

BOWLING SCORES

COMMERCIAL LEAGUE

Team Standings

Team	Won	Lost
Coen Lumber Co.	20	13
Umpqua Hardware Co.	18	15
Jovin Brake Supply	17	16
Umpqua Cleaners	15	18
McDonald Candy Co.	14	19
Yoncalla Merchants	13	20
Doerksen's Const.	12	21
Lockwood Motors	11	22

Game Thursday, Jan. 15

McDonald's 3, Yoncalla Merchants 0.
Coen Lumber Co. 2, Jovin's 1.
Lockwood's 2, Umpqua Hardware 1.
Doerksen's Const. 2, Umpqua Cleaners 1.

High individual game score—

J. Stone 114.
High individual series score—

B. Roberts 339.
This completes the first half of play for the Commercial League. Results:

Coen Lumber Co. 1st, Umpqua Hardware Co. 2nd, Jovin Brake Supply 3rd.

Umpqua Cleaners

Kelly 85, 120, 176-384.
Anderson 147, 151, 107-405.

William 124, 120, 141-385.
Rivers 151, 123, 165-439.

Griffin 127, 114, 138-384.
Handicap 140, 140, 140-420.

Total

Doerksen's Const. Co. 780, 771, 828-2387.
Anderson 107, 175, 134-416.

Tyler 101, 125, 153-447.
D. Crenshaw 159, 163, 176-498.

Wells 134, 80, 125-347.
R. Crenshaw 150, 125, 140-415.

Handicap 125, 125, 125-375.
Total 216, 812, 853-2381.

Yoncalla Merchants

Rice 152, 149, 171-472.
Courrier 114, 93, 125-332.

Absentee 146, 147, 171-464.
Team Roseburg Lumber Co.

Winn 22, 20.
Total 831, 856, 956-2357.

Corn Lumber Co.

A. Mills 134, 125, 140-417.
R. Stancil 135, 138, 179-452.

M. Cowin 119, 110, 121-350.
A. Brown 136, 126, 144-416.

J. Schaefer 130, 160, 179-469.
Handicap 117, 117, 117-351.

Total

811, 796, 855-2462.
Jovin Brake Supply

C. Harris 123, 173, 156-452.
R. Hanford 146, 179, 180-405.

E. Lewis 117, 124, 153-400.
J. V. Nordling 142, 168, 179-489.

J. E. Nordling 145, 135, 129-409.
Handicap 86, 86, 86-258.

Total

797, 884, 894-2555.
Umpqua Valley Hardware

V. Hanson 130, 164, 179-477.
Absentee 142, 145, 141-428.

C. Rudolph 147, 142, 103-447.
J. Stuebe 127, 180, 145-452.

B. Roberts 147, 158, 151-456.
Handicap 73, 73, 73-219.

Total

797, 888, 872-2557.
Lockwood Motors

E. Nelson 118, 146, 145-409.
A. Lockman 103, 180, 157-500.

G. Self 114, 110, 114-338.
D. Coon 141, 111, 150-402.

D. Bell 148, 161, 136-445.
Handicap 175, 175, 175-525.

Total

801, 889, 877-2617.
CLASSIC LEAGUE

Team Standings

Winn 22, 20.
Total 831, 856, 956-2357.

Team Roseburg Lumber Co.

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Total 831, 856, 956-2357.

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License Fee, Gas Tax Hikes Urged For Road Program

TILLAMOOK, Ore., Jan. 22—

(P)—A member of the legislative

Courier Tire Service 22, 20.
V. F. W. 22, 20.

Roseburg Teamsters 18, 24.
V. F. W. 2, Roseburg Lumber Co. 0.

High individual game score—Batt
and Mentzer 225.

High individual series score—Art
Mentzer 597.

V. F. W. 204, 147, 178-529.
D. Sull 181, 183, 190-554.

N. Winston 170, 153, 175-526.
A. Mentzer 223, 181, 193-597.

Total

708, 704, 728-2228.
Roseburg Lumber Co.

E. Fingerling 189, 151, 178-516.
E. Wargent 183, 196, 158-538.

S. Hartman 182, 167, 157-506.
S. Short 172, 198, 197-567.

Total

723, 674, 680-2087.
Roseburg Teamsters

C. Hopkins 172, 183, 217-572.
A. Hartman 189, 130, 179-499.

E. Wiley 183, 172, 165-520.
C. Short 135, 121, 173-429.

Total

662, 609, 734-2005.
Courier Tire Service

M. Batt 178, 223, 178-579.
N. Winston 150, 168, 183-479.

Baughman 195, 177, 179-551.
Total 716, 755, 697-2128.

highway's interim committee wants an additional license fee and gasoline tax in Oregon to finance a modern highway program.

State Rep. R. C. Frisbie, Baker, suggested a \$100,000,000 bond issue be floated immediately to start a state highway program. An additional \$5-a-year license fee on all motor vehicles and one cent increase in the gasoline tax would help repay the bonds.

Speaking at a hearing of the interim committee here, Frisbie said the State Highway Commission is assured of \$250,000,000 income during the next decade from its normal sources.

He told the group that his proposed license fee would bring in \$30,000,000 more; the tax increase \$42,000,000, and income from anticipated population increase \$30,000,000—giving the state more than \$350,000,000 to spend on roads in the next 10 years.

Colds
To relieve milder, rub throat, chest and back with comforting VICKS VAPORUB

Middle C is produced by a string vibrating 260 times per second.

Most of the world's jute is grown in the new Indian dominion of Pakistan.

From where I sit... by Joe Marsh
From Sheepskin to Sheep

There aren't too many college graduates in our town. Good honest thinking, yes...but most folks went from high school into farming.

No harm in that! But I admire veterans like Dick Newcomb... who's 23, but going to college under the G.I. Bill of Rights. Intends to be a sheep farmer—but a better-informed, more scientific farmer, with more know-how!

And veterans like Dick aren't letting anything interfere. What little relaxation they allow themselves is in the form of needed exercise, or

books, or conversation and an occasional glass of beer with friends.

Seems as if, just by having their education postponed, they've put a higher value on it...and on things like temperance (that glass of beer, for instance), understanding, and good citizenship. And from where I sit, when Dick gets his sheepskin—he won't have lost much time. He'll be an even better farmer than his Dad. (Exactly what Dad wanted!)

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ELKS MAKE LARGE DONATION—Largest single contribution to the March of Dimes was that of the Roseburg Elks Lodge last week. Blayne Flora, left, is shown above handing a \$500 check to Del McKay, city chairman of the annual appeal for the infantile paralysis fund.

Legislative Body On Game Problems Schedules Meets

The legislative interim committee studying state game matters has scheduled seven Western Oregon meetings, according to an announcement by Senator Lew Wallace, chairman.

The trip will start Feb. 2 at Salem, where sessions are scheduled for 2 and 8 p.m. A luncheon and afternoon meeting will be held at Corvallis, Feb. 3, and a night meeting will be held at Albany. Evening meetings will be held on each of the remaining days of the week at Eugene, Medford, Coos Bay and Waldport, respectively.

Representatives Carl C. Hill, Days Creek, is a member of the committee, which is making an exhaustive study of state game and wildlife management.

Three meetings, starting at Roseburg, were held in Western Oregon, but were disappointing from an attendance standpoint.

due to inadequate advance publicity. Good attendance, however, marked the committee's swing through Eastern Oregon.

The committee is urging attendance of all interested persons at the remaining series of meetings.

New Books Received at Roseburg Public Library

Following is a list of books new received by the Roseburg Public Library since Dec. 31:

"Pearl," by Steinbeck; "Shoe-String Theater," Harpwell; "Tales of a Korean Grandmother," Carpenter; "Rocket-ship Galileo," Heinlein; "Where I Stand," Stassen; "Algebra," Schaaf; "Book of Humorous Verse," Wells; "I Remember Distinctly," Allen; "How to Make a Will—Simplified," Callahan; "An Angel in the Woods," Lathrop; "Light in the Window," Ringart; "Judge's Story," Morgan; "Recipes for Two," Glass; "Still Water," Burt; "Party Book," Betz.

Despite sharp declines in U. S. about 50,000 Americans died of the disease in 1946.

Time for Common Sense

An Open Letter to The Congress of The United States

In the next few days the Congress will be asked to consider legislation to extend the shutdown of American distillers. Since this involves an industry which pays annually more than two and a half billion dollars in taxes, and employs directly and indirectly more than two million American workers, we think it might be useful for you and for the public to have some of the facts about the recent voluntary 60-day shutdown.

Schenley entered into the voluntary agreement and has lived up to its obligations 100 per cent.

Some American distillers did not shut down.

The Canadian distillers did not shut down.

The British distillers did not shut down.

No other country in the world closed its distilleries.

For the announced purpose of providing food for hungry people in Europe, the shutdown has been an absolute, costly, and utter failure.

The purpose of our government was to save wheat. We believe that not only was there no saving of wheat, but that wheat was actually lost.

The distilling industry uses practically no wheat. The actual figure is less than one thousandths of one per cent of the total wheat crop.

This industry uses principally corn, some rye and some barley malt. Most of this grain, if not so used, would ordinarily be fed to animals.

Normally, we use about 2 per cent of the total corn crop.

It was estimated by the President's Food Committee that the 60-day shutdown would save approximately ten million bushels of grain, but actually little or nothing was saved because in the process of distilling we return to the farmer feeds for poultry, hogs, dairy cattle and beef cattle which in the opinion of experts have an equal or greater feeding value than the grain we used.

We take out only the starch. We save all the protein and oil and add yeast. The resulting products are rich in protein, vitamins, amino acids and other feed values.

We are convinced that the final result is this—if a farmer has ten bushels of grain and sells us two bushels for distilling, and then feeds the eight bushels which he kept and the residue which we return to him, he will get as much added weight in feeding his animals as he would have achieved if he had fed them the original ten bushels.

We think he actually gets more.

Suffice it to say that the benefits of a balanced diet have been proved over and over again for both animals and human beings.

Our own Department of Agriculture, in numerous bulletins, has published many formulas for the use of distillers feeds to balance animal diets.

We admit, frankly, that the exact percentage of feeding value which we return to the economy is debatable.

You may think that instead of being more, it is even as much as fifty per cent less. Let's assume that you sincerely believe that the Luckman plan saved five million bushels of corn, or less than one tenth of one per cent of the total grain available.

But it wasn't corn the government wanted to ship abroad. It was wheat.

We knew that our feeds would add weight to cattle, but the government apparently was not interested in getting more meat. Now the Secretary of Agriculture tells the country that we are faced with a terrible meat shortage. It does get a little confusing, doesn't it, gentlemen?

In addition, we think they lost more wheat than they thought they saved. When the farmer doesn't get our feed do you honestly believe he is going to let his poultry and hogs and cattle starve?

And maybe this particular farmer hasn't any corn. Maybe he has wheat. So he feeds the wheat to the chickens and hogs and cattle—and it was wheat that we wanted in the first place to ship to Europe.

The government of every country in the world, except our own, has

adopted the principle that distilling takes nothing away from the food economy. This is proved by the fact that none of these governments have shut down their distilleries. Surely they are not purposely taking food out of the mouths of starving people.

England is running at capacity; Canada is running at capacity; eleven countries which have submitted their needs under the Marshall plan, have asked for grain for distilling and brewing.

Even assuming that the shutdown saved a few million dollars worth of corn, let's see what it cost:

It completely dislocated an industry which pays to the Federal and State governments more than two and one-half billion dollars a year in taxes.

It threw thousands of American workers out of work. We know because we alone kept more than one thousand on full pay.

It increased the price of the neutral grain spirits now in storage in the United States more than 150 per cent.

It opened the door wide for foreign distillers and foreign workers to take over the business of American distillers and the jobs of American workers.

We admit that these are strong statements, but we will prove every one of them right up to the hilt.

There is one other fact that ought to be clarified. The public was told that the stocks of whiskey in the U. S. were adequate—that we have over 550 million gallons of whiskey. What we have, actually, is about 65 million gallons of whiskey in this country which is four years old or older. This is about one year's supply. The rest is green whiskey not yet fit to drink. (Government figures show what is put away—not what is there after evaporation and outage.)

This is less aged whiskey per capita than in any distilling country on the whole face of the globe.

Now you may well ask us why we agreed voluntarily to shut down when we knew all of these facts and had communicated them to the Luckman committee.

We assented because we were conscious of an obligation to the American people, who decided in 1933 that they would prefer to have a sound distilling industry with employment and taxes and government regulation instead of bootleggers, gunmen and rot-gut. They put that in our Constitution.

So, when the call came to help hungry people, we wanted to contribute our share, heaped up and running over. We knew no grain would be saved, but when we were told that a great sacrifice on our part would be a tremendous psychological contribution for the purpose of securing assent from others to make comparable sacrifices, we agreed.

No other American industry was asked to make any comparable sacrifice.

No other country asked its distillers to make any sacrifice.

We think it is time for a little common sense.

We think this whole question of the shutdown of distillers and the allocation of grain for restriction of production should be investigated by the Congress of the United States. Not in an hour, not in a day but in a full dress hearing with opportunity for all to be heard. Not just distillers, but the communities that are being ruined, the workers who are being thrown out of work and the farmers who have an interest in the feeding of their stock and the disposition of their products.