

# MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor

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## That "March to Berlin"

Just to keep the records straight. We often hear people remark how wise General Foch and Premier Clemenceau were, in the First World War to insist upon unconditional surrender and a march on Berlin.

Had their recommendations been carried out, it is claimed, there never would have been a second World War.

And of course President Wilson was responsible for this, for he insisted that the war stop with the armistice at Compiegne.

NOT a word of truth in any of it!

General Foch, Clemenceau and President Wilson were all agreed that the war should end with the armistice, if the Germans agreed to accept the 14 points. The Germans agreed.

It was General Pershing, and General Pershing alone of all the Big Three, who held out for the march to Berlin, and he still regrets that it was not done,—as thousands of others do. But for most of them that adds up to hindsight.

Moreover Premier Clemenceau told General Pershing at the time, that if he (Clemenceau) refused to make peace then, and insisted upon marching to Berlin:

"France would denounce me with one voice, while our soldiers would disown me and with good reason."

And Clemenceau at the same time quoted General Foch as saying:

"We have no right to gamble on the life of a single man, once the war is settled from a military point of view."

SO, that is record, in case anyone else brings it up.

And it is the firm conviction of this department that the Second World War was not caused by the failure to march on Berlin, or by the "soft terms" of the Versailles peace treaty; but by the falling apart of the Big Three AFTER the war, and especially the failure of England and the United States to support France in demanding that the terms of that treaty be enforced.

## How About the Constitution?

Here is an idea:

Buttonhole Mr. Average Citizen on the street and ask him if he does, or does not, believe in the Constitution of the United States.

If Mr. A.C., doesn't pop you in the eye, or ignore you as a busy-body and a nut, he will undoubtedly say of course he does,—so what?

Well if he does, then ask him if he believes there should be no discrimination against any citizen because of race or the color of his skin.

It is a fairly safe gamble that in a community like this, the answer would not be so clear-cut and emphatic perhaps, but would be in the affirmative.

ALL right so far. Mr. A.C. believes in the Constitution and opposes race prejudice of any sort, as that "sacred document" prescribes.

Then ask him if he believes negroes in the South should be allowed to vote?

If that answer is also in the affirmative, then ask him if he believes the principle of racial equality should be incorporated in the new World Security organization being perfected at Dumbarton Oaks.

If elucidation on that point is requested then explain that the Chinese have asked for such a provision, and they have been backed up by Soviet Russia, and East India, but by no one else.

If Mr. A.C. thinks this also should be done, then he was right in the first place,—he DOES believe in the Constitution of the United States, both letter and spirit.

But if he registered a negative in any case he doesn't.

THE point we are driving at is this:

We are all for the Constitution, of course; no one would publicly admit being against it.

But the people of the South are not for it. The people of California are not for it where the Jap is concerned. (A few decades ago it was the Chinaman.)

And the representatives of the United States at Dumbarton Oaks are not for it,—at least the spirit of it,—when applied to international agreements.

So what?

We grant this is nothing new, the condition has existed for generations,—for centuries in fact,—and we fear is going to continue for many years to come.

But after this war, and largely because of it, the problem promises to be far more important than ever before, and some satisfactory and self-respecting solution more imperative.

This much is certain. We the people should either change our Constitution regarding racial equality, or freely admit that wherever race becomes a serious problem, we don't believe in it!

## A Tremendous Power

In a nation-wide UNpopularity contest John L. Lewis would win hands down. Not only is he heartily hated by the proverbial "man in the street", and by the New Dealers, but by conservative labor as well.

But don't let that fool you. In the United Mine Workers John L. is not only personally popular he is a TREMENDOUS power.

As evidence observe what John L. did at the UMW convention in Cincinnati Friday,—pushed through a resolution commending Governor Dewey and the Republican party, and condemning President Roosevelt and the Democrats.

Let those who wish, think this proof the miners will vote Republican in November. Mebbe so, mebbe not. But it DOES mean, that up to a certain point John L. Lewis can persuade the soft coal miners of this country to do anything he wants them to do.

We said "up to a certain point!"

## BRITISH EMPIRE IN ALL-OUT HELP TO CRUSH JAPAN

President and Premier Issue Formal Statement; Quebec Talks Tranquil.

Quebec, Sept. 16—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill announced tonight that they had reached unanimous decisions at their week-long conference to hasten the end of the war in Europe and to hurl the combined might of the British Empire and the United States into the destruction of Japan.

The president and Mr. Churchill told a full-dress news conference that Great Britain and its dominions are determined to do their full share in helping the United States in the destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific.

Their formal statement follows:

"The president and the prime minister, and the combined chiefs of staff, held a series of meetings during which they discussed all aspects of the war against Germany and Japan. In a very short space of time they reached decisions on all points both with regard to the completion of the war in Europe, now approaching its final stages, and the destruction of the barbarians of the Pacific.

"The most serious difficulty with which the Quebec conference has been confronted has been to find room and opportunity for marshaling against Japan the massive forces which each and all of the nations concerned are ardent to engage against the enemy."

The president was introduced to the press conference by Mackenzie King, who said "He will address you in a formal manner."

At the outset, the president said that the present conference took less time, involved less argument and resulted in complete agreement faster than in any of his previous nine meetings with Churchill.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he and the prime minister had many talks about the next major operation but that they had not set a date for it because they could not set a date for the end of the war with Germany. He expressed the hope that it would come soon—the quicker the better.

Great Britain, its dominions and the United States, he went on, were determined to fight all the way across the Pacific until Japan is crushed. And, the president added, measuring his words, the United States and its allies would see this through together and make certain of ending barbarism in the Pacific.

Salem, Ore., Sept. 16—(U.P.)—Jackson county has sufficient sinking funds on hand to retire its entire bonded debt, State Treasurer Leslie M. Scott reported today after conducting a survey showing that more than one-half of the counties in Oregon are free from indebtedness.

Twenty-one counties have neither bonds nor warrants outstanding, the survey showed.

The total county debt was listed as \$7,304,303, compared to \$11,584,035 in July, 1942. Represented in the decline in indebtedness are reductions of \$23,892 in country road warrants, \$115,678 in country general fund warrants and \$2,444,500 in bonds. There was an increase of \$1,693,712 in bond sinking funds.

St. Lawrence canals were opened to navigation in 1848.

## Editorial Comment

We Hope They Liked It

With mingled reactions of vexation and amusement we have read in a recent issue of the New York Times of the "perishable luncheon" given in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, August 25, to a select assembly of guests representing the food, research and transportation fields. Again and again the great dallies of the east, with evident ignorance of western geography, have misplaced Mount Hood and Crater Lake, assigning the snow peak to our sister Washington and the cerulean goblet of the Cascades to California. We have been patient, if somewhat annoyed, in either instance, but it is axiomatic that there are limits to even the gentlest forbearance. Now of the perishable luncheon the Times says:

Dungeness crabs fresh from Pacific waters, rainbow trout caught Wednesday in Rocky mountain streams and fresh fruits and vegetables picked that same day in California, northwestern Washington and Colorado were served to 250 representatives of the food, transportation and research fields at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel yesterday.

California, northwestern Washington and Colorado, indeed! Where, we arise to inquire, is any mention of Oregon? Yet on this initial coast-to-coast flight of a United Air Lines cargo-liner with a freight of perishables the state of Oregon dispatched to that epochal assembly in the Waldorf-Astoria such world-famous commodities as Rogue river steelhead trout, southern Oregon Bartlett pears and Gravenstein apples, Josephine county nectarines, Columbia river Chinook salmon, newly come from the sea, together with a choice miscellany of melons and garden truck. Even the flowers that bedecked that memorable luncheon, at the beginning of a new era of eastern gastronomy, were Oregon blossoms—gladioli from Medford and roses from Portland. The products we sent to the luncheon left here on Wednesday and were served on Friday. A true marvel! But scarcely as extraordinary as was the Times' neglect to mention Oregon among donors. It would have been a slim luncheon without our contributions.

If we of Oregon were not used to this sort of thing we might take it pretty hard. But we simply aren't going to pout. We shall continue to supply the east with products obtainable only from Oregon, in the hope that after a while some of the journalists back yonder may be able to answer the \$64 question: Where is Oregon?—The Oregonian.

## STATE LABOR FOR ABOLISHMENT OF LITTLE STEEL ACT

Portland, Ore., Sept. 16—(U.P.)—J. T. Marr, executive secretary, announced today that the Oregon Federation of Labor had approved cancellation of the little steel formula.

In a statement from headquarters, the Federation board said that the "injustice of enforcement of the little steel formula while living costs have risen steadily seems about to be recognized. A representative panel of the War Labor Board apparently has admitted the injustice of denying increase of wage income, while prices have mounted."

The board said that this action amounted to corroboration of labor contention that the "hold the line" policy amounted to a solemn agreement—an agreement that has not been kept by government when it refused to permit wage income to keep pace with living costs.

## NURSERYMEN MEETING

Salem, Ore., Sept. 16—(U.P.)—The fall meeting of the Oregon Association of Nurserymen will be conducted in Portland Monday and Tuesday, the state department of agriculture announced today. Wayne H. Melott of Forest Grove is association president.

## DEWEY PROMISES NORTHWEST AREA MAN ON CABINET

Nominee Say Secy. Ickes One of First To Go; Says West Slighted.

Aboard Dewey Campaign Train, Sept. 16—(U.P.)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey carried his presidential campaign into the Pacific northwest tonight, promising the region cabinet representation if he is successful in his bid for the white house.

Concluding a series of conferences with cattlemen, sheepmen and representatives of agricultural groups, Dewey told a press conference he was convinced that the Roosevelt administration has "deserted" the western section of the country and that it was time for the region to be represented at Washington.

He said he had no specific cabinet post in mind but added that Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes would be "one of the first to go."

"I am entirely convinced the western part of the United States is entitled to a cabinet post," Dewey added. "It is also entitled to have people who understand its special problems in administrative positions in the national government."

The GOP nominee said he had been struck by a universal feeling from Nebraska across the country to Idaho "on the part of cattle growers, sheepmen, grain men, the reclamation people, those who are interested in water, which of course is a great fundamental in this part of the country, and by agriculture generally, that 'they have no one in Washington who even understands their problems.'"

Dewey said the cattlemen and agricultural groups were particularly strong in their demands for the right to sell in the American market on the same level with foreign competition.

Dewey said he anticipated making one of his major speeches on trade agreements later in the campaign.

The governor's statement concerning Ickes followed a disclosure that he had been asked to "get rid of Ickes as one of my first official acts."

"I told them he would be very high on any list and that I thought it would be a very patriotic service," he said.

"Wouldn't there be competition with Madame Perkins (Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins)," a reporter asked.

"There is competition and that is why I did not specify which came first," Dewey replied.

"Governor, you seem to have got the tacit endorsement of the United Mine Workers, according to press reports," another reporter interrupted.

"I did not know I had it," Dewey answered. "As a matter of fact, the dispatch said I did not get it. That is exactly what the dispatch said."

Dewey will spend the week-end at Spokane, Wash., preliminary to moving on to Seattle, where he will deliver his third major campaign speech Monday night.

Pfc. Conlon Home — Pfc. James H. Conlon is in Medford after 33 months service in the South Seas, India and Burma. He was with Merrill's marauders on their famous 1100-mile hike into Burma. Pfc. Conlon, who was a member of the Medford National Guard, is visiting relatives and friends and will report back for duty October 6 at Santa Barbara, Calif. His trip home required travelling about 13,000 miles and required from September 2 to 15.

## WANT TO EARN SOME EASY MONEY?

WE ARE PAYING 1/2-CENT EACH FOR SMALL FIR CONES

We can use any quantity of these small cones, but they must be this year's crop. Now is the time to gather them while it's dry. These small cones are worth 1/2 cent each cash. Come in and let us show you a sample of the type of fir cone in which we are interested.

BLUE GOOSE GIFT PACKAGE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWERS, Inc.

NEW FIR STREET PLANT

## KIEL AND BERLIN, NORSE NAVY BASE OF HUN, BLASTED

Clearing Channel Weather Presages New Attacks On Germany.

London, Sept. 16—(U.P.)—Clearing weather over the Channel and the French and German battlefields today presaged the return of mass formations of bombers and fighter planes in the softening-up program directed against the tottering west wall and inner German defenses.

Night operations were limited principally to raids on Kiel and Berlin, while unconfirmed German reports today said Russian-based Allied warplanes had struck at a German naval base in northern Norway yesterday.

The Nazi report, broadcast by the DNB agency, said that two Lancaster bombers were shot down in the raid. If true, the presence of the British-built heavy bombers would indicate that the RAF had joined American air crews in shuttle activities between Britain and the Soviet.

The air ministry reported that British bombers last night raided Kiel in great strength and dropped a great load of high explosives and incendiary bombs. The British radio reported that the Germans had sought to evacuate troops from Finland through the huge naval base. Other bombers again attacked Berlin with two-ton blockbusters.

Thunderbolt fighter-bombers of the Ninth Air Force flew 363 sorties over the Nancy-Metz region, a communique said.

Spitfires yesterday ranged over Holland and bombed a concentration of barges in the Scheldt near Veere.

In Italy medium forces of heavy bombers again attacked airdromes in the Athens area and a submarine base at Salamis, Greece. Tactical air force operations were restricted by bad weather but several attacks were made on enemy positions in and behind the Gothic line. Balkan air force planes continued attacks in Yugoslavia and Albania.

## MARLENE IN ICELAND

Reykjavik, Iceland, Sept. 16—(U.P.)—Movie Star Marlene Dietrich has arrived in Iceland from Greenland to entertain troops before proceeding to the European theater with a USO unit.

## 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 17, 1934 (It was Monday)

City schools open with 82 more enrolled than last year.

Dionne quintuplets recover from colic condition.

American constitution signed 127 years ago today.

Fair and continued mild. High 92, low 51 degrees.

Eagles plan athletic club for boys.

Jackson county shows increase in auto deaths.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY September 17, 1914 (It was Wednesday)

Definite decision made to build Owen-Oregon plant here.

Inasmuch as state income tax law has been declared valid, citizens must make payments within ten days, tax commission warns.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis favors jail terms for non-voters.

City to vote on bonds for fire department equipment.