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MEMBER OREGON NEWS PAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Ye Smudge Pot By Arthur Perry

In popular fancy as war heroes, Admiral Halsey of the Third Fleet holds the same place as Gen. B.G. Patton in the army. Both are dashing commanders, one with warships in Pacific waters, and the other with tanks on Axis soil.

One of the leading fretters (male) of the burg, was out early today in fine fettle, and fearing both rain and Russia.

The San Francisco conference has voted to put teeth in the World Security plan. Creation hopes they work better and have more "bite" than the dentures inserted in the enforcement of the Prohibition law in the 1920's.

END OF THE ROPE (St. Louis Post-Dispatch) "Several of the other cabinet members have come to the end of their tenure, and Secretary Perkins has successfully completed 12 years of uncertainty."

The sugar shortage is now laid on a hurricane in Cuba, and a long dry spell. Cong. Stockman of eastern Oregon opines no high wind in the tropics had anything to do with the OPA ordering farmers to raise peas instead of sugar beets.

Compulsory military training is now approved in some official circles. The idea is viewed with horror in some circles. College students have already started marching in protest against marching when a sergeant gives the word. Compulsion is contrary to the American temperament. They would oppose anything compulsory except compulsory fishing, compulsory loafing, or compulsory motoring across the continent.

EARLY DAY SWIGGING "Every man has a favorite liquor mixture, and there are fashions in drinking as in dress or in bicycles. Cocktails are the most common in Pendleton. Also a late drink in Pendleton is the 'coffee cocktail' in which coffee extract and brandy form ingredients. Another new mixture, and one destined to become very popular, is the 'bartender's cocktail' in serving which the bartender sets a bottle before his customer and allows him to pour as much whiskey as he wants in the other ingredients. The Martinez cocktail is popular in Pendleton; cherry bounce punch is growing in favor, and the mint julip is common of late. This list could be extended indefinitely and perhaps 'ad nauseum' in view of those who excrete liquor and its use in any form." (Pendleton East Oregonian, 50 Yrs. Ago Col.)

Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, June 2: Just returned from a motor trip across the bay after a personally-conducted "look-see" of the Kaiser shipyards. There were six in the party,—two delegates from Arabia (Iran), a Reuters man from London, an N.B.C. representative just returned from Europe, a Dane from Copenhagen (chain-store operator and newspaper publisher) and yours truly.

The shipyards proved impressive and instructive, but the subject of conversation going and returning was the crisis in Syria. The two gentlemen from Arabia were terribly wrought up and asked why the press did not bring this country into line at once and call off all lend-lease and join Britain in forceful intervention. They detected inertia and apseasement in Washington.

The man from Reuters said he had it on unimpeachable authority that the Russians had taken over the Nazi murder-factories and were operating them with great efficiency. Liquidating the German bourgeoisie so the Kremlin could facilitate the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in Berlin.

The Danish gentleman said that would be OK by him, for the German masses were not so bad, all the trouble had been caused all these years by the German Junkers,—the upper crust.

The N.B.C. man did not argue with this, but said he was fed up with Europe, and after what he had seen, thought this country better "stop, look and listen" before taking any action in the Levant or anywhere else.

"The United States should intervene at once," repeated one of the Arabians "if action isn't taken there will be war, with the Arab League supporting Syria and Lebanon. Time is important. You should go in now."

"On WHICH side," growled the N.B.C. man. And so it went on.

Well—there were six men from distant and widely separated parts of the world, all from countries represented in this United Nations conference, and none of them could agree. We felt the United States should not take any direct action until all the facts were known, and as long as France had called off her troops there seemed to be no immediate danger of the trouble spreading. No wonder 1,500 representatives representing 50 nations are having their troubles agreeing up at the Civic Center!

But we were struck by the vehemence and bitterness of the Iran representatives.

Both of them kept reiterating they loved France and the French people, but not De Gaulle France, which they maintain is a militaristic and imperial France, not only determined to oppress the people of the Near-East but murdering men, women and children in cold blood with bombing planes given to them by U. S. lend-lease.

This experience, taken together with the press conference of a week ago with the Syrian and Lebanon delegation, leaves no doubt whatever that whether the De Gaulle policy in the Near East is TECHNICALLY justified or not, it is deeply resented by the peoples of that part of the world, and if persisted in will undoubtedly lead to serious trouble.

And still some people wonder why we don't have everlasting and universal peace!!!

This Syrian crisis, however, may prove a blessing in disguise for it does bring into sharp relief the weaknesses of the charter now being drawn, as far as any ability to prevent serious trouble when and if it comes.

Let us suppose the new charter were now operating. How would it deal with this flare-up in Syria?

In the first place as the charter is now drawn the Council would have to decide whether or not this trouble threatened world peace or was merely a local affair.

Does anyone believe for a moment France would vote if it did threaten world peace?

Of course not!

France would maintain it entirely a local affair, concerning only herself and the two countries over which she held mandates and where she has vital interests to protect and maintain.

And just as long as France held that contention, the League could take no action, for all five Big Powers must agree, not only as to the use of force but as to the settlement of differences by peaceful means,—everything in fact but matters of procedure.

Yes, that is the status quo. There is a provision that in the case of force, the parties to the dispute will not be allowed to vote.

But again face the facts as they would exist.

Does anyone doubt for a moment that France would be able to get one of the Big Powers to stand with her? And that ONE would be enough to block any effective action whatever.

If this Syrian mess does not eliminate the one-power veto, then we fear nothing can.

San Francisco, June 3: The debate concerning "self-government" and "independence" still goes on.

The latest advocate of the former over the latter is the brisk and eloquent General Romulo of the Philippines, who became so excited over the question he issued an S.O.S. for a press conference. The General's point, as we understand it, is this:

The word "independence" is now used as it refers to the trusteeships, but is not used and "self government" is used in regard to other dependencies. The Philippine leader wishes independence used in both departments and said if this were not done he would take the platform in a plenary session and fight for it.

Perhaps the General has a point there, but it is too involved and split-hairish to get this department all hot and bothered.

After all, if a dependent nation governs itself, and a majority of the people wish to be entirely independent, what is to prevent them from becoming independent, UNLESS they no longer are allowed self-government.

Moreover, we suspect the table-thumping little bantam from Bataan somewhat—he is just a bit too slick, and too fluent, and too oratorical.

There are exceptions of course, but as a general thing, men who are great talkers are not great do-ers. And there is no doubt General Romulo is a great talker.

There is a very popular thesis here,—one runs into it all over the place, namely: that wars are caused by economic mal-adjustments, and before the world can have peace, these "economic mal-adjustments" must be corrected.

So instead of wasting time here in trying to get together machinery designed to prevent war, there should be a concerted drive to get two bottles of milk for every Hottentot.

No one would deny that as a general rule, economically contented nations are disposed to keep the peace and discontented nations are not.

But as the late Al Smith used to say: "Look at the record."

In the last 45 years the United States has been involved in three wars,—the Spanish War, the first World War, and now the second World War.

In no instance were those wars caused, directly or indirectly, by what are usually termed "economic mal-adjustments."

The Spanish War was an accident. The two World Wars were due primarily to a desire on the part of Germany to gain control of Europe,—get her place in the sun.

Compared with Russia and the rest of Europe, Germany enjoyed economic security and superiority,—the people of Germany were far better off in a material sense than the people of Belgium, Russia, Poland, Austria, the Balkans, and were in some ways more advanced economically than England.

No, the people of Germany never went to war because they were ill-clothed, ill-fed, ill-housed and what have you.

They went to war because of Mr. Nietzsche's "will to power." And Japan went to war for essentially the same reason, namely,—to gain control of the Pacific—secure "HER" place in the sun.

The Reds and the Pinks here are busy night and day trying to make out that all the world needs, to be assured of peace is to have a revolution such as Russia "enjoyed," and eliminate the capitalistic system.

There isn't a shred of evidence to support such a contention.

We wrote a few days ago regarding the low-tide of this conference and expressed the belief there would be a turn of the tide

eventually, following the inevitable pattern of ebb and flow in all the affairs of men.

We still hold to that belief. But the plain truth is the general situation here today, is more disheartening than at any other time since April 24th. In fact, on all sides one hears defeatist talk, but especially among the newspaper men who have stuck here on the job for over six weeks. At least half of them, we should say, expect the conference to blow up at any time in a free-for-all row, and adjourn sine die with nothing accomplished. Mebbe so, mebbe so—but we are still putting our money on "Queen of Peace." R.W.R.

News Behind The News By Paul Mallon

Washington, June 5 — The Wagner plan to insure all phases of human existence from prenatal care to old age was to have been launched with a message from President Truman. In advance, word had been passed around by Senator Wagner that such a social security message was coming from the White House. Instead Mr. Truman sent word for an emergency increase in the unemployment insurance allowance, but said nothing about the broader cradle-to-grave scheme, except to mention it, and Mr. Wagner dropped his bill in the hopper without administration indorsement.



No one is in a hurry about either idea. House ways and means Chairman Doughton is saying his committee will be so busy with other matters it can not get around to consideration of the Wagner legislation before fall. It is generally predicted in congress that it will not be enacted until next year, if then.

A genuine basis for resistance exists in this case. I suspect the administration's recalcitrance is probably due to social security administrator Altmeyer's suspicion that the Wagner bill is financially unsound. Mr. Altmeyer thinks the expenditures proposed will run far greater than the money raised by the taxes, and he has indicated that this drain on the treasury could go as high as several billions of dollars yearly.

BUT the great scope of the Wagner idea raises doubt as to whether the people will get out of the bill the real benefits commensurate with the terrific taxation. You never hear much about costs of these insurance panaces.

Everyone speaks of the great results from federal donations to the states to build billions of dollars of hospitals and health centers. To promote maternal and child health and public health, to give monthly checks to the aged, blind, dependent children or others, unemployment insurance, as well as medical care.

Mr. Wagner spoke glowingly of the extension of social security to 15,000,000 more people and increase of the benefits, but nowhere did he get down to the financial facts of the matter, and none of the published reports have even estimated the annual cost.

The proposed tax is to be 3 per cent of the first \$3500 of every-one's wages. The technical experts will tell you this will cause the people to pay into the treasury each year six billions to seven billions of dollars more money on a calculated national income of 170 billions of dollars. Roughly speaking, 1 per cent of taxes raises \$600,000,000 annually so the 8 per cent last year would have cost the people \$4,800,000,000.

IS it economically sound to take this much money out of the workers' income and employers' fund? If the sum is left to the employees and employers, presumably they will spend it and do some economic good with it. Their spending will generate economic initiative, will furnish pay for other workers to keep the economical pot boiling.

But if the federal government takes this huge amount—twice as much as it cost the whole government to operate in the Coolidge administration—and puts it in a cold fund to be doled out in dribbles to particular groups of people in particular ways, through a tremendous welfare bureaucracy, will the people generally get out of it as much as

they put in? Everyone pays, few get benefits. Behind this scheme are the labor unions and the new dealers. They are following the example of England, where the labor party has promoted similar new extensive and expensive social security notions as the basis of the great new postwar world.

These two groups are enthusiastic in contemplating the social results, but I think most congressmen look more at the cost side, and at the prospect that the average citizen may pay into this vast reservoir of taxation a goodly portion of his pay every week throughout his life and may never get out of it any worthwhile benefits.

He may never become unemployed, may never need old age benefits, may be able to get his medical care privately, especially if a good wage scale is maintained among the people, to enable him to meet his direct needs.

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 June 5, 1935 (It was Wednesday)

Hunt for Weyeraeuser kidnapers shifts to Portland.

Yesterday's heat highest since 1924, and reached 100.5 degrees.

Tax delinquencies on city lots to be foreclosed.

State labor and granges plan recall of Gov. Martin.

Hooded wrestler at armory beamed with chair.

Gene Childers leaves for Detroit by plane to buy new auto.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY June 5, 1925 (It was Thursday)

Diamond rooming house at Sixth and Central, to be torn down to make way for modern building.

Heat wave continues over east and mid-west areas.

Situation in China serious, with American and Japanese marines on way to Shanghai.

Fire guts Andrews building on Grape street.

Hard surfacing of Crater Lake road to start in July.

Germany given inter-Allied note on conduct of affairs in Cologne district.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY June 5, 1911

Pear crop this year will total 100,000 boxes, growers estimate.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kidd, Mrs. Merrick and son, Emerson, spent Sunday at Central Point.

Special excursion rates on Espee to Portland Rose show opening today.

TALENT SOLDIER AMONG FIRST IN ITALY DRIVES

T/4 Harvey Maxson of Talent was one of the first men to push into Carrara, Massa, La Spezia and Genoa with the crack 473rd Infantry regiment, according to a recent dispatch from the European theater of operations. Maxson is a cook attached to regimental headquarters.

THE GRANGE

Roxy Ann Grange Roxy Ann Grange met in regular session June 1, with Master Frank Hanson presiding. Pomona Grange has an offer of a war bond for the local grange with best attendance, so members are urged to turn out and help Roxy Ann win.

The church dinner was held Sunday. An interesting talk was given by Rev. Millard. Next regular grange meeting will be June 15 with a box social in honor of Father's day, the men bringing the box and the ladies buying them. H.E.C. will meet June 13 with Mrs. Wolf.

ANY BONDS TODAY? By Grace Allen and George Burns

Illustrated by Gregory D'Aleccio



"Take it easy, lady. My assistant must have stopped to buy a War Bond."

Chemicals, Plastics Seen Dominant In Postwar World

Omaha, Neb. — (U.P.) — Watch out, ladies—your nylon hose are going to be running into sky-scrapers in the future, according to Dr. William J. Hale, research consultant for Dow Chemical Co., of Midland, Mich.

The chemist also forecast that airplanes will be made wholly of magnesium—the lightest of structural metals.

The chemical age now is supplanting the machine age and the three main factors in the "world to be" are alcohols, plastics and light metals, Hale said.

World-Wide Use

Since these factors are produced from the fruits of nature, the whole world can enjoy them if it works through "stations", a formula devised by the scientist to solve world problems.

World wars have been caused by unequal distribution of raw materials for industry, according to Hale. Such distribution has forced people of all nations into trade, which have brought undesirable duties and fines, resulting in poverty to some nations and wealth to others.

In Hale's world, the globe will be regrouped into four "stations", extending from the coldest to the hottest climates and divided so that each "station" will have every known product procurable. The "stations" should comprise the Mongolian peoples, the Slavs, the Teutonic and the Anglo-Americans, he said.

Abolish Trade Routes

Advantages of the "stations" would be to do away with duties and fines imposed on trade by eliminating trade routes entirely except in the "stations" individual coast-wide areas.

"No longer shall we draw upon others to do what we ourselves can accomplish," Hale said.

With the present-day turnout of 1,750,000,000 barrels of petroleum annually, only a few more years' supply is in sight, Hale said. Therefore, agriculture must enter the field by manufacturing alcohol from grain. There is no better fuel for internal combustion motors than alcohol and water because its octane rating is far above 100 and it burns without knock. Its superiority over gasoline stems from its lower temperature of burning, and it burns to complete oxidation. One gallon of alcohol in water blend, Hale said, would drive a car four times as far as a gallon of high-test gasoline.

Sees Vast Alcohol Output

Hale predicted that by the close of the next quarter of a century the United States should be producing approximately 30,000,000,000 gallons of alcohol annually.

Through chemurgic processes, safflower and castor oil seeds will produce good drying oils, he said. Castor oil likewise will become the basis for a new type of nylon—the kind that might be used for skyscrapers.

Ethylene plastics, such as synthetic rubber, command attention now. But Hale said they would command even more notice within the next 25 years when 20,000,000 pounds of plas-

tics should be produced annually. The third great industry is the light metals—aluminum and magnesium. Magnesium will soar above aluminum to a total of 10,000,000,000 pounds annually in the next 25 years, he predicted.

Price Administrator Chester Bowles told the House Banking committee today that the next 12 months will be "the most dangerous period that OPA has faced" in its fight on inflation.

"If we don't keep right after price control," he said, "We'll be in serious trouble."

The committee today began hearings on a bill to extend the price control act until Dec. 31, 1946. Under present law, OPA will expire on June 30.

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT GAINS ELECTION WIN

Toronto, June 5 — (U.P.) — Ontario Premier George Drew and his progressive conservative government were solidly entrenched today following an overwhelming victory in yesterday's provincial elections.

The triumph of the progressive-conservatives heightened interest in Canada's federal elections next Monday. Although Ontario is the stronghold of the "middle party," its electors soundly defeated both the liberal party, which controlled the last national parliament, and the left-wing cooperative commonwealth federation.

P.-T. A. Activities

EAGLE POINT P.-T.A. Eagle Point Parent-Teacher association will hold the annual summer "round-up" for children at the Eagle Point school Monday at 1 p. m. Dr. A. E. Merkel will make the examinations and diphtheria, smallpox and whooping cough immunization will be available. Women of the association will be on hand to help with the children.

All parents of pre-school children entering school next fall are urged to take their children to the round-up.

A campaign begun in 1907 by Anna Jarvis, now 84, was responsible for the beginning of the traditional Mothers' Day floral gifts.

Yank Graves Kept In Good Condition Legion Head Says

Berchtesgaden, June 5—(U.P.) Edward N. Scheiberling, Albany, N. Y., national commander of the American Legion, said today that the graves of American soldiers had been kept in excellent condition.

He was accompanied on a tour of inspection by Mancel Talcott, former mayor of Waukegan, Ill., now national chairman of the Legion's grave registration committee.

"We found American World War I cemeteries in France and Belgium in excellent condition and kept up even during the four years of the German occupation," Scheiberling said.

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

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