

The News-Review

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A NICE COMPLIMENT

By CHARLES V. STANTON

A communication received in today's mail gives us much pleasure.

Mr. Frank J. Dietsch, visiting from Los Angeles, writes *The News-Review* as follows:

A few days ago I came up from Los Angeles, where I have resided since 1931, to visit my mother and former friends of my childhood days in the South Umpqua valley.

I am impressed by the courtesy shown by drivers of automobile vehicles to pedestrians at the crosswalks. It is better than I am accustomed to.

The only car that forced me to jump out of my tracks bore California license plates.

I think, after I have returned to the Southland, and opportunity presents itself, I shall advise discourteous drivers to go to Roseburg, Oregon, and pick up some good pointers there.

Speaking for Umpqua Basin automobile drivers, we thank Mr. Dietsch for his compliment.

Automobile courtesy has made exceptional progress in Roseburg in recent months. Furthermore, the improved condition has resulted from voluntary action. No educational campaign has been conducted, nor has there been any pressure exerted by police department officers.

Perhaps no one thing gives the visitor a better impression of a town than respect by the motor vehicle operator for the rights of pedestrians.

Bend is one city which has become widely known for automobile courtesy. The visitor immediately is pleased when he sees Bend drivers stop even before he has stepped off the curb. There also must be a close relationship between the courteous operation of cars in Bend and the fact that that city has one of the lowest traffic accident records in the state.

But courtesy works two ways.

While Roseburg drivers are steadily improving in the matter of courtesy, pedestrians are not reciprocating.

When narrow streets must carry such a heavy load of travel, as is the condition in Roseburg, pedestrians should endeavor to cause as little interference with traffic as possible.

But pedestrians take advantage of motorist courtesy by sauntering leisurely across intersections, stopping to hold conversations in the center of the street, jaywalking and also dashing out in front of cars, confident that the vehicles will stop at the pedestrian lane. One of the most difficult situations is the continuous flow of pedestrian travel at intersections. People straggle across streets, causing cars to pile up a block or more deep, without giving traffic an opportunity to clear.

If pedestrians showed courtesy equaling that of motorists our traffic situation would be greatly relieved, and we would have fewer accidents, and nerve strain would be lessened.

Visitors to Hawaii tell of the extreme courtesy shown in The Islands, where motorists not only yield to pedestrians but go into an Alphonse and Gaston act with one another over the matter of right of way for cars. Everyone drives leisurely and with extreme courtesy.

Courtesy by motorists is one of the first things to be noticed by a visitor and, as first impressions are the most important, such courtesy can be a most valuable publicity factor. If, at the same time, the travelling motorist finds pedestrians thoughtful of his problem in moving through or about a strange town, he too will be inclined to mention that town favorably.

Mr. Dietsch's letter to *The News-Review* indicates the visitor's reaction.

It becomes quite evident that a little thing like courtesy can be made to pay off in a big way.

More Food For World Objective Of United Nations' Fight On Malaria

By ADELAIDE KERR (AP Newsfeatures)

LAKE SUCCESS—The United Nations is waging war on malaria in the hope of getting more food for the world.

The world's population is shooting up about 25 million a year. But the food supply is lagging and thus creating one of our most acute problems.

One of the causes of the lagging food supply is malaria, which takes heavy toll of victims' working energy and productive ability. An estimated 300 million people in the world suffer from malaria and since most of them live in agricultural areas, this strikes directly at food supply.

Greece alone is estimated to have lost 30 million man days a year on her farms as a result of malaria, until U. N. helped her save this lost work. In India the losses to individuals caused by the disease amount to \$320 million a year. And in the United States malaria has cost millions in treatments and loss of crops.

U. N.'s Economic and Social Council, now meeting in Geneva, is studying reports from two of U. N.'s specialized agencies on work already done—which record some telling successes—and future plans to continue the fight.

The World Health Organization, of which Uncle Sam is a member, has worked with Italy, Greece and other Balkan countries, supplying health experts, sanitary engineers and advice to

governments on how to destroy the malarial mosquito. It also took over the anti-malarial fight of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, after UNRRA was dissolved.

DDT Major Weapon

The main weapons were mosquito-killing DDT and new equipment to use it. UNRRA provided Greece and Italy with motorcycles and jeeps for anti-malaria teams which took sprayers and supplies from village to village. Small planes were used to spray open mosquito-breeding areas.

The WHO report states that after UNRRA's three-year DDT campaign in Greece, malaria cases annually to less than 30,000. It says the program had the effect of adding 100 thousand full time workers to Greek farms.

The Food and Agricultural Organization, of which Uncle Sam is also a member and whose report also lies before the council, concentrates its anti-malarial fight on working farm practices. They include methods of irrigating which will not attract mosquitoes, and draining marshlands to prevent further breeding. FAO is now working in the Terai region of the Himalayan foothills where a fertile valley was abandoned because malaria dealing mosquitoes bred there. It is also working with Siam farmers on their problems.

A Good Time To Make Him A Suit That Fits Properly



Scoops from the MENDING BASKET

By Viachett S. Martin

I wish I could copy in its entirety the four-page History of the Umpqua River Light sent me by the U. S. C. G., a history which was compiled from records in the National Archives. Continuing from yesterday's column:

It is interesting to know the exact location of the light on this earth's surface: 43° 39.8' W, 124° 11.9' W. It is 165 feet above the water. The white conical tower is 65 feet above ground, and is visible for NINETEEN miles on a clear day. The day we stood inside the gallery the fog had closed in so we could barely see the nearer tree tops on the edge of the bluff, and the water not at all.

"The light flashes 2 white flashes of 2 seconds each, then 3 eclipses of 3 seconds, followed by a red flash of 2 seconds. It is listed as No. 825 in the Pacific Light List." The revolving lens sends 210,000 candle-power thrusting into the night. With the installation of electricity it became automatic.

It is interesting to read of the troubles they had getting it built

China's National Regime Breaks Up, But Red Rule Not Yet Fully Popular

By JAMES D. WHITE

Associated Press Foreign News Analyst

What is there left in China, by way of unconquered areas and leaders, to combat communism?

American planners reportedly are looking into this question as they form a new policy toward China. The picture is roughly like this:

The refugee national government at Canton, rejected as hopeless by the white paper, is breaking up as predicted. Its fragments may keep going for some time.

The real source of central authority, Chiang Kai-shek, is repairing to Formosa. There he will be safe for the time being, as the communists have no navy or air force. Their influence may grow, however, among restive Formosans who dislike Chiang's rule as much or more than they did the Japanese.

Canton and Kwangtung province appear to be left more or less open to Red conquest. Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, defense commander, is pulling his troops off into his native province of Kwangsi. He reportedly had asked Chiang for money and men to defend Canton, and did not get them. Cantonese militarists might get their troops to fight, but Kwangtung province is saturated with well-established guerrilla outfits.

Hainan island, off the Kwangtung coast, might supply resistance in these two provinces, but it has its own growing guerrilla trouble.

The administrative shell of the Canton government, under Premier Li Tsung-jen and Premier Yen Hsi-shan, is headed for the wartime capital at Chungking in Szechwan province. The folks there do not welcome its return.

Situations In Other Areas
Szechwan's northern flank, meanwhile, is directly menaced by a Red field army striking at its northern border—the historic invasion route—from South Shensi province. Its chief commercial outlets, the Yangtze river ports of Ichang and Shashi, have already fallen to another Red army.

The only other areas of significance are Yunnan province in the southwest, and the Moslem areas in the northwest. In the northwest the Reds are within 95 miles of Lanchow, key

In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

money. As long as we can borrow, the shoe won't pinch.

It is posterity that will reap the harvest of our present policies.

LET'S put it his way: Suppose your father, after working hard and intelligently in his earlier years and building up a large and solidly prosperous business, should start suddenly on a prolonged spending binge.

First, let us suppose, he would spend ALL of his income on non-productive projects (such as non-planting around and having a good time) instead of plowing a part of it each year back into the business. In such a case, the business would begin to slip backward eventually, instead of going forward—as good, sound businesses do if well managed.

That wouldn't bother you so much. But suppose the old man, having acquired expensive habits, began to spend each year MORE than his income for that year. In order to do that, he would have to borrow. Suppose that instead of paying back these loans he just went on making more loans.

THAT would worry you, for it would mean that instead of inheriting a sound going business you would inherit only a mass of debt which you would have to pay off.

The old man, of course, wouldn't be worrying much. By that time, he would have become a confirmed spender, and a confirmed spender has a wonderful time as long as his money and credit last. By the time the money and credit were gone the old man would probably be gone too. You would be left holding the bag.

That is what Mr. Hoover means when he says that our present national spending policies, if unchecked, will ROB POSTERITY of its inheritance.

THE trouble is that sober warnings like Mr. Hoover's go unheeded in this generation BECAUSE THEY HAVE TO DO WITH THE FUTURE RATHER THAN THE PRESENT. The stock answer to them is: "Well, we're doing all right, aren't we?" Sure we are.

Everybody does all right as long as the money and the credit last. The old man referred to in the foregoing paragraphs is doing all right because he is spending what he accumulated in his soberer and more industrious years, along with what his father may have accumulated before him.

It is the generation that comes after the money and the credit are gone that pays the bill.

THAT is the way it will be with us as well. (THE END OF THE SPENDING as long as the money and the credit last.)

FIRST WOMAN DEAN
SPokane, Aug. 13.—(AP)—Gonzaga university has appointed the first dean of women in its 62-year history.
She is Mrs. Katherine Ricklitz of Santa Barbara, Calif. One of her two sons is a Gonzaga student.
The university admitted women students for the first time last year.

Proper Touch And Timing Reduce Toil In Home Garden Maintenance

Though many predict that cultivators on the farm may soon be entirely replaced by sprayers, using weed-killing chemicals, cultivation is far from out of moded in the amateur garden. There is no practical substitute for the cultivating tool in killing weeds and breaking the soil crust, to insure aeration of the soil.

But with the right touch and timing, this once wearisome garden task can now be done as easily as sweeping the floor. The research scientists, in fact, say that the secret of correct cultivation is to take it easy. Cultivation should begin as soon as the young plants begin to grow.

At this stage, if the soil between plants is stirred, it will be found to be full of tiny white sprouts, which are weeds, beginning to develop.
One easy stroke of a sharp hoe or cultivating tool, will destroy scores of them before they have begun to compete with the vegetable plants for available plant food and water.

As long as weeds are killed in infancy, cultivation will be easy, but once they are allowed to begin substantial growth, not only do crops suffer, but work will increase, and the care of the garden may become a chore.

One Inch Deep Enough
It is seldom necessary to stir the ground deeper than one inch. This is sufficient to kill young weeds, without disturbing the roots of the vegetable plants. It also breaks the soil crust, and allows air and water to penetrate readily.

Deep cultivation will dry out the soil, and may disturb the surface roots of your vegetable plants, which may do more harm than the cultivation does good.

Besides destroying weeds in the space between rows, those which grow in the row itself must be pulled when tiny. This requires hand work, and is always tedious, but if attended to promptly it takes little time, and once the vegetables have become well established, hand weeding will be unnecessary.

Free air circulation in the soil well established, hand weeding has been proved to be a vital factor in the growth of plants. In properly porous soil there is a complete change of air to a depth of eight inches every hour. When the soil becomes compacted and crusted on the surface, this exchange is seriously hampered. Crust formation can be checked by various methods, including the application of a mulch, or by growing a living mulch of fescue grasses. But lacking a mulch,

BLOW THE HOUSE UP
BAD KISSINGEN, Germany.—(AP)—The district president of Kissingen urgently needed money to build houses for refugees. State funds were exhausted, so he got the 30 mayors of his district together and formed a band, consisting mostly of trombones and trumpets. This mayor's band plays in all towns to collect funds.
They have already blown enough for one house.

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Phone 100

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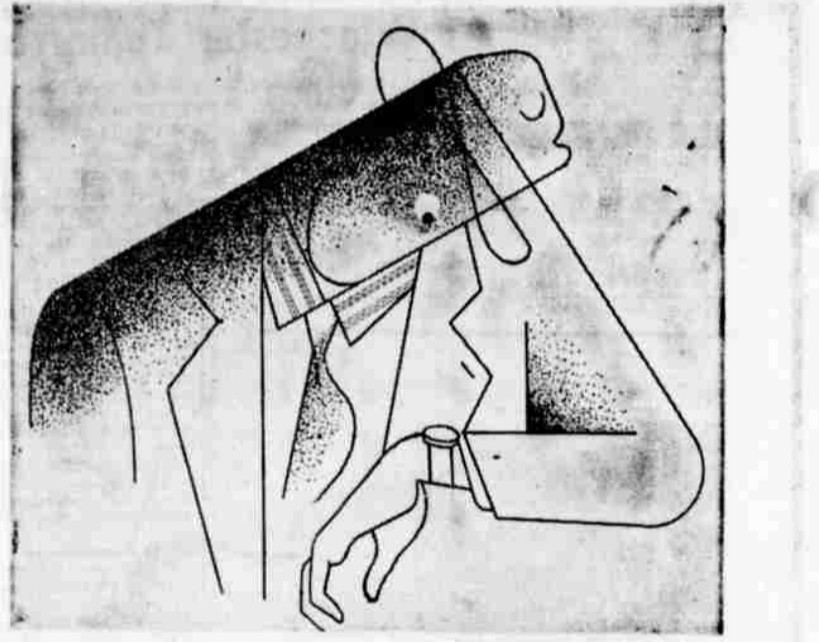
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so your watch needs cleaning . . .

If you insisted that your watchmaker just clean your watch, chances are it would cost you no more than a dollar.

- There are two facts that every watch owner should know:
1. The actual cleaning of a watch is not so costly as the adjusting of it during the process.
 2. No watch movement is really cleaned by simply spinning it in cleaning solutions. The watch must be completely disassembled and every part scrubbed free of dry, gummy oil.

When you pay five dollars to have your watch cleaned you are actually paying a dollar to have it cleaned and four to have it adjusted. That is because cleaning, although it is a skilled process, requires little time and effort compared to that involved in making the necessary adjustments during and after assembling. For this reason no one should assume that just any watchmaker can clean a watch—that watch cleaning is a simple process. Probably no other watch repair job requires so much skill as does the adjusting after cleaning. Without exaggerating, it might be said that shoddy watch cleaning will wear out your watch before constant running will.

Knudtson's give special care to the watches they sell. These come first. Properly serviced through the years, watches sold by Knudtson's 50 years ago are still giving satisfying accurate timekeeping.

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