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Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Perry

A carrot of freakish growth, with the upper portion bearing a resemblance to the mug of Il Duce Mussolini, is reported on exhibition in Utah. No other vegetables but a carrot, would stoop to do a thing like that.

• • •

The Espee maples are approaching the height of their autumnal beauty, and hiding a considerable portion of Front st. not good for tourist's eyes.

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ON THE FOOTBALL FRONT
(La Grande Observer)

"A mountain of indignation has arisen in Union over a molehill of criticism of the Bobcat football team on this page. It calls for facts."

(Klamath Falls Herald)

"These statements may be cause for argument. If I am wrong, I'll admit it here and now, but if I am not, which I don't believe I am, then I believe that Grant High was dealt an injustice by not being the winner of the game."—(From a Letter).

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Criticism of their auto driving irked many of the Older Girls. Some of them were so mad they turned off the oil burner, and turned on the electric fan.

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The fret and fury section of the population is under a terrific strain, the past week. In the morning, they fight with Russia on the Leningrad front, and in the afternoon play third base for Brooklyn, in the red hot National league race.

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The Russian armies, on the verge of collapse and facing annihilation, per Berlin, have been resuscitated from this propaganda, which included some dark spots via London. After the Nazis attain a mythical victory, they are in a worse, but unmythical fix than before. The Soviet is making the fur fly, while waiting for the snow to fly.

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GRIM WASTE REARS HEAD
(Bend Bulletin)

"On the credit side comes a card reading, in part, 'This office, in an effort to cut down cost to the government, would like to know if you do or do not use (its) releases,' etc. We have replied that we do not. There is something saved. However, there will probably be but few of these cards returned because the whole works will have been thrown in the waste basket in most offices without examination of the contents."

• • •

"Charles Swing is back from Salmon Mt., where he shot a deer, also Elvin Smith."—(Clear Creek Notes). Tragedy tersely told.

• • •

FARM VICISSITUDES
(Heppner, Ore., News)

"Heppner actually enjoyed one day of real autumn weather with the sun all warm and balmy like in the good old days. Cutting of meadow hay was in order for a couple of days and all looked well with the world. But Thursday morning was more rain, quantities of it, so everything stopped again and farmers all hied themselves into town."

• • •

The metropolis will revel in grand opera next week. Some of the most distinguished singers on earth will uphold the freedom of the high C's. Music lovers as far south as here are excited, at the thought of wearing evening gowns and claw-hammer coats.

Limiting War Profits to 6%

AGAIN Secretary Morgenthau shows high qualities of courage and statesmanship.

Following his recommendation before the congressional committee yesterday, the Secretary today, announces he has instructed his staff to DRAW UP a measure limiting corporation profits to a maximum of 6% as long as the war lasts.

This measure will now be presented to the congress for passage.

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WE can conceive of no better test of the TRUE war spirit in American business, than such a statute.

There will be a tremendous howl at the outset, of course. Probably not so intense from "Big" as from "Little" business, as few of the very large corporations now exceed 6% in net profits, and many of them don't average over half that.

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ON the other hand business corporations which take their responsibility in the present war seriously, SHOULD be content with such a profit, during such a period of world crisis, as the present.

In England, incorporated business has given up ALL profits for the duration, turning them back into the imperial war chest as a patriotic duty.

And why at such a time SHOULD higher profits be demanded, with the world on fire, and EVERY class in the democratic world called upon to give until it hurts if that fire is ever to be put out.

No corporation is going to seriously suffer, with a neat and net 6% profit.

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AND those corporations or investors, who aren't willing to turn over profits ABOVE 6% to their government, are certainly lacking in a true sense of the seriousness of the present world situation, their country's situation, and their obligations regarding BOTH.

In fact what good would excess profits, or even cash-money be, in a world dominated by Hitler? Let the potentially apoplectic critics of the Morgenthau scheme figure THAT out.

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BOTH from the standpoint of defense today and financial stability tomorrow such a measure should be passed.

Failure will only demonstrate, that the people of this country, and particularly the business interests thereof, have not awakened to the seriousness of the situation from a purely selfish and entirely AMERICAN standpoint.

General Johnson Says "No"

THERE are two sides to all questions, and this paper has always believed in giving both, thus allowing its readers the opportunity to judge for themselves between them.

The other day we gave Walter Lippmann's idea of reducing the size of this country's present army. Now we are printing today in another column General Hugh Johnson's answer to that argument.

General Johnson opposes such reduction, his conclusion being as follows:

> One doesn't need to speculate very long or burn much midnight oil to discover what is behind this suggestion. It is a hope that greater and greater proportions of our increasing stream of military production may be diverted from our own land defenses and delivered to Britain and especially to Russia—regardless of its effect on our own safety—come what may.
>
> We ought not to do that. This is a world of excursions and alarms. Nations fight on one side today and on another tomorrow. Civilization abroad has degenerated into barbarism and banditry. Prudent aid in our own best interest is one thing. Stripping ourselves of a sufficient modern defense against anything that may happen is quite another thing, especially as we may be indirectly arming future potential enemies. Let's do the best we can on all fronts but let's not forget the home front. It is our first and greatest responsibility.

Who is right?

As before stated in this column the "editorial we" doesn't know. Neither does any average layman.

It is an involved military problem, and only the best qualified military experts, in the spirit of complete objectivity, should decide such a question.

• • • • •

AS between Mr. Lippmann and General Johnson, however, there is this much to be said for the latter.

General Johnson, while a moderate isolationist, is not only a West Point graduate, but saw active service in France, during the first world war.

It is, therefore, fair to assume he knows more about a problem of this sort, than Mr. Lippmann, who has had no military experience and makes no pretense of being an expert in that field.

• • • • •

THIS doesn't necessarily mean that General Johnson is right. One doesn't have to be a hen to recognize a bad egg.

But it DOES mean, that in lieu of a decision by the U. S. army general staff, or some equally authoritative body, there is ample precedent for the wisdom of accepting the judgment of a man who HAS made a life-study of military problems, to one who HASN'T.

U. S. ARMING EFFORT ABOUT 20 PER CENT

Portland, Sept. 25—(AP)—About 20 per cent of America's effort is being devoted to armament compared to 50 per cent in England and 60 in Germany, Northwest District OPM Manager William D. Shannon said today.

The nation he continued, must choose between shells and plumbing supplies, cooking pans and bombers. Materials needed for war equipment must go to war equipment, regardless of the effect on the people. Nobody can expect to be untouched by the rearmament program.

WASN'T THERE

Freehold, N. J. (AP)—Harry W. Mayberry bought a tax lien on a house and four acres of ground in nearby Atlantic township, started to foreclose, then called the whole thing off. Not even a surveyor could find the property where the tax bill said it was.

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 number of letters received only a few can be answered here. No reply can be made to queries not conforming to instructions. Address Dr. William Brady, 265 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

WHEN THEY GO STALE IN THEIR THIRTIES

In an earlier talk I ventured to advise parents of children who mope in their teens to give such children a suitable iodine ration. But a correspondent dragged in a gadget for measuring basal metabolism and I went off the handle fuming and sputtering over that. I had intended to urge the same prophylactic and remedy for folk who go stale in their thirties, but got no further than an outline of the familiar manifestations of such staleness. On request I am glad to mail, in a stamped envelope bearing your address, if you will provide one, "Instructions for Taking an Iodin Ration". Parents of children 10 to 15 who have any sign of goitre or who mope and daydream at a time in life when they should be gay and giggly will find this monograph helpful. So will adults who are chronically tired and not refreshed by rest or vacation, inclined to avoid joining in the fun they formerly enjoyed, conscious of a loss of their former ambition and interest in things. I say nothing about gray hair here—I do want you to believe me.

Out of the files of 1933 comes this report received from the mother of a 16-year-old girl who might be anybody's daughter—that is, anybody who neglects to make sure of an adequate iodine ration for the whole family:

Dear Dr. Brady:

Some time ago I sent for your "Iodin Ration" pamphlet. I want to tell you of the wonderful result.

My 16-year-old daughter has been under the doctor's care for more than a year . . . She was very anemic at first but that was overcome by the doctor's treatment. Her ailment was chronic fatigue which seemed impossible to overcome. She has been ready for college since June but unable to go. Lately she had a metabolism test—

It is indeed pathetic, the child-like faith imposed in machine medicine, by the very people who profess little faith in doctors. It is equally pathetic, the way the physician with undeveloped diagnostic skill, refers to the machine.

—a metabolism test which indicated that the thyroid gland was functioning normally.

I began giving her an "Iodin Ration" according to the instructions in your pamphlet. The result has been simply unbelievable. The doctor told me to continue it since it benefited her so much. She is starting in junior college now and she is very happy. I am also, and most grateful for your help. She was so tired that she couldn't enjoy life as other young people do, and now she's bubbling over most of the time.

A nip of iodine now and then is a good prophylactic and a good remedy for anhedonia (inability to enjoy life) in children in their teens or in adults in their thirties or forties.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

For Mountain Sickness Chew Gum

Have always suffered terribly from my ears whenever I have travelled, by auto, train or plane to any altitude. Recently a doctor suggested that I try chewing gum. I literally chewed my way from Hartford to Denver and from Denver to Los Angeles, and had no discomfort at all. Not only that, but I rode in a car to the top of Mt. Evans, 14,000 feet altitude, and experienced no discomfort, chewing gum every foot of the way. (Mrs. D. L. H.)

Answer—Thank you. Perhaps the movements of chewing aid the passage of air thru the Eustachian tubes, as yawning does and so equalizes air pressure within the middle ear cavity and externally. As for the general manifestations of mountain sickness, air hunger, anoxia, the less rapid ascent and descent the less trouble—one susceptible to unpleasant effects of altitude should take more time, stop off here and there on the way up, for a day or so, or even for only an hour or two.

Weight Lifting

I have heard you disapprove of moderate weight lifting. Please send me any literature you have on the subject. (J. H.)

Answer—I do not disapprove of it. If you mean lifting heavy weights as a form of exercise. I do not approve of or recommend it in any case. I have no literature about it.

Doctor Books

There must be thousands of people who would be glad to have a doctor book written by you. We have found a good many helpful things, for instance, in your No. 14 "Little Lesson" called "The Medicine Cupboard." Why not expand that into a full size doctor book? (Mrs. E. H. R.)

Answer—My idea was rather to condense a "doctor book" into the Little Lesson. For copy of "The Medicine Cupboard" send 25c and stamped envelope bearing your address.

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

Kelly's Comment

From Washington

Munitions Stream Seen From Coast

Returning Ships Will Bring Ore

Sealed Orders Never Unsealed

By John W. Kelly

Washington, D. C., Sept. 25.—As it is described in the national capital, there will soon be a large and steady flow of war munitions moving out of the Pacific northwest to the Russian port of Vladivostok. Carrying much of this business will be American-made freighters (some of those now on the ways.) Already the federal maritime commission has listened to proposals from the northwest region that this government build wood ships for the soviet trade. This idea appears to have sprung simultaneously in the two states, and in each instance the argument is the same: save steel by building ships of wood in the land of Douglas fir.

Heretofore the maritime commission has brushed aside all suggestions of a fleet of wood ships, arguing this class of boat is too slow. That wood ships have sailed the seven seas from time immemorial is ignored by the commission. The latest argument runs something like this: A freighter can be built of wood in less time than a steel vessel; there is no delay in waiting for steel; it may be 40 per cent less efficient than a steel boat, but it is less expensive to build. And finally, a wood ship, whatever else may be said of it, is plenty good to carry cargo to Russia.

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ON the return voyage, ships from Vladivostok woule bring critical materials, specified by President Roosevelt as manganese, chromite, asbestos, platinum and "other articles." For these materials the United States is paying in advance $100,000,000 to the soviets, and this $100,000,000 will be immediately used by the Russians to purchase other raw materials for their own use or finished products, such as tanks, bombers, etc. It amounts to swapping. The Russians, however, will want their purchases as quickly as possible, while Jesse H. Jones, secretary of commerce, plus head of Reconstruction Finance corporation, is in no hurry; he is ready to wait until the Russians can make delivery (possibly two or four years) and pay the going price for the articles on delivery date. No one in the administration mentions it out loud, but there is a possibility that Russia will be unable to deliver. United States has already paid for goods, but Germany insists that she is in control of most of the raw materials in the soviet land and that USSR will have no raw materials to ship.

If all goes well, however, most of the war munitions for Russia will be sent via the Pacific coast and a major part of the raw materials from Russia will be discharged in ports of the northwest. Shortest route to Vladivostok is from Puget sound and Columbia river by way of the great circle; miles shorter than from San Francisco, San Pedro or San Diego.

• • •

IT has been impossible to interest the federal government in the development of raw materials so thickly scattered over Oregon, Idaho and Washington. A fraction of the $100,000,000 given to the soviets for materials would produce manganese, asbestos, chrome and platinum in more or less substantial quantities. These items, particularized by President Roosevelt, are found in the three northwest states — platinum in the black sands of the southwest coast of Oregon; asbestos in Josephine county, Oregon; chrome and manganese in Washington.

• • •

LOCKED in safes in 10,000 industrial plants of the United States are sealed orders of war and navy departments. These were to be taken out by the management immediately on M-day and these 10,000 shops were to drop all other work and begin the manufacture of the item called for in the sealed order. Every industrial plant in the northwest was surveyed, studied, and the strategy board decided what essential article could be produced and how many. Every two years the survey was revised, checked and the orders placed back in the safes of the thousands of establishments. Arrangements were planned to obtain the maximum of productive effort in the shortest possible time; no bottlenecks, no lost motion, no swamping big plants with orders and withholding from the little fellow.

Something went wrong and the sealed orders remained sealed. What happened was that the method of warfare changed after the last industrial survey. The wise men of army and navy did not foresee that this war would be mechanical, that thousands of tanks, tons of thousands of interceptors, bombers and pursuit planes would be required; that horses would be displaced; that infantry would travel 200 miles a day; there was no thought of parachute battalions or that a bombsite would become the master military secret.

When the war department woke up it dished out contracts to the biggest of the industries; financed building and expansion of plants for aircraft, powder plants, bag-loading plants; discovered a severe shortage in skilled mechanics Now, when the situation is getting tough, a new survey is being made of all available industries.

In The Day's News

By Frank Jenkins

AMONG Washington's outstanding shrines is Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon is the home of Washington. Washington was the only president who never lived in the White House.

• • •

WASHINGTON didn't build Mount Vernon.

A patent for the Hunting Creek plantation was granted to his great-grandfather in 1674. In 1734, Augustine Washington, father of George, brought his family from Wakefield, Virginia, to the Hunting Creek plantation. The house to which he moved was destroyed by fire six years later, and its site is now unknown. The family moved away.

Three years later Lawrence Washington, half-brother of George, returned and erected the beginnings of the present house, changing the name of the plantation to Mount Vernon—after Admiral Vernon, under whom he had served.

• • •

AT the age of 21, George Washington inherited Mount Vernon, married Martha Custis, a wealthy young widow, member of an aristocratic family of the neighborhood, moved into the house Lawrence had built, made extensive improvements to it and settled down to the pleasant life of a Virginia planter.

He remained at Mount Vernon until the outbreak of the Revolutionary war.

• • •

IN all the history of the world, there has probably been no era in which the art of gracious living was more nearly perfected than in the slightly more than a century intervening between the building of Mount Vernon and the war between the states.

This lovely old house typifies the whole era. It is beautiful to behold. The rooms are pleasant and homelike Its wide veranda is cool and airy, even on a sticky, humid valley of-the-Potomac day.

Its grounds are wide and spacious, rolling down to the river in the front, and with the carriage drive approaching from the rear through a long avenue of trees. In the Virginia manner, it is set at the top of a gentle hill.

• • •

IT was built for its time.

That is to say, the idea of spaciousness pervades everything. The kitchen, for example, as was characteristic of the period, is located at a distance of nearly a hundred feet from the big house.

Labor was no problem then. Such a house NOW would bankrupt a tycoon.

• • •

ALL over the rolling South, these lovely houses crown the low hills. In the flat Mississippi valley, what remains of them stand on the bluffs overlooking the rivers. In their grace, their beauty, their unmistakable atmosphere of leisurely, kindly, pleasant living, they are alike, no matter where you find them. They typify an era.

It is an era that perished with the war between the states, which destroyed the wealth of the South. It is an era that will never return.

The world NEVER returns to an era that has once been left.

• • •

FOR six years during the Revolutionary war, Washington did not see Mount Vernon. He returned to it gratefully in 1773 and resumed his agreeable task of improving it.

The historians tell us that when he was called to be the first president of the United States it was only a strong sense of duty that prevailed upon him to accept the call, and it is said of him that he had a feeling that he was "going to jail" when he left it to take up his duties.

Wander over the lovely old estate for even so little time as an hour and you will be able to understand his feeling.

• • •

THROUGH the efforts of the Mount Vernon Ladies association, organized in 1856, Mount Vernon has been restored and preserved as one of America's great historical monuments. Through the old house and its grounds, day after day, year in and year out, pour Americans by the thousands, each paying an admission of 25 cents. The money so raised goes to maintain and improve the property.

Today a family of four was walking up the path approaching the tomb of Washington. The father, in his shirt sleeves, with nice, bright suspenders, wore a hard hat of the type the English call a bowler and which we term (when we are in the mood to speak respectfully) a derby. Behind the parents walked the son and daughter. The daughter turned to the son and said with a note of deep concern in her voice:

"Do you reckon Pap will know enough to take off his hat when he comes to the tomb?"

• • •

THE world, you see, has changed since the days when these paths were trod by courtly gallants and stately women

Hugh Johnson Eyes Men and Issues of Day

(Continued From Page One)

arro with a few platoons of Spaniards and the disparity between the equipment they used and the arrows, Obsidian axes and cotton armor of the Incas and Aztecs was scarcely greater than that between Hitler's panzer troops and our ancient equipment. At the beginning of our land armament effort, we were too far behind nazi military developments to see them with a telescope. We are still nearly as far behind although progress is accelerating.

• • •

GETTING into a "position in readiness" for whatever may happen is no slight task. It takes interminable training and education with modern arms and we do not yet have the arms to do the training. Any kind of safe and decent establishment requires reserves of at least partially trained troops and we are only now and very slowly beginning to build up those reserves.

Furthermore, we don't know in what direction our land forces must be used. Already by undertaking a tremendous expansion of far-flung outposts from the Philippines to Iceland we have imposed demands on our army that require multiplication of its man-power. It is a hell of a time to talk about cutting it down.

• • •

ONE doesn't need to speculate very long or burn much midnight oil to discover what is behind this suggestion. It is a hope that greater and greater proportions of our increasing stream of military production may be diverted from our own land defenses and delivered to Britain and especially to Russia—regardless of its effect on our own safety—come what may.

We ought not to do that. This is a world of excursions and alarms. Nations fight on one side today and on another tomorrow. Civilization abroad has degenerated into barbarism and banditry. Prudent aid in our own best interest is one thing. Stripping ourselves of a sufficient modern defense against anything that may happen is quite another thing, especially as we may be indirectly arming future potential enemies. Let's do the best we can on all fronts but let's not forget the home front. It is our first and greatest responsibility.

Flight o' Time

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

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY
September 25, 1941
(It was Friday)

Walter S. Gifford, national relief director repeats plea against nation-wide cutting of wages.

Fair weather prevails with a high of 80, and a low of 38.

Judge H. D. Norton to address the state bar meet at Marshfield.

Valley pioneers to hold annual meet in Ashland, October 8.

Budget of the Howard school is revised.

Committee named for local observance of the 200th anniversary of the birthday of George Washington next year.

Effect of the press on the depression is discussed at Sams Valley Grange meeting.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY
September 25, 1921
(It was Sunday)

Roy Gardner, escaped mail bandit, startles nation by writing President Harding asking for pardon. In letter to San Francisco paper the escaped bandit describes his flight, hiding in McNeill Island prison barn. Declares during search warden nearly stepped on his foot. He states he was shot twice in the fleshy part of the leg and is in bed.

German mark drops to lowest point in history.

Wage cut causes threat of strike on nation's railroads.

New York defeats Cleveland 8 to 7 in second game of "Little World series." Babe Ruth hits 58th homer.

Rain predicted for tomorrow. High 81, low 51, precipitation .03 of an inch.

Nation-wide indignation against Fatty Arbuckle, film comedian charged with manslaughter as result of death of actress grows. Many women clubs denounce actor in resolutions.

Cover Crop Program On Price Guarantees Authorized by AAA

Corvallis, Sept. 25.—(AP)—An expanded Oregon cover crop seed purchase program at guaranteed prices for next year was authorized today following a meeting of the state AAA committee with N. E. Dodd, western division director.

The price schedule announced recently had been made contingent on signing 425,000 acres for production but this was waived on reports that in the 21 counties where the drive was made, seeded acreage would equal or exceed that amount even though not definitely contracted.

The committee extended to December 1 the date for signing.

Included in the crops are hairy vetch, Austrian peas, common, Hungarian or Willamette vetch, crimson clover and common rye grass.

Calvert "Reserve" BLENDED WHISKEY: 86.8 Proof—65% Grain Neutral Spirits. Calvert Distillers Corporation, New York City