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Ye Smudge Pot
By Arthur Perry
Hired men of the county report local stores are fresh out of work shirts and overalls.

The California street conductor with 11 wives and No. 12 reporting her narrow escape from the same fate, is an ex-lion tamer. As things shape up, he probably longs for another soothing hour with the king of beasts, when they were hungry and roaring for raw meat.

"A lot of this 'reconversion for peace' is going to be personal, beginning with a quick refresher course in an earlier principle that maybe the customer is right."—(Hartford, Conn., Court.) Back to earth them.

OTHERWISE, A DANDY
(Corvallis Gazette-Times)
"An old starchy eyed, fanatic, this whimsical visionary, this quixotic idealist and fantastic pipe-dreamer would be our secretary of commerce and lend billions of tax payer money to the 'common man'."

The legislature will tackle the big truck bill this week. The trucks are now so big, it makes no difference if they do tie with the locomotive at the crossings.

"A base WR marine, asked in a classification questionnaire about her experiences in the field of nutrition, wrote: 'I have been eating for years.'—(Marine Lantern). Practice makes perfect.

DAD IS OLD-FASHIONED
"Our daughter Betty's beau must be a radical. He acts as if the food in our refrigerator is just as much his as it is ours, even if I did pay for all of it. For a time he let Betty lead him to the refrigerator, but now he opens it up himself and sings while he searches. No doubt he figures that all the food belongs to all the people and that I have no particular claim to certain food just because I secured it with my hard work. Sometimes I feel that I should speak to him and tell him he should put something into the refrigerator occasionally, but this probably would make Betty and her mother mad. I haven't much chance to save my groceries from this happy radical when Mr and Betty are both on his side and I have nothing on my side except right and justice.—(Kansas City Times).

From 80 to 90 per cent of the American soldiers wounded on D-Day received medical care within 10 minutes after they had fallen.

It's All Wrong!
When this second Montgomery Ward controversy arose this department maintained it should be settled not by calling out the army but appealing to the courts.
The army, however, was called out, only then was the matter appealed to the Federal district court. Now this court has ruled against the government and in favor of Montgomery Ward.
So far so good.
The government has appealed, however, and in view of the appeal the army still holds the various Ward establishments, and will continue to hold and operate them, presumably until the matter has been decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.
When this will be no one knows, but it might well be six months or a year hence.

SUCH a procedure, as we view it, is all wrong. The cornerstone of American jurisprudence is the assumption of innocence until guilt has been PROVED.
Not only has the guilt of Montgomery Ward NOT been proved but this decision of the Federal district court legally ESTABLISHES the company's innocence until it is reversed by some higher court.
Yet during this period of "innocence", the company will be forced to suffer from interference with its business and loss of trade, not to mention the various and sundry inconveniences and irritations which army control can't help but impose. Such a procedure is all wrong,—the cart is put before the horse.

IF Montgomery Ward is guilty of any crime or the breaking of any law, by all means let Montgomery Ward be punished.
But until this fact has been ESTABLISHED, and above all during the period the company's innocence has been legally sustained by the proper court, the company should not be punished, its business should not be interfered with or its profits impaired. Montgomery Ward should enjoy all the rights, any other law-abiding and self-respecting business enjoys, until guilt has been PROVED.
Instead of the assumption in this instance being one of innocence it is one of guilt, and the Roosevelt administration is solely and entirely responsible for it.

Looking Backward
One thinks of the United States in Jefferson's time, —150 years ago,—as completely unlike the United States of today.
And of course it was physically. Only the Atlantic states were settled, the primitive red-man was supreme from Florida to Puget Sound, the census gave baby-faced Uncle Sam only about 8,000,000 people and yet,—
As we have discovered from reading a volume of Thomas Jefferson's letters, SPIRITUALLY, many of the present-day problems were vexing the White House then.

AND there were newspapers then too, and a newspaper problem. And Thomas Jefferson had about as much use for the Federalist press as F.D.R. has for the Republican press today.
Listen to this in answer to a request from a colonial newspaper editor as to how he (Jefferson) believed a newspaper should be conducted:
We quote:

"I should answer by restraining it to true facts and sound principles only (to be sound then Mr. Jefferson, meant to be REPUBLICAN)." \* \* \* Yet I fear such a newspaper would find few subscribers. It is a melancholy truth that a suppression of the press could not more completely deprive it of its benefits, than is done by its abandoned prostitution to falsehood. Nothing can now be believed which is seen in a newspaper. Truth itself becomes suspicious of being put into that polluted vehicle. The real extent of this state of misinformation is only known to those who are in situations to confront facts within their knowledge with the lies of the day. I really look with commiseration over the great body of my fellow-citizens who reading newspapers, live and die in the belief that they have known something of what has been passing in their world in their time. \* \* \* I will add, that the man who never looks into a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer to truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehoods and errors!"

How is that for an indictment of the "Fourth Estate!"

THOMAS Jefferson should have lived in New England instead of high-living, heavy-drinking and slave-holding Virginia. For Thomas was a Puritan at heart. He did have, however, a certain heavy and austere sense-of-humor which lightens the serious and scholarly tone of his correspondence from time to time.
For example still on the subject of newspapers:
"Perhaps an editor might begin a reformation in some such way as this. Divide his paper into 4 chapters, heading the first Truth; 2nd Probabilities; third, Possibilities, 4th, Lies. (The caps are T.J.'s)
"The 1st chapter would be very short, as it would contain little more than authentic papers, and information from such sources as the editor would be willing to risk his own reputation for their truth. The 2nd would contain what, from a mature consideration of all circumstances, his judgment should conclude to be probably true. This, however, should rather contain too little than too much. The third and fourth should be professedly for those readers who would rather have lies for their money than the blank paper they would occupy. \* \* \* Such an editor too would have to set his face against the demoralizing practice of feeding the public mind habitually on slander and the depravity of taste which this nauseous ailment induces."

AND of course anyone at all familiar with the early history of American press, realizes T.J. had cause. For journalism in those early days before the telegraph, telephone or even regular postal service were known, was largely a matter of political pamphleteering and community gossip, the former taking up a large share of the editor's time and energies.
And as President Jefferson did not pull his punches neither did the colonial press, particularly the political opposition, pull theirs.
But here we are at the end of the column,—those other spiritual similarities between Uncle Sam in his swaddling clothes and Uncle Sam in the prime of life will have to be considered at some other time.

News Behind The News
By Paul Mallon

Washington, Jan. 29 — The accounts of the republican meeting at Indianapolis made it sound like a routine affair, a good story for the national republican weekly papers, but for no one else.
They breathe money and light, though the light was dull. As a matter of fact the harmony was also far from pure.

There was an inside battle, which, as usual, the republicans managed to keep under cover. The conflict was raised specially in opposition to the Dewey management. It was rather formidable.

Fourteen of the national committeemen attended a meeting the night before. While this was a small minority, it was a nucleus of revolt which might have been successful, except that it lacked a leader.

The vice-presidential candidate, John Bricker, had been sought by many for the job of national chairman to replace the Dewey leader, Herbert Brownell. He is more popular in the party organization than anyone and would have been a good man around whom to build a fresh Washington leadership.

But Bricker thought he must return to his law business and make a little money for the future. He declined to enter the race. No one else was visible in the picture who could offer any inspiration to an opposition.

Mr. Brownell, furthermore, is a smart operator. In the absence of Bricker, he was able to negotiate a compromise which left republican matters pretty much in his hands.

The only thing he had to give up was a promise that he would not use his office to promote the Dewey candidacy for 1948. That in itself, however, betrayed the inner presence of an opposition to Dewey as the future leader of the party.

But with the assistance of his aide, J. Russell Sprague, he was able to get a controlling majority into line for his proposition, namely continuance of his leadership, in organizing for the congressional elections of 1948, leaving the question (don't smile here) of who will oppose Mr. Roosevelt in 1948, if anyone, to the future.

Most of the Bricker and other opposition people were well enough satisfied to let matters go at that because they expect Bricker to be the leading opposition candidate to Dewey for the next nomination.

A chairman can hardly avoid getting tied up on issues and involved in factional cliques to such an extent that nominating one in the past has proved to be impossible. But most of the Dewey opposition is not yet tied to any candidate and sees no other republican figure on the horizon except Minnesota's Stassen.

In the end only Stassen and Clarence Budington Kelland carried any opposition to the program to the floor of the national committee meeting and they could not even flyspeck the public record of harmony.

As well arranged harmony covered this clash, silence covered an attempt somewhat earlier by the Dewey people to guide the development of party principles in congress.

You will recall brief accounts of a meeting of Senators Taft, Vandenberg and others with Governor Dewey in New York, after which no conclusions of any importance were announced. The party leaders from the congress were impressed with the manner in which Dewey handled himself at that gathering, but they did not accept his proposition to let him be their guide. The next stake will involve their jobs, not his.

Aside from these two purely organizational ventures Dewey has made no effort to assume national leadership. At any rate he has made no public utterance on any subject of national interest.

Apparently he wants to keep control of the party but not attempt to build up a public following in the Willkie way by rousing speeches and issue movements. Both he and Bricker will, however, make a speech apiece on Lincoln day.

WAITS 34TH CHILD
London, Jan. 29.—(U.P.)—The London Express reported that Charlie Rowling, negro doorman at the Glasgow theater, today awaited the birth of his 34th child. Married three times, Rowling had 23 offspring by his first wife, six by the second, and four thus far by his third. He's 70.

Closing time for Sundry Too Late to Classify 5:30 Saturday afternoon—Please remember.

Uncle Sam's Postwar Plans
Babson Discusses Social Security

BY ROGER W. BABSON
Babson Park, Mass., Jan. 26 (Special correspondence) — We hear much from Washington about "the need for more manpower," and hear even more from labor about the "need for higher wages." Perhaps both are needed; but government officials and labor leaders are making a big mistake to do so much talking about it. Why? Here is my answer: Such talk is driving employers to install more and more labor saving machines and processes which may add chaos to confusion after the war.

Pay Envelopes Have Big Leaks
Let me explain: Readers are continually asking the reason for the deductions on their pay envelopes. One came in to me this morning from a single person getting \$30.00 per week with four pay envelope deductions—1% for social security, 1% for unemployment insurance.

Collected from employees in only a few states but from employers in all) 13 7/10% for income taxes 16 2/3% for U. S. savings bond purchases

All of these took about \$10 out of his pay envelope. The last item was partly voluntary and this bond purchase can be redeemed at any time but the other three are compulsory and make big leaks in all pay envelopes.

Of the three compulsory deductions to your pay, the income tax money you can kiss good-by. That is your contribution to the war and surely it is very small compared to what our boys in the service are paying in blood and sweat. The social security payment is to give you "\$10 to \$56" per month (depending on years of employment) when you get too old to work, plus 1/2 worker's benefit for wife when she is 65 years of age; while the unemployment insurance is to give you from \$2 to \$30 a week, depending upon state in which you reside for the first weeks of your next period of unemployment to be caused by the labor saving machines and processes which employers are now being forced to install.

Uncle Sam's Credit is Best In World
Because some reports claim that Uncle Sam is spending your social security payments for current expenses instead of investing the money or "saving it up" as an insurance company would do, some people are fearful. They are afraid that when they get old or become unemployed, Uncle Sam or the state will not have the money "in reserve" to pay the promised benefits. Don't let any insurance salesman scare you with such foolish talk. The U. S. treasury is investing your weekly payments in government bonds or their equivalent which is the very best investment any insurance company ever made with your money.

When you deposit money in a savings bank, the bank does not lock your money in its vault and wait until you want to draw it out. The bank loans it to some one to build a house or do something else—or the bank itself may use it to buy government bonds! In this case the money is being treated just the same as your social security money is being treated. As to how much your social security money will buy—in food, clothing and shelter—when you get old is another question. This depends upon how long the war lasts and the postwar inflation. There, however, is nothing to fear from the argument that "the federal government has no reserve funds" for you.

Both State and Federal Funds Needed
One more thing—Because the present social security rate of 1% now provides "more than enough money" to meet all requirements, it probably, nevertheless, should be increased immediately after the war to 2%. This would be according to the

advice of expert insurance statistical actuaries. The fact that the states now have a reserve of five billion dollars for unemployment, etc., is no reason why we should suspend payments to the federal fund. Unless our school committees now wake up to prevent postwar unemployment, state unemployment funds may be insufficient to take care of you during the next depression!

Home Demonstration Agent
A good kettle or pan, disabled and put out of service by food scorched on the bottom, can be a kitchen catastrophe in these kettle-short times. Though no treatment will make a badly burned pan like new again, many a pan that looks hopeless may be restored to use if proper care is taken in cleaning it.

The first rule in dealing with a burned pan is: Let it cool gradually. Never pour cold water into a hot dry pan, for this is likely to make the metal buckle. Soaking and gentle but persistent scouring are the safest ways of cleaning off burned material, but these take time. For scouring use fine steel wool, which is again appearing in stores, or scouring powder. Use a wooden spoon when scraping is necessary, never a knife or other sharp utensil.

Soda May Help
When the pan has cooled, fill it half full of cold water, and heat the water gradually to boiling. Baking soda added to the water may help soften the burned material. After heating, scrape out loosened material, add more water to the pan, and repeat the heating process. The black carbon that clings most tightly to the pan usually can be removed only by patient scouring. However, tapping with a wooden hammer may help break up and loosen a thick layer of carbon.

The worst sufferers from scouring are enamelware and thin metal utensils. The enamel is almost sure to crack and chip when enamelware is scorched. Once chipped, an enamelware pan is unsafe to use. Further chipping may mean glass particles in the food.

Furniture Polish
The simple mixture of two parts boiled linseed oil and one part turpentine makes an excellent polish for furniture. The mixture should be used with plenty of elbow grease for satisfactory results. The oil "feeds" the wood, and the turpentine loosens dirt and helps the oil penetrate the wood. This polish removes the dull, foggy appearance that furniture can acquire, and helps conceal fine cracks or checks in the finish.

Apply the mixture with a soft cloth. Then with a dry cloth rub off excess polish and keep rubbing with the grain of the wood until the surface is entirely dry and will not show a finger mark.

Bend Mail Route
Largest in Nation
Bend, Ore., (U.P.)—The longest rural post office route in the nation is operated by the Bend, Ore., post office, the postmaster reported here, after receiving comparative figures from Washington. Route No. 2, which serves 1,500 customers, including a large lumber camp, is 95 1/3 miles long. There are 382 mail boxes along the way. Willard A. Higgins, the postman who drives the route, has had it since 1942. He started postal work in 1922 in Colorado.

RFC TO PROCESS VET APPLICATIONS FOR BUSINESS AID

Portland—The necessary machinery for processing applications by veterans of world war II for business loans under the servicemen's readjustment act of 1944 (G. I. bill of rights) has been set up in the Portland loan agency of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, William Kennedy, manager of the local agency, announced today. Kennedy's statement following an announcement from Washington, D. C., that the veterans' administration had designated the Reconstruction Finance corporation as an agency to review applications to banks by veterans for the appropriate office of the administrator of veterans' affairs whether that office should approve or disapprove such applications.

Loans applied for may be used in purchasing any business, supplies, equipment, machinery or tools to be used by the veteran in pursuing a gainful occupation. The government may guarantee repayment of such loans to the extent of 50 per cent, but not in an amount exceeding \$2,000 as its maximum guaranty. Thus, the veteran who qualifies for a business loan may obtain a guaranty for 50 per cent of any loan up to \$4,000. He may, of course, obtain from his banker a loan of greater amount, for instance, \$6,000; but the guaranty is limited to \$2,000. In loans of less than \$4,000, the government guarantees half; thus, in a \$3,000 loan the guaranty amounts to \$1,500, not more.

Mr. Kennedy outlined the following essential steps for veterans desiring guaranteed business loans: 1. The veteran should first contact his local banker. 2. If the veteran is unable to obtain a loan from his local banker, he should then apply to his nearest RFC loan agency for a loan. This address of the appropriate agency for this region is 444 Pittcock Block, Portland 5, Ore.

"Banks desiring to assist veterans in this program may obtain the necessary regulations and loan application blanks from the local regional office of the veterans' administration," Mr. Kennedy said. "Veterans are advised to be on guard against fraudulent or absurd propositions and careful of exploiters. With the aid of the banker, who is schooled in such matters, veterans should investigate very carefully all propositions presented to them."

Big Ten Basketball Tilt Settles Into Four-Way Scramble
Chicago, Jan. 29.—(U.P.)—A four-team race for the Big Ten basketball championship was on today as the campaign hit the half-way post with Iowa, defending champion Ohio State, Illinois and Wisconsin in good positions for the tigris stretch drive. The championship chase has turned into a mad scramble with Iowa and O. S. U., tied for first with four victories and one defeat each, Illinois in third with three victories and one defeat, and Wisconsin fourth with a 2-1 record.

The other five Big Ten teams apparently have settled for a second division scrap of their own since Purdue, Michigan, Indiana, Northwestern and Minnesota all have suffered three or more defeats.

GUESTS FLEE FIRE
Chicago, Jan. 29.—(U.P.)—Twenty-five persons fled from their rooms and scores of guests were roused early today when fire broke out on the 24th floor of the Stevens hotel. Damage was estimated at \$1,000.

CHOKES ON STEAK
Dallas, Tex., Jan. 29.—(U.P.)—Arch L. Hawkins accidentally swallowed a piece of steak he hadn't chewed, and choked to death before a doctor could arrive.

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 27, 1935
(Gov. Martin threatens state game and fish commission shake-up. Cloudy with rain. High 41, low 33 degrees. Mayor Porter calls on merchants to display flags on president's birthday tomorrow.

Committee lists worthy PWA projects. Bruno Hauptmann's letter to kin introduced at kidnaping trial. Lincoln club to hold annual banquet at Ashland this year on February 12.

County court to oil ten miles of road as soon as weather clears. TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY
January 29, 1925
(Gov. Pierce in special message to legislature asks for \$1,500,000 from soldier bonus sinking fund for a stern Oregon wheatgrowers relief.

Legislative committee investigating dry enforcement in state hears lady detective tell of night life in Portland under prohibition. May send anti-diphtheria serum to quell diphtheria epidemic at Nome.

Rain and colder. High 45, low 41 degrees. County starts survey, grading and graveling of road leading past golf course. Owen-Oregon company soon to ship 15 cars of lumber per day.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY
January 29, 1911
(It was Friday) Valley interurban surveyors now in the field. New Canadian treaty is a great puzzle to congress.

Col. Roosevelt, former president to visit valley soon. GLORIA AND HER HUBBY SEPARATE

New York, Jan. 29.—(U.P.)—Gloria Vanderbilt di Cicco, "poor little rich girl" whose relatives battled for her custody a decade ago, and her husband Pasquale di Cicco, actor's agent, were separated "by mutual consent," today—less than a month before she reaches 21 and inherits \$4,000,000.

Di Cicco, the son of an immigrant truck farmer who became a "broccoli king," was said to be living in Hollywood, while Mrs. Di Cicco was in New York. They were married December 28, 1941 at a nuptial mass in Santa Barbara, Calif.

A full course, palatable dinner, utilizing any of more than 22 different dehydrated foods can be made by overseas G. I. cooks.

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