Oregon Passes 10 Per Cent Mark in War Loan Drive

PORTLAND, June 19—(AP)—Oregon went into the second week of the Fifth war loan campaign today with 10.5 per cent of the $125,000,000 quota subscribed compared to 6 per cent for the same period in the Fourth war loan drive. Sales total $13,111,504.

—E. C. Sammons, state chairman of the Oregon war finance committee, issued this statement:

"I am highly gratified by the fine spirit and remarkable energy evidenced by our solicitors. However, I wish to warn against over-optimism since we still have 90 per cent of the race to run. Any let down of effort at this time could prove extremely embarrassing later in the race . ."

Many counties are ahead of any previous first week's drive, said Sammons, pointing to Umatilla's 25 per cent of quota as one of the best records. Hood River has already topped its goal. Bond advertising has reach a new high in Umatilla county newspapers.

Baker Elks have purchased $100,000 worth of bonds and have taken over the responsibility of selling Baker county's entire $1,186,000 quota.

Linn county is being canvassed by a record 2,000 volunteer workers. Retail merchants throughout Coos county are devoting window displays to campaign advertising. Union county has set a quota of $375 for each farmer.

Six Portland and Vancouver, Wash., shipyards, and two allied Portland industries, have set a $13,000,000 bond goal—equal to $110 for each of the 118,000 workers.

Robot Plane Bases Draw Bombs of Allied Fleet

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into Germany yesterday. About 500 American fighters accompanied the bombers, which made an attack aimed at shutting off the lifeblood of Germany's motorized divisions.

Only two German aircraft were sighted all day yesterday by U. S. Ninth air pilots. They attacked hundreds of moving targets on the Cherbourg peninsula and military objectives in the Pas-De-Calais area, and made sweeps into central France near Paris, Amien and Arras.

The latest tabulation on Saturday's combat scores showed 37 German planes downed over France. This represented about 10 per cent of the total air forces the enemy risked during the day and night. The list also showed 41 allied loses—around one per cent of the sorties (individual plane flights) flown.

Farm Insects Rounded Up With Air Blast Device

PLAINVIEW, Tex., —(AP)—Eighty-three-year-old A. R. Nisbet has constructed a farm insect catcher.

Tried out on cotton and other crops, it operates on the air blast principle, covers two rows at a time and weighs only 250 pounds. The bug catcher can be attached to any make of tractor and will work while the farmer is cultivating or working with his crop.

A large fan propelled by the tractor's motor blows air through two pipes, curved to project the air blasts upward to strike insects seeking shelter on the under sides of leaves.

The blasts blow the insects into funnel shaped pipes with bags attached to their ends, opposite the air vents. These bags trap the pests, which are burned.

Umpqua Hotel Employes Boost War Bond Buying

Employes at the Umpqua hotel have purchased an average of $75 each in war bonds in addition to normal payroll deductions, J. A. Harding, manager, reported today to H. C. Berg, county payroll deduction program chairman. Purchases of war bonds by the hotel employes, Harding reported, amount to more than $1600.

Voice, Piano Students Billed on Broadcast

Recital Hall of the Air, to be heard over KRNR at 8:15 Tuesday night, June 20, will feature Mrs. Ford Singleton, voice student of Mrs. Charles A Brand, and the following piano pupils of Miss Gladys H. Strong: Priscilla Wade, Joyce Bartley, Shirley Wilson and Patricia Savage.

Wm. J. Keresey Dies At Veterans Hospital

William J. Keresey, patient at the Veterans hospital, died Sunday night. The body has been removed to the Douglas Funeral home. Arrangements have not been made for funeral services.

Nazi Lunge to Escape Cherbourg Is Smashed

(Continued from page 1)

Vire river valley, 42 air miles south of Cherbourg.

Almost all the advances on the Normandy beachhead reported today by supreme headquarters were in the American side except at Tilly-Sur-Seulles, 11 miles west of Caen, where a British division broke through German defenses in a small breach and was fighting in the streets of Tilly.

"Monty" Preparing Blow

All along the rest of the beachhead front there were brisk small actions as Gen. Montgomery, allied ground commander, built up his forces for a typical "Monty" punch backed up by thousands of big guns.

"Monty" apparently was biding his time, as always, to launch an all-out blow to beat a way out of the beachhead and into the open country of France.

No E-boat or U-boat activity was reported, and the great invasion armades sent an unending stream of supplies to the beachhead without interruption.

The Germans have a strong perimeter defense around Cherbourg and undoubtedly Hitler's orders will be to hold on to the last. There is no chance for the German garrison to escape, since the allies control all sea and air routes.

While the Germans were expected to attempt destruction of the port of Cherbourg, they are unlikely to prevent its use by the allies. The naval docks, especially, are hewn out of solid rock and there is little the Germans can do against these.

Nor is it likely they can seriously cripple the great mole, which dates to 1686 and is largely a work of Sebastion De Vauban, marshal of France, who became a great engineering authority on sieges and fortifications.

Reds Capture Fortress Defending Viipuri

(Continued from page 1)

found their gloryless end with the defeat of the German army at Stalingrad."

In a blunt discussion entitled "Japan and the Occupied Countries of Eastern Asia," the writer, Klementi Popov, said that Japan repeatedly has occupied different territories on the Asiatic continent, but always has been forced to retreat.

"In the preent war," he wrote, "Japan is in the camp of the Hitlerite coalition which is doomed to inevitable defeat."

Convention of D. A. V. Opens Here Tuesday

(Continued from page 1)

p. m. Wednesday, will include appointment of committees, reports of officers, introduction of resolutions, histories, exhibition of scrap books.

Thursday morning and afternoon, the auxiliary will complete its business sessions and will close with the election and installation of officers.

Japs' Counter-Attacks On Saipan Are Repulsed

(Continued from page 1)

island in support of the invasion. The fighting line at last reports skirted the western edge of the 3,600-foot Aslito air strip, and was less than three miles from Magicienne bay on the east coast.

Guam Bombarded

Slightly more than 100 miles southward, American warships bombarded Guam heavily for the first time in the war. Adm. Nimitz, in announcing that this former American base had been shelled last Thursday, gave no indication as to whether an invasion was in prospect.

Fifteen hundred miles to the south just below the equator, Mitchell bombers and escorting fighters temporarily neutralized Japan's last remaining air base in New Guinea. They destroyed 50 enemy planes at Sorong and sank five enemy merchantmen ad half a dozen smaller vessels.

Nimitz also announced that army Liberators and navy Venturas bombed Matsuwa, Paramushiro, Shimushiri and Shumushu islands in the Kurile chain Wednesday and Thursday and shot down one of 34 intercepting planes.

Radio Tokyo reported that hundreds of bombers and fighters attacked Iwo island, in the Kazan group 750 miles northwest of Saipan, Friday. American planes raided the Kazan and Bonin islands for the first time on Wednesday, destroying 47 Japanese planes and sinking or damaging more tha a dozen ships or small water craft.

The Japanese radio claimed Sunday that since the Marianas invasion June 11 the Nipponese had sunk an American battleship and a "warship," seriously damaged two battleships and two carriers, and destroyed 124 American planes.

SOUTHEAST ASIA COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Kandy, Ceylon, July 19—(AP)—The last Japanese have been thrown out of Assam, in northeasten India, and operations are proceeding satisfactorily to drive the rest off the Kohima-Imphal road in Manipur, it was announced today.

Allied troops compressed further the Japanese defensive arcs at Mogaung and Myitkyina and northern Burma.

(An allied setback at Lungling, 100 miles southeast of Myitkyina, was announced at Chungking, however, where it was said Chinese troops had been forced to give up that Burma road town. The Chinese announced its capture on June 11 and declared it was their biggest success of their offensive west of the Salween river.)

(On the Yunnan province front in China, where the Salween river offensive already has made its first token juncture with machine levies from north Burma under Lt. Gen. Stilwell, capture by the Chinese of Chiaotou was announced in a Chungking commuique.)

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LATE NEWS FLASH

"Estimated fire losses of $39,084,000 in the United States in March brought the total losses for the first three months of the year to $115,936,000, an increase of $15,814,000 or 16% over losses for the similar period in 1943, it was announced by the National Board of Fire Underwriters."

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HOW TO FIND OIL

1 **First** you lay out a territory, say 100 by 150 miles, that your geologist thinks is promising. Then you send in a gravity meter crew at $5,000 a month for at least 6 months. By measuring the "pull" of subsurface rocks they locate the likely areas.

2 **Then** you send in a seismograph crew to plot these subsurface areas *in detail*. This will cost you $10,000 a month for anywhere from 1 to 12 months. Then you may spend another $15,000 to $40,000 on core hole drilling before you'll be ready to drill. A wildcat well can cost from $15,000 to $250,000.

3 **But let's say** this one cost $40,000. You have now spent, all told, between $95,000 and $230,000. *Yet your chances of getting oil—according to statistics—will be only 1 in 12.* Obviously, very few *individual* Americans can risk that kind of money at those odds.

4 Yet new oil fields have to be found—constantly. How do we do it? By pooling the money *of a lot of people*. Union Oil Company, for example, is owned not by one, but by 31,375 individual Americans. $230,000, divided among that many, amounts to an average of only $7.33 per stockholder owner.

5 **Consequently,** we have enough capital to keep going until we find oil. Of course, the money to finance this—and other big jobs in heavy industry—could be procured by government ownership. But we Americans do it under legal agreements known as *corporations*.

6 **For that way,** we can preserve the freedom of the individual, the efficiency of a free economy and that all-important human incentive—*competition*. Our method isn't perfect yet, but it has brought us further than any *system* the world has ever known.

UNION OIL COMPANY

OF CALIFORNIA

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