



EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Mon., May 21, 1962

DANGEROUS METHODS

By Charles V. Stanton

Elections are like baseball games. People will pack the stands to watch a winning baseball team. Few people will turn out to watch the home team lose. Unless there is ample excitement, the fans stay home.

The same is true of elections. Unless an election has intense rivalries and controversies, voters take little interest. The percentage going to the polls Friday was extremely small; considerably less than half.

I have been quite critical of primary elections. I feel that they have played a large part in breaking down our two-party system. They invite the self-starter, the demagogue, the axe-grinding political figure to get into the race. A politician doesn't need much in the way of a nucleus of votes, because so few voters go to the polls in our primaries. Thus the man with a relatively few votes in his pocket has a reasonable chance for nomination. And he must be given the support of the political party to which he attaches himself even though he has never shown allegiance to the party.

Our primary elections can be dangerous because a radical, a communist, an extremist of any stripe has the possibility of gaining nomination in what amounts to an out-and-out popularity contest.

MORE HEAT IN GENERAL ELECTION

Our general election usually has a little more to offer in the form of voter interest than we find in our primaries.

One reason, though, is that we usually have some controversial measures to be acted upon at that time. For example, I anticipate there will be much more interest at the coming general election in the matter of daylight time versus standard time than in the race for governor or U.S. senator.

Although our form of government places upon every voter the heavy responsibility of selecting representation that adequately serves the people, we seemingly act more upon our emotions, selfishness, greed, and ignorance than upon sober common sense. We appear more concerned over the emotions aroused by the time hassle than with the policies of government.

We'll have some important decisions to make in the lengthy interval between our primary and our general election.

It seems to me that the decision facing us isn't so much a contest between parties as between socialism versus conservatism. It would seem from a study of the primary nominations that this factor is quite apparent.

So-called "liberal" candidates won handily from conservatives in nearly all the Democratic races. The exception perhaps was in the Fourth Congressional District where two extremely liberal candidates, Porter and Straub, were nosed out by Duncan. But Duncan, too, is classed as a liberal, though nearer the center than the two men who divided the far left-wing vote. Had either Porter or Straub been running alone it would appear that Duncan wouldn't have had a chance.

PAY DECISION IS SURPRISE

One of the questions I hear at every election is, "Did the election go the way you thought it would?" In answer to that question I must express my surprise at one decision.

I had freely predicted that both referred measures on the ballot would be snuffed under. I had no expectation that voters would approve either the effort to alter the six per cent limitation or the measure that would permit legislators to fix their own rate of pay.

But, much to my surprise, Oregon voters seemingly have agreed quite decisively that our legislators should have the privilege of fixing their own salaries. After voters formerly had defeated proposals to increase the salaries of legislators it is, in my opinion, a surprising but a very sensible decision to let the legislators set their own rate of pay. I firmly believe the legislators will be most reasonable. As I have said before, if they can't be trusted they shouldn't be elected.

I feel voters have acted wisely.

Here's Schedule Of Events At World's Fair This Week

SEATTLE (AP)—Here is a schedule of special events at the Seattle World's Fair for the coming week:

- Tuesday, May 22**
 - 2 p.m.—"Queen for a Day," Opera House.
 - 8:30 p.m.—Folk singer Theodore Bikel, Opera House.
 - 8:30 p.m.—Seattle Little Symphony, Playhouse.
 - 8:30 p.m.—Benny Goodman, Arena.
- Wednesday, May 23**
 - 2 p.m.—"Queen for a Day," Opera House.
 - 5 p.m.—Jazz Concert, Playhouse.
 - 8 p.m.—Jazz Concert, Playhouse.
 - 8:30 p.m.—Benny Goodman, Arena.
 - 8:30 p.m.—Idaho Old-Time Fiddlers, Opera House.
- Thursday, May 24**
 - 2 p.m.—"Queen for a Day," Opera House.
 - 8:30 p.m.—Philadelphia Symphony, Orchestra, Opera House.
- Friday, May 25**
 - 11:30 a.m.—Nebraska Day Ceremonies, Plaza of the States.
 - Noon—News conference with Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Plaza of the States.
 - 3 p.m.—"Queen for a Day," Opera House.
 - 4 p.m.—Nebraska Day Program, with Mrs. Frank W. Morrison, wife of Nebraska governor, Plaza of the States.
 - 4:30 p.m.—Address by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Arena.

James Marlow

Twice In Four Years U. S. Has Wielded Sword Abroad

WASHINGTON (AP)—Twice within four years the United States has resorted to an unusual show of force abroad the world. Both times Premier Khrushchev reacted rather mildly.

But this, looked at over the long haul, is hardly cause for crowing. Both times—in sending troops into Lebanon in 1958 and now into Thailand—the United States observed the niceties of international etiquette.

It said the Lebanese and Thai governments asked for this kind of American help. This did more than just give the United States, in the eyes of the rest of the world, a legal position for its action.

1. It deprived Khrushchev of the chance of making much anti-American propaganda of it.

2. More important, it avoided challenging him directly even though, in the case of Lebanon, American troops landed in his backyard.

In 1958 President Eisenhower sent about 5,000 troops into Lebanon on the request of President Chamoun who asked assistance against Moslem rebels said to be supported by Egyptian President Nasser.

The Kennedy administration, putting the same number of troops in Thailand, let it be known the government there asked for them as protection against any invasion from Communist guerrillas in next-door Laos.

After the Americans went into Lebanon Khrushchev asked Eisenhower for a summit meeting. After the Americans went into Thailand Khrushchev said they "may be there for 15 years but they will be kicked out."

Such mild reactions are no cause for thinking Khrushchev got cold feet at the sight of American rifles.

Communists believe time is on their side. There is no basic difference between their tactics today and those of Stalin. The only difference is that today communism is in less of a hurry.

Communism in Stalin's time pushed its luck in Greece, Korea, and with the Berlin blockade. In each case it met stiff American resistance. Meanwhile Communism took over Czechoslovakia.

This was done through internal subversion without war or direct conflict with the United States.

Now a subtle and insidious Communist push, avoiding direct conflict with the West and taking plenty of time, has been going on in Southeast Asia. Half of Viet Nam was gone by 1954 in guerrilla war against the French.

Since then the Red guerrillas have been trying to take over the rest of Viet Nam.

They have made so much progress that a few months ago this country began bolstering the Vietnamese with help in the form of weapons and training by American military men.

The Kennedy administration is beginning to sound as if the tide were turned. It's far too soon for that. In that impoverished country the Communists can take their time which right now is what they have most of.

Laos may be lost. And the administration may already be re-examining that it is not sending troops in there against the pro-Communist guerrillas. It is willing to settle for a coalition government.

But Communists, in a coalition government, may in time take over the whole government. That would be just as effective as taking over by military action, and far cheaper, as in Czechoslovakia.

American troops in Thailand can deter Communists from direct attack there. But in time Communists, if they take Laos, can work around it in the rest of Southeast Asia.

Another good reason for not sending American troops into Laos is that the Red Chinese, as in Korea, might think it necessary to send in their troops and make it another Korea.

So, while Khrushchev has been mild about American troops in Thailand, the mildness proves nothing except perhaps that he doesn't want to get into a global war over some dilapidated real estate in Southeast Asia.

Why should he if he thinks—and he says he does—that communism can win without war?

With The Douglas County Garden Clubs

Results Prove Amazing If Humus Added To Soil

Humus is the life of your soil. It is important because it retains moisture in the soil; loosens the soil permitting better aeration and drainage; and encourages the increase of soil organisms which help make nutrients available to plants. It adds body to light soils and loosens heavy sticky soils.

Humus is the loose, crumbly material that results from the decay of organic matter—leaves, grass clippings, garden waste, peatmoss, decayed sawdust, or any such material. Straw is excellent for the formation of humus; so is the bracken fern; and so, believe it or not, is the Sunday newspaper. Old newspapers and magazines, torn into pieces, rot down beautifully.

In the past, humus was assured in soil by the addition of barnyard manures. Now that they are no longer readily available in most places, gardeners must turn to other materials, such as the dried manures, leafmold, peatmoss and their own garden wastes.

Compost Bin Advised

Nearly every garden has room for a modest compost bin hidden by shrubbery or a compost pit placed behind the garage. Here leaves, grass clippings, weeds, spent flowers and vegetable plants, and even vegetable wastes from the kitchen may be utilized in making humus. However, anything diseased should be avoided; such as potatoes with wart disease, blighted tomatoes or rose leaves affected with the black spot.

Place the garden and kitchen wastes in layers, 4 to 8 inches in depth, then add a layer of garden soil, as little as half inch will insulate the pile with the necessary decay bacteria. If you wish to hasten the decomposition, a sprinkling of compost activator may be added. A generous dusting of any commercial fertilizer high in nitrogen will enrich the compost. Keep the layers flat or slightly indented to catch the rain. In dry weather an occasional watering will speed decay.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

Up with the Chickens-For the Birds!

DEAR ABBY: I live in a city where most people aren't farmers, but they have to get up early in the morning to get to government jobs or to take their children to school. All we can get on the radio at breakfast time is talk about doing chickens, cootidiosis, rat poisoning, hoof and mouth disease, calf scours, worms and insect sprays. This makes it very difficult to down a poached egg.

It seems to me they could give us shopping bargains, home building improvements and things to discuss with hubby while he's still home. I bet the farmers are out doing chores at that hour. And anyway, even farmers don't like pig and crud for breakfast.

DEAR EARLY: I'll send your letter to the F.C.C.—as if they don't have enough headaches.

DEAR ABBY: In answer to TOY TALL, women in the know go for small men. That's why they go wild over Latin-Americans and tight over jockeys. The big, tall men fall apart earlier. They get pot-bellies and double chins and succumb to heart attacks in their mid-forties, while the little wiry man is still going strong. The next time you go to a dance, notice that the best dancers on the floor are the smaller men. Half the women married to tall, dark and handsome men would love to trade them for the little runt they wouldn't go out with before they got married.

DEAR ABBY: I don't see why that lady kicked up such a fuss because her husband mentioned other women's names in his sleep. I would rather have my husband dreaming ABOUT someone else than dreaming WITH her.

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 50c to Abby, Box 3363, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3363, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

DEAR ABBY: I have a pen pal. She is a 23-year-old woman living in a foreign country. She is anxious to come to this country and wants to marry me. We have exchanged pictures and she is very pretty. I know very little of her.

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GLENDALE CLUB

The Glendale Garden Club met recently at the home of Mrs. Ed Harris, with seven members and four guests present.

The club asked Mrs. Renus Michael and Mrs. Tom Patterson to make the presentation of an azalea plant to Mrs. Lewis Price of the grade school faculty in appreciation of her cooperation in working with the club in the conservation poster contest.

Mrs. Michel was instructed to order petunias for planting in the City Hall planters. Mrs. Ed Harris was appointed chairman of the planting committee.

Mrs. Fred Beerli gave the horticultural report on BB type dahlias. Mrs. Michel gave a talk on pinching plants, and Mrs. Ralph Place discussed making lanky plants grow more bushy by proper lighting. Mrs. Howard Edson reported on gathering winter bouquet material.

Mrs. Owen Mobley was awarded the door prize.

Plans were made for holding the annual tour of gardens in the community. Members and friends will start from the Ed Harris home at 1 a.m. May 25, and will make their rounds, visiting the Renus Michel home last. Sack lunches are to be taken. Mrs. Michel will serve a dessert.

State Fair Floral Displays To Have Wide Range In '62

Everything from an Oriental garden to a low maintenance garden will be found at the Oregon State Fair Floral and Garden exhibit this year, reports B. J. Harm, general floral division superintendent.

He added that he was very pleased with the early response from those planning to exhibit.

While space for amateur and hobby gardeners still remains in most sections, commercial exhibit space is nearly filled, guaranteeing plenty of color and many ideas the superintendent said.

Ursel Narver, State Fair Commission chairman, declared he believed it would be one of the top floral and garden shows in the Pacific Northwest this year.

Narver with State Fair Manager Howard Maple recently returned from the California Garden and Home show at Oakland. This was an excellent show they both agree, but added that after viewing early plans for Oregon's own enlarged State Fair Floral and Garden Show they were "mighty pleased."

Ninety per cent of the space for the 14 commercial gardens has already been reserved, Harm said. These are full scale living gardens ranging in size from 150 square feet and up.

Still, a little room remains in the Artistry and Flowers, a division for semi-professional exhibitors. This calls for oils or other art shown with suitable flower arrangements. It will be staged under cover close to the 17th street entrance. Entries are limited to 18 with 12 spaces already reserved.

Commercial dahlias and gladioli, showing the new varieties, will be plentiful this year with every space in this division now reserved.

But there is plenty of space for the amateur dahlia and gladioli growers as well as growers of almost all other types of flowers. Harm warned would-be exhibitors to study the premium floral list, now available, closely before making entries. The amateur cut flower division will have three chances at showing during the fair.

Space also remains for the Garden Club arrangement division although Harm suggested making reservations for this as soon as possible. These entries close Aug. 11. Like in the amateur horticulture division there will be three shows during the fair.

Filled however, is the space for amateur Gardens and Exhibitors. Harm said he expected this area to be one of the highlights of the show, entries have come from several counties to make up this division.

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Luce Says California Power Link Is Key To BPA Finance Problems

WASHINGTON (AP)—A high voltage power link between the Pacific Northwest and California holds a vital key to solution of financial problems of the Bonneville Power Administration, the agency's head, Charles F. Luce, said Friday.

"I cannot overemphasize the importance of the project to the eventual solution of Bonneville's financial problems and the conservation of hydroelectric energy now spilling over the dams of the Columbia River unused," Luce testified before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee.

He estimated the potential power value of water now spilled for lack of a market at about \$32 million a year.

An intertie could be expected to improve net revenues of Bonneville by \$9 million to \$12 million a year, largely from the sale of surplus secondary power and surplus peaking capacity that otherwise would go to waste, Luce said.

"The natural market for these surpluses is an area such as California, which generates electricity largely by steam."

An Interior Department task force, he said, has recommended construction of two 750,000 volt direct current lines or two 500,000 volt alternating current lines linking Columbia River plants to Los Angeles.

Luce was before the subcommittee in support of a request for \$500,000 for preliminary engineering of the Northwest section of the interconnection.

Also of major importance to the Bonneville future, he said, are (1) a plan for non-federal installation of power-producing facilities at the Hanford, Wash., nuclear reactor, and (2) prospects that eight industrial firms may establish power-using plants in the area.

He asked the committee for a go-ahead on negotiations between Bonneville and the Washington Public Power Supply System for installation of facilities for using waste steam at Hanford to produce about 800,000 kilowatts of power for the Bonneville system.

"The scope of the project is so large, and its impact upon Bonneville's operations so great, that we do not propose to sign any contracts" unless congressional committees approve, Luce said.

Bonneville has been discussing power sales with a number of industries that would use some 300,000 kilowatts of firm and interruptible power, Luce said.

He listed the firms, with type of plant, sites and power need estimates, as including: Allied Chemical, chemical, Puge Sound or Lower Columbia River area, 20,000 kilowatts; an unnamed firm, aluminum reduction, Wauana, Ore., and others, 100,000 kilowatts; unnamed firm, ferroalloys, Eastern Oregon, 17,000 kilowatts; unnamed firm, chemical, Eastern Oregon, 20,000 kilowatts. Names of four of the firms were withheld at the request of the companies, Luce said.

He noted that a treaty between the United States and Canada for cooperative development of Columbia River water resources has still not been ratified by Canada.

"We are hopeful that the Canadians will ratify the treaty soon, and we still base our planning on the assumption that the treaty will be ratified," he said.

The importance of the treaty projects to the U.S. power supply, the fact that it would result in about two million additional kilowatts of firm power for the Bonneville system—almost 40 per cent of its present firm power capacity.

Sutherland Doctor Gives Lecture At Medical Meeting In Vancouver

By MRS. JERRY DeMUTH

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Rapp of Sutherland have returned from a trip to Vancouver, B.C., where Dr. Rapp gave a lecture on the nutritional approach in the treatment of heart disease at a convention held there May 10. On the return trip they visited the World's Fair in Seattle.

Visitors Here

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Irwin of Oregon City have been visiting at the home of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Irwin, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. McBride spent several days in Portland recently. Mr. and Mrs. Gene Culver and daughter, Kim, of Klamath Falls, spent the weekend at the home of Culver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Culver. They also spent some time at the home of his brother, Jack C. Culver, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pavlin, mother of Mrs. Gene Culver, who is a teacher at Glendale, spent the weekend at the Jack Culver home.

Mrs. U. J. Bielman has returned home after spending some time in Seattle. Mr. Bielman went to Seattle to bring her home and they visited the World's Fair before returning to Sutherland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Mann have sold their home on Arch St. to the Wayne Hoobler family, recently of Eugene. Hoobler recently purchased the Pethebeck Insurance Agency.

Gen. Culver of Klamath Falls, Jack, Jerry and Jackie Culver of Sutherland went on an overnight fishing trip to Lemola Lake, recently.

Under the plan, the county would have set up a junior college.

OREGON CITY (AP)—The proposed Clackamas County Community College District was defeated Friday by a narrow margin.

Under the plan, the county would have set up a junior college.

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FARM FOREST FACTS

BY BOB BRADLEY COUNTY EXTENSION FORESTER OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

Timber crops, like agricultural crops, need attention before the final harvest is made if maximum returns are to be achieved.

Under average conditions, commercial thinning may be undertaken when the trees are about 20 years old. But there is often a need for cultural work, such as thinning, before that age.

The term that applies to this cultural work, which is done before many of the trees have reached commercial size, is called intermediate cutting. Specifically, it includes pruning, weeding and releasing of future crop trees from inferior species, improvement cutting aimed at the removal of poorly formed or otherwise undesirable trees and pre-commercial thinning.

Most intermediate cuttings involve an immediate outlay of time and money to do the work necessary for future benefits. Occasionally, it is a break-even proposition, where a few commercially salable products are involved. Recently, a study was made by

the Forest Research Laboratory, Oregon State University, on the subject of intermediate cutting. The cutting, in the form of a selection thinning involving a 25-year-old pre-commercial stand of Douglas fir at Burnt Woods, Ore., resulted in returns about equal to expenses.

Two men with a power saw and a horse for equipment removed 1,000 board feet of sawlogs at the landing, a total of 8.71 man-hours was required. For each cord of pulpwood produced in the same operation, an additional amount of 2.53 man-hours was required. Thus, states a bulletin by Alan B. Berg of the above mentioned laboratory.

Details Available

For an interesting and very worthwhile account of the details of this study, many of you woodland owners will want to obtain a copy of this bulletin. As we in the County Extension Office do not carry a supply of these bulletins, you should write Dale N. Bever, Secretary of the Laboratory at Corvallis, for a copy.