

Roseburg News-Review

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The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office
Roseburg, Oregon
Forecast for Roseburg and vic-
inity: Light rain tonight and
Saturday.
Highest temp. for any Jan. — 71
Lowest temp. for any Jan. — 46
Highest temp. yesterday — 57
Lowest temp. last night — 47
Precipitation yesterday — .22
Precipitation from Jan. 1 — 1.00
Excess from Jan. 1, 1946 — .46
Excess from Sept. 1, 1945 — 6.91

In the Day's News

(Continued from page 1)

event of a deadlock on the com-
mission.

MACARTHUR, in a statement
issued in Tokyo, makes it
clear that he OBJECTED to this
settlement, advising the secretary
of state's office on October 31
that "these terms, in my opinion,
are NOT acceptable"—and adding
that thereafter his views were
"not sought."

BUT—
He concludes his statement
with these words: "Whatever the
merits or demerits of the plan,
the issues involved are too vital
to the future of the world to
have them bog down . . . It is my
fervent hope that there will be no
insuperable obstacles . . . It is
my full purpose to see it
through."

Those are the words of a
GOOD AMERICAN. We shall all
be wise if we follow MacArthur's
example and hope for the best.
This is no time to risk world
peace by quarreling over details.

BYRNES, of course, is defending
what he did at Moscow. But,
since we don't know the pressure
he may have been under, we
must accept the settlement he ar-
ranged. NOTHING can be more
important than getting Russia's
sincere co-operation in the build-
ing of a peaceful world.

Without Russia's co-operation,
there can be no peace.

STILL, if we are to remain
clear-eyed and realistic, we
must understand that two sys-
tems will face each other in this
new world we are slowly carpen-
tering together:

1. The Russian communist sys-
tem, in which the state is
EVERYTHING and the individ-
ual is NOTHING.

2. The American-British sys-
tem of democracy in which the
liberty of the individual remains
uppermost.

HARMONIZING these obvious-
ly conflicting systems will call
for the best efforts of the best
brains this new world of the fu-
ture can command.

LOOKING through glasses col-
ored by suspicion, we can see
terrifying dangers ahead. But if
the world can be FREED of sus-
picion, if Russia can be brought
into sincere and honest co-opera-
tion for world peace and world
betterment, nothing will be im-
possible.

AMONG other hopeful develop-
ments, Chiang Kai-Shek calls
the long-awaited peace party of
the (Chinese) political consulta-
tive council to meet on January
10.

He says his government is
ready to invite the leaders of
other political parties to "take
part in the government (of
China) either in the policy-making
councils or the executive
branches." He names as his only
condition that "other representa-
tives must not maintain autonoma-
ous armies to serve as instru-
ment for forcible seizure of
power."

He is obviously referring to the
communists, who are the only
Chinese faction with an effective
army. But, his condition sounds
reasonable enough. Peace CAN'T
COME in China as long as there
are opposing factional armies.

HERE at the threshold of a new
world, there must be hope
and willingness to TRY.
So let's join General MacAr-
thur in agreeing that the issues
involved are too vital to the fu-
ture of the world to risk the bog-
ging down of the efforts at world
co-operation that are now under-
way.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

By Charles V. Stanton

President Truman went on the radio last night to talk to the American people. A new scientific advance in bringing government directly into homes of its people is projected when television stations join in broadcasting a message Jan. 15.

In no other nation in the world does the average citizen have an opportunity equal to that of the people of the United States in keeping informed upon governmental activities. A free press, in which opinions may be expressed by observers, commentators, editors and the general public, provides a vehicle for interchange of ideas and views. Radio carries the voice of our President, political leaders, and persons of influence directly to listening ears. Now television is being added to make this direct approach more effective.

Of course television adds another political complexity, as future presidential candidates will be judged not only for qualities of statesmanship, but for radio and television personalities as well. Can you imagine a man as homely as Abraham Lincoln winning an election over a candidate having a Van Johnson appearance in these days of radio, television and motion pictures?

The policy of direct approach through the medium of radio has given the executive department of government a decided advantage in controversial matters. Congress at one time became so aroused over the disadvantage it has in the radio field that some members proposed a congressional radio station.

With all the dance band leaders, hill-billy singers, banjo players, and other entertainers who have become members of congress, a congressional radio station should be able to bat out some pretty fair programs. But we're afraid, judging of course from the soporific Congressional Record, that the Hooper rating (standard radio gauge for listener popularity) of a congressional station would be extremely low.

But executive pressure applied through fireside chats, or other direct radio contact with the American public, gives the President a decided advantage in endeavoring to force legislation he particularly desires through a reluctant congress. Congress lacks equal opportunity for rebuttal and, because of its composition, is unable to speak with a unanimous voice, for it is seldom that all members can reach complete accord on any subject.

Radio proved a powerful weapon in the establishment of dictatorships, especially when subject to governmental control. This result was obtained because a commanding personality, speaking directly to the people, could muster sufficient public support to subjugate governing bodies to his will. With television added, radio will increase its importance in political affairs.

"I Was a Stranger and Ye Took Me In"

During the excitement of the recent flood, which blocked highways in all directions from Roseburg, a little incident escaped public notice. Roseburg was filled by many strangers—people who were stranded because of road blockades. Hotels were crowded. No rooms were to be had. Many persons, including small children, were faced with the prospect of sleeping in automobiles.

The Rev. H. P. Sweeney, pastor of the Baptist church, opened the doors of the church building, maintained a fire in the furnace, and notified police and hotels that the church would furnish shelter.

Within a short time the building was filled with tired travelers. Those having bedding shared with those who had none. They slept on tables, benches and floor, but they were grateful for warmth and shelter.

It was a most thoughtful service, and one in keeping with Roseburg's reputation for hospitality. Such acts go far to lend prestige to our churches.

Menace of Germ Warfare Is Cited

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—(AP)—Scientists warned today that, along with the atom bomb, National Security planners should reckon with the menace of war by disease.

The alert was sounded in a report by the War Research Service, a civilian agency working with military and naval experts in biological warfare research. The document left clothed in secrecy all detailed findings on military application of germ warfare.

Expressing apprehension that would-be hostile nations could develop in secret the means of fighting with germs, the report said:

"It is important to note that, unlike the development of the atomic bomb and other secret weapons during the war, the development of agents for biological warfare is possible in many countries, large and small, without vast expenditures of money or the construction of huge production facilities. It is clear that the development of biological warfare could very well proceed in many countries, perhaps under the guise of legitimate medical or bacteriological research."

In whatever deliberations that take place concerning the implementation of a lasting peace in the world, the potentialities of biological warfare cannot safely be ignored.

At one time the Puritans attempted to abolish the use of the ring at wedding ceremonies, contending that it was a heathenish origin.

LETTERS to the Editor

Explains IWA Course During Negotiations For Lumber Pay Hike
PORTLAND, Ore.—Recently you published a letter from one Lester R. Williams, President, AFL Central Labor Council, in which he criticizes and attacks the IWA-CIO. I realize his intent is to criticize the IWA-CIO, but not having read your editorial, I am not in a position to judge his letter on that score. But it is regrettable, indeed, in these days when the public is searching for the underlying truth in labor relations in industry that Mr. Williams does not give a factual account of the recent IWA-CIO negotiations and the AFL strike in the lumber industry.

The IWA-CIO opened its contract on wages in April, 1945, but, because of wartime restrictions on wages and because its first wage case was still tied up by the War Labor Board, not much progress was made until V-J day. The IWA was confident that industry could afford a wage increase. Employers and the general public knew as well that a wage increase was in the air. On August 18, the President issued an order allowing wage increases above the 15 per cent "Little Steel Formula" as long as prices were not allowed to rise.

All the while the IWA was negotiating there was much vagueness about the order, and, during that time, the AFL went on strike. But the IWA well knew that the employers, who were mostly high up in the excess profits tax bracket, had little or nothing to lose by closing their plant doors during the last months of 1945. The IWA knew, too, that lumber now more than ever was needed for reconstruction, and felt duty bound to explore every avenue of negotiations before calling a strike. Moreover, it was a poor time to strike in the winter when high logging camps were getting ready to shut down for snow anyway.

Although negotiations were practically deadlocked on several occasions, the IWA Committee kept its feet on the ground and negotiated for several weeks until the government came out with its wage-price policy. Once this policy was established, the IWA 1945 negotiations were satisfactorily settled as of November 1. The IWA still had its 1944 wage case to settle with the employers, but it was still in the hands of the WLB in Washington, D. C. On December 12, shortly after the case was referred back to the parties for further negotiation, it was settled for four major gains in the IWA working agreements and a 24c raise back to November 1, 1945.

In contrast, the AFL had a strike vote on a wage issue, but, after only three days of negotiations, top leaders called a strike not on wages, but on an issue of one industry-wide contract for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California. The AFL paper, public press releases by AFL leaders, and government records prove this. They made no effort to negotiate their wage differences with their employers and are now endeavoring to take credit for a 15c an hour wage increase and advocating that the only way to do business is strike. The IWA knows that a strike at times is necessary, but it certainly is not going to go on strike before all avenues of negotiations are explored, because in the IWA the rank and file member has just as much to say as the President of the Union.

One last point that we would like to make clear concerns the charge of Mr. Williams that the IWA would have settled for 5c, claiming that we had agreed to accept 5c in Washington, D. C. He believes from the vague statements of Mr. Williams that he is only speaking from hearsay. We know he wasn't in the IWA negotiations and our guess is he wasn't in Washington, D. C., or in the three days of AFL negotiations. We have a word for word transcript of the Washington, D. C. hearings, and we defy anyone to find a place where the IWA stated they would accept any 5c. Furthermore, 5c was not at any time discussed in our negotiations. Very truly yours,

VIRGIL BURTZ,
Asst. Director, Research and Education, IWA-CIO.

NOTES YOUTH CONFUSION IN CONDITIONS ATTENDING POLITICAL-ECONOMIC ERA

I realize that we are living under unparalleled world conditions. No wonder our young people are confused and do not know which way to turn. The boys and young men have fought the battles, have endured hardships they cannot understand. They are coming back to take up life for themselves; some with a desire to prepare themselves in earnest for a business life or profession. In many cases they feel, I am told, that they have fulfilled their duty to the world and it is up to those who stayed at home to "carry on" from this time till I don't understand how long.

There is another side: Many parents are broken in health and financially have given their all to buy bonds. The only help those who produced the food could get in many cases was inexperienced. Mothers, sisters and daughters, even wives too, have fought the economic and industrial battles at home and are looking forward to the return of dear ones for help. May neither side be disappointed, but to gether let us work to repair the losses and rebuild our economic foundations.

Our greatest menace now is the work of the Communist termites during these years when the greatest enemy to our country has subtly worked to cast aside our form of government. Communism is not democ-

cracy. The only brand of government called Communism today is "state capitalism." The state owns all the property; no one owns even his own home. The state owns all business and tells each person where to work, when to work and what they can receive for their work and just how they can spend that. If there is any protest, the worker is penalized for it. Life in an American Army is hard but the brand of government which owns everything and does everything for everybody may have some favorites that they want to use as instruments to draw others in. Who wants to run the risk of not being a favorite or of being hated for that or any other reason?

I know from the Communist books and from those who have been and/or experienced the working out of state capitalism. Let us prize and preserve our Constitution and republic where we have a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

Mrs. Emma P. Woods,
Roseburg, Ore.

Nazis' Rebuff Of Vatican Revealed

NUERNBERG, Germany, Jan. 4.—(AP)—The high-handed manner in which the Nazi government rebuffed Vatican attempts to halt atrocities against the Catholic Church in Poland was pictured today in documents made available by American officials here.

The documents—official communications between the Vatican and the Nazi foreign office—showed that the Holy See got a rude brush-off when it tried to bring these atrocities to the attention of Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop.

The foreign office flatly refused to deliver the Vatican's letter to von Ribbentrop. When the Vatican protested to the foreign minister against this "unfriendly act," he made an insulting reply.

Obviously angered by the Vatican's refusal to recognize German sovereignty in territories seized by force, von Ribbentrop said:

"Letters dealing with impossible situations are a waste of time, and since (by implication) Rome contested German sovereignty in occupied lands, it could hardly expect the Reich to acknowledge Papal authority regarding religious matters in the same territories."

Robert, Theodore Insley Purchase Surplus Plane

Robert and Theodore Insley, recently discharged from the Army Air Forces, have purchased a surplus Army training plane, which they flew from Los Angeles to Roseburg the first of the week. The plane is a Vultee BT-13, and is to be used for pleasure flying and charter trips.

Robert Insley spent four years in the air forces, with almost two years overseas in combat service with the European theater. Theodore Insley was a flight officer at Lincoln, Neb.

Youth for Christ Rallies Start Here Tomorrow

The first of a series of Youth For Christ rallies will be held Saturday, Jan. 5, at the Junior High School auditorium. The meeting, it is announced, is open to all young people. Principal churches of the Roseburg community are cooperating in the movement, which has become nationwide within a space of a comparatively few months. Young people will have complete charge of the meetings.

Thunderbird Hoopsters Again Defeat U. of O.

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 4.—(AP)—Taking their second straight game here, the University of British Columbia Thunderbirds defeated the University of Oregon Webfoots, 62-60 last night.

The tussle began as anybody's game, but the visitors took advantage of a Oregon player's foul during the last 10 minutes of the first period to gather a lead they never relinquished.

Grange to Celebrate South Deer Creek Grange will celebrate its 35th anniversary Saturday night at a 7 o'clock potluck supper at the hall, Dr. C. H. Bailey, leading organizer of the grange, will be guest of honor. All members are requested to be present.

KIDNEYS MUST REMOVE EXCESS ACIDS

Help 15 Miles of Kidney Tubes Flush Out Poisonous Waste
If you have an excess of acids in your blood, your kidneys and liver tubes must be overworked. These tiny filters and tubes are working day and night to help Nature rid your system of excess acids and poisons. When disorder of kidney function permits poisonous matter to remain in your blood, it causes rheumatism, headache, indigestion, leg pain, loss of sleep and energy, getting up at night, swelling, puffiness under the eyes, redness and irritation. Free joint or seamy passages with smarting and burning sensations shows there is something wrong with your kidneys or bladder. Kidneys may need help the same as lungs, so ask your druggist for Doan's Pills, a stimulant diuretic, used successfully by millions for kidney trouble. Doan's is the largest relief and will help the 15 miles of kidney tubes flush out poisonous waste from your blood. Get Doan's Pills.

Grants Pass Five Noses Out R. H. S. Hoopsters, 37 to 36

The Roseburg High School Indians, who are to meet University High of Eugene tonight at the Senior High School gymnasium in the first league game of the season, were beaten here Thursday night, 37 to 36, by the Grants Pass Cavemen in a non-conference battle which closed with a frenzied last-minute finish such as fans seldom see. Prior to the hectic close of the game, in which the lead changed hands three times, while the score was tied twice, during two minutes of play, the two teams had staged a close battle with seldom more than four points margin on either side.

Roseburg took the first quarter 8 to 6 and was trailing 18 to 22 at half-time. The Indians came back from the rest period to tie the score at 22-all and were out in front 29 to 28 as the game went into the final period.

Last Four Minutes Decide
With four minutes left to play and holding a two-point lead, 32 to 30, the Indians went into a stall. But Grants Pass captured the ball and Lutz scored on a long howitzer for a tie. Benson put the Indians back in the lead with a free throw, only to have Grants Pass take over as Lutz again connected from outside the keyhole. Piper tied up the count at 34-all with a conversion from the foul line, but a Roseburg foul gave Everett a chance to put the Cavemen one point out in front. Pope picked a cripple under the Roseburg basket for two points, and the Indians apparently had the game in the bag with only seconds left to play, but Dubbs spoiled the chance with a looping shot from the corner to make the score 37 to 36. Gerretsen had an opportunity to tie the score when he was fouled in the last one second of play, but his toss rolled off the rim. Grants Pass taking possession of the ball as the game ended.

The two teams were even on field goals, 14 each, Roseburg converting eight out of 12 free throws while Grants Pass tallied 9 out of 15 attempts.

In a preliminary game, the Grants Pass Junior Varsity won from the Roseburg Sophomores, 42 to 28.

Lineups:
Rbg. (36) Pos. (37) G. Pass
Aterbury (0) F (14) Lutz
Young (15) F (5) Dubbs
Benson (12) C (2) Bertrand
Harvie (2) G (4) Brown
Piper (1) G (3) Mull
Substitutions: Roseburg—Colley (1), Gerretsen (3), Pope (2); Grants Pass—Everton (7), Boyce, Moser (2), Burdell. Officials: Moore and Saunders; Ayotte, scorekeeper; Bean and Harvey timekeepers.

Pilus, Smallinski to Battle on Wrestling Bill

Babe Smallinski, a 205-pound Polish villain from the eastern steel mills, will make his local debut in a match against Ernie Piluso, the talented Portland Italian, on tomorrow night's wrestling bill at the Roseburg Armory. Smallinski, just back from the Army, is one of the roughest and toughest meanies in the business. He instructed classes in commando tactics for the Army and is in excellent condition.

Pilus is capable of meeting the most formidable villains and has stopped many matmen with his deadly headlock. He possesses some of the most spectacular grappling tactics in the game when he makes use of his spectacular "flying trapeze," a series of rope-to-rope Sonnenbergs and shoulder butts.

Tigers Trade York to Red Sox for Eddie Lake

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—(AP)—Hank Greenberg, the Detroit Tigers' storybook slugger, is due to be back at his old first base stand for the World Champions in 1946. Rudy York, 32-year-old Tiger first baseman whose fielding flaws forced Greenberg to move into the outfield in 1940 to give York a position he could play, was sent to the Boston Red Sox yesterday in a straight player swap for Shortstop Eddie Lake.

Thus York ends a colorful nine-year Tiger career in which he

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spent three seasons learning he couldn't catch, play third base or the outfield before finally catching on at first.
Lake, 28-year-old right-hand hitter who clubbed out 11 home runs and compiled a .279 batting average with the Red Sox last year, gives the Tigers added infield strength with which to open defense of their American League championship. York batted .264 last summer and hit 18 homers.

PRACTICE TRAP SHOOT

Winchester Sunday, Jan. 6

1:00 P. M.

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