

SOUTHERN OREGON MINER

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Silent Dewey

The selection of Thomas Dewey as republican presidential candidate was as nice a piece of organizational work as has come up for many moons. There never was any doubt in anybody's mind who the leading candidate would be, but nevertheless it took a lot of planning and behind the scenes organization work to put it over in the landslide manner in which it was done.

One can hardly claim that Mr. Dewey was chosen for any stand he has made on some of the vexing questions of the day, for he has not said anything about them at all. The people of the country has no idea what his attitude on these problems will be. He has made no promises, which probably is a good thing, and he has not stated his views on such things as our foreign policy, and some of our domestic problems as well.

Only on the subject of the war has there been anything said and on this he said something about carrying on the war so that there would be no interruption in its continuation. In this matter, while the president is the commander in chief of the army and navy, he has very little to say about its actual prosecution. The chief of staff, the leaders of the armed forces, are the men who determine that and we doubt very much if they are concerned with who is president and as the plans have been made many months ago as to the various phases, he could have very little to do with the war any way.

We doubt if Mr. Dewey can be elected on any such "silent" program as he has started out and he is going to have to do a lot of explaining and talking before election time if he hopes to win the election.

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Hot Air No Job Maker

It becomes increasingly tiresome to hear so-called "liberals" say that if business and industry cannot operate them in the public interest. The threat is that if business doesn't measure up to some arbitrary demand, the "liberals" will seek state socialism as the remedy.

Private industry is owned and operated by millions of thrifty, resourceful citizens. They are anxious to keep the production wheels turning. Full employment is their goal. But between them and their goal, are obstacles such as many "liberals" (misnamed) who at heart want to see private industry destroyed. By devious legislative and tax measures, they would check the fullest operation of private enterprise in the hope of creating an excuse to put government into business.

Basic industries such as oil, mining, electric power and farming, which turn our natural resources into usable commodities, are struggling against "liberal" political interference that has long since passed from legitimate regulation into an outright campaign for permanent public ownership.

The country might as well face the fact that industry can no longer be the scapegoat for many of the nation's ills. The way to encourage full employment is to encourage business and industry with fair legislation and taxation.

Representatives of organized labor, now that they are taking an extensive hand in politics, should quit trying to kid the worker. If government displaces private industry, labor will suffer in lost freedom, and will pay twofold in taxes for every job the government pulls out of the hat.

All the doles, social security promises, soak the rich ideas, and ham and eggs every Thursday plans in the world can't produce a job-making industry.

It is time for all to realize that political promises cannot create a dollar's worth of social security because there is no way for the government to finance such promises except through taxation of the earnings of the people. Healthy, prosperous, job-creating private enterprise is the only free and independent road to social security.

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Our Oil Future

Oil men say that this nation faces the same future in the matter of oil that it is now experiencing in the matter of its timber reserves. At one time it was thought that the timber resources of this country were inexhaustible. We have reached the point where we are practically without timber resources.

We have thought in the past that our oil supply was inexhaustible, but we are beginning to wake up to the fact that the end of this may be closer than we think. Last year 17,880 new oil wells were drilled, but at the end of the year this country had 698,800,000 less barrels of reserve oil than it had at the beginning of the year. Are our oil resources going the same way that our timber resources have gone?

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It is estimated that 10 million new homes will be required in this country during the 10-year period following the war. Many of those homes are being paid for today through the purchase of war bonds, a sound way to provide the funds for future construction needs.

The Way Out

By RUTH TAYLOR

Can democracy be applied to international relations? Is there a way to work out cooperation? Can individuals, representing strongly knit groups, solve their problems in open discussion with others similarly bound to opposing groups? Or must they stand so firmly on their own platforms that there is no common meeting ground?

Probably one of the most effective proofs of the possibility of international cooperation was given in the recent meeting of the International Labor Organization.

Much has been written of the fine Charter they drew up. Much has been reported of the progressive action taken. But what was most impressive to me as I sat in the big hall was the vision of how dignified the effective working out of democratic procedure can be made.

Courtesy was the watchword. The delegates never for one moment forgot they were delegates. Whether they represented management, labor or government, they never lost sight of the fact that they were representatives of a whole nation and a whole people.

There was no barrier of speech between the people. Three languages were freely and equally used. Earphones brought the speeches to the listener in his own tongue through interpreters. No one speech was paramount. Sometimes I listened with one ear to the English and the other to the French. It was a lesson in bilingual harmony. Differences vanished in a common understanding.

All of this leads to the development of the courtesy without which no organization can exist. The delegates honestly tried to work together. There were no heads—but elected ones. Power politics were laid aside. Emotions were discouraged. They agreed or disagreed amicably—and accorded the right of free speech to all alike. They even waited until the speaker finished his speech before they applauded—politely and calmly.

It is a system which creates good feeling. One thing that interested me was its effect on the delegations. The employers' representatives would take a liberal stand. The workers' delegates became conservative. (It was our own workers' delegate who sponsored the inclusion of "trade association" in a resolution asking certain rights for "trade unions".) The government representatives became representatives rather than bureaucrats.

What does this prove? It proves that democracy can work, that it is possible for mature human beings to act together and consider their mutual problems in a spirit of harmony.

Some organization along the lines of the International Labor Office is what is needed in the days to come. We must not try to change the nations but to show the nations how to work together to their mutual advantage. That it can be done, the I.L.O. has shown. Our hope for the future will be our ability to put this lesson into effect.

Pacific T. and T President Makes Statement

"Tuned as it is to the spirit of service", President Powley of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company emphasizes, in his statement accompanying dividend checks mailed today to common shareholders, "that the telephone organization, realizing not only the profound importance, but also the full significance of the European invasion, has been performing with its characteristic earnestness, efficiency and courtesy which accord with the finest traditions of the service."

"Our company", President Powley further stated, "has taken recently additional steps in military hospitals to provide the patients with every possible convenience and comfort in the rendition of telephone service, with the innovation of telephone attendants, in uniform or otherwise appropriately identified, so that every assistance will be rendered," pointing out that in and near military and naval establishments, telephone centers staffed by personnel, especially trained to handle the calls of service men and women, and full-time telephone managers have been provided throughout the duration of the various Camps "Nothing is being left undone", he stated, "to assist the armed forces in every place and in every way, interphoning their homes and their loved ones."

President Powley's statement to shareholders follows:

"Realizing not only the profound importance, but also the full significance of the European invasion, our organization, tuned as it is to the spirit of service, has been performing with its characteristic earnestness and effort in these emergency days with that esprit de corps, efficiency and courtesy which accord with the finest traditions of the service."

"All telephone services directly essential to the war effort are being installed without delay. Although the telephone demand for new service is somewhat less than a year ago, our backlog of unful-

Invasion!



These are our boys landing on the Norman coast on "D Day," with their full equipment ready for the liberation of Axis Europe. Note the expressions on their faces. The soldier on the left is a bazooka man while the one on the right carries a Tommy Gun. In the distance offshore is an armada of invasion craft. Back them up with your purchase of War Bonds.

Army Signal Corps Photo
From U. S. Treasury

ed applications which cannot be cared for immediately because of lack of facilities continues to increase.

"Faced with a shortage of facilities and a record high volume of long distance traffic, we appreciate deeply the fine cooperation of the public in aiding us to keep the lines open for urgent war calls and for the calls of service men and women which are usually made between 7 P. M. and 10 P. M., about the only period of the day in which they have an opportunity to make their calls.

"In our endeavor to assist in every way the armed forces, we have taken recently additional steps to effect the most convenient possible telephone service arrangements for each particular situation in military hospitals. Portable bedside service and conveniently located public telephones are made available and special arrangements are made for the injured and for those with physical handicaps. Telephone attendants, in uniform or otherwise appropriately identified, are provided so that the patients will have every assistance in the rendition of our service. In and near military and naval establishments telephone centers staffed by personnel, especially trained to handle the calls of service men and women, have been provided and telephone managers are serving on full-time duty at the various camps."

—BUY BONDS—

The Low Down from Hickory Grove . . .

Anybody with a little patch of ground no bigger than a barn door, he should have a garden. Sunshine and exercise, they make good health, and while you are home and in the garden versus hurrying elsewhere looking for some place to spend your money, you are getting ahead in 2 ways. You are getting food that is fresh and delectable. You are saving extra mazzama that you can put into more war stamps.

A home grown tomato, or a muskmelon, or a half dozen roasting ears right off the stalk, brother, you got something worth while. And with the war stamps, no place for money should come ahead of them if we are to get this war over in any kind of pronto time. War stamps are not just for the other guy—they are for every one of us—young or old, handsome or otherwise.

And talking about being handsome, if I was a young woman and did not yet have a husband—and wanted one—I would not depend upon something in a bottle for my complexion—I'd get myself a garden.

Yours with the low down,
JO SERRA

Why Farmers Should Buy War Bonds

by Richard L. Adams
Professor of Farm Management
University of California



WITH net farm income now about three times that of 1938-1940, farmers and ranchers are in an outstandingly fine financial position to buy War Bonds to an extent far beyond the total—good as it is—already reached.

In the first place, it's the patriotic thing to do. There's no real sacrifice in using money to "back the attack." What is a loan of one's cash compared to the sacrifices of the boys who are taking on more than a man-sized job? Secondly, it's the wise thing to do. If history repeats itself—and I for one firmly believe it will—these present-day high net incomes can, after the war is over, go into a "tail-spin" to levels far below what is deemed normal. Over the past one hundred years agricultural earnings have been at so-called normal levels for three to four years for each year of high returns. And note that these returns are net—that sum remaining after farming expenses have been paid. Thus allowance is made for higher costs—of labor, of supplies, of equipment, of taxes.

Without doubt present earnings of most farmers are the highest in the history of United States agriculture.

Today's high returns to agriculture make good reading. But with the increased earnings there is bound to be a marked rise in prices for farm properties, in speculative buying of farms, and (again if history repeats itself) in a marked increase in the real estate mortgage debt, followed by mounting foreclosures if and when payments of interest and installments on principal cannot be met.

Contrary to the views held by some farmers, it is extremely doubtful that we are on a new and permanently higher economic level. World War I was proof of this.

So the wise farmer, looking ahead and planning for his future, will reduce his debts to manageable proportions if and when lessened incomes must again be faced; resist the temptation to speculate in farm lands; and create reserves.

The reference to "resist speculating" doesn't mean no buying. There may be need to enlarge a farm, or to acquire additional lands for business reasons. But caution suggests that one not be caught in the excitement of a rising tide of buying merely for speculation's sake.

That reserve fund can be created by purchase of Bonds. Money thus "salted away" can create a cash reserve for use when times may not be so good. It will serve as "an anchor to windward" for times when cash is an asset. And when isn't it? Bonds can eventually be used for needed repairs or improvements. Bonds can supply the "stake" to set sons up in business once they are mustered out of service.

Agriculture is for the time being in a strong financial position. Farmers, these days, are in a position to accumulate substantial "stockpiles" of crops, livestock, and livestock commodities, but, as well, of good United States Bonds. Think it over. Then invest to your limit in order to insure a real future for your country, yourself, and your children.

U. S. Treasury Department

Hopkins Is Named New Head of S.P. Lines in Oregon

Appointment of L. P. Hopkins as superintendent of Southern Pacific's Portland division, effective July 1, with headquarters in Portland, was announced yesterday by J. W. Corbett, general manager for the company.

Hopkins, now head of the railroad's Salt Lake division, will succeed M. L. Jennings, promoted to the superintendency of the Sacramento division, with headquarters at Sacramento, California.

Starting as a car repairer, Hopkins has had nearly 38 years' service with Southern Pacific. He became an assistant trainmaster on the company's Coast division in 1918, then night general yard master at San Francisco, and supervisor of transportation with headquarters in Los Angeles.

Hopkins' next promotion was to trainmaster on the Salt Lake and Coast divisions, and in 1935 he was advanced to assistant superintendent of the San Joaquin division, with headquarters at Bakersfield, California. He took the same position at San Francisco on the Coast division in 1937, and two years later became assistant to the general manager at San Francisco. In August, 1940, he went to Ogden as superintendent of the Salt Lake division.

Jennings, who takes over the superintendency of the Sacramento division with the retirement of W. L. Hack, is returning to the division where he started railroading as a yardman in 1906. He has been head of the Portland division since April, 1942.

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