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Editorial Correspondence

En route "City of San Francisco" to Chicago, Sept. 9: The last time we rode this train was "General" Jackson when we went to Washington to get, if possible, an army camp for Medford. The day, three weeks later, when we returned to Portland without the camp—at least no official confirmation—the Japs bombed Pearl Harbor!

In sharp contrast with the S. P. train we caught at Dunsmuir last night known as No. 19, this train is one of the finest and fastest west of Chicago. It shows what the S. P. CAN do when it really WANTS to, just as No. 19 shows what it can do when it DOESN'T.

Then No. 19 was unlucky on Friday the 8th—a day unlucky for travelers according to certain superstitious folk. anyway. It ran into a bulldozer up near the Indian school north of Salem. Killed no one but scared the B. D. driver so he jumped off, turned a somersault, arose and was last seen beating it over the hill in the direction of Silverton at a mile a minute. A few hours later south of Klamath was followed that train en route to Mexico City last April was the example. No. 19 was too heavy to make the grade so the train was split into two parts, like the lowly worm, and the hill negotiated in two operations. Such maneuvers take time. The "Klamath" was due to reach Dunsmuir at 11:30 last night. It finally reached there at 2 a. m. this (Saturday) morning!

Which is one reason why ye editor hopes to get to bed early tonight! We don't need as much sleep as we used to, but we do need SOME.

Last night the S. P., like Macbeth did murder sleep. In fact if there is ever a national contest for the worst train in America we would like to enter the S. P. No. 19, running from Portland to San Francisco over the Natron cut-off. If last night's engineer could be provided the victory would be pretty certain—and we wouldn't exclude the Kenosha division of the C. N. & W. in the competition either!

The engineer, no doubt, was a bull-dogger in his youth. That is why he ran into that bulldozer,—the inevitable hatred of the cowboy for purely mechanical transportation. Also such a background might explain why aforesaid engineer could not resist roping the Pullman car in which we had a lower, and throwing it, in a cloud of cinders, tying its feet in a half-hitch, and jumping off for going to the next Pullman, in six seconds flat! (A new record for W. L.'s rodeo).

If the engineer of No. 19 lives long enough to have television in his cab he's going to have even a better time.

What a circus! We can hear him as he leans over toward the fireman and shouts, "Hey Pete, look at this—look what THAT jolt did to the poor saps back there in No. 2 diner—practically a "strike" if the "con" hadn't been set for it! "Brush up your screen, Pete, and have a look at the next one—it oughter be a riot!"

But this train is different,—perhaps one reason being it takes an extra fare from the passenger,—and believe you me, brother, after last night's experience it is worth it! This is being written as we are approaching Reno, Nev.—where the Ft. Lewis soldier we picked up at Ashland last night was one of the few "hot-spots" on the globe he had never visited and was soon to have that pleasure with a 30-day leave and transportation via the hitch-hiking and free gratis route! We dropped him and his navy buddy at Dunsmuir and he said "thanks."—R.W.R.

The Army will rule Japan with a "gloved hand," Gen. MacArthur announces. However, a copper-toed boot will be handy for use, if needed.

Geese have started heading south—if the hind tires hold out.

The Older Girls are in the midst of canning peaches, a task they tackle with as much gusto as spring housecleaning. They are assisted in many instances by the bread winner, who will eat most of them next winter. He peels the peaches in the kitchen sink, in which he is not allowed to clean what he kills and catches in field or stream.

Westbrook Pegler

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New York, Sept. 11 — When President Truman broadly indicted the American people in the Pearl Harbor disaster he merely fortified the indictment against the Roosevelt government. Mr. Truman is a true believer in democracy which means majority rule. Mr. Roosevelt gloried in his "mandate" from his majority and no other government in our recent history showed such exclusive interest in its own following or such sneering indifference to the petitions and criticisms of the minority.

Having no authority, this minority of the American people could have had no responsibility, so, as to them the indictment must fail.

NOW IT IS TRUE that there were Republicans in America—first and some Republicans did call Mr. Roosevelt a warmonger. But Senator Burt Wheeler, of Montana, a Democrat, also was an angry isolationist and congressman Hutton Summers, of Dallas, a Democrat, remarked concerning the Roosevelt policies in the late pre-war days that a man who tickles the heels of a mule and is kicked into the middle of next week shouldn't blame the mule.

But the most effective opponents of preparation for war were not mere publicists and operators, but Communists in the Roosevelt political party who controlled certain unions of his protégé, the CIO.

Among them is the American Newspaper Guild. In the summer of 1940, the national convention of the Guild killed a resolution which would have bracketed Communism with Nazism and Fascism. Stalin and Mussolini were war partners at the time and the American Communists, who dominated the Guild, were damning the war as a war of conquest by imperialist Britain and France. The Americans in the Guild were no match for the Communists of New York and California. Many ostensible Americans were under-cover Communists who pretended to be "Liberals" and pretended to be "Red-baiting" and "Fascist reaction" any opposition to the Communist treachery.

In the Fall of 1940, the New York Local Organization of the Guild, always a favored subdivision of the new deal, passed a resolution condemning conscription. Had this attitude prevailed throughout the nation, the

United States would have been helpless after Pearl Harbor. However, Stalin was then collaborating with Hitler and Guild Communists wanted this country to remain helpless so that victorious Russia and Germany could partition the United States as they had Poland. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been a member of the Guild since its beginning, although she never has been eligible. She, too, recently blamed "the people" and the isolationists for Pearl Harbor.

On another occasion, in New York, a general membership meeting of the Guild adopted a resolution in favor of the notorious strike of the United Auto Workers of the CIO at the North American Aviation plant in Inglewood, Calif., which Mr. Roosevelt put down by arms, employing a regiment of the regular army to dispel rioters. This strike was sabotage to prevent the manufacture of airplanes for Britain and France and the development of airplane production for our own ideas. Mr. Roosevelt called it an insurrection and pointedly identified its Communist inspiration.

which there was no assignment but only expulsion, with penalties.

ALL THESE are Mr. Truman's own people by political inheritance and the United Auto Workers bring to his adherence the worst record of strikes and subtle sabotage in the entire disgraceful story of the political unionism in the war. Nevertheless, Roosevelt, Henry Wallace, Harold Ickes, Mrs. Roosevelt and others have honored and patronized them, indicating beyond question that they had no serious objections to their guilt in the Pearl Harbor affair.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Editor 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.

Editor's Query Answered To the editor,—Probably you don't often receive communications from as far away as Miami, Fla., but my daughter, now a resident of Eagle Point, sent me a clipping from the editorial page of the Mail-Tribune of Aug. 26 last, covering the editorials "The Meek Inherit the Earth" and "Right is Might," and I am moved to call your attention to what I believe is a clear and correct answer to your query, "Why?" Why was the secret of releasing atomic energy discovered by the United States and not by Germany or Japan?

Can we suppose that avoidance of so immeasurable a disaster to mankind as prior possession of the atomic bomb by Germany or Japan would have been, turned upon mere chance? Germany led the world in chemical research. If it just happened that we got ahead of Germany in the race to get this bomb, then that is infinitely the most fortunate happening that ever occurred in human history.

But can anyone who believes in a supreme Being who rules the universe, believe that chance decided the matter? I think not. There is a God in Heaven, the true and rightful Sovereign of this world, who if not always on the side of the heavy battalions, is always on the side of right.

At the height of Hitler's victorious march through Europe, students of Bible prophecy did not hesitate to predict that his ambitious dream of putting Germany on top of the world, would never come to realization. They knew that before this could be done, a few words of inspired prophecy would have to be proved false. These words are, "The kingdom shall be divided" and "They shall not cleave one to another," spoken by the prophet Daniel with reference to the broken parts of the Roman empire, as he stood before King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon to interpret the monarch's dream of the manlike image, described in Daniel 2. In the days of the Caesars the Roman empire "filled the world," as Gibbon observes; but by the year 476 A. D. the empire had become broken into 10 parts, seven of which still remain in the nations of modern Europe; and these parts, the prophet declared, would never be united again under one government. Neither force or arms or intermarriage has been able to make these separate political divisions cleave together. Hitler didn't know it, but he was fighting against his decree of the Almighty and his cause was hopeless from the start.

And his pity that the Bible is today the neglected volume. In the prophetic Scriptures it is to be found the cause and significance of the present world crisis, and the knowledge of what is to follow. Seldom indeed does an editor put before his readers more food for thought than you gave them in these two editorials. If you could do that right along you would be getting out the best newspaper in the U. S.

LEON A. SMITH, 1212 N. W. 32 Court, Miami 35, Fla.

More than 700 farm and home research projects to meet both wartime and peacetime needs are underway at Cornell University experiment stations at Ithaca and Geneva, N. Y.

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This strike was sabotage to prevent the manufacture of airplanes for Britain and France and the development of airplane production for our own ideas. Mr. Roosevelt called it an insurrection and pointedly identified its Communist inspiration.

At the Guild meeting, which protested against the army's suppression of the Inglewood "insurrection," a resolution condemning "Communist and Nazi" maneuvering in the American Union Movement was voted down overwhelmingly.

In JULY, 1940, William L. Lawrence of the New York Times, recently hailed as one of the greatest American journalists in recognition of his scientific knowledge of the atomic bomb, resigned from the Guild. He said it had been kidnapped by Communists and that its leaders were "enemies of those very things that are to me the most precious of mankind."

The Guild said that he was resigning, warning him that he was exposing himself to severe discipline. The inexperienced American man and file had entered a rank-trap union like the Communist party, itself, from

News Behind The News By Paul Mallon

Washington, Sept. 11—Wonders never cease. The left-leaning new deal program for post-war, submitted by President Truman, hit the conservatives as just about right.



Paul Mallon

The stock market went gleefully up. Indeed, it went up about as much as left-wing here. The millennium therefore definitely arrived—for a day or two at least.

The phenomenon is not difficult to understand and explain, if you study the program and add it up. Fundamentally the new president promised to provide all those rights Mr. Roosevelt used to talk about by encouraging private business to provide full employment at decent wages. This is just what the country wants, and he offered his promise without a word of bitterness against anyone, or bestirring a single class hate.

But, conversely, he asked for an increased appropriation for everything, except war—more free (without taxes) unemployment compensation for civilians and soldiers, more public works, housing, farm-price stabilization, research science, veterans, health, social security, foreign relief, FEPC, even more salaries for congressmen. For 19,000 words he continued enumerating necessities for increased government expenditures, but in 250 words he said there could be no cessation of wartime tax rates and that his spending budget for this fiscal year—involving less than two months of war activity—would run \$86,000,000,000 which would continue about two-thirds of the war expenditures rate until next July 1.

ANYONE can see and understand these propositions, but economists may have difficulty reconciling them. If full employment is to be furnished through greatly expanded and encouraged private production, why does the government avoid the point of greatest encouragement to private initiative (tax reduction) and plan spending all that money—six times as much as Mr. Roosevelt ever spent? Where is the need for it in what is officially proclaimed a temporary unemployment condition in some industries.

The contradiction does not stop there. Mr. Truman's own director of economic stabilization, William Davis, announced, just before the message, a great prosperity is ahead for the next few years, which would lift living standards for the people 50 per cent without increasing prices. He figured on doing it apparently by increasing wages only in places where these would not force price increases, which in my opinion, would be a spectacular feat, if it could be done. The low-wage industries are those like canning and farm help and if the minimum wage can be jumped in those without increasing the price of food, I would like to see it done, before believing.

BUT Mr. Truman's treasury secretary, the new-dealing Mr. Vinson, says that the permanent budget beginning next July 1 (Mr. Truman did not mention this) would be at least \$25,000,000,000 a year or nearly three times as much as Mr. Roosevelt ever spent in peacetime. Here again is vital contradiction. If we are entering a greatly higher sphere of prosperity, making all these autos, radios and washing machines we need and the stock market confirms Mr. Davis, why have a permanent budget of \$25,000,000,000? Why spend three times more than Mr. Roosevelt in a coming prosperous period? Would it not be simple prudence to hold back all these proposed government expenditures until the pent-up war demand wears off in a few years and an economic justification for them exists? Does not government spending now compete with private enterprise and add to inflation hazards, which the government economists all consider so dire?

Is there not a natural, fundamental, unconceivable contradiction in this program which needs resolving?

BUT contradictions do not end there, either. Within details of the program there are con-

flicts of purpose. The major man-power reversion task is to induce the returning low-salaried soldier and the high-salaried war worker back into their old jobs. Neither wants very much to go. The veteran has discharge pay and allowances enabling him to lay off for a rest, at least, and then seek a better job or unemployment compensation, while the war worker naturally does not in full unamity want to do his old work on the farm or in his consumer services. Will an increase in the government allowances aid this transition or further accelerate natural individual inclinations? This and continued high taxes on private initiative would seem to me to work to discourage the basic Truman policy.

My point about the program, therefore, is that the specific recommendations go contrary to the very popular and laudible basic purpose. While the aim is sound, the program is no more sound than when congress always rejected it, as proposed by Mr. Roosevelt and endorsed by C.I.O. Mr. Truman just makes it sound nice.

Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson Co. Mail Tribune 10, 20 and 34 years ago.

TEN YEARS AGO Sept. 11, 1935 (It was Wednesday) Britain gives Italy warning she will back LofN to enforce peace in world.

Herr Hitler ridicules Woodrow Wilson's 14 points in Versailles treaty in speech, and declares "Nazis intend to live in peace with neighbors."

Fair. High 90, low 52 degrees.

888 ships to date total 366 cars; attendance at schools cut by many pupils working in harvest.

Relief work for 47,384 persons in state sought.

Radio show opens in Sparta building tonight.

TWENTY YEARS AGO Sept. 11, 1915 (It was Friday) Missing navy seaplane and crew rescued.

Syndicate of local business men buy walls of fire gutted Page theater for \$25,000.

Cloudy. High 85, low 43 degrees.

Deer plentiful. Many bucks killed by local hunters at opening of season.

Lightning hits oak tree at Riverside, and one man is stunned.

THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO Sept. 11, 1911 (It was Monday) Campaign for Good Roads bonds to open Wednesday in county.

Swedish expert arrives to study valley fruit conditions.

Peaches for canning selling at 2 1/4 cents per pound in stores.

LYLE THURMAN WALTON OFFICER

Lyle Thurman, 722 West Fourteenth street, Medford, was named a director of the Oregon division, Izaak Walton league of America, at the state session in Salem which closed Sunday. Lloyd Reinhold of Salem was named president, succeeding Clark Bachman of Silverton.

Other officers selected were Elmer Church, Salem, secretary; James Porter, Salem, Merle Brown, Portland, John Ebinger, Klamath Falls and Jack Dunphy, Grants Pass, vice-presidents. The Oregon council became a full-fledged division of the national organization during the 1945 session and a new constitution and by-laws were adopted. There are now chapters in Portland, Salem, Medford, Grants Pass, Silverton, Coos Bay, Tillamook, Klamath Falls, Prineville and Lakeview. Another is being organized at Burns.

MAN ARRESTED HERE IS WASHINGTON FUGITIVE

Theodore Vogel, arrested on highway 99 Sept. 3 by state police, charged with vagrancy in justice court, was being held in the county jail today for authorities of the Washington state hospital. Word from the institution received here yesterday stated that Vogel was an escapee from the mental hospital.

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CORN CROP FOR 1945 EXPECTED TO NEAR RECORD

Temperatures and Moisture Reserves Seen Cause For Net Gain In All Crops

Washington, Sept. 11—U.R.—The Agriculture Department today forecast a 1945 corn crop of 3,069,055,000 bushels compared with 2,844,478,000 bushels estimated a month ago and a 1944 production of 3,228,361,000.

The estimate was based on Sept. 1 conditions. A crop of this size has been exceeded only in 1920, 1942 and 1944.

The yield per acre is now estimated at 33.3 bushels compared with 33.2 bushels a year ago.

Less Acreage The estimated yield was on 92,229,000 acres expected to be harvested. This was 5.1 per cent less than the acreage harvested in 1944.

More reasonable temperatures and generally favorable moisture reserves brought a net gain for all crop prospects during August, the crop reporting board said.

It was estimated that the volume of all crops harvested in 1945 would equal the production of the two hanner war years—1942 and 1944—and would be 24 per cent above the 1923-32 average.

The board put this year's output in the "bumper class." It warned, however, that many crops, especially corn, are still in danger of an early killing frost.

Biggest Wheat Crop The biggest wheat crop in history still was predicted on Sept. 1—a production of 1,152,270,000 bushels. This compared with the Aug. 1, forecast of 1,146,283,000 bushels and a 1944 yield of 1,078,647,000 bushels.

Winter wheat production placed at 836,969,000, remained unchanged from last month. This compared with 784,073,000 bushels in 1944.

Spring wheat production was placed at 315,301,000 bushels compared with 314,574,000 bushels in 1944. The estimate last month was 309,314,000 bushels.

The board made these estimates on other crops compared with 1944 production:

- Oats, 1,575,356,000 bushels, compared with 1,168,392,000. Barley, 277,697,000 and 284,426,000. Grain sorghums, 116,348,000 and 131,756,000. Soy beans, 202,589,000 and 192,865,000. Flaxseed, 25,345,000 and 23,527,000. Potatoes, 432,695,000 bushels and 379,436,000. Hops, 55,751,000 pounds and 47,695,000. All tame hay, 90,639,000 tons and 83,845,000. Beans, 15,370,000 100 pound bags and 16,128,000. Peas, 5,793,000 100 pound bags and 8,272,000. Apples, 68,260,000 bushels and 124,754,000. Peaches, 82,420,000 bushels and 75,963,000. Pears, 32,831,000 bushels and 31,956,000.

LOCALS

Sojourners To Meet—Regular meeting of Medford Sojourners club will be held Thursday at the Girls' Community club at one o'clock. Reservations are to be made with Mrs. Morris Martin, phone 5144.

Prisoner Writes—Word from Pvt. Herbert Mitchell, who has been a prisoner of the Japanese since the fall of Corregidor in 1942, was received yesterday by his brother, Herman Mitchell, 824 West 13th street, and mother, Mrs. Anna Mitchell, now visiting in Portland. The letter, written in January, stated that Pvt. Mitchell was in fair health and was in a prisoner of war camp in

A COW

Is an Animal with big dreamy eyes She uses her long tail to switch the flies She gives her quota of milk each day But her life is dull She has little urge to play. You could brighten up her days without much fuss. Come on and sell her cream to us! Grants Pass Creamery Buys Cream in Any Amount

Oaska on Honahu Island. No word has been received as yet of his liberation.

Porter Leaves—Robert Porter, 51 c, left this morning to report back to the Great Lakes naval base at Chicago after visiting the past three days with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Porter, Jacksonville-Phoenix road. Porter entered the service in July.

Visiting — Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Turpin of Bremerton, Wash., are visiting in the city at the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Van Gilbert, 135 North Holly street, and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Turpin, 228 South Holly street. Mr. Turpin is fire chief at Bremerton.

Car Damaged — Considerable damage was caused last night to an auto operated by Fred B. Grigsby, Medford, when it collided with the back end of a lumber truck parked on the right side of the 700 block of North Riverside avenue, city police reported today. Grigsby was taken to the police station for first aid treatment.

Student Here—James H. Elliott is spending a 15-day leave in Medford with relatives before reporting to the University of Nebraska medical school. Young Elliott, who is in the navy V-12 program, is a graduate of Medford high school, attended the University of Oregon and then completed pre-medical training at Willamette university. He later spent 10 months studying at the Bremerton naval hospital in Washington.

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