

Roseburg News-Review

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The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office
Roseburg, Oregon
Forecast for Roseburg and vic-
inity: Partly cloudy tonight and
Thursday.
Highest temp. for any Sept. 104
Lowest temp. for any Sept. 29
Highest temp. yesterday 73
Lowest temp. last night 42
Precipitation yesterday .40
Precipitation from Sept. 1, 1945 .18
Deficit from Sept. 1, 1945 .42
Deficit from Sept. 1, 1945 .42

In the Day's News

(Continued from page 1)

the sky can't accomplish.

BERLIN was never a lovely city
in the sense that Paris is
lovely. But in its vastness, in its
magnificence, in its stolid solid-
ity it was impressive. It is im-
pressive no longer. It makes you
think of nothing so much as the
carcass of a dead horse, with the
vultures roosting on it.

This much must be said for
the Germans as city builders:
They had some conception of the
merit of wide streets and the ef-
fectiveness of open spaces. Unter
den Linden, running at the Bran-
denburger gate into the Axis,
which in its turn becomes at the
Sedan monument the Bismarck-
strasse, bordered by the Tier-
garten park, with the domed
reihstags buildings in the back-
ground on one side, was such an
opening.

It is an open desert now. The
trees of the Tiergarten are torn
and smashed. Huge oaks have
been ripped off by shells. Others
have been uprooted and toppled
by bomb blasts. The Tiergarten
resembles the pictures of Pacific
islands after our prelanding
bombing and shelling. The great
buildings that once looked down
on this open spot in the city's
center lie in wreckage.

ODDLY enough, both the Bran-
denburger gate and the Sedan
monument are practically un-
scathed (they offered no refuge to
defending Germans, and the
Russians were too busy to destroy
for the mere sake of destruction.)
The winged figure of victory
that caps the Sedan monument
gazed symbolically westward, to
catch the first glimpse of the
Germans returning from the
smashing of France. She was thus
spared the sight of the Russians
approaching from the east to
complete the smashing of Ger-
many.

IN the years-long bombing of
Berlin at night, even the resi-
dence districts were unbelievably
wrecked. There are, of course, is-
lands—here and there a lucky
house, and occasionally a whole
block or even a whole street. In
a city as big as Berlin—BEFORE
atom bombing—you couldn't bat-
ter down every house. But an
amazingly complete job was done.
The great barracks-like Tele-
funken factory was largely
spared, and is now American
headquarters. The Olympic stu-
dium was left almost unscathed,
and the British are now using it
as headquarters.

It looks almost like design, but
undoubtedly wasn't. When we
were bombing Berlin we weren't
saving up buildings for the quar-
tering of our troops.

IT might have been different at
Frankfurt, where the huge,
modern office-building headquarters
of I. G. Farbenindustrie (the
chemical trust) was saved intact
and now provides an ideal head-
quarters layout for our army of
occupation. We were pretty well
along by the time we tackled
Frankfurt for blood, and it isn't
at all improbable that we saved
up this huge structure for our
later uses.

If so, it was a smart trick. How
we'd have housed our sprawling
headquarters establishment other-
wise isn't plain to the naked eye.
There have been ugly rumors
that I. G. Farbenindustrie was
spared because of the large num-
ber of VIP British and American
stockholders.

This writer declines personally
to accept any such poisonous
tripe. Our army, at the top as well
as at the bottom, isn't made up
of that kind of cattle.

FUTURE LABOR TROUBLE

By Charles V. Stanton

Rapid increase in the number of strikes throughout the nation is noted in news reports. Conferences start this week in an effort to avert a coastwise strike in the lumber industry. We hope the conciliation attempt will be successful, for a prolonged strike in the lumber industry would not only cause economic losses, but would seriously retard the nation's building program.

We believe, however, that large-scale strikes and much labor agitation will result during the next few months. Numerous factors indicate this condition, as labor, released from its no strike pledge, seeks to adjust its postwar position, while employers faced by uncertainties in the reconversion period are wary of wage increases.

Labor has not forgotten the prewar depression days. It remembers all too clearly the millions of leaf-raking WPA jobs, relief doles, and slim pay checks. Looking forward to restoration of civilian production, with several million men, many of whom have never held a job, returning from military service to enter competition on the labor market, labor is worried about possible wage scale reductions, unemployment, and lower living standards.

With these factors in mind, labor wants readjustments of hours and wages immediately. The time to secure concessions is before the labor market becomes glutted with returned veterans. Labor wants a shorter week, which will provide more jobs, but without sacrificing wages. Pay adjustments are sought, for instance, which would give the workman the same compensation for a 40-hour week that he received in wartime for a 48-hour week.

Labor's demand is in line with thinking of government economists. The federal government is seeking to increase wages while, at the same time, holding down prices. Many people believe this can't be done, but, at least, we can expect a gigantic experiment to determine whether it can be accomplished.

Federal economists believe we will face a minor depression, nationally, starting the latter part of this year and continuing until midway in 1946. During this period, while factories are being converted back to civilian production, they predict, there will be much unemployment. This condition will prevail generally, although there will be some areas, particularly the Pacific Northwest, where establishment of new industries is expected to stimulate economic conditions rather than depress them.

The immediate postwar slump is expected to be followed by steadily rising prosperity, reaching the boom stage and continuing for four or five years. As to the outlook beyond that period there is frank disagreement. Some anticipate another severe depression. Others believe prosperity will be sustained.

The predominant school of thought in government planning believes that an ultimate depression can be averted if wages are kept high and prices are kept low. Government and labor unions are thinking in harmony. The theory is that high wages and low prices increase consumer buying, thus maintaining prosperous conditions and full employment.

Government and labor contend that profits are too high. So-called PRICE controls maintained throughout the war, and expected to receive even more critical supervision in the immediate future, are not price controls at all, but, rather, are PROFIT controls.

Under the program upon which the government is working, labor would receive more money for its production, while profits to manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, etc., would be reduced on individual items, on the theory that greater buying volume—more rapid turnover—would maintain adequate profit level.

Labor plans to secure shorter hours and continued high wage levels before competition for jobs becomes too keen. Labor, naturally, is concerned with protecting the future of the workman. Industry, on the other hand, is not keen about theories of profit reductions and doubtless will try to stall readjustment of labor contracts until unemployment forces labor into concessions.

As a result of these trends we can see no possible avoidance of widespread strikes and labor agitation during the ensuing few months.

GAZING upon the ruins of what was Berlin, this is what hor-
rifies you: It was all so NEED-
LESS. Germany was beaten and
done for long before this last
gasp of frightfulness. The final
fantastic hope of victory had long
since fled. Berlin wasn't doomed
by its conquerors, as ancient
Carthage was. It was doomed by
the nazis.

As we begin to dig into the
mysteries of nazism from the
inside, it becomes more and more
apparent to us that this strange
madness was no vision, however
distorted, of some new and pos-
sibly better development in the
abstruse business of human gov-
ernment.

It was just a plain grab for
power by unscrupulous, power-
hungry men. When they saw
the power they had sold their
souls for slipping away from
them they went berserk and said
to themselves: "If we can't have
this thing that is Germany, this
city of Berlin that is the capital
of Germany and the center of the
spiderwebbed nervous system of
the nation, NOBODY shall have
it. The nation that was Germany
and the city that was Berlin
shall go down to hell WITH US.
After us there shall be NO TH-
ING." That is what hunger for
power leads to.

Well, they worked their evil
will. Berlin is NOTHING.

Air Medal Given Lewis Jones, Jr.

Lewis Even Jones Jr., aviation
ordnanceman first class, USN,
son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E.
Jones, Route 1, Roseburg, now
wears the Air Medal for out-
standing service in the Southwest
Pacific.

The award was presented re-
cently by Lt. Comdr. J. L. Pen-
nell, USN, squadron commanding
officer at NAS, Whidby Island,
Wash., where Jones is now on
duty.

"For distinguishing himself by
meritorious acts while partici-
pating in aerial flight in the South-
west Pacific area."
"On January 19, 1945, as turret
gunner of a PV-4 aircraft, he
participated with unusual indi-
vidual effectiveness in an attack
on a Japanese radio station,
which rendered the enemy instal-
lation wholly inoperative, dam-
aging it irreparably."

"His actions on this occasion
showed a high degree of profes-
sional skill and distinguished him
among those performing duties
of the same character."

Bomber Reported to Have Crashed on Nevada Ranch

RENO, Nev., Sept. 18. (AP)—
Search planes today investigated
a report that a bomber exploded
and crashed in Northern Elko
county, in Northwestern Nevada.
The report said the plane
crashed on the Borgia Vista ranch
about 55 miles north of Death

OUT OUR WAY



Starvation, Waves Of Crime, Suicides Confront Europe

By DEWITT MacKENZIE

AP Foreign Affairs Analyst
Europe's dangerous shortage of
food was emphasized again yes-
terday when 47 American organi-
zations petitioned President Tru-
man for quick shipments of food-
stuffs to avert starvation.

The President later issued a
statement saying "this govern-
ment is bending every effort to
find solutions to this problem" and
reaffirming his pledge at the
time off the Potsdam con-
ference: "If we let Europe go
cold and hungry, we may lose
some of the foundations of order
on which the hoped-for world-
wide peace must rest. We must
help to the limits of our strength.
And we will."

He added, however, that "much
suffering may be expected dur-
ing the coming winter in certain
areas of the continent."
At the same time an Associated
Press dispatch from Germany
epitomized this perilous situation.
It reported that shovel squads
already are preparing graves for
Berlin citizens who are expected
to die from starvation or suicide
during the winter.

Misery Peak Nearing

This isn't a new crisis, but one
with which the Allies have been
struggling ever since the collapse
of Nazism. However, it is
rapidly approaching its peak,
which will be reached after win-
ter has the unhappy continent in
its icy grip. That is, it will reach
its peak of suffering—but none
can say what chaos may be let
loose as the result of hunger, for
that drives folk to terrible deeds.
And it creates situations which
are taken advantage of by design-
ing men.

Herbert H. Lehman, American
director general of the United
Nations Relief and Rehabilitation
administration, told Mr. Truman
the other day that Europe "faces
a very grim winter, with unrest
and possible chaos" unless relief
could be expedited. Along with
the terrifying shortage of food
there is a critical scarcity of coal,
which is a basic requirement since
heat, light, transportation and
industry depend on it.

Crime Waves Foreseen

No wonder Mr. Lehman fears
"unrest and possible chaos." One
can foresee crime waves in many
sections of the continent, and
some of the countries which are
hardest hit may see civil up-
heavals.

The Allies are moving relief to
Europe, but this isn't a situation
which can be met overnight. As
the signs read, the best the Allies
can do won't be enough. Time
alone will tell how deep Europe's
misery sink into the swamp of pri-
vation before being pulled onto
firm ground.

Now while this struggle is go-
ing on we probably shall see an
exemplification politically of the
truth that drowning men clutch
at straws. It has happened be-
fore in Europe, and it will happen
again, that a despairing public
has turned to strange and untried
political leadership in hope of im-
proving conditions. Hitler owed
much of his rise to this phe-
nomenon, and so did Mussolini.
So we likely shall see the people
of some hard hit countries rush-
ing to accept new doctrines in an
effort to escape their troubles.
There will be great changes, and
it will indeed be strange if in
some instances they are not at-
tended by violence.

Lord Haw Haw Treason Charges Reduced to One

LONDON, Sept. 18. (AP)—A
British court reduced the treason
indictment against Brooklyn-
born William Joyce today to a
single count, that he broadcast

Sinus Sufferers

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ly relieved by sinus treatment, quick-
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ping of the nose and throat. Write for a day free trial
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Laboratories, Box 24, Inglewood,
Calif.

BY J. R. WILLIAMS

Red Cross Work Told in Reports

Report has recently been re-
ceived at Douglas County Red
Cross chapter headquarters from
Mrs. Elizabeth Bates, acting chair-
man of the Glendale branch. The
officers of the branch, besides
Mrs. Bates, are: Ciles Ashman,
treasurer, and Mrs. Viola Car-
away, secretary. Chairmen of
standing committees in Glendale
are: home service, Mrs. Jess Bow-
man; production, Mrs. Dobyns;
disaster preparedness, Ira Lewis;
water safety, Miss Esther Har-
bour; and for the very success-
ful War Fund, Mr. Flurry.
Mrs. J. D. Davidson, chapter
chairman of production, is most
appreciative of the fine work
done by the Glendale women un-
der the leadership of Mrs. Dobyns.
Mrs. Bowman reports more
than 40 families assisted in vari-
ous ways through Red Cross dur-
ing last month. Many of these
services have been given at the
request of the commanding offi-
cers of local men and one included
assistance with a claim for death

benefits for the widow of a man
killed in action.
Mr. Lewis reports his organiza-
tion intact and ready with equip-
ment and supplies to care for as
many as 200 should unlikely dis-
aster strike the community.
Plans are under way for de-
velopment of Junior Red Cross,
first aid and home nursing this
fall as the community settles
down after vacations.

West Melrose Club to Meet—
The West Melrose club will meet
Thursday afternoon at the home
of Mrs. George Osterman.

WANTED SHELLED WALNUTS

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Canada thistle and many others.

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Located—W. Washington St. and S. P. R. R. Tracks



Loans for BUSINESS Operation

Many Oregon businesses—large and small—have increased
their volume, expanded their quarters or added valuable
new lines as a result of credit established at this bank.
You will find our officers eager to discuss your business
problems with a view toward making business-building
credit available to you. Why not come in and get acquainted?

J. H. BOOTH, Vice President and Manager
H. W. BOOTH, Asst. Vice President
A. C. FRIES, JR., Asst. Manager

Roseburg Branch The United States National Bank

(Also a Branch in Myrtle Creek)
27 BRANCH OFFICES IN OREGON

MEMBER F. D. I. C.