

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads the Mail Tribune."

Daily Except Saturday

Published by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 37-28 North First St. Phone 2141

ROBERT W. BURL, Editor. ERNEST R. GILSTRAP, Manager.

An Independent Newspaper.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily and Sunday—One Year... \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—Six Months... \$5.00
Daily and Sunday—Three Months... \$3.00
Daily and Sunday—One Month... \$1.00

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Rogue River, Phoenix, Talent, and on motor route... \$1.00
Daily and Sunday—One Year... \$8.00
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Official Paper of the City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County

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OREGON NEWS PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

"We Shall Never Cease!"

The Japanese lack even the decency of the Germans. At least when the Germans invaded France, and Paris was declared by the French command an open city, the Germans spared the French metropolis from destruction.

But not the Japanese! General MacArthur officially declared Manila an open city, so the ancient municipality and its defenseless inhabitants might be spared. But, instead of observing the rules of war this was the signal FOR one of the most inhuman and merciless attacks from the air, in the history of modern times.

The more certain it became that Manila had no anti-aircraft guns, no artillery posts, nothing whatever with which to defend itself the more murderous and relentless became the assault.

If any evidence were needed, to make it clear, that (that as has been frequently stated in this column), the war which started three weeks ago is a WAR TO THE DEATH, this indescribable horror in the Philippines yesterday supplies it.

Yes, in all seriousness, that is what it is. As Winston Churchill so truly and eloquently stated before the American congress Friday:

"They will stop at nothing, that violence or treachery can suggest—we both of us, have much to learn in the cruel art of war. But—what kind of a people do they think we are? Is it possible they do not realize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson, which they, and the world, will never forget."

And in this tragic hour, what better course could any true American advise, than to follow the great British statesman and leader, in the following closing appeal:

"Members of the Senate and members of the House of Representatives—I'll turn for one moment from the turmoil and convulsions of the present to the broader spaces of the future. Here we are together facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin. Here we are together defending all that to free men are dear.—Do we not owe it to ourselves to our children and to tormented mankind to make sure that these catastrophes do not engulf us again? —If you will allow me to use other language, I will say that he must have a blind soul indeed, who can not see that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below, for which we have the honor to be the faithful servants. It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future; yet in the days to come, the British and the American people, for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace!"

Attention College Boys

In view of the fact Roger Henselman, son of Mrs. George Henselman of this city was the first young man in southern Oregon to secure a national scholarship at Harvard university, the editorial printed below by Editor Wm. Allen White of the Emporia Gazette, should be of interest to the people of this community and particularly the young men of college age.

Incidentally young Henselman was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge, the highest scholarship honor available in undergraduate circles, and has made a distinguished record not only academically, but in extra curricular activities, being on the editorial board of the college daily, the Harvard Crimson, a member of the famous glee club and dramatic clubs, and prominent in many other popular college activities.

Mr. White's editorial follows:

One of the most important educational experiments initiated at Harvard under the administration of President Conant has been the national scholarship plan, now operating in Kansas and 17 other states, chiefly in the midwest. This program is designed to make it possible for young men of promise to obtain a college education who might not otherwise be able to do so.

These scholarships, with maximum stipends of \$1,000 in the freshman year and \$1,200 each year thereafter, pay, if necessary, a student's entire college expenses and in some cases carry students through seven or eight years of college and graduate study. Since their origin in 1934, they have assisted 200 boys.

The awards differ from the usual Harvard scholarships, most of which have fixed stipends of \$400 or \$500. With national scholarships, the stipend is adjusted according to the need of each recipient, and the awards are regarded as prizes to be competed for by all high school students regardless of their financial circumstances.

A RECENT Harvard report shows the success of the plan in assisting students from the lower income brackets and from remote rural districts to obtain a college education, and also reveals the outstanding record of the scholarship holders in both academic work and extra-curricular activities.

Fifty per cent of the scholars so far have come from families with incomes of under \$2,500, and 80 per cent from families with incomes of less than \$5,000. Fifty per cent have come from communities of under 50,000 population and 15 per cent from communities of less than 5,000.

The national scholarship stipends are not merely enough to allow a boy to go to college, but are large enough to permit him to do the best scholastic work he is capable of doing without putting himself under the strain of carrying outside jobs during the college year. Harvard officials believe that the work of the college course has become so demanding that if a boy has to earn a considerable part of his expenses by part-time work, he can do so only at the sacrifice of the degree and quality of attention he gives to his studies or of his own growth as a well-rounded personality.

THERE is no pattern to which all national scholars conform. Primarily, Harvard is seeking to train young men who have the qualities that will fit them for civic and professional leadership. The college is prepared to recognize native ability whatever the personal variation and whatever the family circumstances or place of residence.

The idea of the plan has been well stated in the words of Thomas Jefferson. "We hope to avail the state of those talents which nature has sown as liberally among the poor as the rich, but which perish without use if not sought for and cultivated."

MANILA DEFENSE REMOVAL FLAYED

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 27.

—(AP)—In a telegram to President Roosevelt, Basil Brewer, publisher of the New Bedford Standard-Times, Mercury, today criticized the removing of American defenses from Manila.

The message, copies of which

were sent to Secretaries Knox and Stimson, read:

"The stupidity of removing defenses from Manila, and declaring it an open city with the expectation that Japan would respect its civil population finds its expected answer in the death and destruction wrought there today.

"Such profound lack of realism after Pearl harbor raises questions in the people's mind as to whether army and navy heads are capable of promptly learning the ominous and obvious lessons Pearl harbor taught."

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.

NICOTINIC ACID

Numerous inquiries recently received indicate that there is a popular notion that nicotinic acid is a modified form of nicotine and has some relation to nicotine.

Nicotinic acid has no connection with and no resemblance to nicotine. That the name "nicotinic acid" suggests nicotine to the uninitiated is not surprising; in the index of 22nd edition (1937) of U. S. Dispensary both nicotinic and nicotinic acid are mentioned as on page 1621, but page 1621 deals with nicotine and does not even mention nicotinic acid, an understandable confusion in the mind of the Girl Friday who compiled the index.

Nicotinic acid is one of the natural or components of the natural vitamin B complex. Chemically it is beta-pyridine-carboxylic acid. It would be equally misleading to infer that nicotine acts as an acid in the stomach or in the blood or tissues.

Everybody needs a certain amount of nicotinic acid every day to maintain good functional health. When the daily intake of nicotinic acid is insufficient, there is danger of developing pellagra.

Just how much nicotinic acid a child or adult must have daily to prevent manifestation of pellagra or to maintain vigorous health has not as yet been determined, but the average daily requirement is estimated to be not less than 10 milligrams. An average medicinal dose, for the treatment of conditions due to insufficient nicotinic acid intake, is 50 to 100 milligrams daily. Sometimes 300 to 500 milligrams may be given at a single dose. (A milligram is approximately one-sixtieth of a grain).

Besides outspoken pellagra from prolonged deprivation of or extreme deficiency in the intake of nicotinic acid, some other conditions due to nicotinic acid deficiency and preventable and curable by increased intake of nicotinic acid are blacktongue in dogs, sore tongue and canker sores in the mouth, poor appetite, diarrhea,

mental dullness, and some cases of migrainous headache—a single 100 milligram dose of nicotinic acid by mouth has aborted the migraine attack, with no ill after-effects. Nicotinic acid has proved remarkably beneficial in the treatment of many cases of skin trouble which purports to be chronic eczema and is apparently the typical or a typical skin lesion of pellagra.

Progressive physicians are now recognizing the frequency of partial or moderate deficiency disease in the general population, notwithstanding some half-baked utterances of shrewd publicity-hunters who sought to curb the "vitamin craze" recently—by citing ancient hospital records, which, of course, would give no reliable evidence on the question. Unless or until methods of precise testing of the patient's supply and requirement of the different vitamins are developed, the use of vitamins to prevent or cure common ailments must remain a matter for the judgment of the physician or for the experimentation of the layman—again I say without fear of contradiction that there is no danger of anyone getting too much of any vitamin he or she pleases to take.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Care of Hair

In summer my hair is soft and oily enough to look nice. In winter it becomes dry and stringy-looking and the slight natural wave or curl disappears. (M. C. W.)

Answer—Hair and skin feel blighting effect of excessive aridity of artificially heated air thru the winter. If no built-in air-conditioning, use simple tank wick humidifiers to insure evaporation of not less than gallon of water daily in every room. Send stamped envelope bearing your address, for monograph "Care of the Hair."

The

Is there any place other than a private M. D. where T. B. tests may be had? (D. E.)

Answer—You probably mean the test-test for tuberculosis, not T. B. test, which means test for tubercle bacilli. In most cities there is an office representing the National Tuberculosis Association. If you can't find it in telephone directory write to National Tuberculosis Association, 1700 Broadway, N. Y. City, for the address. (Copyright 1941, John F. Dille Co.)

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.

In The Day's News

By Frank Jenkins

AMERICANS, waiting feverishly for every scrap of news from their countrymen who are holding on against heavy odds in the Philippines until reinforcements can arrive, listen to Winston Churchill, speaking in the senate of the United States, before the assembled congress.

They listen with confidence, for in the more than two years his country has been at war, Churchill has never failed to give the picture exactly as it is.

WE were caught, he tells us, unprepared. As a result, these early days of war are dark. He offers the prediction that there "may be much ground that will be lost that will be difficult to regain. (Manila perhaps; even Singapore.)

He adds: "Our (Britain's and America's) resources of materials and manpower are greater than theirs, but we both have much to learn of the cruel art of war."

He says: "We are fighting wicked men who had gathered great stores of weapons to carry out plans which had been long contrived and matured."

SO much for the present. Of the future, he says: "U. S. -British production, within a year or 18 months, will result in war power output beyond anything ever seen in the axis states."

That is to say (in particular) air power, which since the beginning of the war has been on the side of the axis, will shift with 12 to 18 months overwhelmingly to OUR SIDE.

By then we will have hit our stride.

SPEAKING of the Germans, the Japs and the Italians, he asks: "What kind of people do they think we are? Do they not realize we shall never cease to persevere against them until we have taught them a lesson which they and the world will never forget?"

He is right. WE SHALL. Along with the British, we are slow starters. But, once well started, we make our weight felt. We always have, and we still shall.

PEACE-LOVING democracies are necessarily slow to start, for it is not in their nature to maintain vast armies and build up vast war supplies in time of peace.

But, as Oliver Cromwell said, when they fight "they know what they are fighting for and LOVE what they know."

CHURCHILL says: "I am pleased with the depth and breadth of American understanding of what is involved in this war." He means that we understand it is a WORLD war, with our Pacific front only one of many fronts.

On our own front, caught unprepared and outnumbered by a fully prepared enemy, we are losing ground. Slowly and stubbornly, and selling every foot of it dearly, but until reinforcements arrive, we shall probably continue to lose ground.

From the other fronts, the news is good. The Russians continue to push forward. The British continue to chase the weakened Germans and Italians in Africa, meanwhile preventing their reinforcement from across the Mediterranean.

The country therefore was that Mr. Roosevelt's "full faith that no group will take undue advantage while we are faced by common enemies", is justified.

THE administration has not been able to restrain an off-the-record chuckle at the expense of the business representatives. They were not smart. 'tis said. They roped themselves in this way:

Labor wrote out the three points (finally adopted) as its original plan. The employers accepted these three and added their fourth freezing the closed shop. Both plans were laid be-

fore F.D.R. on separate sheets of paper at a moment when he was hurrying to meet Churchill in five minutes. Mr. Roosevelt noted that the first three points were identical, and drew a large oval penciled line around the fourth point demanded by business.

The way the matter was presented, furnished an obvious decision for a hurried, busy man. He simply scratched out the fourth point upon which agreement was lacking. If the issue had been presented in different form, there might have been a different decision.

MOST sensational and least mentioned development of the peace meeting was the way "Mother" Bill Green and "Uncle" John Lewis got around to speaking to each other, and working together. At the first meeting they bowed stiffly, sat as far apart as possible. Soon they felt the necessity of speaking formally across the table and in the end they got around the same luncheon table at the federal reserve board restaurant. It was not pre-arranged. Two other boardmen were seated for luncheon when Lewis and CIO's Phil Murray came up from one table and Green from another and his George Meany. They ate their food, and not each other, as you might expect.

Those who followed the inner developments are convinced the personal relationship of these two has been healed. Their joint interest in the closed shop brought them together. AFL and CIO voted as a unit throughout. They also seem to have agreed to drop their organizational strife for the duration. Competition for membership will continue but be restricted to peaceful means.

Labor seems unified, temporarily at least.

COST of a gas mask is \$3.75. Fiorella LaGuardia is asking congress to order five million masks as a starter, with 45,000,000 more to come later. The first masks are to be distributed, according to LaGuardia, to civilians on the Pacific coast. Production would have started, but the money was not forthcoming. The affair at Pearl Harbor has caused renewed interest and there is a probability of the money being voted. The cost will be absorbed by the government to insure that everyone has one of the contraptions. Once issued, people must always have the mask within reach. After the Pacific coast is supplied, other sections to be protected will be the Atlantic and gulf coasts.

Kelly's Comment

From Washington
Jap Plans for Invasion Known
Magnesium Plant Output Hits Snag
Gas Mask Money May Be Voted

By John W. Kelly

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27—Since the late Gen. Homer Lea, American commander of the Chinese army, revealed the strategy of the Japanese war lords for an invasion of the Pacific coast by way of Willapa, Grays Harbor and Cannon Beach, and after pressing to Centralia and Chehalis make swift assaults upon Seattle and Portland, the Pacific northwest has become more than ever a vital point in the plan. Aside from shipyards and airplane factories, the gigantic power plants at Grand Coulee and Bonneville are inviting military objectives, to be bombed and their generators destroyed or seized by the Japanese.

First encounter the enemy would experience, other than attacks by interceptors and bombers, when they came wading ashore near Aberdeen or on the Oregon coast, would be the troops maintained at Fort Lewis and sent to the beaches by trucks over hard-surfaced highways. Overhead would whine the motors of planes from Everett, McChord field, Sand Point, Portland, Pendleton, Spokane. There might be even some shore tanks available for the defenders.

What is recognized in the national capital is that the Pacific northwest, long more or less neglected, has become a prize well worth protecting and which both war and navy departments are preparing to defend with everything they have.

Without fanfare, the machinery has started which will strengthen the defenses. Additional troops will be moved in and as rapidly as possible they will be completely equipped. Since Pearl Harbor there has been a diminution of war materials sent to Britain. Planes painted with the RAF insignia and ready for dispatch have been held, repainted with the American insignia, some alterations made and these have been winging over the Pacific to Honolulu as replacements for the bombers destroyed by the sneak attack of the Japanese. Tank production is rapidly increasing and a substantial portion is being retained for the army. Machine guns and anti-aircraft guns are coming along slowly for the time being. Troops in the northwest will be liberally supplied in the next few months.

PRODUCTION of magnesium has been threatened with curtailment by the arrest of Dr. Fritz Hansgrig, for whose process Henry J. Kaiser and associates borrowed millions of dollars from RFC (the fee of Thomas G. Corcoran, Tommy the Cork in

the good old days at the White House, was \$65,000 in this instance) to build the plant at Permanente. There is talk of Permanente plant being shut down unless the inventor is permitted to continue in charge.

Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Everett, Wash., presented documents last spring showing that not to exceed 4,000 tons would be produced in the United States without the consent of the German firm owning the process. It was this statement by the Washington senator that led the government to map an enormous production and to undertake other processes than the Hansgrig patent. Among these other methods was the Hansgrig system, a highly explosive process, and which has caused three fires already at Permanente.

One of the new magnesium plants was to be at Spokane, where 35,000 kilowatts from Grand Coulee would be used, but for some reason this project appears to have been dropped. There are 10 million tons of high grade magnesite near Spokane and 25,000,000 tons of low grade. The proposed Spokane plant was to have a capacity of 24,000,000 pounds a year and it is estimated that at that rate of production the raw ore would not be exhausted before 2550 A. D.

William S. Knudsen of OPM says he is aware of the deposits and of the process evolved at Pullman college, which produces in a small pilot plant 100 pounds daily, but he is not inclined to favor a large scale commercial plant until later. The Permanente plant was, also, an experiment. Henry Kaiser recently obtained another \$12,000,000 loan from RFC to be used for production of magnesium; gave no details as to where the money would be spent.

BANKERS predict accord will come to Europe on war debt and reparations.

RECEIVERSHIP for Ku Klux Klan is demanded by deposed Grand Goblin.

RATIFICATION of Irish peace terms with England now certain.

FORMER Oregon preacher arrested in California for \$29,000 robbery.

CALIFORNIA dry agents poisoned by moonshine they drank in course of duty.

MORE rain predicted; high 51, low 32.

DIAMOND drill arrives and will be used in Sams valley oil well.

C. M. Thomas announces he will run for circuit judge.

GOV. Olcott vetoes "fool bills" passed by special session of legislature.

ATTORNEY General Daugherty announces living costs will be reduced by price publicity.

VICTORY VIA BONNEVILLE McMinville, Dec. 27.—(AP)—The United States electrical power developments will bring victory in the war, Bonneville Administrator Paul J. Raver told the Rotary club yesterday.

Flight o' Time

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY
December 28, 1931
(It was Monday)
Snow now four to six feet deep and badly drifted in Siskiyou and traffic south is halted.

Japanese forces drive southward toward Kowpantze.

Rain with a high of 36 and a low of 31 degrees; snow and rain over state.

Turkey supply in state cleaned up as holidays wane.

Rain in the valley and snows in the hills assure orchardists and farmers of moisture next summer, Kiwanis told.

Annual public hearing on county budget will be held next Thursday with Ben Harcer as chairman. Controversy raging around head of county engineer by citizens who protest his roadmaking.

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MICKEY ROONEY and JUDY GARLAND are BACK Again!

in the Best of the Hardy Hits!

TODAY -- 3 DAYS

LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY

Andy's breezing off to the Big Town to make his fortune... and Judy is on his trail!

LEWIS STONE
MICKEY ROONEY
FAY HOLDEN

Ann Rutherford
Sara Haden - Patricia Dane

JUDY GARLAND

Plus POPEYE Cartoon
"Flies Ain't Human"
and News Events

Shows Today
1:45-3:30-6:45-9:00

MATINEES:
Doors Open at 1:15
2:30-11c inc. tax

ROXY

EVENINGS:
Doors Open at 6:45
8:00-11c inc. tax