

Southern Oregon Miner

Published Every Thurs. at 167 East Main Street ASHLAND, OREGON

FRED MILTENBERGER Publisher

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (In Advance)
SIX MONTHS.....\$1.50
ONE YEAR.....\$2.00
(Mailed Anywhere in the United States)

TELEPHONE 8561

"THE TRUTH WILL SET YOU FREE"



Mail Schedules Changed

The postoffice has announced a new mail schedule effective December 1. Under the new arrangement the star route from Eugene to Ashland has been discontinued and the S. R. from Dunsmuir is extended to Grants Pass. There will no longer be any mail dispatched at eight o'clock a.m. The revised daily schedule of mails received and dispatched is as follows:

- 8:45 A.M. (usually delayed Received); all classes, including air mail, from north via train 329.
 - 11:30 A.M. Dispatched; to Klamath Falls and vicinity; 1st class, newspapers, and special handling and special delivery parcel post via S. R.
 - 11:30 A.M. Dispatched; to all points Talent to Grants Pass inclusive; all classes, including air mail, via truck 8.
 - 11:30 A.M. Received; 1st class, newspapers, special handling and special delivery parcel post; from Klamath Falls and vicinity also from points north of Klamath Falls via pouch from train 17.
 - 11:30 A.M. (usually delayed Received); 1st class from all points south via Dunsmuir S. R.
 - 2:00 P.M. Received; newspapers and parcel post from south via truck 8.
 - 6:00 P.M. Dispatched; all classes of mail via truck 7. Note: mail for Yreka Hornbrook Weed and Gazelle especially should go by this dispatch.
 - 6:30 P.M. Received; from Grants Pass and Medford all classes including air mail via truck 7.
 - 6:45 P.M. Dispatched; all classes north via train 330.
 - 6:45 P.M. Dispatched; to all points south; 1st class, special handling and special delivery parcel post, via Dunsmuir S. R.
- It will be noted that air mail is closed out at 11:30 A.M. and 6:45 P.M. and that it all goes north to connect with the planes at Medford.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC HIRING WOMEN

With 8,000 of its men now in the armed forces and adequate male replacements not available, Southern Pacific is calling upon women to take over numerous types of jobs formerly performed exclusively by men, according to a feature article in the November issue of the Southern Pacific Bulletin.

At the railroad's Eugene and Brooklyn shops alone, 100 women have already gone to work in the mechanical and store departments to help relieve the serious manpower shortage, and the number of women employes is increasing rapidly. On the railroad's Pacific Lines, employment of women in such jobs has now reached a total of over 1600.

At numerous points on the railroad, the ladies are now making a highly important contribution to the war effort as blacksmiths' helpers, rivet heaters, fire lighters and turntable operators. They are operating bolt cutting machines, drill presses, paint sprayers and lubricating appliances. They are also serving as tractor drivers, locomotive wipers, scrap sorters and cutters, yard and crew clerks, timekeepers, crew callers, roundhouse clerks, steam hammer drivers, stationary firemen, journal box packers, sandhouse attendants and blue printers, store helpers, draftsmen and tool and equipment supply checkers.

Beyond this, they are doing a wide variety of "housekeeping" for the railroad, including cleaning shops and roundhouses, polishing locomotive cabs and headlights, cleaning freight and passenger cars, tidying railroad yards and steam cleaning the moving parts of locomotives. Odd jobs by the score from filling locomotive fuel tanks to watering passenger trains complete the imposing list.

AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE
"That you can depend on"

HEALTH & ACCIDENT LIFE
M. T. BURNS
ON THE PLAZA

TO ROUSE FLOW OF LIVER BILE

Get a bottle of Kruschen Salts tonight. Half an hour before breakfast, take as much as you can on a dime in a glass of water (hot or cold) or in your morning cup of tea or coffee and keep this up for 30 days. Kruschen taken this way helps relieve such symptoms as sick headaches, bowel sluggishness and so-called bilious indigestion when due to insufficient flow of bile from the gall-bladder. You can get Kruschen, a famous English formula made in the U. S. A., at any drug store. You must be satisfied or money back.

MORE tension, excitement, worry and anger were crowded into the first 24 hours of World War II than were experienced in the other 364 days of America's first year of war.

Within two days of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, Japanese troops began their invasion of the Philippines.

When, on Dec. 16, the United States declared war on Italy and Germany, American marines were battling numerically superior Jap forces on Wake island. The heroic defenders of Wake island, who commanded via radio "Send us more Japs," fell before the enemy eight days later.

Meanwhile the Japanese were spreading their attacks over all the Pacific. Hong Kong surrendered. Then Manila fell. On the same day that Manila fell, 26 United Nations signed a compact to put an end to the dictator nations.

At home rapid steps were being taken to place the nation on an all-out wartime basis.

The President outlined to the nation its program of war, and then named Donald Nelson production boss on January 13.

The heightening crescendo of the nation at war continued. Twenty-one American nations signed a unity pledge at Rio. Five days later, on January 26, the first AEF arrived across the sea in Ulster.

British Singapore surrendered on February 15. One month later U. S. infantry and air forces arrived in Australia. The following day General MacArthur, escaping from the Philippines, arrived there to take command.

Early in April the Japs had overcome almost all resistance in the Netherlands Indies. Bataan fell on the ninth of the month, but Corregidor held on despite continuous artillery and air attacks. Then the Japanese people were given a taste of war. On April 17, Brig. Gen. Jimmy Doolittle led a squadron of bombers over Tokyo and blasted vital spots in that city.

The remainder of the month was rounded out by men 45 to 64 registering on April 27. Sugar rationing, and wartime price control by the OPA went into effect the following day.

The first day of May found American workmen in factories throughout the country producing more and more for victory. The following day, Joseph B. Eastman, defense transportation director, said

that train and bus service was to be restricted. News came from the Coral Sea zone that the Japs were whipped in a great sea battle there. In the middle of the month Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby was named head of the WAACs.

The first air attack by the Japs on the American continent came on

June third when they bombed Dutch Harbor, Alaska. A few days later 99,770 persons, mostly Japs, were removed inland from the West coast. Then on June 12 Japanese forces landed in the Aleutians, on Kiska and Attu islands. News was breaking fast now. Elmer Davis was appointed head of the Office of War Information. Soon the navy announced (June 22) that it was conveying ships along the East coast. On June 26 one of the greatest news stories of the year broke when the FBI announced they had nabbed eight Nazi saboteurs who had been landed on Long Island and Florida beaches.

A seven man military commission was appointed July 2 by President Roosevelt to try the saboteurs. The first days of August found Australian and American troops pushing

the Japs back in New Guinea. On August 8 began the United States' Solomon islands offensive as the navy attacked the enemy fleet and shore positions. The marines landed on the 10th and established strong shore positions. Soon they were fighting on Tulagi, Florida, and Guadalcanal islands. Air, land and sea forces joined to beat off attacks by the Japs. Heavy naval losses were recorded by both sides. Meanwhile in the U. S. six of the Nazi saboteurs were found guilty and executed; two were imprisoned.

On September 2, announcement was made that U. S. troops were in Belgian Congo, and that U. S. planes were bombing the Japs in China. American bombers made another foray against the Japs on the Aleutians. A Jap sponsored disobedience movement in Chicago was nipped by the FBI when it arrested 84 Negroes and one white man. Wendell L. Willkie, on his round-the-world tour of the United Nations, visited the Russian battlefield and returned to Moscow toward the last of the month.

Action in the Alaskan zone came in October. On October 3, the army, supported by the navy, occupied the Andreanof group of Aleutian islands—close to Jap-held Kiska. The Japs,

consolidating their scattered forces in Alaska, quit Attu and Agattu on October 7. In an interview Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced that by the end of 1943 the army will be more than seven million soldiers. In Europe, U. S. Flying Fortresses bomb Nazi sub base at Lorient and ripped it apart. A few days later it was announced that



Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker was missing with his plane crew as it was on a flight to an unnamed destination in the Southwest Pacific. As the end of October neared, the sea-saw struggle between the Nazis and Allies flared up after comparative quiet. Thousands of Allies, many of them U. S. tank-men and aviators, joined with British forces and began the push against Rommel. Lieut. Gen. Montgomery said he was out to clear Africa of the Nazis.

The first day of November found added taxes on many luxuries in compliance with recent passed tax bill intended to add billions to the treasury. Meanwhile in New Guinea, the Solomon, and over the European continent, the Yanks continued to dish it out.

On Saturday, November 7, word flashed through that the American Expeditionary Forces were moving against Vichy, France, in North Africa. Vichy broke diplomatic relations. The fall of Algiers marked the greatest initial American success in establishing the long-heralded second front. Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in command in North Africa reported himself "well satisfied" with opening developments. Gen. Henri Giraud, French



general who escaped from German prison camps both in this war and the last one, arrived in Algeria to organize a French North African army and "again take up arms side by side with forces of the United Nations for the defeat of Germany and Italy."

The closing days of America's first year of World War II were marked by intense interest in the news of developments on the recently opened African second front and reports from the far-flung battle lines of the Pacific.

A Challenge and A Pledge

This year, for the first time in the history of our country, we have a new significant date—December 7th. This is the first anniversary of the black day when the warlords of Japan struck with treachery to plunge the United States into war. At home and across the seas,

wherever our citizens and soldiers may be, the people of the United States mark this day. True, there is some bitterness at the memory of the treacherous character of the attack, but also there is now a stronger, more moving spirit that envelops us as we dedicate ourselves to the cause of freedom and democracy. It is this:

Rather than any smaller, more melodramatic concept of vindictive revenge, rather than merely challenging ourselves to "Remember Pearl Harbor," our thoughts and actions are now resolved into the broader, more powerful recognition of our tremendous role in the history. Every citizen feels it and marks it well within him. It is on this day that we pledge ourselves to:

Remember Pearl Harbor!
WORK.. FIGHT.. SACRIFICE!

all this. We were concerned with maintaining our "splendid isolation".

Now it is all painfully clear. Our stupidity and selfishness is being paid for in "blood, sweat, and tears". We are learning at last that what happens in Addis Ababbaa does matter in Chicago or San Francisco, and that an incident on Harbin may spread to Pearl Harbor. We are learning at last that world order based on justice to all men and the strength to enforce it is the price of peace.

FAITHFUL FOR DURATION

With 70 members of its congregation in the armed forces of the United States, the North Shore Baptist Church, of Chicago, Ill., has had several hundred of its members sign a "Covenant Book" in which they pledge to be more faithful in their church attendance and thus take the places left vacant "for the duration." As our fathers, brothers and sons have pledged themselves to defend our precious liberty until it is assured beyond a question, the Covenant states, "I too declare myself ready and willing to be especially faithful to my church for the duration of the war or for that period of time our men have given themselves to the service of their country in the cause of human freedom and religious liberty."

Symbol of America



This striking photo of the American Eagle in militant mood symbolizes the attitude of the U. S. as the first year of World War II ends. Like the Eagle, America is docile until attacked, then the mood changes and enemies feel the full strength of an aroused wrath.

TOP THAT
10%
BY NEW YEAR'S
BUY WAR BONDS

DIPLOMACY AT THE TYPEWRITER

Have you ever heard of the "typewriter diplomat"—well, he's the fellow that sits at the typewriter and tells the rest of the folks what to do about the government and how our economic system should work. He also tells the folks when and where the second front is needed and what is wrong with our selective service system. He can quickly name the faults in our governmental system and he can also promptly tell you why we are periodically engaged in warfare. He can also explain to you Allied and Axis relations and he can predict trends with accuracy and alertness. He can tell you the imminent forms of weakness in our building of public morale and he can cite statements which prove the disability of so called "bureaucracy"—and yet the diplomat at the typewriter is scorned and promptly told that "this war can only be won by fighting and work" and that only actual realities are the basis for thorough solution and not mere supposition!

But the "typewriter diplomat" has a place—an important role in the scheme of trends and events. This war will be won by fighting and work—but someone must figure out where fighting is the most necessary and where work is the most needed. Suppose the fellow at the typewriter let the "bureaus" alone in Washington and suppose there were no editorialists to express public views! Suppose that editorials were not permitted the expression of sentiment; suppose that high officials were exempt from the wrath of "typewriter diplomats"! Many farm problems have been aided by the voice from the editorial page and many diplomats have been guided by the various opinions of the folks at the typewriter. Many unfair demands have abated when typewriters began clicking and many solutions first suggested by typewriter brains have been deemed workable. The folks "pounding the keys" express the views of folks; they have a mission to perform an obligation to complete—the "typewriter diplomat" is a worker, a fighter and a protector of freedom.

THE PRICE OF PEACE

It begins to appear that out of the wide-spread suffering of the present conflict there may come a new and wholesome respect for idealism. Not the idealism of the dreamer or the saint, but the intensely practical idealism of men who see in the welfare of their fellow-men the greatest security to themselves.

Following World War I America lost its soul. Beginning with the repudiation of Wilson and continuing with our return to power politics in world affairs, we ran away from any responsibility of maintaining the peace which had been won at such a price. We were to eager to get back to business as usual to pay much attention to correcting the evils of the post war treaty. What did it matter if Germany went bankrupt? Or who cared what a common house-painter named Shickelgruber thought about the Treaty of Versailles? Did it matter if Italy over-ran defenseless Ethiopia? Or if the Jap hordes invaded Manchuria? No, we just could not be bothered with

Two Important Facts!

C.M. Litwiler

Mrs. Litwiler

DEPUTY COUNTY CORONER
Litwiler Funeral Home
We Never Close—Phone 4541