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Ye Smudge Pot
By Arthur Perry

Indian summer has arrived in these parts, unsmog and without warning. Not a barbershop, bank, beanery, or business, closed for two days to properly observe and welcome the most magnificent season of the year.

Quite a few of the younger generation are sporting new shoes, though not old enough to go to school.

Nothing has been heard for some time of the East Prussia, the Lubin Poles, the London Poles, or the Latvia Poles. But word comes via press reports, the Warsaw Poles are still acting up, and war still rages in Warsaw, with much night gunfire.

Easy Come, Easy Go!
(Joplin (Mo.) Globe)
In the subsequent conversation the farmer naturally inquired how his former employee had been doing and the man told him he had been working for sixteen months in a war plant and getting \$92 a week.

Snuff, at the height of the cigarette shortage harder to find than apium, is now fearlessly displayed on shelves to the great joy of its users.

The drizzle over the week-end was a poor sample of precipitation. It was insufficient to cause the fair sex to put on their gashos and slosh downtown.

The French in their election Sunday, showed a "socialistic trend" with communists having a slight edge. Like Britain, it is anticipated France will want to borrow money from a capitalistic nation to put capitalism out of business.

RUGGED SIMPLICITY
(The Dallas Chronicle)
"We notice that our City fathers have had the nails of our sidewalks driven down. That's good.

Gen. MacArthur has imposed a number of decrees upon the Japanese, in which they will take orders instead of giving them. These include an OPA. In his weakened condition from atomic bombs, air raids, bombardments by land and sea, and typhoons, the enemy will not be compelled to fill out a leg-long questionnaire to buy a roll of barbed wire, or get a new plow.

No word has been received for several days about the whereabouts of the absent Herr Hitler of Germany, recently rumored skulking in the hills of Japan. One of his top generals, also missing, was located tending furnace in an American army building in Germany. This gives hope Der Fuehrer, inconspicuously peeling potatoes, will be discovered one of these days in the protective custody of the Russians instead of mounding in an unnamed grave, as widely propagated.

The first constitution to be drawn up on American soil was the Connecticut "Fundamental Orders."

Where Women May Serve

The call of the local Red Cross chapter for Gray Ladies to serve at the new Camp White naval hospital should receive prompt and hearty response here. These patriotic ladies have filled an important need in army and veteran hospitals in recent war-time years, reading to patients, writing their letters, doing their shopping for them, helping to make hospital life more bearable and pleasant with a hundred and one little kindly and motherly acts.

NOW the Gray Ladies are entering many naval hospitals, and Captain LaFavre, commander of the Camp White hospital, wants them here to cheer the wounded men who are sent here. As good neighbors, this community should see that he gets all of them he needs. For the wounded men who have served so gallantly with the fleet the war is not over. If the sympathetic assistance of the Gray Ladies is needed—and there is no questioning the importance of their help—it should be provided in abundance.

SOME of the activities of the Red Cross ended with the war, and those who have worked so faithfully for the Jackson county chapter now have an opportunity to transfer their effort to this new and equally important branch. The jobs of Gray Ladies do not include nursing, so experience in this field is unnecessary.

THE name of this organization is often misunderstood. It should be emphasized that the term Gray Ladies refers to the color of the uniform worn by its members, and that young women are welcomed into its ranks just as those of middle age.

WE hope that many women will answer this immediate and urgent call for service with the Gray Ladies at the Camp White naval hospital. Here is, indeed, an opportunity for this community to extend friendly help to the staff of the hospital and kindly aid to the wounded heroes sent to this hospital.

Women who wish to become Gray Ladies should visit the Red Cross chapter offices in the courthouse at once. This avenue for patriotic service should have a ready appeal for many in this community.—H.G.

Japan's Unlucky Day

Exactly 22 years before the official end of the war in the Pacific, Japan suffered another blow of atomic bomb proportion. It was September 1, 1923, when one of the worst earthquake disasters of modern times shook Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya and other Jap cities.

More than 99,000 were killed, 100,000 wounded and 43,000 missing. Property damage totaled billions. Our atomic bomb could hardly have wrought more havoc.

IN that time of national calamity the civilized world came to the rescue of the Japanese. There was a generous outpouring of money and supplies from the United States to aid the stricken people and help them to recover from the devastating blow.

THE attack at Pearl Harbor and the hideous atrocities in Japanese prison camps show how easy it is for nations to forget such friendly assistance. Such is gratitude when countries are ruled by military masters.—H.G.

Westbrook Pegler

New York, Sept. 25—Returning service men, who find themselves barred from jobs by strikes, and that element of our people known as "the public," will labor under a great handicap in their efforts to understand the impending political fight on the picket lines which will be falsely represented by many politicians and a portion of our daily press as "labor disputes."

The trouble is that this is a very complex political subject which a great majority of Americans and almost all service men and women have refused to study because it is dull, or they were just too busy. Good understanding requires serious reading of laws, court decisions, union constitutions and the recent history of the union movement.

The union movement is always disguised as "labor" which is a sly political misnomer employed to appeal to the self-interest of all who work for their living and to class-hatred. Of all the Americans who labor, and some estimates hold that prosperity requires steady employment of sixty million workers, not more than ten million at present are members of the unions. And a majority of these members were dragged by a combination of the unions, greedy for money and political power, and the mis-called agencies set up by the Roosevelt government. They had to join and pay whether they wanted to or not. Millions of them were flatly informed during the war that if they did not join and pay they could not build tanks, weapons, ships and so forth.

At any rate, it is obvious that these unions do not wholly constitute or represent American labor.

WHEN I SEPARATE "the public" from the union movement I am not being arbitrary. The unions, themselves, and the Roosevelt government long ago

cause, so far, it did not hurt them, personally. Millions of words written for their information were either neglected or scanned so carelessly as to leave them still ignorant of the laws and decisions, which now restrict their rights, and of outrageous boycotts, income taxes, interstate import taxes and political taxes amounting literally to billions of dollars by private organizations having the actual power of a sub-government and no responsibility.

Some were casually interested for a day or two by persistent revelations of spectacular criminal racketeering, particularly by the gangsters of the American Federation of Labor.

But when George Spelvin, American, read of a boycott against a certain brand of electrical refrigerator, for example, by a local union of the construction trades, he refused to consider how this might permit another manufacturer, paying bribes to the boss unionists, to monopolize the local field and add ten percent or 100 percent to the price of his own refrigerator.

THE CONGRESS has voted to conduct its own investigation of for taxpayers and workers. The Truman spending budget of \$25,000,000,000 (nearly three times as much as Roosevelt ever spent) is too low, I gather, as I quote: "Most students expect the government to spend \$30,000,000,000 to \$35,000,000,000 postwar, at present price levels, if full employment is to be attained."

SO you can see now what this full employment bill means by establishing in law "the right to a job you like, at a salary you like, under hours and conditions you like." If you do not love your work or dislike anything about it, you can lay off on unemployment compensation and a food stamp plan to improve your nourishment regardless of employment opportunities.

News Behind The News
By Paul Mallon

Washington, Sept. 25—This new new-dealing craze for "full employment" gets more interesting as it develops.

A midwest senator has come back from his home town saying he has decided to vote against the whole business. The real trouble, he says, is too many people worked in the ordnance plant

at \$80 to \$85 a week and will not go back to the \$40 and \$50 a week jobs now fully available, and crying to be filled.

Wondering, I checked my home town and found many workers from the torpedo plant did not want the hundreds of jobs daily offered in alluring advertisements. The non-workers can cash their victory bonds; can look forward to getting \$20 a week unemployment compensation for six months, and promised food allotment free from the government, which is not bad when you consider that this does not entail paying the withholding tax, and add jobs all paying 65 to 75 cents an hour, surpassing eagerness for work is not apparent; right not to work is widely maintained.

NOW comes the weekly mentor of practically all economic fadism, The New Republic, saying they planned it this way: This is the point of the "full employment" bill, incongruous as it seems. The way to keep full employment, it explains, is to have more jobs than workers. To do this there must be "a shift of workers from the less pleasant and remunerative jobs," and no one is going to do these any more. This government-made shortage of labor will destroy the domestic science industry, for instance. I gather housework and cooking are to be considered beneath "the dignity of the personality." (I always thought it the greatest of the sciences because it involves the art of daily living: a clean house and a well-cooked meal requires an intelligence and aptitude beyond the qualifications of some college graduates I have met.)

But now for the first time in 6000 years this is to be done away with at a "full employment" cost the New Republic estimates at \$30,000,000,000 a year

Letter From Washington
By HARRIS ELLSWORTH
Member of Congress From Oregon

SINCE the house has been in session following the recent recess, I have noticed a decidedly different atmosphere. While the war was on, there was more or less restraint. Criticism of government agencies, which in any way touched the actual prosecution of the war, was always carefully voiced, so that the speaker could not be accused of hampering the war effort.

Criticism of the War and Navy Departments was, of course, almost never heard. Now, members who feel inclined to be critical about anything or anybody, are giving full vent to their ideas. I have also noticed that clashes in debate of a political nature are more frequent and are of a more "rough and tumble" variety than formerly.

THE OTHER reductions and consolidations of agencies is also obviously a good trend. Many of us have felt that far too many new agencies and offices have been created during the last several years to solve problems which could have been handled by existing organizations. The elimination of these surplus groups will make for reduction of federal expense and greater efficiency in government.

ALTHOUGH there have been many big headlines, emanating both from Capitol Hill and the White House recently, the congress has also been considering some rather important minor legislation.

THE house passed H. R. 1591, to provide for additional naval midshipmen and West Point cadets; H. R. 1845, which provides that veterans, who are engaged in war jobs after being discharged, may have ninety days after leaving their war plant job in which to apply for their pre-war positions; H. R. 3755, which if passed by the senate, will establish an optometry corps in the Army Medical Corps; H. R. 1123, which increases the age limit for admission to the United States Military Academy at West Point to twenty-three years for boys who have been in the service one year or more during this war.

A bill to stimulate voluntary recruitment in the armed forces was also passed. It is anticipated that this bill, when it becomes law, will have the effect of hastening demobilization by adding additional personnel to the services.

THE ENTIRE Oregon delegation in congress, our two senators and four representatives, called on General Bradley, head of the Veterans Administration, recently, urging more hospital beds at the Portland Veterans Facility. I feel certain this combined effort of the Oregon delegation not only on this problem but on other problems, is very effective. All six of us are pulling together as a team, and we all enjoy working in that way.

THE LIFTING of restrictions on building (officially known as Order No. L-14) seems to have met with universal approval here. The building industry can and will provide employment for a vast number of men. There is the danger, of course, that some building materials may become short when the building boom gets underway, so, to prevent skyrocketing of prices on such materials, it is necessary that price ceilings be maintained. Unless homes and other buildings can be constructed on a basis that will make such real property a sound value we cannot expect maximum employment in the building trades. None of us like government controls, but in this case, proper controls would seem to be necessary.

HOLLYWOOD CHARITY
Hollywood, Sept. 25—(U.P.)—Creation of a Hollywood United Foundation with a \$500,000 trust fund for charity purposes was announced today.

CLIPPING TIME for Classified Ads 8:30 a. m.—Too Late to Classify 12:15 p. m.

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Flight o' Time
Medford and Jackson Co. History from the files of the Mail Tribune 10, 20 and 34 years ago.
TEN YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1935
(It was Wednesday)
Road to top of Roxy Ann and senior high school grandstand approved as WPA projects.
Bridge, Ore., swept by fire.
Chicago Cubs near cinch for National league flag.
Medco planing mill to start in 10 days.
Fair. High 85, low 47 degrees.
Joe Louis flattens Max Baer in four rounds and is uncrowned king of heavies.
TWENTY YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1925
(It was Friday)
Washington wins American league race.
Germany agrees to security talks.
New loans to Europe opposed in senate.
Cloudy. High 83, low 41 degrees.
Rogue River Galf club wins county fair awards.
THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1911
Italy and Turkey near clash over Tripoli.
Top lambs set for \$5 on Portland market.
Rousing Good Roads meet held at Nat. Sam Hill talks.
WESTERNERS TO PLAN
VICTORY LOAN DRIVE
Portland, Ore., Sept. 25—(U.P.) More than 600 representatives of nine western states will meet here Oct. 5 and 6 to prepare for the Victory Loan drive.
Speakers will include Secretary of Treasury Fred M. Vinson, Ted R. Gamble, national director of the Treasury department bond campaign; Robert W. Coyne, field director of the bond selling program; Thomas Lane, director of advertising, J.

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