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MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1942.

NO. 70.

U. S.-RUSSIA REACH UNDERSTANDING ON SECOND FRONT; MORE SUPPLIES

News Behind The News By Paul Mallon

Washington, June 11.—I have a letter from a Harvard economist who holds that maladjusted production was the cause of the 10 years of pre-war depression, and he wants production adjusted for post-war prosperity.

A letter from an economic analyst on an important committee in Sioux City simultaneously tells me that prices caused our trouble and he wants prices fixed at a high figure.

A business man in the east made a speech in which he held that sales and marketing were the cause and should be the remedy.

I have come to distrust all mechanical economic formulas. The new deal tried them all and they did not work to remedy the condition with which we were faced.

The price theory of the Sioux City economist was tried first in the gold devaluation and other ways. The value of gold was changed to stimulate prices but prices did not move.

The theory of the Harvard economist was tried in the farm program, with arbitrary corrections of maladjusted production. A business counter-part of that was tried in the spending policy to create artificial production.

These two steps failed to do the job, until the war came along and the necessity for unprecedented war production required the expenditure of inconceivable sums, which, of course cannot be maintained permanently.

The sales and marketing theory of the business man has not been tried. It does not involve a mechanical formula.

(Continued on Page 814)

HARVARD AWARD

Cambridge, Mass., June 11.—(P)—Thomas H. Griffith, Jr., assistant city editor of the Seattle Times, was among 18 newspapermen named yesterday to study a year at Harvard university under Nieman fellowship awards.

Radio Highlights

(Pacific war time.) President Roosevelt's United Nations day address, to run 10 minutes and transmitted from a recording, will be carried at 2:30 p. m. Sunday by both the Blue and MBS networks.

Tonight: Talks—NBC, 6, America's Town Meeting from St. Louis, "The Crisis in Rubber"; CBS, 7:30, Secretary Ickes on "Midwest Motor Freight"; MBS, 8:15, Britain Speaks, J. B. Priestly.

Friday: Blu, 9:30 a. m., Farm and Home program, Secretary Wickard.

SIDE GLANCES

BY TRIBUNE REPORTERS

Phoebe and Nancy Swen treating American Legionnaires to some very fine music.

A. J. Anderson maintaining his long-held grip on the local Legion post chaplaincy.

Josephine Jerome taking a week's vacation to "enjoy" a bad cold.

State Police Serge Orlando MacKinnon and City Police Chief Clatus McCredie exchanging views on the women's army corps.

ROOSEVELT MUM ON DETAILS OF UNDERSTANDING

White House Statement Discloses Molotov's Visit—Unity of Views Stressed.

Washington, June 11.—(P)—President Roosevelt and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov, the White House announced today, have reached a "full understanding" in conversations in Washington "with regard to the urgent tasks of creating a second front in Europe in 1942."

The White House, in a formal statement disclosing that Molotov had visited this country, gave no additional details on a second front. Nor did the statement say whether the agreement was to open such a front or not to do so.

Unity of Views
The American president and the Russian commissar, the White House said, also attained a "unity" of views on two other vital questions pertaining to their war efforts:

"Measures for increasing and speeding up the supplies of planes, tanks and other kinds of war materials" from the United States to Russia, and the "fundamental problems of co-operation of the Soviet Union and the United States in safeguarding peace and security to the freedom-loving peoples after the war."

"Both sides state with satisfaction," the statement declared, "the unity of their views on all these questions."

Molotov, bespectacled, 52-year-old right-hand man of Premier Joseph Stalin, arrived in Washington on May 29 and left on June 4. He now is safely back home, the White House said.

Secret Guest

The statement released today was approved by both Molotov and Mr. Roosevelt and withheld until the former had returned. The discussions entered into while the foreign commissary was a secret guest at the White House apparently ranged over the whole field of military and economic problems of mutual concern to the two nations.

Mr. Roosevelt, at their conclusion, asked Molotov to inform Stalin that the chief executive "feels these conversations have been most useful in establishing a basis for fruitful and closer relationship between the two governments in the pursuit of the common objectives of the united nations."

RUSSIA, BRITAIN SIGN AGREEMENT

London, June 11.—(P)—Pledging themselves to rebuild Europe on the terms of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic charter, Britain and Russia have signed a 20-year mutual assistance treaty "against Hitlerite Germany," Foreign Minister Anthony Eden announced today.

The pact was signed on May 26 by Eden and Russia's foreign commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, at the British foreign office, five days after the Russian statesman had arrived in London en route to Washington. Molotov now has returned to Moscow.

The announcement was the first official disclosure that Molotov had been in the United States or London.

Paralleling the London treaty talks was a series of military discussions in which the "urgent need" of a second European front was agreed upon, it was announced.

A person in Norway possessing two pairs of shoes is not eligible to purchase another pair.

Tank Truck Crash Gives Motorists Gasoline Supply

Silverton, Ore., June 11.—(P)—Silverton motorists had all the gasoline they could use today after a gasoline truck and trailer collided with a lumber truck.

The gasoline truck and trailer tipped over, spilling the gasoline into ditches.

As news of the accident spread, the town of 3,500 persons turned out en masse with buckets, dippers, tin pans, wash pans and many other kinds of receptacles. One man got more than 40 gallons.

LIBYAN 'ANCHOR' DECLARED TAKEN BY AXIS FORCES

Cairo, June 11.—(P)—The British command announced tonight that "on the orders of General Ritchie the garrison of Bir Hacheim"—former anchor of the British line in Libya—"was withdrawn during the night of June 10-11."

Berlin (from German broadcast), June 11.—(P)—The German high command asserted today that Bir Hacheim, southern anchor of the British defense line in Libya, had been captured by axis troops.

A communiqué said the stronghold (defended by Free French troops recently reinforced by the British) was occupied this morning.

(There was no confirmation of this from other sources. Today's British communiqué said further axis attacks on Bir Hacheim were repulsed yesterday and told of enemy air attacks there "on an increased scale.")

A German submarine attack on a strongly-escorted convoy in the eastern Mediterranean, destined for Tobruk, resulted in the sinking of two heavily-laden tankers totaling 12,000 tons and the damaging of four transports by torpedoes, the high command declared.

34 MORE CZECHS ARE PUT TO DEATH

London, June 11.—(P)—Nazi executioners in former Czechoslovakia have put to death another 34 persons, including 10 women, the Prague radio announced tonight. The total executed since the attack on the Nazi leader, Reinhard Heydrich, is now 340, not counting the men executed in the wiping out of the town of Lidice.

Ten thousand tons of steel went into the metal tops of the 1,000,000 jars manufactured last year to hold cold cream and other cosmetic products.

Newspaper Critics of Congress 'Bad Little Boys', Says Guffey

Washington, June 11.—(P)—Senator Guffey (D-Pa.) told the senate today that congress should not tolerate press criticism of that type which he charged "evidences a design to undermine public confidence in representative government."

Reading from a prepared manuscript, Guffey told his colleagues he believes there was a "blind, bitter opposition to the president and the majority in congress" which has been fostered by many columnists and commentators.

"Congress has demonstrated over the past ten years that it can take criticism," Guffey declared. "It has taken plenty. But it will not, and it should not, tolerate criticism intended to destroy the prestige of the legislative process in time of war."

PAY INCREASE FOR SOLDIERS, SAILORS WAITS SIGNATURE

Congress Completes Action on Bill Making \$50 Minimum For Lowest Ratings.

Washington, June 11.—(P)—The senate completed congressional approval today of a military wage adjustment bill fixing a minimum pay scale of \$50 a month for the armed forces, effective as of June 1, 1942.

Adoption of a conference report, approved yesterday by the house, sent the comprehensive pay measure to President Roosevelt for his consideration.

Estimated cost of an additional \$500,000,000 or more yearly, the bill would increase to \$50 a month the pay of army buck privates, navy apprentice seamen and men of equal rank in the marines and coast guard. Increases would be granted to all ranks up to and including second lieutenants and ensigns. Privates now get a minimum of \$21 a month.

Officers Also Aided
Rental and subsistence allowances of higher ranking officers also would be increased.

Final senate action ended a month of controversy which twice saw the measure sent to conference as senators stood behind a vote to make the minimum pay \$42 a month. They receded from that position early this week.

The final vote was unanimous, 69 to 0, just as the house had voted 363 to 0.

HOUSE BALKS AT WPA ABOLITION

Washington, June 11.—(P)—The house refused today, by tellers' vote of 109 to 60, to abolish the WPA.

The vote came on a motion by Rep. Pearson (D-Tenn) to strike out the enacting clause of an appropriations bill carrying funds for the WPA for the fiscal year beginning next month.

A bit earlier, the house refused by a four-vote margin to cut the proposed WPA fund in half.

KNOX SAYS DEMOCRACY SHOULDN'T BE FORCED

Cambridge, Mass., June 11.—(P)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today that this nation, in the post-war period, should refrain from attempting to enforce its system of democracy on all the peoples of the world in order to insure their freedom.

"Democracy, we think, is the best possible soil in which to cultivate human freedom, but that is not necessarily so," he asserted in a prepared address at Harvard's 291st commencement.

Jackson, Josephine County "Avengers" Sworn In



Eighteen Jackson county youths and seven from Josephine county entered the navy in a public ceremony here Sunday as a part of the nation-wide pledging of services as "Avengers of Pearl Harbor." Shown above being sworn by Lieut. R. L. Johnson, recruiting officer from Portland, are Carl Short, Chester Smith, Cecil Campbell, George Walker, Robert Bryant, Thayer Kessler, Myrla Scott, Mervin Scott, Max Landon, Paul Murphy, Alfred Dodson, Jr., Robert Stearns, Forrest Cochran, Eugene Bennett, Jack Stevenson, Conroy Christianson, Victor Lehman and Richard Westberg of Jackson county and Clifford Gilbert, Earl Hall, Walter Mendenhall, Almond Kile, Charles Pixley, Leslie Poole and Gayle Nichols, Josephine county.

Others taking part in the ceremony were Frank DeSouza, Medford postmaster, chief petty officers W. R. Cumley, C. E. Walker and J. M. Carpenter of the navy; Adjutant Charles K. Cox, of the Salvation Army; J. C. Buckmaster, commander Crater Lake Post, V.F.W.; members of the Navy Mothers Club and Mrs. Alexander's Hawaiian band.

Midway Fight Beat World Series Declare Jubilant Yankee Airmen

By Roger D. Greene
Associated Press War Editor.

Dramatic new accounts of the battle of Midway revealed today that American flying fortresses and other U. S. forces broke up two huge Japanese fleets, beat off an attack by 180 enemy planes and saved the Hawaiian Islands from invasion.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the U. S. Pacific fleet, said perhaps half of the enemy ships were sunk or damaged in the three-day battle which saw Japan suffer her greatest naval disaster in history.

Admiral Nimitz said thousands of Japanese must have perished—left to drown by their shipmates in flight before the Americans.

Many In Squadron

"A better show than the world series," jubilant crew members of one of the armies big B-17 bombers summed up the battle.

The two big enemy armadas approached Midway on June 3, with a train of transports striking from the west while a powerful battle squadron steamed up from another direction.

Eye-witness reports by American army, navy and marine fliers indicated there were about 20 ships in the transport force and "some 20 to 25 ships" in the battle squadron.

Getting in the first decisive blow, U. S. army bombers made first contact with the enemy far west of Midway on the afternoon of June 3. This was apparently the Japanese transport column.

In medium altitude attacks, braving a terrific barrage of anti-aircraft fire, the army planes hit and set fire to a Japanese cruiser or battleship and also left a transport and a destroyer in flames.

The following morning, June 4, U. S. marine dive-bombers and army flying fortresses smashed at the Japanese battle fleet 150 miles off Midway and inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. Full details have not yet been released.

Midway Under Attack
Meanwhile, at least 180 Japanese planes from carriers attacked Midway with heavy demolition bombs for 38 minutes but did not bomb the runways, apparently expecting to capture the island and use it as an air base for attacks on the Hawaiian island 1,200 miles to the southeast.

American planes which had been roving far out to sea attacking the Japanese fleet returned to Midway shortly after the enemy air raiders withdrew.

"This was the critical period of the entire battle for our land-based air force," said Brig.

"Great Success" for Japanese in Pacific Is Word From Tokyo

Tokyo (from Japanese broadcast), June 11.—(P)—Japan's leading civilian naval expert, Masanori Ito, said today that "in view of the great success" of the Japanese in the battle of the Pacific "we should not be disappointed at the loss of two aircraft carriers, for the gain is far greater than the loss."

(This was the first authoritative suggestion from Tokyo that two of the imperial navy's carriers had been sunk, as officially claimed by the United States. It represented a shift from Tokyo imperial headquarters' admission that one had been sunk and another severely damaged.)

Ito declared that the Midway and Aleutian attacks of the Japanese were a "coup de grace" for the United States aircraft carrier force while, he said, the Japanese fleet remained only slightly affected.

His interpretation of the battle was broadcast by Domei, Japanese news agency.

PROWLER TAKES 5 RATION BOOKS

Five sugar ration books and a small amount of money were among the items in the pocket book which was reported stolen from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lawver of 324 Mae street early yesterday morning according to the city police.

Mrs. Lawver was awakened early in the morning to discover an unidentified man in the bedroom. The intruder ran from the room and escaped through the back door which had been left unlocked the report stated.

CEILING TROUBLE

Portland, Ore., June 11.—(P)—A Chinese merchant told OPA inspectors he was having difficulty posting ceiling prices because he had bought out a Japanese merchant and couldn't read the Nipponese figures.

CHINESE GIVING JAPS HOT FIGHT NEAR TSUNGJEN

Chungking, June 11.—(P)—The Chinese have engaged the Japanese in a "severe battle" in Kiangsi province near Tsungjen, 60 miles south of Nanchang, and are increasing their harassing operations behind the Japanese lines in Chekiang province, to the east, the high command said tonight.

(The Tokyo radio broadcast a Domei report that the Japanese had occupied Tengpu, 60 miles southeast of Nanchang and approximately that far east of Tsungjen. A prize of the bitter Kiangsi-Chekiang province fight, the Hangchow-Nanchang rail line, runs through Fuchow midway between Tengpu and Tsungjen.)

A communiqué said that the walled town of Chuhsien, surrounded by the Japanese in western Chekiang province, "remains in Chinese hands with severe fighting going on east of Chengshan." Chuhsien is 12 miles west of Chuhsien on the rail line into Kiangsi province.

Central Daily News reported that more than 2,000 Japanese had been killed in a battle in southern Shantung province when the Japanese tried to smash into Tasomachi, near the Kiangsi province border, with mechanized units June 2.

The newspaper said the Chinese held the town under intense bombardment, destroyed eight out of 40 Japanese tanks and more than 40 of 300 Japanese trucks, then forced the invaders back in hand-to-hand fighting.

The land transport link between allied forces in India and China is intact despite the Japanese penetration of Burma, a Chinese spokesman said.

Chemical Company Trial Waits Peace

Washington, June 11.—(P)—The trial of eight chemical companies and 20 individuals on charges of conspiracy to violate the anti-trust laws by monopolizing the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs has been postponed for the duration on the representation of Secretary Stimson that to proceed would "seriously interfere with the war production effort."

The justice department disclosed this today in an exchange of letters between Stimson and Attorney General Biddle.