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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History
from the files of the Mail
Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years
ago.

10 YEARS AGO

February 26, 1942
(It was Thursday)
Anti-aircraft guns in down-
town Los Angeles fire at un-
identified object; Navy Secre-
tary Frank Knox terms affair
"false alarm."

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Herr Hitler
announces he is unable to attend
the party at Munich celebrating
the 23rd anniversary of Nazi-
ism because he is too busy on the
Russian front. There is also
the chance the bomb will ex-
plode on time this time.

20 YEARS AGO

February 26, 1922
(It was Friday)
Oregon Senator Charles Mc-
Nary requests federal survey of
Rogue river for development of
navigation, flood control, irriga-
tion and power.

Temperature reaches all-time
February high of 74; floods feared
as snow melts rapidly.

30 YEARS AGO

February 26, 1922
(It was Sunday)
United States senate rejects
amendment to Washington Con-
ference treaty which guarantees
equal rights for United States
and Japan on island of Yap.

British Prime Minister David
Lloyd George announces termi-
nation of Great Britain's pro-
tectorate over Egypt.

40 YEARS AGO

February 26, 1912
(It was Monday)
Treasury department archi-
tects seek information needed
for construction of federal build-
ing in Medford; work on build-
ing expected to start by July.

President William H. Taft or-
ders thorough investigation of
strikes and riots at Lawrence,
Mass., textile mills.

Engineers Watch

Importation of
Tanks From Europe

Salem—(U.P.)—Pending im-
portation to Oregon and some other
states of very high pressure tanks
of patented European make for
use in the chemical industry is
being watched carefully by the
American Society of Mechanical
Engineers.

The word was brought to Ore-
gon by Frank Smith, chief of the
boiler and unfired pressure ves-
sels division of the Oregon State
Bureau of Labor.

Must Supervise Construction
Smith, who attended the ex-
ecutive meeting of the national
board of boiler and pressure ves-
sels inspectors at Columbus, O.,
said the board has authorized the
foreign-made pressure vessel to
be brought into the United States
only if a board member
supervises the construction in
Europe. This is to make sure the
vessel conforms to the safety
code of the American Society of
Mechanical Engineers.

The chemical processing ves-
sels—one of which is slated for
Oregon industry—have pressures
of more than 8,000 pounds to the
square inch. They are made in
Germany and Norway.

Oregon is one of 25 states re-

Chinks in Political Armor

In the background of most of the men mentioned
for the presidential nomination of both parties this
year is the kind of political handicap that often in the
past has taken a candidate out of the running. Sen.
Taft is unphotogenic, Gen. Eisenhower is in no po-
sition to campaign, Gen. MacArthur is a septuagen-
arian, Gov. Warren was vice presidential candidate
on the Republican ticket defeated four years ago, Mr.
Stassen has been out of public life for some years.

President Truman is politically vulnerable be-
cause of the recently disclosed scandals in his admin-
istration. Gov. Stevenson has been divorced, and once
attested the good character and reputation of Alger
Hiss. Sen. Kefauver's wife is British-born. Sen. Kerr
has sponsored legislation that could aid his large oil
interests.

However, similar political handicaps have some-
times not barred a candidate from the nomination—
nor from the presidency. The divorce of James M.
Cox was not used against him in 1920, nor were the
moral flaws, known to a few, in the personal back-
ground of Warren G. Harding. In 1928 Alfred E.
Smith won the nomination despite the triple handicap
of being a Tammany leader, a wet, a Roman Catholic.

A SINGULAR political handicap was evidenced in
the failure of Schuyler Colfax to be renominated
by the Republicans for the vice-presidency in 1872.
Colfax had attended to the duties of his office assidu-
ously, and the scandal which was later to involve him
had not been disclosed. But Colfax had offended cer-
tain Washington newspaper correspondents, accord-
ing to Stanwood in his "History of the Presidency,"
and they successfully "determined to use all their
power to prevent his nomination."

Although James G. Blaine did receive the Repub-
lican nomination for the presidency in 1884, he had
been handicapped in his attempts at it in 1876 and
1880 by his past questionable associations with rail-
roads.

In 1881 Chester A. Arthur as president had risen
above his handicaps of association with the Tweed
ring in New York and use of the spoils system while
he was head of the New York custom house. But de-
spite honest and fairly competent service as Garfield's
successor in the presidency, these factors defeated
Arthur's bid for the G.O.P. nomination in 1884.

The Democratic convention in 1884 contained a
delegate who had already been nominated for the
presidency by two minor parties, the Anti-Monopoly
and Greenback. Although Gen. Benjamin F. Butler
urged his own nomination, his name was not pre-
sented to the convention.

VICTIM of a monetary policy he had sponsored,
although it was sound and had helped to create
prosperity, was John Sherman, who failed to gain the
Republican nomination for the presidency in 1880,
1884, and 1888. Chauncey Depew, whose railroad af-
filiations acted as a barrier to nomination as a Re-
publican in 1888, was fond of quoting President Gar-
field to the effect that Depew "might be president if
he did not tell funny stories."

In 1896 Thomas B. Reed failed to get the Repub-
lican nomination largely because he refused to make
commitments on patronage and would not accept con-
tributions that might obligate him. In 1900 William
Randolph Hearst was handicapped in his quest for
the Democratic nomination because viewed as a radical
and a special pleader for labor. And in 1924
William G. McDoo was vulnerable in his quest for
the Democratic nomination because he had been
lawyer for Harry Sinclair, implicated in the oil lease
scandals that the Democrats wanted to use for politi-
cal ammunition.—R.S.

Mink Coats and Silver Offerings

Some days ago there was news about Wayne Morse's
return of a \$500 something or other that an admirer
had sent him. Obviously Junior himself must have given out
the news and we wondered why he couldn't keep his virtue
to himself. The Grants Pass Bulletin picked up our com-
ment and said, "Page Mr. Diogenes. Here must be his
honest man" and then along came the Oregon City Enter-
prise-Courier with "To which we add, in curiosity, by ask-
ing, what was the service, if any, the senator might have
performed in the first place, to make someone's sending
the silver service in the second place, so out of place, as to
necessitate its return in the third place?"—Bend Bulletin

This is all "good clean fun," and no doubt our
junior Senator will get a laugh out of it. He should.
But seriously, of course, Senator Morse should be
commended instead of being ridiculed.
A line must be—and should be—drawn some-
where. Far better to err in the right direction, than
in the wrong.

And the right direction is to serve notice that
whether the offerings are \$500 silver services or
\$5000 mink-coats, they are "out" for the duration.
If this practice had been established years ago,
and upheld, as far as individuals of influence in the
government are concerned, there would have been
far fewer casualties in Washington D. C.—ranging
all the way from "red-faces" to broken hearts and
careers — than promise to be the case before the
"reign-of-error" is over.—R.W.R.

Education Funds Less Than for Foreign Aid

Washington—(U.P.)—Rep. Walt
Horan, R-Wash., reported Mon-
day the American taxpayer will
furnish \$2 this year for foreign
aid in contrast to \$1 for Ameri-
can education.

He said the administration
budget has requested \$10,700-
000,000 for aid for foreign na-
tions, while state costs for public
school systems will be about \$4.

quiring high pressure tanks to
bear the American Society of
Mechanical Engineers, ASME,
safety code stamp.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"Too bad it wasn't you who fell in, Sir—YOUR watch
is waterproof!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and
Stewart Alsop

MORRIS IS A TEST

Washington — A test of the
sincerity of those in the Congress
who have been bellowing most
self-righteously about govern-
ment corruption should soon be
provided. For Newbold Morris,
President Truman's new corrup-
tion investigator, whom nobody
has taken very seriously as yet,
is a program for dealing with cor-
ruption as serious, far-reaching,
and politically explosive as could
well be imagined. Morris has,
moreover, the full backing of
Truman. And it will be instruc-
tive, and perhaps even rather
amusing, to see the reaction in
Congress to the Morris program.
A lot of people, both in the
Congress and in the Executive
branch, have hoped that Morris
would quietly ensconce himself
in a suite at the Justice Depart-
ment; read such reports as were
made available to him; write an
innocuous essay on corruption;
and then quietly fade away. Mor-
ris has now made it abundantly
clear that he means to do noth-
ing of the sort.

In the first place, Morris has
signified his desire to be taken
out from under the protective
wing of Attorney General Mc-
Grath so that he can operate en-
tirely independently, reporting
directly to President Truman. On
these points, Truman has given
Morris complete support. Morris
has been promised plenty of of-
fice space outside the Justice De-
partment, and a staff of 150 or
so, and more than half a million
dollars from the presidential
funds, to get on with the job.
And he will report straight to
Truman.

SECOND, as Morris testified in
closed session on Capitol Hill
last week, he has asked that he
be given absolute priority and
support in an extraordinary pro-
ject which Morris believes will
lay the groundwork for attack-
ing government corruption at its
source. Morris intends to circu-
late a detailed questionnaire
throughout the entire executive
branch of the government, ex-
cepting only routine office and
manual workers and the presi-
dential himself.

This questionnaire will re-
quire all officials to list pre-
cisely all sources of income other
than government pay, what they
did for the money, and how
many hours they worked to earn
it. Answering this questionnaire
—the answers will of course be
kept secret unless they lead to
prosecution—will confront any
influence-selling official with
the choice between revealing all
or committing perjury.

For this plan to work, two
things are required. In the first
place, any official refusing to
answer must face automatic dis-
missal. On this point, Morris
again has assurances of presi-
dential support. Truman has
stated flatly that he will fire
anyone Morris catches off base,
even within the inner White
House circle itself.

But this is not all that is re-
quired. For Morris must also
have subpoena powers in order
to investigate any official who
is dismissed for refusing to answer
the questionnaire, or who resigns
rather than answer it. Without
this Morris might as well pack
up and go home. This is the main
reason why the subpoena powers
which Truman has asked Con-
gress to grant Morris, and which
only Congress can grant, are so
all important.

THE part Truman has played
in this situation is interest-
ing. His eagerness to back Mor-
ris apparently amounts almost
to overzealousness. Truman him-
self, for example, has publicly
taken responsibility for asking
Congress to give Morris the
power to grant immunity to wit-
nesses, which is something Mor-
ris never asked for. This eager-
ness to go the whole hog sug-
gests that Truman is rather be-
latedly thoroughly fed up with
the way officials in his admini-
stration have been selling him
down the river. It also suggests
that Truman has realized, again
belatedly, that the best tactic
to put the burden of proving in-

certainty on the corruption issue
squarely on the Congress.

It remains to be seen how this
tactic will work out. An investi-
gation of the extraordinary scope
proposed by Morris is dead sure
to extend to the influence mem-
bers of Congress themselves
have brought to bear. The files
of letters and telephone conver-
sations of the Defense Depart-
ment, for example, or of such
agencies as Federal Housing or
Civil Aeronautics should provide
some interesting material on this
score. Such apostles of righteous-
ness as Senator Owen Brewster,
known in Washington as "The
Senator from Pan-American," or
such friends of the housing lobby
as Senators Harry Cain, John
Bricker, or Joseph McCarthy,
thus cannot be expected to be
altogether enthusiastic about the
whole Morris program.

SENATE Judiciary Committee
Chairman Pat McCarran,
whose habit of bullying execu-
tive officials to get what he
wants is well known, will have
much to say about whether Mor-
ris gets the needed subpoena
powers. It would not be entirely
surprising if the request for sub-
poena powers were permanently
buried in McCarran's committee.
Indeed, it would not be at all
surprising if, as the extremely far-
reaching nature of Morris's pro-
gram becomes known, the con-
gressional shouting about Mor-
ris's non-existent Communist
leanings and his equally non-
existent ship deal profits became
louder and more self-righteous
than ever.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Back in Missouri, a Republi-
can by the name of William C.
Cole is campaigning for Con-
gress. The other night, he ad-
dressed a large gathering of Re-
publican women in St. Joseph
(St. Joe, to everybody who grew
up back in that part of the
country.)

He said:
"If I'm elected, I won't stop
at just checking on grain and
such shortages. I'll demand an
investigation TO SEE IF ANY
OF THE GOLD STORES AT
FORT KNOX HAS fallen out of
the bottom of the vault."

NOW there's a shocking
thought. I'd been so busy
keeping up on mink coats and
deep freezers and free-for-noth-
ing vacations for the right peo-
ple at luxury hotels in Florida
that it hadn't occurred to me to
wonder what's happening at
Fort Knox.

How long has it been, do you
reckon, since somebody counted
the gold in the basement there?

HERE'S another shocking in-
cident in the news:
A Cleveland (Ohio) woman
telephoned the police yesterday
that she had left \$1,400 in her
old car at a downtown depart-
ment store.

She said she bought a new cor-
set and left the old one AND
FORGOT THE MONEY SHE
HAD HIDDEN IN IT.

WHY is that shocking?
I'll tell you why.

As government gets worse
and worse and foolisher and
foolisher and screwballer, I've been losing con-
fidence progressively in the men
as practically sole operators of
our governmental machinery and
have been coming around to the
idea that maybe after all the
thing to do is to give the heav-
ens to the men and put the women
into the positions of trust in our
government.

For one thing, I've said to my-
self, they COULDN'T do any
worse than the men have done.
They MIGHT do better. In the
average home, you know, the
woman is the balancer of the
budget. Maybe, if we had enough
women on the job they could
AND WOULD balance the bud-
get of the federal government of
the United States.

Editorial Comment

And Some One Slipped

Stories over Douglas county
way about logging truck over-
loads and mistakes made on state
weighmaster scales have been
the cause for much discomfiture
among state bureaucrats and
much glee among logging truck
drivers who have known all
along that the dictatorial pow-
ers vested in the little white
shacks along the state's roads
were too much.

Most recently . . . as told in
today's Sentinel . . . a McMinn-
ville logging trucker decided to
have his load weighed after he
was found "overloaded" at the
Myrtle Creek-Canyonville sta-
tion.

What he found was no sur-
prise to him, but it was to the
state. He was not overloaded.
And now a whole list of truck-
ers who have had their weights
re-checked have exploded in the
faces of state weighmasters.

The meeting of the Southern
Oregon Truckers' league and
OTTO in March in Coquille
promises to be an interesting
meeting. Much publicity will ac-
cure to the mistakes of the state
weighmasters.

But more than this should be
considered.

Truckers we know personally
have bought their own scales
and are loading carefully and
weighing as they go. They are
most usually well loaded and
well within state regulations.
They still get "caught" once in
a while when a load shifts and
the stupid axle regulation nabs
them. And when caught, even
though they have long records
of clean operation, they, too, are
treated as violators of the most
serious law in the common-
wealth.

To be considered by the South-
ern Oregon Truckers' league
should be ways—if possible—
of bringing the state and their
group together to talk over their
common problems. And if it is
possible on the part of any state
bureaucrat to sit down in peace
and sincerity and work out a
common ground, then it should
be done.

Certainly citing honest men
into court when a weighmas-
ter's scales are incorrect is not
making for better law observ-
ance. Nor does it make for more
respect for the men who man
the little white shacks at the
edge of the highways.

OTTO, whose truckers hauled
a million loads in 1951 without
an accident, proved how logging
truck driving can be made more
safe and sane for both the driver
and the average citizen.

Now the Southern Oregon
Truckers can prove by taking
positive steps that a weigh sched-
ule and system for weighing can
be put into operation that should
do away with both violations and
the absurd mistakes the state
weighmasters made in Douglas
county last week.—Coquille Sen-
tinel.

It is thus that my thinking has
been hopefully running.

THEN comes this utterly shock-
ing affair in Cleveland where
a woman stashes all her loose
money away in an old corset (in-
stead of putting it in the bank)
and eventually goes down town
to buy a new one, puts the glam-
orous new one on and tosses the
old one into the store waste ba-
cket with no thought of the 1400
simoleons and goes on her way.

Why, even a man couldn't do
any worse than that!

SO, YOU see, there goes the
idea that we might EASILY
AND EFFORTLESSLY get rid
of all our governmental ills by
the simple process of leaving
the men out and putting women
in their places. Poo! Just
like a rubber balloon that has
been touched by a lighted cigar-
ette.

I FEAR there is no easy and
effortless way. If we want
better government, we'll have to
get it the hard way.

What is the hard way?

It is this:
If we go about it the hard way,
we the people will have to work
a lot harder and more intelli-
gently at this business of govern-
ment than we've done in the
past. The way to get good govern-
ment is to get good leaders.
If we're to get the kind of lead-
ers we need, we the people will
have to give real and construc-
tive thought to the candidates
who come before us seeking our
votes. We'll have to dispense
with such political luxuries as
prejudice and intolerance and
petty backbiting gossip and get
right down to the brass tacks of
getting GOOD men to do our job
of governing for us.

WE'LL HAVE TO BE AS
PARTICULAR ABOUT THE
KIND OF MEN WE'RE WIL-
LING TO VOTE FOR AS WE'D
BE ABOUT THE KIND OF MEN
WE'D BE WILLING TO HAVE
OUR DAUGHTERS MARRY.

Something like that, I'd say,
is the hard way. I fear it's about
the ONLY way we'll get really
good government.

Bellingham—(U.P.)—Jacob Ber-
wick, 42, was killed Sunday in
an accident at the Bellingham
Plywood company, Coroner Aug-
ust Zost reported.

Congressional Quiz

Questions and Answers on What Goes on at the Capital
Furnished by Congressional Quarterly News Features

Q—How much did farmers
make last year?

A—Farmers' net income—the
amount that's left after produc-
tion costs are taken out—totaled
\$15 billion and showed an in-
crease for the first time since
1947, when net farm income was
\$17.1 billion. Farm income in
1950 was \$12.7 billion. In recent
years, per capita income of per-
sons living on farms has ranged
from 52 to 63 per cent of non-
farmers' per capita income, ac-
cording to the Agriculture De-
partment.

Q—Who would go to the
White House if something hap-
pened to the President and Vice-
President?

A—The job of Acting Presi-
dent would go to the Speaker of
the House. If there was no Speak-
er, the President of the Senate
would serve. If for some reason

no Senate President pro tem was
in office, the cabinet member
heading the department highest
in the following list would act
as President: Department of
State, Treasury, Defense, Justice,
Post Office, Interior, Agricul-
ture, Commerce and Labor.

Q—What are "wetbacks"?

A—Mexican laborers illegally
entering the United States in
quest of jobs. The term "wet-
back" comes from the fact that
many of the border-jumpers gain
entry by swimming the Rio
Grande. A bill to give the Immi-
gration Service more authority
to arrest illegally entered aliens
was passed by the Senate Feb. 5.

Q—I use a lot of postcards in
my business. Is there any move
to repeal the 10 per cent extra
charge on quantity purchases?

A—A dozen Representatives
have introduced similar bills to
abolish the 10 per cent surcharge
on postcards sold in batches of
50 or more. The measures were
referred to the Post Office and
Civil Service Committee.

Q—What's the reason for the
bill to ban liquor ads from radio
and TV? I never see or hear such
ads anyway.

A—Sen. Edwin C. Johnson,
(D., Colo.), a sponsor of the bill,
said he believed the liquor in-
dustry "contemplates" the use
of television and radio for liquor
ads "in the not too distant fu-
ture." Numerous religious groups
testified in favor of the bill at
committee hearings, but a liquor
group spokesman said the measure
was "prohibition propaganda"
and a CIO representative called it
an attack with the motive
of restoring prohibition.
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Quarterly)

What
Christian Science
Can Mean to You

To men and women in all
walks of life, Christian
Science has come as the di-
rect answer to sincere prayer.
To any honest seeker it
shows the sure way to the
healing of physical disease,
and to release as well from
other besetting fears and
limitations.

The deep conviction that
God, the primal cause and
source of all being, is ever
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less thousands are proving
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and practical way, the
healing efficacy of Christian
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SCIENCE AND HEALTH

WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

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contains the full explana-
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and its healing method.



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