

Roseburg News-Review

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HARRIS ELLISWORTH, Editor

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THE Roseburg Chamber of Com-
merce has this week begun the
rather stupendous undertaking of
selling the world, at least that part
of the world interested in lumber
and logs, the idea that vast forest
areas here await the axes that will
convert trees into homes—new
homes that can now be financed by
nearly anyone who has steady em-
ployment. (Federal Housing Ad-
ministration plans of financing are
really producing results now.)

The method used by the cham-
ber is a very simple and time-
proven one. A printed circular let-
ter was sent out to the logging and
milling concerns of the north-
west and to the lumber wholesalers
and machinery dealers. As the
farmer broadcasts seed over a field
so these letters have been cast out
over the lumber producing area.
There is a quotation about sowing
the wind and reaping the whirl-
wind—but the facts presented by
the chamber of commerce letter
cannot be classified as "sowing
talk—they were taken directly
from government statistics.

There is a vast amount of tim-
ber in the watershed of the Ump-
qua, in Douglas county. Figures
with so many ciphers are difficult
of translation. The timber resource
of this county can more easily be
described by the statement that,
given proper reforestation, more
than 5000 men—in addition to those
now working—could be em-
ployed in cutting trees and making
lumber here FOREVER—and at the
end of eternity there would be
more timber in our valley than is
here now.

Those who decry the idea of in-
creased lumbering here should
ponder the above. You can enjoy
the wealth from our great timber
resource and yet never lose it nor
its recreational and other values.
We can eat our cake and have it,
too—and it is literally true that we
can do just that.

Why, it is often asked of those
who boast of our vast timber re-
source, why, they say, has that
resource come so long undeveloped?

A logger, conversing with other
loggers, could answer that quickly
and understandably. It is some-
what difficult to give a brief an-
swer in non-technical language.

The basic fact is, however, that
within ten years the method of log-
ging Douglas fir has undergone a
most radical change. The old way
was stream donkey cuttings and
railroad transportation—railroad
rails almost from the very stumps.
New agile tractors bring the logs
to the railroads and motor trucks
traveling at fast speeds take the
logs to the mill. One man and a
tractor "bulldozer" can make a
truck logging road—no steel, no
ties and no expensive railroad
grade is required. Trucks can be
operated at cheaply as a logging
railroad.

Our timber which lies back some
20 miles or more is now within
easy reach—in this age of glass
time. It could not be reached
during the old stream donkey and
railroad days, because of the cost
of those methods.

Editorials on News

(Continued from page 1.)

your associates emotionally to the
point of fighting violently for
some policy you have let them
in for, it is apt to be because you

are a little AFRAID OF WHAT
THEY MAY DO. If you are abso-
lutely sure of your crowd, you
don't waste time in oratory.
Hitler's speech gave this writer
the feeling that he (Hitler) isn't
any too sure of his crowd.

(THESE, of course, are only im-
pressions. It's hard to form
accurate judgments from CIN-
SCORED reports of a speech deliv-
ered thousands of miles away in a
foreign tongue.)

THE Germans say 18 ves-
sels were sunk Monday and Tues-
day in intensive air and submarine
attacks on shipping. The British
say SIX.

Americans say disgustedly:
"You're both sound as hares."

THERE are two kinds of hares—
those who lie for the fun of it
and those who lie for a purpose.
A recent dispatch indicates that
the Germans are probably lying
for a purpose.

The dispatch tells of a German
broadcast warning the German peo-
ple not to listen to FOREIGN ra-
dio and reminding them of the se-
vere penalties for doing so. The
penalty, in extreme cases, is
DEATH.

All history proves that the Ger-
mans fight better when they are
winning than when they are los-
ing. Hitler, a shrewd psycholo-
gist, wants to keep them thinking
they are winning. If he can feed
them only the kind of news he
wants them to hear, his job will be
easier.

(Also the explosion will be
worse if or when they learn they
have been duped.)

Business Classes Open Here Soon

Evening vocational classes cov-
ering the subjects of income tax
reports, business records, show
card lettering, etc., will be start-
ed in Roseburg soon and will be
open to business men and women
and other interested persons. It
was announced today. The courses
will be sponsored by the state de-
partment of vocational education
in cooperation with the Roseburg
public schools.

Other courses may be offered in
such subjects as business econo-
mics, sales, psychology, etc., if
sufficient interest is evident.
Persons interested in income tax
reports and show card lettering
are requested to meet at the ju-
nior high school building at 7 p.
m. Tuesday, Feb. 6, or, if unable
to attend that meeting to notify
Bruce Melles, vocational coordina-
tor for the Roseburg public
schools.

Mr. Lowell, a certified public
accountant, will have classes of the
income and business records
course and Kenneth Orfield will
give instruction in show card let-
tering.

Fred Kent, Douglas Native, Dies at 63

Fred Kent, 63, native of Douglas
county, died Friday afternoon fol-
lowing a long illness. Born at
Dillard, Jan. 6, 1877, he spent his
entire life as a resident of Rose-
burg and vicinity. He was married
in May, 1911, to Annie Brislin,
member of a prominent Looking
glass family, and is survived by
three sons, Roseburg, and June
Pierce, Marcella, Wash., and a son,
Alben Kent, Fremont, Wash. He
also leaves the following brothers
and sisters: William Kent, Ven-
ice, Calif.; Mrs. Sam Bolding, Rose-
burg; Roy Kent, Lakeview; Ethel
McKay, Roseburg; Mrs. Fred Ag-
new, Roseburg, and Mrs. Jennie Ed-
mondson, Medford.

Funeral services will be held at
the Roseburg Undertaking com-
pany chapel at 2 p. m. Monday.
Rev. C. A. Edwards officiating. In-
terment will be in the Civil Bend
cemetery.

Secret Process

DEXTER—Mayor Ben F. Stupple-
ton looked over Denver's new jail
and said it was his approval.
The jail is said to be the best
system yet built in the country.
The mayor looked the contract
to his job would not be finished
until these Denver mechanics had
been taught how to repair the
locks without having too many
falls out over.

KRRR

Mutual Broadcasting System
1500 Kilocycles

REMAINING HOURS TODAY

1:00—The Home News.
1:15—Interlude.
1:30—City and Country, MRS.
1:40—Morning Glories, MRS.
1:50—Morning News, MRS.
2:00—Morning News, MRS.
2:10—Morning News, MRS.
2:20—Morning News, MRS.
2:30—Morning News, MRS.
2:40—Morning News, MRS.
2:50—Morning News, MRS.
3:00—Morning News, MRS.
3:10—Morning News, MRS.
3:20—Morning News, MRS.
3:30—Morning News, MRS.
3:40—Morning News, MRS.
3:50—Morning News, MRS.
4:00—Morning News, MRS.
4:10—Morning News, MRS.
4:20—Morning News, MRS.
4:30—Morning News, MRS.
4:40—Morning News, MRS.
4:50—Morning News, MRS.
5:00—Morning News, MRS.
5:10—Morning News, MRS.
5:20—Morning News, MRS.
5:30—Morning News, MRS.
5:40—Morning News, MRS.
5:50—Morning News, MRS.
6:00—Morning News, MRS.
6:10—Morning News, MRS.
6:20—Morning News, MRS.
6:30—Morning News, MRS.
6:40—Morning News, MRS.
6:50—Morning News, MRS.
7:00—Morning News, MRS.
7:10—Morning News, MRS.
7:20—Morning News, MRS.
7:30—Morning News, MRS.
7:40—Morning News, MRS.
7:50—Morning News, MRS.
8:00—Morning News, MRS.
8:10—Morning News, MRS.
8:20—Morning News, MRS.
8:30—Morning News, MRS.
8:40—Morning News, MRS.
8:50—Morning News, MRS.
9:00—Morning News, MRS.

OUT OUR WAY



THE VICTIMS

J.R. WILLIAMS

RAMBLINGS

By PAUL JENKINS

IT was with some misgivings that
I read the story appearing in
the News-Review the other after-
noon, dealing with the new school
building (and the old one) in
Garden Valley.

"I'm sure, although I didn't men-
tion it," I said to myself, "that Henry
Booth went to school in that old building, as well as some of the others mentioned in the story. I'm positive I remember his telling me so, one summer day a year or so ago, as we drove past the place."

There was one way to make
sure. I asked Henry. "Certainly I
went to school there," he told me.
"Not only that, but as a mere
 youngster, I visited several times
at the old, old school building
which this old one superseded, and
which was situated farther up the
hill."

LETTERS to the Editor

SCHOOL REORGANIZATION
LAW MEETS CRITICISM

WILBUR, Ore., Jan. 29.—Editor
News-Review: I am taking this op-
portunity of using your "Letters to
the Editor" column to invite an ex-
pression of opinion on this school
reorganization law now in effect.
As I understand this law, it will
consolidate our 99 school districts
in Douglas county into larger and
fewer districts. These districts will
be comprised of five to fifteen of
our districts as they are today.
These greater districts will be gov-
erned by a board of five, elected
from the district.

For instance, we shall say that
Roseburg and the surrounding dis-
tricts for a total of fifteen miles
be included in one large district.
This district would hire approxi-
mately 70 teachers and act upon
all other school matters in every
community under its jurisdiction.

I do not believe a school board
would have the time needed to
meet such responsibilities without
compensation. And I do not believe
such a board would represent the
electorate as efficiently as the
school boards now elected in their
own community.

This board, if I understand it
correctly, has the power to con-
solidate schools at their discretion
after such a district is formed. I
consider this to be too much author-
ity vested in the board.

In small communities, having
modern schools I think it unwise
to leave the entire management to
a board of directors who will most
likely be elected from the precinct
having the largest electorate.
Where it is beneficial for one dis-
trict to have another district con-
solidate with it, the district having
the larger electorate should have
the right to do so.

That is, if the parents object to
transferring their children of pri-
mary and kindergarten age.

I have always disliked this so-
lution of consolidating pupils of the
primary grades one to six, inclu-
sive.

Under the present system these
children are in their own commu-
nities under the supervision of par-
ents cooperating with their teach-
ers.

In times, some districts may bene-
fit very much by consolidation;
however, in any case the districts
should have control of this por-
tion.

The question also arises in my
mind if this law will necessitate
the creating of new, adapted post-
sion in state educational system.
I am of the opinion that the
country schools are improving rap-
idly and with favorable results in
the last few years.

It is also probable that this law
is a preliminary step to ultimate
tax equalization, enabling the
large cities to decrease their
taxes at the expense of the
rural schools.

Within the next few months the
school districts will have the

"I used to walk the two miles
from our home at the Overland
Orchards to this school. I didn't
mind the walk, but I was afraid of
several bulls which always were
to be found browsing on the big
pastures which we passed. Many
the time I've gone far out of my
way to climb a fence on the safe
side of those bulls!"

With their product selling at a
disadvantage in competition with
foreign wool, foreign pigs, foreign
beef, foreign corn, foreign eggs and
foreign all, it is a surprise to me
that there is an agricultural dem-
ocrat in America.

How can we hope to keep peace
within our police force, when one
of our two patrolling officers al-
ways has to take the long shift,
while the other always gets off
with the Short?

chance to accept or reject this
consolidation of districts as may
best suit their needs.

Our school system at the present
time is to me the most democratic
privilege of the people with the
least of "red tape." Why abolish it?

It is time that we should consid-
er carefully the advantages and
disadvantages as it would affect
our own locality, so that we may
know something of what we are
expected to accept or reject in the
limit of 49 days prescribed by this
law.

I am not writing this to incite
attack upon the proponents of this
law or upon anyone else.

It is merely that I am interested
in this matter and wish to hear
other views on expressions, so
that we, as interested voters, may
determine our course of action at
the school polls when the oppor-
tunity arises.

The opinions I have expressed
are my own and do not necessarily
reflect the opinions or beliefs of
the Garden Valley school board.

Many thanks for this space and
your kind consideration. I am re-
spectfully yours,

CLIFFORD HESS,
Garden Valley.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE IN ROSEBURG PROVES VALUE

Portland, Ore., Jan. 29, 1940
Editor News-Review:
Since leaving Roseburg in 1937
to earn a master of arts degree, I
have met 48 students who studied
English and journalism under my
instruction in my schools.

That the majority of these fac-
tured students sincerely and sponta-
neously expressed approval of
my "hard" teaching, and my insis-
tence that they educate themselves
to become self-reliant and self-
sustaining citizens, to make the best
of the democratic way of life, as
surely as that my teaching, even
though it seemed to me then not to
attain the educational ideals or
practical objectives, has been much
more productive than I had dared
to anticipate. They now understand
my motto that students
properly use the present to prepare
themselves for their adult future
is the wisest compromise that I,
as a teacher, can ever hope to
know.

My three years of teaching in
the same progressive school sys-
tem of Roseburg continue to be
invaluable to me, especially during
the present modernization of the
Portland school system, in which
I have been teaching for five and
a half years. Your city is fortu-
nate indeed to have one of the
few superior educational leaders
of Oregon—Supt. William Camp-
bell.

My memories of Roseburg, with
its clean and dynamic activities
and its surrounding scenes of
beauty and grandeur, and of my
former students there are pre-
sented and pleasant, and my in-
terest in both is bright and endur-
ing. Students of mine, especially
those in distress, will always be
welcomed to my home, 4225 S. E.
Lincoln street. Yours truly,

WALTER E. KIDD,
Editor of PALESTINE Magazine.

ATTACK ON AMERICA!

Startling Expose of U. S. Lack of Defense

By GENERAL ARED WHITE

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S HAPPENED

Unprepared America is under at-
tack by Mexican forces under Mil-
itary Leader Van Hasek. Wash-
ington is bombed and the president
is killed. The secretary of state
succeeds him.

GENERAL HAGUE, chief of
staff of the U. S. army.

COLONEL FLAGWELL, chief of
U. S. military intelligence in Wash-
ington.

MAJOR BENNING, U. S. intelli-
gence officer, working in Mexico
City with Mlle. Ducos, French op-
erative, is on the trail of Van Ha-
sek's agents. She tells him where
he will find Boggio—one of them
—the next day.

CHAPTER XXVIII
Colonel Flagwell had sprawled
out on a cot in his office in the Mu-
nitions building for a few weeks
of sleep at sunrise when he was
shaken to wakefulness by an as-
sistant.

"Here's our report from the
fourth army at San Diego, sir,"
the assistant reported. "Major Ben-
ning's report from El Paso, Van
Hasek's troops are moving north
from Guaymas! Facts confirmed
by photographs taken by one of
our observation planes."

Flagwell set up and read the re-
port with a blank expression. The
staggering succession of events,
the crushing responsibilities of the
past few days had bankrupt him
emotionally.

"Well—one more report from
our Asiatic fleet and we'll know
the worst," he muttered. "Is Gen-
eral Hague at his desk yet, do you
know?"

"No, sir, the general has been
asleep for nearly an hour. His
aide refuses to let anyone disturb
him on any account. Major Ben-
ning reported in from El Paso half
an hour ago. You were asleep."

"Let him come in," Flagwell in-
terrupted.

Benning responded at once, his
face a peculiar chalky color. Flag-
well's eyes centered on the major's
left arm that hung from his neck
in a wooden sling.

"You didn't sleep, did you? You
were in a jam," Flagwell asked. "What
are all the handbags about?"

Benning stammered placidly and
said: "The machine tools a Tiger
slug out of El Paso, sir, I've
only myself to blame for taking
foolish chances, but at least all
the hell that ends well, and I suppose
I'll always feel better about the
way I handled it."

"What happened?"

"Our little French girl was good
enough to arrange for me to meet
Boggio on the road to Toluca, just
before I left Mexico. You
know, Colonel that girl is entitled
to some reward from this country.
She may be a cold-blooded little
vixen without any heart, but she
has brains."

"What about Boggio?" Flagwell
sharply interrupted.

"When I met him, instead of
shooting him at sight, I said, 'Bog-
gie, I'm Major Benning United
States army. I understand your
claim responsibility for bombing
the white house.' Boggio snatch-
ed out his pistol and went into
action. I aimed very deliberately
at his heart and effected a clean
half-eye. I didn't even know I
been hit until some minutes
later."

Flagwell nodded gravely and
said: "I'm glad you did it just
that way. Benning, hope your arm
isn't too hot to fix."

"Just a little sore, sir. El Paso
gave me anti-toxins treatment and
said I'd be as good as new in a
short time. Things seem to look
pretty black just now. Anything
new from Panama?"

"Yes. Engineers affirm that it'll
take a year to put the canal in
commission."

General Hague's aide-de-camp
banged into the room with a sym-
phonious expression and disdained
at the eyes of some major in
camouflage that he did not want
to disclose.

Flagwell got to his feet. "There
must be blood on the moon, Ben-
ning!" he exclaimed. "Better go
out to Walter Reed and get your
arm treated then report back here
to me in event I need you."

Benning passed up the hospital
to search through intelligence sum-
maries and news reports. They
reflected a world now black as pitch
with stark onsets of mighty violence.

Pacific, you will have Pearl Har-
bor to fall back on!"

"If two of our battleship divi-
sions and other craft are to be or-
dered to protect the Atlantic, sir,
I'd recommend against risking
what remains of our fleet on the
Pacific in Pearl Harbor. Such
a division of the fleet is very
dangerous."

"Then you recommend abandon-
ment of the Pacific coast at least
for the time being?" President
Tannard demanded.

The admiral's face went ashen;
he swallowed several times and
licked purple lips.

"That, sir," he said in a low,
tremulous voice, "is a matter of
decision entirely beyond my pro-
vince. I can only give you the facts
as to the limitations of your navy."

Tannard nodded slowly and re-
sumed his pacing of the floor. His
head sunk again to his chest the
chance of his clenched hands
sawed white, clenched bones. The
tick of the little clock on the wall
of the desk seemed to rise in a cre-
scent of sound until it crashed
the silence with the volume of a
sledge driving against metal.

"Very well, gentlemen, I will de-
cide," President Tannard said at
last.

He halted and looked from one
to another. His face now was
cracked and drawn and he had
the aspect of a very old man.

"The inevitable decision," he ad-
ded and wet his lips with several
nervous flicks of his tongue. "You
Admiral, will be prepared to with-
draw your fleet to the Atlantic to
protect the country's vital centers
of population. You, General, will
meet the invasion as best you can
at the Pacific shore and fight a
delaying action on back to the
Canadian and Sierran. There must
be no public announcement of this
decision temporarily to abandon
the Pacific coast. We are simply
yielding to the inevitable. That is
all, gentlemen."

A momentous decision had to be
made by the commander of the
fourth army. General Brown and
his general staff had been in a hot-
ly fought council of war for the af-
ternoon, watching every possible
military decision, scanning fresh
intelligence reports as they came
in from the scattered battlefront.

American bombers, attack and
pursuit planes had hammered Van
Hasek's marching columns with-
out greatly reducing their relent-
less northern movement. The forth-
right division had been holding
Van Hasek's attack since early
this morning but the attack had
involved only three of Van Ha-
sek's advance guard regiments.

With alert eyes, Brown's observ-
ers had been following the tortu-
ous columns that moved each night
in a wide envelopment through
Mexico. It had been established
that fifteen thousand men, of all
arms, motorized and mechanized,
were converging on the border.
The pictures were the same as
those recently published in the
News-Review. The trade paper has
a national circulation, and as a
result the Sutherland mine will re-
ceive widespread publicity.

Another complication was the
monstrous specter of invasion from
the Pacific, now loomed nearer
and nearer. Airplane observers,
riding themselves far out over
the sea, verified the actuality of it.
Though there had been no declara-
tion of war, yet transport and war-
ships, clustered in uneasy am-
bush, except toward the coast like some
caterpillar's position.

"We have done our best here,"
Brown finally told his staff. "We
have no alternative than to with-
draw northward to the vicinity of
Sacramento. Otherwise we will
find ourselves inevitably in a pocket
from which we'll be unable to
extricate ourselves. Our withdraw-
al, of course, is a night. The forth-
right division will cover our with-
drawal. Send out a warning at
once."

Benning heard the decision with
a gloomy tightening of the muscles
of his jaw. Events of the past
few days had dulled his sense of
acute feeling, left him numb and
fazed. Brown's decision meant the
abandonment of the great naval
operating base at San Diego. It
meant the first army of the land
forces in evacuating the Pacific
coast.

Yet with the Brown decision Ben-
ning had no fault to find. His re-
port to Flagwell would merely out-
line the draft facts of the with-
drawal. He knew that Brown was
not expected to sacrifice his forces
as the third army commander had
been compelled to do in Texas.
For Brown there were no reinforce-
ments, his mission was to fight
and fall back, delaying the enemy
as far as possible, covering the
flight of civilian refugees and the
evacuation of money and bullion
from banks and vaults.

Benning returned to the landing
field south of San Diego. From the
distance came the low rumble of
artillery action. Long-range 155-
millimeter shells were hammering
away at Van Hasek's advance col-
umns. Ammunition was whiz-
ing into the city with wounded
troops from the fortress's outposts.
Headquarters had been hurriedly
packed, and soldiers were being
evacuated from San Diego from
Van Hasek's bombers by daybreak.

(To be continued)

A retired military man in Civil
War days was fired by driving a
motor vehicle while intoxicated. What
was a man to do to uphold the
old tradition of the army.

Four Sutherlin Youths Enter Navy

All High School Graduates of
Class of 1938; Enrollees
Include Twin Brothers.

The class of 1938 of Sutherlin
high school is entitled to claim
some sort of a record from the fact
that 4