

Roseburg News-Review

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Help Your Doctor

A NATION-WIDE appeal is being made to the general public to cooperate with the medical profession in a problem that threatens to grow increasingly serious as the current war is prolonged. The withdrawal of physicians from private practice to serve with the armed forces is greatly increasing the work the remaining doctors are called upon to assume. As the military organization is expanded it will become necessary to take still more physicians from general practice and thus the load promises to become progressively heavier.

There are many things we can do to help in this situation. Naturally, the first endeavor should be to try to keep well. Proper food, exercise, regular hours, avoidance of excesses and other health habits should be observed. Paradoxically, one of the best ways to avoid using a doctor's time is to visit the doctor at regular intervals for a physical check-up. At the same time this is one way of keeping well, for in that way incipient diseases or physical impairment can be detected in time to prevent serious illness.

Too frequently we just don't feel like going to a doctor's office when a cold or some minor ailment is experienced, so we call the doctor to our homes. In this emergency, physicians should be called only when the patient is too ill to be moved. Whenever possible the patient should go to the doctor's office, where better facilities for examination and diagnosis are available. Persons who need a home call by the physician should notify him early in the morning, preferably before 9 a. m., so that he may plan his visits and not have to retrace his course.

More and more the doctors will probably insist upon patients going to the hospital if they are in need of frequent visitations. A physician's time can be saved materially when patients are grouped where trained nurses and orderlies can assume much of the work of care and treatment.

Then, too, every precaution should be taken to avoid contagious diseases, which always are more prevalent during war periods, which move large bodies of men from one portion of the country to another. In this war, when men are transported around the world in a few days by airplane, general distribution of contagion may be anticipated. To meet this situation as far as possible, adults and children should take every precaution for immunization against those diseases which are preventable. These include smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid and lockjaw. Vaccination and immunization may be procured from the family physician or at health clinics and should not be neglected. These, in fact, are precautions which should be taken even in normal times, but in these days of emergency should be most diligently observed.

The doctor is a vital soldier on the home front. During the next few months his life will be strenuous and fatiguing. For many of the older men it probably means a shortening of their lives because of the extra labor they will be forced to assume. They will be found willing to make the sacrifices traditional to their profession. The least we can do is to afford them every possible bit of cooperation.—C. V. S.

Editorials on News
(Continued from page 1.)

ern American mass production, with all its rewards, would be impossible. Let's not forget the function of

management in the production picture.

It's immensely important. Without it, the whole thing would be a mess.

AND don't forget the fellow who got the first imaginative picture and then called in his detail men and hammered it into workable shape and after that went out on the limb and took the financing and other risks—who finally said: "We'll go ahead and DO IT!"

In the case of Portland's great shipyards, that man is Henry J. Kaiser.

KAISER has the faculty of gathering about him smart young men.

This writer talked with two of these smart young men the other night. Both are managers, each with thousands of men working under him. Through the fingers of both flow millions of dollars—which, after all, are merely the COUNTERS representing materials and labor, which combine to produce ships. Heavy responsibility rests upon them, for if their THINKING is wrong the whole operation becomes snarled and tangled and comes to nothing.

Both are young—somewhere around 35. Both have carefully trained minds.

AND both are ready to fight for Henry J. Kaiser at the drop of a hat. They believe in him. They have respect for his judgment.

They know that when he gets an idea, it's pretty sure to work out.

KAISER, they say, is basically an idea man.

In his shrewd, practical mind, an idea takes shape. He hammers it into a form that is capable of being grasped, and then he calls together his detail men and they work it out into its final form.

It was thus that the idea of mass production of ships came into being. Ships had never been produced that way, but the fact that a thing hasn't been done before never bothers Kaiser, they say.

It was thus that mass production of cargo planes was projected into the present war situation. Kaiser got an idea, and he and his technical men went to work on it.

What followed is known to everybody.

HENRY J. KAISER is a great leader. He has the confidence of his men, because he works like a horse and is always pretty sure to know what he is talking about. His schemes WORK OUT.

Like all great leaders, he arouses opposition. His idea of mass production of ships, for example, upset utterly the old tailor-made way of building them. So he gains the dislike of all those whose reputation and fortunes are tied up in the old ways.

In order to build ships FAST on the Pacific coast, he conceived the idea of building up a steel industry here, so that so much time and energy won't have to be wasted in hauling steel from where it is made to where it is being used in such vast quantities.

That ticks the men whose reputations and fortunes are tied up in the existing eastern steel industry and the transportation industry.

KAISER irks bureaucrats, who never believe in doing things in too big a hurry, and so when he goes out and buys steel wherever he can get it (although he cuts his own profits in so doing) so that he can build in a hurry the ships that are needed NOW, he has to face cases brought against him in the courts by these bureaucrats.

BUT he gets things done. If you doubt it, go down to Portland and watch his great yards building ships. You'll come away impressed.

More than almost anything else right now, this country needs men who GET THINGS DONE.

Azalea War Prisoner Says Treatment Good

Mrs. George McPherran of Azalea has received a letter from her husband, who is a prisoner of war and interned at Shanghai, China. McPherran was captured by the Japanese at Wake island, where he was a member of a civilian construction crew. He reports being well treated and that a garden and baseball diamond furnish plenty of exercise and recreation.

OUT OUR WAY



Concerning the NORTHWEST As Viewed at the National Capital

By Paul Dunham

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.

According to a part of the press, a real second front has been set up in Washington, D. C. In this case the axis powers are not one of the contending forces. The struggle has been portrayed as between war production board, headed by Donald Nelson, and the military forces, which are required to procure military necessities.

The nature of the contest has been rather exaggerated. Those reasonably close to leaders in the contention are convinced that army and navy have not been trying to supercede war production board but rather to force issues which would give war necessities prompt attention. Both army and navy are tremendously involved in war operations. In addition to reorganizing land forces and developing the greatest air force that was ever dreamed of by daring minds, they are getting ready to conduct bitter fighting against highly armed and efficient enemies. With such a task on their hands and the question raised in public minds as to whether real strategists are being permitted to work out their plans without interference, it is natural to assume that officers of the armed forces should be happy to prescribe their requirements without having to give the subject further concern. Many who are in touch with the so-called contest believe that the military have no desire whatever to take over the many duties of war production board.

It is known that the production of raw materials has been wrongly estimated at many stages. It is also known that the estimated need of raw materials for erecting factories and yet leave sufficient quantity for armaments has been in frequent error. It is also charged that established interests have often discouraged further production of a given commodity with the idea of protecting that industry more fully when the war is over. It is felt that heavier industrial interests have at times exercised entirely too much influence in respect to use of smaller plants scattered throughout the country.

There are so many wrecked expectations in the program of the past two years that those who have sympathy for the hard working military forces can appreciate their earnest desire to prevent repetition of these mistakes and get the production program on a basis adequate to the tremendously expanding needs of the war.

The last move made by war production board in setting up something of a super council representing that organization, as well as the army, navy and maritime commission, is believed to be in the right direction. Instead of this set-up warranting the charge that the army and navy have been defeated in an ambitious program, it seems more likely that this move is nothing more than a rational step which should have been adopted months and months ago.

When the history of war production for world war No. 2 is written in an impartial atmosphere, without partisan atmosphere intervening, it will be recorded that more mistakes have been made in the current effort than even in the first world war. In order to obviate such mistakes, following the first world war, patriotic men with the experience of that period fresh in mind formulated the national defense act.

This was intended to become a

guiding plan in the event that America was again involved in a huge war conflagration.

Included in this plan was a set-up composed of experienced men who would take charge of the industrial program. Former Assistant Secretary of War Johnson recommended such a board at the very beginning of the national defense effort more than two and a half years ago. Included in this recommendation were the names of thoroughly experienced executives familiar with production problems. Such a board was approved by the president. Shortly after its approval it is known that a number of individuals constituting the new deal forces entered a protest against turning over the vast problem to a group of business men of the type designated. It was understood publicly that the reasons for this protest were, in substance, that the business men who had been selected by the administration for so many years would have full charge and that the new deal elements would be automatically thrown into the discard.

As a result of this protest, the board provided in the national defense act was quietly and effectively dropped from sight; a national defense advisory council was created, and this proved to be wholly ineffective. Public clamor resulted in this council being sidetracked and the setting up of the office of production management with William Knudsen as its titular head. Knudsen, in its agency resulted again in clamor for more effective control of production. Then came SPAB, with the vice president as chairman, and this organization was futile. Again clamor forced a change, and then came war production board.

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DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE

1 Pictured U. S. diplomat.

14 Highway.

15 Pertaining to dower.

16 Proportion.

17 Wayside hotel.

18 Prohibit.

21 Salt.

22 Fate.

25 Squall.

27 Cloth measure.

29 Small particle.

31 Harness part.

32 Master of Science.

33 Rough lava.

35 Chemical compound.

36 Sloth.

37 He is a U. S.

38 Labyrinth.

39 South America (abbr.).

40 Kind of heron.

41 Half an em.

42 Wood sorrel.

43 Torment.

45 Compass point.

46 Crowd.

48 Russian river.

50 Open (poet.).

53 Vends.

55 Opposed to verse.

57 On top of.

58 He is U. S.

—to Russia (abbr.).

1 Put on paper.

2 Electrified particle.

3 Disembark.

4 Lord (abbr.).

5 Paid notice.

6 Crowd.

7 Station (abbr.).

8 Light brown.

9 Symbol for aluminum.

10 Doctor (abbr.).

11 Most recent.

12 Greek letter.

13 Shouts loudly.

18 Kind of boat.

20 Annoyances.

23 Over all (abbr.).

24 Inlaid colored term.

25 Not local.

26 Symbol for tin.

28 Youths.

30 Most bombed island in world.

31 Rhyme (var.).

32 Manner (pl.).

34 Eucharistic wine vessel.

36 American humorist.

44 Work into a mass, as dough.

46 Insects.

49 Singing voice.

50 Globe.

51 Genus of grasses.

52 Letter S.

54 Lorenzo (abbr.).

55 Afternoon (abbr.).

56 Electrical term.

Dick Crenshaw Well Treated By Japs, He Reports

Mrs. George Crenshaw reported today receipt of two letters, one directly from her son, Dick Crenshaw, a prisoner in the Japanese internment camp at Shanghai, China, and the other from a radio listener in Palo Alto, who heard Crenshaw broadcast a letter to his mother, Sept. 22.

In his letter dated May 30, Crenshaw reported that the prisoners were being well fed and that plenty of exercise was afforded by gardening, baseball and volleyball, and that they had been permitted to take walks.

"Japanese officers and men are very considerate," his letter reported. The full text of a letter broadcast by Crenshaw from the Japanese radio station was copied by the Palo Alto listener and was relayed to Mrs. Crenshaw in the letter received today. Dick's name was mentioned several weeks ago in the program concerning American prisoners, Mrs. Crenshaw stated, and she had letters from seven persons reporting the program. Dick stated in his broadcast letter that he was studying the Japanese language.

He was among the Americans employed with a civilian construction crew at Wake island, when that outpost was captured by the Japanese.

But where Cooper fell down, his less-noted mates came through. Not since Pepper Martin, another wild-running Cardinal of another day, gave the Philadelphia Athletics multiple abrasions in 1931 has the baseball world seen a set of hell-for-leather ball players like the present outfit from St. Louis.

Yesterday Catcher Dickey, one of the noblest Yankees of them all, made perhaps the first absolutely foolish and unnecessary wild throw of his illustrious baseball career to put the winning St. Louis run on third base, whence it scored a moment later. There was no accounting for it except that the Cards had upset even Dickey.

The Yankees just had tied the score in the sixth, wiping out a 6-1 St. Louis lead, and the Cards had every reason to feel like slicing their gullets. The homer by Keller that had scored three runs and knocked Cooper from the box was enough to discourage probably any team except the present Cardinals.

Yankees' Nerves Upset
Then to start the Cards seventh, Donald of the Yankees issued a pass to Slaughter. Shaken, he also threw the fourth ball past Musial. And what did Dickey do but loop a wild peg over second base in a totally meaningless effort to stop Slaughter short of second. Slaughter raced on to third, and a moment later he scored as Walker Cooper slapped a single.

It was the game's winning run and Slaughter could not have scored from second on the hit—not with Joe DiMaggio throwing the way he does. Perhaps it was not important, as the Cards scored again in the ninth, anyway, on solid hits by Hopp and Lanier and a sacrifice, but it showed what the Cardinal running had done to the Yankees' nerves.

Bowling Priced Up To Meet Cost of Labor

The price of bowling at the Roseburg Recreation hall was advanced to 25 cents per game to day, the increase being forced by

Yanks Look Like Series Losers On Eve of 5th Game

Champions Drop Both Tilts On Their Home Grounds To Cardinals, 2-0 and 9-6

By GAYLE TALBOT

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—(AP)—The mighty Yankees looked beaten and demoralized and out of pitchers as they went into the fifth game of the 1942 world series today against the St. Louis Cardinals, one of the most under-rated clubs ever to fight its way into the classic.

Defeated twice running in their home park by a team they had confidently expected to trounce, jittery and crippled and feuding with the umpires, the proud bombers looked ready for the kill. A vast majority of those who had witnessed the series to this point expected the wild-running Cards to win again today and close out the championship, four games to one.

When they rallied twice in the closing innings to slug out a 9 to 6 victory in yesterday's tussle before a record series throng of 69,902 at Yankee stadium, the Cardinals left little doubt in anyone's mind that they had what it took.

The previous day they had done it with pitching, when their Lefty Ernie White blanked the old champions, 2 to 0—the first white-washing administered to a Yankee team in a world series since 1926. Yesterday the Cards said it with their bats, and for the second time in the series shook off a crushing home run by the Yankees' Charley Keller to break a resultant tie and come on to win.

Ruffing vs. Beazley Today
Experts agreed that the Yankees were in semi-desperate straits for pitching when Manager Joe McCarthy was forced to call upon the 37-year-old Ruffing again today. Red has been strictly a once-a-week flinger the past season, and he faced the Cards today with less than his normal rest. Despite the brilliance of his first game effort, when he set a world series record by holding the Cardinals hitless for the first seven and two-third innings, the odds appeared to be against Red's stemming the youngsters again.

As for Manager Billy Southworth, he was in position to come back with Johnny Beazley, the strong-armed kid from Tennessee who brazened out threat after threat to subdue the Yankees in the second game. Thus it was winner against winner, but the 23-year-old Beazley, with lightning in his fast ball, and the strength to pitch all day, looked a better bet than Ruffing.

Cooper Only Flop
The only disappointing thing about the Cards up to this point had been the failure of their top pitcher, Mort Cooper, winner of 22 games in the regular season, to win either of his two starts in the playoff. The Yankees licked him in the first game, when he lacked control, and they knocked him from the hill again yesterday, when they scored five runs to tie the score at 6-6 in the sixth inning.

But where Cooper fell down, his less-noted mates came through. Not since Pepper Martin, another wild-running Cardinal of another day, gave the Philadelphia Athletics multiple abrasions in 1931 has the baseball world seen a set of hell-for-leather ball players like the present outfit from St. Louis.

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Bowling Priced Up To Meet Cost of Labor

The price of bowling at the Roseburg Recreation hall was advanced to 25 cents per game to day, the increase being forced by

cost of labor, Archie Elliott, manager, reported. The bowling alley has been finding it extremely difficult to secure pin setters, who have been paid at the rate of five cents per line. The increase in the charge for play, Elliott says, will provide payment of 10 cents per line to pinsetters thereby assuring boys wages of from \$5 to \$6 per day, and it is expected it will be possible to secure more competent help. The extra five cents on each game will be paid to the pinsetters and none of the increased charge will go to the management, Elliott states. In the organized leagues, the teams will decide whether the increase shall be paid from pot money, or the prize fund maintained and the cost absorbed by the respective players.

KRNR
Mutual Broadcasting System,
1490 Kilocycles.

(REMAINING HOURS TODAY)

4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Plough Chemical Co.
4:15—Johnson Family.
4:30—Music Depreciation.
4:45—Paul Baron's Orchestra.
5:00—Afternoon Melodies.
5:15—Talk by Representative Hallcock of Indiana.
5:30—Bulldog Drummond.
6:00—Musical Interlude.
6:20—Cocpo News.
6:25—Interlude.

TUESDAY, OCT. 6

6:45—Eye Opener.
7:00—News, L. A. Soap Co.
7:15—County Agent Program.
7:30—News Bulletins.
7:35—State and Local News, Boring Optical.
7:40—Rhapsody in Wax.
8:00—Haven of Rest.
8:30—Yankee House Party.
9:00—Boake Carter.
9:15—Man About Town.
9:45—U. S. Marine Band.
10:00—Alka Seltzer News.
10:15—I'll Find My Way.
10:30—News Bulletins.
10:35—Women Today.
10:45—Karl Zomar's Scrapbook.
11:00—Cedric Foster.
11:15—Office of War Information.

11:30—School of the Air.
11:45—Khaki Serenade.
12:00—Interlude.
12:05—Sports Review, Dunham Transfer Co.
12:15—Rhythm at Random.
12:45—State News.

12:50—News-Review of the Air.
1:05—Musical Interlude.
1:15—Baseball Roundup—Sweet and Sentimental.
1:30—N. Y. Racing Program.
1:45—Man With a Band.
2:00—Don Lee Newsreel Theatre.

3:00—The Dream House of Melody, Cocpo.
3:30—News, Douglas Nat'l Bank.
3:45—Bill Hay Reads the Bible.
4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Plough Chemical Co.

4:15—Johnson Family.
4:30—Confidentially Yours.
4:45—Carlos Molino's Orchestra.
5:00—U. S. Army Program.
5:15—Musical Interlude.
5:30—The Federal Ace.
6:00—Dinner Concert.
6:30—Jamboree.
6:45—Interlude.

6:50—Cocpo News.
6:55—Interlude.
7:00—John B. Hughes, Anacin.
7:15—Griff Williams' Orchestra.
7:30—Eyes Aloft.<