

"Shooting Has Started," Roosevelt Tells World

(Continued from page 1)

much of Latin-America into five vassal states. Documentary proof of this, he said, is now in the hands of the United States government.

He charged, too, that the nazis had completed a secret program—to be put into effect when the time was ripe—for exterminating all existing religions and replacing them with a new order credo which would have "Mein Kampf" for its bible, the swastika and naked sword for its symbols.

He gave his promise that once the "curse of Hitlerism" had been ended, the United States "shall hold to establish a new peace which will give the decent people everywhere a better chance to live and prosper in security and in freedom and in faith."

Nazi Insincerity Revealed.

At the very outset Mr. Roosevelt indicted Hitler for attacking civilization in "arrests close to the Americas in the north and south Atlantic."

He cited the loss of American merchantmen and the two torpedo attacks on U. S. destroyers—the unsuccessful one on the Greer, and the one that damaged the Kearny, killing eleven and wounding ten of her crew.

"We have wished to avoid shooting," he said. "But the shooting has started. And history has recorded who fired the first shot. In the long run, however, all that will matter is who fired the last shot."

Mr. Roosevelt referred in ironic tones to Hitler's frequent protestations "that his plans for conquest do not extend across the Atlantic ocean."

"But," he commented, "his submarines and raiders prove otherwise. And so does the entire design of his world order."

Strikes Rapped.

And—amid two great outbursts of applause and cheers from his immediate audience—he struck out against the "selfish obstruction" of defense production by labor disputes.

The first occasion was an inescapable reference to the captive coal mine strike which Mr. Roosevelt has three asked CIO's John L. Lewis to call off.

"Our nation will and must speak from every assembly line," Mr. Roosevelt began, and then departed from his prepared text to interpolate:

"Yes, from every coal mine—from the all-inclusive whole of our vast industrial machine. * * * Our output must be multiplied."

He continued: "It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of industrial managers who hold out for extra profits, or for 'business as usual.'"

"It cannot be hampered by the selfish obstruction of a small but dangerous minority of labor leaders who are a menace * * *"

Applause and cheers halted him momentarily here, but presently he was able to continue:

"* * * For labor as a whole knows that small minority is a menace to the true cause of labor itself, as well as to the nation as a whole."

City Defense Program Announced to Public.

(Continued from page 1)

made with the Southern Pacific company will be used as an air raid defense signal.

Signal Code Explained.

The code of signals provides for an "alert," which is a preliminary warning and will consist

of a series of short blasts; the blackout signal, which will be in the form of a siren, and the "all clear," one prolonged blast.

The "alert" signal, a repeated sounding of short blasts, will be given well in advance of the arrival of the approaching planes. The warning will be sounded as soon as the course plotted at the filter center at the armory and related to the operation board at Portland, shows that the "enemy" planes are heading toward the city.

In actual warfare the "alert" signal might be sounded frequently without being followed by the blackout signal, as the planes might change course, or might be diverted by interceptor flights or from other cause might fail to reach the vicinity of the city.

At the sounding of the "alert" signal, however, all defense units are expected to mobilize immediately at the various assembly points previously designated. They will report to their commanding officers and will stand by for instructions and commands.

All Lights Should Go Out

The blackout warning will be given about five minutes before the arrival of the attacking planes. When this signal is given all exterior lights—neon signs, street lights, porch lights, etc.—should be extinguished. All interior lights should be turned off, if they may be seen from the outside. Dark shades of curtains should be used, if interior lights are left burning, and precautions should be taken that no light escapes from inside the home or other building.

In Friday night's practice blackout, the period of darkness will probably be confined to less than 15 minutes.

Lieutenant Walton urges that every resident of the city cooperate in making sure that every light is extinguished. The main power circuits will not be cut, as it is not desired to deprive theaters, hospitals, radio stations and other such services of needed electric energy during the test. This places responsibility for success of the blackout upon the individual, Mr. Walton states.

The sounding of the blackout warning also will be a signal for the various defense units to assume their respective stations. It is pointed out that the test will not offer an opportunity for Halloween vandalism, as the police reserves will be on duty in every block throughout the city.

Traffic Rules Set

Persons who are driving automobiles at the time the blackout signal sounds, are instructed to immediately pull up to the curb, park and turn off lights and motors. No parking will be permitted near firetrucks, hospital entrances, or street intersections. Double parking also will be prohibited. All civilian traffic must be stopped immediately, it is pointed out, as fire trucks, ambulances, rescue and transportation vehicles and the cars of the motor corps will be in operation with shaded lights and must be given clear right of way.

Individuals standing in the open to watch activities, are cautioned to extinguish cigarettes, pipes and cigars. Onlookers should remain stationary, should avoid crossing streets, and must not expose any light.

Stores, industrial and utility plants should have someone on duty to see that all lights are extinguished and to be responsible for the property.

Test to be County Wide

Cooperation in all of these rules is requested not only of the residents of the main part of the city, but of persons living in the immediate outskirts as well.

The blackout will not be con-

fined to Roseburg alone, but will extend as well to other cities and towns of the county. The defense council has worked out plans whereby information will be given of the approach of planes, and the local defense unit in each community is organizing its own program.

The test of the civilian defense set-up will occur Friday night, probably between 7:30 and 9 o'clock.

The practice, however, will be only a small part of the week's exercises.

Planes Assemble For Test

The first flights of planes visited Oregon and Washington today to provide actual training for the air defense warning service. Similar flights will be made daily and civilian volunteers and trained army personnel will receive practice in plotting courses of aircraft.

Second air force planes, based at Salem and Portland in Oregon and McChord field and Everett in Washington will conduct the maneuvers, under supervision of Major General Millard F. Harmon, Brigadier General Carlyle H. Wash, directing the second air force interceptor command, will head the defending squadron and the aircraft warning system.

The maneuvers, the first in this country to be combined with a general blackout and a test of the civilian aircraft warning system, will attract Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, air force combat commander, from Bolling field, District of Columbia, and at least 20 other generals.

Every Oregon city and town blacked out next Friday night will receive at least one bombing raid during the night. A main flight of 18 bombers will pass over Ashland, Medford, Grants Pass, Roseburg, Cottage Grove, Eugene, Corvallis, Albany, Stayton, Salem, Silverton, Mt. Angel, Oregon City and Portland.

A second flight of six flying fortresses will fly over Myrtle Point, Coquille, Marshfield, North Bend, Reedsport, Florence and other cities on a route along the coast line. Both flights will converge on Portland shortly after 10 p. m. The planes will drop flares over the cities being "raided." The flares will burn out before reaching the ground.

Showdown Impending In Coal Mines Strike

(Continued from page 1)

"There is no reason for stoppage of work."

"It is, therefore, essential that the mining of coal should go on without interruption."

Mr. Roosevelt gave no hint of the action he would take if Lewis failed to heed his latest manifesto. Everything, however, pointed to an imminent showdown which might affect not only the captive mine strike but the whole future question of labor disputes in defense industries.

The United States Steel corporation, owner of a number of the mines tied up by the walkout of 53,000 CIO members, announced an immediate curtailment of operations at most of its steel mills, which depend for their coal on the captive collieries.

One Group Stays on Job

For the second day, miners at the Rosedale mine of the Bethlehem Steel corporation in Johnstown, Pa., defied the strike order and went to work. More than 100 pickets patrolled the approaches to the pit in Johnstown's 14th ward but made no attempt to restrain the workers, variously estimated to number from 100 to 250 of a day crew of 475. There were no reports of a break in the strike front elsewhere.

A number of labor leaders privately voiced uneasiness over the situation growing out of the United Mine Workers' demand for a union shop. They feared that if the public's temper became further frayed, there might be legislation or possibly an executive order—prohibiting compulsory membership in a labor union as a condition of employment on work connected in any way with the defense program, or otherwise sharply circumscribing union activity.

The UMW's demand for a union shop was the sole issue in the strike which took practical effect yesterday morning in steel company-operated coal mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky and Alabama. With the union shop in effect, each employee would have to become a member of the union after a probationary period.

Lewis Blames J. P. Morgan

When Lewis replied yesterday

to Mr. Roosevelt's second back-to-work request, issued Sunday, he told the president that "this fight is between a labor union and a ruthless corporation—the United States Steel corporation." And Lewis declared further that J. P. Morgan, a director of U. S. Steel, was responsible for continuance of the dispute.

"What utter rubbish!" Morgan exclaimed in New York.

Lewis said he would confer tomorrow with Myron C. Taylor, former board chairman of U. S. Steel, although he added "Mr. Morgan will decide what Mr. Taylor will do."

The mine chieftain contended in his letter to Mr. Roosevelt that the strike could go on for an indefinite period without impairing defense production.

Benjamin F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, took a far different view. He announced that production in Pittsburgh and Youngstown, subsidiary steel plants would have to be pinched down by 20 per cent today, and in the Chicago area 10 per cent. Gradual curtailment will become necessary in other plants if the captive mines stay closed for long, Fairless stated.

National Welfare First President Roosevelt, making an almost immediate reply to Lewis' letter yesterday, declared that it was "essential that the mining of coal should go on without interruption."

"For the third time," he said, "your government, through me, asks you and the officers of the United Mine Workers to authorize an immediate resumption of mining."

The chief executive also told Lewis: "Whatever may be the issues between you and Mr. Taylor or you and Mr. Morgan, the large question of adequate fuel supply is of greater interest and import to the national welfare."

Labor disputes continued in a number of other industries, but they were overshadowed by the implications of a head-on collision over the union shop issue in the coal strike.

AFL Crashes Welders Picket Line on Sound

SEATTLE, Oct. 28.—(AP)—Forming a huge "flying wedge," American Federation of Labor men led Lake Washington shipyard workers through a welder's picket line at Houghton today to reopen the strike-closed plant which employs 1,400 men on \$32,000,000 worth of naval mine layer contracts.

Three times the wedge formed and passed through the picket line where two fist fights were stopped by state patrolmen as an AFL public address system blared to drown the cries of pickets pleading with the men not to return to work. The yard management and the AFL leaders reported at least 90 per cent of the employees were back on the job. The AFL leaders also said increasing numbers were returning to the Seattle plant of the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corp., to the Todd Seattle Dry Docks, Inc., and the Associated Shipbuilders, all on Harbor Island. They remained opened yesterday despite picket lines.

Still closed however were the Renton and Seattle plants of the Pacific Car and Foundry Co., and the Isaacson Iron Works here.

Close to 4,500 men were off their jobs here yesterday, with several hundred more welders off at Tacoma in their dispute with the AFL.

The dispute is over the welders' revolt against the AFL's refusal to grant the welders a separate international union. The walkout involves demands against the AFL unions, not against the employers.

Foes of Repeal Fear U. S. Plunge Into War

(Continued from page 1)

anyone who heard him "can hardly doubt that he is proposing that the United States carry on an undeclared war, and asking congress for authority to do so."

Blockade Hazard Cited

In his Navy day address last night, Mr. Roosevelt said he saw

only "honesty and realism" in the foreign relations committee action in voting to eliminate the neutrality act ban on United States merchantmen sailing into combat zones, as well as backing up the house in providing for arming on the ships.

But Senator Taft was gloomy about the prospects in such a course.

Asserting that it would mean that American ships would be dispatched to British ports through the Nazi submarine blockade, he declared:

"It cannot be doubted that many of these ships would be sunk and many Americans would be drowned. It was just such sinkings and such deaths which took us into the world war. It is an almost inevitable cause of complete war."

It was only because of the provisions of the neutrality act, Taft went on, that the United States was "not at war today."

No neutral, he said, could venture into the "actual battlefields of the war," the waters surrounding Great Britain, without becoming involved.

"If for six months or a year we carry on a naval war," he continued, "and then it appears to be indecisive, as it will almost certainly be, the time will come when we are forced to take the steps necessary to bring that war to a close."

"A million men may be sufficient to seize Africa. Hardly less than three million will be sufficient to crush Hitler."

Revision Victory Foreseen

Before the address, opponents of neutrality act revision declared they were gaining unexpected support. One of them, Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) said "there is a possibility we can defeat the plan to send our ships into danger zones."

But the undoubtedly large group of democratic and republican senators who favor reshaping the law appeared undisturbed by such predictions as debate on revision resumed today. They confidently claimed to possess a minimum of 52 votes, four more than a majority.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich.) yesterday denounced the bill to revise the neutrality act as a "disingenuous preface to a two-ocean shooting war."

Vandenberg predicted that the first American ship carrying an American crew and American cargo through a European combat zone would be "shortly followed by the first American transport that takes the second AEF to Europe."

The measure, he told his colleagues, would create a new hazard without compensating advantage and would "do more harm than good" to the program of aiding the enemies of the axis.

Storm-Harried Nazis At Moscow Hurdled Back

(Continued from page 1)

"turning point" in the battle of southern Russia which may bring Great Britain's million-man armies of the middle east into action.

London sources have predicted freely that if the Germans capture Rostov, the green light would be flashed to General Wavell's imperial forces to march through Iran (Persia) and establish a new British fighting front in the Caucasus.

Authoritative quarters in London said the German armies on the central front were still 35 to 38 miles from Moscow at the nearest point, but they acknowledged that in the south the nazis were closing in around Rostov and imminently threatening to

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overrun the entire Donets river industrial basin.

Military advices reaching London said the Germans already had succeeded in knocking most of the basin's war foundries out of action, with several key points actually in Nazi hands and others isolated by crippled communications lines.

The Moscow Radio, however, insisted that the big industrial city of Kharkov, Russia's "Pittsburgh of the Ukraine," was still in Soviet possession. Official German reports said the city fell last Thursday.

Adolph Hitler's field headquarters, picturing the Russians as on the run, reported that German troops yesterday penetrated the town of Kramatorsk, 100 miles southeast of Kharkov, in the sweep through the Donets basin. "Thus the Soviet Union lost one of its biggest tank factories," the Nazi communique said.

"Other important industrial towns were taken by Hungarian units. Pursuit of the retreating enemy is being continued."

German front-line dispatches said bad weather was proving a powerful ally of the Russians, but asserted the red armies already were defeated from a military point of view and that a break in the weather would bring the destruction of remaining Soviet forces and "thus conclude the war in the east according to German plans."



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