

# The News-Review

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## CLEAR-CUT ISSUE

By Charles V. Stanton  
Selecting state candidates for the forthcoming general election, voters of Douglas county will have a clear-cut issue as basis for decision. The issue is socialism versus conservatism. This issue is clearly defined in contests for U. S. senator, congressman and governor.

As candidates for U. S. senator we have Wayne Morse, incumbent, a socialist-republican; Howard Latourette, a conservative democrat, and Harlin Talbert, listed as a progressive.

For congressman, Harris Ellsworth, republican incumbent, is opposed by David C. Shaw, socialist democrat.

Governor Douglas McKay, republican, is opposed for reelection by Austin F. Flegel, socialist democrat.

In these three contests avowals by candidates leave no question to be determined by the voters other than that of socialism versus conservatism. The outcome will furnish an interesting measure of the extent of socialistic invasion of the State of Oregon.

Another contested state office is that of commissioner of labor, in which William E. Kinsey, republican, and Howard Morgan, democrat, are candidates.

## County Officers To Be Chosen

Douglas county voters will elect two representatives, a district attorney, county judge, commissioner and assessor.

Democratic candidates for representative to the state legislature represent both the conservative and socialistic trends. V. T. Jackson, former sheriff, having declared his opposition to the socialistic leanings of the democratic party, while Sidney Leiken's candidacy was sponsored by the opposite camp. Republican candidates are Paul Geddes, incumbent, who was an outstanding representative at the last session, and Russell J. Hubbard, former resident of Reedport, now residing at Sutherlin.

For district attorney, Robert G. Davis, incumbent, republican, received both the republican and democratic nominations (the latter by write-ins) at the primary election. He is opposed by Gerald O. Kabler, who filed as an independent following the primary election.

Carl C. Hill, republican candidate for county judge, is opposed by Howard E. Cracroft, democrat. Hill is a former representative from Douglas county to the state legislature and at present is chairman of the State Game commission.

Lynn V. Beckley, republican incumbent, is opposed for reelection to the office of county commissioner by R. D. Williams, democrat.

Ned Dixon, republican, now serving as county assessor, has as his democratic opponent, J. M. Morgan.

## Nine Measures On Ballot

Voters will be required to pass on nine initiative and referendum measures.

Four have been referred to the people by the legislature. One proposes an annual salary of \$600 for members of the state legislature, replacing the present per diem method of compensation. Another would loan the state's credit for construction of self-liquidating buildings erected for purposes of higher education. The measure is designed to save a considerable sum in interest charges. Third is a measure to increase the fund for loans to Oregon war veterans for purchase of homes and farms. Fourth is the basic school support measure, known as the "Children's Bill," which would increase state contribution from \$50 to \$50 per student in support of schools.

Two bills passed by the last legislature have been referred to the people by petition. One is the public assistance act, drawn by the legislature to replace the Dunne bill previously passed by the people and declared inoperative by the attorney general. The other is a bill fixing standard time for Oregon, permitting daylight saving time only in emergency.

Three measures are proposed by initiative petition. One would provide a bonus to Oregon war veterans, the second would authorize reapportionment of the legislature, the third would prohibit sale of alcoholic beverages if "promotively" advertised.

## In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS  
(Continued From Page One)

estimates of the rate of production for new Russian tanks run as high as 3,000 annually.

So much for Russia's conventional armament. On the somewhat grimmer side, the Alsop brothers, well known Washington correspondents and columnists, risked a guess the other day on Russia's possible atomic armament.

They think Russia may have now something like a dozen atomic bombs. A year hence, they say, she may have around 100. By 1953, they theorize, Russia's store of atomic bombs may rise to as high as 300.

Going on from there, they add that 200 might be as many atomic bombs as Russia could hope to produce. This limit would be set by the amount of uranium Russia has available within her own and her satellite territories. She is known to be frantically mining uranium in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and may have other supplies in interior Russia.

Fortunately, our side is supposed to have access to much more uranium than Russia and her communist stooges. That, of course, is just an informed guess. Nobody knows very accurately what resources Russia's vast land mass may have.

For four or five years, we have been engaged in a "cold" war with Russia. In June, this cold war broke into a hot flash in Korea. We are apparently winning that little hot war. But we don't know how many more hot flashes

## A Lot Of Predictions Have Gone Wrong This Season



## Truman Thinks Democrats Will Have Landslide

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman expressed belief Thursday that the Hanley letter which exploded on the New York political scene last Monday isn't going to hurt Democratic chances in the November election.  
He also told a news conference that:  
1. He thinks the Democrats will increase their majorities in both senate and house in next month's elections.  
2. He himself still has no plans in the way of campaigning.  
3. Senator Martin (R-Pa.) is very much mistaken in saying that the President has delayed putting price and wage controls into effect until after the election in order to gain a political advantage.  
The Hanley letter was written by the republican candidate for the senate in New York, Lt. Gov. Joseph R. Hanley, on Sept. 5. It said:  
"If I will consent to take the nomination to the United States senate, I am definitely assured of being able to clean up my financial obligations within 90 days."  
Democrats have said this looks like a pay-off in which Gov. Thomas E. Dewey bought off Hanley, persuading him to run for the senate and leave the way open for Dewey to try for a third term as governor. Dewey and the letter and was sorry he had wronged Dewey.  
Mr. Truman said he had read the letter and he thought the Democrats were wrong.  
He said he was sorry a thing of that kind had to come out in public.  
Certainly, he told a questioner, it will have an effect on the New York election and he doesn't think it will hurt the Democrats there.  
Of prospects in general, Mr. Truman said he thought the Democrats would have a landslide this fall and that there will be a lot of surprised Republicans as he recalled there were in 1948.  
But he wasn't predicting outcomes for individual states, such as New York or Pennsylvania. He did say he hoped Senator Myers (D-Pa.) would be re-elected.  
worked out, plans for keeping peace in Asia and how would it be done? But on that subject the President was particularly vague. He simply said they talked of keeping peace there.  
So it seems we'll have to wait for results of the meeting to unfold before we'll know whether the two men made any plans for the Pacific at all.  
About the only new thing that Mr. Truman said was when he indicated that this country would increase its economic help for the people of Asia.  
Mr. Truman changed the course of American history late in June when the North Korean Communists attacked the South Korean Republic and he ordered American troops in to stop them.  
That decision, giving aggressors warning that this country would fight them wherever they tried a grab, started this country on a vast defense program which may last for years.  
His June 28th speech followed this Korean decision and it was in this speech that Mr. Truman outlined the future policy of this country in dealing with Communist aggression.  
The San Francisco speech was pretty much a repetition of that June speech. In fact, it was pretty much a re-write.  
But one week from today—Tuesday, Oct. 24—the President will address the United Nations. There, if he's going to do it at all, the President may lift the curtain a bit on the plans and decisions made at Wake Island.  
If those decisions were of a major character, they certainly deserved careful preparation and handling in any speech explaining them.

## Status Of Korean War Now Offers No Chance Of Success For Chinese Or Soviet Entry

TOKYO — (AP) — High informed sources say neither Chinese Communist nor Russian troops could enter the Korean war now with any chance of success.  
The informant added:  
Soviet air power would be the only effective aid the North Koreans could get from the outside in the final days of the campaign. But there is no sign the Russians will supply this.  
Instead, the Soviets have indicated since the Inchon landing Sept. 15, that they have decided to abandon the Korean Reds.  
General MacArthur is understood to share this view of the present war situation. That was the background to his reported statement to President Truman at Wake Island that Chinese and Russian Communists would remain out of the war.  
Russian or Chinese participation in the war at any time during the first six weeks would have been decisive, the informants said. This was before the United Nations buildup cut down the original North Korean numerical superiority in men and materiel.  
But at time the North Koreans and probably their advisers seemed convinced of ultimate victory. This was indicated by deployment of most of the Red army around the Pusan beachhead, permitting the knockout blow behind them through the Inchon-Seoul drive.  
Harsh Winter Deterrent  
The sources said the Russians have not enough ground troops in the Far East to throw them into the Korean land campaign. By the time such a force could be assembled, in perhaps two months, the harsh Korean and Siberian winter will have set in, cutting down the possibility of any important offensive.  
The Chinese Communists have about 300,000 troops in Manchuria, the sources continued.  
But the maximum they probably could send immediately into North Korea would be around 60,000. And they would have to advance through a tight Allied air umbrella, which one source said would produce a slaughter.  
The Chinese Communist air force is too small to successfully challenge United Nations air mastery or to adequately protect fresh troops moved southward from Manchuria.  
There has been no indication

## Little Disclosed By Truman In His Address At S.F.

By JAMES MARLOW  
WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman is still keeping pretty tight to himself the things he talked about with General MacArthur in their meeting on Wake Island.  
In his speech at San Francisco he disclosed nothing that you couldn't guess about the meeting. He couldn't have been expected to tip his full hand about the talk with MacArthur.  
But it was almost surprising that he disclosed so little. He said he talked with MacArthur about a peace treaty for Japan and peace in Korea. That was hardly new or unexpected.  
The two men certainly would discuss those two important problems after traveling so far to get together. What most people had wondered about the meeting was: Had the two men discussed, or

## Economic Outlook, Clouded By Probable Military Needs, Has Industries In Quandary

By SAM DAWSON

NEW YORK — (AP) — The President's warning that the United States will fight wherever in the world the Reds try new aggression gives businessmen—and consumers—a new idea today of what may be expected of them in the months and years ahead.

To back up such a policy, businessmen say, American military might will have to be built up beyond anything yet asked of congress. The costs will mean taxes beyond anything yet proposed—or the alternative of government borrowing and further upward pressure on prices.

Industrialists believe a defense program large enough to insure against Red aggression anywhere would also mean further and much more substantial cutbacks in civilian goods.

Steps already taken in this direction are bringing walls from some sections of business and industry and assurances from others that no curbs or rationing is needed in their line of business.

Spokesmen for home builders, auto makers, tire makers, milk dealers, oilmen, wool dealers, transportation men, credit men are among those discussing the prospect of shortages in their fields as curbs already put into effect, or curbs they fear some one in government may be contemplating.

Home builders charge the government's move to cut back building by a third through mortgage regulations is too drastic. Some of the directors of the National Association of Home Builders, meeting in Houston, say the new rules will cut back building even more than the government plans will 'ruin' some builders, and spread unemployment through the construction industry.

'Auto dealers—particularly used car lot owners—say curbs on installment buying will force the low-income customers out of the market.

Some tire makers charge that the expected curb on use of rubber—designed to cut back monthly consumption from 105,000 tons to between 85,000 and 90,000 tons—is unnecessary and unrealistic.

Other industries unperturbed  
Another group of industry spokesmen, as yet untouched by curbs, think their industries can ride like those in the last war.

The wool bureau, Inc., through its chairman, F. Eugene Ackerman, thinks there will be enough wool for both military and civilian needs next year. But Ackerman says that can be done only by using up almost the last of the wool stocks left over from the last war. Postwar wool consumption continues to run ahead of wool production.

Executives of railroad, air, bus, steamship, truck and inland waterway industries are meeting in San Francisco at the convention of the National Defense Transportation association.

Mr. Truman went on to say that MacArthur is loyal to his government, his President and the foreign policy of his country and he wishes a lot of newspapers were.

## PTA Heads Hear Plan For World Understanding

The fall meeting of the board of managers of the Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers held in Portland Friday was addressed by Mrs. S. A. Warg, Roseburg, vice-president of Region 8; Mrs. Prentice Card, Sutherlin, state chairman of publications, and Mrs. Kenneth Bushey, Roseburg, Douglas county council president.

Highlight of the meeting was a report by E. D. Anderson, chairman of the world citizenship committee of the Oregon congress, recently returned from an international relations workshop in New York, which included a day at the United Nations General assembly. Plans and procedures were formulated at Lake Success for a program to create international understanding throughout the world by translating into action the parent-teacher organization's current country theme, "The Citizen Child: His Destiny, a Free World."

This workshop, Anderson said, was the first group of leaders of a single organization from all the 48 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii to visit the United Nations for study purposes.

The Douglas county representatives wish to urge every PTA to observe United Nations day on Oct. 24. Program material, including radio scripts, motion pictures, colorful posters, leaflets, maps, and a variety of general items that will be useful not only on United Nations day but throughout the entire year may be obtained direct from the department of public information, United Nations, Lake Success, New York, they reported.

The board of managers of the Oregon PTA went on record as favoring legislation for further restrictions on fireworks. It was decided also to support the writing of a law to make it mandatory that only school buses be painted yellow.

Mrs. Arthur N. Green, Oregon congress legislative chairman, spoke on the extreme need of passing bill No. 306.

The announcement was made that Mrs. Jeanelle Moorhead, Oregon congress president, had been appointed to the platform committee of the National congress.

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## Inflation Boom Shown By Soaring Business Loans

NEW YORK — (AP) — Interest rates are on the way up again. The federal reserve system is trying to dry up part of the money available for business loans.

It feels that this and other credit curbs, coupled with higher taxes, may stave off the day for invoking ceilings on prices and wages. All are aimed at controlling inflation and trying to halt the rising cost of living.

The first thrust of the federal reserve's two-way attack on bank credit is to force the price of government securities down. The second is expected to be an increase in the amount of reserves that member banks throughout the country must keep on deposit with the central reserve banks. Both are aimed at forcing less money available for financing further booms in civilian industries.

By lowering the price of government securities which banks are allowed to buy and see, the federal reserve is increasing their yield. This usually encourages banks to increase interest rates on the money they lend businessmen. At the same time by lowering the price the reserve system discourages the banks from selling government securities—since they bought them at higher prices than they can get today. The banks sell the securities to get cash to lend to businessmen. The reserve board hopes they'll stop doing so much of that.

Business loans have gone up every week since June 1, to stand at \$16.1 billion Oct. 11. This is the first time in history business loans have topped \$16 billion.

Reserve Board Frightened  
On June 1 business loans were already at a fat \$13.3 billion but the rise since then frightens the reserve board. The high rate of business loans is regarded as prime evidence of the heights to which inflation is heading—with its two traveling companions, falling dollar value and rising living costs.

The federal reserve this week stopped buying short-term treasury obligations at a price yielding the bank 1.36 percent, and the yield has already gone up .03 per cent. When the reserve took its first similar step Aug. 18, the yield went up from 1.25 per cent to 1.36. In the financial district the betting is that this time the yield will be pushed up to 1.50 per cent—some even think a little higher.

Banks continue to sell these obligations, however, even if it means a loss to them now. Many of them fear further drop in government security prices, meaning even greater losses if they hold them. They want the money at this time, because they are expecting a hike in their reserve requirements aimed at taking \$2.5 billion out of the money market. They can raise the required \$2.5 billion either by selling their government securities, or cutting down on their loans to business.

American asphalt tile manufacturers have adopted the names of "Napoleon," a French marble with a veined light brown ground, and "breccia sanguina," an Algerian marble with light red patches on a deep red ground.



Sam Dawson

## No Disagreement With MacArthur, Truman Declares

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Truman said Thursday there is no disagreement between him and Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Formosa—that the question was settled five weeks ago.

Five weeks ago was the time when Mr. Truman directed that MacArthur withdraw a statement the general had sent to the Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Chicago concerning his views on Formosa.

Speaking in sharp tones at a news conference, the President said he went to the Wake Island conference with MacArthur last weekend to discuss asiatic problems, including a Japanese peace treaty, rehabilitation of Korea and conditions in Indochina.

He said that that was all there was to it.

Mr. Truman neither affirmed nor denied directly that the Formosan question figured in the meeting with MacArthur.

The views MacArthur set out in his statement to the VFW were considerably at variance with administration policy. The main point was that the United States must not permit Formosa to fall into unfriendly hands.

The announced administration position had been that the United Nations should settle the future of the big island off the China coast where the Chinese Nationalist government has taken refuge after being driven from the mainland by Chinese Communists.

At Mr. Truman's news conference, a reporter inquired: "Are you now in complete agreement with Gen. MacArthur on Formosa?"

Bristling, the President replied: "Let me tell you something. It will be good for your soul. It's a pity you columnists and reporters for certain press services can't understand two intellectually honest men."

Mr. Truman went on to say that MacArthur is loyal to his government, his President and the foreign policy of his country and he wishes a lot of newspapers were.

Since the Formosan question was settled a month ago, he said, there was nothing about it to be discussed at the Wake Island conference.

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