

Washington To Get Oregon Antelope

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 20.—(AP)—The state game commission approved today the transfer of 75 antelope from the Hart mountain refuge to the state of Washington.

The Washington game department said the animals from the federal refuge would be used to stock certain areas of Washington.

The baby antelope will be picked up in the spring soon after birth and fed from bottles. Frank Wire, state game supervisor, said it would be impossible to capture them after they were a week old.

Commissioner George Allen, Ontario, most criticism that giving away antelope should be delayed until they were more widely spread in Oregon with the assertion that the deer animals had infiltrated through large areas of eastern Oregon.

Charles A. Sherman, Crook county rancher, asked the commission to repeat the open deer season in the Murders creek refuge this fall. He also declared that hunters should be checked into and out of the woods, the system used for elk hunters. The commission delayed action until its July meeting.

Boy Fugate of the United States biological survey reported a kill of 10,000 predatory animals by government hunters in Oregon last year. Most of the predators were coyotes and wildcats.

Roosevelt Budget Gets New Committee Slash

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action in whacking \$94,000,000 off the independent offices appropriation bill, bringing that omnibus money measure down to \$1,100,000,000.

The subcommittee was reported to have cut out approximately \$6,875,000 sought for the purchase of 81 short range navy patrol planes for coastal defense and neutrality patrol work. Naval officials were said to have agreed that they could wait another six months before purchasing them.

In addition, the committee was said to have lowered \$1,000,000 off funds for reconditioning laid-up destroyers wanted for the neutrality patrol.

Most of the remaining \$6,000,000 reduction was reported to have been in funds for army field maneuvers. The general staff asked \$18,000,000 to give four months field training to two corps of troops.

Dance Announced—Roseburg hotel, No. 8, John's Daughters has announced a co-ed dance for next Wednesday evening, January 24, at 8 o'clock at the parish hall.

Shop Is Moved—The typing shop located at the corner of Cass and Main streets has been moved to the Perkins building, Mrs. Collins manager of the shop is specializing in writing business letters.

Finland Still Attacked By Russian Airplanes

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multiple estimated, 450 Russian planes flew over Finland.

Land Attacks Repulsed—Strong Russian attacks have been flung back both on the Karelian isthmus and north of Lake Ladoga, the Finnish command's communications reported today.

Four times the Russians attacked yesterday at Taipale on the Karelian isthmus and lost 40 dead, the communiqué said.

Above Lake Ladoga the fighting lasted all day before red army efforts to recapture positions which the Finns had seized Thursday were beaten off.

The destruction of two Russian tanks was all that was recorded of the battle at Markajarvi, in the Salla region above the Arctic circle, where previous reports said some 10,000 Russians retreating toward their own frontier, were fighting a rear guard action.

The communiqué said seven Russian bombers were shot down in yesterday's widespread aerial activity and that no more probably were destroyed.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 20.—(AP)—The headquarters of Swedish volunteer forces in Finland reported today that Swedish airmen had destroyed at least six Russian planes.

The Swedes lost two planes which collided in the air.

Unofficial Finnish sources estimated the Russians had lost 204 planes and 434 tanks and armored cars during the seven weeks of the war.

FINLAND GETTING MILITARY AID FROM BRITAIN, FRANCE

LONDON, Jan. 20.—(AP)—Given 20,000 more fighting men, 200 air planes and a generous supply of military equipment, before May, Finland can save herself from Soviet Russia, British military authorities concluded today.

In line with a growing belief that Finland is the pivot of the entire struggle against what Britain call "aggression in Europe," Great Britain and France have been making substantial contributions to Finland, including planes and military supplies, but the amounts have been kept secret.

The military experts' prediction was founded on close study of the campaign in northern Finland, where they said one of history's most notable displays of tactical skill had thrown back the Russian invaders.

It was agreed generally that May

would bring the ultimate turning point. It is then that the snows melt and the ground becomes firm enough for best use of the Soviet mechanical equipment.

A British official statement last night said a lone German bomber was damaged badly after a fight with an R. A. F. patrol fighter over the sea off Aberdeen.

The bomber disappeared at sea with her undercarriage sagging, her rear gun out of action and her speed cut, the statement said.

BRITAIN'S PROMISE TO AID FINNS HAS REAL MEANING

LEEDS, Eng., Jan. 20.—(AP via radio)—Lord Halifax, British secretary for foreign affairs, assured an international radio audience today that England's promise to help Finland "will not remain an idle promise, a mere academic formality."

Halifax indicated a belief that Adolf Hitler would have become the dictator of all Europe if England had not continued its rearmament program even after the Munich settlement.

Halifax said Germany's only chance of winning the war was by doing it at once.

"Yet she has hesitated * * * probably for the reason that makes the bully hesitate for fear someone will hit him back. I have heard it said that if the winter were to pass without an aggression by Germany it would be the equivalent of a victory for the allies."

Sea Losses Small.

"Germany has been concentrating her efforts on the kind of warfare peculiarly her own—submarine warfare," he said. "Yet in spite of this she seems to be gaining little," he declared, adding:

"At a time when we hoped how little might be averted the German U-boats were taking up their stations along the trade routes to prey on our unarmed and helpless vessels."

But since England's preparations have gone on, he said, some 6,000 vessels have been safely conveyed with the loss of only 12.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—(AP)—Military sources said today French forces had penetrated on the western front and engaged in "serious combat" with German units.

The French withdrew after heavy automatic fire from both sides, military advisers said, and succeeded in regaining their own lines, although some casualties were suffered.

The allied communiqué reported a German warplane had been shot down behind French lines.

Death Claims W. E. Borah, Dean of U. S. Senators

(Continued from page 1)

Official circles of the possibility that Mrs. Borah might be named to fill her husband's seat until this year's November election.

Several others also were mentioned, including Donald A. Callahan, republican, defeated by Senator D. Worth Clark, democrat, in 1938; State Senator Thomas Heath and Eern Whittle, republican national committeeman.

Borah's present term would have expired in 1943, but any appointee would serve only until next January. Voters in this year's election will select a man to take office in January, 1941.

Victories Recalled—The senator, called for years "the lion of Idaho," fought many a lost cause but was the winner of some.

He was a leader in the recent fight against Mr. Roosevelt's recently-enacted neutrality program, and his address against it commanded more attention from colleagues and galleries than any other senate speech. Senators on both sides of the aisle turned their chairs to hear him, and spectators upstairs broke senate rules to applaud when he finished.

On the notorious side, he was one of the leaders in the fight against this country's entry into the league and the world court.

His long-wolf attitude showed up in many ways. While other senators worked for days to line up support before introducing a bill, he never consulted his colleagues before proposing a measure. Few of his major legislative suggestions ever were enacted.

The Idaho senator had no children, and, besides his wife, he is survived by a sister, Mrs. Mattie Rhoad, of Fairfield, Ill., and a

Stock and Bond Averages

Compiled by The Associated Press Jan. 20.

STOCKS				
20	15	15	40	
Ind'l's	RR's	U.S.	Ext'l.	
Saturday	70.6	18.7	29.4	49.7
Prev. day	70.6	18.6	29.3	49.6
Month ago	72.7	19.8	29.1	50.9
Year ago	73.0	21.3	27.2	50.9
1939-40 high	77.9	23.8	40.6	53.9
1939-40 low	65.7	15.7	23.7	41.6

BONDS

BONDS				
20	10	10	10	
RR's	Ind'l's	U.S.	Ext'l.	
Saturday	57.5	102.1	96.1	50.7
Prev. day	57.5	102.0	96.2	50.6
Month ago	57.4	101.7	95.7	49.7
Year ago	60.3	99.2	93.4	42.9
1939-40 high	63.9	102.5	97.5	51.0
1939-40 low	53.4	95.8	90.4	41.7

nephew, Wayne G. Borah, a federal judge in New Orleans.

In his six terms in the senate, Borah held a prominent position in republican politics even though he disdained party considerations in deciding his attitude toward legislation.

Monopolies Fought

Borah frequently was mentioned for president, and always commanded substantial popular support. He announced as a presidential candidate in 1936 but walked out of the republican convention in Cleveland because he was displeased that a strong anti-monopoly plank had not been written into the platform.

Borah advocated a farm relief system under which surplus commodities would be given the poor in a program which now is being tried on a modified scale.

"It is a stigma on the congress," Borah said, "that we should have men and women and children without food, without clothes, and that we should fail to use our surplus to supply them."

Borah was looked upon as a top-notch constitutional authority, and other senators frequently sought his views on the constitutionality of their bills.

He joined with southern senators in their successful filibuster against the anti-lynching bill two years ago because he believed the measure unconstitutional.

Roosevelt Gives Braise

In a statement, President Roosevelt said:

"The senate and the nation are sadly bereft by the passing of Senator Borah. We shall miss him, and mourn him and long remember the superb courage which was his. He dared often to stand alone and even at times to subordinate party interest when he presumably saw a divergence of party interest and the national interest."

"Fair-minded, firm in principle and shrewd in judgment, he sometimes gave and often received hard blows; but he had great personal charm and a courageous manner which had its source in a kind heart. He had thought deeply and studied patiently all the great social, political and economic questions which had so vitally concerned his countrymen during the long period of his public service."

"His utterances commanded the close attention of the senate and of a far-flung audience whenever he spoke. A unique figure, his passing leaves a void in American public life."

State Funeral Set.

Senate leaders arranged today to hold a state funeral Monday for Senator Borah.

President Roosevelt and members of the cabinet, supreme court and diplomatic corps will attend. The funeral services will be held at 12:30 p. m. (eastern standard time) and will be directed by the Rev. Harney T. Phillips, senate chaplain.

Borah's body will be taken back to his home state of Idaho for burial at Boise.

Borah Foe of Old Guard But Never Bolted Party

(Continued from page 1)

busting" was in full swing and became an uncompromising foe of monopoly. Thirty years later he teamed with Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, a younger Democratic colleague, to propose that the federal government get control of interstate corporations by requiring them to obtain federal charters.

Income Tax Champion

Early in his senatorship he led the fight for the income tax and the constitutional amendment that permitted it. In 1938 he was in the forefront of those who proposed to abolish tax exemptions on public securities and governmental salaries.

He piloted the bill which created the department of labor and the children's bureau and was a constant supporter of child legislation, that he opposed the child labor amendment to the constitution as a violation of state rights. In that latter field in 1938 he joined southern senators in helping to defeat anti-lynching bills, holding that such federal laws would interfere with the police powers of the states.

Farm Aid Backed

He favored establishment of a minimum wage by federal law, but did not agree with the New Deal as to the proper approach to the question. He believed in federal aid for farmers along certain lines and early in his senatorship put through a \$20,000,000 appropriation for reclamation, authorized the three-year homestead law and had much western farm land opened to settlement. But he assailed the New Deal farm legislation as a "policy of scarcity."

As a minority member of the senate judiciary committee he helped in 1937 to defeat President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan for "rejuvenating" the supreme court. He had prepared what might have been one of his most important speeches, but in the swift turn of events that killed the measure his attack never was delivered.

Prohibitionist

His record embraced credit for the constitutional amendment prohibiting direct election of senators. He was a stout crusader for the primary system. Also he supported the prohibition amendment.

The postal savings system, free talks for American ships through the Panama canal and an 8-hour day for federal employees were

other milestones in his senate path.

His chairmanships, through the years, included the committees on labor, education, interoceania, canal and, in pre-New Deal days, the highly important committee on foreign relations. This last made him a world figure, especially as he preached tenaciously a policy of isolation and never went abroad for "first-hand" information.

In the international field he was one of the "irreconcilables" in opposing American membership in the League of Nations and adherence to the world court, a critic of Great Britain on the subject of Irish freedom and an advocate of recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics.

As a champion of Russian recognition he provided many Americans with letters of introduction to Moscow officials and often was referred to as "Russia's unofficial passport bureau." Soviet officials commended with him frequently.

He explained his Russian attitude in March, 1931, when he said: "I would establish normal relations with the Russian government in doing so I would not endorse that government or the communistic theory, but I would have no fear of contact with it."

Guards State Rights

He was a firm believer in maintaining the balance among the executive, legislative and judicial

branches of the government as set up in the federal constitution and fought measures which he deemed in conflict with that principle or which threatened to invade state rights. Thus, although he favored votes for women, he opposed the recent suffrage amendment, holding it was a matter of state legislation. On much the same ground he voted against the child labor amendment.

He was known as a friend of labor and initiated several senate investigations of working conditions in the coal and steel industries. Also he was an advocate of economy and largely on that ground opposed the soldier bonus system. He was a foe of high tariffs and fought Canadian reciprocity.

One of the first to sense the breaking down of party lines, he nevertheless would have no part in third party movements. Two parties, he held, was the ideal arrangement for the American system of government.

Opposes 'N. R. A.'

He voted for several of Roosevelt's emergency measures, but strongly opposed others on economic and constitutional grounds. He also disliked the way in which congress delegated broad powers to the chief executive.

He was particularly bitter against the national industrial recovery act which suspended antitrust laws

to permit competitors in an industry to agree on wages and hours of labor in the interest of increased employment and a consequent higher buying power that would raise prices. Borah classed this as "an advance step toward the concentration of wealth and the first step to end all anti-trust laws."

An inflationist and advocate of rehabilitation of silver, Borah predicted from the first that the world economic conference at London in June, 1933, would go up in this air unless it did something about the money question. He endorsed President Roosevelt's action, however, in refusing to enter into an agreement there to stabilize the dollar before the domestic drive had advanced prices to a normal level.

Satisfied To Be Senator

He virtually declined the vice-presidential nomination with Coolidge in 1924 and turned down earlier an opportunity to become republican leader of the senate under Harding.

Senator Borah was a lawyer by profession. He was born at Fairfield, Ill., on June 23, 1855, went through Southern Illinois academy and studied law at the University of Kansas. He was admitted to the bar in 1899, began practice at Lyons, Kans., moved to Boise, Idaho, in 1931 and won broad plaudits

as an advocate a few years later when he was special prosecutor in the celebrated trial of Haywood, Pettibone and Moyer. They were officials of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of having caused the assassination of Frank Steunenberg, former governor of Idaho, in the national interest he took little part in the social life, preferring to spend his leisure hours with a book or on solitary horse-back rides. He was a total abstainer from alcoholic drinks, tobacco, coffee and tea.

At 39 he married Miss Mamie

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Douglas County Farm Bureau Exchange will be closed Monday afternoon from 12 to 3 for the funeral of Joe Campbell.