

The News-Review

Published by Southern Oregon Publishing Co.
545 S.E. Main St., Roseburg, Oregon

Charles V. Stanton

Editor

George Castillo

Assistant Editor

Addye Wright

Business Manager

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulation
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1929, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 1873
Subscription Rates on Classified Advertising Page

EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Sat., April 1, 1961

THE EASTER MESSAGE

St. Matt. 28: 1-7

In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre.

And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.

His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow:

And for fear of him the keepers did shake and became as dead men.

And the angel answered and said unto the women, "Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus which was crucified."

He is not here: for He is risen, as He said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

"And go quickly and tell His disciples that He is risen from the dead: and, behold, He goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see Him: Lo, I have told you."

St. Mark 16: 1-8

And when the Sabbath was past, Mary Magdalene, and Mary, the mother of James, and Salome, had brought sweet spices, that they might come and anoint him.

And very early in the morning the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulchre at the rising of the sun.

And they said among themselves, "Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?"

And when they looked, they saw that the stone was rolled away: for it was very great.

And entering into the sepulchre, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and they were affrighted.

And he said unto them, "Be not affrighted: Ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified: he is risen: he is not here: behold the place where they laid him."

"But go your way, tell his disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galilee: There shall ye see him as he said unto you."

St. Luke 24: 1-9

Now upon the first day of the week, very early in the morning, they came unto the sepulchre, bringing the spices which they had prepared, and certain others with them.

And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre.

And they entered in, and found not the body of the Lord Jesus.

And it came to pass, as they were much perplexed there about, behold, two men stood by them in shining garments.

And as they were afraid, and bowed down their faces to the earth, they said unto them, "Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

"He is not here, but is risen: remember how he spake unto you when he was yet in Galilee."

"Saying, 'The Son of Man must be delivered into the hands of sinful men, and be crucified, and the third day rise again.'"

And they remembered his words.

And returned from the sepulchre, and told all these things unto the eleven, and all the rest.

St. John 20: 11-18

But Mary stood without at the sepulchre weeping; and as she wept, she stooped down and looked into the sepulchre.

And seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jesus had lain.

And they say unto her, "Woman, why weepest thou?" She saith unto them, "Because they have taken away my Lord, and I know not where they have laid him."

And when she had thus said, she turned herself back and saw Jesus standing, and knew not that it was Jesus.

Jesus saith unto her, "Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?" She, supposing him to be the gardener, saith unto him, "Sir, if thou have borne him hence, tell me where thou has laid him, and I will take him away."

Jesus saith unto her, "Mary." She turned herself and saith unto him, "Rabboni," which is to say, Master.

Jesus saith unto her, "Touch me not: for I am not yet ascended to my Father: but go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father and your Father: and to my God, and your God."

Mary Magdalene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto her.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Down in Yreka, the Junior Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a worthy project—Discovery Street Park, designed to mark the site of the first discovery of gold in the area. The actual spot where the discovery was made is already marked by the Thompson Dry Diggins monument.

The story is an interesting one. Back in 1831, a packer by the name of Abe Thompson was heading from Oregon City to Scotts Bar, and camped for the night at a spot not far from the present center of Yreka. When he started to bridge one of the animals the next morning, it was chewing a tuft of grass. Pulling the grass from the mule's mouth, he happened to glance at the roots. Clinging to them were fair-sized GRAINS OF GOLD. Thompson lost interest in Scotts Bar right there, and started mining operations.

It was known as Thompson's "dry diggin'" because the nearest water was a back-breaking distance away.

How did Yreka get its rather unusual name?

There is an interesting, but apparently apocryphal, legend to the effect that it arose out of a bakery sign. The sign is said to have consisted of a board carrying the word BAKERY, which had been cut in outline with a crude jigsaw. The story goes that a somewhat ill-luminated miner, leaving one of the saloons one evening, was struck by the odd notion that the B of the word bakery would make a fine pistol target.

So, it is alleged, he hauled his trusty six-shooter out of his holster and cut loose. By the time his gun was empty, the B had been shot away, leaving only the letters AKERY. AKERY, read backwards from the other side of the sign, spells YREKA.

Because it sounds so plausible, the bakery sign story has had wide currency. The historic truth of the matter, however, appears to be that the name Yreka arose out of the Indian word for Mount Shasta, which was IEKA. By a more or less natural process of corruption,

this came in time to be pronounced YREKA.

The traditionalists — meaning those of us who lean nostalgically backward to the "days of old, the days of gold" in which our area had its beginnings—are inclined to favor the bakery sign story. The linguistic scholars, however, insist on the IEKA version, and they seem to have the edge on us traditionalists.

In Klamath, where this is written, we're inclined to be at least pale green with envy of the progress Yreka is making with its Discovery Street Park. We too have a historic spot.

It is the little flat up on the Williamson river where Highway 97 crosses the stream, just south of Chilquin. This little flat is steeped in history. It was there that Captain Fremont fought his toughest battle with the Indians. It was there that he saved the life of Kit Carson by riding down with his horse Sacramento a brave who was drawing a bead with his bow and arrow on the intrepid scout.

The real story, however, lies in what happened the night before the battle. That night Lieutenant Gillespie, the Marine, arrived with a message that he had carried to Fremont by a fabulous route. Leaving Washington, he traveled to Vera Cruz by a Navy warship. He crossed Mexico, on foot, to Mazatlan. From Mazatlan, he went by sailing vessel to Hawaii. From Hawaii, he returned by sailing vessel to San Francisco. From San Francisco, he made it to Upper Klamath Lake by saddle horse.

The secret message he carried (it was so secret that on his way across Mexico on foot he committed the rest of his party and in company with American settlers in the Sacramento valley raised the Bear Flag and proclaimed the Bear Republic.

It is our contention up here that Upper Klamath Lake is the birthplace of American California.

For a long time it was quite common to hear wolf whistles and catcalls whenever my wife appeared. Quite often she has been called names that I wouldn't dare print here. The tennis court has turned many people against us—people who otherwise would have been friends and neighbors.

We moved here more than 41 years ago. We made many improvements. We set out trees that were good sized before the tennis court ever was thought of.

This may give some people the impression that I am against playgrounds and recreational areas. That, however, is far from the case, although after the experience I have had I very definitely do not think that a site stuck between two houses is a proper place for a public playground or tennis court.

Regarding the matter of the Commercial avenue court getting much use after the set-to last spring, with the exception of four women who played tennis about once a week for a while, there was very little action there, as the city officials who took the trouble to drive by occasionally well know.

Why not put the court somewhere where the players can go and get the balls when they go over the fence, without invading private property? That, in my opinion, would be better than having people going around telling what no good so-and-so's we are because we won't make a public playground of a place that has taken us the better part of our lives as we seek to create a home where we can live in peace and quiet during our declining years.

The present city officials see the injustice of maintaining the court at its present location. They are fair-minded enough to try to do something about it. I intend to give them all the support I can.

As to the suggestion made by Mrs. Iles that the court be made into a playground, there is a playground and pool only a block from here, a playground on Fowler street, three blocks away, and some acreage a few blocks up the hill.

Space keeps me from saying more than a small part of what I would like to say, but I expect to answer other letters soon.

Norman J. Hyde
1638 N.E. Commercial Ave.
Roseburg, Ore.

Richard Neely, attorney for the city of La Grande, which has an ordinance limiting size of deliveries, headed the opposition.

Neely objected to "letting the fire marshal legislate for a city. The city council is the best judge of the safety of a community."

He said the fire hazard is much greater when large deliveries are made.

William H. Hedlund, who represents the major oil companies at the Legislature, testified that the purpose of the bill is to bring about greater safety in hauling gasoline. He said the fire marshal could do this by adopting regulations of the National Fire Protection Association.

Hedlund argued that it is safer to distribute gasoline inside cities by using big trucks, because the fewer times gasoline is handled, the safer it is.

He said the 21 cities, which require distribution in small trucks, do that in order to give business to the local distributors.

"The local wholesalers want to keep the umbrella of restrictive ordinances," Hedlund said.

But the seven cities argued that it is safer to make the deliveries from small trucks. They said that when a big truck burns, it makes a much bigger fire than when a small truck burns.

And they argued that their local fire departments know more about safety than the fire marshal does.

V. Dean Musser, state fire marshal, argued for the bill. He said its safety features are needed.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

Reader Opinions

City Resident Opposes Tennis Court Location

To The Editor:

Thinking it time the people of Roseburg and Douglas County knew and heard of some of the things that have been going on in and around the municipal tennis court on Commercial Ave., in Roseburg, I am replying to some of the letters which appeared in The News-Review Wednesday, March 22.

Conditions kept getting worse from year to year until we were forced, much against our will, to put up trespass notices. Before the tennis court was recently rebuilt I told the city officials that as long as the court was kept at its present location I would seek to enforce those trespass laws. No balls would be retrieved from our property without my permission.

To give a general idea of the situation, the tennis court fence is only about 12 feet from the side of our house and where our living quarters are located.

According to a letter written by Mrs. Iles, it was her calculation that the court had been there 27 years. It would take a good sized book to tell what we have had to put up with in that time. Our privacy has been invaded times without end. Our fruits and berries have been picked, flowers and garden trampled and destroyed.

Once a carton of paper and rubbish was set fire on our porch. Our fences were broken down quite a number of times. Rocks have been thrown at our house at night, even at times when my wife was there alone. Once a rock came through a window.

For a long time it was quite common to hear wolf whistles and catcalls whenever my wife appeared. Quite often she has been called names that I wouldn't dare print here. The tennis court has turned many people against us—people who otherwise would have been friends and neighbors.

We moved here more than 41 years ago. We made many improvements. We set out trees that were good sized before the tennis court ever was thought of.

This may give some people the impression that I am against playgrounds and recreational areas. That, however, is far from the case, although after the experience I have had I very definitely do not think that a site stuck between two houses is a proper place for a public playground or tennis court.

Regarding the matter of the Commercial avenue court getting much use after the set-to last spring, with the exception of four women who played tennis about once a week for a while, there was very little action there, as the city officials who took the trouble to drive by occasionally well know.

Why not put the court somewhere where the players can go and get the balls when they go over the fence, without invading private property? That, in my opinion, would be better than having people going around telling what no good so-and-so's we are because we won't make a public playground of a place that has taken us the better part of our lives as we seek to create a home where we can live in peace and quiet during our declining years.

The present city officials see the injustice of maintaining the court at its present location. They are fair-minded enough to try to do something about it. I intend to give them all the support I can.

As to the suggestion made by Mrs. Iles that the court be made into a playground, there is a playground and pool only a block from here, a playground on Fowler street, three blocks away, and some acreage a few blocks up the hill.

Space keeps me from saying more than a small part of what I would like to say, but I expect to answer other letters soon.

Norman J. Hyde
1638 N.E. Commercial Ave.
Roseburg, Ore.

House, Following Hectic Debate, Approves Bill To Reduce Truck Tax

SALEM (AP)—The House, after a hectic 15-hour debate, has approved 38-22 the Senate-passed bill to reduce weight-mile taxes on trucks by \$1 million a year.

Before the final vote, the House beat down two motions to send it back to committee.

The first one, beaten 37-23, would have sent it to the Joint Ways and Means Committee for further hearings. The Highway Commission has protested it can't afford to lose the truck revenue.

Then, by a vote of 32-28, it defeated a motion to re-refer it to the State and Federal Affairs Committee for an amendment that would limit the reduction to the next two years only.

Sponsors argued that the reduction is fair, asserting it would give relief to the biggest trucks that are now paying more than their share of road costs.

Opponents said trucks aren't paying enough now, and that it's silly to reduce highway revenues at a time when there is so much demand for new highway construction.

Gov. Mark Hatfield hasn't indicated whether he will sign it or not.

It was Barton who made the move to get the bill into the Ways and Means Committee for further hearings.

Rep. W. O. Kelsay, D-Roseburg, moved to limit the reduction to two years.

By the time the 1963 legislature meets, he said, there will be data available to determine just how much the trucks should pay. These results, he added, will come from the recently completed Illinois road tests which have been conducted by the federal government and state highway departments.

Kelsay said he fears that if the tax is reduced and found too low, the legislature would find it hard to get it back up where it should be.

Barton said that besides the \$1 million loss, the state would lose a few millions of dollars of federal matching funds. Eymann denied this.

Rep. George Annala, D-Hood River, declared that if the bill is signed by the governor, it would be referred to the people and killed.

Nineteen Republicans and 19 Democrats voted for the bill. Ten Republicans and 12 Democrats opposed it.

Just how "temporary" are some of the taxes imposed on us? Well, here is a summary of the "temporary" federal gasoline tax, which I think is as typical an instance as I can cite.

1932—First "temporary" federal gas tax of one-cent a gallon, to expire in a year.

1933—"Temporary" tax extended for two years and "temporary" 1/2-cent was added. This addition was scheduled to expire with repeal of the 18th (Prohibition) Amendment. That actually happened in 1934, and the tax reverted to the still "temporary" one-cent rate.

1935, 1937 and 1938—The "temporary" tax was extended on each date for two years.

1940—"Temporary" one-cent tax was "temporarily" increased 1/2-cent.

1942—This "temporary" 1 1/2-cent tax was made permanent.

1951—Tax was increased "temporarily" to two cents, with the increase scheduled to expire March 31, 1954.

1954—"Temporary" increase renewed for one year.

1956—Tax was boosted to three cents because of the national highway program.

1959—Tax was increased "temporarily" to four cents—increased to expire June 30, 1961.

1960—Now the plan is to continue four-cent rate and, if other highway tax measures proposed by the administration are not approved by Congress, to add still another 1/2-cent.

So, the current bill reducing the

land area back to Union Street doesn't really make sense.

Oh, it makes sense if one is to measure Capitol buildings on a purely dollars and cents basis. Additional floors can be added to current buildings. Land now used in the Mall for park purposes can be used as building sites.

But dollars and cents aren't the only basis.

It would be foolish and shortsighted to turn the Mall into an orgy of mixed buildings, narrow streets, and little or no grass, not to mention hamburger stands, service stations and the like.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Let's leave well enough alone and continue with planned development. Which is to say that the bill cutting the Mall back to Union street should be dropped into circular file 13.

Oil Industry's Regulation Bill Said In Violation Of Home Rule

SALEM (AP)—The oil industry's request that the state fire marshal be required to regulate transportation of oil products brought opposition this week on ground that it would violate home rule.

The objections, before the House were raised by seven of the 21 cities which now restrict the size of gasoline deliveries to service stations.

The object to a provision that would nullify the local ordinances of the 21 cities.

William H. Hedlund, who represents the major oil companies at the Legislature, testified that the purpose of the bill is to bring about greater safety in hauling gasoline. He said the fire marshal could do this by adopting regulations of the National Fire Protection Association.

Hedlund argued that it is safer to distribute gasoline inside cities by using big trucks, because the fewer times gasoline is handled, the safer it is.

He said the 21 cities, which require distribution in small trucks, do that in order to give business to the local distributors.

"The local wholesalers want to keep the umbrella of restrictive ordinances," Hedlund said.

But the seven cities argued that it is safer to make the deliveries from small trucks. They said that when a big truck burns, it makes a much bigger fire than when a small truck burns.

And they argued that their local fire departments know more about safety than the fire marshal does.

V. Dean Musser, state fire marshal, argued for the bill. He said its safety features are needed.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield, Ore., school teacher, would be allowed to adopt a 5-year-old Korean girl under terms of a bill approved by the Senate.

The bill now goes to the House. The little girl, Helen Choi, now is in the Christian Children's Fund Home at Seoul, Korea. She was abandoned by her mother soon after birth.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Miss Nancy Bratton, a Springfield,