

Oil Exports Ban Opposed by U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(AP)—The administration objects to the ban on all oil exports, proposed in Congress because of the fuel shortage in the country.

Undersecretary of Commerce William C. Foster told the House Commerce Committee "in our opinion it would be a very dangerous thing at this time."

He conceded that there was an oil shortage in the United States, but argued:

1. The United States imports

more oil than it exports and a ban on exports might "adversely affect" imports.

2. This country has "a moral responsibility" to countries depending on it for oil shipments.

"To stop could mean complete collapse in these countries."

A one-year ban on exports of oil would go into effect under a bill introduced last night by Senator Bridges (R-NH). Declaring himself "disgusted" with what he termed failure of the administration to help New England and other fuel shortage areas, Bridges asserted that the time has come for "direct action" by Congress.

INVENTORY CLEARANCE Ends Saturday

All Wool PLAID CRUISERS

Were 13.85

Now **6.87**

Fur Felt HATS

Were 8.50

Now **3.95**

Assorted Colors

COTTON BRIEFS

Were 65c. NOW **47c**

COTTON UNDERSHIRTS

Were 65c. NOW **47c**

WOOL FELT HATS

2.95

WOOL SLOVER SWEATERS

NOW **1/2 price**

PAJAMAS

Were 3.95. NOW **2.97**

SPORTSHIRTS

Part wool. Were 4.95. NOW **3.87**

SWEATERS

Wool Slover. Were 6.95. NOW **4.37**

WOOL PLAID SHIRTS

Were 7.45. NOW **4.95**

COTTON UNION SUITS

Were 2.79. NOW **2.57**

OVERALLS

Rider style. Were 2.98. NOW **2.67**

DRESS SLACKS

Were 9.95. NOW **7.87**

BLANKETS

Part wool. Were 7.95. NOW **5.37**

WORK SHIRTS

Cotton plaid. Were 2.45. NOW **1.67**

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TOP SCORER—Pictured is Marland Buckner, leading scorer for the Sioux City Ghosts, who are slated to engage Roseburg's J. V. R.'s in a basketball game at Senior High School Wednesday evening, Feb. 4.

Seeds of "Extinct" Tree To Start on New Growth

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—(AP) Seeds of a tree believed extinct for one hundred million years—have arrived at Harvard's Arnold Arboretum and soon will be shipped to botanical gardens in the United States and England.

The seeds were obtained later by an arboretum expedition which located more than 100 more metasequoias, described as more than 100 feet high with seven-and-one-half-foot trunks. Although cone-bearing, the tree loses its leaves in winter.

To find the best growing conditions for the age-old tree a Harvard professor is sending seeds to several gardens and institutions.

Disease Research Begun On Berries, Vegetables

Small fruit and vegetable crop disease control projects have been launched by the U. S. C. experiment station with Dr. Edward K. Vaughan, plant pathologist, as "projects leader."

The first diseases scheduled for study under the long-range programs are strawberry virus, cane berry stem blight, white bean mold, celery blight and onion mildew. Other diseases will be added to the list as the projects develop.

These diseases, which cause losses estimated in hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, constitute a real threat to Oregon's vegetable crop and berry industries, Dr. Vaughan reports. Strawberry virus diseases, for example, cut the life of a planting in half and cause loss of vigor and productivity.

More than half of British merchant ship tonnage was lost during World War II.

Education Costs Veterans More Than VA Help

By DAVID TAYLOR MARKE AP Washington Writer on Education

NEW YORK—Since the end of the war more than one and one-quarter million veterans have swelled the ranks of students in colleges and universities in this country to the bursting point.

How these ex-servicemen subsidize what they think of their instruction, vocational choices and extra-curricular activities has been made the subject of a nationwide study planned by a national committee appointed by the American Council on Education, financed by the Disabled American Veterans.

The committee found that the average total monthly expenses of single veterans in college is \$106.13, or \$43.13 more than the \$65 allotted to him by the Veterans Administration. Married students spent \$175.38 but received only \$90, a difference of \$85.38.

To make ends meet, the committee reports, many veterans work during school terms and summer vacations. Of the more than one-third employed 92 per cent earned from \$10 or less to \$30 in a term. Earnings of the remaining 8 per cent ranged from \$31 to \$165.

Wives of 56 per cent of the married student veterans work to supplement the husbands' incomes.

The answers to what the veterans think of their instruction, the committee reports, range from "average" to "very good" with approximately 8 per cent considering their teaching "inferior" or "very poor."

Veterans Best Students

A majority of the veteran students, the committee says, feel that educational standards in their institutions actually had been raised as a result of the tremendous growth in enrollment.

Increased competition among students, their greater maturity and present day higher college entrance requirements, "more and better professors" and "larger selection of new courses" were some of the reasons advanced.

Veterans are more serious than non-veteran students, the committee finds. They are more mature in their approach to college studies, have more practical and definite goals and realize more fully the value of the educational program which they are now undertaking.

The report shows that only 35 per cent of the veterans now enrolled in colleges and universities have changed vocational plans they made before entering the armed forces. The greatest change was found among the disabled veteran students, with 46 per cent of married students in this group and 43 per cent of single students enrolled in programs leading to occupational goals different than those they had prior to the war.

All but a few veteran students in college are satisfied with the progress they are making toward their chosen vocations.

The study shows that more than one-half the former GI take little part in student organizations and activities outside the classroom. In most cases they do not have sufficient time or are not interested in such activities.

Dean E. G. Williamson of the University of Minnesota acted as chairman of the committee. Ralph J. Strom, formerly of the Veterans Administration, was director of the project and conducted the study.

During World War II Britain more than doubled its production of wheat, barley and potatoes.

Coining Political Campaign Slogans Old Custom in U. S.

By JANE EADS (First of Four Articles)

WASHINGTON—It's an old American custom to coin slogans, particularly in politics. Both major parties are now trial-ballooning catchy battle-cries.

Republican headquarters here has no official 1948 slogan yet, but party members everywhere are busyhooing "Vote Republican—Save What's Left." National Democratic headquarters has been receiving suggestions such as "Be True to Truman," "Henry Wallace has a 'Peace and Prosperity' promise."

Among the first recorded party slogans after the Revolution was one coined for the Federalists—"Those Who Own the Country Ought to Govern It." By this they meant that men of breeding, education, and property should rule rather than the masses.

For a generation the two great political parties were the Federalist, of Alexander Hamilton, and the Republican, which later changed its name to Democratic, headed by Thomas Jefferson.

A Republican slogan was "For Jefferson and Liberty," which came from a popular son of the day.

Van Buren Wins, Loses

In 1828 the newly-named Democratic party nominated Andrew Jackson under the slogan "The Democrat" of numbers against the monied aristocracy of the few.

When Jackson ran for re-election in 1832, his opponents called him "King Andrew the First." He ran on his "Poor Against the Rich" message, vetoing renewal of the charter for the National

Bank. Henry Clay campaigned on the issue, calling it a "Manifesto of Anarchy."

In 1836 Martin Van Buren, campaigning on the Jackson platform, defeated William H. "Tippecanoe" Harrison, a War of 1812 general. Most generally known as "Little Van," the victor was also called "The Flying Dutchman," the "Red Fox of Kinderhook," "The Little Magician" and "The American Talleyrand."

In the Whig-Democrat campaign in 1840, Harrison defeated Van Buren. His "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" marked the most successful use of a slogan, drowning out all Democratic attempts to discuss issues.

Four years later Democrat James Polk used the slogan "Blow the Trumpet, Beat the Drum, Run Clay 'Coons, We Come, We Come." Henry Clay retained old General Harrison's raccoon insignia. Polk Democrats won, calling themselves "coon-skinners."

In this campaign another Democratic slogan was "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight." This epitomized the party's promise to get tough with Britain and demand territory up to the 54 degree-40 minute parallel.

Foxes So Numerous They Start Chasing Hounds

SALISBURY, Md., Jan. 28.—(AP)—Foxes have gotten so out of hand on Maryland's eastern shore that hounds are on the run, and farmers are oiling up their rifles.

A shooting war—at two dollars a pelt—will open Saturday in an effort to reduce the oversized fox population, which has been preying on livestock, muskrats and squirrels.

"It's the foxes that run in a pack these days," Game Commissioner Jonathan Longfellow said, "and lately they have been given to chasing the hounds."

Washington Tops States in Record Pay for Farm Jobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—(AP)—Average farm wage rates in the state of Washington are now the highest in the country, a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics disclosed today.

Farm workers in Washington on the first of this month received wages averaging \$167 a month, an increase of \$10 from a year ago, the bureau said.

In California, where farm wages averaged \$166 a year ago to top the nation, farm workers were being paid an average of \$165 a month on Jan. 1.

In Oregon, average farm wages increased from \$149 a year ago to \$157 this month.

The average for the three Pacific Coast states remained unchanged at \$164 a month compared with a national average of \$161. The six New England states were the second highest region, paying farm workers \$125 a month, while farm wages were lowest in the four South Atlantic states, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, averaging \$63 a month.

The bureau's report showed that Washington's increase came mainly from workers paid by the day. Daily rates, with board, jumped from \$6.30 to \$7.20 during the year, while wages without board rose from \$8.40 to \$9.30 a day.

Oregon's wage rates the first of this month were \$143, with board, and \$180, without board, for farm workers paid by the month, and \$7.80 with board, and \$8 without board, for workers paid by the day.



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