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IT IS EVERYTHING

By CHARLES V. STANTON

The day was very warm and the grove looked so inviting. There were people there; fishermen, like ourselves, seeking shelter from the heat of the day. The fish had been striking less and less frequently. Now they could not be attracted by any tempting fly pattern we might offer.

We had had our lunch. The grove beckoned. Shade and companionship were there. Men and women sat relaxed, or lay sprawled comfortably on the ground. Only the children moved — seemingly unconcerned with the heat — busy at play.

We took our place against an old stump, nodding our greeting, accepting and accepted.

The hum of conversation went on, fitting in perfect harmony with the nearby murmur of cascading water, the buzzing of insects and the laughter of children. With eyes tired from the glare of sun on sparkling current, it was so easy to slip into that half sleep, half wakefulness of complete relaxation.

"It is so good!"

The words and the voice penetrated into the subconscious. The voice had not been too long from the mother tongue. The accent was that of the continent.

As our eyes sought out the speaker we saw beauty — not, perhaps, the beauty the artist would paint into his canvas, but flaxen hair and eyes as blue as the sky, which peeped through the leafy interstices above; a beauty that stemmed neither from face nor form but from a steadfast tranquility of spirit.

As we watched and listened, a child occasionally would run to her knee, rest there a moment, as a hand caressed hair or body with the touch of love, then dash off again with renewed energy to join playmates in the game of the moment.

"You see my girl," went on the voice, in well-formed words, yet carrying the accent of one to whom the sounds were lately strange. "She is much older. The boy, he is a baby. It was the war."

We gathered that she was married overseas before the war.

"The occupation, it was terrible."

We didn't hear the name of the place she mentioned. But what are places? There are so many of them.

"I have known everything; have lost everything. It cost us a hundred dollars a day to live."

One could listen and picture the horror, dread and fear; the black markets where one must go to find food; a mother and small child waiting, always waiting; hoping, always hoping.

"My husband, he was only a few miles away, not far from the city, but I could not go to him and he could not come to me. Then, years later, he came and we were free."

"Years later—!" How many years they must have seemed. How many still are waiting; waiting years that will never end; waiting for those who will never come.

"We came to the United States three years ago. He says he will bring me to the United States. We came to the North Umququa. This is the United States. It is all of the United States I have ever seen. But it is the United States. Where could the United States be more beautiful?"

"Yes, I have had everything. Today I have everything. I have a roof over my head. I have clothes to wear. I have a good man. I have healthy children. I have food to eat. It is so much more than so many other people have. It is good. It is everything."

We noticed suddenly that the hum of conversation had ceased; that the quiet voice had been speaking to an audience of souls.

Shadows were beginning to fall upon the water. It was time to resume fishing. One by one we left the little grove — quietly, as we would leave a church.

Seraps From the

by

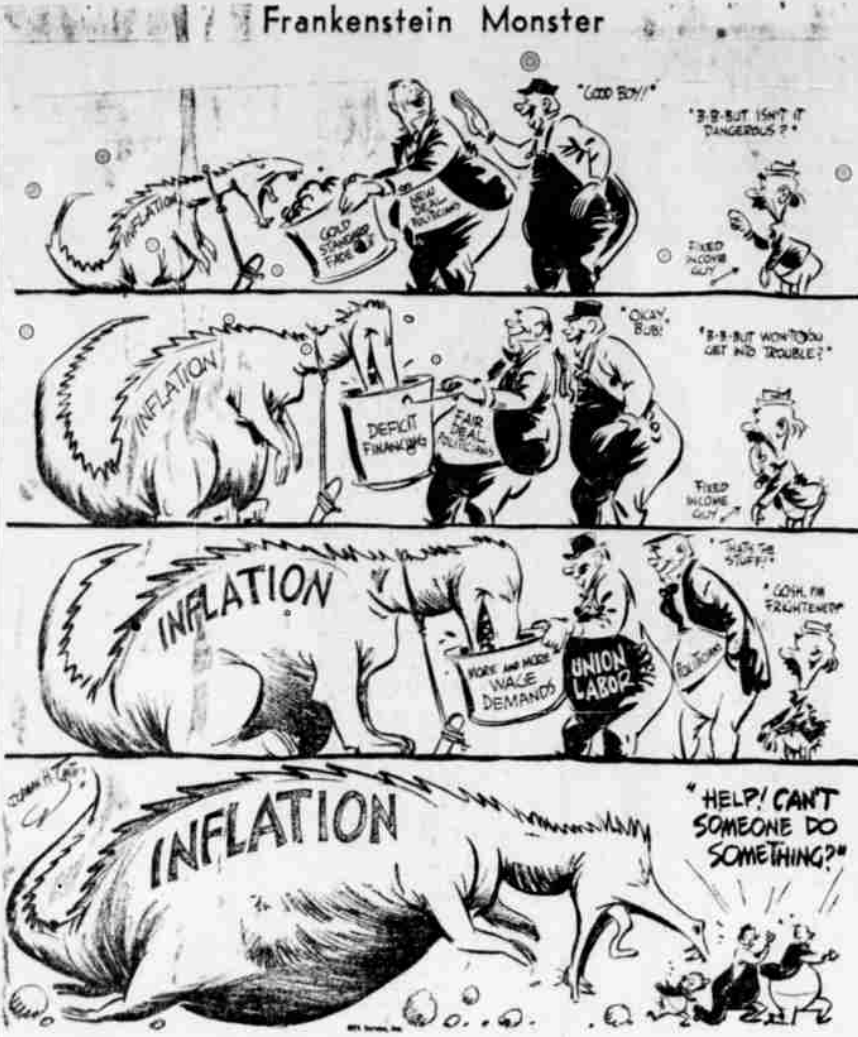
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MENDING BASKET

Zack is a handsome white collie with all the usual artificial ways of managing a family, plus one or two of his own figuring out. When invited to "say prayers" he performs with amazing promptness, putting his front paws hurriedly on a convenient chair seat, and thrusting his long pointed nose down, but not so far down that his eyes are entirely covered. One eye partly hidden by a paw, peers out with a comical appraising expression.

One sees the reason for Zack's haste in assuming the prayerful position when the performance is judged complete. There is a quick trip to the kitchen in response to the family's "urges." "Give him this to eat, Vahnett," says the mistress, tired of the continual struggle with a layer of long silky white hairs over everything, decided to turn the vacuum on Zack's coat and this was quite all right with Zack. The small cat attachment is used and picks up the hair in a manner satisfactory to the caller. However he expects his usual brush-a-d combing — and gets it.

It seemed a wonderful idea so I decided to try it out on our white cat. But my goodness, I in a split second, she altered as we for a split second, and streaked for the door, and out! Well, maybe I can sneak up on her gradually, for sometimes when company comes I have found it necessary to check over our seating arrangements if the caller has a blue



Female Sex Alone Can Solve Crime Problem, Woman Magistrate Claims

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK — (AP) — "Crime is a woman's problem," says Magistrate Anna Kross.

And 18 years on the bench have convinced her that only women can do anything permanent about reducing the crime rate in the United States.

"The men can't do it," she said flatly. "They have proved that."

"Today the womanpower of America should be saddled to clean up the country — physically and morally. But they can't do it by doing what men have been doing for so long — merely paying lip service to democracy."

How can the ordinary housewife do anything about stopping crime? "Well, she can't check it by merely seeing that her own children get home on time," said Judge Kross. "She has to be willing to do something about the kids on the other side of the railroad tracks. You can't get rid of smallpox just by inoculating the people who live on the hill."

The blunt-spoken little jurist — a mother herself — believes the whole approach to the problem of wiping out crime has been wrong. She believes the basic cause lies in creating happy families, and feels if a family is sick the individuals in it will be sick, too.

"Couple, prisons and police — what do they do but give society a sense of security," she said. "They are only part of a straitjacket at best."

"There isn't a prison in our country that doesn't become a post-graduate school for criminals. What juvenile court judge in this country is really trained for his job? None. He got that job only because he knew the right person at the right time."

"There isn't one perfect juvenile court setup in America. The best of them are inadequately equipped."

Investigations Fruitless

Judge Kross feels that exposures such as those made by the Kefauver committee do little real good.

"I have seen investigation after

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

cease-fire talks, isn't in neutral territory.

It's in RED territory.

The only way we can get there is by the PERMISSION to the Communists. When our negotiators get to Kaesong to talk over the cease-fire proposal, they will be entirely surrounded by Communist troops.

That is to say—

The cease-fire conference is to be held entirely INSIDE THE COMMUNIST LINES.

Isn't that unusual?

It's HIGHLY unusual.

The historical custom has been to hold truce talks in a neutral spot BETWEEN the opposing lines.

One of the outstanding examples of this custom was back in 1807, when Napoleon was fighting the Russians and their allies in what is now Poland. He and young czar Alexander I held a powwow ON A RAFT in the middle of the Bzura river at Tilsit. One bank of the stream was held by the Russians and their allies. The other bank was held by Napoleon's French.

The dickering was in between.

Another well-known instance was in Captain Jack's war down in the Modoc lava beds in northern California.

The Indians, headed by Captain Jack, and the whites, headed by General Canby, met out in a rocky flat between the lines. The reason ended in tragedy. Captain Jack and his party broke the truce agreement and packed pistols. At

Congress Chat

By Harris Ellsworth, M. C., Fourth District, Oregon

A portion of the controls law, which is called by the high-sounding name "defense production act," would have expired Saturday, June 30, but was kept alive by a temporary extension resolution passed by Congress on the last day. The extension was, however, something more than a simple extension. It places definite limitations on the activities of the price controlling people and specifically cancels, at least for the 30 days, their plan of price rollbacks.

There has been quite a bit of propaganda about this control law and the failure of Congress to extend it. In fact, it seems to me that some important facts about it are being ignored, if not forgotten. Only the portions of the law authorizing price and wage controls were to expire. The remainder carries on through until 1952. When the act was under consideration by Congress last summer the President had requested production controls but did not want authority to control prices and wages. Under the pressure of a new war in Korea and threat of total war, Congress insisted on writing the price control sections. Perhaps that was the reason for setting the expiration date this year. Strangely enough the President is now placing the greatest emphasis on price control authority. Meanwhile the Korean venture seems likely to end at least for a while, and our economy has absorbed the impact of defense production thus far and does not seem to be too much worried about the so-called major impact of defense buying which is supposed to come this fall.

Last year I pointed out that the defense production and allocation powers requested and put into law were much stronger than were required to fight World War II. But now, in addition to insisting upon price control authority which he did not want last year, the President has asked for a number of additional control powers and even stiffer authority over production.

The Senate has already passed its version of the new defense production act. The House is considering a different bill which was reported by its committees on banking and currency. Shortly the new bills will be merged into one (by a conference committee) and the law will be extended for a year or more. Although many members will vote against the extension of price and wage control powers, the possibility (or actuality) of peace in Korea is not the reason for such votes. In other words, it is not just a case of "business as usual" after the shooting stops. No, it is much more basic than that. I have made it a point to talk with several who voted for the bill last summer but who are opposed to further extension of price controls now. They do not mention Korea. They simply have been studying the problem and watching the operation of the present day version of price control. They realize that prices simply cannot be controlled by law in a free economy.

As this is written, peace talks are to begin. This is the topic of conversation here now—as it is most all over the world. The best fact that can be put on the situation is that we went into action in Korea for the purpose of stopping aggression. Having stopped it, we can now withdraw, leaving the situation almost exactly as it was before the invasion began. Perhaps the NEXT aggression will be better planned and in greater force — and will be successful. We have not a grim harvest because of our lack of political courage in 1950, when we failed to insist that the agreement to free and unify Korea be carried out. Instead we backed down, divided the country and so planted the seeds for what has happened.

Cease-Fire Huddle Viewed By Communist World As U.S. 'Face-Saving' Effort

By FRANK H. KING

SAN FRANCISCO — (AP) — The saving of American lives, both battle casualties and war prisoners, is the basic U. S. objective behind the cease-fire conference at Kaesong. It has placed the United States in a strange and unprecedented role, that of appearing, in Communist eyes, at least, as suing for peace — as having come into Communist territory seeking terms that will enable the United Nations to withdraw its forces, preponderantly American, from the Korean peninsula.

Actually this is not true, but it is true that the United States has accepted a "face losing" role. It carries with it a degree of humiliation in Oriental eyes.

The American authorities have accepted this, during the preliminary negotiations, at least, just to make sure that no opportunity will be lost to try to end hostilities and save the lives of men on the battle line and prisoners in the hands of North Koreans and Chinese Communists.

The tragic fact is that the U. N. command doesn't know how many of the 10,000 Americans listed as missing are alive, where they may be concentrated, their care and health, or anything else about them.

The Communists have never permitted International Red Cross representatives to enter North Korea. In contrast, at Pusan and elsewhere, 160,000 North Koreans and Chinese in United Nations prison camps are fed and cared for better than many of the refugee population of South Korea.

Peace Likely Weeks Away

The fate of prisoners is only one of the unsolved riddles of the Korean war. It is feared that the American public may be in for disappointment, disillusion and let-down on others.

First, it may take weeks, many weeks, to stop the fighting, even if the talks go better than expected.

One estimate in Tokyo was that ten weeks might be a reasonable time — if armistice terms can be reached at all.

Secondly, cease-fire on the basis of stalemate near the 38th parallel will not bring the boys home by Christmas, or even the next Christmas.

Rotation of soldiers will continue, but American divisions will be tied down on the present strongly-held and fortified line until the whole question of the future of Korea is clear. This would include the training of an effective Korean national defense force, which would take a long time. This is an authoritative military view.

Allies Tough, On Alert

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Meanwhile, the shooting war goes on uninterrupted, especially by air and sea, with the land forces carrying on minor operations across a 100-mile front.

Locals

Accepts Position — Miss Ruth Chism of Roseburg has accepted a position in the office of the Douglas County Creditors' association.

Colemans Home — Mr. and Mrs. Carl Coleman and daughter, Nancy Lee, are back at their home in Roseburg, following a vacation trip to Yellowstone park, points of interest in Idaho and Montana, as well as stops in Washington and in Portland. They also enjoyed a visit with a brother, Mrs. Coleman.

Return To Los Angeles — Mr. and Mrs. James Lund have left for their home in Los Angeles, following two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ault of Melrose. The Lunds and Aults, accompanied by Edna Bates of Tulelake, Calif., spent most of the two weeks fishing at East Lake and Lake of the Woods. Mr. Ault works for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company in Roseburg.

informed that the United Nations have petitioned for an armistice to avoid defeat and thus have brought near fulfillment the Communist boast that the U. N. forces would be driven out of Korea into the sea.

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