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Why Henry Wallace?

Henry Wallace is an admirable citizen — high-minded, courageous, unselfish, fanatically loyal. But he is no more fitted to direct and oversee the business of this country, than Madam Perkins. In fact, those who know both would much prefer to place their business affairs in the hands of Mrs. Perkins, than in those of the former Secretary of Agriculture, as far as the conservation and perpetuation of the material resources involved are concerned.

For at the end of the year undoubtedly Madam Perkins would show a far better balance sheet than Henry Agard, for she has something Henry hasn't and never had—a cool level-head and a clear calculating one.

Henry Wallace resembles that great Abolitionist and Civil War martyr, John Brown, more than any other conspicuous public figure in American history.

How old John hated slavery! And how young Henry hates and has always hated Big Business, which he honestly believes has instituted a form of industrial slavery in the United States.

Old John was never quite as happy and exalted, as when he died on the scaffold "to make men free." We believe it is no exaggeration to say, that Henry Agard Wallace would as gladly lay down his life at any time, if he believed such an act would materially contribute to the betterment—the greater freedom—of humanity and the world.

Why then did President Roosevelt, who knows Henry Wallace better probably than anyone else, and fully realizes his shortcomings in the line of practical affairs, name him to a post, for which he is so glaringly unfitted?

WE DON'T KNOW the answer to that one but we have some ideas on the subject.

No. 1 is F.D.R.'s well known desire to please people, and especially his close friends. The converse of that also—not DISPLEASE them.

Henry Wallace wanted this job, and the President knew he wanted it. There were two chief reasons for this on Henry's part, his hatred of and feud with Jesse Jones, and his strong desire to apply his own pet theories of humanitarian economics—a quart of milk for every Hottentot—in the realm of American business and especially Big Business.

As the President remarked in making the appointment: "Henry Wallace deserves almost any service which he believes he can satisfactorily perform. I told him this at the end of the campaign. . . . Though not on the ticket himself, he gave of the utmost toward the victory which ensued."

There you have more of it. And a very significant statement for the historian of this period.

FOR who can doubt, in view of that remark, that President Roosevelt was the one person responsible for the defeat of Henry Wallace for the Vice Presidency at the Chicago convention, and this fact, added to the way in which Henry Wallace did take that "unkindest cut of all"—like a true soldier and a follower whose loyalty nothing could impair—did make the President feel under great obligation to him.

And so knowing how Henry wanted the job, and having Henry's assurance he believed he (Henry) could satisfactorily perform the duties of it, how could President Roosevelt have refused.

The answer to that is, HE couldn't!

AND one other thing. This appointment should be taken in consideration with the other appointments made by the President—Stettinius, Rockefeller, et al.

The Wallace appointment was in perfect harmony with one of Mr. Roosevelt's cardinal rules of practical politics—passing out the plums to one faction one day, to an opposing faction the next, thus keeping everyone satisfied.

THOSE state department appointments made the Left Wingers see red (their favorite color anyway!) and delighted the ex-Liberty Leaguers, and Union Leaguers also. Recognizing the Houses of Morgan and of Rockefeller in 1940—that was quite an achievement.

So something to please the Left-Wingers was in order, when the next appointment came up—and no possible choice could please them more than Henry Agard Wallace.

None could please the Old Guard and Wall Street less. So there is Mr. Roosevelt's favorite change of pace—and keeping peace in the political camp, and—

LAST, but not least, the President's definite yen for the unexpected and the dramatic, especially with a certain ironical streak.

No appointment during all the years of the Roosevelt administration will probably cause greater criticism and resentment, but this is certain—Henry Wallace is happy as a kitten with a dish of cream—and Franklin Delano Roosevelt is chuckling to himself, and getting a tremendous bang out of all the noise and fury of his political opponents.

"Just see what I did—put Happy Hank in, kicked Jesse Jones out and put Henry on the Big Business throne once occupied by Kerbert Hoover!"

Yes, F.D.R. will always get a terrific kick out of that.

News Behind The News By Paul Mallon

Washington, Jan. 23—The whole administration program for legislation tightening up home manpower—the "work or fight" national industrial draft, even the drafting of 4-Fs and nurses—ran down into a conflict of sentiment and confusion in the house military affairs committee.



On the surface this appears somewhat surprising because of the championing of the administration proposals by Mr. Roosevelt and Assistant President Byrnes, and the display campaign they put on regarding the real need of men in some industries. Since the hour and a half conference Mr. R. held with labor leaders, it has been aired around that he is impatient, but labor is still opposed.

VERY few authorities in congress like the methods proposed. When War Secretary Stimson and Chief of Staff Marshall turned their backs, somewhat quietly (refusing to appear) on work or fight, they definitely killed any chance for the pending proposal to put men who will not work into the army labor battalions.

Their technical objections have been announced, but the real reason is that both Germany and Japan have labor battalions and Stimson and Marshall want to maintain their democratic setup of the military force.

What they want is a law imposing criminal penalties for not working. This would be the direct, democratic way of handling the problem.

ON the industrial draft the situation is somewhat reversed. The army and navy want it (and Mr. Roosevelt), but apparently not many others. Yet, it, too, follows the Nazi and Japanese way of doing things by compulsion.

In that connection, Vice-President Truman received some interesting evidence in a letter from a large aircraft factory in Wichita, Kan., not long ago. The officials of that plant reported they had a difficult problem of keeping their men from drifting away to other business, so difficult that they finally threw up the threat-and-freeze ideas in despair and posted a notice to the effect that anyone who wanted to quit, could do so. Unexpectedly that solved the problem.

Drifting fell off. It was quite plain that the psychology of compulsion or threats had worked in reverse, causing the men to connive to escape. But if they could quit any time, there was no reason for quitting.

When Gen. Knudsen was asked about this he told the committee: "Aha, that employer pays bonuses."

But the employer did not mention this in his letter and it could be an important factor only if the employer started paying the bonuses after the free-quitting notice was posted. His point, therefore, does not seem to have been soundly made.

FURTHERMORE, two senators have come back from a Norfolk naval plant inspection, to report more workers than needed there, and more than essential wage rolls have been observed in some other factories. This development no doubt will result in congress authorizing the placing of wage ceilings in plants.

But what else will come out of all this conflict and confusion over methods—with labor opposing practically all compulsion and business (N. A. M. openly) resisting similarly—the best of congressional authorities will not yet predict. There will probably be a bill of some kind.

It may be some very limited form of "work or fight" to include at least the 4-Fs, and the nurses draft, possibly not even that much.

COMMUNICATIONS Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although the use of a pen-name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarity and condensation.

What's the Matter With Medford?

To the editor: What is the matter with the people of Medford? On the 18th, your paper carried a news item to the effect that the Planning Commission had refused the Medford Friends' Church permission to build in a certain locality, previously designated as zone one. On the 19th, your paper carried an explanation (?) by said Planning Commission—which explained nothing.

If, as according to your news item, it was true that nearly 80% of the residents in the said district were willing to have

the church built in their midst, where does a 3- or 4-man commission get the power and authority to over-ride the wishes of a representative majority of the property owners?

If the people of Medford will condone that sort of city government, they need't go to Germany for an example of minority rule. They've got it at home. Shades of democracy!!!

According to the Planning Commission's explanation (?) they were afraid letting a church building be erected in the said locality, would pave the way for commercial build-ings of other sorts. What sort of churches are those men familiar with, that they will group a House of God on the same level with worldly commercial buildings? And the Friends (Quakers) especially.

I wonder, do the people of Medford know that the Friends were the only Christians the Nazis have not molested in their terrible purges of religion, throughout Germany and her conquered countries?

Do the people of Medford know that when the German government refused to allow the International Red Cross to distribute medicines, clothing and foods to our boys who were prisoners of war, it was the Friends organization that took over and carried on?

And then the Medford Planning Commission refuses an organization like that, dedicated to Faith, Hope and Good-will toward all mankind, the right to build in a quiet residential district, away from the noise and confusion of the commercial district, in direct contradiction of the expressed wishes of the majority of the affected property owners, and the people of Medford let them get away with it.

Do you wonder that the people of other portions of Southern Oregon are beginning to ask the question that heads my letter?

For the record let it be known that I am not a Quaker tho I am not ashamed of my own denomination I still enjoy being able to worship, "without let or hindrance" with the Quakers, who bid all men welcome, and turn none away. And that is true Christianity.

If this refusal of the right to build is not revoked by popular demand, what an indictment of the Planning Commission, and what a greater indictment of the people of Medford it will be.

Signed, MRS. EVA E. FRANKLIN, Route 2 Box 318, Ashland.

Action Pictures Of Famous Task Force At Legion Meeting

Pictures of naval task force No. 58 in action off Saipan together with other action pictures will feature the Wednesday night meeting of Medford Post No. 15 American Legion. It was in this action that 428 Jap planes were downed, the war's all time single day record for planes knocked out of the air by any nation, anywhere.

Other subjects of interest contained in the reel are the return of "Commando" Kelly to his home town. The feature sequence of the film is made up of combat footage taken during the fighting for Cherbourg. All visiting Legionnaires and service men are welcome. Meeting will convene at 8 p. m. in the club room in the armory.

THE GRANGE

Live Oak Grange met in regular session January 15 with large attendance. The meeting was in charge of the new master, Carl Christenson. Fourteen new members received first and second degrees—and at the next meeting, February 5, they will receive third and fourth degrees.

Grange was host at an open house honoring two members, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Badley, who celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary January 17. A large wedding cake with two golden candles graced a lace covered table. At another table Mrs. Reed Carter cut and served golden cake to the many friends who were present while coffee was poured by the H.E.C. chairman, Mrs. Kate Rhueling. Other members helped in serving. Mr. Hess took pictures of the bride and groom, also pictures of the four generations present. Tom Massey took moving pictures of the bride and groom opening the gifts. At the close of the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Hess accompanied by Mildred Marshall at the piano sang "Abide With Me."

Aside from a few years spent in Idaho Mr. and Mrs. Badley have lived here most of their married life. They live on a small ranch on the highway south and do all the work themselves. They have three children living but only one son, Henry, of Grants Pass, was present. Also present was his daughter and her son.

Next H.E.C. meeting will be Thursday, Jan. 24, with an all day meeting. At this time some quilts will be made. All ladies come and bring a covered dish for the lunch at noon.

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads.

BILL TO BOOST JUDICIAL WAGES BEFORE SENATE

Salem, Ore., Jan. 23.—(U.P.)—Salaries of the Oregon judiciary would be increased by a bill before the senate today, presented by Sen. Thomas Mahoney, Portland.

Although a previous bill calling for a 15 per cent increase for certain state officials was recently repudiated by Gov. Earl Snell and other state department heads, the bill is apparently a scaled-down version of the original.

It would increase the salaries of supreme court justices from \$7500 to \$10,000 yearly, those of district court judges from \$3600 to \$5000, and other circuit court proportionately to the size of their districts.

Other bills introduced to the senate included: Authorization of county commissioners to grant sick leave and vacations to county employees; another providing that all laws governing regular school districts would apply to union districts having a daily average attendance of 150 pupils or more for the preceding year, and a bill fixing and listing the salaries of all county assessors at from \$2400 per year for the five least populated counties to \$6000 for Multnomah county.

OFFICERS' WIVES ORGANIZE GROUP

Medford women whose husbands are officers in the country's armed services are forming an organization it was announced today. First meeting of the group will be in the form of a luncheon at the Outpost Saturday at 1 p. m. An effort is being made to contact women eligible for the group, but it is stated that anyone not contacted and interested in information may call Mrs. Donald Moore, 4092.

Committee members making arrangements for the first meeting and working on organization are Mrs. Allyn Monroe, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Robert Emmens and Mrs. Howard Rutherford. Reservations for the luncheon must be in by Friday noon.

It is stated that the new organization is for wives of officers whose permanent home is in Medford.

Degree of Honor Juveniles Seat Year's Officers

Carlene Mark was installed president of the Degree of Honor Juvenile club at a meeting held Saturday at the Lincoln school. Others installed were Marjorie Kay, first vice-president; Joan Midwell, second vice-president; Linda Lou Mueller, secretary; Bertha Miller, treasurer; Etta Belle Marble, assistant usher; Freddie Miller, musician; Robert Mueller, inner watch; LeRoy Miller, outer watch; Bobby Stone, color bearer.

Matilda Deitrich acted as installing officer and Edith Elliott as installing usher. Ida M. Wilson was installed as director.

Five new members, Etta Belle Stone, Robert and Lynda Lou Mueller and Lucille and James Stenerson were initiated. Robert Stone, Bertha and Freddie Miller were presented prizes and the club voted to buy a war bond. Refreshments were served. Guests were Sally Baxter, Nancy Sue McClusky, Shirley Holmets, Nita Stenerson, Edith Elliott, Mrs. Wanda Stone, Lucille Miller and Esther Mueller.

Livestock

Portland, Ore., Jan. 23.—(U.P.)—Livestock—Cattle, 200 calves, \$8.40 to \$10.50. Early sales steady. Medium steers \$13.50. Best fed steers Monday, \$16. Common heifers \$9.50 to \$10.50. Canner-cow cows \$6 to \$7.75. Fat dairy-type cows \$9 to \$10.75. Medium-cow huls, quotable, \$10 to \$11.75. Medium-good weaners \$12 to \$14. Choice quotable to \$15.

Portland, Jan. 23.—(U.P.)—Wholesale produce market: Carrots—Oregon, \$1.50. Cauliflower—Local \$1.75 to \$2.00. Tomatoes—California, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Grapes—California, Emperor, \$5.25 to \$6.00.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan. 23.—(U.P.)—Wheat: May \$1.21 1/2. July \$1.21 1/2. Sept. \$1.21 1/2. Dec. \$1.21 1/2.

S. F. DAIRY PRICES

San Francisco, Jan. 23.—(U.P.)—Dairy market: Butter: 93 score 43, 92 score 42 1/2, 90 score 42 1/4, 89 score 41 3/4. Cheese: Wholesale prices—loafs 27.9, triplets 27.2. Eggs: large grade A 47 1/2, large grade B 43 1/2, medium



Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson Co. History from the files of the Mail Tribune 10, 20, and 34 years ago.

TEN YEARS AGO TODAY

January 24, 1935 (It Was Thursday) Bruno Hauptmann, on trial for Lindbergh baby kidnaping takes stand in own defense. Alibi witnesses decline to testify.

Public welfare bill not approved by Gov. Martin. Japanese planes repeat bombing in Chahar area of Shanghai.

Cloudy. High 60, low 33 degrees. President Roosevelt opposed to limiting his power over foreign affairs.

Butter price up half a cent on Portland market. Stores of city vote to open at 8:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m.

Mann's store to expand and remodel in near future. TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY

January 24, 1925 (It Was Saturday) Protest of British on improvement to navy, and Japan's objection to fleet maneuvers near Hawaii lrk congress.

Total eclipse of sun viewed by scientists world over. Was visible here. President Coolidge urges American entry in world court.

Rain. High 50, low 39 degrees. Elks to give minstrel show last of February.

Craters club visits Yreka, and is given enthusiastic reception. Medford high defeats Phoenix 44 to 14.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY

January 24, 1811 (It Was Tuesday) Valley anglers stand pat for Rogue river fish law, as passed by people.

Pear and apple crop prospects good says P. J. O'Gara, county agent. Runaway teams collide near Jacksonville, and aged man injured.

Wall Street

New York, Jan. 23.—(U.P.)—Stocks moved higher on light turnover today but toward the close gains were trimmed by mild profit-taking.

The realizing reflected a sharp sell-off in the grain markets where closing losses ranged to 2 1/2 cents a bushel in wheat. Wall Street interpreted the improvement in stock prices, which was an extension of the late small recovery of the previous session, as almost wholly due to renewed investment demand. While virtually all leading groups joined the upswing prior to profit-taking, best gains were noted in such issues as International Telephone, Electric Power & Light 7 per cent preferred, United Drywood common and preferred, and a few chemicals.

Today's closing prices on selected stocks: American Tel. & Teleg...163 Anaconda...30 Chrysler...92 Curtiss Wright...54 General Electric...524 Montgomery Ward...4914 Penn. R. R....3394 Phillips Petroleum...45 1/2 J. C. Penney...107 3/4 Radio...11 Southern Pacific...39 1/2 Standard Oil of California 38 3/4 Texas Gulf Sulphur...37 1/4 Transamerica...10 1/2 United Aircrafts...29 1/2 U. S. Rubber...52 U. S. Steel...59

939 BABIES BORN HERE LAST YEAR

The stork was almost as busy in Jackson county last year as in 1943 when Camp White was at its peak, according to the annual report of the county health association.

Last year 939 babies were born. This is 70 less than in 1943, when the total was 1009. In both years there were more boys than girls. Last year there were 487 boys, in 1943 there were 514. The girls last year numbered 452, in 1943 there were 495.

Dr. A. Erin Merkel said the normal birth rate here before the war was between 550 and 600 babies annually.

Investigation Of Anti-Trust Case Sought In House

Washington, Jan. 23.—(U.P.)—Rep. Lawrence H. Smith, R. Wis., today called for approval of his resolution for "a full and complete investigation" of charges by former Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell that a 1941 anti-trust case against the Sterling Products Co. was settled with unduly preferential treatment for the company.

Smith charged that Biddle, who was confirmed as attorney general just 24 hours before the settlement was made on Sept. 5, limited the company's penalty when he approved a consent decree precluding a grand jury investigation. Smith said such an inquiry might have resulted in further accusations against Sterling Products and against Thomas G. Corcoran, former White House aide.

Corcoran, whose brother is an official of Sterling, represented the company in the settlement. Closing time for Classified Ads 3 p. m. — Too Late to Classify 12:30 p. m.

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