

SOUTHERN OREGON MINER

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A LOAN FOR VICTORY

Americans have responded wholeheartedly to each of the seven War Loan drives designed to provide their country and their fighting men with the means and the weapons with which to wage war. Now the Victory Loan campaign, opening on October 29, offers an opportunity not only for a concrete expression of gratitude for the success of that warfare, but for helping Uncle Sam and his veteran nephews and nieces reconvert to peace.

It should be a joyous lending, because this time it will be for bringing the boys home instead of financing their departure. And in addition to supplying the needs of occupational forces, the funds will be used for mustering-out pay, rehabilitation, educational privileges, and other expenses incident to the end of the war.

Certainly underwriting the G. I.'s Bill of Rights is a privilege as well as an obligation. And United States Government bonds—whether War Loan or Victory Loan—still constitute the safest investment available.—Christian Science Monitor.

FIRST JAPANESE WAR TRIAL

In an improvised court room in Manila, in the same region where he stalked so ruthlessly, the "Tiger of Malaya" has been brought to bay. There General Yamashita, confronted with incontestable evidence in the form of the mangled prey of his own jungle beasts, is fighting for his life.

With the aid of witnesses on stretchers, and even Japanese-made motion pictures showing prisoners of war undergoing torture, the General will be charged with responsibility for 59 special atrocities and 64 separate war crimes involving 57,000 deaths of Americans, Filipinos, and Allied nationals. Apparently the prosecution will not attempt to prove that General Yamashita ordered the mass murders, rapes, executions of war prisoners, and tortures. Rather he is arraigned for failing in his duty as commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines "to control the operations of members of his command, permitting them to commit brutal atrocities and other high crimes," and thus violating "the laws of war."

This first war criminal trial in the Pacific—before a five-man American Army Board—will be watched with keen interest, not only because of world outrage at the crimes involved, but because it sets an important precedent. For it is the first time, so far as is known, that a military officer of such rank has been held legally responsible for his men's depredations. It is doubly a "trial" case, for its successful conclusion will pave the way for bringing to justice the next criminal on the list, General Homma, commander of the death march from Bataan, as well as subordinate generals.—Christian Science Monitor.

DON'T CHEER YET

Before cheering tax reduction too loudly, it would be a good idea to see how far the Federal government moves toward trimming expenditures. So far, most of the plans that have come out of Washington propose greater public spending instead of less. The President himself is promoting an eight or ten-billion-dollar spending spree in the construction of hydroelectric power dams to compete with or replace generating facilities already in existence. If this kind of waste is to characterize our postwar government, tax reduction should be dropped at once. The country cannot support a soaring public debt indefinitely.

As the Committee on Postwar Tax Policy, headed by Roswell Magill, former Under Secretary of the United States Treasury, points out: All taxation is burdensome. On the other hand, the creeping inflation would result from periodic or chronic deficit financing would be a far heavier burden in the end on all the people, but particularly on the low income groups. These groups, which in the aggregate receive the bulk of all income payments, are invariably the principal victims of inflation. We cannot emphasize too strongly or too often that prudence in government spending is the key to low taxes. And we believe this will be achieved only if the people are brought face to face, currently with the tax burden required to meet these expenditures."

TOMORROW'S SERVICE STATION

Often the public does not demand improvement until improvement has been thrust upon it. Witness the service stations where we fill our cars with gas. Most people are reasonably satisfied with present facilities, yet enterprising oil companies are coming out with new ideas in the form of model stations, that are eye openers.

Reporters visiting one of these model stations, inspected new mobile lubricating equipment capable of effecting a saving in time of one-third, and so clean that a mechanic attired in dinner clothes can do a complete lubrication job. They saw a new gasoline pump with built-in hose reel which does away with irritating "jockeying for position." They also saw a host of new merchandise to be carried by the service stations of tomorrow.

What inspired these new ideas when the public was reasonably satisfied with what it had? The answer can be boiled down to one word: competition—something that is worth preserving in these United States and something that does not exist in countries where governments do all the "planning" for the people.

BEST OF EQUIPMENT

FOR YOUR SERVICE

STANDARD STATION, Inc.

Letter From Washington

BY HARRIS ELLSWORTH
Representative In Congress
from Oregon

The labor-management conference here was ushered in by an unexpected total strike of all streetcar and bus operators in the city. Apparently the tie-up of the transportation system had not particular effect upon the conference, but the strike did seriously affect all business in Washington, both government and private. The buses and streetcars here are operated by one company—the Capital Transit Company. The equipment is good, and service, considering the size of Washington, is excellent. Every section of Washington is served by either a streetcar or bus line. Passengers may transfer back and forth from streetcars to buses. Consequently, almost a million people in and around Washington depend very heavily upon public transportation. The strike occurred without any previous warning, so that, when people started for work on Tuesday morning, November 6th, they had no means of getting there.

Unfortunately, the news service release of my list of Military Academy and Naval Academy appointments was garbled. Not all of the names were included, and in one instance, Naval Academy appointments were listed as Military Academy appointments, and visa versa. However, all of the boys concerned were notified at the time of the release of the press story.

As has been explained before, appointments that I make to the Naval and Military Academies are based on the grades earned by the candidates in a Civil Service preliminary examination. Any boy between the ages of 18 and 22 may compete for appointment to the Military Academy, and any boy between 17 and 21 may compete for appointment to the Naval Academy. Boys in my district who desire to take these examinations must notify me so that I can arrange for them to take the examination. The last competitive examination was on July 28th of this year. The next one will probably be held next spring or summer. I will not know until next spring how many vacancies I will have to fill in 1946, but I feel certain there will be one or more in each academy as the result of graduation. Requests for permission to take the examination and compete for these appointments may be sent to me at any time.

I believe the hearing conducted by the Special Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives on November 8th to consider the OPA announced intention of lowering automobile dealer discounts was the largest gathering of Senators and Representatives ever seen at such a hearing. Some 300 Members of Congress were present, and many of them testified. I not only was present at the hearing, but asked Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, to delay formal announcement of his ruling until the hearing could be completed.

The facts presented clearly revealed to me, and I hope revealed to the OPA, that OPA's insistence on this discount reduction plan will drive thousands of small automobile dealers out of business. This will definitely have a tendency toward the creation of a monopoly in this field, formerly enjoyed by small business people. Large concerns who can distribute cars on a mass production basis, depending upon great volumes of sales to offset the lower

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rate per sale, will supplant the existing small dealers. Such a policy will not only put a great many small businessmen out of business and their employees out of work, but will deprive the automobile buyer of his accustomed friendly relationship with his small dealer. The buyer will be forced to do business with a large corporation which will have no personal interest in his problem.

Wait a Minute!

By Ruth Taylor
With the difficulties attendant upon reconversion, the threat of increasing unemployment and the wave of strikes that are sweeping the country, there is a growing misunderstanding of Organized Labor, its aims and its actions.

Too often Labor is spoken of as apart from and different from the rest of the country. We are all workers and Organized Labor is merely a large number of Americans who throughout the years have learned how to work together for their common good.

However, most people think of Organized Labor with emotions dependent upon their personal experiences with trade unions.

I have talked to and know well hundreds of trade unionists. I feel I know something of what they believe, and why. I know their faults as well as I know their virtues. I'm not saying that Trade Unionism as it exists today is perfect. No growing thing is complete. No organization composed of men is without the imperfections of men.

hold no brief for those who betray the Labor Movement from within. I have spoken and written against such traitors to Labor or men and women and I have never heard stronger condemnation of bad practices than those I have heard in union meetings.

What I ask is, before you condemn Labor, check your own profession. Haven't you some members of whom you are ashamed? And wouldn't you like to clean your own house? - and what have you done or been able to do about it.

Trade Unionism is the principle of combination for unity of purpose and action - it does not demand of its followers that they must all think alike. But it does call for a spirit of cohesion in all fundamental principles. These principles are the same as those of democracy - the right of free men to organize, to associate with their fellow men in action for the common good, to speak freely and without fear, and to act according to their own conscience.

A spirit of fair play regarding the labor situation is needed from the consumer - who, in the role of the innocent bystander, gets the buffets meant for each side - but who also stands where he can see and understand the situation. Patience, these days, is more than a virtue - it is a necessity. Look at the facts before you make judgments.

List Given for Military Appointments

Included in the list of nominations for appointments to the U. S. Naval and Military Academies announced this week by Hon. Harris Ellsworth, Representative of the 4th District, were the names of nine Jackson County candidates. Appointments were made on the basis of a competitive examination given in July this year.

Named for the Naval Academy were the following: Walter Brown Medford, Principal; Raymond Edward Nelson, Medford and Ferny M. McKibben, Central Point, First Alternates; Nat B. Bender, Jr., and Tom Colley, Medford, Second Alternates. Designated as Principal for the Military Academy was William F. Scheumann, Jr., of Medford. James Fraley and Robert E. Stevens were named as First Alternates and J. Warren Parker as Second Alternate. All of the latter are from Medford.

Appointees who meet the final mental and physical qualifications will enter the Academies in July 1946.

Burns Memorials. On the Plaza. Monuments and markers. See

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Don H. Conley Is Advanced in Rank

With the 81st Infantry Division in Aomori, Japan—Don H. Conley, son of Mr. Roy Conley, of Ashland, Oregon, has been promoted from private first class in recognition of proven ability as a truck driver with a field artillery battalion. Private Conley is a member of

Maj. Gen. Paul J. Mueller's 81st Infantry "Wildcat" Division which is now occupying Aomori Prefecture, Northern Honshu. Prior to entering the Army, Conley was employed by the Pine Mountain Lumber Co., as a truck driver.

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