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The Milk Crisis

WHEN conditions reach a state

that causes patriotic Ameri-

cans to soberly consider delib-

erate defiance of the orders of a

federal agency, the crisis is criti-

cal indeed. Yet the milk producers

and distributors of Oregon at a

meeting in Eugene last Saturday

seriously considered such action.

These men take seriously their

responsibility of supplying clean,

wholesome milk in ample quan-

tity to the general public but they

are faced by a price-fixing order

with which they can comply only

by operating at a loss.

The producers and distributors

have adopted a plan, formulated

at Roseburg, for a state-wide or-

ganization, to give the power of

cooperation to future efforts for

price increases. They are request-

ing the aid of the state legislature

in an appeal to congress for re-

lief from high-handed bureau-

cratic action. They are preparing

to utilize all legitimate procedure

to make continued operation pos-

sible. Failing in such processes

they are considering downright

rebellion.

It has always been the policy

of milk producers and distributors

to keep the price of milk to the

consumer at the lowest possible

level. It is their belief, based on

experience, that low prices mean

greater consumption and better

business. However, a dairyman

cannot be expected to do all the

hard labor connected with a dairy

farm and lose money in the pro-

cess. Nor can a distributor be ex-

pected to serve his customers

when he must actually pay out

of his own pocket for the privi-

lege. These men are not un-

patriotic Americans. They are

men who are working harder

than ever before to fulfill an ob-

ligation. They do not need con-

trol by a plainclothes gendarme.

Today's market quotes the

price of alfalfa hay, a necessity

for a dairy herd, at \$35 per ton,

almost double the normal price.

The laborer employed by the

dairyman and the distributor

must be paid two or three times

the wages he received only a few

months ago. It is perfectly evident

that when costs of production are

doubled, the wholesale and retail

prices of the product must be in-

creased.

The office of price administra-

tion was urged when it began its

program to place blanket ceil-

ings on all wages and all com-

modities. Such action, however,

had too many political complica-

tions. With labor in the political

saddle, wage control was a sub-

ject from which leaders shied

away. Consequently wages sky-

rocketed and the farm laborer

and the sub-marginal farmer

naturally gravitated to more

lucrative employment, despite the

fact that agricultural production

is as vital to the war effort as

aircraft production. Because of

farm bloc pressure, the political

leaders have been exceedingly

timorous in dealing with control

of farm products. By the process

ed inflation, but, on the other

hand, if we are going to dance to

political tunes, we must drop the

coins of fair profit in the juke

box.

Editorials on News

(Continued from page 1.)

ing hither and yon, as was his

custom.

He LOST.

A NOTHER of the fundamentals

of war is that when you have

more men than your enemy you

can afford to extend your lines in

an effort to spread him thin in

the hope that he will crack under

the strain.

In 1941, Hitler deliberately at-

tacked Russia on a 1000-mile

front.

But when it appears that your

enemy may have more men than

you have, you SHORTEN YOUR

LINE so that YOU won't be

stretched thin and cracked. A

short line can be defended with

fewer men than a long one.

There are strong hints that

Hitler is shortening his lines in

Russia so that FEWER MEN

can do the job.

WATCH these hints. Because

they go back to fundamentals,

they are significant. If they are

borne out by events, they will

mean that Hitler is beginning to

feel the pinch of declining man-

power.

GIRAUD says there are no pros-

pects of a united French move-

ment throughout the world. He

adds that the only agreement be-

tween him and DeGaulle will be

one of "haison on military, eco-

nomie and financial matters."

The specter of POLITICS, you

see, still threatens whatever ef-

fort the French may be able to

make.

THE Japs attack us again in the

Solomons, using insufficient

forces, and the dispatches indi-

cate that again they've lost more

than they've gained.

Again the dispatches point out

that to date their loss in the en-

tire Solomons campaign stands at

791 planes and 57 ships sunk,

seven probably sunk and 28 dam-

aged.

THE military men call this type

of fighting a "war of attrition,"

by which they mean whittling

away at your enemy, a little at

a time, and so wearing down his

strength until he is weaker than

you are and can be LICKED.

In order to be successful in a

war of attrition, you must whittle

more away from your enemy

than he whittles away from you.

The dispatches (which are

rigidly censored) indicate that we

have been doing that to the Japs.

It seems odd that the Japs keep

coming on, in insufficient num-

bers, to be WHITTLED AWAY.

When will they cease to play this

whittling game?

The answer to that question

would be interesting.

News of Men

From Douglas County

In War Service

YONCALLA, Feb. 2. Mr. and

Mrs. George Hamilton have re-

ceived a letter from their son,

Robert, who has been in army

service since November, 1941, ad-

vising that his company is in an

isolated area where mail is se-

verely censored and is dispatched

and received at limited inter-

vals. He has been promoted to a

sergeant. He was a student at

Yoncalla high school, from

which he was graduated with

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



Evergreen Grange Pest Hunt Victor 3rd Straight Year

Evergreen grange has been an

honored winner for the third

successive year in the county wide

pest hunt, sponsored by Douglas

county Pomona grange, Fred A.

Goff, chairman, reports. The

grange by winning three successive

years, is given permanent

possession of the trophy. Sun-

dale grange finished in second

place; Riverside was third. Kel-

logg fourth, Melrose fifth, Glis-

sixth and Camas Valley seventh.

Grange hunters participating in

the contest killed a total of 19,778

pests, including 7 coyotes, 45 con-

gors and bobcats, 4 weasels, 2183

rats, 98 hawks and owls, 78 crows

and ravens, 286 gophers, 8113 dig-

ger squirrels, 565 rabbits, 131

moles, 123 bluejays, 111 rattle-

snakes, 7968 mice, making a total

of 1,803,750 points for the year.

Scores by granges were:

Evergreen—2 coyotes, 22 bob-

cats, 1 weasel, 261 rats, 21 hawks

and owls, 4 crows, 1 gopher, 4179

digger squirrels, 103 rabbits, 37

moles, 26 bluejays, 75 rattle-

snakes, 1932 mice. A total of 6,

767 pests and 615,950 points.

Sunnydale—5 coyotes, 13 con-

gors and bobcats, 2 weasels, 946

rats, 18 hawks and owls, 137 goph-

ers, 2041 digger squirrels, 141

rabbits, 11 moles, 5 bluejays, 13

rattlesnakes, 1565 mice. A total of

4,862 pests and 555,025 points.

Riverside—1 weasel, 627 rats,

31 hawks and owls, 15 crows, 42

gophers, 962 digger squirrels, 78

rabbits, 35 moles, 28 bluejays,

2370 mice. A total of 4,187 pests

and 344,150 points.

Kellogg—115 rats, 13 hawks

and owls, 4 crows, 22 gophers, 542

digger squirrels, 105 rabbits, 9

moles, 47 bluejays, 18 rattle-

snakes, 238 mice. A total of 1110

pests and 114,350 points.

Melrose—12 crows and bobcats,

30 rats, 9 hawks and owls, 30

crows, 256 diggers, 103 rabbits,

18 moles, 12 bluejays, 823 mice.

A total of 4,325 pests and \$5,925

points.

Glis—41 crows and bobcats,

84 rats, 1 hawks and owls, 45 goph-

ers, 71 digger squirrels, 27 rab-

bits, 13 moles, 5 bluejays, 8 rattle-

snakes, 640 mice. A total of 900

pests and 60,000 points.

Camas Valley—4 crows and

bobcats, 39 gophers, 42 digger

squirrels, 9 rabbits, 13 moles, 100

mice. A total of 964 pests and

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson

