

## President Truman Names Minton To Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(P)—Sherman Minton of Indiana, who battled in vain for the 1937 Roosevelt plan to put younger blood on the supreme court, today was chosen by President Truman to serve on that bench.

Minton, in 1937 a democratic, pro-New Deal senator, now is a judge of the seventh U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. That court has headquarters at Chicago and embraces the states of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

Mr. Truman announced his decision at a news conference today. He said Judge Walter C. Lindley of the U. S. court for the eastern district of Illinois will succeed Minton on the appellate court.

Casper Platte, now a circuit judge of Illinois, will succeed Lindley.

Minton, 58, will fill the Supreme Court vacancy created by the death of Justice Wiley Rutledge.

A Democrat and a Protestant, Minton served in the Senate from 1935 to 1941. He had the desk next to Mr. Truman's when both were in the Senate.

Minton is a protestant but his wife is a Catholic.

There has been no Catholic on the Supreme Court since Justice Frank Murphy died in July. There had been speculation that the President might choose another Catholic until he named former Attorney General Tom Clark, a protestant, to succeed Justice Murphy.

With the death of Justice Rutledge, political dopesters again foresaw the possibility that Mr. Truman might give recognition to Catholics in filling that vacancy.

## Pennsylvania Election Draws Truman's Laugh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—(P)—President Truman today laughed off the republican congressional victory in Pennsylvania Tuesday with a suggestion that it couldn't be taken as a barometer of future elections.

The election of a republican to succeed the late democratic Rep. Coffey in the state's 26th congressional district was called to Mr. Truman's attention at a news conference.

The president said at first that he had no comment.

Then he added that he remembered in 1947 we had barometers like that and they didn't work.

He did not elaborate, but he apparently was referring to GOP victories which had been interpreted as heralding a republican sweep in the 1948 presidential and congressional races.

## Portland To New York Air Service Scheduled

PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—(P)—Air coach service from here to New York City via Northwest Airlines is scheduled to start Sept. 22 with a \$99-plus-tax price tag. Airline Manager James Speer said the rate of \$70 to Chicago compares with \$113.75 for the Deluxe service.

The CAB recently approved coach service by the company from Portland-Seattle east and by Western Airlines south to San Diego. Western has not announced its starting date.

## Roseburg Lions Plan First Chanceller Of West Germany

One hundred percent attendance is the aim of the Roseburg Lions club, meeting tonight at 6:30 at the Umpqua hotel.

Local Lions have entered the 1949-50 international attendance contest sponsored by the International Association of Lions clubs and will be competing tonight for one of the many prizes offered by the parent association.

To be run on a world-wide scale, the contest is open to 365,000 members of 7,175 clubs in 25 different countries.

In addition to club awards, individual members will be eligible for awards presented for unbroken attendance records during the 32 consecutive weeks in which this annual contest is in progress. Many Roseburg Lions have earned these individual awards, granted for perfect attendance ranging from one to five years.

## County Extends Road Westward From Drain

Construction of three miles of roadway westward from Drain along the south bank of Elk creek has been started by the county court. The road, it was stated, will provide an outlet for about 15 families now dependent upon private bridges for roads across Elk creek. Many of these families have previously been stranded during much of each winter. County Judge Busenbach said, "The court expects to complete about one-half the road this year, and will extend it next year."

## Fall Opening Program Will Be Put On Air

(Continued from Page One)

The latest in fall merchandise, the windows will also contain the winning ticket numbers for the Treasure Hunt.

A photographer and two judges will tour the downtown business district to determine the four best dressed windows. Pictures of the prize winners will be published in the following day's News-Review. Tickets for the treasure hunt are available free to the public, without purchase obligations, at each of the participating Roseburg stores.

## Murder Trial May Go To Jury Tonight

(Continued from Page One)

factors of everyday life. Don't tell me that that was a motive for murder."

He briefly told the jury that Victoria and Ralph had lived in a tent with a dirt floor at Reedport. Later they moved to Drain to "live in a house I would not care to live in" without plumbing or heating.

"There has been no intimation in the case that those people did not love each other a great deal," said Geddes. "The only intuitions that we have comes from Los Angeles."

"As I analyze the supposed motives I can't see any good reason why she should have killed that man. All the state has presented is that opportunity she had to kill him."

Geddes continued that Victoria was "guilty of bad company" in "getting mixed up with that crowd in Los Angeles," where she had the opportunity of meeting Ralph Mojonnier.

## Adenauer Named First Chancellor Of West Germany

BONN, Germany, Sept. 15.—(P)—Catholic Conservative Dr. Konrad Adenauer skinned through by a one-vote margin today to win the necessary majority to elect him first chancellor of the West German republic.

The 73-year-old lawyer pulled a bare majority of 202 votes in the 402-member Bundestag (lower house of parliament) after nomination by President Theodor Heuss yesterday.

As first German chancellor since Adolf Hitler, Adenauer will be the strongest man in the new federal government, heading a cabinet of his own choice.

In his new position—equivalent to prime minister—Adenauer will assume the guiding role in western Germany's return to self-rule.

The three-party rightist coalition supporting Adenauer came within one vote of failing to win the necessary majority.

Although there are 402 deputies, only 389 were present at today's session. The constitution requires a majority of the full house, regardless of whether all 402 members are present.

## Murray Charges U. S. Steel Forcing Strike

(Continued from page 1)

ception to the board's view that the pension plan be financed entirely by the industry. It said that "as a matter of sound principle any program of social insurance should be on a contributory basis."

**Faces issue**

Murray faced the issue. He told Fairless that he wasn't satisfied with Fairless' initial answer that bargaining be resumed without committing Big Steel to the board's findings.

It didn't take Fairless long to reply. Within a few hours he told Murray the labor chief can't dictate U. S. Steel's acceptance of the board's recommendations as a condition to bargaining.

But Fairless reiterated he is perfectly willing to resume negotiations. Murray didn't comment.

In giving U. S. Steel's reaction to the presidential board's report, Fairless made it plain he didn't like many of the recommendations. He was particularly angry at the board's suggestion the industry bear the entire cost of a pension plan.

The board suggested this peace formula:

1. The union should give up demands for a wage increase.

2. Labor and industry should work out company-financed pension plans to go into effect next year.

3. The union and company should work out now satisfactory insurance plans—also paid for by employers.

Murray promptly accepted all the board's recommendations. Six steel companies said they would be willing to resume negotiations. But none committed themselves to the fact-finders' recommendation for a 10-cent hourly package covering insurance and pensions.

**Gold Price Won't Be Boosted, Says Snyder**

(Continued from Page One)

Cripps, British governor for both fund and bank, may leave Washington for home early Friday, before the conference ends.



UPSET—U. S. Senator Morse (R-Ore.) reads messages in a Salem, Ore., hospital while awaiting a barber. He was knocked unconscious when a buggy he was driving overturned on a sharp turn during a State Fair horse show.—(AP Wirephoto).

## Russian Minister Expected To Ask Big Four To Meet

(Continued From Page One)

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—(P)—Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky, slated to head the Soviet delegation at the U. N. assembly in New York next week, is expected to press for a new meeting of the big four council of foreign ministers.

With U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman all due to be on hand, informed circles here said Vishinsky will urge an early formal meeting of the council.

When the foreign ministers ended their Paris meeting on Germany last June, they agreed to meet informally during the U. N. session to discuss their next meeting.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.

The Paris session reached an agreement to end Soviet traffic restrictions (the blockade) in Berlin, but several other questions were left hanging.

Among major problems still to be solved are possible future economic and political unity of Germany, an independence treaty for Austria and reconciliation of divergent allied views on who should write a peace treaty for Japan.