

Southern Oregon Miner

Published Every Friday
at 167 East Main Street
ASHLAND, OREGON

Entered as second-class
matter February 15,
1935, at the postoffice at
Ashland, Oregon, under
the act of March 3, 1879.

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TELEPHONE 8561



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Editor and Publisher

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"THE TRUTH WILL SET YOU FREE"

BONNEVILLE, ANOTHER 'NEW DEAL MISTAKE,' ATTRACTS TWO MORE GREAT INDUSTRIES!

With two more large aluminum plants considering location in the Portland area because of Bonneville power, and with one of them coming here because Tennessee Valley power already is sold out, it looks as though the New Deal's power program anticipated a definite defense need.

At least, the northwest can believe with reason that Mr. Roosevelt and his far-seeing plans have brought real industrial development to Oregon and Washington.

The political opposition would much prefer to use Bonneville and all other great works as arguments against the administration, but it's pretty hard to talk away anything as concrete and actual as the two Columbia river dams, and it is almost impossible to disregard the rapid and important use to which the new sources of power are being put—sources that never have been made available under private exploitation.

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FIFTH COLUMNISTS WHO SAID THERE'D BE NO WAR NOW SAY WE NEED NO ARMY!

CIO Leader John L. Lewis, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Senator Burton K. Wheeler and his crowd of isolationists are making every effort to block the proposed selective training and service bill introduced in congress by Senator Burke and Representative Wadsworth. The group of anti-administrationists, who choose to gamble with the country's welfare and safety, even threaten filibuster to prevent this branch of preparedness to come to a vote.

Wheeler and his hammer-headed crowd of isolationists will be remembered as the same gentlemen who said there would be no war in Europe and, when war did come, who pooh-poohed it as a "phoney." Now they say there is no necessity for military education of a large section of America's manpower. They strangely resemble the fifth columnists who scuttled France's defense forces, opened gates of Norway to the invader. These isolationist-obstructionists are the same type of men who were shot in the fallen democracies for betraying their countries.

The Burke-Wadsworth selective training and service bill provides a just and systematic plan for compulsory military training in time of peace and service in time of war. Any American citizen who is unwilling to agree with such a defense measure is selfish to the point of being traitorous.

Enlistment records already have proved that there is no prospect whatever of getting the number of men required for adequate defense needs by voluntary enlistment. Although it is agreed that a minimum army personnel of 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 is necessary, from Jan. 1, 1940 to June 7 but 14,000 men voluntarily answered their government's call for military service, giving the army a total strength of but 233,397.

To meet requirements of modern warfare armies must be raised not haphazard and at the eleventh hour, but in advance of conflict by a systematic plan so designed that each man may serve in the capacity where he will be most effective, and that the operation of basic industry, of agriculture and of the arts and sciences essential to war may be disrupted as little as possible. This can be accomplished only under an obligatory plan where the state determines who should serve and where and in what capacity. The voluntary system is not only utterly inadequate to raise modern armies, but is disruptive of industry and agriculture and of the specialties and sciences which are the allies of armies. And according to the Military Training Camps association, it has been the experience of the British and ourselves in the World war that volunteering after a while had to be prohibited because of the confusion and disturbance which it produced.

Explains the training camp association:
"The obligatory system, reasonably administered through the familiar system of local boards, and taking into account not only the needs of the country, but the situation of the individual in regard to occupation, marriage, dependents and health, is the closest approximation to practical justice which can be arrived at. It is as unjust to leave to the whim of the individual the question of whether he will or not render the service which his country needs, as it would be to leave the payment of taxes to a like method of determination."

5000-PIECE BAND AT FAIR



JUNIOR MUSICIANS DAY PLANNED ON TREASURE ISLAND. Five-year-old Albert Roman of Redwood City, California, signals Junior Musicians Day on Treasure Island, August 11, with a blast on his big bass horn. Five thousand pupils of the National Institute of Music and Arts will form the world's largest orchestra on their special day at the Golden Gate International Exposition when youngsters between the ages of six and sixteen from all sections of the west present a full one hour concert.

ed through the familiar system of local boards, and taking into account not only the needs of the country, but the situation of the individual in regard to occupation, marriage, dependents and health, is the closest approximation to practical justice which can be arrived at. It is as unjust to leave to the whim of the individual the question of whether he will or not render the service which his country needs, as it would be to leave the payment of taxes to a like method of determination.

"We need not argue at length that if there is to be an army, the training of its personnel cannot be safely delayed until the outbreak of war. The experience of England, which with her vast resources of men has found herself unable to put an effective army in the field because her compulsory service law and training of recruits were only initiated a year ago, is the most immediate and effective answer to the idea that a large and good army can be created on the spur of the moment. The business of the soldier has grown more complex. The modern developments of technique have placed an emphasis on the time required for training. If men are to fight for the safety of their country we owe it to them that they shall not fight ill-trained. For the sake of conserving life as well as for the sake of victory we should see to it that our training is systematic, adequate and unhurried and

that our armies go into battle fortified and protected by real skill in arms."

And, speaking as one of the individuals whom the compulsory service bill would include, this writer resents the obstructions being placed in path of the bill by politicians who are playing for votes. It is a national disgrace that congressmen—and one of them but a few weeks ago a candidate for nomination as president of the United States—should make a political football of our national security. They are a shame, a black mark against democracy.

Most American citizens will welcome the privilege of serving their country during a time of world emergency and most will agree that if military training must come, then it should be administered in the most effective way. The American people, with all their faults, are not given to doing things by halves and they certainly are in no frame of mind to go at preparedness in a slipshod, half-hearted way. They want to learn how to defend their country so they will be ready to whip hell out of anybody who challenges us.

ESSENTIAL POINTS OF COMPULSORY TRAINING BILL IN BRIEF OUTLINE

AN authoritative summary of the selective training and service bill introduced in congress by Senator Burke and Representative Wadsworth, which is subject of current discussion in both houses, follows as prepared by the Military Training Camps association of the United States. Believing that Miner readers would like to know just what all the shouting is about, we reprint the summary which explains all features of the bill, a complete copy of which may be seen at The Miner office:

"The bill does not undertake to determine the number of men who should be in training or service in the army or navy. That is to be determined by the President and his military and naval advisers, subject always to the provision that the President shall not call any persons for training or service until congress has appropriated funds for such purpose.

"The essential features of the bill are:
"Registration. All male citizens and resident aliens between 18 and 65 except those enrolled in the armed forces of the United States, including the National Guard and reserves, shall register.

"Categories. Men registered shall be divided into two categories:
(a) Men between 21 and 45, who shall be liable for training and service in the land and naval forces;
(b) Men between 18 and 21, and 45 and 65, who shall be liable only for training and service in home defense units near their residences.

"Selection. The men required at any time for training in peace and service in war shall be selected by lot, subject to the deferments and age groupings below referred to. Until completion of the registration and classification of the men between 31 and 45, the selection will be made from those between 21 and 31. In order that each group called for training will represent a cross-section of the eligible age groups, it shall be the ultimate objective that in the selection of men, not more than 87 per cent nor less than 78 per cent shall be between 21 and 31, not more than 15 per cent nor less than 10 per cent between 31 and 38 and not more than seven per cent nor less than three per cent between 38 and 45.

"Deferment. The training and service of men whose employment in industry and agriculture is necessary to the national interest, ministers of religion, those with dependents and those who are unfit shall be deferred under regulations made by the President. Local boards shall pass on deferments.

"Training. Men who are selected and whose training is not deferred shall be trained during peace time for eight consecutive months. The period may be extended if congress declares the national interest is imperilled. Vocational and educational training will be included and the men will have an opportunity to qualify for officer rank. Pay will be \$5 a month plus traveling expenses.

"For 10 years after training or until they reach 45, trained men will be reservists and subject to additional training for not more than one month in any year and not oftener than three years in any five.

"Expiration of the Act. The act would become inoperative on May 15, 1945, unless continued in effect by congress.

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Bob Hardy Climbing To Favor in Texas League as Southpaw

Bob Hardy is going great guns with Beaumont in the Texas league, according to a banner in a Beaumont daily.

July 23 Hardy pitched a 3 to 1 victory against the league-leading Houston Buffalos, the losers' only run coming off a change-of-pace ball in the fourth inning which went over the fence. The Beaumont paper gave Hardy an enthusiastic write-up for his outstanding performance.

Hardy singled in the fifth and smacked a hard one to center in the center and stretched it into a double with hustling leg work. He scored one of his team's three runs.

Bob's batting record, including the Houston game, shows him charged with 25 times at bat and seven hits for an average of .280. Bob has batted in three runs and scored four times.

Beaumont's only southpaw has pitched in 28 games, a total of 90 innings, and has walked 30 men while striking out 28. He has won four games and been charged with three losses for a pitching average of .571.

SCOUTS DEFEAT TALENT

Troop 13, Ashland Boy Scouts, took an 8 to 7 softball win over the Talent Boy Scouts at the high school field Friday afternoon. Going into the seventh inning the local club was trailing 7 to 4 but a hitting spree drove across the winning runs. Batteries were D. Warren to K. Caton for Ashland, Reeds to Baylor for Talent.

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