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COMPLACENCY—OUR GREATEST DANGER!

COMPLACENCE—inward satisfaction, according to Noah Webster. A simple word carrying potential disaster for this America of ours if we remain indifferent to things that are happening in other parts of the world and insist on going on about our daily tasks as if the greatest struggle in all history were not underway. Complacence means "it can't happen here, the war is on the other side of the world, thousands of miles removed from our shores." It was thousands of miles away but suddenly, on December 7, 1941, it broke out on our shores—not the mainland, but our shores just the same. Since that time it has come dangerously close to our continental shoreline, with the result that the Pacific coast was placed in the combat zone.

Complacence means "business as usual" regardless of what is happening to our boys "over there." It means that those remaining at home must have their regular working hours at big wages; that we should not be rationed on tires and gasoline so that we can run around and have a good time on those big wages; it means that we should ignore the admonitions of officials that we learn how to defend ourselves at home when we know Uncle Sam is paying his soldiers good money—no less than \$21 a month—to do this task for us; it means that we should not give up any of the things we consider essential to our mode of living just because some nasty little yellow devils desire to take over our land and make us their vassals. It means these and all other things we have been used to in our American way of life.

Yes, it's a simple word, harmless in its intent, but unless we snap out of it and learn the true meaning of the word, we may wake up some morning to find that the Japs meant what they said about ruling the world.

How can we accomplish this? Not by continuing to indulge in non-essentials. There will have to be a more saving attitude developed and more indulgence in thought about the future of America and the rest of the civilized world. This can be accomplished without injuring public morale and we will be building up a stronger, greater nation.

FIRE FIGHTS ON AXIS SIDE!

The rapid growth of volunteer civil defense groups is a fine thing for this country. It is showing people that the responsibility for preventing and dealing with disasters must be shared by all. People who used to think of fire as something which was exclusively the fire department's business are learning that it is their own personal business.

It is natural and right that fire defense is one of the principal purposes of the entire civilian defense movement. America, like England, may one day be showered with incendiaries from enemy planes. Enemy agents within our borders will unquestionably attempt sabotage on a wide scale, and fire is their main weapon. Unless the people are trained and ready, those agents will succeed—at a terrible toll in American life, American resources, American war production.

There is a saying in London to the effect that "every house is a fire house." That is the goal we must try for in our own country. And we must not think entirely in terms of enemy-started fires. The greatest present danger lies in the "normal" fires—the fires that are the result of human carelessness, human indifference, human ignorance, human failure of a hundred different kinds. These fires strike homes—and labor and material must be diverted from the war effort to rebuild and repair. These fires strike factories—and the production of vital arms may be delayed. These fires strike farms—and the production of food for our Allies and ourselves is affected.

Almost every citizen can become part of the vast "fire fighting army" we need. All can learn the simple lessons that will enable us both to prevent fire, and to deal with fire when it breaks out. The gigantic quantities of materials that are devoured by flame, must be saved. Remember that fire fights on the Axis side!

FARMER HAS REMEDY IN OWN HANDS!

SOME day someone will write a book about the government's many and varied legislative attempts at "farm relief." It will make a big book. Few subjects have engaged more of the time and energy of the lawmakers. But, despite the myriad laws which have been passed, the farmer still looks to his own organizations for leadership and advice.

The cooperative marketing associations are cases in point. Their growth in membership and prestige has been steady and sure. And there's a sound reason for that. Government farm policies are variable as the winds. They are subject to immediate and drastic change at any time, depending on the political view-

point of the moment. Co-op policies, so far as basic principles are concerned, are fixed and stable.

The marketing co-ops fight for fair prices, for better markets, for equitable treatment of agriculture. They teach improved and more profitable producing methods. They are responsible to their members—and they belong to their members. They provide a service above and beyond that of any piece of legislative "farm relief" ever framed.

It remained for a cinema production to remind us of the days when blues songs became the rage in popular music and the age of ragtime merged into the age of jazz. One must be young and growing up with the country to keep track of the varying moods in music, although we get it on every hand—at the movies, over the radio and, most of all, the juke boxes. If memory serves us right, jazz became the rage immediately following World War I. Up to that time any ordinary oompah piano player could handle the scores of popular dance music, but when jazz came in all its animated fury one had to be able to intermingle a lot of chromatic scales with just as many major and minor chords and a general shimmying of the torso or be relegated to the rear with the Spanish-American war veterans and disciples of Bach and Beethoven. Notable in the current movie production which inspired this bit of heavy thought, is the apparent concurrence of gangsterism. Perhaps it did not have its incipency in jazz music, but it came into public notice in that era. It may have been an aftermath of the world war, as both jazz music and gangsterism swept the country in the years immediately following that great conflict. No doubt the concurrence ends there.

MRS. AMERICA IN THE WAR

- Save Tooth Paste Tubes
- Cuffs May Be Suits Next
- Ice Cream Deliveries Out
- Appliances Under Control
- Street Cars Popular
- Plastics Not Magic Answer
- Dyes Frozen for War Use
- Bottles Due for New Caps
- One Razor Blade a Week
- Spring Housecleaning Due

WHEN you get a new tube of tooth paste, you have to turn in an old tube—but it doesn't necessarily have to be one which contained tooth paste. Your trade-in tube may have been used for any number of things, such as sunburn ointment, anchovy paste or shoe polish. Just so it's a collapsible tin tube. And it's only in buying shaving cream and tooth paste that you have to make a trade-in. When you buy ointments and certain other medicinal products, it's not necessary to turn in an old tube.

OIL up the old lawn mower—you probably won't be able to get the new one you thought you'd buy this summer. Lawn mower production is taking a drastic cut to conserve iron and steel for military uses. The estimated saving is about 45,000 tons.

The cuffs snipped off your husband's new trousers may be an integral part of the new pair he buys. The Red Cross has taken on the job of collecting all the severed cuffs accumulated in clothing stores throughout the country. Then it will channel them back to manufacturers for reprocessing into wool cloth for defense and essential civilian use. Cuff clips from trousers now on hand in retail and wholesale stocks will furnish enough cloth to make at least 300,000 new suits.

ARE you in the habit of calling your favorite creamery and having a quart of maple-pecan delivered just in time for dessert? No more. The ice-cream industry is planning to conserve about 30 percent of its transportation facilities and costs. And one of the main ways it's going to do it is by eliminating all special deliveries and all home deliveries.

BOTH production and prices of all household electrical appliances came under government control last week. Prices of everything from hair dryers to bottle-warmers were frozen at the levels of March 30. Manufacture of such articles as waffle irons, food mixers, percolators and dry shavers may continue until the end of May—but without the use of tin steel, copper, aluminum or nickel. Then there will be no production at all except for contracts with a very high priority rating. So steel yourself to going with out a new egg cooker, Mrs. America!

IF you get home by trolley, you can plan on continuing to do so for some time. The move to supplant street cars by buses has been stopped by government order. Cities are expected to get along with present equipment, just as housewives must get along with the old vacuum cleaner.

YOU know by now that plastics are not the magic answer to shortage troubles you thought they would be. Now, however, even some of their familiar uses will be discontinued. Remember wooden-handled tooth brushes? They're coming back. And there'll be no more plastics for toys, games and Christmas tree ornaments.

TEN dyes, ranging in color from orange and yellow to brown, khaki and olive drab have been set aside entirely for war use. These are called anthraquinone vat dyes and come from a yellow crystalline substance distilled from coal tar. The reasons that civilians will have to forego these shades, of course, is because they are needed for uniforms, not only in America, but for Latin America, India, and the Free French.

ALTHOUGH there's no plastic shortage, plaster work isn't what it used to be. Metals are the fix again. Bases for the application of plaster and stucco, as well as many accessories, are of metal and a government order now greatly curtails their production.

PRETTY soon tomato catsup and chili sauce will be wearing different caps. Long-familiar closures made of tinplate and teroplate (lead and tin) can no longer be manufactured for certain glass containers. Production is already specifically prohibited for crown caps for bottled beer and soft drinks and home-use jars for jellies and preserves. Many more articles will soon be added to the list.

PASS this statistic along to your husband: One razor blade a week (the amount available under the recent curtailment order) is what the average man uses, restrictions or not. And also let him ponder this: even under the War Production Board order, more blades will be manufactured in 1942 than in any year before 1940.

IT'S time for spring housecleaning, and this year Mrs. America should be inspired to do a thorough job. The War Production Board is again asking for Americans to scour attics, cellars, and garages for salvage. Here is a partial list of old household articles which the government wants you to look for: electric kobs, old brass or iron beds, door knobs, locks, metal porch furniture, brass or copper screens, ice skates, old rubber overshoes and bathing caps, andirons, old plumbing fixtures, garden tools, metal ornaments of any kind and automobile chains.

MISS BRASTED HOSTESS TO WESLEYAN GUILD TUESDAY EVENING

The Wesleyan Service guild met April 14 at the home of Miss June Brasted. The program of the evening was opened by a worship period led by Mrs. Leona Ormond on the theme, "The Holiness of Common Work." She was assisted by Miss Brasted and Miss Voda Brower.

Following a business session, Mrs. Charles Giffen gave a report on the work of the Methodist mission located in Bingham Canyon, Utah, where she served prior to her residence in Ashland. This mission, called the Highland Boy Community House, serves families of workers in the copper mines, at the site of the largest open-pit copper mine in the United States. Her talk was well illustrated with photographs and clippings of great interest to the group.

The hostess served artistically decorated refreshments and a pleasant social hour was closed by the singing of the national anthem.

Those present besides the hostess included Mrs. G. H. Billings, Mrs. George W. Bruce, Misses Eugenia Carson, Voda Brower, Jeanette Smith, Velma Brower, Ollie Depew, Ethel Reid, Gladys Whitson, Carrie Mae Smith, Cora Mason, and Mesdames Charles Giffen, Frank Davis, Leona Ormond, Alice Willits, June Pentzer.

The next meeting will be May 12 at the home of Miss Carrie Mae Smith, 114 Oak street.

Vegetable Canning Shows Great Gain

In approximately 20 years Oregon's vegetable canning industry has grown from an output of a mere 82,579 cases to 3,676,442 cases, having a value of approximately five million dollars. The vegetable freezing industry has shown an even more rapid expansion in this state, which was one of the pioneers in this field of food conservation.

This increase in food processing has brought a corresponding increase in the need for information on the production of vegetables for canning and freezing. Many of the questions in this field are answered by A. G. B. Boquet, horticulturist in charge of vegetable crops at Oregon State college. In a new station circular of information, "Problems in Growing Vegetables for Canning and Freezing," the publicity deals particularly with problems of production that have been under investigation during the past several years. It lists the main points of production of asparagus, snap beans, lima beans, beets, broccoli, brussel sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, celery, peas, spinach, sweet corn, and tomatoes. More detailed information on the production of many of these crops may be obtained in special circulars on individual vegetables.

One feature of this new circular is a table showing the results of comparative tests made with 21 kinds of sweet corn in 1941. Using the popular Golden Cross Bantam as a standard of comparison, characteristics of other varieties are discussed in relation to it.

The most important work is not always done by those who occupy the most important offices. The employee who thinks his boss is a dumb cluck would be out of a job if his boss were a bit smarter.

QUESTIONS

Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere in This Issue

1. Name a South American peak more than 23,000 feet high.
2. Who were the original inhabitants of New Zealand?
3. Which is the oldest ocean, which is the youngest?
4. What country is the larger, Austria or Hungary?
5. What mountain range rises in eastern Canada?
6. What negro leader won independence for Haiti?
7. How early was Egypt inhabited?
8. Who was the "Tiger" of France?
9. What is the capital of the state of Montana?
10. What is the population of the greater city of London?

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MEN OF WAR

General Electric men and women—thousands of them! Four typical scenes show the spirit with which they are tackling the grim job of producing for war!



1. Thousands of employees, only ten days after war declaration, gathered in mass meetings in most major G-E plants to pledge all-out war effort!



2. Almost 85 per cent of all General Electric employees signed up to buy U.S. Defense Savings Bonds totalling more than \$20,000,000 a year!



3. A sign chalked by a G-E workman on a big machine being built for war. The sign carried this challenge to fellow workers: "Remember Wake Island!"



4. And day and night—around the clock—G-E workmen keep steadily at the most important job of building weapons and supplies for U.S. fighting men!

General Electric believes that its first duty as a good citizen is to be a good soldier.
General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

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