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Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Perry

Now that the late "grey-green invincible legions" of A. Hitler have been battered back to the scared and sacred soil of Der Reich, incidentally getting the military daylight's knocked out of her en route, the arm-chair, swivel-chair, day-enport, parlor, street corner, and civic park bench strategists are beginning to cease advising the generals and have turned to telling the diplomats how to make the peace terms.

All agree that Mr. Hitler, the ace outlaw of the Nazis, should be punished but no two agree in what manner he shall kick the bucket the earthly bucket, cash in his checks and give up the ghost. The tender-hearted emissaries of peace think he should be allowed to live and let his conscience hurt the rest of his days. As his conscience is only the size of a shriveled flax-seed, the area in which pain could operate is regarded as too small to give the full quota of misery. The civilized methods of extermination are regarded as far too lady-like for his ilk. Come what may, they do not want Hitler to be doomed to cutting wood in a castle backyard while the news photographers are calling and make merry in the wine cellar when they have departed. This was the German Kaiser's dodge, but in reality he never cut enough wood to heat water for Grand-ma's cup of tea.

One group thinks a fit, but refined punishment would be to coop up the Fuehrer in a far-away land and make him listen every waking moment to the campaign speeches of the last three (Messrs. Hoover, Landon, and Willkie) republican candidates for president. This is a democratic idea, and not very democratic.

Others call on the world to remember that the ex-paper-hanger is human and should be treated as such. He has not recently shown any favorable signs that he was human, and it would be a job for lawyers to prove it. Dissidents of this theory call him "a rat", and are liable to be sued for libel by the rats. He is also known as a "skunk", "pole-cat" and "jackal", despite the objections of these creatures. They don't like such aspersions.

Among the fates to be imposed on the leader of the alleged "master race", the following have been suggested:

That he spend the remainder of his days traveling over the "S" curves of Sexton Mt. without the right to cuss the highway engineers for ever building such a road. This notion has been quashed on the grounds the scenery is too good for the eyes of such as he to behold.

Some think he should be allowed to flee to Argentina as he plans. In such an event doubt arises whether Hitler or Argentine would suffer the most and besides it would provide both miseries with company.

So, there seems to be no punishment to fit Herr Hitler that will satisfy all. One death for him is not enough. But there is a solution, viz:

Establish a bureau, name an administrator and have Congress appropriate \$21,456,678-872 for the streamlining of hell and equipping Mr. Schickelgruber with nine lives like a cat.

URGE REGISTRATIONS
Sacramento, Sept. 7.—(U.P.)—Gov. Earl Warren, proclaiming Sept. 11 to 17 state registration days, today called on all Californians for a final effort to increase the state rolls of registered voters by Sept. 28, the final day for registration.

Closing time for classified ads 5 p. m. — Too Late to Classify, 12:30 p. m.

Terms of GI "Bill of Rights" Announced by Officials

The "G.I. Bill of Rights" introduced by the American Legion is coming in for wide discussion, but with little understanding. Designed especially for returning servicemen, all veterans' organizations are conducting educational campaigns to apprise the returning war veterans of exactly what can be had under their bill of rights. Its purpose is to make the path of civilian life smoother and more secure for the men and women released from service under honorable conditions.

To aid local veterans' organizations in putting provisions of the bill before returning members of the armed forces, Lt. Aida Ingraham and Sgt. H. B. Tarbell of Medford, Ore., of the army recruiting service, postoffice building, Medford, offers the following simple and understandable interpretation:

It provides one place of contact for practically every problem that the returning veterans may face—that is the U. S. Veterans' administration, with a central office in Washington, with regional offices in every state and with hospitals all over the nation. As need arises sub-offices of the Veterans' administration may be established in many communities and contact personnel will be available in all army and navy hospitals and discharge centers to assist and advise those about to be discharged. All of this is assured because the law provides that the Veterans' administration shall be an essential war agency second only to the needs of the War and Navy departments.

Educational Opportunity: Any person who has had active service after Sept. 16, 1940, and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable "and whose education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with" because of such service shall be entitled to education or training if desired.

To be eligible one must have served 90 days or more exclusive of any period spent in an army specialized training program or navy college training program which was a continuation of civilian training and pursued to completion; or as a cadet or midshipman in a service academy, or, discharged or released because of an actual service incurred disability. (The latter group may be entitled to Vocational Training under another law.)

It will be presumed that the education or training of one not over 25 years of age at time of enlistment was "impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with."

The veteran may select both the type and place of education for training. The primary period of training will be one year or the equivalent part thereof in part time study.

After the completion of this primary period of education or training, in accordance with the prescribed standards of the place of training, the veteran may be entitled to additional education or training for a period not to exceed the time he was in active service on or after Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the war.

A "refresher or re-training course" is limited to one year.

While actually enrolled in and pursuing the training or educational course the Veterans' administration will pay all tuition and usual fees not to exceed \$500.00 per year, and will pay to a single veteran \$50.00 per month, or to a veteran with dependents \$75.00 per month for subsistence.

Education or training must be started by the veteran within two years after date of discharge or the termination of the war whichever is the later date.

Financial Aid in Buying Home, Farm or Business: A veteran who has had 90 days or more of active service, or who was discharged because of disability incurred in line of duty and who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable, may within two years after discharge, or the termination of the war, whichever is the later date, and not more than five years after the end of the war, be eligible to secure through the Veterans' administration a guarantee of a loan not to exceed 50 per cent of the amount needed to purchase a home, farm or business property (in no event will the sum guaranteed exceed \$2,000.00).

Interest on that part of the loan which is guaranteed will be paid for the first year by the Veterans' administration, thereafter the interest may not exceed 4 per cent per annum and the loan must be repaid in 20 years.

Purchase or Construction of Home: Application for guaranty of loan may be approved if it is shown: 1. That the loan is to be used to pay for property to be bought or built by the veteran and to be occupied as his home. 2. That the contemplated terms of payment of the mortgage bears a proper relation to the veteran's present and anticipated income and expense and that the property is suitable for dwelling purposes. 3. That the purchase price paid or to be paid does not exceed the normal value of the property, as determined by proper appraisal.

An application for guaranty for a loan may be approved for the purpose of making repairs, alterations or improvements, paying delinquent debts, taxes or special assessments on residential property owned and used by the veteran as a home.

Purchase of Farm and Farm Equipment: Application for guaranty of a loan may be approved if it is shown that the loan is to be used: 1. To buy land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery or implements, or in repairing, altering or improving any buildings or equipment to be used by the veteran in farming. 2. That such property will be useful and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting farming operations. 3. That the ability and experience of the veteran and the nature of the proposed farming operation is such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful. 4. That the purchase price paid or to be paid does not exceed the normal value of the property as determined by proper appraisal.

Purchase of Business Property: An application for the guaranty of a loan to be used in buying any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery or tools, to be used by the veteran in a gainful occupation (other than farming) may be approved if it is shown: 1. That the proceeds of the loan will be used to pay for real or personal property bought or to be bought by the veteran to be used by him in gainful occupation. 2. That the property will be useful and reasonably necessary in the efficient and gainful pursuit of his occupation. 3. That the ability and experience of the veteran and the conditions under which he proposes to work are such that there is a reasonable possibility of success. 4. That the purchase price paid or to be paid does not exceed the normal value of the property as determined by proper appraisal.

Employment: In setting up an overall board to aid returning veterans to secure employment Congress declared—"as its intent and purpose that there shall be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans, and that, to this end, policies shall be promulgated and administered, so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment."

The board will consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as chairman, the Director of the National Selective Service system and the Administrator of the Federal Security system.

In each state there will be a veterans' employment representative (who must be a veteran), with such assistants as may be needed.

His duties will be: 1. To be responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans in employment. 2. To assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business. 3. To promote the interest of employers in employing veterans. 4. Maintain

regular contact with employers' and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment. 5. To assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

Unemployment Compensations: Any veteran who has served since Sept. 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of this war for a period of 90 days or more, or who was discharged or released under conditions other than dishonorable may be entitled to "readjustment allowance" (unemployment compensation) for each week of unemployment, not to exceed a total of 52 weeks, which begins after the first Sunday after the third calendar month after the date of the Act and occurs not later than two years after discharge or the termination of this war, whichever is the later date.

A veteran shall be considered to be eligible to receive an allowance for any week of unemployment if proper claim is made and it is found with respect to such week that: 1. The veteran is residing in the U. S. at the time of the claim. 2. The veteran is completely unemployed, having done no work and received no wages, or is partially unemployed in that services have been performed for less than a full work week and the wages for the week are less than the allowance plus \$3.00.

The veteran is registered with and continues to report to a public employment office, in accordance with its regulations. 4. The veteran is able to work and available for suitable work, (disability occurring after employment begins does not make him ineligible).

A Veteran Will Not Be Eligible to Receive This Allowance if: 1. He leaves suitable work voluntarily, without good cause, or is suspended or discharged for misconduct in the course of employment. 2. He, without good cause, fails to apply for suitable work to which he has been referred by a public employment office, or to accept suitable work when offered him. 3. He, without good cause, does not attend an available free training course as required under regulations. 4. Allowance may also be refused in certain instances where the veteran's unemployment is due to stoppage of work because of labor disputes in which he is a participant.

The allowance for a week shall be \$20.00, less that part of wages paid which is in excess of \$3.00.

The number of weeks of allowance is determined as follows: 1. For each calendar month, or major fraction thereof, of active service the veteran is entitled to four weeks of allowance, except that for the first 90 days of service the allowance shall be 24 weeks.

Provision is also made for the payment of this benefit to those who are self-employed in an independent establishment, trade, business or profession or other vocation.

This is a general statement of the purposes of this new law. It cannot be placed in effect nor can definite answers be given as to procedure or interpretation of the law until the Veterans' administration and other agencies have issued the required regulations and instructions. These should be available within the next 60 days.

News Behind The News

By Paul Mallon

Washington, Sept. 7.—No one thumbs his nose at Santa Claus, eh? You have not heard of UNRRA, the great government agency under ex-Governor Lehman, created to feed a world that was supposed to be starving and expected to rehabilitate a world laid waste? An especially tight censorship, imposed by the army, has prevented the accurate extent of UNRRA's predicament, failure or checkmate from becoming publicly judged. It may be that the army has accumulated great stores of food itself, far beyond any possible needs, and intends to perform itself whatever feeding is now deemed necessary in Europe. Perhaps, also, Britain is overstocked.



Paul Mallon

A GOOD Washington authority on the subject has estimated hundreds of millions of pounds of canned goods (meat, fish, fruit, milk, vegetables) in government-owned storage, and says the government does not know what to do with it all. He says the army alone can feed Europe for six months or more.

MAYBE, the army does not wish the extent of its overbuying to be known, but I suspect the truth is the army does not even itself know exactly what it has because its stores are scattered in so many places around the world under different ownership (transfers of service titles).

Certainly it is true both the army and State Secretary Hull have coughed in their sleeves when UNRRA is mentioned. They have always appeared to consider it a somewhat political or "emotionally-inspired outfit," created by Mr. Roosevelt to satisfy those Wallace devotees who will insist on feeding the world whether or not it is hungry, and feeding it a quart of milk a day even if for generations it has spurned milk.

But no longer can this be entirely concealed: The European governments do not like UNRRA, do not want it and we do not know or have not begun to know how much starvation there is in Europe or likely to be.

The governments which are beginning to take back their liberated countries want to run their own shows themselves and are telling us so. Gen. de Gaulle,

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in his statement on the liberation of Paris first praised the French for having liberated their own country, then, in the next paragraph said the United Nations also did great work along that line. The Americans or British were not mentioned by name in the liberation statement.

These people look at themselves first, naturally, and they consider their countries their own, not ours. UNRRA proposed to go in and set up things for them, but it has not gone anywhere yet, and Italy, held now for some months, has been handed by the army and the civilian administration it prepared for that purpose. As matters now stand the army apparently intends to handle the rest of Europe the same way.

THROUGH the censorship enough fragmentary light is developing in the press reports to raise a question whether the line our officials have been dining into us chiefly on the radio for months is even near the right world-feeding track. Upon landing in Normandy, our troops found no destitution, but eggs, milk and vegetables (even wine) more plentiful than in the England they had just left. Paris reports, since the liberation, uniformly suggest the people look and claim to be in good health. But this only proves we do not know, and not necessarily that feeding is unnecessary. An adult may live well on a cereal diet, but a check of the Parisian children hospitals might disclose a different result in tuberculosis.

For Italy, the North African wheat supply has been lost by failure of the crop, and thrifty farmers in the mountainous regions there are reported to have buried their grain, concealing it from the nazis during occupation. Indeed, the published reports attribute the Italian food shortage to administrative mismanagement and poor handling by our army people or civilian followers.

Denmark has been reported to have a large dairy cattle population than before the war, but these reports seem questionable because Denmark relied entirely

From where I sit ... by Joe Marsh
Thad Phibbs' Formula for Fun

Thad Phibbs has a theory of enjoyment all his own. The more tired he is from working at the War Plant, the more fun he has pitching horseshoes with the boys these summer evenings.

"That's because I feel that I deserve it," Thad says simply. And I wonder if he isn't right. I wonder if we don't enjoy things in proportion as we know we've earned them. Is a little relaxation ever more welcome than after a hard day's work? Do we appreciate our little pleasures quite as much when

on imported protein feed from us, and no one can see where she could have received a war supply.

These reports lend some credibility to one inside government story that Mr. Roosevelt suspected this condition and gave Lehman the relief job mainly so he would not be out of work after leaving the governorship of New York. A very small appropriation was given, Lehman, most of the government buying being done by the commodity credit and farm credit outfits.

It may be too much, however, to say UNRRA has folded for lack of business. Government bureaus never fold. They are merely superseded by other bureaus and allowed to draw their pay thereafter in perpetual obscurity, as far as possible from the public eye.

Well, in a sense, yes.

NELSON REPORTS CHINA VISIT TO LICK JAPS FAST

Chungking, Sept. 7.—(U.P.)—Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board chairman, in China on a special mission by President Roosevelt, said at a press conference today that his primary assignment was to "see how we can lick Japan at the earliest possible date."

"What is the problem before us," he said, after he and Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, accompanied by U. S. Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss, held a 45-minute preliminary conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

"We will have to survey, Hurley and I all the problems connected with accomplishing that end—Hurley on the military side, I on the economic side—with the Chinese government," Nelson said.

The interview was held in the drawing room of the American embassy residence, with Hurley and Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell, present general, smiling broadly, observed he thought they "certainly should be on the record."

Hurley said it was impossible at this time to discuss the purpose of the mission except in general terms, since the party had just arrived.

DELINQUENCY CURB
Los Angeles, Sept. 7.—(U.P.)—A state legislative committee today considered the possibilities of state-operated boarding schools for pre-delinquent children from subnormal homes as a means of curbing juvenile delinquency.

Ration Calendar

Gasoline
September 21—Expiration date of stamp No. 12 in A book (three gallons each).
B3, C3, B4, C4, T, R1 and R2 stamps worth five gallons each; D, 1 1/2 gallons; E, one gallon.

Fuel Oil
September 30—Expiration date of period 4 and 5 coupons. New period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received.

Lamb Bonus
October 21—Expiration date of spare stamp No. 25 in ration book No. 4 valid exclusively for 10 pounds of lamb.

Meats, Fats
Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 in ration book No. 4 valid indefinitely. Each stamp worth 10 points.

Processed Foods
Blue stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through L5 in ration book No. 4 valid indefinitely. Each stamp worth 10 points.

Sugar
Stamps Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33 in book No. 4 valid indefinitely (five pounds each). Stamp No. 40 valid for five pounds home canning sugar to February 28, 1945.

Apply at local board on form R-323 for additional home canning sugar, affixing spare stamp No. 37 for each person (20 pounds maximum a person).

Shoes
Airplane stamps Nos. 1 and 2 in ration book No. 3 valid indefinitely (each good for one pair).

HARDEST BATTLES NEXT TWO WEEKS FOR THIRD ARMY

Patton's Regroups Force and Nazis To "Do or Die" On Berlin Route.

By Robert C. Richards

United Press War Correspondent
With American Third Army on the Moselle River, Sept. 6, 9 p. m. —(U.P.)—Indications increased tonight that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3rd American army, thrusting east from the Verdun area toward Germany, will encounter its hardest fighting within the next two weeks.

Patton's enforced layoff to regroup and resupply his rapidly spreading columns gave the Germans time to pull their disorganized forces together on the lip of the Moselle river and apparently they have received orders to die to the last man in defending their route to Berlin.

Most observers believed that Elite SS troops, other tough German combat teams and remnants of the divisions which fled out of northern France were preparing for a final battle behind the Siegfried line and any defense in front of it, no matter how stubborn, would be purely a delaying action.

The Siegfried line, whose fortifications stretch along Germany's western border, was believed to be the Nazi's last hope and once it is pierced by Allied armor and infantry in force they will give up the ghost and seek peace.

The Germans were contesting every inch beyond the Moselle. First Lt. Paul P. Bellou of New Orleans told me the story of the battle which had raged around the village of Pont A Mousson, straddling the west bank of the river for the last 48 hours and which was continuing.

"Some of our units crossed the river about 4 p. m. yesterday," he said. "Then around 11 p. m. we went down with a larger group. We took assault boats and slipped across the canal and everything was so quiet you could hear the guy next to you breathing."

"We put the boats into the water and our guys climbed aboard. The minute they were underway all hell broke loose. The Germans opened up with mortars, 88's, 105's and even ack-ack 20 millimeters. The sky and water was filled with jerry lead."

"Some of my buddies were killed but the others kept right on across, paddling those damned little boats."

When dawn broke the Americans could see one of their assault craft caught on one side of a gap that had been blown in the river dam on the German side. One lieutenant and six men were trapped hopelessly.

All appeared wounded.

Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine sailing for Portugal, explored Brazil in 1501.

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads

Flight o' Time

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

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY
September 7, 1934
(It was Friday)
Sen. Huey Long, the "Kingfish," orders soldiers into New Orleans to see election conducted properly.

Fair, High 90, low 46 degrees.

Murphy district forest fire under control.

Ten cars of local apples shipped to London.

Road projects ahead of time in Crater Lake park.

Coach Callison of Oregon faces difficult job in building new football team.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY
September 7, 1924
(It was Saturday)
Large addition built to Rex cafe.

William Jennings Bryan to speak at Ashland next Tuesday.

Central Point at special election votes for purchase of new fire engine and equipment.

Harvesting of third crop of alfalfa under way in Table Rock section.

Butte Falls school district pays the highest salaries to teachers in county.

Fair, High 91, low 50 degrees.

Germany, in letter to Allies, disclaims all World War guilt and retracts all previous admissions.

President Coolidge in Baltimore speech, calls upon people "to rise against assaults upon constitutions and courts."

DENY DREDGE PLEA
Sacramento, Sept. 7.—(U.P.)—For the second time in less than a month the Oroville gold dredging has been denied permission of the state board of reclamation to conduct dredging operations in the Feather river channel near the Haselbuch levee at Hamilton Bend.

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads

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HALES EXTRA FANCY

OAKDALE GROCERY

HERE...NOW... FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

Sensational Vitamin Offer!

FREE major-B Natural B-COMPLEX TABLETS

THIS 29' PACKAGE MAJOR-B VITAMINS

WITH THE PURCHASE OF A REGULAR PACKAGE CONTAINING 100 TABLETS full month's supply

at 89¢

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