

Roseburg News-Review

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The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office
Roseburg, Oregon

Forecast for Roseburg and vicinity: Cloudy tonight; light rain Tuesday.
Highest temp. for any Feb. 79
Lowest temp. for any Feb. 3
Highest temp. yesterday 46
Lowest temp. last night 37
Precipitation yesterday .01
Precipitation from Feb. 1 .22
Deficit from Feb. 1 1.37
Deficit from Sept. 1 4.31

In the Day's News

(Continued from page 1)

opened up. Some of them run for blocks and blocks in every direction, with streets being graded, sewers being laid, utilities being placed, etc.

Everywhere there is PREPARATION for building. Whenever people get together, there is TALK of building.

But when you start to count the new houses ACTUALLY BEING BUILT, you are amazed at the small number of fingers you have to use to tally up the total.

PLANNING, yes. The people who are GOING to build are as the sands of the seashore. A brick tossed in any direction would hit at least one such and ricochet off onto two or three others.

A young architect in one of the small towns within the vast perimeter of the Los Angeles area says ruefully that if the plans of only half of his prospective clients would tell he'd have to burn the midnight oil for eight months in DRAFTING alone—just to get his jobs to the blueprint stage.

So far, he adds, very, very few have jelled.

UNTIL you begin to talk to people who HAVE BUILT, it looks like a screwball situation. A little actual checking up on what is being got for building money expended clears away some of the fog.

They will show you a house that in the olden, golden days before the war would have been a nice little cottage for a newly-married couple without children and without expansive ideas. They will look you in the eye and tell you it cost \$25,000.

They will then show you one maybe a room or two larger and perhaps a trifle more ornate and convey to you in a flat tone of voice the news that it cost \$35,000.

They will usually add that the estimate was considerably smaller, but unexpected delays and material and labor contingencies UPPEDED the final, ready-to-move-into cost.

It is quite plain that these case histories tend to dampen the enthusiasm of those who are as yet no farther along than the hoping and planning stage. They help to explain the vast number of lots being readied for building and the small number of houses actually taking shape.

THERE was more building down this way at this time last year than now—quite a little more, this writer would say.

That isn't too hard to explain. At this time last year, money was still just something to be tossed around. All through the war there had been plenty of it, and it was still assumed that it always would be abundant.

People are getting distinctly eager about money. The way it is tossed about even yet would have shocked us a decade ago, but you can see with half an eye that people are gripping it tighter before letting go of it.

THE lesson of what you see with your eyes and hear with your ears down here is that before the present trickle of building can even begin to assume the proportions of a flood costs will have to come down.

Finding the "Time"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10. (AP)—Henry Blunt lost his \$30 watch last June 16. The other day, sloshing through five inches of snow, he kicked at a bright object—then picked it up.
It was the lost timepiece.

BOY SCOUT WEEK

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Delegates from the United Nations are striving in meetings full of complexities to work out a formula for international peace. Many difficult problems arise, and, at times, the task seems almost impossible of success. But undoubtedly a plan will result eventually, and the nations of the world will be bound by a pact to preserve peace and prevent future wars.

The real test of that formula probably will not come in the immediate future. History shows that major wars develop at intervals of approximately 25 years. Thus, if history follows its usual pattern, the real test of our peace program should materialize about 1970. The pace at which the world lives today, the great reduction in size of our sphere, through improved methods of transportation and communication, might advance the date, while power of enforcement over United Nations' rules might discourage warlike tendencies and thus postpone a showdown beyond the next regular cycle. But, eventually, international relationships will become strained and there will be threat of another war. It is then that effectiveness of our planned accord will be demonstrated.

During the next 20 years we have opportunity to create among the peoples of the world a universal demand for peace. If, during that period, we can bring about more harmonious relationships and better understanding, it is entirely possible that we can prevent further war. Success will be determined largely by how effectively we work for international harmony.

One of the most promising activities in that direction is sponsored by the Boy Scouts of America.

Scouting is now organized in 51 countries throughout the world, with a total of 4,413,139 boys and leaders participating. These boys, now learning the lessons of Scouting, will be world leaders at the period when we are most apt to be threatened by another war. If, during the peaceful period we may normally expect, they can build a new feeling of universal friendship, we will have a strong influence for settlement of differences without resort to force of arms.

The Boy Scouts of America, who celebrate their 37th anniversary during Boy Scout Week, Feb. 7 to Feb. 13, have given \$110,464.36 during the past two years to help Boy Scouts overseas rebuild their organizations.

They are actually taking the shirts off their backs in a campaign to equip Scout troops in other lands with uniforms.

Always an active force in promoting better understanding and mutual goodwill among the nations, Scouting will be a stronger and more powerful influence than ever before in promoting world peace.

Before Hitler and Mussolini could impose their ideologies upon their respective peoples, they were compelled to spend many years in a propaganda effort. Their "parties" devoted much effort to youth "education." The two leaders were forced early to forbid Boy Scouting in their countries because of its antagonistic influence upon their ideologies. But they were never successful in completely stamping out the spirit and lessons of Scouting, and there remains a nucleus upon which to restore the organization throughout all of war-torn Europe and Asia.

Therefore, the theme of 1947 Boy Scout Week, "Scouts of the World—Building for Tomorrow," is particularly significant.

We find in that ambitious thought hope for the permanent peace for which man has longed throughout many centuries.

Voteless Women Open Schools For 'Dollar Scholars'

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON—The Votes D. C. League of Women Voters is starting off a national series of schools for "dollar scholars." The program for a one-day school at Washington centered on money problems that plague everybody from farmers' wives to the wives of white collar workers and officials who struggle with Uncle Sam's budget.

The national series is sponsored by the National League of Women Voters. The League hopes to have widely known economists at every meeting to trace the housewife's dollar before such backdrops on the economic stage as wages, prices, profits, agriculture, foreign trade, fiscal policies, social security and consumer and producer relations.

Miss Anna Lord Strauss, national president of the women voters, keynote of the session here, has mapped out study and action programs which fan out through her League's state and local chapters.

To Reach Half a Million
The League estimates it will reach half a million persons in its nation-wide meetings. "Schools" similar to Washington's have already been announced in Cleveland, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Seattle, Toledo, Dayton, St. Paul and elsewhere.

In Minneapolis, Philadelphia and Seattle the classes will meet at the State Universities, with faculty members serving on panels.

In St. Louis league members are conducting some 40 discussion groups in private homes. Mountain Top P. O., Pa., is hoping to reach most of its 1,150

TO EASE MISERY OF CHILD'S COLD RUB ON VICKS VAPORUB

population in programs featuring slide films and informal debate between neighbors of various political opinions.

Plans are brewing for the continuing screening of slide films in department stores in several large cities.

Born of Suffrage Idea
The League says the idea of the schools is inherited from the "citizenship schools" which the first president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, conducted through those years when she campaigned for the women's suffrage amendment.

Though it has backed specific tax measures since 1934 and anti-inflation legislation in recent months, this is the first intensive campaign of such length on economic problems.

Miss Strauss says more and more women confess they are beginning to see a clear relation between government's billion-dollar headaches and their own struggles to make ends meet.

She says that this year, in making their New Year's resolutions to watch the pennies, they pinned a degree of hope on such resolutions as the President's Economic Report and the joint congressional resolution on the budget.

They see the critical need of Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public's thinking through the entire picture that links home, town and federal purse strings to an interdependent world.

Young chickens that weigh up to 20 pounds are tender enough to broil. Up to 30 pounds they are ideal also for frying or preparing in other favorite ways. Because of their tenderness they need only short cooking.

Battle to Feed World's Hungry Still Going On

By PETER EDSON

NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Most well-fed people in the United States are not conscious of it, but the battle to feed the rest of the world's hungry millions still goes on. Rationing is still enforced throughout Europe. In Asia the shortages are worse than in wartime.

In the words of D. A. Fitzgerald, formerly of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, now executive chairman of the International Emergency Food Council, the world food picture does look a little better than it did a year ago. But he amplifies this by saying it's like a farm which last year was under five feet of water but is in better condition today because it's now under only three feet of water.

UNRRA is rapidly closing up shop. It has shipped 20 million tons of \$2.3 billion worth of relief and rehabilitation.

The 18-nation backed International Children's Organization, with \$550,000 of UNRRA money, is just getting started. It will need \$450 million in voluntary contributions to feed 20 million children.

Aside from private charitable organizations, the one going into government work in the fight against hunger is IEFEC—the International Emergency Food Council which took over from the wartime Combined Food Board last May.

As a voluntary organization, all IEFEC can do is recommend how surplus from the countries that have more than they need can be divided most fairly among the nations which do not have enough.

IEFEC is not a charity organization like UNRRA. IEFEC has no money to spend. It buys nothing and sells nothing. That is left to the individual nations, to arrange for cash or credit.

Representatives of 30 nations sit in the Food Council. They are the principal food exporting and importing countries of the world—excepting Soviet Russia and the Argentine. Both were invited, but did not choose to join.

Food Situation Summarized
In a quick and over-simplified survey, the world food situation facing IEFEC in the coming year looks something like this:

Meat—North and South America, Australia and the other meat exporting countries are now producing more than they ever did. But they are also consuming more, which cuts down supply.

Compared with a prewar world export supply of 125 million tons, this year there will be only 75 million tons. Because of the demand for grain for human consumption, feed grains are simply not available to build up livestock herds—a two or three year process.

Rice—Available supplies for crop year ending in July are 29 million tons, compared to a normal world supply of 7.8 million tons.

Cereals—To make up for the shortages of meat and rice, grain and pulses—the trade name for peas, beans, lentils and other protein vegetables—must be substituted. The demand for grains for distribution is estimated at 38 million tons this year. That's four million up from last year. But the supply is put at only 25.5 million tons, a full million tons below last year's supply.

Fats and oils—World shipments this year will probably be only 3.3 million tons. This is about half of prewar trade. Tropical production is still off. India used to export fats and oils but this year must hold them because her rice and grain supply is low.

Sugar—This is the one major food item which there is prospect for a slight better supply than last year. But because of increased demands, there may be 10 per cent less than requirements.

These are the broad outlines of the world food picture for 1947. The job ahead of IEFEC is to divide up what there is on as equitable a basis as possible, to provide at least a minimum diets.

But as the world returns gradually to normal trade channels, freed of wartime controls over shipping, exports and imports, this problem in itself becomes more difficult.

Carl Francis Heads Young Republicans of Oregon

EUGENE Ore., Feb. 10. (AP)—Carl Francis, state representative from Yamhill County, will head the Young Republican Federation of Oregon this year.
The Dayton man was elected chairman at the annual convention. Others: National committeeman Robert A. Elliott, Portland; national committeewoman Jane Terry Routman, Eugene.

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assistant chairman—Mary Margaret Godfrey, Portland.
Vice chairman representing the four congressional districts are: First—Robert De Armond, Salem; second—Carl Helm, La Grande; third—Clyde Richardson, Portland; fourth—Robert Meillon, Eugene.

Beans—Delicacy For Some, Drab Diet for Others

By PETER EDSON

NEA Washington Correspondent
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A recent piece in this space seems to have stirred up the animals. It was about beans.

It teed off on a statement by Dr. Ralph Robey, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers. Admitting that all prices were too high, Robey had said that if meat was too expensive people could go on eating beans for a while longer, until prices came down.

The fan-mail reaction which came from writing what seemed to be a factual account of this "Let 'Em Eat Beans" theory was not unexpected, but it was immediate and slightly terrific.

For instance, from the Newark Ohio, Advocate comes an editorial, "In Defense of the Bean." "Out here in Licking County," it says, "we don't like the implication of the economist in that unfortunate advice, and yet neither do we like the implication of the writer."

"The economist's implication was to heck with 'em." The columnist's implication is that beans are something beneath the consideration of man as food.

"We rise to the defense of the bean. . . . To our palate, no more delicate dish is put on the table than baked beans, Boston style, baked in an earthen pot for the better part of a day."

Dismissing Views
But from other readers there comes in the fan mail a menu from a hotel restaurant. It shows baked beans, Boston style, in an honored place. The price—the price is \$1.00 per plate if you take 'em straight, \$1.25 with rolls, dessert, and coffee alongside.

Time was when a plate of beans was a dime even in the de luxe banquets. That was when beef hash with a poached chicken on top was never more than two bits, pie was a nickel a slab, and they threw in the the Java for free.

But now, when they charge a full buck for just the beans, without trimmings, the times are indeed out of joint and it's in order to send to the economic doctors. And when they suggest that people can eat beans till the price of a more varied diet comes down, they are talking right straight through their economic highbrows.

The United States was not built on a bean economy. It is not going back or forward to any such economy. This has always been a land of fried chicken or meat, with fair fields of vegetables, white cliffs of potatoes, gravy lakes, apple pie peaked with a la mode. It's going to stay that way, too, or else.

About Pay Increase
The CIO Steelworkers have just sat down with the Steelmakers in Pittsburgh to work out what may or may not be a start on a second round of wage increases.

It's that or lower prices. Unfortunately, so far the drop in prices has been slight, though lower prices are what wage-earners need more than general wage increases.

Some leaders of business are now talking big about having a "moratorium on prices and wages." The time for that was a year ago, when these same men were strangely silent or violently opposed to further controls on prices. If they could have managed their moratorium then, there would be no second round threat today.

Meanwhile, school teachers, white-collar workers and others whose incomes are less than the estimated cost-of-living break-even point of \$44 a week in the cities are apparently in genuine hardship. If the leaders of labor were smart, they would confine their demands now to giving these low-income workers a better break. If Congress had been smart, it would also have raised the minimum wage level last year.

But the leaders of labor or the congressmen are no smarter than the leaders of business or the columnists or anyone else. We all like to do things the hard

KRRR

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REMAINING HOURS TODAY

4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Turbo Product.
4:15—Ben Miller, Nabisco.
4:30—McKinnon Johnson, Vick Chemical Co.
4:45—Buck Rogers, General Foods.
5:00—Music.
5:15—Superman, Kellogg's.
5:30—Captain Midnight, Wander Co.
5:45—Tom Mix, Halston Purina.
6:00—Gabriel Heatter, Carier Product.
6:15—Musical Interlude.
6:25—State and Local News, Roseburg.
6:30—Ill Parade of Novelty Tunes, Douglas Paint & Hardware.
6:45—Songs for Everyone, Roseburg Refrigeration.
7:00—McGarry and His Mouse.
7:30—The Cisco Kid, Modern Furniture.
8:00—Richard Davis, Pvt. Detective.
8:15—Union Oil.
8:30—Snapshots, Douglas County Flour Mills.
8:45—Songs by Dinah Shore, Lockwood Motors.
9:00—Alka Seltzer News, Miles Labs.
9:15—Mel Venter's Pictorial, S&W Fine Foods.
9:30—Neighbor, Carsten's Furniture.
9:45—Helen A. Taylor, General Motors.
10:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Wilder's.
10:15—Nocturne.
10:30—Ten-Thirty Club, Lawson's.
11:00—Sign Off.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1947

6:00—Farm Bulletin Board.
6:15—Even Patrol.
6:40—The County Agent.
6:55—Schricker Auction.
7:00—Helen Hemmingsway, L. A. Soap Co.
7:15—Rise and Shine, Sterling Drug Co.
7:30—State and Local News, Boring Optical.
7:35—The Beehive.
7:40—Rhapsody in Wax.
7:45—Haven of Rest, Good Ship Grace.
8:00—Wally's Wake Up Time, Wally's Grocery.
8:45—Victor H. Lindhult, Healthbids.
9:00—Art Baker and His Notebook, Montgomery Ward.
9:15—Morning Melodies.
9:30—Man About Town, Josse and Lowell's.
9:45—Shoppers Guide, Harth's and Marshall-Wells.
9:55—Musical Interlude.
10:00—Alka Seltzer News, Miles Labs.
10:15—Music and Music, Roseburg Color Center.
10:30—Case Daley.
10:45—Easy Listening.
11:00—Character Clinic, Presbyterian Church.
11:15—Local Varieties, Modern Furniture.
11:20—Queen for a Day, Miles Labs.
11:30—Musical Interlude.
11:45—Sports Review, United Petroleum.
12:15—Musical Interlude.
12:20—Buyer's Guide, Associated Distributors.
12:35—Rhythm at Random.
12:45—State and Local News, Hansen Motors.
12:55—National News, Douglas County Bank.
1:00—Terminal Market Reports, Siglett.
1:05—Man on the Street, Henningsen's.
1:15—The Johnson Family.
1:30—If It's Requested, Roseburg Meat Co.
2:00—Florists' Show, Unquapa Florists.
2:15—Ward's Musical Shopper.
2:30—Musical Interlude.
2:35—School days.
2:45—Novelty Acts.
2:55—Behind the World News, Earl Henry.
3:00—Say It With Music.
3:30—Around the County, International News Events.
3:45—Musical Interlude.
4:00—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Ben Hur Products.
4:15—Ben Miller, Nabisco.
4:30—Good News Program, Assembly of God.
4:45—Buck Rogers, General Foods.

way. So we'll probably have more strikes in steel and coal. And people will have to go on eating beans till they get smart enough to manage their affairs without that hardship.

Delicious is the most important variety of commercial apples. In 1946 this apple accounted for one-fifth of the total crop.

Deafened Now Hear With Tiny Single Unit

Science has now made it possible for the deafened to hear faint sounds. It is a hearing device so small that it fits in the hand and enables thousands to enjoy sermons, music and friendly companionship. Accepted by the Council on Physical Medicine of the American Medical Association, this device does not require separate battery pack, battery wire, case or garment to bulge of weight you down. The tone is clear and powerful. So made that you can adjust it yourself to suit your hearing as your hearing changes. The makers of Beltone, Dept. 6075, 1450 W. 19th St., Chicago 8, Ill., are so proud of their achievement that they will gladly send free descriptive booklet and explain how you may get a full demonstration of the remarkable hearing device in your own home without risking a penny. Write Beltone today.

But the leaders of labor or the congressmen are no smarter than the leaders of business or the columnists or anyone else. We all like to do things the hard

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Chief of Police.

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To All Men Who Are Interested in The
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An open meeting of Fallin Post No. 123, THE AMERICAN LEGION, Will be held at the Riddle Grange Hall, Feb. 12th at 8:00 p. m. to elect the team's Managers and Executive Committees.
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