

# OREGON DEFEATS IDAHO; STATERS LOSE TO COUGARS

Leicht, Ex-Army Star Leads Ducks To 33-7 Win — WSC Wins 33-0

Eugene, Ore., Oct. 6—(U.P.)—Jake Leicht—the Leicht that didn't fall for the University of Oregon—with his interceptions, end runs and passing sparked the Webfeet to a 33 to 7 football victory over the University of Idaho here this afternoon.

Quarterback Leicht, a late campus arrival after a brilliant career with army teams, set up Oregon's first touchdown in the first two minutes of the opening quarter by returning Hatch's kick 31 yards to the Idaho 25, later eluding three Idaho tacklers to pitch a pass to End Warberg, who scored from the Vandal two-yard line.

It was a field day for Tex Oliver's Webfoot's 25 substitutes seeing play for the second, third and clear into the fourth-string squads.

Vandal Coach Brown also relied on reserves, but his team was able to score only in the last quarter on a nine-yard pass from Half Shepherd to End Jim Brown into the end zone. The Idaho touchdown was set up by a fumble recovered by left End Auer.

Oregon's second score was in the first period, when Leicht went wide around his left end for a tally. In that period Idaho invaded Oregon territory only once, to the 47-yard line.

The Webfoots scored again in the second period, when Leicht passed to right End Bob Anderson in the end zone.

The third period was the big one for Oregon. After Hatch had fumbled for Idaho, Leicht recovered on the Vandal 29 and right Half Donovan went wide to the left for the tally.

Johnson took a shuttle pass then went 20 yards for the other touchdown.

Pullman, Wash., Oct. 6—(U.P.)—Washington State college exploded a crack T-formation to smother Oregon State 33-0 in a Pacific Coast conference football tilt today before 9,000 fans.

The WSC offense clicked in every period against the shaky Oregon State line and even Coach Phil Sorboe's fourth string backfield managed to score in the heavily-substituted game.

The Cougars opened up with a touchdown in the first two minutes of the game and followed with another toward the end of the period. Each of the next three periods saw WSC score touchdowns.

Coach Lon Stiner's inexperienced backfield found it rough going against Washington State's solid wall and threatened to score only once in the last period when a long looping pass from Halfback Neil Richardson to Rodney Jones brought the ball to WSC's 27-yard line. But the Beavers stalled on the 21.

## Statistics Of OSC, U of O Game

Eugene, Ore., Oct. 6—(U.P.)—Statistics of the Oregon-Idaho football game:

	Ore.	Ida.
First downs	8	5
Net yds. rushing	292.5	43
Net yards passing	57	51
Forwards attempted	6	17
Forwards completed	2	2
Forwards intercepted	4	2
Fumbles	8	2
Ball lost on fumbles	4	2

Pullman, Wash., Oct. 6—(U.P.)—Statistics of the Washington State-Oregon State football game:

	WSC	OSC
First downs	11	7
Net yards rushing	231	59
Forwards attempted	14	32
Forwards completed	4	2
Fumbles	5	1
Ball lost on fumbles	3	1
Yards penalized	110	50

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## High School Scores

Klamath Falls 13, Ashland 6. Grants Pass 20, Coos Bay 0. The Dalles 14, Bend 7. Roseburg 51, University 0. Salem 14, Albany 7. Central Catholic 6, Milwaukie 0.

Woodburn 7, Mollalla 6. Canby 12, Silverton 6. Chemawa 31, Dallas 6. Gervais 15, Hubbard 0. Independence 8, Amity 0. Burns 13, Madras 7. Cottage Grove 34, Junction City 6.

Camas 20, Gresham 6. Baker 6, Mac-Hi 6. Estacada 19, Maupin 0. Hill Military 19, Parkrose 0. Vernonia 27, Seaside 6. Corvallis 26, Springfield 7. Canby 12, Silverton 6. Hillsboro 28, Tigard 0. Beaverton 32, Newberg 0. McMinnville 34, Forest Grove 6.

Portland

Grant 7, Roosevelt 0. Commerce 13, Lincoln 6. Washington 26, Franklin 13. Columbia Preps 33, St. Helens 6.

## Prospect

Prospect, Oct. 6—Charles T. Fraedrick, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fraedrick, Jr., stationed on Guam, recently received the rating of yeoman, 3/c. Their second son, Pfc. Everett Fraedrick, Jr., of the marines, is still at Okinawa.

Capt. Glenn Ballou and Howard Candler of Grants Pass accompanied Elmer M. Clemens and Dana F. Cushing on a hunting trip in the Chemult area over last week end. Mr. Cushing was the lucky hunter of the group.

Another hunting party near Chemult the first of the season was Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Jantzer of Medford, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jantzer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goode, and Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Kelley.

Daniel F. Clare, of the Clare Lumber Co., of Azalea, who lost their mill by fire two weeks ago, purchased the planer for the Ross-DeArmond Lbr. Co. here the first of the week. Vernon Gaedecke of Azalea hauled it to Glendale Oct. 4, where it will be installed on Molly street, near the railroad track. Mrs. Clare accompanied her husband here, and visited her friends, Mrs. El-

mer Clemens and Mrs. Floyd Kelley.

Friends of Lawrence Tribett have received word that he has arrived in San Francisco, after spending the past year in the south Pacific. Tribett is a second class petty officer in the navy, in the signal branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Neece spent the first of the week hunting in the Crescent country. Miss Dona Shadley and Miss Bonita Lockhart accompanied them, and spent the time with friends at Gilchrist.

Sgt. Emery Nye, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Nye, has arrived in New York, and is a patient at an army hospital there. Sgt. Nye has been in India for over a year.

James Heston Grieve, and son, Billy, and Gene Carrico, who is in the Miller lake region the first of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dalton took

a hunting trip to Klamath county this week. Their children, Clavin, Coralee, Henry, and Earl stayed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Shafer.

Successful hunters were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Crenshaw over the week end, when they returned from the Chemult area with two fine mule bucks.

First P-T. A. meeting for fall was held in the school dining room Sept. 27, with the new president, Mrs. Melvin McGrew in the chair. Standing committees were chosen for the ensuing year. Mrs. Ferns' room, the first grade, won the prize for having the most mothers present, with eight in attendance.

Corp. Frances Ann Fraedrick, of the WAC, stationed in Berlin, Germany, has accumulated enough points for an honorable discharge, and is expected home soon by her parents, Mr and Mrs. E. E. Fraedrick, Jr. Corp.

Fraedrick has been overseas a year, and has also been stationed at London and Paris.

## HANOI REJOICES

Hanoi, Indo-China, Oct. 6—(U.P.)—Hanoi's French colony of 15,000 population, terrorized for weeks by gangs of thugs which stoned and looted French homes after Japan's surrender, have been greatly cheered by the arrival of Chinese forces and the restoration of order.

## TRANSPORT CRASHES

Reno, Nev., Oct. 6—(U.P.)—Crash of a Reno-based army transport plane in San Bernardino county, Cal., today killed three airmen and an army nurse, military authorities announced tonight.

Prof. J. A. C. Charles, French scientist, made a successful flight over Paris in the first hydrogen balloon in 1783.

## VOLUNTEER BILL OF ARMY SIGNED

Washington, Oct. 6—(U.P.)—President Truman today signed a bill to encourage volunteer enlistments in the peacetime army and thus, if possible, make conscription for occupation purposes unnecessary.

The bill permits shorter enlistment terms, extends benefits of the G.I. bill of rights to re-enlisters and withdraws the limit

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of 280,000 on the size of the standing army.

It provides that veterans of World War II with six months or more of service may re-enlist for one year. New enlistees may volunteer for 18 months, for two years or for three years. Herebefore all enlistments were for three years.

## YOUR OWN G. I.'S STORY!

General Dwight D. Eisenhower's THE TRUE GLORY

THE TRUE STORY OF WORLD WAR II (FROM "D"-DAY TO "V"-DAY)

COMING TRIALTY

# DANGER ON THE PRODUCTION FRONT

How Much Will You Have to Pay for Your New Car?  
How Long Will You Have to Wait to Get It?

### RECONVERSION BOGGING DOWN

Strikes are threatening the entire automobile industry. General Motors is being specifically singled out for attack to enforce unreasonable demands. Some of our plants have already been closed and shipment of materials from the plants of many of our suppliers has already been stopped by strikes.

The interests of all Americans should be considered. This is not only a General Motors problem. It is a national one as well. If our plants are closed by strikes the strikes will be against the interests of all the people of our country as much as they will be against General Motors.

### AFTERMATH OF WAR

While the war is over, the aftermath of war presents big problems. War is terribly wasteful in blood and treasure. This one was especially so. It was not prosperity even though to some it may have seemed to be. And the immediate aftermath of such a war cannot be prosperity either. The clean-up, the mopping-up, the reconversion still require hard work, patience, understanding, and some sacrifice on the part of all of us.

### INDUSTRY ON THE JOB

Our fighting men crushed our enemies with the huge quantity of weapons produced by American industry. But that is behind us. We would like to have been better prepared for peace, but the terrific demands of the war for men and materials did not make this possible. Now we have planned a second all-out effort and stand ready and anxious to do an equally impressive job.

### PROBLEMS OF RECONVERSION

American industry has proved its ability to perform. It has the know-how, the resources, the courage to push ahead. But even with these fine assets it cannot do the job alone. It must have the goodwill and backing of the people of our country.

Our second all-out effort to meet a critical situation will bog down unless the real facts are recognized and sound measures promptly taken to solve the problems. Temporarily, while we are liquidating the war, there should be a sound national wage-price policy to stabilize and expand the economy.

### DANGER OF INFLATION

The most serious threat we face is that of runaway inflation. The danger comes from three sources: first, the wartime and current tremendous deficit spending of

our government; second, the pent-up demands for goods and services to the point where some are willing to pay excess prices even in black markets to satisfy their impatient and selfish desires; third, the desires of equally selfish unions to take advantage of the situation and force unreasonable wage increases.

Inflation is the worst of all economic diseases. It reduces the value of money in terms of what money will buy. It reduces the value of the savings of the people. It undermines security. It underwrites depression. It destroys confidence. It creates unemployment. Inflation must be avoided.

### REAL PRICES

In a free market and in the absence of subsidies and speculation, the cost of human effort, be it in the form of wages, salaries or other forms of compensation, quickly determines the price we pay for goods.

Higher wages without a corresponding increase in productivity are inflationary. Nothing is gained unless higher wages mean more goods and services, more customers and more good jobs. This requires individual application to the job in hand and technological progress all along the line—better ways of doing all the things that must be done to produce and deliver products to customers at reasonable prices. This takes time.

A minority, by monopoly or by pressure group action, may temporarily profit at the expense of others. But the idea of wage increases all along the line without a corresponding increase in productivity is a delusion. All the people cannot lift themselves by their bootstraps.

### UNION DEMANDS

Today, unions in our plants are demanding 52 hours' pay for 40 hours' work. Their demands if granted would result in over 67 hours' pay at present base rates for 48 hours of work where plants are working on such a schedule.

Equivalent or greater demands have been made on our suppliers—the parts manufacturers—the electrical industry—the steel industry—the rubber industry—the oil and gasoline industry—the railroads—in fact, on practically every industry involved in the production of automobiles.

### WAGES AND PRICES

General Motors wages are now at an all-time high and are importantly higher than the average wages paid throughout the country for similar work.

The present government stabilization policy

permits wage increases without government approval only if such increases will not result in a request to increase prices. The formula the OPA has proposed for pricing our new products does not recognize or allow all the actual increases in our costs that have been incurred since 1942.

Neither is there any provision in the present OPA formula for increasing prices to compensate for the additional costs that would be incurred if wages and salaries were increased at this time.

A sound and equitable solution must be found in the interests of not only our 400,000 employees, but our 426,000 stockholders, our 15,214 automobile dealers, who have had no new cars for over three years, our 10,000 subcontractors and suppliers and their employees, and the more than 10,000,000 potential customers who are anxiously waiting for new cars and our other products they need so badly.

### WARTIME PROFITS

General Motors did not make big profits during the war. Although sales and employment doubled, the average yearly net profit in dollars earned during the war was less than the average prewar net profit. Dividends paid to stockholders averaged less than those paid before the war.

The war profit limitation policy voluntarily adopted by General Motors immediately after Pearl Harbor was so reasonable that the resulting profits were accepted in renegotiation without change by our government for the years 1942, 1943 and 1944.

During the war, Victory Was Our Business.

### EXCESS WAGES REFUSED

Demands are being made for higher wages without any corresponding increase in production, on the assumption that the additional costs can be absorbed from profits previously earned or from uncertain future profits.

General Motors cannot use money saved up for many years for the purpose of modernizing and expanding its plants and providing more good jobs, to pay excess wages for work not performed. The money cannot be spent twice.

Neither can excess wages be currently paid from presumed future excess profits when a realistic forecast of costs shows there will be no such excess profits.

Nor can we pay from current income the increased wages demanded when the present OPA policy holds prices to substantially 1942 levels—especially in view of the fact that there have been important increases in wages and operating costs since 1942.

Runaway inflation must be avoided. If an adjustment in price levels must be made at this time, the interests of all the people must be fairly considered.

If wage and salary increases are made, it must be recognized that they increase costs and such costs must be adequately reflected in the prices of products produced.

Internal strife and unemployment must be avoided. Only productive work and more good jobs will increase our standard of living and satisfy the desires of the American people.

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