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ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor. ERNEST R. GILSTRAP, Manager.

HERB GREY, Advertising Manager. E. C. FERGUSON, Managing Editor. ARTHUR PERRY, Sunday Editor. MRS. CLAYE STARCHER, Soc. Editor. GERALD LATHAM, Circulation Manager.

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Ye Smudge Pot

By Arthur Perry

Many citizens observed Independence Day at home in their own backyards, wishing they were in the hills, or at the seashore. Just as many went to the hills and the sea shore, and wished they were home.

Gis home from the Pacific theater, who fought Japs on three or more islands, as a rule, have high praise for Joe E. Brown, the film comedian, as the entertainer they liked best, and pleased them most, a wave of glamor girls to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The news from Argentina is tame and scarce. The "good neighbor" nation is as quiet as if she was hiding Herr Hitler, as many suspect.

A returned holiday motorist reported he counted 52 chipmunk casualties on a five mile stretch of rural highway. This proves the speed idiots retain their pre-war accuracy, and the chipmunks are not as nimble as claimed by wild life experts and poets.

REDUCED TO \$35 (S.F. Chronicle)

"We saw an extraordinary sight the other day: a felt disk about the size of a hamburger patty, from which rose a wire about 10 inches high, terminating in a tight little curl. Beneath this strange device was a very pretty young woman, and she said the device was a hat."

Everybody is too busy to pick the forthcoming record-breaking wild blackberry crop of the Applegate, Foothills, and other spots. However, if the wild blackberry is imprisoned in a country baked pie (see reports of shortages of shortening and sugar), nobody is too busy to stop and eat all he can get of the delicacy and not consider it a waste of time and gasoline or hindering the war effort.

The British elections are underway today. It is causing little interest in America, as a whole, and less in these parts, than one of our own.

"Complaint comes to this column about peaches requiring 80 points per can or something like that. One just passed this office who looked to be worth twice that."—(Corvallis Gazette-Times)—Journalistic wolf howls.

Violence is feared among the Prussian generals held in Allied concentration camps, a report states. This seems nothing to view with alarm, in view of the massacre record of defenseless peoples. Any intentions of a serious nature, to admit daylight to each other should be encouraged instead of feared.

ROSY DAWN IN EAST (Salem Statesman)

"Travelers returning from jaunts into central Oregon report that thick steaks are still being served over that way. They do not report whether they are out-of-season venison or non-point jack rabbits; only say the steaks taste like meat off a fat Hereford steer."

Bright juveniles can now tell the number of days till Christmas, and until Papa tries to kill a deer. One even knows the number of phone poles between the front door and the fishing hole. None knows the number of days until school starts.

Although the United States has only six per cent of the world's population, it eats about one-fourth of the beef and one-fourth of the pork that is produced.

When Will Jap War End?

At a meeting of Oregon newspaper publishers at Eugene last week-end, men who had just returned from the fighting fronts of the Pacific expressed varying views on the time it will take to crush the Japs. Added up, their opinions offer little encouragement for early victory.

The most optimistic prediction was 18 months. They should know what they are talking about. The group included Fred Hampson, one of the Associated Press' best known war correspondents and veteran of long Pacific action, Admiral H. B. Miller of the U. S. Navy, and Commander Paul C. Smith, who fought the Japs at Guadalcanal as a Marine corporal and is now a Naval public relations officer. There was also Publisher Palmer Hoyt of the Oregonian, former OWI domestic branch chief and recently an observer for the Navy at Manila and Iwo Jima.

THEY back their viewpoints with intimate first-hand knowledge of the Japanese and with full understanding of the problem of logistics in sending the army and navy to fronts 6,000 miles away and keeping them supplied with arms, ammunition and food.

THE fact that Lieutenant General Ushijima, Japanese army commander on Okinawa and his chief of staff committed hara kiri also indicated a trend to these competent observers. When these high-ranking officers indulged in the medieval rite of seppuku it seemed to dispel any thought that Jap militarists might seek peace in the hope of a breathing spell before taking another whirl at world conquest. It was possible, right up to the last, for these officers to be flown to Tokyo.

If the stubborn defense of Okinawa and Iwo Jima may be used as a yardstick of Japanese determination to fight to the last ditch the invasion of the homeland will be long, cruel and costly.

THIS warning of long and bitter fighting ahead should dispel any complacency that might have followed victory in Europe. The cost of accelerated warfare on distant Pacific fronts will mean little reduction in our war bill which might have been expected with the elimination of the European front.

It should emphasize to people here who have money in savings accounts and safety deposit boxes, the need of getting that money into the fight without delay in the form of "E" war bonds.

Ted Gamble, national director of the war financing department of the U. S. Treasury who also spoke at the Eugene meeting, had some sobering comments upon the importance of investing this money in bonds as a curb against damaging post-war inflation as well as meeting current war costs.

JACKSON county people, with only 62 per cent of their "E" bond quota raised, should buy extra bonds now. The drive closes Saturday, July 7th, so the time in which to raise that other 38 per cent is getting short!—H.G.

Senatorial "Bush Wah"

If the objections of Senator Bushfield of South Dakota to the United Nations Security Pact, are the best the opposition can offer then there should be no undue delay in ratification.

The South Dakota senator enumerates his objections as follows:

- "1. It places our sovereignty in the hands of foreigners because we have only one vote out of a necessary total of seven. This power must be referred to congress in each case as it arises.
"2. It seeks by implication to delegate power to the American member of the Security Council to vote us into war without reference to Congress. This power must be strictly defined and limited by statute to congressional approval in each case as it arises.
"3. It grants to the Security Council power to regulate the size and kind of our armaments for national defense. No power on earth should dictate our defense, except the Congress.
"4. It destroys the Monroe Doctrine, which is the only fixed foreign policy America has ever had and leaves that foreign policy to a council of foreign nations.
"5. It settles the pan-American union which we have spent 50 years in building among our American neighbors and makes it subject to the approval of European and Asiatic nations."

To this list he adds: "I will fight to require the U. S. delegate to the Security Council to act only after Congress has directed him to act in each case as it arises."

THIS would be just as sensible as to have Senator Bushfield act only after his constituents have directed him to act "in each case as it arises." (Which might or might not be wise in his particular case!)

BUT,—what is the use of having a representative on the Council, or having representative government here at home, if there is no delegated authority? A lot of nonsense!

THE other objections demonstrate that either Bushfield has not read the charter, or is seeing things under the bed,—or both.

The one vote objected to, instead of placing the U. S. sovereignty in the hands of foreigners, keeps U. S. sovereignty not only intact, but allows the United States to prevent "foreigners" from taking ANY important action at all, if for any reason, or no reason at all, it so wishes.

AS to a declaration of war, there is nothing in the charter direct or implied which would allow the U. S. delegate to "vote us into war without reference to congress," in fact the charter expressly states that every signatory MUST follow constitutional procedure in any forceful action that may be taken.

As to No. 3:—What earthly use would a League to enforce peace

be, if it had no authority to REGULATE the armaments of its members? Even so the Council can take no action in this direction without the sanction of the U. S. delegate on the advice of the U. S. Chief of Staff,—and naturally they would both consult their governments before doing ANYTHING of importance.

One frequent criticism of the charter in fact was its failure to recommend any program of armament REDUCTION. Only "regulation" is authorized, and the Council "may" do so, there is no compulsion.

THE 4th count that the Monroe Doctrine is destroyed and the final one the pan-American union scuttled, was taken bodily from the Hearst press, and comes under the heading of "waving the bloody shirt,"—only the blood is tomato catsup!

The senator from South Dakota should have attended the conference and followed some of the debates and the votes,—also it might be well for him to read over the sections in the charter in regard to REGIONAL agreements!

A CLEARER demonstration of the vitality and validity of both the Monroe doctrine and the Pan-American union, could hardly be imagined, than the minutes of the San Francisco gathering would provide, the spirit displayed throughout between representatives of the United States and the South American republics was one of exceptional friendliness and cooperation and the basis of one of Soviet Russia's most constant fears,—that when it comes to the Assembly where each country has but one vote, the United States will really have a bloc of 8 or 10 supplied by this SPIRIT of the Pan-American union which Senator Bushfield claims has been "scuttled."

FINALLY the Senator from South Dakota when he talks about "control by European and Asiatic nations" over this country completely overlooks the fact, or ignores it, that this Security Pact allows no other nation or group of nations, to do ANYTHING of importance, ANYtime, ANYwhere, without the ok of the United States. If there is anything suggested at any time the United States does not like, all it has to do is exercise its veto, through its Council representative.

What more could anyone in the name of unimpaired national sovereignty ask than that?—R.W.R.

Letter From Washington

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, Member of Congress From Oregon

FUEL OIL STILL CRITICAL. The Petroleum Administration for War has just informed me that, contrary to what appears to be a general assumption, the fuel oil situation is still critical. The following is the Petroleum Administrator's statement of the problem in his letter to me:

"As we shift our war emphasis to the Pacific, the fuel oil requirements of the military increase tremendously. We have the largest navy this world has ever seen, and every ship in that great navy—battleship, cruiser, carrier, landing barge and all others—is powered by fuel oil. Most of this fuel oil is "Navy Special", which is made up from a blend of heating oil and heavy industrial fuel and furnished only to the navy. Diesel fuel, another of the principal navy products, is interchangeable, gallon for gallon, for heating oil.

"Now our war is many miles farther away, and the distances are increasing every day, so more and more fuel oil is needed to support our military activities. Just as an example of what this means to the home owner, it has been estimated that 600,000,000 gallons of fuel oil were required to bring up the men and materials to start and carry out the Okinawa campaign. The amount of fuel oil, if divided among the home heating oil burners in the rationed area of this country, would have given each one an additional 300 gallons—an average of about an eighteen per cent increase in rations for this coming winter.

"The situation has changed from a two-front gasoline war to a c e-front fuel oil war. Consequently, we were recently able to make available additional supplies of gasoline for civilians, but I am sure you realize that as long as the Pacific War lasts not only is no increase possible in fuel oil, but we will be hard pressed to furnish as much as last year. Our supply program provides for the same amount for civilians as during the 1944-45 season, and we will make every effort to fulfill that program. Barring unforeseen circumstances, such as a further in-

crease in military requirements or a breakdown in our transportation system, due to causes beyond our control, we expect to meet our program."

OPA LAW EXTENDED. The House battle over the OPA law extension ended last Saturday night. We were in session until nearly 8:00 p. m. I am familiar with all of the amendments passed by the House. I can assure you they were not, as advertised by the anti-Congress propagandists, "crippling" amendments. If they had been left in the bill in conference, they would have improved the functioning of OPA.

I consider it almost a shameful thing that, in view of the numerous indictments against OPA and the administration of the price control law that, (a) the Administration forces defended and upheld OPA and insisted that no changes be made in the law, and, (b) neither the Administrator nor OPA came forward with any suggestion for improving amendments—holding stubbornly to the stand that everything is fine. Such an attitude will not help win back public confidence and will not make OPA problems of the future any easier.

Congress will shortly recess for the summer. I am planning to spend all of August and at least a part of September in Oregon. I hope to be able to visit every county in my district and bring my knowledge of local conditions and problems up to date. My office in Washington will be open during the summer. All matters which need attention here will be handled promptly.

This is the last letter I shall write until Congress reconvenes this fall. Known as the boy wonder, Willie Hoppe at 18 won the world's 18.1 billiard championship, defeating Maurice Vignaux, the "French Giant," for a purse of \$1,000. Since 1907 429 mountain lions have been killed in Tulare county.

News Behind The News By Paul Mallon

Washington, July 5—Behind the two great publicized events of foreign affairs—the submission of the charter for the new world and the advent of James F. Byrnes as state secretary—the mills of history are grinding new and greater portents.



Paul Mallon

Up to now our foreign policy methods have not been sensationally bountiful. Some doubt is evident in many quarters that we have learned how to deal evenly with the Russians. We have won little excepting the charter and, of course, it aims to protect the status quo in Russia, as firmly as elsewhere.

It is thus as much in her interest as of any other nation. Otherwise our viewpoint has not won out too many times—not in the matter of Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Turkey, the middle east, declaration of war on Japan, and so on down the problem list.

NOW we are going to Berlin for the next conference. We have been unable to bring Stalin half way in the geographical matter of meeting places or in any other consideration. Our dealing with the Soviet is clearly not yet on a successful plan.

Another way of putting it—the administration no doubt would put it this way—we have sacrificed everything else in diplomacy in order to get the charter. Now we have it, we must start making other matters add up better.

This is where Mr. Byrnes comes in. These are the considerations behind his appointment. Foreign affairs is the one subject his spectacular career has not closely touched. He is not, therefore, especially experienced—but he has seldom been traded down in any line.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, Mr. Truman, in an extemporaneous speech at Kansas City, projected a line for the charter far beyond its text, although no one seemed to notice it. He said the world is no longer county, state or national size, "but is one world, as Willkie said."

He went on: "It will be just as easy for nations to get along in a republic of the world as it is for you to get along in the republic of the United States."

He argued there is no reason why the world cannot settle disputes by sending them to the world court, just as Kansas and Colorado settle a water dispute—not by calling out the national guard—but by submitting to arbitration.

This, of course, is not the projected line of the charter but something entirely different. The charter provides for calling out the guard (armies) of every nation to suppress an aggressor.

and legal disputes are to go before the world court (the little issues which rarely make war.) The big political issues, which do cause wars, are to be handled by the security council.

THE basis of the charter is not one republic of the world, but the protection of the national integrity of every nation in it. The whole Roosevelt peace formula does this. The Bretton Woods part protects the ideas of separate monies as San Francisco safeguards separate political individualities.

The Truman extemporaneous pronouncement therefore sounded shocking, but, as I say, no one here fell out of his chair, and as far as my normal reading went, no one even observed he had said anything unusual.

Does the president intend to lead the charter into such a world? My first guess would be he was merely expressing at Kansas City a pious but remote hope. No doubt he would like to see that kind of a world, as all of us would.

But I suspect he recognizes he will not live to see it. In the senate, for contrast, he presented the document as realistic and founded on the status of the victory.

Meanwhile the Willkie people may have thus been brought to look on the charter most favorably. So also the Wilsonians and Rooseveltites. Indeed, the great distinction of the charter is that it represents a triumph for domestic political unity on foreign policy.

This is a personal achievement of former State Secretary Hull, who started out to promote it when it seemed impossible, because his own administration then was fostering plans for one world, quarter-of-milk-a-day, etc., demanding the right to ram these down the throats of reluctant senators by majority vote, instead of the constitutionally required two-thirds.

Now there is practically no opposition.

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 July 5, 1935 (It was Saturday) Thousands hurt, 214 dead in Fourth of July accidents.

State election needed to vote funds for capitol building. June was mild with light rains.

Cloudy and cooler. High 86, low 52 degrees.

Roosevelt signs Wagner Labor Act. Bank deposits of city show increase.

TWENTY YEARS AGO TODAY July 5, 1925 (It was Sunday) Two grass fires in Central Point threaten homes.

Fair. High 90, low 54 degrees.

Owen-Oregon company buys timber tract near Butte Falls.

June a normal month except for hot spell. Great Britain reserves right to

take drastic action in Chinese situation.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO TODAY July 5, 1911 (It was Wednesday) Crowd of 10,000 celebrate Fourth here. A. J. Edwards of Ashland, in Ford, wins auto race.

Prize waiting every night at Angle Opera House.

Five grass fires keep fire department busy.

Fair and cooler. High 96, low 55 degrees.

Examiner Coming—A traveling examiner of operators and chauffeurs will be at the KP hall Friday and Saturday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. All those wishing permits or licenses to drive cars are asked to get in touch with the examiner during these hours.



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