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IT CAN'T MEAN ME!

ONE TROUBLE about this war effort is that many of us-far too many of us-feel that it is the other fellow's responsibility. We are too busy or too disinterested to give it attention further than to read the news dispatches or listen to them over the radio. Oh, yes, we may buy a few stamps or even a bond now and then, and so far as we are concerned the cooperation ends there.

But does it? Has it ever occurred to you that we would be in the same predicament as the western European countries if everybody in this country took the same attitude? Is it not possible that Axis leaders are counting on that attitude to aid them in winning the war?

This is an all-out war. It is not a time for Tom and Dick to put up the money and let Harry do the fighting. Money is essential, barrels of it, but money can't do it all. There must be men and women to use the things for which the money is subscribed. There must be general cooperation in every movement designed to aid the Allied Nations in winning this terrible conflict. That means all of us will have to sacrifice some of the comforts, customs and habits that have characterized our daily lives; yes, it means we may have to share our homes to house workers or army personnel

Camp White is beginning to receive officers and men. Within a few weeks it is likely that the camp will be f. led. Ashland is being pressed for housing for officers' families. A canvass of homes has revealed that there are many rooms that could be made available if the owners would consent to rent them. Strange to say that many of these homes are occupied by single persons, widows mostly, who do not feel obligated to share them with others. A few exceptions were noted, and these expressed preference for renting to single men. There is no objection to this stand other than that housing accommodations must be obtained for families. The Rogue River valley is in this war business in a big way now and there is no backing down. So long as it is not possible to build new houses in Ashland the problem of housing is put squarely up to home owners with spare rooms. Would it not be better to settle this question on a voluntary basis than to have the government step in and force the issue?

SOUTHERN OREGON MINER



FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

Frank A. Munsey was a young telegraph operator in Maine. The most powerful, the most outstanding, man in the state was James G. Blaine: "The Plumed Knight," "The Mighty Man of Maine," they called him. Munsey knew that some day he probably would receive a telegram for Blaine, and that would serve as his chance to meet him personally.

Munsey knew nothing about politics, so he went to his friend, E. C. Allen, and had Allen tell him all that he could.

At last the moment came-the by-election. Newspaper correspondents flocked in from Boston, some even came from New York; and the telegraph instrument chattered with excitement. Some of the messages were for Blaine himself, and some were important and of a secret nature. Munsey bided his time.

Then a night came when there was a message which called for secrecy.

Munsey took the message himself and went to Blaine, asking to speak to Blaine personally. Blaine was much impressed by the effort the young man had gone to in his behalf. In a few minutes Munsey was inside and they were talking politics. Blaine was surprised at how much the young man knew about the subject so dear to his heart, and when Munsey finally left, Blaine invited him to come another day to have dinner with him.

Through Blaine's friendship, Munsey met other important people. His rise in the world was launched. But Munsey did not accept without giving. Later, established as a New York publisher, he threw himself into a campaign to elect his friend president of the United States, and Blaine came within an ace of getting it, too, for New York was the pivotal state and Blaine lacked only 1,149 votes of carrying it.

When Thomas Masaryk, called "the father of Czecho-slovakia," was trying to bring order out of chaos, he decided that the person who could do the most for him was our own President Woodrow Wilson. He came to America to get Wilson to announce his sympathy with Czechoslovakian independence.

But he was too smart to go to Wilson and say, "Please, Mr. Wilson, we want a democratic country like yours. Won't you help us?"

Instead, he went to the library and spent three weeks studying the books Professor Woodrow Wilson had written on the subject of democracy, freedom, and ideals in government. He absorbed these and put them into an appeal of sixty*pages, had it bound, and sent it to Wilson to read before he called on him.

Wilson was tremendously impressed. Why, this man thought as he did! Smart man. Ought to lend him a hand. He became Masaryk's champion, and through his influence the Allied governments fell into line, and Czechoslovakia declared herself free from the Hapsburg rule!

By all means, when you are to see a man on an important matter, learn all you can about him beforehand. It's a subtle compliment to him, an Archimedean lever in your favor.

the type of freight now being handled by the railroads is argument enough in favor of the request. If such a ruling were made in all states of the Union to cover the war emergency, results obtained in the matter of traffic safety might be of such magnitude as to cause the several legislatures to enact it into permanent law.

UCC Seeking Jobs For Unemployed People of State

With workers of nearly every qualification being sought for war-time industries and seasonal farm activity, the Unempioyment Compensation commission is scrutinizing closely every claim filed for benefits, says a statement issued by the business office this week.

Although the check being maintained on claimants resulted in a drop from more than 4,000 weekly payments in April to less than a thousand now, officials are making strenuous efforts to find jobs suitable for all unemployed work-

Nearly half of last week's 989 claimants were women, 273 being food processors and 120 from retail stores or cafes. Of the 212 in lumbering, 104 were from the Marshfield district. Portland and Astoria had 107 unemployed stevedores. Partial benefits averaging \$9.28 went to 312 claimants, while the totally unemployed averaged \$13.33

Analysis of Portland's 320 jobless showed 117 drawing checks for three weeks or longer. Old age pensions were being paid to nearly 20 per cent, with men outnumbering women 4 to 1.

"We are checking closely all claimants to help employment offices fill essential jobs with those no longer needed in non-essential activities," explained Administrator Gaiser, "Under present labor conditions, every unemployed person is questioned as to availabil ity for emergency production, either on the industrial or agricultural front.

"We believe every qualified worker should find a place in our growing war effort, and, within the framework of the unemployment law, we expect to do everything possible toward a 'work-orfight' policy.'

June benefits were \$58,822, less than half the \$143,256 paid in June 1941, and well below the all-time monthly low of \$77,554 last September. Benefits of \$729,512 were paid during the last half of 1941, but changed conditions this year are expected to lower that amount materially.

Our forefathers objected to taxation without representation. Today we would be glad to get taxation without misrepresentation.

There were 510 breweries in the United States at the first of the year. In 1935 there were 750.

Thursday, July 16, 1942

Wife: Oh dear, I'm always forgetting. Husband: So I've noticed. Always for getting this or for get-ting that.

Speaking of money brings the Scotchman to the fore. I heard one say just the other day he would give a thousand dollars to be a millionaire.



Ashland will benefit only as the town is willing to back this proposition. It is up to all of us to do our part.

A REASONABLE PROPOSAL

MERICANS are fast becoming accustomed to reg-A ulations governing their conduct during the war effort and one more restriction will not materially affect their daily routine, especially if it pertains to traffic safety of a nature proposed by the Oregon Railroad association.

Railroads of this nation are performing a herculean task in moving war goods. Rail tonnage has jumped to a new all-time high with freight trains holding priority over passenger service. Even crack limiteds are obliged to take sidings in favor of materiel-laden college. freights which are straining every ounce of energy to keep up with the constantly growing stream of munitions and armament. The slightest delay in one of these freight schedules spells trouble for our men at the front.

Accidents are bound to happen and some costly delays have been occasioned through carelessness of car need for attention," drivers in seeking to beat a freight train to a crossing. These accidents have disrupted train schedules, destroyed valuable cargoes and in more than one instance have resulted in death to several persons.

The railroads are seeking to remedy this condition as far as is humanly possible through a regulation requiring all cars to stop at railroad crossings. A petition prepared by the Oregon Railroad association has been presented to the members of the Oregon Highway commission asking that an order of that nature be smart contrast of material and made for the duration of the war emergency. The ORA color can be added by new sleeves asks that the railroad lines be considered in the same light as highway intersections or through highways crossed by side roads.

There appears no reasonable ground for argument She warns against making a dress look spotty and chopped up, in this matter. The importance attached to delivery of however.

A thoughtful driver will take necessary precautions to prevent railroad crossing accidents, as well as any other type of accident, but there are countless drivers not equipped with such mental capacity and they make a generous contribution to the mortuaries.

It is to be hoped the highway commission will act favorable on this petition.

Save Clothing; **Also Save Looks** For Morale Sake

While it is important for homemakers these days to repair and make over their clothing so as to avoid the purchase of new materials as much as possible, it is important that they do not sacrifice appearance to the point where it will have a bad effect on morale, says Miss Ruth Holmes assistant professor of clothing and textiles at Montana State college who is on the summer stair at Oregon State session

In a recent discussion of this subject over the state-owned station KOAC, Miss Holmes pointed out that during wartime, when it is essential that spirits be kept up, the enjoyment value of clothing should not be overlooked. "The desire for attractive cos-

tumes is prompted by a natural said Miss Holmes. "Attractive and appropriate wardrobes have a marked gives one a feeling of importance, effect not only on women but on men, boys and girls. Correct dress helps to maintain confidence and helps keep up the morale of the country. This can be accomplished while still making use of present wardrobes.

Many times a new-looking dress can be made out of two that are no longer wearable, Miss Holmes points out. Sometimes a and armhole insets. A dull dress is brightened if the worn parts are removed and replaced by a bright plaid that repeats some of the color of the original dress. warns against making a

friendly, complete.



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