

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads the Mail Tribune
Published Daily Except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
27-29 North First St. Phone 2-4141

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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at
Medford, Oregon, under Act of
March 3, 1897

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance:
Daily and Sunday—one year \$12.00
Daily and Sunday—six months \$6.50
Daily and Sunday—three months \$3.50
Daily and Sunday—one month \$1.25
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford,
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point,
Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix,
Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent
and on motor routes:
Daily and Sunday—one year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—one month \$1.25
All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press—Full Licensed Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLDAY COMPANY, INC.
Offices in New York, Chicago, De-
troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta,
Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
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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
March 3, 1942
(It was Tuesday)

Only 11 survivors reported as
United States destroyer sunk off
coast of New Jersey; is ninth
United States ship lost in war.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Country
pastures are now adorned with
pigs, whose ancestors are selling
on the Portland market for
\$14.35 cwt., the highest price
since 1926. They are worth
enough to cast before pearls.

20 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1932
(It was Thursday)

Col. and Mrs. Charles A.
Lindbergh receive second note
demanding \$50,000 for return of
kidnaped infant son; Boston
woman claims child held in New
Jersey town.

Negotiations for armistice in
war between Japan and China
break down; continuation of war
claimed "unavoidable."

30 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1922
(It was Friday)

Medford Mayor C. E. "Pop"
Gates announces he is not can-
didate for governor; plans to run
in 1926.

Experimental "dry-land"
dredging operations conducted
on Rogue river east of Grants
Pass; process expected to elim-
inate 40 per cent loss of free
gold.

40 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1912
(It was Sunday)

First National bank holds
open house in new building on
East Main street; building mat-
erials include breccia opal
from Genoa, Italy, black and
gold marble from Abyssinia and
African mahogany from the
Congo Free State.

Buick "34" roadster carrying
four passengers and 50 pounds of
baggage crosses Siskiyou moun-
tains to Yreka; first time in his-
tory trip made this early by car.

Many Veteran Payments
Free From Income Tax

Payments to veterans for ben-
efits administered by the Veter-
ans Administration are tax-free
and need not be considered in
computing federal income tax,
veterans were reminded today by
the VA.

The VA said dividends which
veterans have received on their
GI insurance policies also are
exempt from taxation and need
not be reported.

Among the tax-exempt VA
payments are the following:
Subsistence allowances for
veterans training in schools, on
farms and on-the-job under the
GI bill and public law 16 (for
the disabled).

Payments by the VA to be ap-
plied to veterans' GI loans.
Disability compensation and
pensions paid to veterans.
Housing grants for seriously
disabled veterans.

World War I emergency of-
ficers' retirement pay.
Death benefits to families of
deceased veterans also are ex-
empt.

Australia, South America, New
Zealand, the United States and
South Africa are the world's
most important wool producing
nations.

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads.

Douglas County 100 Years Old

Douglas county was 100 years old last month and The News-Review of Roseburg is publishing a series of articles concerning the region's early day happenings and personalities. One such article, which tells of the pioneer James Murray family, is of interest in Jackson county for the Murrys first settled on Butte creek, 30 miles east of Medford in 1858, moving on to Camas valley, 30 miles from Roseburg, three years later.

IN THE spring of 1862 James Murray, the head of the family, took up a homestead near the home of an earlier settler, Rance Freeman. A few days after the Murrys arrived a band of Indians appeared on the scene and looted and burned the Freeman house. Lance Freeman and another man had had a fight with the Indians some time before and killed one. After this occurrence the tribesmen warned they would kill Freeman some time.

There were no more Indian raids on Camas valley settlers but twenty years later Freeman and the other man were killed in eastern Oregon, supposedly by Indians.

ANOTHER story in the same edition of The News-Review this one dealing with the thrilling adventure of the Applegate brothers, Jesse, Charles and Lindsay, in blazing a shorter and easier trail into western Oregon, has become a classic of pioneer history and is also of particular interest here for Frank L. Applegate, a grandson of Lindsay, is a long-time resident of Medford.

The Applegate brothers and their families endured unbelievable hardships and faced many dangers after turning their faces westward in the "Great Migration" of 1843 which three years afterward found them struggling past the spots which later became the sites of Sutherlin, Oakland and Yoncalla, to finally make their home near the latter community.—E.C.F.

Applegate And Ridgway

Speaking of the Applegates, there is interest here also in the fact that a descendant of the pioneer family is mentioned in an article in the current issue of Collier's.

RICHARD APPEGATE, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Applegate, a former Mail Tribune sports reporter and for some years now a front line war correspondent for the United Press, is quoted in connection with a story about General Matthew Ridgway, MacArthur's successor in the Far East.

Says Collier's:
At Anyang-ni, in the thick of a battle, Richard Applegate, the veteran war writer, said the general went down a slope to talk to a GI digging a foxhole and trying to set up a 75mm recoilless rifle. "Afterward," Applegate recalls, "I went down to get the soldier's name and to find out for myself how close to the front the general came on these visits of his. So I asked: 'How close to the front line are we?' "Bud," the GI said, 'you're standing on it.' He must have been right. I passed that way again the next day and there was a guy lying in the same foxhole. He had a bullet hole through his head."

RICHARD, or "Dick" as he was known through his high school and journalistic days in Medford, was assigned to correspondent duties aboard by the U.P. soon after returning to the news gathering agency on completion of naval service in World War II.

After a considerable time in Singapore, Applegate was brought home and given a promotion to cable desk duties in the U.P. headquarters office in New York City. The Medford man soon tired of the more or less routine work in New York and especially, he told friends here later, he hated looking at four office walls and so many clocks. He soon requested a transfer to foreign duty and when asked where he wished to go said: "Any place, just so I can get out from between all these walls"

THAT was just about the time the Korean war was getting under way and the United Press taking Applegate at his word, sent him posthaste to that troubled area where he has since remained.—E.C.F.

Joy Scouts

In the usual daily batch of mimeographed letters urging publicity for this or that "day" or "week," one reached this office yesterday announcing National Smile Week, March 9 through 15.

THE National Smile Week idea seemed like a good one until we read down a couple of paragraphs and discovered the angle. Almost every effort to secure free publicity for certain days or weeks has an angle, more or less hidden. Some of the publicity putters-outers are a little more cunning than others in camouflaging their ulterior motive, but there is advertising or profit—which usually amount to the same thing—for some individual or organization in practically every one.

"March 9," says the Chicago publicity agency which is getting paid to push this particular drive, "is a date you can face with a smile! It's the day National Smile Week comes up for its fourth annual observance."

ACCORDING to the agency, everyone should smile, smile, smile during the week and for those who follow the advice a name has been coined—they are to be "Joy Scouts."

Of course a smile now and then can do much to lighten the day, not only for the smiler but for everyone coming under its influence. But from a whole week of nothing but silly smiling, and by everybody, yet—deliver us.

Oh, yes, the "angle." Well, in this instance, the advertising agency had been commissioned to promote Smile Week by a movie actor famous for his wide-mouthed smile. They sent along a picture of the actor, too!—E.C.F.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"It's not that I'm afraid to take my report card home, but I've found from experience it doesn't pay to spring it until my father gets his income tax out of the way!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

STEVENSON ON FIRST BALLOT—IF

Washington—A strange high drama is playing about the rather homely person of President Harry S. Truman these days. There is no doubt at all that until a month or so ago, the President was very strongly inclined to withdraw from the race, and to back Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois for the Democratic nomination. Since then, all sorts of pressures have been brought to bear on Truman. And the terrible isolation which the White House imposes on any man has made him vulnerable to these pressures.

Almost all the Democratic professional politicians privately believe that Truman's renomination would tear the party apart. A very large majority of these professionals favor the nomination of Gov. Stevenson. But, remembering 1948, they do not dare to say so. With a few exceptions, they do not even dare to announce publicly in favor of Stevenson as second choice, since this might be interpreted as hostility to Truman.

At the same time, those whose power is directly dependent on Truman's continued presence in the White House are maneuvering astutely. Knowing that Truman likes Stevenson personally, they agree that Stevenson is "a fine man." But it is too bad, they say, that his divorce and other considerations rule him out. Besides, what the party needs is a fighter—like Harry Truman—and Stevenson has made it plain he does not even very much want to run. In short, Stevenson would make a weak candidate, and the President must make the sacrifice again himself.

TRUMAN would not be human if all this did not sound convincing to him. Yet the fact that the professionals themselves consider Stevenson an extremely strong candidate is very easy to prove. For even a partial count of the states which can be pretty certainly placed in the Stevenson column shows that Stevenson is likely to be nominated on the first ballot, if Truman withdraws and backs the Illinois governor.

California, for example, can be counted a sure Stevenson state at the convention. Patrick Brown, who is swing man between the Roosevelt and Pauley factions of the California organization, has already telephoned Stevenson on his own initiative to tell him that he can expect the support of the entire California delegation if Truman withdraws. The Northwest Democratic organizations are pro-Stevenson.

So are the key Mid-west states. Missouri, of course, will go as Truman wants it to go. In Indiana, Gov. Henry Schricker is one of the few who has publicly announced for Stevenson as second choice. Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams is privately pro-Stevenson, and so is his state organization. Illinois is certain for Stevenson, of course, and Stevenson has important strength in other important Mid-west states.

The big East Coast states are without exception sure to be in the Stevenson column, if Truman decides not to run. New York's powerful Ed Flynn, State Chairman Paul Fitzpatrick, and Sen. Herbert Lehman are all privately strongly sympathetic to Stevenson. Connecticut's Sen. Brian McMahon, who firmly controls his state organization, is another who has publicly backed the Illinois governor.

GOV. PAUL DEVER of Massachusetts, who is similarly powerful in his state organization, has actually been touring the country drumming up Stevenson support on a contingent basis. The New Jersey state organization is pro-Stevenson, and Pennsylvania's powerful Democratic boss David Lawrence (of Pittsburgh) has also let the Stevenson backers "now that he will be in their corner if Truman withdraws.

Population Up
46,721 in State

Portland—(U.P.)—Oregon's population increased by nearly 50,000 persons in the 15 months following the 1950 census, a report from the State Board of Health Vital Statistics Section indicated Monday.

Board statisticians estimated that 46,721 persons were added to the state's population between April 1, 1950, and the date of the last census, and July 1, 1951.

Dr. Harold M. Erickson, state health officer, said most of the increase was due to the 26,924 more births than deaths during the period. The remainder of the gain, he said, could be attributed to migration into the state.

Seattle—(U.P.)—Washington state authorities have challenged a Census Bureau prediction that the state's population will increase by about 490,000 between 1950 and 1960.



SENTENCED to serve one to ten years for slaying her husband, Milton, wealthy builder, Mrs. Gertrude Morris leave San Francisco jail for Tehachapi in matron's custody. (International)

OUT OF THE WOODS
By Jim Stevens

Poet's Gold
The other day a letter from Jean Thibault o Adelanto, Calif., came to me marked "Reference your letter Oct. 1, 1925, to J. Isadore Thibault." The letter was a horse logger I'd worked with in 1914 and 1916 on big wheels of the McCloud River Lumber company, southward of Mt. Shasta. "Frenchy" Thibault, a poet who composed lyrics on subjects of

nature in the French style of Chateaubriand—he said, I, myself, was writing like Kipling and Beats—I thought.
Anyhow, life was very wonderful for us both because of poetry. Each of us had lived from first memory in the worst of poverty. Up in the pine woods we were chasing the big wheels ten hours a day for 27½ cents per hour, six days a week. But we had poet's gold. It enriched our lives as physical gold can never do.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

A Tacoma man named Luvaas was walking down a Seattle street when he was hailed by a passing motorist who double-parked long enough to hand him \$200 in cash and a business card. The motorist (a total stranger) said:

"I can't find a parking place. Will you please deposit this money in the bank for me?"

The dispatch goes on:
"The dazed Luvaas rushed into the bank and deposited the money while the trusting motorist circled the block and finally picked up his deposit slip from Luvaas waiting at the curb."

ONE for the book?
Sure! Sure!
But wouldn't this be a wonderful world if EVERYBODY was as honest and dependable in the pinches as this man Luvaas turned out to be?

ANOTHER thought, less pleasing:
Our ancestors walked because they didn't have automobiles to ride in. We of the present day are finding that we have to walk because there isn't any place to park our automobiles.

POLITICS:
"A county-by-county newspaper estimate of popular sentiment in New Hampshire indicated today that General Eisenhower is holding a narrow and possibly SHAKY margin over Senator Taft in the battle for Republican votes in the state's presidential primary election on March 11.

"The editors agreed that Taft has made long gains during the past weeks after a late start in organizing. Originally Eisenhower was considered an overwhelming favorite in New Hampshire."

GENERAL EISENHOWER is running under almost impossible conditions. As a soldier, he has never talked enough about politics and civilian government to give the general run of people an understanding of what he believes and what he stands for.

As a soldier in uniform, HE CAN'T TALK NOW—and because of the increasing gravity of the military situation in Western Europe it seems utterly unlikely that he will have any opportunity to talk to the people about his views and his beliefs ahead of the Republican national convention next summer.

HIS political backers in this country are aware of this situation and are worried about it. But like himself is DOING HIS DUTY IN EUROPE and keeping his mouth strictly shut on political matters—a soldier in uniform MUST DO.

If the situation in Western Europe remains as critical as it is now, I think it can be taken for granted that we will hear nothing more from General Eisenhower about politics.

He is a good soldier and an honorable man whose conception of duty is that it is something to be done to the best of his ability—regardless of the cost to his own personal fortunes.

MORE Washington politics:
"Senator Russell of Georgia in entering the Democratic presidential race may have snatched the Dixie banner from Tennessee's candidate, Senator Kefauver.

"Moreover, Russell is seen AS A THREAT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN himself if the president decides to run again."

AS BETWEEN Russell and Kefauver, there isn't much to be said at this moment and at this distance. They are both good men and only one can be nominated.

But the fact that two good Democrats are willing to brave the president's ire and run for the Democratic nomination without his blessing is a political fact of very great importance.

You've heard, probably, of dynastic succession—which is a historically ancient scheme of royalty to KEEP THE POWER IN ONE SET OF HANDS.

Well—
If each president CAN NAME HIS SUCCESSOR, we shall have DYNASTIC SUCCESSION right here in the United States of America. Both Kefauver and Russell are challenging the right of the president of the United States to name his successor.

That's why their candidacies are important.

A Nichols' Worth of—

Comment On This and That

BY HARMAN W. NICHOLS

United Press Feature Writer

Washington—(U.P.)—When is east more west than east, and which is more middle than near?

In short, why do we call it the Far East when it's west of us?

Our kids in school rooms are confused, after looking at the map, and so was I until I did a little looking in. I paged a few school manuals in these parts and they are fuzzy on the subject, too.

But the State Department, the Library of Congress, the National Geographic Society and the Encyclopedia Britannica finally solved the problem—or at least crystallized it.

On the map there are three easts. The near, the middle, and the far. The map makers report all of them accurately, for purposes of the map, but in the cutlines under the maps they put in the east stuff. And in the east department none of them have had any official status and none of their boundaries ever has been too clear.

The term "east"—near, middle and far—came into use in Europe long ago as a matter of convenience. We have accepted them and they remain that way today in name—the maps be darned.

The outlines first began to appear distinctly when Portuguese explorers, soon after America was discovered, aimed their sails at the southern end of Africa, crossed the Indian ocean, rode the waves into the Pacific, and edged toward the Indo-China and China coasts.

And here we get the nub on "why is it called the Far East?" At that time, these coasts and their far-reaching outlying areas became known as the "Far East." They remain as such today, even though they are west of us. We just conform to that early designation.

Considered Far
"They were considered 'far' from a Europe that considered

itself the center of the world," observes the State Department.

Also about that time, by contrast, writers of the day began to use the term "Near East." These fellows were talking about the fringe of countries along the Asiatic mainland closest to Europe.

"The 'Middle East' did not come into such common use at the time, but was used by a few writers in a hazy sort of way to cover parts of the intervening east.

Restricted by Mountains
Actually the terms "Near East" and "Middle East" never have been used in connection with regions north of the mountain wall formed by the Caucasus, the hills of northern Iran, the Hindu Kush, and the Himalayas.

In the Far East, as of now, fall the lands of the Asiatic mainland washed by waters of the Pacific from the Malay peninsula through China. Offshore, Japan and the Philippines are regarded as part of the Far East.

So All May Know
BY GEO. N. TAYLOR
Portland, Oregon

What kind of folks send out these Gospel Messages to the newspapers? Some of the families are in dairying; one is in the marine insurance business; one raises nursery stock; others are in the saw-mill business and so it goes. They obey Christ's—"Go ye into all the world" and give the Good News to every man. Also comes God's Part. It is for him to bear down on the unsaved who hear God's Son died for them. May God bear down heavily. Most Geo. N. Taylor folks have been saved are on someone's prayer list.

Three—The Lost, Know that God so loved you that he gave his Only-Born Son that if you should believe on Him, you would not perish but have eternal life.—John 3:16.

—Adv.

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