The News-Review

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FOREST FERTILIZATION

By Charles V. Stanton

One of the major developments in wood production, according to observers, is the process of scientific fertilization.

Many of the big companies, we are told by our economic experts, are doing research work on timber production. The best outlook they have found to date is that of putting fertilizer on forest land.

One company, it is stated, has invented a secret pellet. This pellet is put in the ground with every seedling. The pellet dissolves slowly. It releases fertilizers and other plant foods needed by the small trees. By using this pellet they have increased the growth of seedlings by 43 per cent the first year, 56 per cent the second year and yet have spent no more than $10 per acre.

It is estimated that through the use of fertilizers, producing companies may be able to reduce the cycle of growth by 25 per cent or maybe more. We now figure a cycle of at least 70 years in the wet coastal region, ranging upward to 100 and 125 years in the drier Cascade regions. That period is the length of time it takes to grow a new tree to commercial size on a logged off area.

Trees Treated As Crop

Comparatively recently we formed a new concept regarding our forests. Trees now are accepted and treated as an agricultural crop. Where corn grows as a crop every year, trees have a growing cycle of much longer duration. But the growth factor is the same. Both are plants. Both grow out of the soil. If fertilizer will make corn grow faster, it also will speed the growth of trees.

It used to be that we "mined" trees. We treated them as we did iron, oil and other of our non-renewable resources. But we have in more recent times turned to tree "farming" and we are beginning to apply standard farming methods to our forests.

We are told of the extreme rivalry that exists among private companies on their own land. This is because these companies compete, with one another for markets. The company that can get logged off land back into commercial use quickest will make profit over any rival company.

Despite competition and rivalry, however, it will be only a few years until we have a more or less standard method for fertilization. In that new age we'll grow trees much faster than at present.

In some areas in southern states, the tree cropping idea is much older than it is here. It supplies but little saw timber, mostly narrow boards, 2x4s, etc., but is used very generously for fiber. We are beginning to approach the fiber period. Predictions are that the use of wood pulp in the Pacific Northwest will increase materially in the next few years.

Thus, those companies practicing good farming will be able to realize profit from culls, prunings and trimmings as their forests grow.

Mulch Coming Practice

One step in fertilization that probably will be in general use in the comparatively near future is that of mulching the soil with useless wood.

Here in Douglas County we take out only a small portion of merchantable wood from a logging operation. Some of the trees are split, others are diseased, some have poor grain or are otherwise unsuitable for sawlogs or plywood.

Soon we will have a pulp mill. It then will be possible to move portable chippers into one of these operations and produce chips, after the sawlogs have been removed.

We will still have left small limbs, rotten wood and other material.

Our present method is to set out a slashing fire on a logging show. We burn material we don't use. The fire is not good for organic plant foods in the soil. The land is not usually cleaned. Brush springs up in the ashes.

The coming methods will permit us to take out first the good logs, then salvage timber, finally chips. Then, with nothing but small stuff left, we'll use a portable mulcher in which we'll pulverize the remaining wood and spread it back on the ground to speed the growth of new trees.

There wasn't much use hurrying growth when timber could be had for $1 to $5 per acre. Now, however, with timber up around $40 to $50 per thousand board feet, it is an entirely different matter. Replanting is necessary. That way we get immediate growth instead of waiting maybe 10 or 15 years for reproduction to start. The difference in years means a great deal in dollars.

Fertilization truly holds forth much promise for the future, but it must also be tied in with better usage. All that, we anticipate, will come in time.

Supreme Court Sets Aside FCC's TV Channel Transfer

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court today set aside the Federal Communications Commission's transfer of TV channel 2 from Springfield, Ill., to St. Louis and its shift of Channel 8 from Peoria, Ill., to the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline area of Iowa and Illinois.

The high court ordered the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to reconsider its approval of the FCC's reassignment of the channels.

It directed that the lower court consider testimony given at a House investigation of alleged attempts at wire-pulling and influence-wielding in connection with FCC decisions.

Among other major actions today, the high court:

1. Upheld the right of Negroes to use a golf course and park facilities at New Orleans operated by a municipal corporation. This was done by affirming a lower court order.

2. Let stand a lower court decision which blocked automobile manufacturers and makers of various other goods from collecting millions of dollars in refunds from the U.S. Treasury. The case, involving an interpretation of tax laws, was a claim by Ford Motor Co. for refund of $8,899,547 because of allowances to dealers in a period of four years and five months for correcting defects in vehicles. Had Ford won, it would have opened the way for others to claim millions also.

3. Refused to review the cases of three men under sentence of death. They are Luther Bailey, Negro convicted in Arkansas of rape; James Lee Burkhamer, convicted in West Virginia of killing an 11-year-old girl during attempted rape, and Edward Simon Wein, convicted in California of kidnaping for the purpose of robbery.

4. Agreed to review again the cases of three persons convicted of contempt for refusing to answer questions put to them by the Un-American Activities Commission of Ohio. The cases, in litigation for half a dozen years, involve Talmadge Raley, an official of the United Electrical Workers, Joseph Stern and Emmett Calvin Brown.

5. Agreed to take a look, in the light of the Constitution's searches and seizures clause, at the validity of a Baltimore ordinance which requires householders to admit health inspectors if they suspect an unsanitary condition.

Strong-Arm Man

Reader Opinions

Complaint Registered Against Store's Furnace

It does our hearts good to learn that the city fathers are cooperating in an air pollution survey in Roseburg, but the black picture of the filter being removed from the air sampler did not make us feel so good.

We know that there is smoke in the air from sawmills, but this is the smoke that brings business to our community. The question is does it also bring harmful "tars and resins" to be breathed into delicate lung tissues where lung cancer may begin. No doubt we shall be able to find out, as a result of such a study if our Roseburg air is fit to breathe.

We in the neighborhood of the Safeway store would like the air samplers to come up and take samples of the air in our neighborhood. They can come anytime of the day and experience what looks like snow descending into the corners of everywhere, from the burning boxes and rubbish in the store. If they come at night they might see fire and flames spraying out in all directions from the chimney which is at the back of the store, right near the windows of the new educational building of the Methodist Church.

While they are there it might help for them to know that requests have been made to the store managers, to see if something can be done about it, but they merely reply that all the fire code standards have been met, and there is nothing more that needs to be done.

In the meantime we will continue to sweep up the ash deposit that collects in every corner of our new building, and women of the neighborhood will keep trying to dry their husband's white shirts between the eruptions. But please, can't someone do something to stop it?

H. James Jenkins
Minister, First Methodist Church, Cor. S. E. Main and Lane Sts., Roseburg, Oregon.

Racing Receipts Share Totaled $1,058,630

SALEM (AP) — The state's share of racing receipts this year totaled a record $1,058,630, Secretary of State Mark Hatfield said.

Of that amount, $416,799 went into the state general fund, and $14,209 to each county.

Hatfield distributed $614,830 to various shows and expositions. These included $34,008 each for the state fair and the Pacific International Livestock Exposition; and $7,287 each for the Pendleton Round-Up and the Eastern Oregon Livestock Show. Lesser amounts went to seven other shows.

First Civil Service Appointee Dies Sunday

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Brice J. Moses, 100, first woman to be appointed to a federal Civil Service position, died Sunday at her home.

Mrs. Moses was appointed Sept. 5, 1883, to a $900-a-year clerkship in the Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department. Her appointment was the second under the Civil Service Act. The first had gone to a man seven days before. She left the position in 1888 when she married.

TRAFFIC DROPS

SALEM (AP)— Oregon highway traffic in September was 2.6 per cent less than in September, 1957, the Highway Commission reported today.

The decrease was general throughout the state.

For the first nine months this year, rural traffic was down .2 of 1 per cent, while urban traffic increased 2.7 per cent.

BALLOT MEASURE

Special Grand Jury Bill Would Speed Law Process

By CHARLES V. STANTON
News-Review Editor

Proposition No 7 — SPECIAL GRAND JURY BILL.

PURPOSE — To authorize the Legislature to enact a law permitting the calling of a special grand jury.

EXPLANATION — The existing provision of the Constitution permits only one grand jury. The proposed new law would make it possible to empanel as many grand juries as might be required by the work of the court. The proposal particularly grows out of Multnomah County where a grand jury was required to spend many months on a crime case, while other matters were left unattended. The proposed law would make it possible for a grand jury to be given specific instruction. Continued would be a provision whereby a person accused of crime could plead to a district attorney's information or complaint, thereby waiving grand jury indictment and speeding up the process of law.

YES — Current demands on the court require that justice be speeded by more grand juries where work is extremely heavy. Special grand juries are often needed to do special work while regular grand juries remain in service. The measure would permit greater speed in disposal of criminal cases.

AGAINST — The measure has no organized opposition.

RECOMMENDATIONS — The proposition would increase the speed of justice and court action. It would give additional manpower when needed for decisions in criminal matters. A "Yes" vote is recommended.

Editor's Note — The above discussion is one of a series pertaining to measures coming before voters Nov. 4. It is suggested that all discussions of measures be clipped and studied prior to election. Each voter should be guided by his own decision. Recommendations contained herein express opinions of the writer. — CVS

—Hal Boyle—

ABOARD THE S.S. BRASIL AT SEA (AP) — It is nice for every good girl to learn three things early in life.

They are: how to play the piano, how to sit down gracefully without showing her knees, and how to swim.

Two of these ladylike accomplishments are presently impossible for our daughter, Tracy Ann. At the age ov five she is all knees, and she beats a piano as if it were a drum.

But she has achieved the third feat. She has learned to swim, and in our family this now ranks as the greatest victory at sea since Trafalgar.

At first I was dubious about taking Tracy on this maiden voyage of the new Mooremack liner Brasil to South America.

"She'll miss nearly three full weeks of kindergarten," I objected to my wife. "Getting off to a good start in kindergarten is highly important."

"Well," replied Frances, a bit acidly, "I think with luck she'll be able to overcome the handicap by the time she enters college."

Made Compromise

We finally made a compromise. Tracy could come along if she agreed faithfully each day to keep up with her kindergarten home work—paper scissoring and water coloring. You can't afford to fall behind in these vital subjects. If you don't learn to cut out paper dolls in kindergarten, you'll never learn it at Radcliff.

A modern ship at sea is a wonderful and exciting world to a child. Because she is merry and friendly, people like to spoil Tracy. She quickly became an unofficial crew mascot.

One night at dinner she gravely confided to staff Capt. Robert H. Bradsell: "My five best friends are all captains. There's you, and Johnny and three others."

Investigation disclosed Johnny and the other three "captains" were all bellboys. To Tracy there was no distinction. She still ranks people by the way they smile rather than by the gold braid they wear.

From the first day she took to the children's swimming pool like a porpoise, and her nose sprouted a new freckle an hour under the hot southern sun as she struggled valiantly to swim.

She was absolutely heedless of the danger of drowning, but the pool guard said: "The less afraid they are of the water, the quicker they start swimming."

One afternoon she simply pushed away from the pool wall and set out for the other side, her small paws flailing the water like those of a skinned poodle.

She made the other side and turned a woman flushed with the exultation of a major triumph — and immediately swam back. She swallowed less than half the contents of the pool on the way. Watching from an upper deck, I didn't know whether to laugh or cry. It was a landmark moment for daddy-o, too.

The next day she entered a swimming race for beginners and won over a 10-year-old opponent.

"That wasn't easy," she said later, still breathless. "Ten-year-old girls have awful long arms."

Now every day she insists that her mother and I enter the water, too, and take swimming lessons from her. It does no good for me to point out I've been swimming for more than 30 years and, bad as I am, probably won't ever get much better.

"Just watch me and do like I do," says Tracy confidently. "If you're going to learn to do something, you might as well learn how to do it really right."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

this is so, it will remain a high level TAX state."

That is to say:

If the people of Oregon demand and RECEIVE a wide range and a large number of SERVICES from their state government, they are going to have to PAY FOR THEM. They will pay for them in the form of taxes.

That is realistic reasoning.

Is Dr. Sly right in his statement that Oregon's tax structure compares favorably with tax practices in competing states?

I think he is. Southern Oregon and Far Northern California provide rather striking evidence of the correctness of his statement.

They sit side by side. Their basic resources are quite similar. They are divided by a purely imaginary line. There is wholly free choice of sites. Industries seeking locations, if they don't like one state, can step over the line into the other state.

There has been little, if any, stepping over. Once located in this general area, industries tend to STAY located. Southern Oregon hasn't suffered in this free choice. That indicates rather conclusively that Oregon's tax climate if NOT unfavorable to industry.

Nor has Far Northern California suffered. Industrial development on both sides of the line is proceeding at a quite satisfactory rate.

So—

I think—

Oregon will do well to discard this "unfavorable tax climate" theory. It has its attractive angles, of course. If it were true that all Oregon needs is a better tax climate, it could fix up everything by PASSING A LAW. Passing a law is easy. Just write it on the books and then dust off your hands and sit back in your easy chair while new industries pour in.

But, Dr. Sly says, it isn't true. And his statement is borne out by experience down here on the border.

Still—

Oregon will do well to ponder his statement that while its basic tax structure is not out of line with competing states it IS ON THE HIGH SIDE. It is on the high side because the people of Oregon demand and get a high level of SERVICES from their state. Services cost money. They cost tax money.

If that is permitted to go too far, Oregon's tax structure could get out of line with tax structures in competing states. That wouldn't be good for Oregon.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D.

(Written for NEA Service)

The jingles, slogans, and other repetitive advertising matter which we see and hear over television make deep imprints in our memories. Psychological research proves that repetition of a product name, coupled with pictures and words, help to sell products. We buy our detergents as much for the words which we associate with them as for their cleaning qualities.

If we repeated some of the beautiful texts from the Bible with the lilt of a commercial TV announcer, we might sell some religion. Spiritual uplift, faith, and brotherly love could be made desirable by repetition and by dramatization.

We need not wait until television repeats those scriptural words of encouragement. We can begin the process in our daily speech and in our living. We can afford to be repetitive in our personal spiritual presentation.

President Eisenhower Proclaims Veterans Day

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower today proclaimed Nov. 11 as Veterans Day and urged citizens to pay tribute to the men and women who have served in the armed forces.

His proclamation also asked the people to rededicate themselves to the "preservation of our freedom and our way of life, which these veterans have so valiantly defended."

In a separate proclamation Eisenhower set aside Nov. 21-27 as National Farm-City Week.

ARRIVES IN HONG KONG

HONG KONG (AP)—U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson has arrived from New Delhi for a five-day rest. Anderson, who attended the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in the Indian capital, is scheduled to fly to Japan Saturday.

— James Marlow —

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Red Chinese saw a good chance to put the heat on, and took it.

That seems a reasonable guess—since nobody knows for sure—why the Communists suddenly broke their own self-imposed cease-fire in the Formosa Strait and resumed shelling Quemoy.

They began the shelling last August, quit for a week 15 days ago, extended the cease-fire to next weekend and suddenly cut loose again Monday.

Secretary of State Dulles and his associates had decided that the Reds, after observing their own cease-fire for two weeks, would make it permanent. What the Reds did Monday shattered any complacency Dulles had on this score.

It was the Reds' way of thumbing their nose at him.

Meant To Embarrass Dulles

There's no doubt it was meant to embarrass him before he could land on Formosa to talk with Chiang Kai-shek about the future of Quemoy. The Communists were plainly saying they were the ones who'd call the shots.

But this other interpretation—showing a little more long-range thinking on the Reds' part—can also be placed on their sudden action:

To put pressure on Dulles—just in case he had the idea they had initiated the cease-fire out of weakness—to make more concessions than he might have thought necessary if he were taking a permanent cease-fire for granted now.

It could have been meant to push him harder into pressuring Chiang into cutting down Nationalist forces on the Quemoy and Matsu islands, both near the China coast, and eventually perhaps into abandoning them to the Communists if a cease-fire becomes permanent.

Politics In Mind

The Communists may have had American politics in mind as an added inducement to Dulles to make concessions to obtain a cease-fire and prevent the possibility of war.

At this moment President Eisenhower, campaigning for Republicans in the November elections, is claiming with pride that his administration has managed to preserve peace.

Any fierce activity around Quemoy between now and election day would make peace look precarious.

But if the reasons for the Communist shellings of Quemoy, both original and resumed, are not clear, neither are Dulles' reasons for going halfway around the world to see Chiang.

There have been guesses on that, too: that he wants to assure Chiang of continued American support, at least in the defense of Formosa; that perhaps he wants to persuade Chiang to cut down his forces on Quemoy and maybe later abandon them.

There have been plenty of pressures on Dulles and Eisenhower to work out a solution for Quemoy without getting into war with Red China and possibly with the Soviet Union

Both Determined

Both men had beey admant in their determination not to yield an inch to the Reds under threat of force. They said it was a matter of principle not to do so.

But they found they had a lot less than 100 per cent support at home or among American allies abroad for their determination to defend a couple of small islands which could hardly be claimed as essential to the defense of Formosa itself.

The Communist cease-fire, even on a temporary basis, came as a welcome relief.

The Reds may do themselves some damage in world opinion by resuming the shelling. They had stopped the shooting for humanitarian reasons, they said; to let the people and troops on Quemoy get supplies from Formosa.

They put on one condition: that American warships wouldn't escort the supply ships. Monday they gave as their reason for resuming the shelling the claim—denied by this country — that American ships again were escorting. The Reds left this up to the world to believe or not.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

SOBERING THOUGHT

Bend Bulletin

Those employers who have seen their unemployment compensation taxes go up to the maximum rate of 2.7 of payrolls in the last year in many cases from a low of 1 per cent — have another worry to bother them.

There has been a widespread feeling that a few months of the new, high rates would put the unemployment compensation fund in good shape. Then, those with good experience ratings would be able to drop back to their old rates.

Those who feel this way are being completely unrealistic.

Sure, 2.7 per cent of the state's payroll dollars are going to Salem, to be returned to what the Unemployment Compensation Commission, in its wisdom, determines to be the persons to receive it.

That's a lot of money.

But, benefits for the period ending June 30 of this year were paid out at the rate of 3.6 per cent of the taxable payroll.

That's a lot more money.

No one quarrels with the principle of unemployment compensation. No one feels the benefits, to those out of work through no fault of their own, are too high.

But the administration of the law has to be tightened, to withhold benefits from those not actually in the labor market or otherwise not entitled to receive them.

Otherwise the fund will be bankrupt before another year passes.

There's no sense in merely raising rates. There are cases of employers who have discharged workers to cut cost increases due to the last rate boost. Such a move would be more common if it becomes obvious that the state merely intends to keep on increasing rates when the fund is in trouble.

Roseburg Class To Meet Women Graduates Of '49

A class reunion for graduates of the 1949 class at Roseburg High school is being planned.

A meeting to complete plans has been scheduled Monday, Oct. 27, at 8 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Jack Phillips, 164 W. Cardinal Ave. She may be contacted at OR 3-5136.

All women graduates have been asked to attend the meeting.

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