

The News-Review

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STEAMBOAT FALLS

By Charles V. Stanton

The Steamboat Falls controversy appears to be generating a great deal of heat.

On one side is the Game Commission and its supporters. They argue that a fishway is essential. On the other side is a variety of ideas, one that we should not impair scenery, another that the fishway is not needed, third, that the fish negotiate the falls naturally and the expenditure for a fishway is a waste of money.

I must, in this instance, place myself on the side of the Game Commission.

The Game Commission, I believe, as in many other instances, used very poor public relations. In fact, I think the Game Commission's public relations stink, and I have so told the officials in the past.

However, a fishway at Steamboat Falls certainly will do a minimum of damage. Not one person in 10,000 will be offended by the fishway. It may, on the other hand, do much good, and, if so, the moderate cost will well be justified.

Naturally, being a fisherman and having caught my share of summer steelhead in the North Umpqua, I would favor the fishway. There are those who contend that fast water recreation is doomed, that all our fishing soon will be done in either natural or artificial lakes and that we should preserve our scenery for the sake of the local resident and the tourist.

Steelhead Study Started

Few people realize, perhaps, that the study of steelhead has just started. Probably two-thirds or more of the North Umpqua steelhead migration turns off into Steamboat Creek, a protected stream which becomes a nursery for the run.

What is a summer steelhead? Is it the same fish as the winter steelhead? Is it a first-time spawner? Does it just have a migration urge at a different time? Is it different from the winter variety? The Game Commission would like to know. Every fisherman, of course, has his own ideas, but they don't always square with the Game Commission's facts.

The Game Commission has been very busy with its study of salmon, cutthroat trout, and other species. It only recently turned to the steelhead. The summer run is available principally upon the Rogue, Umpqua and Columbia. Consequently, the fish didn't get its study while facts were being gathered on varieties found in all streams.

One fact very quickly became evident when studies were started on the Umpqua. We are not getting the return of fish from the ocean we should have. Steelhead go back to the ocean after spawning. Strong fish make the return trip. Weak ones do not.

The Game Commission quickly discovered that the number of fish coming back to the Umpqua as second-time spawners was much too low. It was the opinion of Game Commission observers that fish fighting the falls at Steamboat fired themselves and inflicted so much damage that they were not able to get back to the ocean. They contend that a fishway will permit passage without injury and will thus increase the number of second-time spawners. If that is true, the installation is well worth its cost.

Little Damage To Scenery

The issue has been raised that the fishway will be harmful to scenery. Personally, I question if one out of 100,000 people ever drove to Steamboat Falls just to watch the water cascade over the rocks. As I understand the plans for the fishway, it will impair scenic beauty only at the extreme low-water stage. More effective, I believe are the arguments that the North Umpqua once had a good summer run of fish and that now the run is small. The run once was large, despite the falls. Now it has been depleted. Why? The Game Commission says because of increased fishing intensity and change of conditions, particularly logging. Old-time Umpqua fishermen say "phooey."

It is a certainty that the fishway at Steamboat Falls will do minimum damage. Planned to blend with the surrounding scenery, it scarcely will be noticeable. Few people, in my opinion, will ever miss the water that will go through the fishway instead of over the falls. Even those who are doing the most crying now about spoilation of scenery, I doubt have ever made more than a few trips to the falls just to absorb the beauty. Yet thousands of our people fish.

Personally I feel that if the fishway is productive of good, it is worthwhile. It certainly, in my opinion, will do little harm and may, on the other hand, be very helpful to the fish migration.

—Bruce Blossat—

Congressional inquiries serve a useful purpose when they lead to needed legislation or to exposure of wrongdoing in or out of government.

But we must understand that these investigations generally operate under definite limitations and as a consequence are themselves often productive of abuses.

The inherent weakness of the congressional inquiry is that it piles up accusatory "evidence" without observing the normal rules of evidence which apply in courts of law.

In many instances, especially those in which the political pay-dirt is rich, the swing gets pretty wild. Terms are ill-defined.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS pompously sit in judgment on matters in which they could not possibly be experts. They pronounce their judgments on the basis of fragmentary evidence.

Refinements and subtleties in argument are lost sight of. Whether a witness is believable or not, a question to the utmost importance in court, is sometimes a matter hardly touched upon.

Congressional investigators say, of course, that their committees of inquiry are not courts of law and should not be subject to the rules which there apply.

THEY DO HAVE rules of their own, intended to assure witnesses a fair hearing and produce a balanced result. Unhappily, the balancers frequently ignore their own rules.

More than this, in spite of their insistence that they are not operating as a court of law, they consistently act and talk as if their findings and testimony constitute evidence in the legal sense.

They seem many times to want the best of two worlds. They want the freedom from responsibility that goes with the slashing assault, yet they want the product of their labors to have the force of courtroom edict and evidence.

Politics being what it is, we may never see the day when things are different in this regard.

That poses a sharp dilemma for the ordinary citizen trying to make up his mind about topics that fall under inquiry. He's no lawyer and can't be expected to see every



Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

BEWARE 'LAST STRAW'

Grants Pass Courier

Oregon, which already has two state hospitals it doesn't know what to do with, currently is spending millions for additional hospital space. Of this \$388,700 will be for additional quarters for inmates at the Fairview home.

Apparently things are going true to form. Instead of utilizing the present state tuberculosis hospital at Salem as an adjunct of Fairview home, and permitting state TB hospitals in Portland and The Dalles to carry the rapidly dwindling load, it now would seem definite that the politicians will find some use for all existing facilities.

A committee appointed to make a study of the state hospital situation came up with a sensible recommendation. The Salem TB hospital and the Fairview home are near each other. The facilities could be consolidated with ease and the fine state farm operated in the area could continue in operation, with inmate assistance the same as now.

The idea advanced by this special study committee were too practical. Objections immediately were forthcoming from the Oregon Board of Health and the State Tuberculosis and Health Assn. The latter agency, incidentally, still has not made its criticism official, despite a request to do so. People who contribute to that organization's support, by purchase of Christmas seals, would be interested in definite information.

An Associated Press dispatch from Salem stated that the F. H. Dammasch state hospital at Wilsonville ultimately "will cost more than \$15,000,000" and have 1,500 patients. That's the budget that will be necessary to staff and maintain this institution, when it is completed! Fortunately the first unit, which will house only 400 patients, will cost only \$6,043,142. That was the low bid submitted by the Hammond Construction Co.

The next Legislature will have to find more millions of dollars to meet the state's "needs." The politicians already have announced higher state income taxes presumably are indicated, for neither of the candidates for governor seems interested in a state sales tax. One of these days the "straw that breaks the camel's back" is going to be piled on at Salem—and the people will stage a tax revolt. Then the politicians will discover what some of us have suspected for a long time—that the people actually are not "demanding" all the services that are being provided for them, at a very fancy price.

UNIFORM DRIVING CODE

Medford Mail-Tribune

A new "rules of the road" law—part of a nationwide effort to make traffic regulations uniform—goes into effect in New York State today.

New York's new "rules of the road" law, enacted by the state Legislature last year, is based on

Ex-Surgery Patient Finds Wallet; Gets Help

SALT LAKE CITY.—Joseph C. Johnson was strolling down the street thinking about his recent spinal surgery when he saw a wallet on the sidewalk.

Not wanting to bend over and pick up for someone to come along and pick up the wallet. No one did.

Finally, he stepped into a store and got a clerk to come out and pick it up. Inside, they found \$1,500 in traveler's checks.

Police, notified of the wallet, stopped a bus headed out of the city and returned the wallet to William Steel, Warwick, N.J. Officers relayed Steel's thanks to Johnson.

Weakness and loophole that shows. The best he can do, until the lawmakers decide to be more responsible, is to view their methods and their results as investigators with healthy and enduring skepticism.

Chapter 11 of the Uniform Vehicle Code. This is a model traffic law for the states, originally drafted in 1926 by a committee appointed by the first national highway safety conference. It is revised from time to time by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances, an arm of the White House Conference on Highway Safety.

As its name implies, the new law sets up standards of highway conduct. For example, it lists as violations opening the door of a parked car on the side paralleling oncoming traffic, or "riding" the bumper of the car in front of you.

Some other violations, calling for fines of up to \$50 and 15 days in jail: Leaving keys in the ignition of parked cars, hanging boxing gloves, baby bottles, or other paraphernalia over rear-view mirrors, tossing waste paper and refuse from cars.

The New York law accepts the recommendations of the Uniform Code "almost in their entirety and almost in verbatim," according to the national committee on uniform laws. So do Nevada law adopted last year, and with certain exceptions, a recent Wisconsin law.

Most states have adopted a large part of the "rules of the road" recommendations of the Uniform Code. Listed as notable exceptions are Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia.

The "rules of the road" section, of course, represents only one of many (191) chapters of the Uniform Code. Others cover proposals for independent state motor vehicle departments, uniform treatment of accidents and accident reports and the like. The American Automobile Association has long advocated uniform traffic laws, as have the National Safety Council, the Government Conference Committee on Highway Safety, and official or quasi-official bodies such as the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Oregon's Auto Deaths Thus Far Trail '57 Pace

By The Associated Press

Oregon automobile fatalities are running 15 per cent behind last year's record total.

The mid-year total was 181 deaths compared to 213 last year. The worst was yet to come last year, however, for the state's motorists added 14 deaths in the last half of the year for a total of 494 fatalities.

That was the greatest number of persons killed by motor vehicles in the annals of Oregon. The Oregon Board of Health, which compiles a yearly total, listed 63 deaths for the month of November—the largest toll of any single month on record.

The Traffic Safety Division at Salem, however, does not regard all of the deaths as traffic fatalities. The Traffic Safety Division excludes motor vehicle deaths occurring on private logging roads, driveways and other private property, and lists the year's traffic fatality toll as 467.

That makes it the second worst year in Traffic Safety Division records. The worst was the 482 recorded by the Traffic Safety Division in 1946.

The Traffic Safety Division agreed that motorists are doing better this year. The division's totals showed 178 traffic fatalities at mid-year compared to 202 in the comparable period last year.

There has been no upsurge in July. Oregonians went through the three-day Fourth of July weekend with only one traffic death recorded.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

attacked them in 1948."

Ummmmmm.

Khrushchev's MAD, isn't he? That's interesting. Consider this line from Longfellow: "Whom the gods would DESTROY, they first make mad."

This idea that losing your temper is the first step toward destruction is an old one—a very, very old one.

Longfellow cribbed it from Sophocles, who lived back in the fifth century B. C. Sophocles probably cribbed it from Euripides. James Boswell in his life of Dr. Johnson ascribes the line to Euripides.

Anyway, the idea has been around for a long time that when people get so mad they can't see straight things aren't going any too well with them.

Speaking of the money we Americans have "given out," here are some rather interesting statistics: Since July 1, 1940, the United States has given to other nations a total of 135 BILLION DOLLARS.

This, of course, includes the cash we shelled out as lend-lease, which was help extended by us to our comrades in arms during World War II.

From July 1, 1945 (the shooting in Europe had ended by then) through June 30, 1958, the United States has given or appropriated

Nation's Economy Starts To Heal Recession Without Help Of Federal Cure-Alls

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK.—Those who hold that the economy can and will heal its own recession wounds without direct government cure-alls have some reassuring figures today to back them up.

Factory employment rose in June after slipping for 18 months. The factory work week lengthened in May and June for the largest two-month gain since the war. This helped boost the average weekly wage in manufacturing industries by \$1.27 to a record high of \$83.10.

Since most of this betterment in the industrial areas was without direct stimulation by the government, the let-business-alone advocates are having an inning.

But another current improvement is traced to government action last March aimed at easing the slump in home building. Mortgage terms were changed to stimulate that industry and money for such projects was made easier to come by.

As a direct result perhaps, the Federal Housing Administration reports that mortgage insurance applications rose in both May and June, foreshadowing greater building activity ahead. The Veterans Administration reports increased requests for appraisals and GI mortgages.

This can be cited by those who think the government should manipulate the economy in its own best interests.

Vital Questions Remain

Debate between these conflicting points of view has slackened a bit since Congress accepted the administration stand that the slump was leveling off. But will the true hold during the summer lull when the figures may be far less reassuring?

And if recovery doesn't come as fast as some predict, if the fall pickup is weaker than expected and the fourth quarter doesn't live up to advance billing as the start of a new boom, the clamor for new government measures may revive fast.

This is what the economists of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York fear, in their July survey

Record Crops Promise Farm Income Boost

WASHINGTON (AP)—A government forecast of a record-equaling volume of crops this year helped Friday to sustain prospects for farm returns above last year.

The prospective big harvest reported by the Agriculture Department late Thursday, coupled with higher farm prices, this year, should put more dollars into farmers' pockets in 1958 than in 1957, officials said.

Should conditions for the remainder of the growing season continue favorable, total crop production might well set a new record surpassing that first set in 1948 and matched in 1956 and 1957.

This volume would be produced on the smallest planted acreage in 40 years and under federal crop control measures and retirement of some cropland under a soil bank payment program.

Major factors in the bountiful outlook have been good weather conditions in most parts of the country and further technological progress in agriculture.

New Problems Loom

The production picture raised the threat, however, of new surplus problems, particularly for wheat. A wheat crop 40 per cent larger than last year was forecast. If borne out it would boost the reserve and surplus supply of this grain to nearly 1,300,000,000 bushels or nearly 325 million more than at the end of the 1957 crop.

With such a supply, the country could get by easily if not a single bushel were produced in 1959.

The department also reported a record soybean acreage, large to near average crops of barley, oats and dry beans, the second largest hay crop on record, but a sharply reduced sorghum acreage.

Brain-Teasing Legal Tangle Besets Four-Pronged Claim To South Douglas Property

As Jimmy Durante might say, "Everybody wants to get into the act."

A case in point loomed today in Douglas County Court: What started out last fall to be a routine attachment and sale of property owned by a bankrupt lumber company has grown into a complex, four-way scramble which insiders believe will go to the higher courts.

The latest developments occurred this week, when the county filed answers to two complaints which seek foreclosure of a southern Douglas mill site formerly owned by the defunct Scott Lumber Co. Each complaint alleges the plaintiff's lien on the property is superior to all others.

The property is located east of Tiller and north of the South Umpqua River. Personal property includes 11 buildings, some 2 million board feet of logs and 350,000 board feet of lumber—all at the site.

The legal battle was touched off last Aug. 2 when the U. S. Treasury Department placed a lien claim on the property as compensation for unpaid withholding and employee taxes. The government subsequently sold the property on Oct. 14 to C. E. Moore, Roseburg, for a total of \$1,000.

The county, however, disregarding the sale, stepped in boldly on Feb. 20 and attached all personal property involved.

The county claims it has right to the property because of unpaid personal taxes from 1955 through July 15 of this year and says it has a lien on the real property because of unpaid taxes for the years 1954-55 through 1957-58.

On May 2, Dist. Atty. Avery W. Thompson ordered Sheriff Ira C. Byrd to sell the personal property to satisfy county claims.

But the circuit court, because of various claims, appointed a receiver for the property on June 3.

Claimants increased

By this time, three other parties had gotten into the act. The State Industrial Accident Commission filed a complaint seeking to foreclose the property on May 2. The state agency seeks to have its lien, filed Nov. 2, 1957, declared valid on grounds of unpaid contributions.

Moore and his wife have filed a cross complaint in answer to the SIAC complaint on May 19. The Moores claim they are the rightful owners of the property because of the federal sale.

On the same date, Douglas County State Bank filed a complaint against all the other parties. The bank seeks to have itself declared the valid lien holder because of allegedly unpaid mortgage promissory notes signed by Scott proprietors in Feb. and May of last year.

Thus the overall situation currently is as follows:

The county, the bank and SIAC declare they are the rightful owners because of liens—the county in lieu of taxes, the bank in lieu of mortgage payments and the state in lieu of accident compensation contributions. The Moores say they own the property because they bought it from the federal government, which in turn had attached the property as satisfaction for unpaid taxes.

The personal property is in receivership—but the county says, "for purposes of litigation," it possesses that portion of the property.

After the county had filed its answers this week, Thompson summed up the ultra-involved situation with a terse statement: "This thing might end up in Supreme Court."

Right-To-Work Laws, Now Functioning In 18 States, Face Votes In Several More

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Right-to-work laws, scheduled for November vote in several more states this year, already are at work in 18 states—but how they're working out is a matter of wide disagreement.

In some quarters they are hailed as highly beneficial to both labor and industry, and in others denounced as vicious and destructive.

While the laws already in effect vary as to detail, all provide that a man does not have to belong to a union to obtain a job.

Generally, opposition to such measures comes from unions, while business and industry are major supporters.

Proposals for right-to-work laws apparently are slated for voter consideration this fall in California, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Kansas. Ohio also may join their ranks. An effort failed in Montana to put the question on the ballot, as well as in other places.

The states where such legislation already is on the books are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Mississippi, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

What Survey

A survey of the situation in several brought these comments and observations:

ARIZONA

State AFL-CIO chief K. S. Brown said that Arizona's law, passed in 1947, has never been enforced but that if it ever should be "it would put the unions out of business."

VIRGINIA

Gov. J. Lindsay Almond said that "the right-to-work law has served a very wholesome purpose in Virginia. The overall relations between management and labor are on a very high plane." He added that he feels the law is an important factor in attraction of new industry.

However, the state AFL-CIO has called for repeal at each convention.

UTAH

Gud P. Backman, executive secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, said the law "is working out entirely satisfactorily. It has not hurt any labor union in Utah under any conditions."

Utah AFL-CIO President Lamar D. Gulbransen took a differing view.

"It is beginning to have an effect on the building and trades unions now as their contracts run out."

"The people who need help the worst—hotel and restaurant workers and other service employees—have been the hardest hit. The unions in these fields have been practically destroyed."

PLAIN TRUTH

By Glen W. Lundy: Gospel Evangelist

Standing in direct opposition to the theory, so popular among men, that God is pleased to save men from their sins through prayer through affiliation with an organization established by men comes the simple, direct statement of the Gospel of Christ: "It is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth." Why is it that men will struggle and try in every way to evade this plain fact I do not know. Either the religionists of the day feel the Gospel is too simple and old fashioned for modern men or they feel that, with their advanced knowledge can improve on God's plan. Whatever the reason the fact remains that God is pleased to save us from our sins through and by the Gospel for it is His power to save. It is not through flattery oratory nor mysterious theories propagated by religionists of the day that the God's plan for man's salvation is established but through the Gospel which Peter declares, will endure forever and is the world of God. 1 Pet. 1:25

Nowhere in the New Testament does God direct the alien sinner to pray for pardon but instead, through the Apostles, directs those who desire salvation to repent and be baptized. Acts 2:39. Paul declares, that obedience to the doctrine (teaching) of the Gospel frees us from sin. Rom. 6:17-18

It is only through a study of the Gospel and obedience to its commands that salvation is attained. Why tempt God by trying to evade another way. Believe and obey the Lord and He will add you to His church. You are always welcome to study and worship with the Church in Roseburg and are urged to listen to KYES at 9 O'clock each Lord's Day morning.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

211 MILITARY—ROSEBURG, OREGON
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CANYONVILLE SUTHERLIN WINSTON

Despite many angry debates, relatively few court cases have arisen, although some states have had such laws more than a decade.

One State Votes Repeal

But there have been numerous attempts in many to repeal the legislation and in one—Louisiana—the effort succeeded two years ago.

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