meat is tender and tastes sweet. As for cats, only the old, fat ones are good. They make a delicious stew. Once you try it, you'll always go back for more."

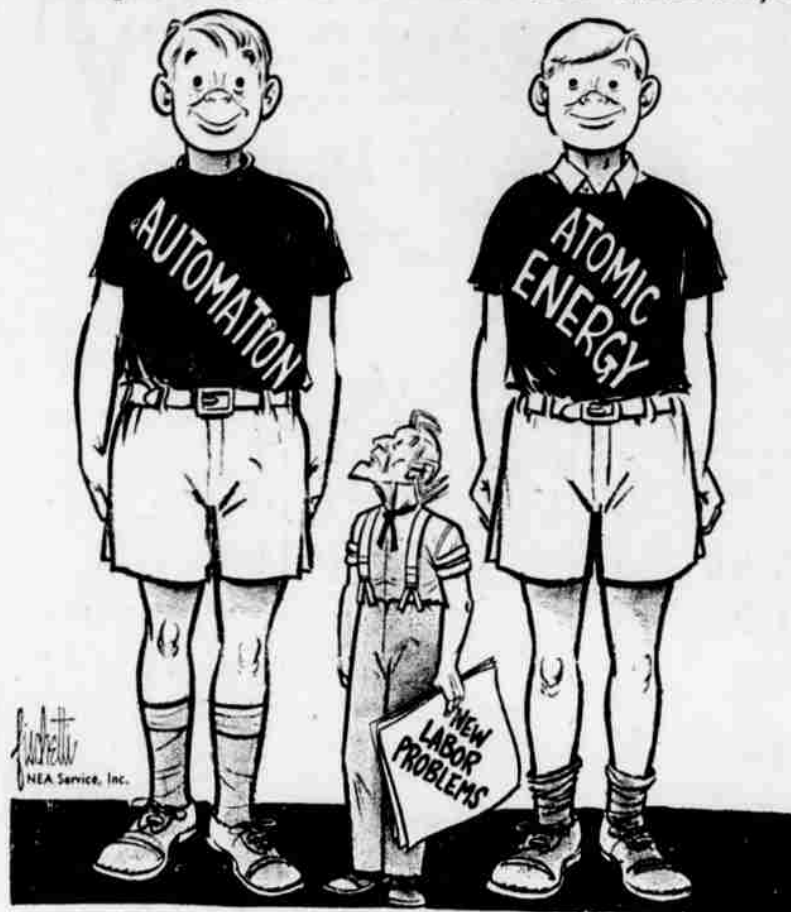
Princess Grace Has Audience With Pope

VATICAN CITY — Monaco's Princess Grace, resplendent in diamonds and black, accompanied bemedaled Prince Rainier Tuesday to a state audience with Pope Pius XII.

The rulers of the tiny Riviera principality arrived about 10 minutes late for their audience with the 81-year-old pontiff, who received them on the threshold of the Vatican Palace's little throne room.

Grace was a striking figure in black gown and flashing diamonds. She wore the customary black lace veil, a diamond circlet at her throat, wrists and ears. Rainier wore the elaborate uniform he devised for his marriage. On his chest was the Order of the Golden Spur — second highest papal decoration awarded him Monday by the Pope.

Youngsters Seem to Be Much Taller These Days



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't read his mail:

That these are the good old days for dogs. . . In Manhattan rover now can patronize the services of the "Canine College," the "Dog Bath Club," or the "Dog Parking Service." . . And out at Yaphank, Long Island, there is a "Country Club for Dogs." People not admitted except on leashes?

That a cancer doesn't grow by feeding on the healthy cells around it, but is nourished by the blood just as if it were a normal part of the body.

That the kiwi bird of New Zealand stamps on one foot when irritated. (So does the kiwi I married.)

That if you have a coated or "furry" tongue, it is more likely to be caused by smoking or a mouth infection than by constipation.

That there's actually a town called Dogpatch in southeastern Oklahoma.

That James W. Bowser, managing editor of the Barber's Journal, estimates 140,500 American men are now wearing beards.

That the Hotel Sherman in Chicago advertises its cocktails as "Cupid's most loyal and efficient helper."

That London's West End has a hat library. . . For a small fee (and a slight deposit), a girl can select the hat of her choice and wear it for a day—with the right to buy it later if she chooses.

That if you are going on a cruise you are less likely to be seasick if you are under 25 years old, thin rather than stout, and sleep in a cabin near the center of the ship.

That band leader Sammy Kaye says a poor Texan is one who has

more oil in his hair than he does in the ground.

That there are still about 12 million slaves in the world. . . And in Arabia the asking price for one sometimes starts as low as \$30.

That Paris is the hardest city in the world in which to stay on the water wagon. . . Because there is a bistro for every 67 inhabitants.

That a reader reports a Tennessee highway sign that said: "When this sign is under water, road is impassable." (Is there a state in the union where this sign hasn't been seen?)

That a plan to build little burrows under busy roads so that cats can cross in safety has been submitted to Dublin authorities by Irish inventor Jack Jennings. (If you think this idea is silly, you've just forgotten what it is to be a pedestrian.)

That it was President William McKinley, pioneer of the full dinner pail, who said, "I do not prize the word 'cheap.' It is a badge of poverty—a signal of distress. Cheap merchandise makes cheap men. Cheap men make a cheap country."

That the troubles of Delaware's Senator Williams in trying to turn back \$1,508.26 he saved from his stationery allowance seem to demonstrate how thoroughly cumbersome government can get.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey's insistence that the government would indeed be glad to get the money doesn't obscure the fact that as the law reads there is really no return to it.

The law evidently makes it mandatory for the senator to receive the money whether he has need of it or not. Since this is an expense allowance, to make acceptance mandatory seems absurd.

BY THEIR nature expense accounts are generally flexible, though there is sense in fixing a maximum limit. What puzzles the onlooker is why a man must be compelled to take the maximum.

Tax experts say Williams can get the money back to the Treasury in one of two ways. First, he can write a check to the government for the full amount of his saving, and list it on his income tax return as a charitable contribution.

Second, he could write the check as a regular gift, deducting in advance enough to pay any necessary gift tax on the sum. If none is due, he would still perhaps hold out enough to pay the normal income tax on the amount, for the allowance is taxable as income to the senator.

OBVIOUSLY, both of these schemes are foolish makeshifts, which do not disguise the fact that Williams MUST take the money in the first place.

In any sensible world, he ought to be allowed to refuse the money in advance if he finds he doesn't

OSC TEACHER DIES

PORTLAND — James Carey Othius, 65, an engineering teacher at Oregon State College 22 years, died here Sunday.

During World War II he was with a ship building firm here, and later taught at the University of Portland. Funeral services will be held here Tuesday.

In The Day's News

(Continued from page one)

else for it to come from. The only way to reduce taxes is first to REDUCE SPENDING.

Members of the congress are getting back to Washington after the 10-day Easter vacation. Most of them spent the Easter recess back home among the voters. Those who did so are making big medicine over budget cuts and tax reductions.

Representative John Saylor, a Pennsylvania Democrat, expressed the feeling of many of the back-home lawmakers when he said his constituents want congress to "cut the budget with a pick-ax instead of a scalpel."

Senator Lyndon Johnson, Democratic leader in the senate, says he never has seen such strong demands for governmental economy. Senator Bill Knowland of California, minority (Republican) leader in the senate, agrees with Senator Johnson as to the feeling of the people back home.

All this is interesting. It is interesting because UP TO NOW the politicians have believed the people like heavy government spending and want more of it. As long as the politicians believe that spending is what the people want they will GO ON SPENDING. They won't cut spending until they become convinced that less spending — which is the only way that the people want — is what the people want.

That's the long and the short of it.

Supply and demand note:

Most of the livestock action in the nation's big markets Monday centered on hogs—which up to mid-morning were selling steady to lower, with price losses running to 25 cents and more.

How come? The answer is that hog receipts of \$2,000 head at 12 markets were 20,000 head larger than a week ago. Slaughter cattle, on the other hand, were in relatively small supply on the markets and sold at steady to higher prices.

Why bring that up? Well, the politicians believe we can repeal the natural law of supply and demand. The FACT is that we CAN'T.

Four Minor Bills Pass Legislature

SALEM — The Senate struggled throughout its morning session and succeeded in passing only one bill Monday.

This bill repairs a present law, which courts have held in part to be invalid. It makes it negligent homicide to cause a death by driving negligently or with defective equipment.

The bill goes to the House. The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill to create a state board of license and bond auctioneers and auction markets.

The House, with three dissenting votes, sent to the governor a bill to reduce the payments required under the relative responsibility law. This law, which Gov. Holmes wants repealed, compels persons to support their relatives, if financially able.

No single person would have to contribute if his income is less than \$3,000. Other exemptions would be: Couples \$6,500, couples with one child \$7,500, couples with two children \$8,500, and couples with three children \$9,500.

A bill to give cities wider authority to launch slum clearance and other renewal projects was approved by the House and sent to the Senate.

EXIT COURTESY

SPOKANE — Spokane's annual "Country Week" got off to a slow start Sunday. Two police officers on motorcycles and two others in a patrol car watched the downtown area to cite "the courteous driver of the day" and said they couldn't find one.

Snags Confronting Negroes In Trying To Meet South's Voting Rules Reveal Farce

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON — How many bubbles in a bar of soap? Atty. Gen. Brownell has cited that as an example of questions asked Negroes by a registrar of voters in Mississippi in the recent past to keep them from voting unless they could answer.

Brownell said those making complaints that they had been asked such questions included college graduates, teachers and businessmen. He said none of them, according to the registrar, could meet the voting requirements.

He said he could move into a situation like that and stop it if Congress would grant the attorney general the power contained in the civil rights bill which the Eisenhower administration asked.

This was what Brownell told Congress last year. No bill was passed. It's possible none will be passed this year either. It's over the very power mentioned by Brownell that the Southerners are making their biggest fight against the bill.

Background of Argument Here is background on the argument.

Under present law one of those Negro college graduates in Mississippi could go into federal court complain to the judge the registrar of voters was interfering with his voting rights, and ask for an injunction to stop it.

The judge could then hold a hearing, giving the registrar a chance to explain his position. There would be no jury involved. If the judge was convinced the registrar was unconstitutionally interfering with the would-be Negro voter, he could order the registrar by injunction to stop it.

If the registrar again asked the Negro about bubbles in soap, the Negro could report back to the judge that the injunction had been violated. The registrar, if found guilty, could be punished.

But — before there was any finding of guilty he could request, and would get, a trial by jury. The jury, of course, would be composed of people from the community.

Two Wrongs Claimed

Those pushing the kind of bill the administration wants protest that there are two things wrong with the procedure just outlined:

1. The time involved. They argue that by the time trial was held — since time is taken up with setting a trial date, picking a jury, and so on — the election in which the frustrated Negro wanted to vote would be over.

2. There would be reluctance on the part of the jury to find one of its own voting officials guilty in an area where there was resistance to Negro voting.

The administration would get around those two points by asking Congress to pass a law to do this:

A Negro blocked from voting by such questions as bubbles in soap could turn at once to the U.S. district attorney representing the Justice Department in that area.

The U.S. attorney, not the Negro, would ask the judge for an injunction. If the registrar then violated the injunction, the U.S. district attorney would tell the judge. The latter could bring the registrar before him at once to stand trial for contempt.

Would Ban Jury Trial But in this case — because it was the government bringing the action — the registrar would not get a trial by jury.

Southern Democrats, led by Sen. Ervin of North Carolina, have been making their fight against

the civil rights bill, which contains other features, on that main point of a man facing jail without trial by jury.

This, they argue, is constitutionally wrong, that a man is entitled to jury trial.

Brownell says there is nothing basically new in the idea at all, that there are 28 different laws on the books which permit the attorney general to ask for an injunction and eliminate jury trial when the injunction is violated.

For example, Antitrust laws, the wage and hour law, the Atomic Energy Act, laws against false advertisements and gross abuse of trust by investment companies, and the Securities and Exchange Act.

Nixon May Try To Mend Split In GOP Ranks

WASHINGTON — Vice President Nixon reportedly is ready to try the role of peacemaker between GOP factions warring over "Modern Republicanism."

Nixon and some others close to President Eisenhower are said to be deeply disturbed by the acid reaction of some Republicans in Congress to Eisenhower's attempts to "modernize" the party.

The vice president is said to feel that most of the dissent to the President's program stems from the use of slogans which seem to doctored those who don't agree with Eisenhower on all issues as devotees of the horse and buggy days.

Nixon is committed to support Eisenhower's efforts to "make the Republican party responsive to the modern-day needs and aspirations of all people."

But as a practicing politician with an eye on the 1960 GOP presidential nomination, he thinks this can be accomplished without goading the party's conservatives into open rebellion.

It apparently is the vice president's view that even the most conservative Republican is ready to accept as a fact that Social Security, health services and other things they were calling "socialistic" 20 years ago have come to stay.

With this in mind, Nixon puts his public support of Eisenhower's philosophy of change into words that don't lend themselves to slogan-making.

U. S. Aid Grant To Jordan Ready

AMMAN — American Ambassador Lester Mallory announced Monday the United States is prepared to grant Jordan 10 million dollars in aid.

An embassy statement said: "Recognizing the brave steps taken by His Majesty King Hussein and the government and people of Jordan to maintain the integrity and independence of their nation and desiring to lend support to their objectives, the U. S. government announced Monday that it is prepared promptly to provide His Majesty's government with 10 million dollars in economic aid funds to assist in economic development and the maintenance of political stability in the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan."

"The U.S. government undertakes to maintain a continuing review of Jordan's problems in co-operation with His Majesty's government to determine what further steps may be required."

Russia Says U. S. Top Culprit In Jordan Mess

LONDON — Soviet Russia Monday night termed the United States the "main culprit" in the Jordanian crisis. It warned that the situation is dangerous and can lead to "grave consequences."

A Soviet Foreign Office statement broadcast by Moscow Radio attributed Middle East tension to "gross foreign interference" and declared: "The Soviet Union can not pass over events in this area."

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