

Roseburg News-Review

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Psychology of Victory

MR. ERIC A. JOHNSTON, who is president of the chamber of commerce of the United States and also a member of the economic stabilization board, objects to assertions that we are losing the war.

He wants us to forget all that and spread the "psychology of victory." He thinks that recent statements by national leaders show a negative attitude which tends to poison the hopes of workers and of the general public.

We think Mr. Johnston is dangerously wrong. We cannot comprehend how any man of Mr. Johnston's intelligence, in his preferred position to know the facts, could deliberately stick his head into the sand and blissfully ignore all that is going on around him.

Assistant Navy Secretary Ralph A. Bard told a labor convention recently:

"We are losing the war, period. We damn well mean it, period."

Mr. Bard is right—correct in his facts and sound in his approach to public psychology. Mr. Johnston is wrong on both counts.

The attitude urged by Mr. Johnston is a principal reason why "we are losing the war, period."

For years we patted ourselves on the backs, as Mr. Johnston wants us to keep on doing, because "we are the greatest industrial nation on earth, possessing more of the resources, the technical skill and the plant capacity to produce the machines of war than all of our enemies combined. We are the people who brought this age of mechanics to its present high pitch, and mechanized war is our dish."

Sure, we're a great nation. We admit it. Give us time and we can make more of anything faster than anybody else.

But Germany and Japan possessed the tanks, the planes, the guns, the trained soldiers, the blueprints for modernized warfare, while we still were pipe-dreaming about how smart we were and how we could get those things if we should need them.

We couldn't fight a 1941-42 war with the weapons we believe we can produce by 1943 or 1944, so we had to let Japan take most of the Pacific from us, and even plant her forces in the Aleutians.

We were so over-confident that we weren't ready. Therefore we are losing this war, period. And we damn well mean it, period.

We can win, if that is what Mr. Johnston has in mind. We can win if we recognize we are losing, and if we will to win more than we will to retain our creature comforts, our social gains, our class hatreds, our political positions—our individual lives, even.

Editorials on News

(Continued from page 1)

ought to be DOING SOMETHING to take the crushing weight off the Russian neck. That is understandable enough. If you'd been fighting as long and as hard as the Russians have, and had taken the losses they have taken, you wouldn't want your friends sitting on the sidelines and just more or less looking on—for, in comparison with what the Russians have been doing the help we have given them so far is insignificant.

You'd want them in fighting and dying beside you.

WHILE it is natural for the Russians to feel that way about it, it is equally natural for us to insist on being absolutely

sure where we are before we open up in a big way on a second front.

Suppose we went in before we were ready and as a result took a costly and terrible beating. That would be FINE for the Jap.

We mustn't forget that the Jap is a tough enemy. If we gave him an opening, such as a major defeat on a second front in Europe, he'd know well enough how to make use of it.

TALK of a compulsory manpower draft grows in Washington as the labor shortage, especially on the farms and in the shipyards, grows more and more acute.

Compulsory drafting of all civilian manpower in this country probably wouldn't work, because it is utterly contrary to the American way of doing things.

Still, one can't escape the fact that as between the civilians at home and the men of the armed services the scales are loaded heavily with privilege on the side of the civilian.

Broadly speaking, we on the home front get all the benefits and the men in the armed services pay the price.

THERE isn't much you can do about it.

EXCEPT THIS: No matter how hard the going may get here on the home front, you can REFRAIN FROM GRUMBLING AND GROUSING. No matter how hard your lot may be at home, it will be EASY as compared with the lot of the men who are doing the fighting.

State Press Comment

Fish Bill Merits "Yes"
(Medford Mail-Tribune)

Yes, we live under a representative form of government. This fact should be kept in mind, not only when voting for "representatives" but for or against the state measures.

Take this so-called "fish bill" for example. One side will say this measure should be passed to preserve Oregon's greatest game fish and tourist trade from going the way of the buffalo and the Ichthyosaurs.

The other side will claim the same measure, will cut down Oregon's fish supply when the government wishes it to be increased in every way to aid the war effort.

Which is right? Well, this paper has a definite opinion on this subject, and has expressed it but is not going to go into that phase of the problem at the moment.

We are merely going to say this: This is not an initiative measure. It is a referendum measure.

The question is essentially this, whether the action of the people's representatives in legislature assembled last year, regarding this measure was wise or was not; whether the people wish to uphold representative government in this particular instance or don't.

That's all. The measure is a complicated one and its concrete results of course can't be precisely foreseen. Nor can the average voter understand all phases of it or all phrases in it. It would take 607 Philadelphia lawyers to do that. But, this fact should be borne in mind.

The representatives of the people in session in Salem in 1941, did go into the matter very thoroughly, did study it carefully in committee and in open session. There was much discussion and debate.

After thoroughly thrashing the matter over for days, pro and con, these same representatives of the people voted in favor of the bill giving the steelhead the protection asked, and thus as stated at the time preserving not only an important sport but an even more important tourist asset.

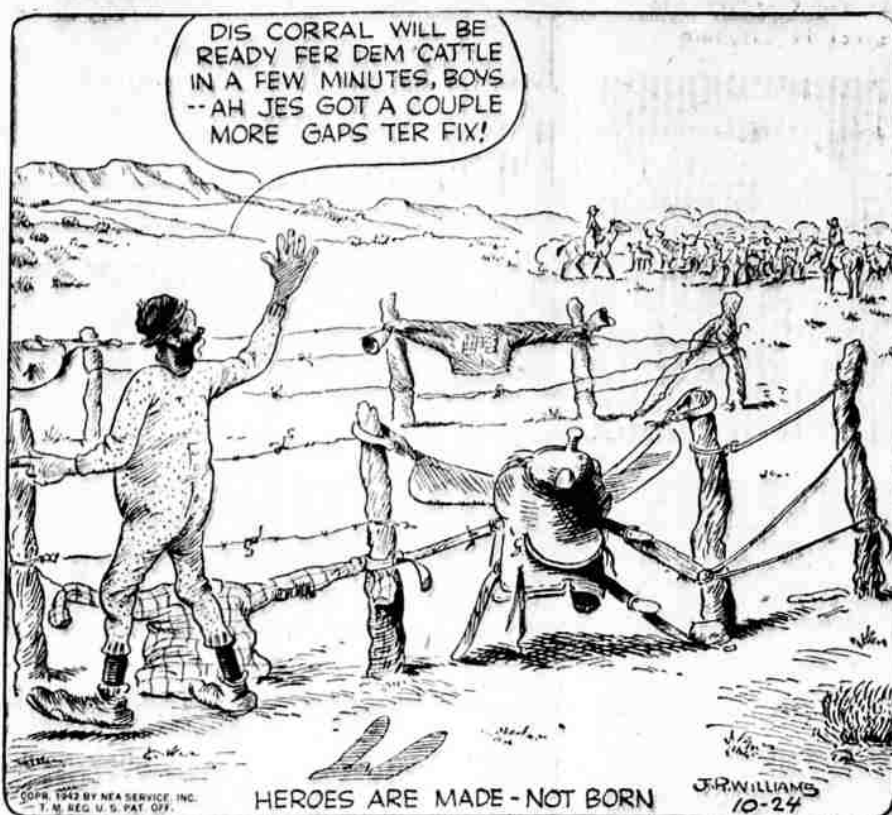
We are not arguing that because the representatives of the people took this action after careful deliberation and study of course that is possible by the electorate it must ipso facto now be endorsed by popular vote. If that were true then the referendum might as well be repealed and be done with it.

But we ARE arguing that in view of such action, both executive and legislative, the BURDEN OF PROOF that in this case, the fundamental principle of representative government SHOULD be repudiated, certainly rests upon the shoulders of those who are advocating it.

Furthermore things being at all EQUAL, the assumption is justified that the governor of the state and members of the legislature had the best interests of the people of the state at heart when they approved and passed this bill, and that those who would overthrow this action now and thus repudiate the essential principle of representative government have NOT.

Or to express the same idea in

OUT OUR WAY



Concerning the NORTHWEST As Viewed at the National Capital By Paul Dunham

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.

The lumber industry of the Pacific northwest can brace itself for a shock. The high command in the national capital has decided to freeze all lumber and do it within a few days, according to sources considered responsible. It was in anticipation of this move that the lumber auction was postponed in Portland, which was set for October 22. No explanation for the postponement was given, but the behind-the-scenes reason is the plan for a general freeze of all lumber, extending from the sawmills of Bellingham to those of Longview, Bend and Lane county.

The government is now the only buyer of lumber; it offers the only market for the output of the mills and it has been gradually moving to dominate the industry. The importance of lumber is such that there is a tightening up of restrictions—and more are in contemplation.

There will be wide ramifications when the freeze order comes. It will cause many retail yards to fold up and it will probably prevent any further increase in the wage scale in logging camps and mills. It is tough enough now for the retailers to obtain lumber and this condition will be worse when the freeze is applied. Army and navy taking everything (including the lend-lease demands), the needs of civilians will be brushed aside.

Freezing the price of lumber is expected to also freeze the costs of operation and thus a ceiling will blanket the entire industry, for if a mill can only receive so many dollars per thousand board feet it cannot afford to up the wage scale or permit an increase in any other operating expenses.

Wanted: Dairy Hands

It is proposed that a government representative scour the northwest for dairy hands to meet the shortage in the Pacific northwest. Dairymen wanting milk-jerkers are invited to pay \$2 toward a fund to advertise for this help in the papers of the mid-west. Why the government should ask dairymen to pay for an advertising campaign is not quite clear and some of them regard it with suspicion. With the billions of dollars used in war effort and the millions of dollars literally wasted in foolish and unnecessary enterprises, the dairymen say that Uncle Sam can raise the few hundred dollars for newspaper want ads. No such fee is requested of industrialists who are being furnished with trained workers at government expense.

The dairymen are asked to agree to hire 200 milkers at not less than \$125 a month with board and lodging, but there is no guarantee that the help hired in the east will be competent on a dairy farm. The number 200 has been decided upon for the reason that the agents say it would not be worth while to offer jobs to a smaller number. If the proposal goes through the number of men to milk cows and work in the northwest will be increased. The disposal of dairy cattle because of lack of farm help is rapidly increasing. The manpower commis-

sion will have to tackle this problem soon, or milk in all forms, fluid, evaporated and powdered, will rapidly diminish, but whatever the shortage may be the military forces will have first call and the civilians can whistle.

Period Fixed For Sugar Stamp No. 9

The local rationing board has been officially advised that sugar stamp No. 9 may be used between the dates of Nov. 1 and Dec. 15 for the purchase of three pounds of sugar. R. L. Preston, executive secretary, reported today. Stamp No. 8, calling for purchase of five pounds, expires at midnight, Oct. 31. Both stamps provide sugar for household use.

Institutional users will be allotted 60 per cent of the established base, with hospitals permitted 86 per cent of the base for the treatment of patients, but not for staff kitchen.

Industrial users will be granted 70 per cent of the established base. The ration period for both industrial and institutional users begins Nov. 1, but applications for allotments may be made at any time prior to Nov. 5.

Both industrial and institutional users were given bonuses during the September-October period, but the board has been advised, Preston states, that the present sugar situation does not justify the continuance of these bonuses.

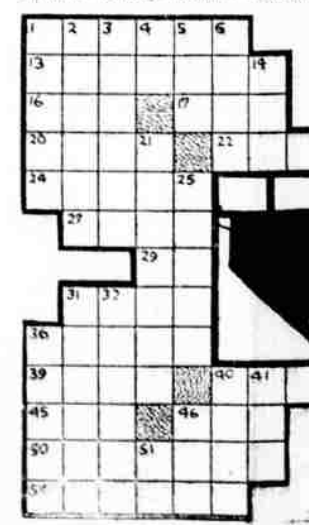
**Infant Strangles
To Death on Some Food**

PORTLAND, Oct. 22.—(AP)—Lewis, seven-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jensen of Portland, strangled to death on some food, the coroner's office reported today. Efforts of a fire department emergency squad to save the infant failed.

SNOW-CLAD STATE

HORIZONTAL

- 1 Depicted state.
- 7 It has many gold, silver and mines.
- 13 Issue.
- 15 Spanish measure.
- 16 National Emergency Council (abbr.).
- 17 Genus of cattle.
- 18 Anger.
- 19 Lugworm.
- 20 Snare.
- 22 Luquelles.
- 23 Oasis.
- 24 Girl's name.
- 26 Rushed.
- 27 Sicilian volcano.
- 28 Goddess of crops.
- 29 Guinea (abbr.).
- 30 Peri.
- 31 Move swiftly.
- 33 Low tides.
- 36 Genus of plant lice.
- 37 Blowing apparatus used in furnaces.
- 39 Mint, as money.
- 40 Insects.
- 44 Cheftain.
- 45 Tree.
- 46 Exist.
- 47 Cereal grain.
- 49 Beverage.
- 50 South African.
- 52 Penetrates.
- 54 Arid.
- 55 Fondle.
- 1 South African cattle disease.
- 2 Enamels.
- 3 Empty.
- 4 Any.
- 5 Flatfish.
- 6 Small particle.
- 7 Automobiles.
- 8 Number.
- 9 Pint (abbr.).
- 10 King's home.
- 11 Corrodes.
- 12 Furious.
- 14 Compass point.
- 15 Townsman.
- 21 Eightless bird.
- 23 Hostilities.
- 25 Moments of one's life.
- 26 Lease again.
- 28 Century (abbr.).
- 31 Spoils.
- 32 Sleeveless robe.
- 34 Mashed substance.
- 35 Bestows approval.
- 36 Bitter.
- 40 Broad smile.
- 41 Burn.
- 42 Apex.
- 43 Levantine ketch.
- 46 Mummy.
- 48 Beverage.
- 51 Written form.
- 52 Myster.
- 53 Railroad (abbr.).



Measure on Oregon's Ballot Explained Arguments of Both Sides Presented

BALLOT TITLE
BILL DISTRIBUTING SURPLUS FUNDS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, REDUCING TAXES THEREIN—Purpose: To provide that all money received from state income taxes in excess of \$7,750,000 in any year shall be distributed to public school districts and union high school districts in proportion to the number of days of actual school attendance in public schools by pupils residing in each of said districts and to non-high school districts upon the same basis for all pupils for whom they pay tuition to standard public high schools; requiring that money received by any such school district from this source shall be fully applied to reduce the taxes to be levied by such district.

YES
312 Yes. I vote for the proposed law.
313 No. I vote against the proposed law.

This statement furnished by Douglas County chapter, Oregon State Teachers association.

School district taxes for Roseburg would be reduced approximately 50 per cent each year, based on the 1942 income tax receipts, if the proposed teachers' initiative measure diverting excess state income taxes to school districts becomes law, and, for the school year 1942-43 no levy would have been required.

Based on the school attendance last year the district would receive \$38,020.38. Applying this to the school levy made last year, it would have reduced the levy from 15.2 mills to 7.9 mills, or a reduction of 48 per cent.

The initiative measure is sponsored by the Oregon State Teachers association and has the active support of the local teachers' association. It provides for the distribution of all state income tax receipts beyond \$7,750,000 to local school districts to be used as an offset on local district property taxes. The measure would benefit union and non-union school districts equally.

The figures for the local district tax offset are based on the estimated \$14,000,000 income tax receipts for 1942, recently announced by the state tax commission. Distribution would be made on a basis of the actual days of attendance of pupils in school districts throughout the state.

Sponsors of the measure claim that it would provide substantial benefits for Oregon education as well as relieve local home and property owners of a part of the 98.3 per cent support of the public schools which they now bear.

Arguments for the measure are that it will follow the progressive national trend in school financing, will promote state interest in education through state support, will lead to more efficient local schools, and will promote the democratic principle of equal educational opportunity for all children.

The state now contributes less than 1.7 per cent of the funds of public education. Oregon is at the bottom of the list of all states in this respect. The three western states of California, Washington and Utah average 46.6 per cent state support of their schools, statistics show.

Each school district in the county would receive a portion of these funds, and thus be able to reduce their property tax levy. The greatest relief would be in those districts with a large school enrollment and a low property valuation. In Douglas County the per cent reduction in the districts varies from 8 to 100.

Following is the millage reduction which would be made in some of the school districts throughout the county:

Green from 8.5 to 2.9.
Canyonville from 37.0 to 7.8.
Lookingglass from 13.7 to 7.8.
Camas Valley from 19.5 to 10.3.
Edenbower from 11.2 to 4.4.
Sutherland from 26.0 to 14.1.
Elgarson from 6.7 to 1.6.
Drain union high from 15.2 to 11.5.

NEW STAMPED GOODS
See the new fall line of stamped goods now on display at Carr's store. Beautiful new patterns in hemstitched or hemmed pillow cases, including several applique designs. Also new scarfs, lunch cloths, aprons, etc., and a larger line of infants' wear. Also at Carr's you'll find Roseburg's most complete lines of instruction books, transfer patterns, embroidery and crochet threads and all kinds of needlework supplies.—(Adv.)

Mails for Forces Overseas Subject To Certain Rules

The problem of transportation for mails sent to men in the armed forces overseas has become an increasingly difficult one, L. L. Wimberly, postmaster, said today. Because of this, new regulations must frequently be made to limit the size and quantity of mail. Just recently it was ordered that airmail would be dispatched in the following order: First, official mail sent to armed and other government services; second, V-mail; third, ordinary airmail weighing not more than two ounces. This order does not as yet apply to North and South American points where men are stationed.

The matter of parcel post is also a big problem. The official limits are still 11 pounds in weight and 42 inches in length and girth combined as to size. The latest bulletins continue to state that food should not be sent for the reason that it attracts vermin and arrives in bad shape so many times because of the long time required for delivery. If candy is sent it should be of the hard variety and packed in sealed containers. As to size limit, a shoe box has been used as a measure but a shoe box is not a good container and should not be used because it is too fragile. Strong cartons or light wooden boxes are best and packing should be made with the knowledge that all parcels are to be opened and closed. In order for parcels to arrive at foreign military posts they should be mailed during the next ten days.

This statement furnished by Claude Buchanan, president of the Oregon Taxpayers federation.

The state of Oregon must levy a tax of \$1,300,000 on property next year if the income tax diversion bill is approved by voters at the November election. Last year the entire state levy of \$9,100,000 was paid by income taxes, and if a ceiling of \$7,750,000 is placed on the use of income taxes for state purposes, then the difference of \$1,300,000 must be made up with a levy upon real property, and this will increase in later years.

Sponsors of the bill are quite liberal in their glittering promise of a reduction in local property taxes, should the bill pass, but legal advisers have informed our group that it is likely to increase expenditures for schools.

Taxpayers are in no way antagonistic to educational institutions; in fact it would be their own children who would suffer should educational standards be lowered. Representative taxpayers throughout the state have expressed their opposition to the bill.

We are at war, and this should be our supreme effort. Income taxes should be reserved for one purpose only, to further reduce property taxes, the better to enable all taxpayers to furnish the needs of war in the form of certain greatly increased federal taxes. The Oregon Taxpayers federation is composed of taxpayer units in 27 counties of the state.

KRRR
Mutual Broadcasting System,
1490 Kilocycles.

(REMAINING HOURS TODAY)

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23
4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Plough Chemical Co.
4:15—Johnson Family.
4:30—Salvation Army Program.
4:45—Marty Malneck and His Orchestra.
5:00—With My Hands.
5:15—Willard Trio.
5:30—The Cisco Kid.
6:00—Dinner Concert.
6:30—Treasury Star Parade.
6:45—Interlude.
6:50—Cocopa News.
6:55—Interlude.
7:00—John B. Hughes.
7:15—Office of War Information.

7:30—Lone Ranger.
8:00—U. S. Army Program.
8:15—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
8:30—Tropical Serenade.
9:00—Alka Seltzer News.
9:15—Smiling Ed McConnell, McKean and Carstens.
9:30—John B. Hughes, Studebaker.
9:45—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
10:00—Sign Off.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24
6:45—Eye Opener.
7:00—News.
7:15—Morning Melodies.
7:35—State and Local News, Boring Optical Co.
7:40—Rhapsody in Wax.
8:00—Haven of Rest.
8:30—The Rainbow Trio.
8:45—U. S. Army Band.
9:00—Man About Town.
9:10—The Dinning Sisters.
9:30—Here's Music.
9:45—Alvino Rey's Orchestra.
10:00—Alka Seltzer News.
10:15—Man Your Battle Stations.
10:30—The Marines.
11:00—Henry Jerome's Orchestra.

11:30—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
11:45—Black and White.
12:00—Interlude.
12:05—Sports Review, Dunham Transfer Co.
12:15—Rhythm at Random.
12:45—State News, Hansen Motors.
12:50—News-Review of the Air.
1:05—Description of Minnesota vs. Michigan Football Game.
1:45—Description of Idaho vs. Oregon Football Game, Tidewater Associated Oil Company.
5:00—News, Douglas Nat'l Bank.
5:15—Office of War Information.
5:30—California Melodies.
6:00—Dinner Concert.
6:50—Cocopa News.
6:55—Interlude.
7:00—John B. Hughes, Anacim.

**Joe Knowles, Artist,
"Nature Man," Passes**

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 23.—(AP)—Friends here learned of the death yesterday of Joe Knowles, artist and "nature man," at his home in Seaview, Wash., where he had lived a quarter of a century.

In 1913 Knowles, clad only in a loin cloth, went into the Maine woods in a back-to-nature experiment, emerged a few weeks later in excellent health, much heavier, clad in a bear skin. He repeated the experiment in 1914 with similar results in southern Oregon. As a painter he was known for his landscapes and water scenes. He also painted a life-size portrait of the late Gov. I. L. Patterson, of Oregon.

**HOTEL
DANMOORE
Free Garage**
12 to 13 on W. Morrison
Portland, Oregon

Special Family Rates
2 adult, 2 children under 15
years in room with 2 double
beds and bath—
**87¢ CENTS PER
PERSON**
OR... 2 connecting rooms
with bath—
**\$1.00 PER
PERSON**

Single rates from
\$1.50 per room
Double rates from
\$1.00 per person
Write for reservations
See your Chamber of Commerce
or local newspaper
for further details.
RAY W. CLARK, Manager