

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
Tuesday.
Highest temp. for any Nov. 76
Lowest temp. for any Nov. 53
Highest temp. yesterday 53
Lowest temp. last night 45
Precipitation yesterday .7
Precipitation from Nov. 1 1.69
Excess from Nov. 1 .37
Excess from Sept. 1 3.32

In the Day's News

(Continued from page 1)

cent of what we need to keep up
with progress.
Times change.

WHY do we need more roads?
Well, we have more people.
A larger percentage of our people
can afford private automobiles.
So there are more cars on the
roads. It takes more and more
better roads to handle more cars.

But that isn't all.
We have more trucks on the
roads.

Why do we have more trucks
using the roads?
The answer to that is also
simple. We are PRODUCING
more. Our factories are making
more things. Our farm lands are
growing more crops. These prod-
ucts of the factory and the soil
are moving to new markets.

It takes transportation to get
them there.

SO, you see, there is no good
reason why we should be terri-
fied by the statement of our high-
way authorities that we face the
need for a half billion dollars
worth of new construction to keep
our road system up to par.

If we have to spend that much
to keep up with Lizzie, we'll have
the money with which to pay for
it. Our new progress guarantees
that.

SO much for progress, and what
it costs, and what it means.
We know we want it, and we're
willing to pay for it, for we know
it will bring us enough of the
things we want to be worth the
price.

But we should pause long
enough at this point to realize
that in all this talk about the
future and its needs, we have been
dealing with DOLLARS—not neces-
sarily with MILES OF NEW
ROAD.

It is really miles of new road
that we are interested in.

OUR highway commission tells
us, along with its other esti-
mates as to the future, that a
mile of new road (along with the
bridges and other things that go
with it) now costs from 50% to
100% MORE THAN BEFORE
THE WAR.

In other words, fewer miles
will cost us more money.

WE've been riding the inflation
spiral. It has been exciting.
In general we've loved it. Busi-
ness men have been counting up
their growing gross income—in
DOLLARS. Working people have
been counting up their growing
wages and salaries—in TERMS
OF DOLLARS.

It has been so much fun that
we haven't bothered to make
comparisons in terms of THINGS
THAT WE GET IN RETURN
FOR OUR INCOMES. When we
stop to do that, we discover (often
to our dismay) that to a sur-
prising extent we have been merely
putting more dollars in our
pockets and then turning around
and paying more dollars out of
our pockets.

That is inflation.

Scene About Town

By "STOOP"

Didia's know Nov. 11 is known
as Armistice Day in all states.
District of Columbia, Alaska,
Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin
Is., but Texas, Tennessee, Colo-
rado and Hawaii tab it "Victory
Day."

Lyle McIntyre and his brand
new wife were honored by an
informal marriage reception and
champagne Sat. eve. at Dutch
Mill. So many corsages and
carnations around, a body had
quite a time finding the newly-
weds.

Ex-leathernecks of Douglas
County celebrate the Marine

FARM PICTURE SPOTTY

(This is the second of three dispatches on the condition of
the American farmer today.)

By PETER EDSON

NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$29.5 billion, which it is now
estimated U. S. farmers will receive for this year's crops,
represents about 13 per cent of America's gross national
product, tentatively put at \$225 billion.

Present farm population of 27,550,000 is nearly 20 per
cent of the U. S. total of 140 million people.

So if 20 per cent of the people are getting only 13 per
cent of the wealth, it can be argued they aren't getting their
share.

This may overlook the fact that the farmer reduces his
cost of living by growing his own food. He eats better than
city folk—and look at all that fresh air he gets.

But where the farmers' lower standard of living really
shows up is in comparison with the city folks' per capita
income. Here is a Bureau of Agricultural Economics table
that gives the picture:

Per Capita Annual Income	Non-Farm	Farm
1935-39 (Average)	\$ 603	\$243
1944 (Midwar peak)	1,290	688
1946 (First postwar year)	1,288	779
1947 (Preliminary estimate)	1,355	853

This shows that, while per capita farm income has gone
up 28 per cent since the war, the non-farm per capita income
has gone up 412 per cent.

Comparison of farm and city wage rates shows up even
worse. In 1946, the average cash wage income for farm
hands was only \$521. The average hired man worked about
five months on the farm, which paid him \$391. The other
\$130 he earned from non-farm work.

Though their wages are three and four times as high as
prewar, they do not begin to meet the city wage which, in
manufacturing industries, now averages close to \$190 a
month, with a lot steadier work.

In spite of this unfavorable comparison, the living stand-
ard of the farm population has increased greatly during the
years of war prosperity and since. Farm tenancy is now at
a low ebb. Only a third of the farmers are share-croppers.
In the early 1930's, it was 42 per cent.

A study made this past summer by the Bureau of Agri-
cultural Economics shows farmers at least 25 per cent better
off than they were before the war. Based on 1940 and 1945
census of agriculture, a county-by-county survey was made
to determine what city conveniences are now to be found on
farms.

Parts of Maine and Florida, the truck garden and dairy
farm areas from Boston to Baltimore, the corn belt area
from central Ohio west into Nebraska, sections of California,
Texas, Kansas, Oregon, and the irrigated areas of the west
showed the highest standards of living.

Lowest levels are still found in the south, though, during
the war, this area showed more gain, percentage-wise, than
any other part of the country. Los Angeles county, Calif.,
is the richest county, with products worth over \$100 million
a year.

Today over 70 per cent of the farm homes have radios.
Over 60 per cent have automobiles and are on hard-surfaced
roads. Fifty per cent have electricity, 30 per cent have tele-
phone. Three-fourths of the farm houses now average no
more than one person per room.

While these figures look good, giving the American farmer
the highest standard of living of any rural people in the
world, there is still a big gap to be closed to bring farm
standards up to city standards.

In U. S. cities, 96 per cent of the houses have electricity.
Ninety-five per cent of the city homes have running water,
as against 28 per cent in the country. Seventy per cent of
the city homes have flush toilets, as against 20 per cent in
the country.

The job of state and federal farm advisers is to reduce
these differences, win for the farmers higher income, longer
school terms, better health care and the same high living
standard enjoyed in town.

Corps' 172nd birthday tonite at
Del Rey with feed beef prepared
by old time Marine grease ball,
the notice sez. No beans or slum
gullion, but turkey and trimmings.

Until Sat. swiftness, Joe
Brant, Umpqua resident, and lo-
cal brick hauler, prided himself
as a fair prognosticator of grid
scores. At least he lost support-
ing the RNS crew, even if he
did go against UO and OSCO.

Art Cooper see he's gittin' full
insurance coverage today "fore
settin' off Armistice Day salutes
in aviat. aviat. Nebo. Late V2
explosions saw him almost meet
with a "blasted" mishap.

Check current flicker "Ghost
& Mrs. Muir" as laughation of
season. Jus' as good as book.

Negro Denies Knowing
He Stabbed Girl to Death

PORTLAND, Nov. 10.—A
20-year-old Negro was held to-
day on a charge of fatally stab-
bing his 14-year-old sweetheart,
without, the man was quoted as
saying, realizing he had done so.
The girl, Noel Okey, was
stabbed on her front porch early
Sunday morning, and died after-
ward in a hospital here. Detectives
arrested Howard Brown, 20,
a little later.
Detective D. M. Potter said
Brown told him he was toying
with a new knife he had bought
when the girl stepped in front
of him and was cut by the open
blade. Brown said he had been
"going steady" with the girl for
a month, and had no intention
of stabbing her.

Inventor Samuel Colt con-
structed a wooden model of a
later famous revolver in 1829
when 14 years of age and on a
run-away voyage to India.



LEADS IN PLAY to be given
Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, at
the Roseburg Veterans' hospital.
Clifton James, Gladstone, plays
the role of Sheridan Whiteside,
crochety and eccentric "Man
Who Came to Dinner." Feminine
lead role is played by Marie Di-
Loreto of Portland. Play will be
presented by University of Ore-
gon Players. The cast, under di-
rection of Horace W. Robinson,
assistant professor of speech
and drama, will play before pa-
tients and staff of the hospital.

for exemptions, as in the federal
tax which instead of being a flat
percentage withholding attempts
to approximate the actual, total
tax.

There are no exceptions in who
must pay the tax, except for the
\$50 minimum, persons in the
armed forces and nonresident citi-
zens of common carriers. The
lawyer with a sickle-headed man,
the householder, employer, a
maid or housekeeper, any person
or firm employing anyone at a
wage of more than \$50 a month
—must withhold 1 per cent of
each pay check and make re-
turns quarterly to the state tax
commissioner.

The second act under legal at-
tack lowers the exemptions ap-
plicable under the state income tax.
It is in effect now and must be
taken into account in computing
the return in 1948 on 1947 income,
unless invalidated.

Unsold loaves of bread going into
food conservation

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The
unsold loaves of bread left on
grocers' shelves at the end of the
day are not wasted, but play a
part in the government's food
conservation program, leading
bakers said today.

For the nation as a whole,
less than 2 per cent of total de-
liveries to retail stores become
leftovers, they said, although in
some isolated, highly competitive
areas they are likely to run as
high as 4 to 5 per cent.

But of these percentages, one
industry spokesman said, more
than half is sold in day-old bread
stores in low income neighbor-
hoods, usually at half price.

The remainder of the bread
taken back by bakers is put to
good use. One large company
uses its returns for making bread
crumbs which it packages and
sells for home use; others sell it
for use in animal feed.

Bread is actually destroyed by
bakers only if it becomes moldy,
they stressed.

Bakers are using a variety of
means to assist in the conserva-
tion plans. They are cutting
down on varieties of bread and
limiting the size ranges of
loaves. They are keeping rigid
control over production on the
basis of their needs.

Most consider it impractical
to discontinue "consignment"
selling of bread to retailers—a
system under which the baker

agrees to take back unsold
loaves. Consignment selling was
forbidden during the war, but
some bakers feel more bread is
wasted if it is sold on a "no re-
turns" basis. Others said their
experience was about the same
under both systems.

An executive of one large
bakery with nationwide distribu-
tion explained:

"Perhaps a cash and carry
store normally sells 50 loaves of
bread a day. We leave him 50
loaves. But it rains that day and
his sales are way off. He may
get stuck with half of the day's
supply, and the next day his cus-
tomers want fresh bread. The
grocer has no means of dispos-
ing of the leftover except to de-
stroy it. That is pure waste. The
baker, on the other hand, has
the means of putting the left-
over bread to good use."

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Government of
Siam Ousted In
Bloodless Coup

BANGKOK, Nov. 10.—(AP)—Lu-
ang Aphaiwong was appointed
premier of Siam today and a
five-member privy council was
named to head the government
following a bloodless coup yester-
day directed by wartime Dic-
tator Pibul Songgram.

The new privy council replaces
the regency for King Phumphon,
who attains his majority next
month. The monarch, who is now
in Switzerland, is expected to re-
turn to Siam next month.

The privy council immediately
proclaimed a new constitution re-
viving some of the monarchical
powers relinquished in 1932. Under
the new constitution Siam's
legislature will continue as a two-
chamber body, but the members
of the senate will henceforth be
appointed by the king instead of
being elected.

Aphaiwong served as premier
on two previous occasions.
Songgram, who said he had
directed the coup "to save his

country from ruin," apparently
does not contemplate serving in
the new government. The United
States and British governments
—major factors in Siam's foreign
relations and international trade
—are known to regard unfavor-

ably Songgram's collaboration
with the Japanese and his for-
mer regime's declaration of war
against the Allies.

The mink is a member of the
weasel family.

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