

Great Allied Armada Massed for Assault

(Continued from page 1)

der the threat of attack. "We are confronted with the enemy's own example—the enemy which, beaten and abandoned and faced with invasion and ruins, not only continued to resist but would have refused to negotiate with the victor," an Italian broadcast said.

From north African bases, Maj. Gen. Doolittle's U. S. Flying Fortress and other allied planes delivered pulverizing new assaults on the Italian mainland city of Foggia and on Italy's island strongholds of Sicily, Sardinia and Pantelleria.

Italian headquarters acknowledged "considerable damage" at Foggia, hit for the third time in four days, and listed 27 killed and 33 injured in the latest attack.

Long-range allied aircraft from the middle east also blasted axis ships in the Aegean sea off Greece.

Havoc Dealt to Italy.

Incurring amazingly low losses in the face of dwindling opposition, the Americans shot down four of the enemy's planes in the sweeping assaults over Italy for a loss of two of their own.

It was officially stated that the confirmed score for destruction of enemy aircraft in May was 337 planes shot down in combat, against an allied loss of 108.

"Large numbers of enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground at the important Foggia airdrome," in the latest Flying Fortress blow, said the official statement, but in accordance with the air command's new policy no exact figure was given.

The airfield was blanketed with bursting bombs, and photographs showed severe damage to two hangars and barracks. The freight yards, station, boxcars and warehouses were left in tangled wreckage in the attack on railroad facilities.

Foggia airdrome, 80 miles northeast of Naples and on the opposite side of the peninsula from Naples, was well known during the first world war as a training field for American army pilots.

Listing Cagliari as a target in Sardinia, the Italian communiqué said damage was still "being assessed" there, and said Augusta in Sicily also had been bombed.

A German broadcast of Rome dispatches, recorded by the Associated Press, said the "city of Olbia on the island of Sardinia was completely destroyed" in a Sunday raid.

The Cantarina power station on Sardinia was struck by several bombs which caused an explosion and dense smoke, and at Porto Ponte Di Romano a 400-foot merchant ship was shattered by direct hits.

The lightnings also dropped bombs among small boats at Cagliari and scored hits on a factory, a power transformer and barracks at Guspini.

An RAF reconnaissance craft destroyed an Italian seaplane near Cape Bellavista on Sardinia's east coast.

Freed Japanese Loyal To U. S., Declaration

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP)—The War Relocation authority expressed faith today in the loyalty of 12,000 Japanese-Americans released from custody since the Pearl Harbor attack and said public statements that spies and saboteurs had been freed were "irresponsible" and "ignorant."

Director Dillon S. Meyer, answering charges made by Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies congressional committee investigating un-American activity, declared that "Not one instance of disloyal activity" had been reported from the 12-

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Released by U. S. War Department Bureau of Public Relations

WAAC CODE RECEIVER—Receiving code is a part of the work for WAACS studying Army radio operations and repair at Midland Radio and Television School at Kansas City, Mo. Technician Fifth Grade Mary Moffat of Pittsburgh, Pa., copies code as she receives it.

000 on leave from relocation centers.

Meyers declared every internee was investigated fully and none was permitted to leave if there was any indication that it would "endanger the national security."

C. J. Bradleys Buy Case Farm On Curry Estate

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bradley and daughter, Metz, former residents of Roseburg, have returned after spending the past three years at Eugene, and have purchased the Homer Case farm on the Curry estate. The 11-acre farm is fully equipped and stocked for poultry and hog raising, together with a family orchard and garden land. The property has a thoroughly modern home, poultry house and other buildings. The new owners are taking immediate possession. Mr. Case is planning to leave soon for a visit with relatives in eastern states. The negotiations connected with the sale of the property were conducted by the Fred A. Goff real state agency.

New War Bond Drive to Be Launched June 15

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP)—Money is pouring into the pockets of the American people at the rate of \$140,000,000 a year—more than 20 per cent above last year's average—and by mid-June the treasury is going to ask them to invest a larger percentage of it in winning the war.

In announcing yesterday the new campaign to begin on June 15, the treasury said its slogan for the next sale of war bonds will be "figure it out for yourself."

Individual quotas will be fixed for the first time for payroll deductions for each of the 180,000 firms having payroll savings plans. In no case will the established quota be less than 10 per cent of the gross payroll.

British War Casualties So Far Nearly 515,000

LONDON, June 1—(AP)—Britain has suffered 514,993 casualties in all ranks of empire armed forces in the first three years of war, Deputy Prime Minister Attlee told commons today.

Attlee said 92,089 had been killed; 226,719 were missing; 107,891 were prisoners of war and 88,294 were wounded.

VITAL STATISTICS

Born
FROST—To Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Frost, of Elkton, at Mercy hospital, this morning, June 1, a son, Donald Frederic; weight seven pounds eight ounces.

MARRIAGE COMPLAINTS

FRANKS—Tessie May versus Louis Richard Franks; married at Reedsport, Feb. 22, 1936; conviction on a felony charge.

Job's Daughters To Meet—Roseburg Bethel No. 8 of Job's Daughters will meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the Masonic temple. Miss Jerrine Johnson, honored queen, will preside.

Man Shot by Convict Still in Grave Shape

SALEM, Ore., June 1—(AP)—R. E. Shields, Mehama mill worker who was shot in the abdomen last Saturday by a state prison convict, was still in a serious condition in a Salem hospital today.

The two convicts who escaped Friday, Merlyn G. Kensler and Doyle C. McCann, are in solitary confinement cells. District Attorney Hayden said Kensler shot Shields when Shields refused to let them into his house. Hayden said both could be prosecuted on habitual criminal charges, and that if Shields dies, both could be tried on a first degree murder charge.

Police said they haven't a clue as to the whereabouts of George W. Durham, 33, who escaped at the same time as the other two.

Procedure to Get Farm Equipment Simplified

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP)—The nation's farmers, looked to for more food than ever before, now may obtain the more ordinary equipment simply by saying they need it.

The War Production board coupled this new approach to the farm machinery problem last night with an order stepping up

deliveries from producer to dealer. Complaints have been heard in congress and in administrative departments that farmers had to fill out too many forms and wait too long to get what they needed in their work.

Effective next Monday, a farmer may buy up to \$25 worth of 178 specifically-named items by certifying to his dealer that he is a farmer and requires the material now. If he wants to buy more than that, it can be arranged by having his county farm rationing committee sign the certificate—which is not a form and can be written on an ordinary piece of paper.

LOCAL NEWS

Art and Embroidery Club to Meet—The Roseburg Art and Embroidery club will meet Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George Cluck on Umpqua avenue with Mrs. William Bailey as hostess.

Home for Summer—Miss Eliza, both Campbell, teacher at Bandon, and McAfee Campbell, student at U. of O., have arrived home to spend the summer with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Campbell, on South Main street.

Four Roseburg Students Graduated From U. of O.

Four Roseburg students were graduated May 30 from the University of Oregon with degrees of bachelor of arts and sciences. They are Doris Shoemaker, Helen Jane Kerr, Claretha Roslund and Ed Wyatt.

300,000 Coal Miners Quit In Contract Deadlock

(Continued from page 1)

his capacity as fuel administrator, reported meanwhile that as of a month ago the nation had an average of 45 days' supply of soft coal in stock piles aggregating 78,665,000 tons, an increase of 1,373,000 tons over April 1. He attributed the gain during April to a lower consumption rate due to seasonal influences. Bituminous production for the week ended May 23 totaled 11,570,000 tons, compared with 12,300,000 tons in the previous week. Ikeles said the decrease was due to floods in the midwest.

Anthracite production for the week ended May 22 was 1,261,000 tons compared with 2,420,000 tons week earlier. He did not account for that slump.

The White House was silent today on the situation, although

Mr. Roosevelt in a radio address to the miners and to the nation May 2—a day after he directed Secretary Ickes to take over operation of the pits during the coal crisis—said the war effort "must not be hampered by any one individual or by the leaders of any one group here back home."

The chief executive spoke at that time only hours after Lewis had announced the first extension of the coal truce under which the mines had been operating since April 1. A second extension expired last midnight.

Attu Battle at End Save for Few Snipers

(Continued from page 1)

involving perhaps 75,000 men, were said to have been trapped in a "big encirclement."

The Japanese had thrust out from Ichang in a many-pronged threat to Chungking.

Up to May 27 more than 4,000 Japanese dead had been removed from the battlefields, it was reported, and the all-front counterattacks of the past two days were said to have added thousands more.

General Yeuh, hero of the three battles in which the Japanese failed to take Changsha, capital of Hunan province, was said to have ordered his veteran

troops on the north Hunan front to die fighting rather than return humiliated.

It was said he told his generals he did not want to see them again if they had to return in defeat.

The heartening sight of allied planes overhead during the operations, carried out in difficult mountain territory, thrilled and stimulated the Chinese troops who, except for a few rare occasions, have been accustomed to fighting without air support and subject to blistering attacks from the air.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 1—(AP)—Bombers of the allied airforce unloaded 36 tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lae, New Guinea, yesterday, causing heavy damage.

It was the biggest raid of the war on that Japanese stronghold 150 miles off the coast from Buna.

Anti-aircraft defense was heavy but all planes returned.

Compromise Tax Bill Approved by House

(Continued from page 1)

question had boiled down to one of "either this or nothing."

"It is the best compromise we were able to work out after five, hard grueling days of confer-

ence," agreed Rep. Knutson, ranking minority member of the committee who plugged long months unsuccessfully for the Ruml skip-a-tax-year alternative. **Has F. R.'s Blessing**

But there was a final futile outcry against even the new compromise. Rep. Cooper (D-Tenn.) protested that the bill would have the effect of transferring "an unjust and unfair part of the cost of war from the wealthy onto the shoulders of those in the lower income brackets."

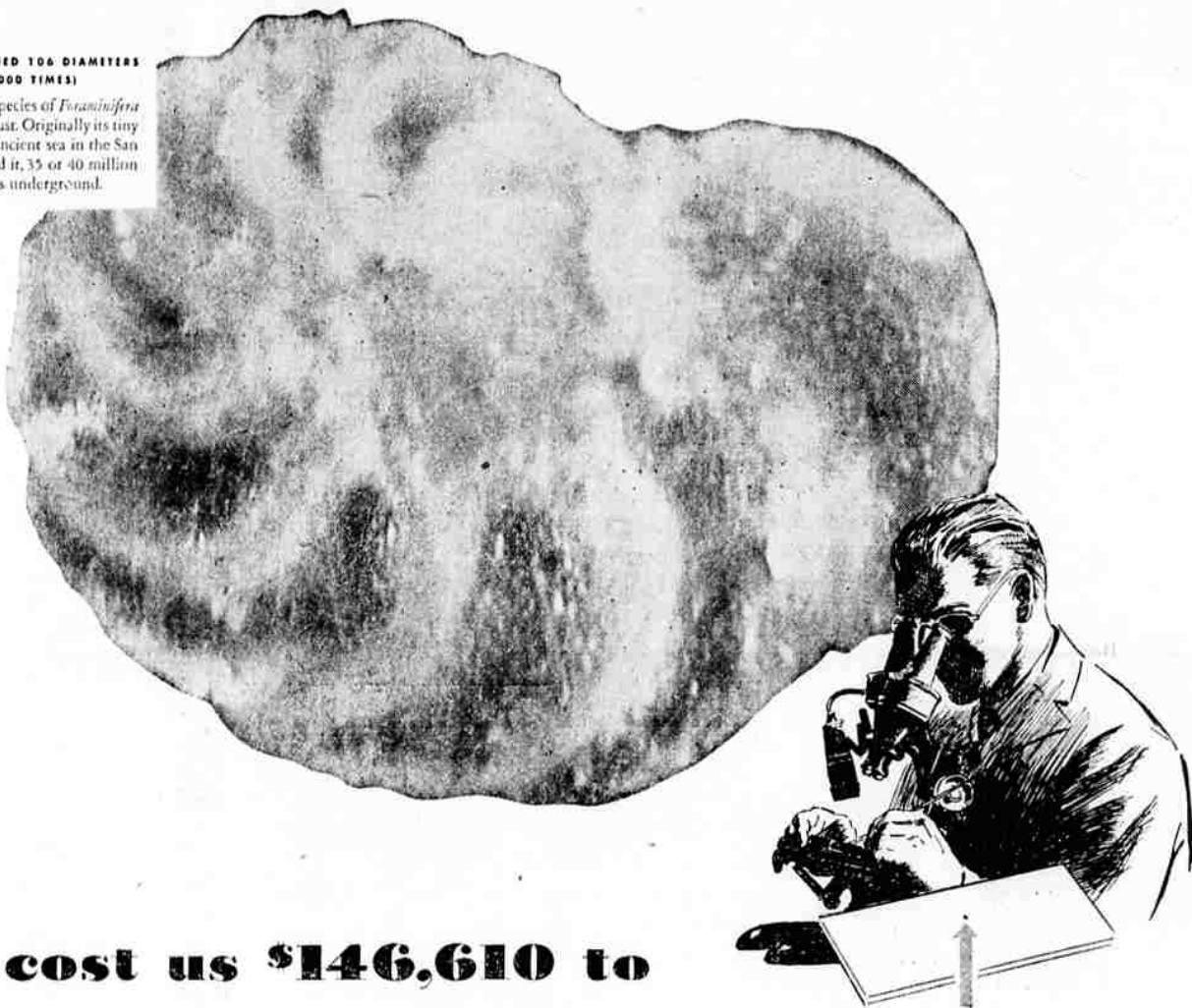
The rollcall vote was tolled off only a few minutes after Rep. Robertson (D-Va.) said, "The president has sent word to the speaker that if you adopt this report, he will sign it."

The appeals of Doughton and Robertson won a substantial number of democrats to the support of the compromise. The republicans voted nearly solidly for it.

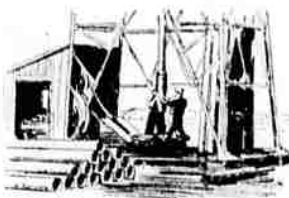
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This shell...*Cibicides americanus*, a species of *Foraminifera*...is actually the size of a speck of dust. Originally its tiny owner lived on the bottom of an ancient sea in the San Joaquin Valley. But when we found it, 35 or 40 million years later, it was buried two miles underground.



It cost us \$146,610 to look at this *Cibicides americanus*!



1. On March 1, 1941 a Union Oil crew in the San Joaquin Valley began drilling Kernco #51-3. Four months later, when they abandoned the hole without finding oil, they had reached a depth of 12,396 feet and spent \$146,610. All they had to show for their efforts was a number of shells like the one above.



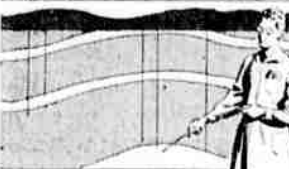
2. If Union Oil had been a one-man company, Kernco #51-3 might have finished us. But because the company is owned by 11,652 people, the average loss to each owner was only \$4.05. It is this capacity to distribute losses, as well as profits, among a lot of people that has made America's oil development possible.



3. For finding and producing oil is no penny ante game. Out of 109 exploratory wells drilled by the industry in California last year, only 5 proved of any importance. They didn't all cost \$146,000, of course, and the 5 good ones paid for a lot of dry holes.



4. But if you're going to stay in the oil business, you have to be big enough to absorb the losses with the gains. It is true that scientific methods, developed by the oil companies, have taken half the gamble out of finding oil.



5. For 18 years, Union Oil Paleontologists have been studying shells like the one above, taken from thousands of wells. By combining this data with core analysis and geophysical findings, we can plot the underground formations where oil could occur.



6. But unfortunately, oil doesn't occur where it could even 1 time in 10. So we still get plenty of dry holes. Yet in spite of these odds, the American oil companies have discovered more oil than the rest of the world combined. Why? Because they were big enough to do the job.



7. Big enough to spend thousands of dollars every month, as Union does, just looking for promising formations. Big enough to drill several dry wells every year without going broke. Individual Americans, operating on their own, could never have done this.



8. But groups of Americans, pooling their money in corporations, could. In this principle of multiple ownership you have the secret of America's amazing industrial progress. Without it our standard of peace-time living, and war-time production, could never have been

The company that became Union Oil was founded in 1886 out of the personal savings of nine Santa Paula, California business men.

Today, it is owned by 31,652 people, most of whom live right here in the West—3,628 in San Francisco, 434 in Seattle, 7 in Grants Pass, Oregon, 274 in San Diego, etc.

The Company's profits which, in 1942, amounted to 3.8% on capital invested, are shared among these people.

Last year this net profit amounted to \$174.94 per stockholder. Of this sum, \$147.42 was paid out in dividends—\$27.52 was left in the business.

In return for these profits, the 31,652 owners have financed the tank ships, oil wells, refineries and service stations that make Union's operations possible.

This is the story of most American corporations. By pooling the money and talents of a lot of people, we are able to do a job collectively that we could never do alone.

This series, sponsored by the people of Union Oil Company, is dedicated to a discussion of how and why American business functions. We hope you'll feel free to send in any suggestions or criticisms you have to offer. Write: The President, Union Oil Company, Union Oil Building, Los Angeles, California.

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