The News-Review

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NEW WOOD PRODUCTS

By Charles V. Stanton

While reading trade magazines devoted to the wood industry, one of the most interesting angles to me is the many new uses being found for wood and wood products and the new manufacturing processes being developed.

The current issue of *Crow's Lumber Digest* supplies a good example. Published in Portland, the weekly magazine reports market and production data together with diversified industrial news.

Featuring the last issue is an article pertaining to "finger-jointing."

Western Pine Association, says *Lumber Digest*, has 26 finger-jointing plants in 12 western states. The West as a whole has around 32 installations.

Martin Box and Container Co. at Oakland and Sutherlin recently announced it is introducing finger-jointing equipment.

The magazine says, describing the process:

The finger-joint is a tough, mortise-tenon end-weld that closely resembles intertwined fingers of two hands. It's one of the strongest end joints known. Years ago the automobile used it for fashioning wooden steering wheels and body parts for station wagons. Many tests have shown that material so jointed has the same strength as solid lengths.

You have to look sharply to spot finger-joints made on modern, automatic equipment by experienced operators. The weld is so precise and smooth as to be just about invisible in painted woodwork. That's especially true if the scarfing technique is used for the joint on the surface side. It's possible — though perhaps not quite practical — to match grain and color so closely as to make the joint hard to detect even in natural finish.

Why should lumber producers be "building" lumber by joining short pieces to make up a board?

Utilizes Low Grades

The answer is found in the large volume of low-grade lumber produced by the average sawmill.

Low grades are a drag on the market. They sell at low prices and often depress the price for upper grades. The average mill produces many times as much low-grade lumber as clear stocks. Disposal often becomes a problem.

When lumber prices are high, low grades may be sold at a profit, but on a tight market the low grades can act to further depress prices.

By finger-jointing, the knots, splits and other defects can be cut out of a low-grade board, after which the short pieces of clear wood are joined by automatic machinery. Modern adhesives make the joint stronger than the surrounding material. The resulting board, in addition to conforming to any desired dimension, can be sold at a higher price than could the components entering into its manufacture. The process is one whereby the log is better utilized.

A new product described by the magazine is sheetboard, utilized chiefly for sheathing purposes. The board now is being produced largely in western pine mills.

It utilizes common grades of lumber sandwiched between kraft paper overlays. The sheet board reportedly is stronger than shiplap. It utilizes materials which otherwise would be wasted.

Hardboard Produced

A Forest Grove company, the magazine reports, is announcing a new type of hardboard panel with three-eighths thickness. It is believed to be the first such panel made in the United States. The extra "body" gives better structural qualities, it is reported.

But there also is news disturbing to the trade.

Cuba is said to be erecting a plant that will produce hardboard panels from sugar cane fibers. Claims are that the manufacturers have found a method of overcoming previous objections to boards made from bagasse, the sugar cane fiber. The objections were that the boards had a relatively low breaking strength and a high degree of water absorption. The new board, it is claimed, will be stronger than a board made from wood pulp.

So, while excellent progress is being made in better utilization of wood, development of potential substitutes for wood products maintains strong competition.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

who was interested in the TV application that was successful.

Anyone with ordinary common sense would have known that such conduct would get him into hot water.

So much for Mack.

Let's take a look at the system under which licenses to operate radio and TV stations are granted.

These little pieces of paper that grant government permission to go into what may be a very lucrative business are worth a lot of money. Somewhere in the neighborhood of two million dollars seems to be the general off-the-cuff valuation placed on this controversial license in Miami. It is up to the Federal Communications Commission to see who shall have these valuable little pieces of paper and who shall not be permitted to have them.

That being the case, it is inevitable that a lot of pressure will be put on the members of the commission. Only men of impeccable virtue and SOUND COMMON SENSE are competent to hold such jobs. Whatever may be said of Mack's virtue, it is evident that he is lacking in what is often referred to as "ordinary horse sense."

It is unfortunate, of course, that government should have the power to say who shall receive PERMISSION to go into what may prove to be a very valuable business and who SHALL NOT RECEIVE PERMISSION. Such power unavoidably leads to the temptation to favor political friends and to turn a deaf ear to political opponents. Favoritism in government is a dangerous thing.

It would be far better if the judgment of the market place could be substituted for the judgment of a political body. But it must be admitted that in the case of radio and TV the judgment of the market place—that is, let the competent ones succeed and the incompetents fail—can't be applied. The air waves HAVE to be policed. Otherwise, there would be utter confusion.

Still——

The power to say who shall have a little piece of paper that may be worth a LOT of money and who shall not have it is a lot of power to be placed in a few hands.

Official Denies U. S. Planes Used In Raid

WASHINGTON (AP) — A top U. S. aid official says American planes reportedly used in the Indonesian bombing of rebels were not supplied through the U.S. arms aid program.

Furthermore, Asst. Secretary of Defense Mansfield D. Sprague said, he agrees with a statement by Rep. Judd (R-Minn) that Americans do not approve of French use of U.S. aid material to bomb a Tunisian village.

"You Need a Smaller Wagon or a Bigger Horse"

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

POSTAL RATES

Eugene Register - Guard

Most readers probably got a chuckle out of the slugging match between Oregon's two senators over the question of whether or not a postage stamp ought to cost a nickle. But it's a serious matter, really. Senator Neuberger seems to have the better of his colleague, both on the immediate argument and in his understanding of the general nature of what has always been a postal subsidy. But both Senator Neuberger and Senator Morse seem to miss one important point.

Senator Neuberger wants to raise the rate on out-of-town mail to 5 cents. He points out that the present 3-cent rate has been charged for 26 years. You can't buy a cup of coffee, a bottle of pop, or a telephone call for what one cost 26 years ago. Why should you be able to buy a stamp for that price? The senator speaks of the six billion dollar deficit the postal service has run up in the past 10 years, and estimates that if the postal wage increase is granted, the deficit will continue to mount at the rate of a billion a year. He thinks the service should go further toward paying its way.

Senator Morse, pointing out that he is all for the "common man," says he does not want to raise first-class mail rates. Far better, says he, raise the second and third class rates. He points out that newspapers and magazines (which he does not admire and which do not usually admire him) are distributed, at an admitted loss to the government, under these cheap rates. The service, he adds, wasn't meant to pay its way.

What Senator Morse does not grant, and what he should grant, is that one reason the postal service is not expected to pay its own way, is that it has always been regarded as the public interest to distribute newspapers, magazines and books as cheaply as possible to as many as possible. The person who today receives a magazine in the mail gets it much more cheaply than he could get it if he had to pay first-class postage on it. A similar philosophy underlines the "book rate" under which books can be mailed more cheaply than other merchandise.

It is also worth noting that second and third class mail rates went up in 1951 and that they would go up again under terms of the bill now under debate. It is only fair, in view of the price trends in the past 26 years, that first class rates go up, too.

What both senators overlook is the abuse of the lower class mailing privilege. Every householder knows of the flood of "junk mail" that is distributed, at a loss to the government. This is usually material not ordered or wanted by the householder. Any bill aimed at adjusting postal rates should include a more rigid definition of the sort of material eligible for subsidy.

JUNK MAIL

Medford Mail Tribune

We are among those who occasionally become irritated with the amount of "junk" mail received daily—advertisements of things we don't need, don't want and won't buy.

Some of them are accompanied by a "postage will be paid" envelope, which can be used to send for more information, or to send an order.

We once fiendishly contemplated obtaining small strips of lead and mailing them back—resulting in postal charges of a rather severe nature. (The "postage paid" envelopes cost 4 cents to the receiver, but if weight of the letter goes over an ounce, it is 8 cents.)

Another plan was concocted by a Salem man, who takes advertisements from one envelope and stuffs them into the return envelope of a different advertiser and mails 'em.

But perhaps the best solution comes from a California man, who takes an advertisement which contains a card with places to list prospects, fills it in with the names of bartenders in town, and mails it.

When the salesmen flock in to sell their wares to the bartender, they become customers instead of salesmen, and at latest report business was booming.

NON-BELIEVER

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP) —"I don't believe in divorce," said Joseph Piotrowski when told to explain why he had three wives at the same time.

Criminal Court Judge William T. Harvey handed the 51-year-old shipyard worker an 18 month prison sentence Tuesday for bigamy.

WHO WILL ANSWER HARRY ?

Oregon City Enterprise-Courier

Republican anguish unrer the hurt of Harry S. Truman's campaign oratory is matched by administration anxiety to make an adequate answer to the former address. The formal Republican reply is tentatively scheduled for March 4.

It would be a wonderful opportunity for somebody. As Bert Williams, the old black face comedian, used to sing, some Republicans are saying: Wonderful opportunity for somebody; somebody else, not me.

As of 72 hours after HST raked the administration in a give-em-hell sendoff to the 1958 Democratic congressional campaign, Republican strategists had not picked their man to answer the former President. The search has been on for weeks because it long had been known what Truman intended to do last Saturday night.

If such an attack had been made on Franklin D. Roosevelt during his presidency, FDR most likely would have come out of his corner swinging and the attacker might soon have wished he never had been born. Failing that, President Roosevelt had a stable of hatchetmen and the incomparable political poison pen of the late Charley Michelson.

FDR not only had them, he used them to the utmost. "Mow the man down," FDR would say to Charley Mike or to the late Harold L. Ickes and the mowing proceeded in the roughest kind of style. The Ick, as Honest Harold familiarly was known to FDR, was known around Washington, also, as Donald Duck, in recognition of the sustained staccato of his quackery.

Charley Mike was a sure shot with his trusty typewriter, a political gun slinger unmatched before or since. Old Charley was publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, an asset to the party near the weight of James A. Farley and of FDR, himself.

Deadly in debate as were Michelson and Ickes, it was FDR on his own who usually took on the tough ones and when Mr. Big mowed 'em down they were likely to go down for good. That's what Republican strategists would like just now to happen to Harry S. Truman.

So it might be if President Eisenhower would do the job himself, bringing to the task, as did FDR, the great prestige of the White House. Some Republicans think the President should do that but that largely is wishful thinking. DDE has no stomach for the rough and tumble of politics, and accordingly, he probably will duck this party job.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon may have to do the honors although it is reasonable to presume he is not eager. His reluctance, if any, would not be for distaste of political conflict. The vice president is a rough man in political debate, as Truman and other wounded Democrats well know. But the White House on occasion has required Nixon to soften his campaign speeches. Given full freedom to answer Truman's kind, to sling him with bare knuckles, Nixon might welcome the opportunity to answer HST. It would be quite a show. — L.C.W.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D.

(Written for NEA Service)

The meter which measures our electricity, our gas or our water cannot be cheated if it is in working order. If the meter is misread during one period, the reading will be adjusted next time. The meter measures totals, and over a period of time it balances. One cannot cheat a functioning meter even if he reads it himself.

God measures our total lives. He may leave our activities up to us from time to time, but over our life span there is an accurate measure. We cannot cheat God by sinning and trying to hid our waywardness.

The only way to keep our lives as they must be is to confess our sins to God with every mistake. If we do this we shall find the total measure acceptable to God.

Army Engineers Request Change In Project Cash

WASHINGTON (AP) — The fate of seven Army Engineers projects where construction has moved faster than expected may be decided next Monday before the House Appropriations Committee.

Engineers have asked permission to transfer money already appropriated to these projects where continued construction through June 30 is threatened unless new money is made available.

The request already has been approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee and now needs only House committee action.

The seven projects and the amount of money for which transfer authority is sought include:

Ice Harbor Reservoir, Wash., $4,970,000; Hills Creek Reservoir, Ore., $2,230,000; Russian River Reservoir, Calif., $1,242,000.

The requested money is in addition to that which engineers may transfer under their authority to shift to a project an amount equal to 15 per cent of the appropriation granted by Congress.

Brig. Gen. J.L. Person, assistant chief of engineers, advised Rep. Porter (D-Ore) recently that work on the projects has proceeded faster than anticipated "due principally to the exceptionally good construction weather that prevailed over most of the country, and the absence of strikes and other deterring factors."

—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK (AP) — The boss is the boss again.

The down turn in jobs has made this forgotten figurehead of business a person of importance once more.

It always happens that way.

When there are more jobs than people, nobody pays much attention to the boss. He tiptoes around the place talking to himself—for fear that if he says something out loud he'll hurt somebody's feelings, and the guy'll quit and go to work for a competitor.

But when there are more people than jobs — such as right now — the boss again becomes industry's "father image." The problem of the wise worker then becomes one of how to please his paycheck pappy.

So it is time to revive again a forgotten American art — the art of apple polishing.

Your older hired hands, who've survived bad times before, know how to do this instinctively, just as an old boxer never quite forgets his footwork or how to protect himself in the clinches. Its the young employes, who've never known a recession, who are likely through pure ignorance to get gored by a rampant boss now.

Butter-Up Tips

They need help. So here are a few tips on how to butter up a boss:

First, find out who the boss is. If there is a fellow in your office who used to sneak out to play golf at 2 p.m. but now goes around picking paper clips off the floor to cut down expenses, look no farther.

Keep your feet off your desk while he is in view. If he speaks to you, rise to your feet and address him as "sir," a polite term used in ancient times to one's superiors. It is not necessary, however, to salute him. (Not unless times get really bad.)

Maintain a serious mien at all times except if the boss tells a joke. In this case laugh first and longest — but don't overdo it. It isn't wise to let the boss know how scared you really are.

Never Interrupt

Never interrupt his old joke to tell a new one of your own. The boss no longer wants you to be amusing on company time. The only reason he is telling you a joke is to keep his own spirits up.

When going to the water cooler, stride up quickly and self-confidently (as if you had really earned the right to a drink), gulp a fast one, and return to your desk. Do not linger around the water cooler to ambush the giggling stenographers. Those days are over—for the duration.

Around noon go into the boss's office, ask him if you can borrow some salt and pepper, then explain, "A little personal thrift doesn't hurt anyone, chief. I'm bringing my lunch to the office now."

Be more helpful in small ways. If you know your boss and his wife are going out for the evening, ask him if you and your wife can't baby-sit for them—for fun. This, of course, is downright toadyism, but it will please your wife to visit the boss's home—and see that his wife is an even lousier housekeeper than she is.

Anybody who follows these simple rules will weather practically any office economy drive and probably be the first to get a raise when the boom resumes.

That is, if the boss doesn't lose his own job.

Principals Have New Method For Behavior Record

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Principals at Kansas City's junior and senior high schools have a new, standardized system for keeping track of misbehavior by pupils.

Its keystone is a disciplinary record card adopted yesterday.

The card says: "Truancy, aggressive fighting, theft, extortion, disruption of class work, threats against teachers, insubordination and displays of vulgarity should be recorded. Obviously, trifling cases will go unrecorded."

The card provides spaces for setting down the nature of an offense, details of the investigation and the persons and agencies involved in it, the findings, disposition of the case and followup work.

The report becomes part of a pupil's academic record and will follow him wherever he may go in the city's public school system.

The principals devised the system as the result of a rash of rowdyism in the schools. It came to a head about five weeks ago and since has simmered down.

Rat-Bite Fever Put On List Diseases Carried By Mice

PORTLAND (AP) — Scientists studying the diseases carried by the mouse infestation in central and southeastern Oregon have added rat-bite fever to the list.

No human case of the disease has been found. But the case in which the disease was identified, the state Board of Health said, was found in a house mouse in the Klamath Falls area. Five other diseases found in the mice all have been seen in field mice.

Rat-bite fever is extremely rare among humans, said Dr. Harold Erickson, state health officer. The last case reported in Oregon was from Clatsop County in 1956. Despite its rarity, it is known to the scientists as comparatively serious.

The heavy mouse infestation has been cut as much as 90 per cent in some places by disease, lack of food and natural enemies. But reports to the state Board of Health show mouse populations "several hundred" to the acre in much of the area.

Other Disease

Among the other diseases found in mice are tularemia, bubonic plague, an unnamed streptococcus infection, and an unidentified virus. Under suspicion as having caused a number of abortions in sheep and cattle in the Klamath Basin is a disease named leptospirosis.

The Board of Health announcement considers the situation potentially dangerous, but emphasized that no cases of any of the known diseases among humans has been reported.

And at a conference of pest control operators here, Oregon State College announced appointment of a rodent control specialist to help study and fight the state's infestation. The new man—Ed Hansen, who is now employed by the state of Nevada—will work with county agents in the heavily infected counties. They will work out methods of control and extermination.

Union Man Accused Of Posing Woman As Wife In Probe

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Curtis (D-Neb) accused Robert Burkhart, international representative of the United Auto Workers Union, Tuesday of falsely representing a woman as his wife in 1953.

Curtis made the accusation over objections of Sen. McClellan (D-Ark) that "some things are sacred." Burkart appealed to McClellan, chairman of the Senate Rackets Committee, to rule that he need not answer questions about his relations with the woman, whom he later married.

Sen. Kennedy (D-Mass) questioned the relevancy of the questioning to the rackets committee's probe of the 45-month strike of the UAW against the Kohler Co., plumbing fixtures firm of Kohler, Wis.

But Curtis went on to say a picture of Burkhart and a woman was printed in a UAW newspaper at Sheboygan, Wis., in September, 1953 and represented as Mr. and Mrs. Burkhart.

"Her name wasn't Grace Burkhart," Curtis said. "She wasn't his wife. He had a wife in Toledo and two children there."

Burkhart had minimized reported violence in the long strike.

Another union member, John Gunaca of Local No. 212, Detroit, was reported to be facing an extradition move, if he appears as a committee witness, to return him to Wisconsin to face charges growing out of a strike incident.

Coos Bay Woman Regent On Oregon DAR Chapter

PORTLAND (AP) — New state regent of the Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution is Mrs. Claud G. Stotts of Coos Bay. She was elected Tuesday at close of the annual meeting.

Mrs. Owen R. Rhoads, Portland, was named first vice regent, and Mrs. Craig Coyner, Bend, second vice regent. Other new officers are:

Mrs. Charles P. Flegel, Ontario, chaplain; Mrs. H. M. Broadbent, Salem, recording secretary; Mrs. W. F. Cady, Portland, treasurer; Mrs. James Fraser, Coos Bay, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Jessie Stewart, Eugene, historian; Mrs. O. H. Muth, Corvallis, registrar; Mrs. George Goodrich, Tillamook, librarian; and Mrs. Russell C. Chamber, Portland, custodian.

Opposition to UNESCO, a U.N. agency, and to surrender of the U.S. veto in the United Nations, were voiced by resolutions.

Secretary Refuses To Clear Billy Mitchell

WASHINGTON (AP) — An attempt to clear the military record of the late Brig. Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell, whose sharp - tongued campaign for a stronger air force brought him a court-martial, has failed.

Secretary of the Air Force James Douglas overruled an Air Force board Tuesday and rejected a petition from Mitchell's son William Jr., Boyce, Va., that the air pioneer's 1926 court-martial conviction and sentence be voided.

—Bruce Biossat—

Uncertainty seems to be the order of the day. But among the things that are less uncertain than others is the status of Secretary of Agriculture Benson in President Eisenhower's eyes. Ike, at his recent press conference, made it plain he is unlikely to yield to the clamor for Benson's scalp.

Admittedly the opposition is more vocal and better organized than it has ever been. And the pressure from a group of House Republicans takes a most acute form. A flat warning that failure to oust the secretary may cost the GOP 25 farm-belt seats in the all elections.

BUT MR. EISENHOWER has heard the basic complaint — that Benson is vehemently disapproved by most farmers — for several years now. He has never allowed it to sway his judgment that Benson is a man of courage and principle doing a sound job for American agriculture.

To the extent that they see him as both architect and symbol of farm policies they find to be unpopular, Benson's opponents may be taking a stand they feel makes political sense. They believe that if the symbol is removed, the source of the unpopularity will be gone.

It is risky to try to forecast voter behavior, among farmers or anybody else. Possibly many farmers who normally incline toward the GOP side would indeed be impressed by Benson's removal, and stay in or return to the fold.

YET SOME OBSERVERS are questioning how deep and lasting their satisfaction could be if that objective were attained.

For "Benson's policies," including flexible farm price supports, are in fact Mr. Eisenhower's. There is no indication whatsoever that any successor he might name to the agriculture post would be permitted to depart from the course Benson has charted.

If it is really policy, and not personality, that the farmers object to, then their unhappiness could seem likely to continue either until a new administration inaugurates a new policy or Congress develops the votes to override this or a subsequent administration.

Republicans File For Congressman In Third District

SALEM (AP) — George Altvater, Portland Republican who made his political debut in 1956 in an unsuccessful attempt to become U.S. senator, filed for representative in Congress Tuesday.

He seeks the post held by Rep. Edith Green, Portland Democrat. So far, Mrs. Green has no opposition in the primary, but candidates have until Friday to file.

Altvater ran fourth in a field of four for the GOP nomination for U.S. senator two years ago.

Richard W. Hill, Portland, also has filed for the Republican nomination for Mrs. Green's position.

Comeback Attempted

Pat Lonergan, Portland Republican who was defeated for reelection as state senator in 1956, is trying a comeback. He filed for state representative. Lonergan has served in three House and two Senate sessions.

Another man trying a comeback is Gust Anderson, Portland labor leader who served in the House for seven sessions. Anderson, a Republican, was defeated in the 1956 elections. He recently lost his long-held job as secretary of the Portland Labor Council.

Tom Monaghan, Milwaukie school teacher, filed for the Democratic nomination for state representative from Clackamas County.

Resignation Forced

Monaghan served for the first time in the 1957 Legislature, but was forced to resign when the state Supreme Court ruled that no person can be a school teacher and legislator at the same time. If elected, he would have to resign his teaching job.

State Sen. Carl H. Francis (R-Dayton) filed for re-election. He has served in six House and two Senate sessions.

Other filings:

Harry H. Kam Jr., Deer Island Republican, for state representative from Columbia County.

E. O. Stadter, Bend Democrat, for Deschutes County district attorney.

Covered Payrolls Decrease 18 Pct. In Douglas County

Payroll gains were made by 13 of Oregon's 36 counties in the first nine months of 1957, but figures released by the State Unemployment Commission in Salem show five counties, including Douglas, losing ground in both total payroll and number of employes covered by unemployment compensation for the same period.

Compared to the first nine months of 1956, Douglas County showed an 18.6 per cent decrease in payroll and a 23.6 per cent decline in number of employes covered.

The payroll for the first nine months of 1957 in the county was $46,363,423, compared to $56,952,524 in 1956. This dropped the county from third place among counties in the state to fourth, behind Multnomah, Lane and Marion counties. Marion County barely edged ahead with a $46,583,496 payroll.

Douglas County dropped from fourth to fifth place in the number of working employes covered by unemployment compensation for the first nine months of 1957. For the same period in 1956 there were 16,986 employes covered. In 1957 the count was 12,971. Coos County moved into fourth with a 13,095, despite showing a 5 per cent decrease.

Overall, the state showed a 4.5 decrease in the number of employes covered with a 367,224 figure in 1957 and a 384,336 count in 1956. Payroll dropped off 1.3 per cent, with a payroll figure of $1,144,425,930 in 1957, compared to $1,159,402,300 in 1956.

NUTRILITE
Irene Boehm
2359 S. W. Austin Rd.
OR 2-3944 after 5 p.m.

REVIVAL
TONIGHT - 7:30 P.M.

Rev. Cecil Grice

Subject:
"The Great Unknown"

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