

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Daily Except Saturday

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Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Perry

The "White Book" issued by the state department reveals that as early as 1932, it was known the Japanese had plans for a mass attack on Pearl Harbor. A few years later, America with great avidity, was selling the planes, scrap metal no end.

Stockholm reports the worry and work of war is turning Hitler's hair noticeably gray. This should not alter the Russian determination to "snatch him baldheaded," militarily speaking.

A report from New York state reveals a 97-year-old grandmother cooked a Christmas dinner for 11 people. Many paragraphs throughout the land have asked: "Did she also wash the dishes?"

A hill resident showed up this morning, with the word he had tried the president's recipe for second-hand coffee, boiled from used grounds, and hereafter was voting the republican ticket.

NO. 1 SCREWY NOTION (Astoria Astorian-Budget)

"The serious suggestion that a Liberty ship be named for Harry Bridges, leader in a CIO group which, until Russia was attacked, was delaying American war production, is shocking. Not only should the idea be repudiated, but the person who sponsored it in the Maritime Commission be relieved from any type of duty which requires sound judgment."

The weather has turned chilly. This should not alarm the troops. Just because it has been raining in New Guinea, is no sign it is going to be colder than the Steppes beyond the Don.

The picture on the cover page of the current "Life," looks like District Attorney Geo. Neilson, but it's assistant to the president, James Byrnes of North Carolina.

Wilbur Webster and B. Orr were both busy on their week-ends painting their interiors.

The welcome batch of sunshine caused a number of the Older Girls to feel the urge of spring, to make their bread-winners spade the backyard.

No autotail has yet gone to the hospital, from lighting a match to see how much gasoline was left in his A-book.

An Alabama man has been crowned the world's champion liar, in a lying contest. On second thought this is not so much. He only told one lie, while Fibber Tolo of Tokyo, and B. Mussolini of Rome, have to tell at least three a day, of title calibre.

F. DeSouza, pm. and former Arizona journalist, assisted reading proofs Sat. eve in this office. An offer to help him read the postcards some time was rejected.

A bread shortage now looms in various parts of the nation. A government order forbids the sale of sliced bread, and if this keeps up, the people may have to bake their own, and also cut it.

The bow and arrow may come back as a hunting weapon, due to an ammunition shortage in the making. It is hoped in the excitement of the chase next fall, no nimrod gets his buck with a hole in its side resembling a bullet wound.

Closing time for Classified ads 3 p. m. Too late to classify 12:30 p. m.

Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—(Delayed)—The last day of 1942—and not sorry to see the old year go! From the standpoint of the war, which of course is the most important thing, 1942 did a grand job with a Garrison finish. The entire complexion of this epoch-making conflict was transformed in the final three months of the year—from a defensive, losing war to an offensive and winning one. So history will put old 1942 in a high niche in the hall of fame. But from a purely personal standpoint the year wasn't so hot and on the whole Lady Luck took a complete vacation. The details, however, are scarcely of sufficient general interest to chronicle here though they would interest the False Friends club.

From this hotel room we can look across the bay toward Marin County where yesterday four airplanes crashed—FOUR of them! Yesterday's air attack on Germany from England only cost five. And now in the morning paper we read about two more, one in Montana, another near Tampa, Florida. In all 18 killed. And in each case apparently the cause was not bad flying or carelessness but the weather. We realize the official answer will be the tremendous number of planes in the air, and no doubt that is a big factor, but we still contend there is too great a tendency to send up inexperienced pilots in dangerous weather. True war is more dangerous, but even in combat they make allowances for the weather, so certainly even greater allowances should be made in training.

The old editorial noggin is still vibrating from that bus trip in the veteran of the Marine—certainly we got our exercise that day, whether we liked it or not. The young driver's hands vibrated on the steering wheel so violently a candid camera would have shown them approximately the size of hams. Experts might gauge the age of the conveyance closely by noting the speedometer was made of brass, not much larger than a wrist watch and was connected with a brass-ring curving contraption which would like a snake through the footboard. The speed seldom exceeded 35 miles an hour but the sensation was one of headlong flight the commotion was so tremendous.

But of course one has no right to complain. The Greyhound not only doesn't solicit business, but pays good money in advertising to shoo it away. So does the S. P. for that matter—and when the S. P. refuses to take the money, BROTHER, there IS something new afoot! One wonders what the travel would be if the people were not advised against it, or the usual effort made to get it. As it is there were three busses from Redding to San Francisco, all full to the doors, and in most of the busses passengers were standing in the aisles. The larger stations along the way were packed like big-game entrances 10 minutes before the whistle. Certainly if transportation business doesn't prosper these times there must be something seriously amiss—somewhere.

To old friends of the Fairmont in the valley it might be of interest to learn a coffee shop has been opened in the catacombs—that is beneath the lobby floor. The Fairmont is one of the few modern and popular big city establishments which has operated throughout the coffee shop era without one. The main dining room and the Venetian room were the only places one could eat until the Circus bar was opened but at last the old gal—we always think of the Fairmont somehow as feminine—a Mid-Victorian dowager with a rope of pearls dangling from a very ample bosom—has succumbed, when one wonders if it is too late.

Well, we hope not. Somehow San Francisco would not be San Francisco without the stately Fairmont on the top of Knob Hill, just as certainly a fitting monument to a distinguished plutocratic era that has passed as the Acropolis in Athens.

Everyone is preparing for grand whoopee tonight—and certainly when it comes to grand whoopee with a capital W and yet in smart style with nothing cheap, San Francisco, of all places on this giddy planet, has what it takes. We have a reservation on the Lark however and ye editor will celebrate the birth of the new year in the arms of Morpheus all wrapped up in a tan Pullman blanket, en route of all places—to Los Angeles! Might as well publish our birth certificate as confess to that, but strange as it may seem, the evidences of impending hubbalooboo—red, white and blue hems stacked up in the Cirque Room for example, don't intrigue your correspondent even a little bit.

We spent Christmas Eve on a Pullman once—not deliberately but it was a most interesting and enjoyable experience. That was on a railroad known as the Grand Trunk and the snow slide was somewhere near Montreal as we recall it. We were expected home Christmas morning but didn't get there until the 26th and had another Christmas, with more combined gaiety and rejoicing in the two Christmases than had ever been the case before, or since. And did we live high all Christmas Day at Mr. Pullman's expense! Oh that was a number of years ago—we recall distinctly the Canadian Pullman illuminated the proceedings with some form of coal-gas lamps with colored glass covers! (If that doesn't date it for you then you better skip it!)—R.W.R.



(Continued from Page One)

gional headquarters of salary stabilization. Portland has been turned down without explanation other than that Helvering thinks he doesn't need an agency in that community. Rumored that war labor board will assume jurisdiction of all industries where there are more than eight employees.

WITH the great steel shortage (not enough to spare to build a typewriter) the army has been using tons for encampments. Senator Holman's office has been inquiring of WPB in vain; the intention being to boost the use of northwest lumber. In Iceland the barracks and other shelter facilities for the troops are built of sheet steel. Curved houses of steel are the dwellings of American soldiers in northern Ireland and in England. WPB has declined to discuss why steel is used instead of the soft woods of the Pacific northwest. It is only comparatively recently that the army consented to the use of wood trusses for airplane hangars, and the navy erected them for the hangars at the Tongue Point naval patrol base.

JIMMY BYRNES, economic stabilizer, has worked out a plan with the bakers by which they can pay the millers more for their flour without upping the price of bread. This is to be accomplished (when and if the agreement is signed and sealed) by small savings which in the aggregate are considerable.

able, such as eliminating the cellophane wrapper on a loaf of bread, discontinuing the slicing of bread, and by prohibiting grocery stores from returning day-old unsold bread. These are items which go into the cost of a bread loaf and by doing away with them the baker's savings will offset the increased cost of the miller's flour.

THE traditional candy canes were almost extinct this Christmas. The usual explanation—there is a shortage of peppermint oil and the candymakers were allocated very little. One of the principal sources of distilled peppermint are the several favored localities in Washington and Oregon, in the latter state the Willamette valley. The peppermint growers of the Japanese were ordered back to the national capital and told where to head-in by a bureaucrat who had no knowledge of the industry. They were told the acreage they could plant and how much they could charge, and they were brought to the capital at the critical time of distilling oil from the mint. Growers had to pay all expenses of their trip when the matter could have been arranged by mail.

THE president's birthday parties will be held this year as usual but, according to plans, the theaters and movies will not be invited to participate as they have in the past. The president's birthday is now finding competition from the war bonds campaign activity.

DR. CRILE ILL
Cleveland, Jan. 4.—(U.P.)—Dr. George W. Crile, 78, internationally famous surgeon who was a co-founder of the Cleveland clinic, remained in serious condition at the clinic's hospital today despite administration of more than 40 blood transfusions since he was admitted for observation December 14.

A campaign for reconditioning and re-using old cotton bales is expected to save 10,000 tons of steel.

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, 243 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

WHOSE COMFORT ZONE?

A household temperature of 65 to 68 F., regardless of the method of heating, is more comfortable for old and young alike than a temperature of 70 to 75 F. If the air is kept fairly well conditioned by constant evaporation of water, either at the central source of heating or in the room or rooms most used by occupants. This is no theory. It is an observation any householder may make for himself. I satisfied myself that it is true by ten years of cruel experimentation on my family in a large barracks in an isolated settlement midway between Rochester, N. Y. and Hamilton, Ontario, where the breeze from Lake Erie blew thru Tony's whiskers (Tony the Irish Terror) when we ventured out in the snow drifts in the hope of catching a neighbor's dog unguarded. What do you mean, how did my family like it? We're still on speaking terms.

There was just one undesirable circumstance in the experiment. I mention it here for the benefit of readers who may wish to investigate the question for themselves. I never contrived to sequester all thermometers. When I thought I had everything under control somebody would smuggle in a thermometer, discover the temperature was only 67 maybe, and complain bitterly... just as a matter of form.

There was also one impediment in my study—we used individual humidifiers on each of 10 or a dozen radiators in the house, and it was my chore to tote all the water to these humidifiers daily. You know me, all. So on many days the humidifiers ran out of water and the master of the house had to talk fast when the guinea pigs squawked about the atmospheric condition.

Still we learned enough from the test to know that it is much better in every way to evaporate a few more gallons of water in the heated air of the house than it is to burn a few more buckets of coal gallons of oil or cubic feet of gas. Readers who are curious to have more particulars about this may send a stamped self-addressed envelope and ask for pamphlet "Air Condition-

ing." I'm a new reader and I am greatly interested in your teachings about colds. Once or twice I have come across a word that puzzles me—Cris! Please explain what it means. (Mrs. F. T. H.)

Answer—Any common respiratory infection whatever it turns out to be. Call it cold (even) in the stage of onset, when the condition is most readily communicable, before you or even the doctor can tell whether it will turn out to be measles, grip, pneumonia, coryza, meningitis, infantile paralysis or whatnot. Call it cold and play fair with yourself and your neighbor. Send twenty-five cents and stamped envelope bearing your address, ready to return "Cris!"

One youngster I had been treating for a year, trying to get him into condition for tonsillectomy without success. In desperation I began giving him massive doses of vitamin D—100,000 units a day. In three weeks he gained remarkably, and we removed the tonsils with practically no bleeding. The youngster had begun to gain weight even before the surgery was performed. I have wondered since whether that tonsillectomy was really necessary. (—M. D.)

Answer—I think it was not necessary. Doctor, but then, as you know, I'm a bear on the removal of tonsils in that way. After all, the child was gaining before you inflicted the crude operation on him. Even the operation did not greatly retard progress. In my opinion surgical tonsillectomy is rarely justified, merely for large tonsils. (Copyright 1943, John F. Dille Co.)

Ed. Note: Persons wishing to communicate with Dr. Brady should send letter direct to Dr. William Brady, M. D., 243 El Camino, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Processed Vegetables and Fruits Go Under Point System Rationing In February; OPA Chief Explains

Portland—(Spl.)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson through the OPA here today issued the following statement on the OPA program for rationing commercially processed fruits and vegetables:

The Office of Price Administration has been directed by the Department of Agriculture to undertake the rationing of virtually all commercially processed vegetables and fruits—canned, bottled, and frozen vegetables, fruits, juices; dried fruits; and all soups.

Requirements of our armed forces, the armed forces of our allies and civilian populations of our allies who are unable to provide adequate food for themselves have made it necessary for us to institute this rationing program so that an entirely equitable distribution can be made of the supplies which we will have here at home.

Share for All is Aim
To allow our civilian supplies to flow from processors to wholesalers to retailers and finally to the consumer, without regard for fair distribution, would create fatal inequities. When supplies are limited by war needs, they cannot be distributed on a "first-come-first-served basis."

It is the government's responsibility to assure every citizen an opportunity to get his fair share and the only means to achieve that highly desirable end is to institute rationing that we may share and share alike. It is expected that this food rationing program will begin in February when the mechanics of the system will be ready to roll. The reasons for announcing the program this far in advance may be found in the magnitude of the job to be done before rationing can begin. For example, printing war ration book two and distributing the books to every family in the country, represent one of the largest efforts of the kind ever undertaken.

A million and a half OPA volunteers must be recruited and trained to handle the registration. Full information on the mechanics of the ration plan must be gotten to every food processor, every food wholesaler and every food retailer in the country. And finally, but most important, the public must

form the public and the trade of their responsibilities and of the mechanics of the plan.

For that reason we are appealing to every citizen to understand first, that he must play fair with the nation's food supply; second, that there is no justification for rushing out to the nearest grocery and stocking up; third, that whatever foods to be rationed which he has on hand he will have to declare before getting a ration book.

Rationing will be preceded by a brief suspension of retail sales so that retailers may have an opportunity to prepare for operations under the program. Issuance of new war ration books will take place during this period and upon the effective date of the program retailers should be in a position to honor ration stamps for all consumers.

Very few commercially processed fruits and vegetables will be exempt from the rationing regulations, whether in the retail store or already in the cupboard of a consumer.

Embraced in the broad categories of rationed items are more than 200 kinds of fruits and vegetables, juices and soups, and a great variety of brands, grades and sizes and shapes of containers.

Purchasing Simple
The mechanics of their purchase by the public under the program are simple.

With a few minor exceptions, such as individuals living in institutions every member of the civilian population from the new born infant to the oldest inhabitant will have exactly the same number of points to spend during each ration period. These periods will be announced in advance.

Point values will be identical in every store in the country and a housewife may shop for the family in any store she likes. The new point "currency" for processed foods will be represented by the blue stamps in war ration book two, which contains both red and blue stamps. There are a total of 96 blue stamps and a numeral on the face of each shows its point value. Each stamp also bears a letter of the alphabet. These letters designate the ration period when stamps may be used.

For example, all blue stamps bearing the letters A and B; or A through F; or any other combination, might be designated for use during a specific period. Since each letter of the alphabet appears on stamps totaling 16 points—one "8," one "5," one "2," and one "1"—the letters made valid in any one period determine the number of points that may be spent to buy the rationed foods. If only A and B stamps were validated, only 32 points could be spent during the first ration period, while if stamps marked A through F were designated, the holder would have 96 points to spend.

Three Main Points
There are three important facts to be remembered in this connection:

1. The total number of points that will be allotted to each civilian has not yet been determined; nor has the specific point value of any of the foods to be rationed. Points will be set for each commodity according to its supply at the time the ration period is announced.

2. Possession of points merely entitles you to buy your share; you must pay for the rationed merchandise, as usual, in dollars and cents.

3. The housewife has complete freedom of choice. She can spend her points any way she wishes, although, of course, the items that are scarce will have a higher point value, and hence, will use up her points faster.

Food stores will be required to display prominently an official OPA poster showing point values of the various kinds of rationed foods according to container size. As point values are changed to reflect the shifting supply situation, new posters will be issued.

It is not expected that it will be necessary to announce changes in point values more often than once a month.

The point system is considered the simplest practical method of rationing so diverse a group of commodities. The rationing of coffee and sugar is comparatively easy because we are dealing with single commodities, one stamp for a pound of coffee or a bag of sugar.

Freedom of Choice
But in distributing broad groups of food-stuffs with all of the kinds, brands, container sizes and grades involved, the problem becomes much more complex. These products are largely inter-changeable as far as their use is concerned. If we can't buy canned beans, we buy canned peas, or carrots, or some other vegetable.

The point system makes this freedom of choice possible. The stamps in war ration book two are the "rationing currency" you spend under the point system. If you can restrict your

understanding the necessity that the entire food industry as well as the consuming public understand all phases of this project, we must announce the ration program before it can be put into operation. The utmost confusion would follow were we to start the rationing program without sufficient time to in-

form the public and the trade of their responsibilities and of the mechanics of the plan.

For that reason we are appealing to every citizen to understand first, that he must play fair with the nation's food supply; second, that there is no justification for rushing out to the nearest grocery and stocking up; third, that whatever foods to be rationed which he has on hand he will have to declare before getting a ration book.

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There are three main points the consumer should remember about war ration book two:

1. The color of the stamps (there are both red and blue) identifies the rationed commodities. Blue for the processed foods program. Red will be used later for meats.

2. The letter of the alphabet on the stamp designates the ration period during which the stamp may be used. These periods will be announced in advance.

3. The number on the stamp is its point value.

The storekeeper uses the point stamps he collects to buy from his supplier with complete freedom of choice. He can use points taken in for corn, for example, to buy asparagus, or any other of the rationed items, according to the requirements of his business.

The supplier, in turn uses the stamps to buy from the canner, or from another supplier—again with the freedom of choice.

Since the point values are the same in every store throughout the nation, the retailer's business in these rationed foods will be limited only by the point value of the stamps he takes in from his customers. This, plus his freedom of choice in restocking rationed foods, maintains competition in the trade.

The point system requires a minimum of record keeping on the part of the storekeeper.

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