

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everywhere in Southern Oregon Reads the Mail Tribune."

Daily Except Saturday.

Published by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 15-27-29 North 7th St. Phone 15

ROBERT W. HUBB, Editor
EDMUND R. GILBERT, Manager.

An Independent Newspaper.

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription Rates

By Mail—In Advance:

Daily and Sunday—One Year... \$10.00
Daily and Sunday—Six Months... \$6.00
Daily and Sunday—Three Months... \$3.50
Daily and Sunday—One Month... \$1.25

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Astoria, Central Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Roseburg, Prineas, Talent, and other routes:

Daily and Sunday—One Year... \$10.00
Daily and Sunday—Six Months... \$6.00
Daily and Sunday—Three Months... \$3.50
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All terms cash in advance.

Official Paper of the City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County

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State of the Nation

WE believe anyone who,—like the writer,—has completed a long swing around the circle, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, will agree that the proper term for American psychology at the present time is—**CONFUSION.**

Last June in Washington, a member of the present administration expressed the idea as clearly as anyone we have heard when he said, in answer to a query as to what he thought would happen, replied:

"I don't know. No one but a fool or a crook would waste time in prediction. Already everything I thought COULDN'T happen HAS happened; and from now on, as far as I am concerned, ANYTHING can happen. I have quit thinking about the future and what thinking I now indulge in is about the present. In other words, I live from day to day. I am hoping for the best, but prepared for the worst. And as far as I can make out everyone around here feels the same way about it. It is as though through some unprecedented mix-up in the solar system, the earth had been projected from it into space, and was charting an entirely new course in a realm of hitherto unknown forces. It may, all in all, prove to be a better course. It may not. I don't know. No one can know. The only sensible thing to do is hang on, hold tight, meet the immediate problems as best you can from day to day, and well—in the words of a once famous football coach: 'pass, punt and pray!'"

WE don't mean the people of the country, as a whole, have rationalized the world situation in any such elaborate fashion, but we do mean that a similar state of confusion, doubt, and uncertainty, is prevalent from coast to coast, among all classes of people,—the only certain thing about the future being its complete uncertainty,—the wise ones, also living from day to day, as our authority quoted above, doing the best they can, but refusing to speculate further about what is going, or isn't going, to happen.

ALL in all, we think this a hopeful sign. With a nation, like an individual, valuable time and energy can be wasted in futile speculation. When a nation, like an individual, abandons that course, and instead of worrying about what may happen, prepares itself for anything that can,—

There is good reason to believe that when the crisis DOES come, that nation, like the individual, will not yield to panic, but regardless of the nature of the crisis, will be ready for ACTION.

How About November?

YES, there is a general and pervading sense of confusion in this country at the present time,—

But beneath this confusion there are, like rocks beneath a twisting and turbulent sea, three or four well-defined stratas of public opinion:

First there is a strong feeling against war,—almost as strong, we should say, as it was last fall,—no one high or low or in between WANTS war.

But (second) this feeling, which was the strongest single feeling in the country last September, has been modified by subsequent events into a strong and constantly increasing collateral belief,—it might, perhaps, better be termed a fear,—that no matter how much we may DISLIKE war, the chances are we won't be able to keep out of war, THEREFORE,—

There is unanimous demand on all sides, regardless of political considerations, that this country proceed at once to place itself in such a state of defense,—air, land and sea,—that no foreign power or group of foreign powers will DARE attack us. (There is considerable difference of opinion as to just what course this defense should pursue, but none,—or practically none,—regarding its necessity.) This is number 3.

NUMBER 4 is a strong popular feeling,—and we don't believe anyone who has been around the country and kept his ears open will deny it,—against a third term for President Roosevelt,—a third term for ANY President!

The strength and prevalence of this sentiment has been a surprise to the skipper of this column, particularly its great strength among the lower brackets. On our travels about the land since the Philadelphia convention we have heard it everywhere, expressed by all sorts of people, and often in most emphatic terms.

AND also, "everywhere" we have been asked who we think will be elected President in November,—what we think of Willkie's chances, etc, etc.

Well, the answer here, as elsewhere, has been prefaced by emphasizing the remark of our Washington authority, quoted above, that anyone who predicts about anything, with conditions as they are,—and particularly about politics,—is either a fool or a crook, looking for some easy money.

With this in mind, our present belief is somewhat as follows:—

The result in November will depend upon how successful President Roosevelt will be in convincing the people of this country that to secure No. 3 (see above) as it should be secured, and with all its implications; it will be necessary to disregard NO. 4, and keep him in the White House for FOUR MORE YEARS!

As conditions exist today, and barring any such radical change in the situation such as sudden peace, or direct violation by Germany of the Monroe doctrine, our opinion is that to do this,—

WILL BE THE HARDEST JOB PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS EVER TACKLED!

FRANKLIN JUNIOR IN NAVAL RESERVE DRILL

Newport, R. I., Aug. 2.—(AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., second son of the president, boarded the U.S.S. destroyer Lawrence at Newport today where, for the next two weeks, he will undergo training as an ensign in the naval reserve.

The Lawrence, which is one of a group of neutrality patrol destroyers based at Newport, sailed shortly after noon.

The Navajo Indian tribe, numbering about 30,000, inhabit its 25,000 square miles in north eastern Arizona and northeastern New Mexico, an area larger than some states.

Personal Health Service

By William Brady, M. D.

Signed letters pertaining to personal health and hygiene, not to disease diagnosis or treatment, will be answered by Dr. Brady if a stamped self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Letters should be brief and written in ink. Owing to the large numbers of letters received only a few can be answered. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address: Dr. William Brady, 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

WE HAVE BECOME SOFT SINCE '18

The gentle Marshal Petain surrendering France assigned as a fundamental reason for the failure of French men to prevail against German machines the fact that since the first World War the French people had indulged in too much ease and pleasure, implying that French men had gone soft. Perhaps the great military strategists of France had dored a bit over their 1914 military science while the youthful experts in Germany were getting their 1940 war machine tuned up. It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks.

There has been considerable comment in this country concerning the "softness" of our young men. This commentator fears they have gone soft and are not physically fit for military service, and that one reports that our young men were never quite so fit physically as they are today.

My own impression is that men today are practically as fit as were our men when we entered World War I. And a majority of the men at that time, if you remember, were physically unfit, that is to say, not defective but just soft, flabby, malnourished, from bad habits, bad hygiene or ways of living and the wrong kind of diet. This softness was remedied by six months of the wholesome, regulated, disciplined life in training camp. Some millions of youths who went to camp soft and heading for an early breakdown in health and efficiency finished the course of schooling in first class condition to carry on as men in the service of their country in war or peace.

For a while after World War I there was some agitation for better education in the common schools, better physical education, and out of the agitation grew at least some beginnings in that direction. But the movement bogged down during the boom that followed the war and school children today receive little if any better physical education than school children received a generation ago.

The recent proposal of a term of compulsory military training for all able bodied men meets

with the hearty approval of those interested in physical health. Such instruction would be of inestimable benefit to every man fortunate enough to receive it, and of course, to the welfare of the country, whether our immediate future involves war or peace.

A great many young men who went from white collar jobs into the training camps in 1917 gained 10 to 12 pounds in weight while their body measurements or displacement were reduced—due to development of muscle and burning off superfluous fat—muscle tissue being heavy, fat tissue light.

The general health condition of the people today is unquestionably better than it has ever been before. Whatever softening of the fibre of the people there may be evident today can be corrected by the physical education and discipline of a term of military training.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Vitamin Treatment of Arthritis

What is the present opinion of physicians in general concerning treatment of arthritis with large amounts of vitamin D? (C. A. J.)

Ans.—It seems to be remarkably helpful in some cases, moderately so in others, without definite value in others. How to determine which type of arthritis will respond to high potency vitamin D treatment, I do not know. It can do no harm in any case of chronic arthritis to try the treatment for six weeks—four capsules daily each capsule containing 50,000 units. In some cases increasing the daily intake to 300,000 units may bring improvement after a month or six weeks of 200,000 units daily has failed to bring improvement.

Heat and Salt

Should a person who exercises outdoors in hot weather take an extra ration of salt? If so, for just what purpose and how much salt and in what way? (H. C. W.)

Ans.—A large amount of salt is excreted in the sweat. Therefore one who sweats profusely, even when exposed to extreme heat and dry air that evaporates the sweat so fast one is scarcely conscious of sweating, should take a good pinch of salt with each drink of water. This prevents heat cramps, heat exhaustion and water intoxication. Five or 10 grains of salt with every good drink of water. Taking salt along with the water or other beverage is more refreshing in very hot weather or when working or playing hard in any circumstance, than is water or beverage without salt.

(Protected by John F. Dille Co.)

E. Note. Persons wishing to communicate with Dr. Brady should send letter direct to Dr. William Brady, M. D., 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

French might halt the German advance.

Acting on this hope, therefore, the president, Wallace and Davis prepared a program of relief. The first step in this program was the president's request to congress for \$50,000,000 to buy food for distribution in Europe. The request was already made, and the bill was on its way to passage, when France fell.

The fall of France immediately and radically altered the situation. The Red Cross relief ship, McKeesport, burdened with food and medical supplies, was about to put in at a French channel port when the news came. After some discussion among the members of the Red Cross board, Norman Davis first ordered the ship back to Bilbao, and then sent her around to Marseilles. He had first sightly put some transportation facilities, particularly station wagons, on the McKeesport. Using these, his organization in France was able to distribute the McKeesport cargo in the French unoccupied area. There was no effort, however, to bring relief to the occupied areas.

There will be no such effort, unless Davis and the president change their mind. Certain minor relief activities have been carried on, to be sure, in territory under German control. The Red Cross' European representative, Wayne Chaffield Taylor, remained in Paris after the French government's flight. He found at Fontainebleau a camp of several thousand French prisoners who had been without food or supplies for nearly a week.

Red Cross stores already in Paris were used to help these prisoners. Taylor has also distributed a certain amount of condensed milk and cocoa to children. But these activities are incidental and do not alter the broad policy to let the occupied areas alone. For this policy there are three excellent reasons.

The Germans, hoping for victory this summer and hoping interference with their propaganda that they are the real protectors of their victims, want no relief now. They do not even permit representatives of the Red Cross or the American government to enter territory they control. Taylor has remained in Paris on sufferance, and the German attitude has been made quite plain. The German attitude will change completely, of course, if the English hold out until the fall, when the famine will set in all over Europe.

Yet the American policy will not change, both because the vast majority of contributions to the Red Cross the main relief agency, have pledged loyalty against "helping Germany," and because the national interest dictates that the present policy be continued. The bulk of the \$50,000,000 already appropriated

for European relief will presumably lie idle.

Some, of course, may be used to buy relief stores for England, where serious food and medical supply shortages are already looming. Some may also be used to buy condensed milk, medical supplies and clothing to send into the free part of France. But even in "free France," it is proposed to help only the children and to clothe the homeless, and not to send large quantities of food stores which might be seized for German use.

AT THE National Capitol WITH John W. Kelly

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

essary to protect the peace of the new world, was just being written when the Havana conference learned of Mr. Roosevelt's request. It was notification to the 21 republics that the United States is preparing to enforce the Monroe doctrine; that Mr. Roosevelt was arranging to police the European possessions (Dutch, British and French Guiana; West Indies, etc.) with the national guard if he sees fit. The message to congress was sent with a view to its psychological effect on delegates to Havana and to assure the ratification of the "Act of Havana"—of which plenty will be heard in the future.

GIVEN the power to mobilize the guard for the purpose of training, Mr. Roosevelt can decide that the guardsmen of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana can be trained in Panama as well as in the United States, or some of the boys could be loaded on transports for Guam or Manila.

That "Act of Havana" is full of possibilities for travel by the national guardsmen.

ASIDE from the national guard there is the proposal for compulsory military training and registration of all males between 18 and 65. If this goes through Mr. Roosevelt can mobilize practically every boy, man and granddaddy for some sort of military service. It should be remembered, however, that up to this time Mr. Roosevelt has never come out and stated he favors conscription. The draft bill is sponsored by Senator Burke and Representative Wadsworth, the former an anti-new dealer, the latter a Republican. There are violent differences of opinion on the measure which cut across party lines.

President Roosevelt, however, has not reprimanded his generals for appearing before senate and house committees and asking that the conscription measure be enacted.

Debate over the compulsory training will become bitter before a final vote is taken. Unless there are amendments the northwest delegation will split for and against. Principal arguments will be that drafting American citizens to the colors in time of peace is unnecessary.

ALTHOUGH not an administration measure, the bill is receiving support of the new deal wheelhorse, which would not be the case if the White House opposed. The army doesn't want a debate or filibuster. The army plans to have the first 100,000 inducted October 1. Opposition on the senate floor may drag along until the October date must be abandoned and delay plans which have been carefully prepared over a period of months.

Legislation for the national guard mobilization (the president sent up the bill all carefully typewritten, as in the first 100 days of the new deal) will probably pass without unusual procrastination.

Radio Highlights

By Associated Press
(Time is Pacific Standard)

New York, Aug. 2.—Frequency modulation, "super-fidelity" and noise free ultra short wave broadcasting system developed by Major E. H. Armstrong, was given another boost toward public attention in the New York area last night with the opening of the new 1000-watt transmitter or W2XOR. It is associated with WOR, key station of the MBS chain.

Installed in the top floor of a downtown skyscraper, it replaces a previous low power transmitter at Carlet, N. Y. It is on 43.4 megacycles—the seven-meter band—and has a range of approximately 48 miles. The station makes five for New York, the others being W2XOR, W2XMN and W2XWG operating five hours or more a day, and W2XWF.

Tonight: Europe—CBS 4:55; WJZ-NBC 6:15; NBC 8. WFAF-NBC — 7:30 Bangor Me. salute to Byrd expedition Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd speaker.

WABC-CBS 6 Rep. Wright Patman on "Safeguarding Democracy."

Saturday: Europe—NBC 4 a. m. CBS 4 a. m. 2:45 p. m. WFAF-NBC 9:45; MBS 2:45.

MOTORISTS ATTENTION

If your motor heats or radiator leaks, see or call HOOPER'S RADIATOR SERVICE 43 S. Bartlett Phone 491

In The Day's News

By Frank Jenkins

DEATHS in automobile accidents in the United States in the first six months of 1940 totaled 14,740—1040 more than in the same period of 1939.

The statisticians offer the opinion that the increase (8 per cent) is due to wartime jitters, and offer in support of this opinion the statement that traffic deaths began to grow sharply immediately after the outbreak of the war and reached an all-time peak in June, when France surrendered.

THIS writer's advice to fellow Americans: Don't get the jitters over somebody else's war. Don't get the jitters over the prospect that WE MAY BE INVOLVED IN WAR. Don't get the jitters AT ALL. Just keep on sawing wood.

Getting the jitters will do neither you nor your country any good, and may result in getting you killed in an automobile wreck.

LET'S refer back for a moment to Henry Ford's philosophy, repeated on his 77th birthday, that "there never has been produced too much of any useful commodity."

Surpluses (which lead to the mistaken belief that TOO MUCH is being produced) are artificial dam-ups somewhere along the line. These dam-ups result in faulty distribution.

If you are an irrigation farmer, you know that if your ditches get clogged in the wrong places parts of your field will get too much water and other parts will get too little.

It works the same way with distribution of useful commodities.

AT this point, if you are interested, you will ask: "What causes these dam-ups?" There are MANY CAUSES. Greedy business men who jack up the price and take too big a profit are one cause. When they squeeze out too much for what THEY have to sell, they leave too little in peoples' pockets for what the other fellow has to sell. That upsets the balance.

Going to the other end of the scale, labor racketeers who take too much for themselves upset the balance in the same way. These are merely scattered examples. There are so many, many ways to dam up the flow of useful commodities between the original producer and the final consumer.

GOVERNMENT'S proper job is to be a wise and impartial boss that will RESTRAIN the miscreants who clog the ditches in the wrong places and at the same time will see to it that the FLOW ISN'T STOPPED.

Because Willkie looks like a new kind of leader (different from the politicians who for decades have been letting the flow of useful commodities get all dammed up at the wrong places) this writer is for him.

WE NEED a new kind of leader.

THREE OSC GRIDDRS TO HAVE PRO CAREERS

Portland, Aug. 2.—(AP)—Three former Oregon State college football players will leave next week to join the Philadelphia Eagles for the national professional season.

They are Joe Wendick, tackle, Elmer Kolberg, fullback, and Eberle Schultz, tackle. Kolberg is expected to change over to an end position.

Some statisticians figure that the modern woman secretary must have a knowledge of 871 miscellaneous duties, 250 of which she performs daily.

Flight O' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of the SMail Tribune 10 and 20 years ago.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY
August 2, 1930
(It was Friday)
Business at local postoffice shows record increase over last July.

School repairs started for opening of school next month. Final touches put on airport for formal dedication next Monday.

President Hoover takes week-end rest in Virginia hills.

Demand made that "big shot" alien bootleggers be sent to faterland.

Leo, M.G.M. lion, to be here Monday.

Harvesting of Bartlett crop to start coming week.

K. of P. buy W.O.W. building on Grape street.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY
August 2, 1920
(It was Monday)

Man who insists on drinking home-brew beer against the wishes of the owner is shot in the thigh, in a South Front street residence.

Belgium signs a pact to assist France in the event of any war in future.

Poland refuses to accept Bolshevik peace terms.

G.O.P. nominee Harding poses for the movies.

Charlie Chaplin of movies sued for divorce on grounds of neglect.

Charles W. Reames of Portland, a former resident here, leaves for fishing trip near Crater Lake.

HANEN MOVES TO QUARTER-FINALS

Tacoma, Aug. 2.—(AP)—Defending Champion Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle and 19-year-old Dick Hanen of Marshfield, Ore., shared the spotlight today as the Washington state amateur golf championship tournament advanced one step nearer the finals.

Campbell went true to predictions yesterday as he defeated Ray Harwood of Bremerton 3 and 2 and Forest Watson of Seattle 1 up in his first two matches.

Hanen, tournament medalist, kept pace by eliminating two low handicappers, Jack Walters, 3 and 2, and Chet Wells, 2 up, both of Tacoma.

Campbell meets L. Paul Fiorito of Seattle and Hanen engages Al Buhre of Tacoma in quarter-final matches today.

WARD BEATEN BY PORTLAND GOLFER

Tacoma, Aug. 2.—(AP)—Emery Zimmerman of Portland nosed out Marvin (Bud) Ward of Spokane, national amateur champion, in an 18-hole playoff on the Fircrest course yesterday for the Washington state open golf championship.

Zimmerman scored a two-under-par 69, including two perfect chip shots on the 15th and 16th holes. Ward, whose putter failed him in the clinches, turned in a 70.

Sign For Power
Portland, Aug. 2.—(AP)—A five-year contract for 2,000 kilowatts of Bonneville power was signed yesterday by Ellensburg, Wash., the Bonneville power administration announced.

Closing time for Too Late to Classify Ads is 1:30 p. m.

STOP AND SWAP YOUR PRESENT CAR

1936 PLYMOUTH Coach, new blue finish 345
Good rubber, good motor, clean throat

1932 DODGE Deluxe Coupe, Only 15,000 525
miles. Priced below N.A.D.A.

1937 CHEVROLET Master 2-door Touring, Excellent condition throughout... 450

COOKSEY MOTOR CO

HUDSON
Used Car Lot, 9th and Bartlett. Tel. 877

Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Perry.

There is a hint of Santa Claus in one of the proposed Democratic slogans: "You Can Bank on Frank and Hank"—with the accent on the bank.

Much of the fearfulness and wind has been knocked out of Der Fuehrer's noisy boasts to invade Great Britain, with the word from Europe he will not get around to the invasion right away. Mr. Hitler is too crafty to drop the bone of conquest in his mouth for the reflection he sees in the brook, for all his paranoical greed. He sounds like the fies of Champion Joe Louis, who announce "I'll murder that bum," and accurately predict their own fate in the ring.

NO. 1 CALAMITY

(Chico, Calif., Enterprise)
"Dear Miss Chaffield:
An awful thing has happened to me. I have outgrown my boy friend, am four inches taller than he and he is ashamed to be seen with me on the street. He is 21 and won't grow any more. We love each other and really I don't mind the difference in our sizes but everybody teases us and he is terribly sensitive about it. I believe it is going to cost me his love eventually."
(Dejected)!"

Business has been cheered by the birthday announcement of Henry Ford the auto king and billionaire, to whom all things and the future look rosy. There is no record of a disgruntled billionaire. He has made a rattling success.

Wearing of whiskers by current males as a feature of pioneer event celebrations is viewed by an exchange as "attack on the past." The pioneers might fight back by raising C. Chaplin mustaches.

AUGUST—20 YEARS AGO

(What Citizens Were Doing)
C. Yens Tengwald was named a member of the Americanism committee by the state Legion meet at Astoria. . . The Jerry Jeter revival closed, and Sen. Chamberlain paid the valley a visit. . . Next week will be Zerolene week. . . Farm Bureau buying eggs at 47c per doz. . . Herb Alford will play his musical saw at the band concert in the city park next week. . . Atty Gus Newbury discusses traffic regulation at the CoC. Forum, Gain Robinson, chairman. . . Seelye V. Hall has a wen removed from the top of his head. . . Pear crop estimated at 1,200 cars and boys and girls urged to register to help pick them. . . Home-brew in West Jackson at home blows up in the middle of the night, arousing neighbors who call police. . . Mrs. C. J. Semon and son, Russell, are camping near Union Creek. . . Growers decide to wipe all fruit shipped east. . . Len Carpenter returns from Victoria, B. C., and is greeted by a thunderstorm on Roxy Ann. . . Nick Young looked the preacher in the eye. . . Corsey Kidd returns from trip to coast. . . C. Wig Ashpole ships a carload of cows to Portland, and just breaks even on the deal. . . Browning Purdin takes Epepe to Portland. . . Mrs. O. D. Frazee and little daughter leave for visit in North Dakota. . . Glenn O. Taylor starts raising a mustache. . . Fall millinery for ladies shown by a New York trimmer, in local stores.

Closing time for Too Late to Classify Ads is 1:30 p. m.

The Mail Tribune want ads.