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FRANK HILL OF KORE
Many, many times, when somebody, or some public cause in Eugene needed real help and not just kind words, it was Frank Hill of KORE who gave it. He was a man of truly generous impulses and he leaves behind him many sincere friends. He played the role of "rough diamond," and his brusque ways did not always please "nice people," but there were many occasions on which it could be said:

"Frank's help is worth more than a carload of pretty speeches."

Comes to mind a cold, windy night some years before the war the famous 30th Infantry from the Presidio of San Francisco stopped in Eugene on one of the first pre-war long distance route marches. Arrangements did not click. Col. (now General) Phillipson was provoked to put it mildly. Jack Luckey got the Elks to open their club facilities. But it was Frank Hill, on his own, who provided an impromptu chowder and barbecue for nearly 1,000 soldiers marooned on the reservoir hill back of the radio station.

The manager of one of Eugene's leading hotels calls up to offer this bit:

"Did you know that for a long time, Frank Hill has been paying for the hotel rooms of soldiers, sailors and marines who happened to be overnight in this town? Time and again Mr. Hill has sent in men he found wandering around the streets with a note to send all bills to him. We could tell you lots of things he did that way."

It would be possible to list many other occasions where Frank acted while others "committee-ed." Within the limits of federal radio regulations, the facilities of KORE were always free to any community project. Several years ago Frank, at his own expense, ran a leased wire and established a broadcasting facility at the University School of Music—a helpful effort which was never properly appreciated by the state board of higher education.

It was characteristic that Frank Hill never wanted credit for public benefactions or acts of private kindness. Few people knew that some 20 years ago Frank was desperately injured in testing high explosives and that the rest of his days he carried terrible scars and injuries that would have defeated most men. He had known what it means to be blinded and maimed and helpless. It may have been this experience which gave him his impulse to "help the underdog." Those who knew the man well recognized his exceptional "will power" which carried him over all obstacles. Throughout the radio industry and in the kindred fields of newspaper and news service, Frank Hill was known and respected. When he took over the Eugene station it was a tiny enterprise. He made it one of the best community stations on the Pacific Coast. There are many many men and women who knew Frank Hill as a friend, appreciated his courage and his kindness; his feeling for the helpless, man or beast; his deep loyalties. There are many kinds of bravery in this world. Frank Hill in his own way surmounted crippling injury and bodily torment and did good for others, and we can speak of his going only with regret.

BUGGYRIDE FOR PUBLISHERS

Some time ago the Atlantic Monthly offered a \$1000 prize for the best article on "Freedom of the Press," and it is perhaps a salutary thing that the award goes to a very severe critic of the American press, as is—a young chap named Robert Lasch, who writes editorials for Marshall Field's latest hobby, The Chicago Sun, which with considerable Nudal help has been trying to batter down Associated Press.

Naturally the viewpoint of Mr. Lasch is that of the "professional liberal" and the "metropolitan payroll man." He deprecates the passing of the time when "the tramp printer and ambitious editor marched westward in the van of migration," the time when "a shoestring and a gift of gab could launch a newspaper." He concludes that most of the press is owned today by publishers who have only the cash box ideal, who do little to justify public confidence, and he says:

"The press will become free when its owners permit it to become free . . . when there is a transfer of power from the publishers and kings to publishers and editors as prime ministers."

Stoutly said! And there is enough truth in it to deserve earnest if not entirely contrite attention from the working press. It is however peculiarly a "big city view," and even "a Chicago view" (induced by too much McCormick and Tribune). It is a bit unfair to the many publishers and newspaper men who are doing a completely fair and conscientious job, but we find other and more important grounds for criticism:

1. The writer seems to accept the conventional newspaper of today as "a stereotype," and apparently he sees none of the many opportunities to publish (and make a decent living) which are just as open as they ever were

to anybody "with a shoestring and an idea." 2. The writer fails to see the distinction between news which should be as objective and impersonal as possible and miscellaneous rumor and opinion which very quickly becomes mere propaganda.

It is doubtful if the average American reader would want to exchange the modern newspaper with its reasonably complete summary of the world's events, for that idealized "frontier press" which so often was little better than the "kept house organ" of its political sponsors. Even in Chicago it is possible today for the reader to buy almost any newspaper and have a fairly comprehensive idea of what goes on—and he can form his own opinions if he does not care for the editorial offerings.

The worst fault of the modern newspaper is that the standardization of news and reporting methods has had a deadening effect on initiative—especially in the development of home town news. It is cheaper to buy more "funny pages" than to hire expert reporters, and the appetite of the public for cheap sensation often leads to the worst in "yellow journalism." Large sections of the American press are shiftless, venal, utterly uninspired, but by the same token the field is as wide open as it ever was to men with courage and vigorous ideas.

It is not so many years since a couple of young men just out of college barged into Cleveland, Ohio, and set up a weekly news review which they named "Time." Often we have contended that there would be no great call for these rehashes if the daily newspapers and news services did a really competent job.

There is another blight on the business, the vast number of young people who look to journalism merely as "a job," who have little understanding of the responsibilities of publication, who want to have all the fun of sounding off without taking any of the risks. The nation has very few like Marshall Field, III, who can afford to indulge a stable of trick performers at high pay.

More power to the war effort! You can give it by helping to conserve gas on the home front.

A full month, announces the OPA, is "a period of consecutive days constituting a month." Thank goodness that's finally clear.

Speaking of buying more and more war bonds, now is the time for all good men—and women!

WASHINGTON LETTER By PETER EDSON (Register-Guard Washington Correspondent)

There never has been any shortage of feuds within the diverse Democratic party, but this year's plots are as intricate as anything ever cooked up in the Balkans.

For instance, the idea for a coalition ticket of Bricker and Byrd is utterly fantastic in its conception. It was first proposed by J. E. MacDonald, Texas commissioner of agriculture. Sponsored by William J. Goodwin of New York, treasurer of the outlaw, anti-Roosevelt, American Democratic National committee, the idea almost got adopted as a resolution when that body met in Chicago on the eve of the Republican convention. Washington political analysts who have been trying to figure it out come up with the conclusion that it is a scheme to make Senator Harry F. Byrd president by throwing the election into Congress. Senator Byrd is in no way involved with the schemers and he has in fact given no encouragement to any plan to nominate him for the presidency. Political dopest, seeing things under the bed, nevertheless say it could be done.

Here's the Deep, Dark Plot
First step in the plot is the Texas-South Carolina-Mississippi scheme to line up as many electors as they can, pledged to refuse to vote for Roosevelt.

Second step would be for the Republicans to nominate a coalition ticket with a democrat—Senator Byrd—in second place, to appeal to the anti-Roosevelt wing of the democratic party. There is no reason why the republicans should do this if they think they can win without it, but for the sake of this silly plot, assume it could be done.

Third, when the electoral college meets, democratic electors from the insurgent southern states would cast their ballots for candidates other than Roosevelt and Wallace. Suppose it were Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Jim Farley or anybody for president, and Byrd for vice-president. Byrd being the nominee of the coalition republicans, he would also get some democratic votes for vice-president and so would be declared elected to that office.

The election of a president would be something else. If the electoral college split and no one received a majority, the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives where, under the constitution, each state would get one vote and it would require a majority of the state votes, or 23, to elect a president. They might even tie. There is a further complication in that if the delegation of any state were tied, its votes would not be counted. The 12 southern states might thus easily deadlock the House election, and nobody would be elected president.

Alternate Possibility
In such a predicament, the man elected to the vice-presidency would become the president, just the same as if the president had died. And so might Senator Byrd or any other conservative democrat on a coalition ticket become president.

There is still another way. In case of a deadlock in the electoral college vote for vice-president as well as president, the election of the vice-president is thrown automatically into the senate, each senator having one vote and a majority being necessary to decide. There Senator Byrd would stand a better chance of getting 49 votes than Vice-President Wallace. And if the House were unable to name a president, the Senate-elected vice-president would become president.

None of these things is likely to happen. But politicians spend their time thinking about such things and so they become important. What they prove, if anything, is that U. S. election procedure under the constitution needs some overhauling, to prevent Balkan comic opera plots from maturing and, if enough people feel that way about it, to prevent any future president from serving more than two terms.

OUR CITIZENS IN SERVICE

Second Lt. Kenneth H. White, formerly of 2083 Fairmount, Eugene, was graduated in the spring from AOE army air field, Texas, as a fighter pilot.



LT. SEAVEY REPORTS

Lt. Donald L. Seavey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee B. Seavey of Mohawk, has reported to the AAF training command's Lockbourne army air base to attend the central instructors school for B-17 Flying Fortress pilots. Upon completion of his course there, Lieutenant Seavey will be a qualified instructor of flying for this famous army bomber.

Prior to his assignment at Lockbourne, he was a combat pilot in the European theater of operations where he earned the distinguished flying cross and the air medal with three oak leaf clusters.

WHITE GRADUATED

Ensign Jack Dale White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack White, 1060 Polk street, received his commission recently at the navy's new indoctrination school at Camp Macdonough, Plattsburg, N. Y., following midshipman training. He was a member of the first graduating class at this new school.

PECK IN ENGLAND

Sgt. J. Charles Peck, whose wife lives in Creswell, route 1, now is overseas, and is at an air service command station. He is participating in a course designed to bridge the gap between training in the states and soldiering in an active theater of war. His next station will be one from which the fighting planes take off for Europe.

MOULDER IS JUMPER

Sgt. Lonnie C. Moulder, of 748 First street, Springfield, has won the right to wear the wings and boots of the paratrooper, by completion of four weeks of jump training at Fort Benning, Ga.

Hitler Admits Allies Surpass Nazi Output

LONDON, July 3.—(U.P.)—Adolf Hitler, in the grimmest speech of his career, warned today that Germany was fighting for its very existence and acknowledged that the allies have far outstripped the Reich in war production.

He told German arms and other war production leaders at his headquarters that "this gigantic struggle for the fate of the German nation is deciding the future of many generations to come."

"I know that unheeded of strength, nerves and determination are necessary to survive in such times as the present," he said. "But I also know that the guiding star of all our actions is the one unchangeable principle that we will not capitulate, however great the difficulties that face us."

In what amounted to a desperate appeal to his people to keep fighting despite defeats and overwhelming odds, Hitler called on everyone to emulate his forces at the front, where "our gallant soldiers are accomplishing what seems impossible and do not shrink from tasks which seem impossible to carry out."

"If you will look to this heroism, you will understand my unshakable faith," Hitler said. "Victory will reward us for everything the individual has sacrificed, for all the troubles which we have had to shoulder, and for all the blood sacrifices made by families."

UNRATTIONED

STOCKTON, Mo.—A cow belonging to Emil Flood has had 17 calves in ten years. The record includes two sets of triplets and three sets of twins.

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Casualties Of World War II Exceed Those Of Last Conflict

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(U.P.)—American casualties in World War II have surpassed those of World War I, an analysis of the latest official reports disclosed today.

In this war, 31 months of global fighting have produced 261,541 casualties as compared to the 259,735 casualties accumulated during the 19 months of United States participation in the last conflict.

A breakdown by categories shows: This war—56,772 dead, 107,938 wounded, 55,903 missing and 40,928 prisoners of war.

Last war—53,878 dead, 201,377 wounded, and 4,480 prisoners.

The World War II figures were taken from four non-conflicting, non-duplicating announcements:

1.—The official war department announcement of 179,923 army casualties through June 13, but not counting losses in Normandy and Saipan.

2.—The official navy department announcement of 47,704 navy, marine corps and coast guard casualties as of July 5, exclusive of losses on Saipan.

3.—The announcement by the supreme allied command of 24,162 U. S. casualties in Normandy through June 20.

4.—Adm. Chester W. Nimitz's announcement of 9,752 casualties on Saipan from the time of the landings on June 15 up to June 28.

Analysis of these figures provides the following breakdown by category and service:

WORLD WAR II TO DATE

	Dead	Wounded	Missing	Prisoners	Total
Army	35,289	87,812	45,776	36,467	205,344
Marines	5,851	14,333	1,888	1,944	23,816
Navy and Coast Guard	15,632	5,793	8,439	2,517	32,381
Totals	56,771	107,938	55,903	40,928	261,541

To arrive at a comparable table for World War I, army casualties were obtained from the war department, which said those contained in the secretary of war's annual report of 1926 had been officially announced as final. The navy, coast guard and marine corps casualties were supplied by the navy department after a recent recapitulation.

The World War I totals are at variance with those in some reference works which generally show not only those killed in action, dead of wounds and lost at sea, but also those dead from disease and accident. In the following table—as in the World War II breakdown—only those who died in action, died of wounds, or have been definitely established as lost at sea, are listed among the dead:

WORLD WAR I

	Dead	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
Army	50,510	193,663	4,480	248,653
Marines	2,475	7,714	---	10,189
Navy and Coast Guard	893	---	---	893
Totals	53,878	201,377	4,480	259,735

The official records for World War I show no marine prisoners, because by the time official figures were compiled, persons listed as missing either had returned to duty or had been listed as dead.

WPB To Allow Firms To Make Telephones

WASHINGTON.—(U.P.)—The war production board has opened the way for production of 800,000 telephones for civilians, with initial deliveries expected this fall. By revising a utilities order which had limited civilian phone manufacture, WPB authorized

certain companies to make extra telephones as long as the operations do not interfere with war work or draw labor from war plants.

Telephone companies, WPB said, will be permitted to order new instruments on the basis of one per cent of the telephones in service on Dec. 31, 1943.

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