

Present Status of Rent Control Set Forth by Official

Rent control in all federal defense rental areas is renewed in exactly the same condition and form as it was prior to June 30, 1946. Jackson T. Moore, district executive, announced Friday in answer to numerous inquiries from the public.

"The landlord is subject to the same obligations and the same penalties," Moore continued.

Pointing out that the interim period between June 30 and the date the President signed the bill raised some questions concerning rent practices during that period, Moore issued this statement answering some of the more common questions from landlords, tenants and their representatives:

(1) The new bill re-establishes those maximum rents for housing accommodations in effect on June 30. For example: If the maximum rent on June 30 was \$80 and on July 1 the landlord raised the rent to \$75 per month, at the beginning of the new rental period, namely, August 1, the landlord must return to his \$80 per month OPA maximum rent. It is a violation for him to collect more, Moore emphasized.

(2) What happens if an apartment had a maximum rent of \$50 per month on June 30, and on July 1, the landlord and tenant entered into a written lease raising rent to \$75 per month? Despite this written lease, the landlord may not collect more than the \$50 per month maximum rent for any rental period after the renewal date of the new act.

(3) Suppose on June 30, the tenant had a room on a monthly basis, paying \$45 a month, the June 30, 1946 maximum rent. After June 30 and before the renewal date of the new act, the landlord changed the rental period from a monthly to a daily rate and charged \$5 per day. The landlord must return to a monthly term and may not collect more than \$45 per month from and after the effective date of the new act.

(4) What about rents collected between June 30 and the date the President signed the new act? Any rents collected by any landlord for a rental period beginning between June 30 and the effective date of the new act may be retained by the landlord so far as OPA is concerned, but he may not collect any rent in excess of the June 30, 1946, maximum rent for any rental period beginning after the effective date of the new act.

(5) Can the landlord keep a security deposit? If a landlord asked for and received a security deposit (within the meaning of the rent regulation) after June 30 and before the President signed the new act, he must return this deposit to the tenant within 30 days after the effective date of the new act. Otherwise, he is in violation and will be subject to usual penalties.

(6) Evictions—The new act re-establishes the limitation and control on evictions to exactly the same extent as that existing before June 30. For evictions attempted or completed in the interim period when OPA was inoperative the following applies: Permits and Barriers. If a landlord, after June 30 and before renewal of the act, actually evicted a tenant and gained possession of the housing, whether or not the landlord complied with the rent regulation, the tenant may not recover possession so far as OPA is concerned and the landlord is not subject to any penalties under the new act.

Where the landlord, during the interim period, served notice of eviction on a tenant but did not comply with section 6 of the rent regulation, and on the date of the renewal of the act the tenant is still in possession, the landlord may not proceed upon the basis of that notice.

If a landlord obtained a judgment for eviction during the interim period without complying with the regulation requirements of the regulation and the tenant is still in possession on the date the President signed the new act, the landlord may not evict the tenant by execution of the judgment or otherwise except in accordance with the regulation.

Where prior to June 30, the

landlord received a certificate relating to eviction from the local rent director, he may proceed with eviction provided he fully conforms to conditions in the certificate, including the waiting period required, but he may not evict except in full accordance with the certificate.

Registration—If a housing accommodation was first rented after June 30, the landlord must register with the OPA within 30 days after effective date of the new act. If he rented his property on June 15, he must register within 15 days after the date of the renewal of the new act. In other words, landlords were not obliged to register within the interim period but will have 30 days to register such new rentals.

Roseburg Legion Juniors Drop Two Games to Eugene

Roseburg's American Legion Juniors were eliminated from competition for the state championship as the result of two defeats at Eugene—Saturday and Sunday. Benton 24 to 2 Saturday, Roseburg gave Eugene a tough battle Sunday, but lost 10 to 7 as the result of Eugene's 7th inning rally.

Contributing to the defeat was poor scheduling by the district officials who forced the Roseburg team to play a doubleheader Thursday against Klamath Falls, and follow up with games Saturday and Sunday at Eugene. Neither Richardson nor Kelly, who pitched games Thursday, were available for Saturday's game. Benson, who started on the mound Saturday, is employed in a lumber camp and had had no baseball practice for more than a week.

Eugene Stages Swatfest
He made a good start in Saturday's game, but was rapped for five hits and as many runs in the third inning. He went through the fourth and fifth innings with one run scoring in the fourth, but Eugene again tallied five runs in the sixth on three walks, two errors, two wild pitches and a flock of stolen bases.

Having no regular pitcher available for relief duty, Coach Mel Ingram used virtually every member of his infield, as Eugene enjoyed a batters' holiday, and romped around bases for 12 runs in the last of the 8th.

Second Game Closer
With Kelly on the mound Sunday, Eugene found much tougher competition.

Eugene scored three runs in

Child Labor on Farm Offers Complicated Legal Puzzle

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON—Thousands of children—some as young as six—are following the crops with their migrant parents, toiling long hours and arduously in the fields. They help to harvest beans, cotton, sugar beets, potatoes, prunes.

The conditions under which they work and live are of great concern to the U. S. Children's Bureau and others interested in child welfare.

The work in general is very hard on the children and Miss Ione L. Clinton of the industrial division of the bureau says they almost never get proper lunches and there may be no safe drinking water in the fields.

In addition, the schooling of migrant children is almost sure to be curtailed seriously.

The states that do not have legal standards protecting children from undesirable employment in agriculture will need to start working toward such controls, the Children's Bureau believes.

Children cannot really be protected from employment at harmful work without legislation that prohibits such employment.

Two Federal Statutes
There are but two federal acts that apply to employment of children in agriculture and these control it only to a limited extent.

One, the Sugar Act of 1937, provides for payment of full benefits to producers of sugar beets and sugar cane only if they do not employ youngsters under 14 years of age in production, cultivation or harvesting.

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 has child-labor provisions administered by the Children's Bureau. These include establishment of a basic minimum of 16 years for children employed in or

the first inning, one in the second and two in the fourth. Roseburg pushed over two in the first, one in the third and four in the fourth, to hold a 7-to-6 lead going into the fifth inning.

Ekstrom, Eugene twirler, aided by good defensive play, limited Roseburg to two lone singles, one each in the seventh and eighth innings. In the last of the seventh, Eugene rapped out three good hits, which, coupled with one error, produced four runs.

about establishments producing goods for shipment in interstate and foreign commerce.

This minimum, however, applies to agricultural employment only on the days and during the hours when children are legally required to attend school. And large numbers of child workers legislation because school attendance laws in different states vary on farms do not benefit from this widely in their provisions.

The increase in the agricultural employment of children during the war, says the Children's Bureau, helped to awaken the public to conditions in farm work. It is important, the Bureau insists, that this interest should not be allowed to subside.

Agitation in New York
New York state has taken the lead. As a result of agitation in 1945 by the Committee on Migrant Camps of the State's War Council, the state is about to bring forth a comprehensive study of employment, living conditions and earnings of children in agriculture in the state.

In addition, the Consumers Council of New York got out a book called "The Joys of New York." This caused quite a stir because conditions in New York, which has about the best labor laws in the country, were found to be as bad in spots, as any in the Steinbeck book.

The state also has a labor law which now requires labor contractors bringing migrant workers from outside of New York to submit to the State Industrial Commissioner ahead of time whatever information the commissioner prescribes—wages, housing and work-in conditions. A copy of this information must be given to each worker before he goes on the job. A copy also must be posted in the migrant camp.

Women Give Reasons for Working Outside Homes.

In 1880, 15 in every 100 women of working age worked outside the home; in 1940, 26 in every 100 women of working age worked outside the home, says the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

In 1880, 15 in every 100 workers were women. In 1940, in every 100 workers, 24 were women. The bureau predicts that by 1950 in every 100 workers, 28 will be women.

In home interviews with women who planned to continue working in 10 war-production areas in 1944 and 1945, the Women's Bureau found that most women work to support themselves and their dependents.

The bureau estimates that 84 women out of every 100 work to support themselves or to support

themselves and others; eight work to own a home, to be free from debt, or to educate their children. Eight work primarily because of interest in the job.

Boy Slain by Playmate in 'Friendly Gun Duel'

SPOKANE, July 27.—(AP)—Fourteen-year-old Jerry Leroy Hahn, of nearby Dishman, was killed last night, a victim of what Prosecuting Attorney Leslie M. Carroll said was a "friendly gun battle" with another boy.

Carroll said Hahn and another 14-year-old boy hid behind big rocks and shot at each other because they "wanted to hear the bullets ricochet."

Late in the afternoon, Carroll said, Hahn's companion called out that it was time to go home. Getting no answer, he investigated

and found young Hahn shot through the head.

The dead youth was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hahn of Dishman.

bill house was robbed here, said today.

The marauder removed all plumbing and electrical fixtures—but he taped the loose wire ends to prevent fire.

Thoughtful Thief
OREGON CITY, Ore., July 27.—(AP)—Rather decent of the thief, E. J. Werronen, whose newly

The real name of Duke Ellington, orchestra leader, is Edward Kennedy Ellington.



Keep it PAINTED and you'll keep it NEW

A well-painted home will withstand the ravages of time and weather almost indefinitely. But don't forget that a well-painted home is not one painted with low-quality paint. It is one painted with good paint. For exterior painting, insist on Fuller Pure Prepared Paint—the finest all-purpose "house" paint made. It lasts. For all your paint needs, see a Fuller Paint Dealer.

FULLER PAINTS
They last

FULLER PAINTS
PURE PREPARED PAINT
They last

ROSEBURG FUEL OIL SERVICE
343 N. Jackson Ask us about OIL HEAT Phone 791
402 W. Oak Phone 128

DENN-GERRETSEN CO.
Phone 128

GETTMAN
Trailer and Truck Service
General Repair
Welding
Air & Vacuum Equipment
Sutherlin, Oregon
'Behind the Hotel'

Cream Shippers
SHIP YOUR CREAM TO
DOUGLAS COUNTY CREAMERY
MAKERS OF
MEL-O-MAID BUTTER AND ICE CREAM
Jackson and Douglas Telephone 340
Agents for DeLaval Cream Separators and Milkers
Top Prices Paid



Old Mr. Boston is back!

Yes, once again you can enjoy my famous liquors—pre-war quality in every drop! One sip and you'll recognize the same delicious flavor—same delicious smoothness. Ask for Old Mr. Boston!

OLD Mr. BOSTON MINT FLAVORED GIN

AVAILABLE AGAIN!
Try a cooling Mint Tom Collins, refreshing as dew-drenched mint new adventure in taste enjoyment. Recipe on 4/5 Quart every bottle! \$2.70

OLD Mr. BOSTON
Old Mr. Boston Mint Flavored Gin, 70 Proof. Burke Brothers Distillers, Inc., Boston, Mass.

A LASTING INVESTMENT IN Gracious Living.....



the new Magnavox RADIO PHONOGRAPH

In this magnificent radio-phonograph are combined all the wonders of modern radio science, and furniture designs to delight the most discriminating buyer.

Compare Magnavox with all others, in tone, in beauty and in value.

Come in today and let us demonstrate these superb instruments for you—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

THE MAGNAVOX GEORGIAN
Automatic record changing, world-wide short wave, 283.00

THE MAGNAVOX CHAIRSIDE
Automatic record changing, world-wide short wave, choice of mahogany, white oak, primavera and walnut. 230.00

Bob's MUSIC SHOP
"Everything in Music"

305 N. Jackson Phone 908