

THE WEATHER

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday with occasional thunder storms. Little change in temperature.

See page 4 for statistics.

Roseburg News-Review

THE DOUGLAS COUNTY DAILY

AS NEVER BEFORE

Your home-city daily newspaper is indispensable for keeping abreast with affairs of the world, which are daily increasing in international importance. You can rely on the NEWS-REVIEW for promptness and accuracy.

VOL. XLVI NO. 94 OF ROSEBURG REVIEW

ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1941.

VOL. XXIX NO. 292 OF THE EVENING NEWS

ROOSEVELT ORDERS PHILIPPINE TROOPS INTO U. S. ARMY TO COUNTER JAP THREAT

Nazi Drives Still Being Staved Off, Russians Declare

Berlin Says, However, Foe In Confusion

RAF Continues Pounding Germany; Axis Loses 12 Boats in Malta Attack

MOSCOW, July 26.—(AP)—A Russian communique declared today the German drives still were being staved off in the central and southern sectors, with the Nazi forces suffering heavy losses.

The Moscow communique reported "continued stubborn fighting" in the Polotsk-Nevel and Smolensk sectors and near Chitimir.

The communique reported 45 German planes downed Tuesday, and said the Red air fleet was pounding relentlessly at Germans on the battlefield and behind the lines.

BERLIN, July 26.—(AP)—Soviet rearward resistance in the Ukraine has been broken and axis troops are continuing to pursue the retreating Russians, Adolf Hitler's headquarters said today.

On the central front, Nazi

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
THE spotlight shifts today (Wednesday) to the Japs, who seem to be getting ready to shoot.

Their proposed target is still uncertain, but appears to be Indo-China.

INDO-CHINA is French. The Japanese are believed today to have made demands on the Vichy government for sweeping concessions. The Vichy government is believed to have yielded to the demands.

Back of Vichy, of course, are the Germans, saying: "Give the Japanese what they want—or else!"

The Japs want air and naval bases.

THE German purpose in egg-ing the Japs on to make demands on Indo-China and in prodding Vichy into complying with the demands is to embroil the United States in war in the Pacific, thus cutting down U. S. aid to Britain.

The Jap purpose is swan. Swag is sorely needed to offset Japanese losses in China.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX, asked if recent developments in the Far East mean new military moves, answers: "Yes, I look for movement out there—very soon."

Asked: "Is the American fleet prepared to do whatever is necessary to carry out our position in the Far East?" he answers: "Yes."

HIS writer, along with all ordinary readers of the newspaper, is guessing. Secretary Knox, with access to army and navy intelligence and state department reports, is not guess-

(Continued on page 4)

Stalin's Son In Hands Of Nazis



This picture, radioed from Berlin to New York, shows Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin's eldest son, Jacob, on a "German" aircraft awaiting transfer to a place of questioning. Berlin had announced Stalin's capture July 16 near Ljsovo (Liozno) with other officers and soldiers by a panzer unit.

Peru, Ecuador Yield to Intervention for Peace

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(AP)—Sumner Welles, acting secretary of state, announced today that Peru had agreed to the setting of a definite time and date for ending hostilities with Ecuador and added that he understood Ecuador was ready to follow suit.

Welles told his press conference that the Peruvian minister of foreign affairs, in a conference last night with envoys of Argentina, Brazil and the United States at Lima, said Peru would accept the fixing of a definite date and hour for ending the fighting along the disputed frontier.

Scrap Aluminum Drive In Oregon Is Extended

SALEM, July 26.—(AP)—Governor Sprague extended Oregon's drive to collect scrap aluminum for defense use to August 2, an extra week, today "to permit universal participation."

Each community was urged to keep a record of the weight of metal collected.

Soviet Agents in U. S. to Get Military Supplies

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(AP)—The acting secretary of state, Sumner Welles, will confer today with a Soviet military mission, which has come to the United States to coordinate the questions of securing military supplies of various categories, it was said.

Selectees Holdover Plan Given First Approval

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(AP)—The senate military committee approved by a 9-to-1 vote today a resolution amending the selective service act to retain selectees, national guardsmen and reserves in the army beyond the present limit of one year.

Mill Worker Loses Life At Tenmile

Walter Storey Falls Onto Saw on Third Day of His Work at Foltz Plant

Walter Norval Storey, Jr., 21, a resident of Lookingglass, was instantly killed Friday afternoon when he fell onto a saw at the Foltz mill at Tenmile.

Storey had been employed at the mill for only three days, and was given a job yesterday setting "dogs" on the head rig. He was taking the place of a workman who had become ill and was engaged in a new unfamiliar task.

The accident was not witnessed, but the nature of the injuries would indicate, it was reported, that Storey slipped and fell backwards upon the saw.

The Foltz mill, where he was working, is being operated under lease by John Burt, Canyonville.

The accident was investigated by Coroner H. C. Stearns and County Sheriff Bud Carter.

Storey's death was the third during the present month of July in the timber industry of Douglas county. The first victim was John H. Weaver, co-operator of a sawmill at Brockway, who died July 12, three hours after his

(Continued on page 6)

Heat Wave Death Toll Mounts to 11

(By the Associated Press)
From its perch near the 100 mark, the mercury thumbed its nose at a wilting middle west today and made no move to come down.

Continued warm and humid weather in most of the midlands Sunday and Monday was forecast as the scorched area counted at least 11 heat deaths—six by prostration and five by drowning. Locally cooler weather was likely in the lower Ohio valley and extreme northern sections and cooler air was moving out of the Rockies along with thundershowers, but observers set no date for general relief.

In Nebraska, where the temperature has been 100 or higher for five days, farmers became fearful for their corn crops unless rain came soon. Ohio had its third day of stifling, 90-plus heat yesterday and Cleveland's 99 was its hottest reading in history for July 25.

At Ashtabula, O., a laborer collapsed from the heat, fell against some road machinery and broke his jaw.

Five heat deaths by prostration occurred in Wisconsin, one in Nebraska. Ohio and Nebraska had two drownings each, Wisconsin, one.

Fargo, N. D., and Aberdeen and Huron, S. D., were the nation's hottest cities yesterday with 104. Mobridge, S. D., had 103. Sioux City, Ia., and Bismark, N. D., 101, and Omaha, Neb., 100.

Heavy rains were reported in Kansas. Dodge City had a 24-hour fall of 3.47 inches.

Police Head's Ban On "Shorts" Stirs Turmoil

REDLANDS, Calif., July 26.—(AP)—Police Commissioner Theodore Krumm's recent order to arrest all women publicly appearing in "indecent summer clothing," particularly shorts, has resulted in a demand for his removal. He declined to comment.

Commissioner Maurice Clann, who filed the ouster request with the city clerk, protested against "Krumm's high handed action as

"Krumm's high handed action as city councilman in dictating ludicrous procedure to the police department." He declared the order had exposed the city to "derisive publicity."

No arrests have been reported.

Navy Set To Break Strike At Key West

Civil Service Force Will Replace Workers If They Continue to Remain Out

By the Associated Press
The United States navy prepared today to put civil service workers on \$2,000,000 worth of defense projects at Key West, Fla., if more than 800 striking laborers continue to stay away from their jobs.

Lieut. Albert J. Fay, public works officer of the Florida naval station, said a compromise offer increasing pay of the workers by 10 cents an hour, to 50 cents hourly, had been made and that if it were not accepted the navy would bring in civil service workers from various places in the country and take the work over from private contractors.

The laborers demanded 62 cents an hour. The old pay scale was 40 cents.

They were working on a submarine base, an air base and a naval housing project.

One hundred workers returned to their jobs yesterday when their wage demands were met by a private contractor building two low cost housing projects near the Key West station.

Garment Strikers Split
On another strike front, more than 1,000 striking garment workers at Los Angeles went back to work, leaving 2,000 out.

Their organization, the International Garment Workers union, filed a petition with the national labor relations board charging six garment manufacturers, the Los Angeles Merchants and Manufacturers association and the Wolman Bureau of Identification with conspiracy to violate organizational rights of employees, espionage and intimidation.

Union demands included pay increases of 15 to 25 per cent. The strike affected scores of garment factories. Sewing machine

(Continued on page 6)

Republicans Of House Rap Tax Measure

"Orgy of Extravagance" Cited by Committee, But Bill Will Be Supported

WASHINGTON, July 26.—(AP)—Sharp republican criticism of the administration's non-defense spending policies today signalled the probable tenor of the opposition when the \$3,529,200,000 tax bill reaches the house floor early next week.

Republican members of the house ways and means committee expressed their criticism in a minority report on the measure, distributed by the republicans, national committee, but acknowledged they had "no alternative but to support the general objective of the bill."

Asserting it was obvious that a substantial increase in the tax burden was imperative to finance the defense program and protect the credit of the nation, the committee said the taxpayers must be "painfully aware" that the ability of the government to finance the defense program had been "greatly impaired by the prodigality of the new 'deal' spenders."

"Extravagance Orgy" Hit
"These wastrels have engaged in the greatest peace-time orgy of extravagance in all history," the report said, adding that in eight years the administration had spent as much as it took to run the government during the first 131 years of the country's history.

Making public their views in advance of the majority's report, scheduled for today, the republicans contended that the administration had spent \$67,518,000,000 since it came to power and that only \$5,000,000,000 of that represented extraordinary outlays for defense since the emergency program was instituted last year.

"In other words, the defense program did not precipitate the present crisis in government financing."

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

Big Firms Hardest Hit
There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

Japan Retaliates With Freezing Order Against U. S., British Assets, Prepares All-Shanghai Grab; May Face Blockade

By the Associated Press
Japan struck back today in the new economic war with the United States and the British empire by freezing United States assets in her own empire. Indications were that the same retaliation would be applied to Britain, and Shanghai would be taken over completely.

The first word of the Japanese counter-stroke came by way of London where the British government had followed suit in the United States' freezing of Japanese credits.

The supreme weapon of the economic arsenal of Britain and the United States remained unused—total blockade. Economic experts in London said that this could bring industry to its knees in six months. The British press called the British-American moves proof that the policy of appeasement was dead.

The British and Americans indicated they still had many a trump to play in the economic game. The controversy promised to become a series of retaliations and counter-retaliations.

The British followed up their freezing of Japanese funds by suspending all commercial treaties with Japan, according to a reliable London informant. The United States on Jan. 21, 1940, let lapse her own 28-year-old treaty of commerce and navigation with Japan. Trade since then had been on a day-to-day basis.

Along with the order immobilizing Japanese assets in the United States, President Roosevelt also placed Chinese funds under control, but this was to keep them out of Japan's hands.

It was estimated at Washington the order would apply to Japanese funds and property totaling more than \$131,000,000 in the United States, whereas the retaliation order by Japan freezes \$217,000,000 in American assets in the Japanese empire.

Big Firms Hardest Hit
There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

There was no indication in Tokyo of the extent of the application of President Roosevelt's order, and some trade circles in Tokyo seemed to think a limited sort of trade would be possible.

Observers there naturally expected that business of United States firms such as Otis Elevator, General Electric, National City Bank, National Cash Register, British-American Tobacco company, and film companies would be among the hardest hit by Japanese counter measures.

Action Trails Credit Tie-Up, Indo Seizure

Insular Force of 75,000 Men to Be Commanded By General MacArthur

HYDE PARK, N. Y., July 26.—(AP)—President Roosevelt called into the armed services of the United States today all of the "organized military forces" of the Philippine government.

There was no immediate official explanation of this step, but it was generally regarded as another indication of United States displeasure at Japan's southward moves in the Pacific.

It followed the freezing of Japanese credits in this country in reply to Japan's occupation of southern Indo-China.

The Philippine military forces are to be placed under General Douglas MacArthur, former chief of staff of the army, the war department announced shortly after President Roosevelt's order made all forces of the Philippine commonwealth a part of the army of the United States.

Sumner Welles, acting secretary of state, said in Washington Thursday that the Japanese occupation of naval and air bases in Indo-China had led the United States government to conclude that "the action of Japan is undertaken because of the estimated value to Japan of bases in that region primarily for the purposes of further and more obvious movements of conquest in adjacent areas."

Philippines Endangered
While the developments in the Pacific "bear directly upon the vital problem of our national security," Welles said, "the steps which the Japanese government has taken also endanger the safety of other areas of the Pacific including the Philippine Islands."

General MacArthur since 1935 has directed the training of Filipinos in preparation for independence, and holds the rank of field marshal.

Recalled to service in the United States army, he will hold the temporary rank of lieutenant general. Thus, he will be superior to Major General George Grunert, commander of the army's Philippine department.

General MacArthur, a world war hero, will head a force of

(Continued on page 6)

Heads Invasion Of Indo-China



Japanese occupancy of Indo-China, following acquisition of naval, air and army bases from France, is being directed by Major General Sumita, above, who arrived at the port city of Saigon today.

Prison Terms Given Pair Wanted Here

Two men wanted in Douglas county on bad check charges have received prison terms in other states, and local charges probably will not be pressed, Sheriff Cliff Thornton reported today. Warren L. King, who has been sought for many months after allegedly leaving several bad checks here during a brief stay in Roseburg, recently was apprehended in Tacoma. A hold warrant was issued by local authorities but was withdrawn today upon receipt of information that King had been sentenced to 20 years in Walla Walla, penitentiary, where he had served a term previously.

The sheriff reported also that Toby Miles Osborn, who was reported to have written checks here June 9 under the alias of H. L. Moore, has been apprehended at Eureka, California, and has been sentenced to Folsom prison. A hold warrant has been issued and will not be withdrawn the sheriff said until it is learned the length of the sentence in the California prison, this information being lacking in reports so far received.

Oregon Prison Fugitives Continue in Hiding

SALEM, July 26.—(AP)—No new word had been received here today as to the possible whereabouts of Lauren F. Wallace and Virgil J. Akin, state penitentiary inmates who escaped last Tuesday, Warden George Alexander announced.

Freeze Order Stuns Japanese In S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—(AP)—San Francisco branches of Japan's greatest business firms feared they would be obliged to close their doors today as commerce between the United States and Japan virtually ceased.

President Roosevelt's order freezing Japanese assets in this country came as a smashing blow to this center of Japanese-American business. The order was received here while business houses were still open, and its effect was electric.

Japanese stood anxiously in long lines at bank windows during the day, withdrawing their funds in anticipation of the order. The Yokohama Specie bank, which handles most of the country's Japanese-American finances, was swarming with nervous Japanese.

One Japanese observer commented that business houses were hopeful of getting permits to carry on regular trade, "but they are all worried, most naturally."

Japanese ships in American ports headed to sea at full steam. And some 40 hovering offshore or marking time at sea gave no indication of their next move.

I SAW

By Paul Jenkins

