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Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Perry

REFLECTIONS

Now that the Nazis are wobbling around on their last legs, but arrogantly, though too weak to do the "goose-step," the armchair generals recall the hoots that greeted their prediction the war would be over by Labor Day. The Germans could fold by then but not likely. He is no farther off than the unnamed high Washington official who pessimistically but guardedly opined the world might be in for another 30-year war. The struggle has boiled down to where a citizen, if the weather justified, could carry an umbrella in his travels about, without being called "Mr. Chamberlain."

Be it remembered now that after Herr Hitler lashed out after Munich and had bombed Rotterdam, just to see how his "Stukas" worked, there was a great jitteriness among the people, with no silver linings any place but on clouds. It was in the days of the "Danzig Corridor" and the "Sudeten" and the Finns were still lovely people. The Atlantic Ocean was painted as a creek across which the foes of America could hop, without using a foot-log. It was the period when Der Fuehrer attended the meeting in the Munich beerhall, and left just in time to escape being involved in an explosion. History repeated itself neatly a few weeks ago. What Moscow calls "the outlaw general" has the seat of his britches removed by another bomb, as completely and painfully as if he had backed into Plumber Bill Hammett's blowtorch. Mr. Hitler is still around and about.

Then came the fainting and folding of France and the phony war, with the British dropping propaganda leaflets on Berlin, which accomplished nothing much, but littering a few streets. En route they flew over munitions plants and people wondered why at least a lighted cigarette was not accidentally dropped upon them. Berliners have since had an opportunity of viewing holes in the pavements made by something more than leaflets.

Next, Mr. Hitler's "Intuition" felt of its oats and Germany invaded Russia, after Russia had mauled "poor Finland" and left behind on the field of battles, aged machinery of war. A few weeks before, the No. 2 Nazi, Rudolf Hess, flew to Scotland and was captured by a Scotch farmer at the point of a pitchfork. (By the way how is Rudolf getting along? At the last reports he was sequestered in a castle somewhere in England, no longer merry.) Both Finland and Rumania tore their diplomatic shirts joining the Teutons in the dash for Moscow. This military venture was distinguished by the address of an American ambassador, who told the nation Germany would never invade Russia, while newsboys yelled outside this very thing had come to pass.

All the while America was edging into the strife, and there was a great wagging of chins, pro and con. Finally, it came to pass, and in a few weeks, the shortages of everything the nation had too much of, appeared. We will skip many stirring events, and in the next discussion of the subject, if any, will treat with the great Rogue River Valley rumor epidemic and the unusual wet winter of 1942.

S.O.S!

(Nacogdoches (Tex.) Sentinel)

"FOR SALE—I pair white rabbits—reason for selling: They are more trouble than they are worth. Call Skinny Garrison before he goes crazy."

Christopher Columbus, a Geoness sailing under the Spanish flag, discovered America in 1492, landing on Watling Island in the Bahamas.

What to Do With Germany?

As the letters of our correspondents reveal, the battle over the fate of Germany is becoming more and more strident. Some excellent and well meaning upholders of the Allied cause are insisting that easy terms must be imposed or a new war will be inevitable. The advocates of a harsh peace return the obvious retort, based on the last war.

In our judgment both views lose sight of the correct solution, which is neither soft nor hard save as Germany makes it so. It is based on the lessons learned by modern penology, which centers around the indeterminate sentence. The admirers and defenders of Germany assume that the peace terms must determine her ultimate fate forthwith and in complete detail. We see no reason for such finality. We see every reason for an indeterminate sentence which would correspond to the indeterminate sentence of modern punishment.

CERTAIN obvious blunders of the last peace must, of course, not be repeated. Financial reparations are to be excluded, for example. On the other hand there must be a complete restoration of stolen property. There must be the severest punishment of guilty individuals, no punishment of the German people as a whole, save as the security of the world compels their restraint as a nation from committing the crime of war.

How long should that restraint, that occupation, continue? It is precisely here, we suggest, that precision is impossible if justice is to be served—justice for the world and for Germany. The restraint of the German people should continue until their spirit has changed and the will to war has been destroyed. That is the same rough test by which a parole board makes its decisions. It is not easy to apply, agreed. But it is the one test that is both effective and fair to both sides.

It would be difficult to define precisely all the changes which would be needed to qualify the German people for freedom. Some are obvious. The Prussian caste must sacrifice its leadership. The education of the German youth must be radically altered—voluntarily from within, not by force from without. Treatment accorded to minorities would be a prime indication. The form of government erected would by no means be decisive; there can be peace-loving monarchies and warlike republics. But unmistakably a new faith in popular rule would be a strong indication that the Germany of the future would not again seek to dominate the world.

WE return to the word "spirit." That is what must be changed, however slow the process and complicated the tests. Until it is changed we cannot believe that the rest of the world could or should turn loose this savage criminal.

Yet, in our view, the time required might not be so long, after all. The sentence imposed and the tests set up would point irrevocably to the road up which the German people must travel if they would return to the family of free nations.

Could pride in the past long resist so inviting and fair a route? We do not believe so. The fate of the German people would be in their own hands. In that sense they would be free men the day the peace terms were uttered. What could be more just or more generous?

THE above is an editorial taken from the New York Herald-Tribune. It is far and away the best solution for the post-war German problem we have seen. One great advantage of the proposal is its flexibility,—its adaptability,—the exact procedure will change as the conditions change.

The great weakness of other proposals has been inflexibility,—hard and fast rules and regulations imposed in an atmosphere of war and hate and violence which would almost certainly break down, in an atmosphere of peace and quiet and relatively speaking international good will,—an atmosphere almost certainly to follow the end of this war, as has been true of all wars.

FINALLY the assumption of German criminality, as far as Hitler Germany is concerned we believe is entirely sound. Just what the process of moral decline has been, we don't know, but it dates back many generations and is no doubt as complicated and involved as the moral decline of an individual,—the James boys, or Dillinger, or Baby Face Nelson for example, whose environments and inheritances were normal enough, but who deliberately decided to live lives of crime.

The parole system has cured individual criminals and returned them to civilized society, perhaps an international parole system could cure Germany, and return her to the civilized society of nations.

At least as we see it, with capital punishment out of the picture as far as nations are concerned, it is the thing to try.

A Welcome Rain

A rain,—even a sprinkle,—on the last day of August is very welcome.

For the forest fire season has opened and the woods are extremely dry. With the mercury hovering around 100 and the humidity barely perceptible, everything was set for some serious conflagrations, which with the labor situation what it is, might have proved calamitous.

Of course this little shower does not mean an end to the danger. But it probably does mean an end to the hot dry spell, which will be a tremendous help.

So more power to the weather man and all his assistants. We would like to see the skies clear for the annual golf tournament and Labor Day, but if that can't be done without materially reducing the present precipitation,—let her rain!

POLL SHOWS 80 PC. GERMANS EXPECT COMPLETE DEFEAT

Little Chance For Revolt On Home Front Is Seen By Observers.

By Jack Fleischer

Unoted Press Correspondent

Stockholm, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—A neutral poll of 250 Germans embracing 18 categories including housewives, businessmen, teachers, Hitler youth, SS men and railway employees living primarily in Stettin and Berlin indicates that at least 80 per cent of the Germans are now convinced Germany will suffer complete military defeat.

Fifteen per cent still cling to the hope of a compromise peace while a five per cent of incorrigible Nazis claim to believe in eventual German victory.

This information also indicates that close to 90 per cent of the Germans don't believe that "unconditional surrender" would entail the destruction of the German people. Fifteen per cent believe it would destroy German economy.

My informants returned to Stockholm convinced that while the vast majority of Germans now see the futility of continuing the war, there is little chance of an effective uprising within Germany.

The Nazi terror honeycomb the home front and the armed forces and there is no possibility of organizing opposition, they said. The home front is almost completely without arms and the armed forces are in the paralyzing hold of the SS and the Gestapo.

BRIDGES FLOUTS DUMBARTON OAKS PARLEY SECRECY

Washington, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—

The closed nature of the Dumbarton Oaks World Security conference drew new republican fire today as Sen. Styles Bridges, R., N. H., denounced the policy of "Oriental secrecy" and said he may discuss it next week with Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the GOP presidential nominee.

In his second blast of the week against the confidential character of the conversations between American, British and Russian delegates, Bridges belittled the press conferences held at the Dumbarton Oaks estate on Tuesday to report, in general terms, the progress made toward outlining a new world peace organization.

Styling it "a so-called press conference," Bridges said in a statement that reporters came away "shaking their heads despairingly," and that "one reporter voiced the true sentiment when he said they got 'a diplomatic brushoff.'"

The most revealing statement to date on the trend of the talks came at the Tuesday press conference when the three delegations announced their agreement on three general areas of the discussions. Other than that, information has come from brief communiques which describe nothing but mechanical details.

American officials, backed by President Roosevelt, are determined to prevent publication of details of proposed world security plans at this time on grounds that premature disclosure would only prompt partisan bickering.

SULFA DRUGS NO VALUE FOR POLIO

Chicago, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—

The sulfonamide drugs are of no value in treating infantile paralysis and physicians should be warned against their use for this purpose, Dr. John A. Toomey, Cleveland, said today in an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Toomey wrote that in a recent "explosive epidemic" of poliomyelitis in a small northern Ohio town, the number of patients that developed severe paralysis seemed out of proportion to the normal expectancy.

"Most of these patients had received sulfonamide drugs," the doctor said he was told.

Advising that the sulfa drugs have no value in poliomyelitis, Toomey added "nor does penicillin help much in our experience, although we have not noticed that it does harm."

First meeting of the League of Nations Assembly began at Geneva, Switzerland, on November 15, 1920.

Brush, Forest Fires Sweep Southern California



Flames and smoke lick Santa Monica mountain on outskirts of Hollywood, threatening to sweep down into Mandeville canyon, site of scores of movie luminaries' homes. More than 700 firefighters battle to bring the brush fire under control, latest in series of Southern California brush and forest fires that have devastated hundreds of thousands of mountain and timberland.

(Acme Telephoto)

FIELD COMMANDS ALLIED ARMS IN FRANCE DIVIDED

Gen. Bradley Gets Equal Rank With Montgomery In New Set-Up.

London, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British and Canadian forces in northern France, has been elevated to the rank of field marshal, effective Sept. 1, the British war office announced today.

Supreme Headquarters, AEF, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—Field command of the Allied armies in northern France has been divided, with Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley getting equal rank with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme Allied commander, announced today.

Montgomery, originally commander of all ground forces in northern France, now directs only the 21st army group, comprising the British 2nd and Canadian 1st armies, while Bradley commands the American 1st and 3rd armies, comprising the 12th army group.

Eisenhower, in announcing the change, said it originally had been approved last January—five months before D-day—and had been known to all concerned since that time.

The new alignment definitely was not a demotion for Montgomery or a slap at anyone, Eisenhower said at a press conference on his return to supreme headquarters in London from Normandy.

Rather, he indicated, the divided field command became necessary once the Allied armies had burst out of their original Normandy beachhead and spread over thousands of square miles of France.

Under this plan, the Allied set-up in France would be:

1—Eisenhower—supreme commander of all Allied forces in France, would direct operations from headquarters in France.

2—Bradley would continue as commander of the 12th army group, comprising Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First American army and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third American army.

3—Montgomery would be only commander of the 21st army group, comprising Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's Second British army and the First Canadian army.

4—Maj. Gen. Alexander Patch, commander of the 7th American army, in the south, would be raised to an army group commander.

ELIMINATES GLOW OF CIGARETTES

Washington, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—

The U. S. patent office's Gazette disclosed today that James Christensen, Englewood, Colo., has been granted a patent on a cigarette holder, which he claimed would conceal the glow of a burning cigarette, enabling soldiers to smoke without detection at front lines and civilians to smoke during blackouts.

BIRTHS

WEIDE—To Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Rt. 1, Box 489, Central Point, Aug. 31, 1944, boy, seven pounds, at Osteopathic Clinic.

Closing time for Classified ads 8 a. m. — Too Late to Classify, 12:30 p. m.

Flight o' Time

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

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY

August 31, 1924

(It Was Friday)

Threatening note to President sends writer to asylum.

Progressive party of Oregon to throw support to old line party with "right ideas."

Fair. High 95, low 54 degrees.

Dizzy Dean wins 23rd game of year against Chicago Cubs.

Joe E. Dunne, republican candidate for governor, to visit valley soon.

Business of nation expected to speed up after Labor Day.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

August 31, 1904

(It Was Sunday)

Girdling of globe by airplane is completed by army flyers.

Herrin race war is blamed on sheriff.

Scores of local residents depart for two day holidays in hills and at coast.

Queen of the county fair contest starts with nine entrants.

War in China is halted by heavy rain.

GERMAN CHARNEL HOUSE IS LOCATED IN PARIS SUBURB

Paris, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—Charles

De Gaulle's organ, "Combat," today announced discovery of a new German charnel house at the maneuver grounds of Issy les Moutaux in the suburbs of Paris where four bodies of tortured Frenchmen already have been disinterred from the dirt floors of the big military buildings in which the Germans used chained men for live target practice.

Human beings were lashed by the neck to wooden stumps on the practice range of the 108-yard-long drill hall, then shot with explosive bullets, Combat charged. The newspaper said the stumps bear the splintered evidence of such ammunition.

Before being killed, the paper said, the prisoners were stripped and tied to electrically-charged grillwork. The current made them shriek and hurl themselves against the wall in an effort to escape but the Germans whipped them back, the story continued.

There were said to have been two halls used by the Germans for tortures and executions. One was used for the burial of victims and the stench of decay was overpowering, Combat said.

Near the torture grills a woman's comb, a crucifix and a tricolor rosette were found, indicating women as well as men had been tortured.

McGill college received their charter in 1821, and opened in 1829.

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AIR FORCE LOSS IN FRANCE 3,000, SUPPLY USE HIGH

Washington, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)—

The U. S. air force has lost 3000 airplanes in support of the northern France campaign, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower reported today in a cable to Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of army service forces, which emphasized the tremendous consumption of war materials in France.

In addition to actual losses of planes, Eisenhower told Somervell, the U. S. air force has consumed in replacement parts and spares the equivalent of 225 more planes and has dropped "more than 55,000 tons of bombs and used 44,000,000 gallons of aviation gasoline."

During the first 70 days of operations, Eisenhower reported, U. S. ground forces required more than 900 tanks to replace battle casualties.

Other losses replaced included 2,400 automatic rifles, 1,750 quarter-ton trucks, 1,500 mortars and 83,000 miles of field wire.

"At our present strength, and on the basis of strict rationing, we are using 150,000 tons of ammunition per month," the cable said. "This includes 40,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber, 800,000 rounds of mortar, and 800,000 rounds of 105 mm. ammunition."

The relieved Frenchmen gathered in groups to stare silently at the cathedral which is in the heart of the city. They had done their best to protect it by stacking sandbags half way up the front.

Hitler puppets get peace terms

London, Aug. 11.—(U.P.)—Bulgaria and Romania received Allied peace terms in Cairo and Moscow today and probably will sign them before the week-end, collapsing Germany's Balkan front.

Revolution broke out in a third Nazi satellite country. The government of the Nazi puppet state of Slovakia admitted that entire army battalions had joined revolting partisans and said that it had been forced to ask Nazi forces to "march in and pacify the country."

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THOMAS IRKED BY F.R.'S 'KNUCKLING' TO MR. CHURCHILL

Socialist Leader Thinks 'Unconditional Surrender' Talk a Fake.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 31.—(U.P.)

Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for president, today objected to the way President Roosevelt "knuckled down to Churchill" and said he believed that unconditional surrender is a fake.

He based his latter statement on the unconditional surrender of Italy and "our subsequent negotiations with the wrong king of the people namely, King Vittorio Emmanuel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio."

"Our demands for unconditional surrender only prolong the war and lack of unity grows among the allies, and American boys continue to die and French villages are destroyed," Thomas asserted.

He suggested that as a guarantee of good faith and a condition of armistice, the Germans and Japanese must replace governments guilty of gross deceit and cruel aggression by governments in whose good faith reasonable confidence may be reposed; that they withdraw military forces from all occupied territory and rapidly disarm.

Remaining pessimistic about the world's future, he declared that it is "practically certain" that the world is headed for a depression far worse than ever before and predicted that the world was heading towards another world war.

"It will make practically no difference whether Dewey or Roosevelt is elected," he said. "We are getting ready to underwrite an imperialist peace." He criticized the attitude of the allies in guaranteeing the Koreans independence while saying nothing about the Burmese under the British.

REIMS CATHEDRAL ESCAPES DAMAGE

Reims, France, Aug. 31.—(U.P.)

The world famous cathedral of Notre Dame stood undamaged and serene in the late afternoon sun today as American armor streamed past in pursuit of the fleeing Germans.

Many of the city's inhabitants told me they had expected their city to be turned into flaming ruins and their ancient cathedral crumbled as they were in World War I. But the Germans pulled out ahead of the advancing Americans.

The relieved Frenchmen gathered in groups to stare silently at the cathedral which is in the heart of the city. They had done their best to protect it by stacking sandbags half way up the front.

HITLER PUPPETS GET PEACE TERMS

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From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Recipe for a Perfect Marriage



Dee and Jane Cuppers celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary last Saturday. Having so many friends, it seemed like half the town stopped in that evening to pay their respects.