

Milk Producers Threaten to Go Out of Business

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Re-elected were Earl McNutt and Ed Johnson.

Retail prices would have to be raised from 13 to 14 or 15 cents a quart to cover the increase asked by producers but dairymen claim the public in this area is more concerned with adequate and sanitary supply than with the price differential.

They have pointed out repeatedly that dairies serving table needs must meet much higher sanitary requirements than those supplying cheese and butter factories and that they have thousands of dollars in selected herds and modern sanitary machinery and equipment.

Killing off of herds, they say, will be a disaster which will cripple already inadequate supply for army camps and ultimately reduce milk available for canning and processing, but if the farmer can't make ends meet he must send the cows to the butcher.

The following table, released by the chamber's agricultural committee, under Chairman Dan Earle, gives costs for butterfat per pound. (Several dairymen in computing, it is pointed out by Mr. Earle, did not list labor in their costs because they are doing all their work themselves.)

Fred C. Brougher, \$1.04; M. P. Jensen, .90; Frank C. Jones, 1.26; Jensen Bros., .5016; Walter Petersen, .913; Chris M. Laursen, .98½; D. S. and Marie Pruitt, .9639; Plank Dairy, 1.40; C. A. Schooling, 1.64; Prairie Bloom Dairy, 1.10 and .95; Dale Blachly, .94; Benter & Son, .985; Wildrose Dairy, .9429; Longcoy, 1.03; McNutt Bros. (Lorane Ranch), 1.29; McNutt Bros. (McKenzie Ranch), .927; J. Hofer, .89; Cloverdale Dairy, .98½; Campbell & Sons, .86; W. F. Reed, .79; Ralph S. Willoughby, .93; Jensen & Glenn, .84; A. L. Barger, 1.00; R. M. Berdorth, .83.

War Pressure Speeds Photo Developments

DAYTON, O.—(U.P.)—Pressure of two years of warfare has brought about optical and photographic developments which otherwise might have required 100 years, Col. George W. Goddard, director of the photographic research laboratory at Wright field, has revealed.

Goddard told visiting newspapermen that night photographs, showing details as clearly as those made in daylight, and infrared photographs, which unmask the cleverest camouflage, were examples of advances made in military photography.

Some of the greatest progress, Goddard indicated, has been made in the field of reconnaissance photography from high altitudes, where observation planes are out of range of enemy attack.

He described a spherical plate camera, for example, which is capable of recording all of Berlin in one exposure. The same camera, he said, could photograph a 400-square-mile area from an altitude of 30,000 feet.

Other photographic marvels included a 40-inch telephoto lens which will define railroad ties on a sensitive plate exposed at the 30,000-foot flying level.

TOO MANY FALSE ALARMS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—(U.P.)—Dim-outs are costing the fire department dearly because of the increased number of false alarms sent in during such periods. In replying to one of these, one fire engine crashed, causing \$3000 worth of damage to fire equipment.

COMMITTEE ON APPLE PIE

SAN FRANCISCO — (U.P.)—An apple pie committee has been formed by USO hostesses here, charged with making apple pies to meet the requests of service men in lonely outposts whose recreation needs are met by the USO Mobile Service. Consumption is at the rate of ten pies for each 18 men.

Lizards are an earlier type of primitive creature than are snakes, the latter having developed from the former.

STUDY LAMPS

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at 7:30
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By GLENN HASSELROOTH

At the Browsing Room:

RECORDED MUSIC CONCERT

Those who like real music received a pleasing sample of "more to come" in the browsing room of the University of Oregon library, Sunday afternoon when the first of the recorded music concerts sponsored by Mu Phi Epsilon patronesses was held.

The plan is to have hour-long concerts each Sunday at 4 p. m. Each concert is to be taken from the record library of some individual or group, who have selections they believe others would like to hear.

Evidently, from the attendance at the first concert, there are many who like the idea. All chairs were filled some minutes before the program began, and only floor-sitting room remained when the concert ended.

The selections were from the library of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stafford, and included the Scherzo from the Mendelssohn Octet, Op. 20; the Scherzo from Dvorak's symphony "From the New World," and the greater part of Beethoven's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 5, or "Emperor."

As played by Mr. Stafford (on a combination loaned for the series by Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority) and explained by Mr. Stafford, the numbers seemed excellently chosen—not only because they were easy on the ears but because they corresponded with the apparent dual purpose of the concert: to provide music which guests wish to hear, and to "introduce" relatively unfamiliar but similarly meritable works to listeners.

The Dvorak movement, for example, is widely known without being considered trite; the "Emperor" concerto has not so extensive and audience but has broad favor as concertos go. Few in the Sunday crowd, we'll wager, were very familiar with the Mendelssohn—and it proved a refreshing "overture" for an enjoyable hour. In charge were Mrs. Everett E. Harpham, Mrs. Ivan Ware, and Mrs. Lloyd A. Payne were in charge from the patronesses, Miss Ruth Baker from the actives of the honor society, and Miss Bernice Rise and Miss True Morris from the library staff.

Next Sunday at 4, the program will open with the prelude to Act III of Verdi's "La Traviata," followed by three scenes from opera by Puccini: Entrance of Cio-Cio-San from "Madama Butterfly," then "What Hours of Sweetness Divine" from "La Rondine," and "Stars Were Shining" from "La Tosca," featuring respectively Albanese, Bori, and Bjorling.

The second part will be comprised of the Adagio from Haydn's symphony No. 99 in E Flat Major, "In the Garden" from the "Rustic Wedding" symphony of Goldmark, and (by request) the orchestral version of Liebestod from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

HE GOT THE FISH

UNION SPRINGS, N. Y.—(U.P.)—When John Edward Cater, 79, failed to return after fishing three hours on Cayuga lake, his wife became alarmed and searching party was organized. Deputy sheriffs collected grappling hooks and boats and started out on the lake. Cater was found five hours later by two would-be rescuers and taken to shore in their boat. The confusion over, the aged fisherman proudly displayed a seven-pound northern pike.

CAN'T HAVE BUTTER, TOO

PASADENA, Cal.—(U.P.)—Before the end of the war, Americans will have their living standard cut 50 per cent and will be buying canned goods with coupons the way they are doing it now in Germany and Russia, according to Prof. Fred C. McLaughlin of the office of price administrator. "There is nothing more fallacious," he declared, "than the idea that we can have the guns and the butter, too."

BLACKFISH CAUSES DEATHS

HOODSPORT, Wash.—(U.P.)—Playful blackfish which delight in disporting in salt waters near fishing boats were blamed for the deaths of two fishermen near here. The fish, one of the largest types below a whale, came up under boats and bump against them, overturning them.

Yanks Take Hill On Guadalcanal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—(U.P.)—American troops on Guadalcanal island have gained strategic high ground overlooking their airfield from the southwest and repulsed six enemy counter attacks, killing a total of 150 Japanese troops, a Navy communique number 240 said.

"South Pacific. (All dates are east longitude)

"1. On January 4:

"Catalinas" (Consolidated PBV) and "Flying Fortresses" (Boeing B17) executed a series of air attacks on the Munda area, in the New Georgia group. The same evening dive bombers, escorted by fighters, bombed anti-aircraft positions, taxiways and runways in the same area. Results of the raids were not reported. All of our planes returned.

"2. Our troops on Guadalcanal attacked and gained high ground positions in the vicinity of Mount Austen, capturing an enemy field piece. Six enemy counter attacks were repulsed with 150 Japanese killed. Patrols in other sectors killed 20 additional Japanese and captured howitzers, mortars and light machine guns.

The occupation of the new positions southwest of the airfield constituted what appeared to be the first important advance of American ground forces on the island in weeks. Heretofore the American troops had engaged only in widespread patrol activity which took a heavy toll of their starving and more or less isolated Japanese opponents on the western and southern flanks of the American position protecting Guadalcanal airfield.

Army Ready for Gas, Chemical Chief Says

By WILLIAM FRYE

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, Md., Jan. 5.—(U.P.)—If it becomes a weapon of general use in this war, the chemical warfare service of the army is ready to give it—and equally ready to take it.

Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, CWS chief, said today the Germans were known to have large stores of war gas, and could be expected to use it whenever advantageous.

Next Sunday at 4, the program will open with the prelude to Act III of Verdi's "La Traviata," followed by three scenes from opera by Puccini: Entrance of Cio-Cio-San from "Madama Butterfly," then "What Hours of Sweetness Divine" from "La Rondine," and "Stars Were Shining" from "La Tosca," featuring respectively Albanese, Bori, and Bjorling.

"They would be very unwise to start using it in Tunisia, where their own restricted and fixed positions are extremely vulnerable to retaliatory gas attack.

"In Russia there was no point in spraying their own path with mustard gas for that 1,000-mile walk. It would have been to Russia's advantage to use gas against the Germans, but they were a signatory to the treaty prohibiting the use of gas, and apparently intend to abide by it."

The United States, Porter noted, has never signed such a treaty, but nevertheless is committed to a policy of retaliation if gas is used against Allied troops.

"We would all be very remiss, however, if we went into this without sufficient quantities of gas," he added. "We feel now that we are ahead of Germany in the production of gas."

But gas is only part of the science of chemical warfare, and the army's chemical warfare center here has devoted as much attention to smoke bombs and shells, colored signal smokes, incendiaries, tear gas, and ingenious protective devices against enemy gas.

New Smoke Device

One of the most recent developments demonstrated by Brig. Gen. R. L. Avery, commanding general of the center, and his staff was a device for generating huge quantities of artificial smoke, or fog, as a protective covering for large areas.

Credit for its development was given to Dr. Irving Langmuir of General Electric, by Brig. Gen. William C. Kabrich, technical director of the center, who explained that the new generators could hide entire industrial cities, or such areas as the Panama Canal, from attacking bombers.

Another achievement of the center is a 4.2 inch mortar, similar to but larger than the standard trench mortars of the infantry, which can lob shells of any kind—high explosive, gas, tear gas or smoke—into enemy positions, at long range and with great accuracy. Even more recent is a still secret weapon which hurls much larger charges.

Before the Stars and Stripes was adopted, there were some two dozen Colonial flags.

Bradford, Vt., was the site of the first factory for the manufacture of terrestrial and celestial globes, in 1813.

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MAKING ENEMY SHIP MODELS FOR NAVY—These women at the Taylor Model Basin at Carderock, Md., make scale models of enemy warships for Navy use.

Jap Fountain Torn Down In Honolulu

HONOLULU.—(U.P.)—A Honolulu landmark of 25 years standing—a Japanese phoenix fountain in Kapiolani park which was presented to the city to commemorate the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito—was torn down recently and carted off to the scrap heap.

Destruction of the fountain, which has served as a gathering place for Japanese celebrations and anniversary observances for many years, came after demands for its demolition were made by citizens.

One citizen suggested that Honoluluans follow the example set by patriots in New York at the time of the Revolutionary War, who attached a stout rope to a lead equestrian statue of King George III in Bowling Green, pulled it down and melted it into bullets for the Continental army.

It was suggested that places on the pulling rope be attached to the Imperial Phoenix fountain be sold to Americans—of Japanese extraction or otherwise—with a

grievance against the statue or the Japanese Empire.

This suggestion was thrown out, however, when the parks board authorized the use of city-county workmen for the job.

Florida Beaches Use Women Police Force

ATLANTIC BEACH, Fla.—(U.P.)—Five municipalities stretching nine miles along Jacksonville's beaches underwent an evolution in emergency law enforcement when the nation's first women's auxiliary police force began operating along beach highways.

The female "cops," donned in blue slacks, white waists, blue ties and caps, have been trained to handle every situation from a boisterous drunk to pinning diapers on babies.

The women are graduates of a specialized police school which was conducted by Deputy Sheriff J. T. Loke. The women are connected with Jacksonville Beaches Defense council.

Production of aircraft engines is up about 240 per cent measured in terms of horsepower.

"So far, in my opinion, the only reason the Germans have not used gas is that they have not needed it," he said.

Tunisia Unsuit

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Cold Temperatures Follow Up Floods

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

week or more to reopen the bridge between Salem and West Salem.

Preliminary reports indicated that crop losses in the Salem district may be large, especially to hopgrowers, whose pole-and-wire trellises were swept away.

REEDSPORT, Jan. 5.—(U.P.)—

Umpqua river flood damage continued to mount today as reports of property and livestock losses filtered in from remote sections of the lower valley.

Dan Smothers of the Hoagland ranch said 39 of a flock of 40 valuable Angora goats perished under a barn floor where they were trapped by the flood after taking refuge during a storm. Loss of 10 head of dairy stock was reported by the McAllister dairy farm.

At least 15 houses and summer cottages in the Scottsburg area were washed away or swept from their foundations.

Yank Fliers In India Face Death On Every Flight

By DeWITT MacKENZIE
NEW DELHI, India.—Our grand Yankee airmen, Lord love 'em, are operating under many many trying and unusual circumstances, from the arctic to the tropics the world over, but probably no unit is experiencing stranger or more dangerous adventures than are the boys of the tenth American air force here in northern India.

I've reported our air activities to you from other theaters, including the Libyan desert, but this station is well-nigh unique in many respects.

Fliers Battle Nature

Daily, in order to operate against the Japanese in Burma and western China, our fliers are pinning their lives on their sleeves and venturing out over a primeval wilderness of Gargantuan mountain ranges which tradition calls "the roof of the world."

Here nature is perhaps a worse enemy than the Mikado's barbarians, for she strikes in mysterious ways. Maybe it's ice on your wings way up there in the thin, cold atmosphere. It might be a forced landing in one of those deep, uninhabited gorges from which there can be no escape.

They have defied those terrible storms known as monsoons which toss airplanes about like feathers. The primary job of the tenth air force, which is under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, is the maintenance of China's lifeline of air transport to the outside world through India. This route, which wanders over and among towering mountain peaks through practically its entire length, was made necessary when the Japs overran Burma and thus severed the famous Burma road upon which the Chinese had depended for supplies from America and other countries.

Supply Route Vital

It needs no imagination to recognize the importance of this threat of supplies. Over it pass the prime essentials for Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's war machine.

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