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### The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office  
 Roseburg, Oregon

Forecast for Roseburg and vicinity: Cooler today, tonight and Friday.  
 Highest temp. for any Sept. 104  
 Lowest temp. for any Sept. 29  
 Highest temp. yesterday 95  
 Lowest temp. last night 53  
 Precipitation yesterday 0.0  
 Precipitation from Sept. 1-11 18  
 Deficit from Sept. 1, 1945 16  
 Deficit from Sept. 1, 1945 16

### In the Day's News

(Continued from page 1)

him far.  
 For example: If he feels that a little drink would do him no harm a snifter of cognac will do; him back 100 francs unless he picks the place with extreme care or is just naturally shot with luck. There is a fifth of his roll gone already, and he hasn't got started.

The rest of it will go with equal speed.  
 In pegging the GI's dollar at 50 francs, our government, operating through the War department, is motivated by the most laudable objectives. It wants to hold down European inflation to the minimum. It tells the GI that it's better for him to save up his money than to blow it on Parisian frivolities.

But to the GI the future is something vague and distant and his weekend pass in Paris is RIGHT NOW. He knows that if turned loose with a dollar he could buy beaucoup francs with it on the open market—maybe as many as 300.

The upshot of it is that he goes back to his outfit with the feeling that he has been gyped, and that it is his own government that has gyped him.

In that frame of mind, ideas are apt to blossom in his brain. There is the wool shirt he is wearing. He has another to put on, and with good fortune he might stall along until time for another issue. There are wild tales of what the French, with a hard winter coming on and no fuel in sight, will pay for a woolen shirt.

And his shoes. What a black market operator, heavy with francs and with the mud and slop of a Paris winter facing him, wouldn't pay for a pair of good leather foot protectors? As minor chicken feed possibilities, there are his PX ration of cigarettes and candy and other things he can buy cheaply at Uncle Sam's store. He knows there's a ready and eager market for all of them just around any corner.

There are other possibilities not involving direct sale of government property. At the distillery, for instance, cognac may be purchased for as little as 100 francs per bottle, whereas in Paris it may and probably will be salable for 1000 francs or even more if the right kind of sucker can be found.

There are trucks and jeeps all around. With a little original capital and a truck or a jeep, a guy could run up a nice profit quickly. Could be that even an authorized trip to the distillery town might materialize.

SOME nasty tales are afloat in the ETO—such as the heavy brass who is alleged to have flown a satchelful of British pounds to Paris, where he bought unpegged francs with them at a stiff profit which was added to by further finagling in exchange, with an ultimate profit running well into six figures (American) that was successfully converted into dollars and transferred to a bank back home.

"If the brass does it," the GI naturally thinks when the rumor comes to his ears, "why shouldn't I?"

AMERICAN soldiers have undoubtedly done some black marketing. Some of it has been on a fairly extensive scale. A few of the more flagrant instances got into the papers back home. You've probably read them. You may have been shocked.

## UNCLE SAM AS A PARTNER

By Charles V. Stanton

Partnership between Uncle Sam and private industry in development of wider utilization of timber is needed if fullest use of Pacific Northwest timber lands is to be obtained quickly, declares Dr. J. A. Hall, director of the Northwest Forest and Range Experiment station. Private industry, he contends, will be slow to put in operation new processes and methods for utilization of wood waste, because of the cost involved and the experimental nature of the operation. But by cooperation between the federal government and private industry, federal money could be used to build pilot plants, which, in turn, would be taken over by private industry, with the government reclaiming its investment through a share of profits over a period of years.

Dr. Hall points out that experiment stations are working constantly to develop new manufacturing processes, new methods of utilizing wood and wood waste, new uses for wood and wood products, new types of machinery and equipment. As these processes and methods are developed public patents are obtained. These patents are available to private industry. But because no exclusive privilege is obtainable, industry is not anxious to invest in the initial cost of experimentation.

Dr. Hall hopes for a program in which the cost of the experimental stage—that period between the laboratory and actual production—would be financed by the federal government. Such program, in his opinion, would materially hasten the day when waste of forest products would cease and fullest possible utilization be obtained. This, in turn, would permit far more efficient forest management.

He cites the alcohol-from-wood-waste plant now under construction at Springfield as an example. The process for extracting sugar and other commercial products from wood waste, he points out, has been known for many years. But it was not until an emergency was created by war that any attempt was made to put the process to practical use. Private capital was not interested in underwriting cost of experimentation. The federal government, however, has furnished money for the Springfield plant. The next plant can be erected at much less cost and can be made to operate more efficiently as the result of engineering experience. After the Springfield plant is proven profitable in operation, private capital doubtless will be more easily interested in further development.

Through application of the same financing methods, other processes of wood waste utilization can be developed commercially, Dr. Hall believes, but unless a partnership between Uncle Sam and private industry is obtained, it will take many years before wasteful practices in our forests are eliminated.

We can think of no better place in these United States where Dr. Hall's theory could be developed more advantageously than here in Douglas county. Uncle Sam owns more than one-half of our timber lands. The nation, as a whole, will benefit from proper and complete utilization of the publicly-owned timber resource. Douglas county's vast body of timber, the largest commercial stand remaining in the country, is virtually untouched. This virgin field is ideal for putting into practice new theories and experiments which scientists, chemists, researchers and others are so rapidly developing.

It is difficult to wean the lumber industry away from its old wasteful processes, yet lumbermen are the first to admit the need for a change to methods whereby fullest utilization of timber resources could be obtained. But capital is timid. Men with money do not like to be the first to risk their cash on some untried venture. Let a new process be proven profitable, and any amount of private financial backing can be obtained for expansion and development. But it is difficult to find money with which to make the initial venture. Here is where Uncle Sam, by forming a partnership with the lumber industry, can be of great service in furnishing jobs, developing new products and new uses for old products, increasing the potential value of his own holdings, and building communities.

Again you must remember that the American army is a cross section of the American public. If there are racketeers at home, there will be racketeers in the army.

The point is that the American soldier in continental Europe—where money is cheap and commodities are priceless, where nobody has any confidence in the value of money and everybody is trying to exchange it for things, where the economist's term "flight from money" is a stark and living reality—is CONSTANTLY surrounded by temptation. Opportunities for black market profit literally trip him up at every turn.

The amazing thing is that with opportunities so numerous performance is so rare. Even the feeling that he is being gyped in the way he is paid doesn't lead the normally honest American soldier astray. It isn't how much racketeering there may be but how LITTLE there is that is amazing.

Our armed forces here, taken as a whole, are fantastically honest.  
 (Note: Mr. Jenkins' columns have been written from England, France and Germany, but irregularity of the mails has made it impossible to use the columns consecutively and thus follow him on day-by-day journeys. Some columns written in France arrived at Klamath Falls before others written previously in England.)

## Program of Feed Conservation Is Offered to Oregon

OREGON STATE COLLEGE, CORVALLIS, Sept. 13.—The protein shortage for animal feeding has not ended with close of the war but will be critical again this fall, according to information gathered by the state feed advisory committee for Oregon. All sections of the country are short of protein meals, reports M. Brandt, head of the animal husbandry division, and the O. S. C. representative on the committee. Members of the committee conferred recently with Walter Berger of the feed management branch of the AAA in Washington, D. C. He said there is not likely to be any relief in the current shortage until the new crop is available, which will not be before November 1 in the Far West.

**Program Recommended**  
 From information gained from Mr. Berger and from reports from other sources, the committee has recommended a feed conservation program for Oregon, essential points of which are as follows:

1. Let grass in the form of pasture, hay, or silage, give maximum help in making milk, while drylens reduce grain rations—especially protein supplements—to the lowest practicable level.
2. Conserve scarce concentrates by reducing protein content of dairy rations to not more than 14 per cent, and the content of poultry rations to not more than 18 per cent. Use the smallest amount of protein that will still permit efficient production.
3. Use ranges and pastures to the fullest extent possible for turkeys and hogs to conserve proteins and grains.
4. Cull flocks vigorously to remove all non-producing birds to save available feed for growing pullets.
5. If local grains are not abundant, cull slow developing pullets and cockerels as soon as possible to leave more feed for the quick developing pullets.
6. Give priority on feed to pullets hatched prior to June, hurrying their development into strong, vigorous layers.
7. Hatcheries are advised to level off their production for the remainder of 1945 to not more than were hatched in the same months of 1944.

## Jap Brutality Ends His Athletic Days, Zamperini States

OKINAWA, Sept. 12 (Delayed AP)—Lt. Louis Zamperini, former University of Southern California athlete, who survived a plane crash in the Pacific, 47 days on a raft and more than two years in Japanese prison camps, said last night his athletic career is finished.

"I'll never run again," commented Zamperini, who once was national collegiate mile champion at USC and represented the United States in the 1936 Olympics.

Resting here a few days before continuing his flight home to Torrance, Calif., the husky, broad-shouldered athlete was filling out once more as he responded quickly to Army chow and rest. He related how his weight had dropped from 182 pounds to 87 pounds when he was picked up by a Japanese fisherman after 37 days on a raft with First Lt. Russell A. Phillips of Princeton, Ind.

Their Liberator bomber of the 11th bombardment group had developed engine trouble and crashed some 200 miles north of Palmyra island on May 27, 1943. Phillips on a search mission. Only three men pulled through. Zamperini had been listed by the War department as dead.

Zamperini said he lashed two rafts together for Phillips, the tall gunner, and himself. They drifted south into the heart of enemy-held Marshall islands, a distance he estimated at more than 1,200 miles. Thirty-two days out the tall gunner died and was buried at sea. Fifteen days later fishermen spotted them and they were taken to Maloelap atoll, in the Marshalls.

"That was the only place where we were treated decently," Lou said. "After that came the most inhuman treatment in the world." Zamperini and Phillips were loaded aboard a transport and taken to Kwajalein, then in Japanese hands, and then to Truk. He was interrogated repeatedly. He was transferred to Nishokama and blindfolded and removed to the great Okinawa prison, an unregistered camp, where he lived for 13 months in solitary confinement. Beaten and Starved. Others held at Ofuna included the Marine ace, "Pappy" Boyington.

## Relieve that Tormenting PIN-WORM ITCH Too Embarrassing to Talk About!

It is no longer necessary to put up with the trouble caused by Pin-Worms! A highly effective way to combat this ugly infection has now been made possible. It is based on the medically recognized drug known as pin-oxide. This special drug is the vital ingredient in P.W. the Pin-Worm Itch developed in the laboratory of Dr. D. J. Jones, Inc.

The small, one-to-tablet P.W. tablets act in a special way to remove Pin-Worms so that you can get on with your normal, restful life and other duties caused by these creatures that live and crawl inside the human body. If you suspect Pin-Worms in your child or yourself, get a box of JAYNE'S P.W. right away and follow the directions. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Your druggist carries P.W. for Pin-Worms!

## ton, Navy and Marine pilots, Superfortress fliers and submarine men. Another constant companion of Zamperini was the notorious Sergeant Watanabe, who lashed the American prisoners with bamboo bats and a web belt with a steel buckle.

"I had my head split 12 or 15 times," Zamperini said. "There were continual beatings. We lived on seaweed and barley and I had dysentery continuously."  
 Zamperini said he was in the prison hospital when Superfortresses started their food drops, after the surrender of Japan. He has gained 20 pounds since then and now weighs 149 and looks solid.

## Cabinet Purge to Meet U. S. Wishes Looms in Japan

TOKYO, Thursday, Sept. 13.—(AP)—The Japanese cabinet was called into special session today to discuss Gen. MacArthur's designation of members of former Premier Tojo's "Pearl Harbor" cabinet as among those to be taken into custody.

Well-informed sources said the session might presage a "purge" and that Premier Higashi-Kuni was reviewing the present cabinet not to determine if "all members are acceptable to the American forces."  
 Other Japanese said a few days ago that many of their people consider that Foreign Minister Shigemitsu and former Premier Konoye, now state minister without portfolio, might be named as war criminals.

Japanese close to government circles said many of the wanted had scattered to their homes awaiting the arrival of the American agents. They added, however, that it was possible some would commit suicide rather than face arrest.

"The Japanese feel that all members of Tojo's cabinet should have committed suicide after the fall of Saipan," one Japanese said.

"The general opinion today is that Tojo failed to fulfill his obligations, honor and responsibility by the method with which he attempted to take his life," he added.

## Britain Seeks Money, U. S. Wants Trade Rights

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Financial help totaling at least \$3,000,000 for the next three years appears to be the British goal in an Anglo-American economic conference opening here today.

Both sides are reluctant to talk about actual dollar aid although that is the core of the whole conference.

The British would like the United States to say what assistance it can offer. The Americans would prefer for the British to tell what they want and the negotiate on that basis.

## Jaycees Undertake Advance Sale of RHS Grid Tickets

The Roseburg Junior Chamber of Commerce has undertaken the advance sale of season tickets for Roseburg High school's football schedule. Omar J. Monger, High school principal, announced today. The Jaycees will attempt to beat last year's record by the Senior chamber, which sold 600 season tickets.

The club will have the assistance of the Pop club girls from the High school.

Five home games are offered this year, with the first three games in succession.

The first game will be played against Lebanon Sept. 28. University High, Eugene, will come to Roseburg Oct. 5. The University High game originally was scheduled at Eugene, but is to be played at Roseburg due to conflicts with Eugene High and University of Oregon games. Roseburg has given the Eugene team a guarantee of expenses and retains the contract for a game in Roseburg next year, putting the Eugene team on the Roseburg field three successive years.

Other scheduled games are: Oct. 12, Springfield at Roseburg; Oct. 19, Roseburg at Junction City; Oct. 28, Cottage Grove at Roseburg; Nov. 2, Roseburg at Ashland; Nov. 9, Grants Pass at Roseburg (Armistice day game); Nov. 16, Roseburg at Sweet Home. It is possible that a post-season, Thanksgiving day contest may be arranged.

## Net Income for Farmers In 1944 Tops 1943 Mark

The net income of U. S. farmers reached a new wartime peak last year, above one year count above the 1943 net income. Net returns, including Government payments, to farm operators in 1944 totaled \$12,482,569,000, compared with \$12,325,231,000 in 1943 and \$4.6 billion in 1940. These figures show the income to farmers over and above their operating expenses. California displaced Iowa as the No. 1 state for net farm income, netting \$862,453,000 in 1944 compared with Iowa's

## S-T-R-E-T-C-H!

S-T-R-E-T-C-H your supply of this home-grown sugar. Don't waste a single spoonful of this scarce food energy.



\$804,568,000. Texas was third with \$778,767,000 followed by Illinois at \$609,227,000, North Carolina at \$545,244,000, Minnesota at \$518,019,000 and Wisconsin at \$514,144,000.

**Here's the Quick, Easy Way to Make Marvellous CONCORD GRAPE JELLY**

5 Cups Squeezed Juice  
 7 Cups Sugar  
 1 Package M.C.P. Pectin

Wash and crush 3 1/2 pounds fully ripe grapes. Add 1 1/2 cups water and simmer covered for 10 minutes. Squeeze out the juice. Measure exactly 5 level cups of the juice. (Add water to fill out last cup, if necessary) into a large kettle. Add the M.C.P. Pectin, stir well, bring to a boil, stirring constantly. NOW, add the sugar (which has been previously measured), continue stirring, and bring to a full rolling boil. BOIL EXACTLY 2 MINUTES. Remove from fire, let boil subside, skim carefully. Pour into sterilized glasses, allowing 1/2-inch space for sealing with fresh paraffin.

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From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

**Mad Dogs and Wagging Tongues**

The county had a "mad dog" scare last week. Phoebe Token's spaniel bit the postman, and he vowed that he was plenty mad about it.

But by the time the rumor got around, it wasn't the postman who was mad, it was the dog. And before the truth was learned, half the kids in the neighborhood had missed school, while their mothers nearly died of fright.

Wagging tongues can cause a lot of "mad dog" trouble. Like wagging tongues that gossip about our soldiers drinking too much around Army camps. It's just not true, as the government found out and told us. Milk and beer are among a soldier's favorite drinks—which is why we have the best behaved army in history. But those ugly rumors are bound to hurt morale and cause hard feeling.

From where I sit, wagging tongues can cause a heap more trouble than mad dogs.

Joe Marsh

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SPECIALS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY... SEPT. 14 & 15

**MASON JARS** Regulars  
 Quarts 75¢  
 Doz.

**ECONOMY JAR CAPS**  
 2 Doz. 19¢

**BAKING POWDER** Calumet  
 25-oz. can 28¢

**OYSTERS** Coos Bay  
 10 1/2-oz. can 49¢

**DEVILED MEAT** Red & White  
 No. 1/4 cans 3 for 17¢

**PEAS** Our Value  
 No. 303 can 2 for 25¢

**COCOA** Our Mother's  
 Pound-can 12¢

**VANILLA** Red & White  
 2-oz. bottle 37¢

**Carnation Milk** Tall cans 2 for 21¢

**WHITE ROSE**  
 1/2 Gal. 25¢

• Whitens, Brightens Clothes  
 • Softens Water  
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Whiter, brighter, hygienically clean wash. Helps regular soap.

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