

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

27-29 North First St. Phone 2-6141

ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor
ERNEST R. GILSTRAP, ManagerHERB GREY, Advertising Manager
C. C. YERGENSON, Managing EditorERIC ALLEN JR., City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Telephone EditorRICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor

GERALD LATHAM, Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper

Entered as second class matter at
Medford, Oregon, under Act of
March 3, 1879

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, Clatskanie,
Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix,
Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent
and on motor routes:

Daily and Sunday—one year \$15.00

Daily and Sunday—six months \$8.00

Daily and Sunday—one month \$2.50

All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford

Official Paper of Jackson County

United Press—Full Leased Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:

WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY, INC.

Offices in New York, Chicago, San
Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle,
Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta,
Vancouver, B.C.NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATIONNEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION

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 9, 1942

(It was Monday)

Medford board of water com-

missioners sets minimum water

meter rate of \$1.75 a month for

17,500 gallons.

From Arthur Perry's Ye

Smudge Pot column: A West

Main street cat was killed by

curiosity late Sunday. A speed

idiot was curious to see if he

could hit the cat.

20 YEARS AGO

March 9, 1922

(It was Wednesday)

Only six persons listed on

Jackson county jail roster for

lowest total since high of 46 in

1929.

Early returns from New

Hampshire presidential primary

show delegates pledged to Frank-

lin D. Roosevelt running 4 to 1

ahead of Alfred Smith delegates.

30 YEARS AGO

March 9, 1922

(It was Thursday)

Oregon Tourist and Informa-

tion bureau selects Medford as

one of five "key tourist centers"

in the state.

Jackson county sheriff ap-

points first "professional" dog

catcher in history of Medford as

city is "overrun by dogs."

40 YEARS AGO

March 9, 1912

(It was Saturday)

Three prisoners break out of

newly constructed county jail in

Jacksonville; break said caused

by "faulty construction" of

building.

Drunken Mexican break sol-

diers lock and burn city of Juarez

on United States border; \$17,000

in gold seized.

Champion Bulls

Bring Top Prices

At Spokane Show

Spokane — (U.P.) — Champion

and reserve champion bulls sold

for record prices at the North-

west Aberdeen Angus Breeders'

auction sale here Friday at Old

Union stockyards.

The highest price ever paid at

an Angus sale was \$3200 paid

by Fred Grassner of Kimberley,

Ore., for Eliminator's Flash,

judged the champion bull. It

was owned by W. J. Harter and

Sons, Helena, Mont.

Slim Eldridge, manager of

Grange livestock at the yards,

said the reserve champion,

Springmere 210th, sold at a re-

cord \$2700 to Frank Dunham of

Redmond, Ore. It was consigned

by Spring Meadows Farm of Os-

wego, Ore.

Champion Female

Meadow Bird Esten 11th,

champion female, was sold by

Meadowmere Farms of Deer-

park, Wash., to Charles Lunce-

ford of Coeur d'Alene, Ida., for

\$1475.

Jane B. Brant Dewdrop, re-

serve champion, owned by Jane

B. Farms of Sandpoint, Ida., sold

for \$820 to Lockhaven Farms of

Hayden Lake, Ida.

JETS TOO NOISY

Seattle—(U.P.)—Testing of jet

aircraft engines will be curtailed

after 8 p.m. out of consideration

of nearby residents, the Boeing

Airplane Co. said Saturday.

Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, March 8—Raining today in earnest. Only the second day of rain since our arrival over two weeks ago, which is a record for the bay area this year. The precipitation for the last six months has been nearly 100% above the average—all same as up Medford way.

A good day to stay indoors so took in the Sportmans Show at "Civic Center." Too bad one or two of the grandchildren could not have been there. Good as a circus—in fact better. For the children were allowed to fish—fish for real live trout and take home those they caught. And they caught them too—a couple of big ones, around 30 inches in length. Can't recall a livelier or happier scene for young fry since a certain day in June in the Troy creek marsh, Wisconsin, around 1888.

Grants Pass and the Oregon Caves were represented in the attractive northwest exhibit, but we failed to find any sign of the Rogue River or Medford except on the illuminated map of Oregon. Medford got a spot about the size of a fly-speck, and Crater Lake ditto—which is more than California gave us on a tourist map some years ago.

A couple of years ago we attended a Sportmans' Show at the Grand Central in New York, which was good, but couldn't come within a mile of this one in all-around entertainment. And there was a clown too, who had an original line, and at times was genuinely funny. He played around the diving tower, finally doing a double Gaynor and an Australian crawl, that would have qualified him for the Olympics all dressed up in his shoes, hat and rags too.

There were swimming beauties, of course, in the latest swimsuits a la Bikini, but like certain "darling daughters," they didn't go near the waters. Instead they changed to the latest ski costumes—and within view of one section of the gallery—parading around the rim of the pool, while a middle-aged war veteran, with medals all over his tunic, flashed them with his camera, as they came around the southeast corner. It was really all a great improvement over the old time Green theatre burlesque.

One of the most interesting features of the show was the fly-casting exhibition. This impressed your correspondent particularly for he once tried to learn how to cast from none other than the late Senator Evan Reames—who was an expert—but R.W.R. never caught anything but bushes in the rear. This led from the Midwest, hit the center of a floating hoop 75 feet away smack in the center, and—marvel of marvels—cast along the surface of the pool—a technique to use when there were bushes one could not cast over—the fly keeping on a level line about a foot from the surface (perhaps it was a plug not a fly, come to think of it).

Needless to say, there were trained seals—their "savee" never ceases to mystify this department—but never before have we seen trained pelicans and penguins. The pelican flew from a perch in the gallery down to the stage, with all the grace of a clothes-horse thrown out of a tenth-story window. Then went through his stunts awkwardly, but went through them—like Dr. Johnson's dancing bear, the wonder was not that he danced so well, but that he could dance AT ALL! There followed a race between a penguin and a seal under water. The penguin won—in fact, made a monkey out of his larger opponent—seals are amazingly swift under water and graceful too, but this penguin was simply a STREAK—the announcer claimed penguins can average 75 miles an hour SUBMERGED—and after seeing this flashing bird toggled out in his dress shirt and tails—we can believe it.

1. "A Place in the Sun."
2. "A Streetcar Named Desire."
3. "An American in Paris."
4. "Detective Story."
5. "Born Yesterday."
6. "Cyano de Bergerac."
7. "Death of a Salesman."
8. "Quo Vadis."
9. "Bright Victory."
10. "The Great Caruso."

The above list was compiled by U. S. newspaper movie-critics as the best for 1951.

Your correspondent has seen them all but "Death of a Salesman" and "Quo Vadis"—the former because we have never had a chance, the latter because no one could drag us into it.

We would have placed "Bright Victory" first; "Born Yesterday" second; "The Blue Veil" (not listed); third; "A Place in the Sun," fourth; "Street Car," fifth; "Detective Story," sixth; and the others "also-rans." We couldn't be persuaded to see ANY of them again. "An American in Paris" was too-much-Kelly for us. "The Great Caruso" would have made the original great tenor turn in his grave. (Or so the M.T. movie-critic-emeritus believes).

Far above any of them would be British movies like "Quartet" and "The Browning Version," in this department's list.

Speaking of merit-ratings, we see that over 100 political scientists in the country, after a special study of the U. S. Senate, rate the first ten Senators out of the 96 as follows:

1. Paul Douglas, Illinois.
2. Estes Kefauver, Tenn.
3. Wayne Morse, Oregon.
4. Herbert Lehman, New York.
5. J. William Fulbright, Arkansas.
6. Margaret Chase Smith, Me.
7. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Mass.
8. George Aiken, Vt.
9. Leverett Saltonstall, Mass.
10. Brian McMahon, Conn.

And the ten worst in the following order of INCREASING unworthiness:

1. John W. Bricker, Ohio.
2. Pat McCarran, Nev.
3. John W. Butler, Md.
4. Herman Welker, Ida.
5. Homer Capehart, Ind.
6. Harry P. Cain, Wash.
7. Geo. W. Malone, Nev.
8. Kenneth McKellar, Tenn.
9. Wm. E. Jenner, Ind.
10. Joseph R. McCarthy, Wis.

We doubt if there could be a better rating made anytime, anywhere. It should be noted, en passant, that the men who handed down this just and discriminating verdict were of both major parties, were experts in the political realm, and based their judgments on a careful and intensive study of the records of every member.

To return to the Sportmans Show (loud applause from the "other side of the aisle!"), we forgot the dogs—one of the most refreshing items on the afternoon agenda. Not only did the dogs go through their drills perfectly, but they retrieved LIVE ducks—and as far as could be observed, the SPCA had no cause for complaint. The ducks got the short end of it—all were hobbled but one—but were returned to their pens none the worse for wear, apparently. One of the dogs—a Chesapeake Retriever—jumped off a diving tower and landed smack on the duck—also without apparent injury to either.

All of them returned to their master, offered up the bird courteously BEFORE shaking off the water. (We found ourselves thinking of Dan Daniels and his dogs of an earlier and happier era—he would have gotten a big bang out of it.)

The man next to us, said the "Black Labrador" female was the best of the lot and claimed that type of dog, has an oil covering that makes it shed water like a duck. (How about it doctor?)

Oh yes, there was an ostrich race—so called—two ostriches weighting 350 pounds each and operated by a couple of boys in orthodox jockey caps and boots, were sent off by a pistol shot on such a test of speed, but one of them insisted upon turning around and going in the opposite direction in spite of the jockey's strenuous effort to prevent such a sporting contretemps. Finally the pop-eyed bird, threw the boy off, and met his opponent coming hell-bent in the other direction, the latter's speed being so great the OTHER boy fell off. Both lads had a hard time catching their feathered beasts of burden, but finally succeeded, and the ostriches were rewarded with oranges (California oranges, the ring master with a cowboy hat and white riding breeches, pointed out with a mock flourish).

Only the winning bird would eat, however—the way the oranges could be followed down the long neck—like descending ringles on an African jungle beauty—proved fascinating to many. We have an idea ostrich No. 2 ate something for lunch that failed to agree with him (perhaps somebody's waltham watch), or it might, of course, have been he is a resident of Florida.—R.W.R.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"There's a burglar downstairs. Anything I can bring you from the kitchen when I've finished with him?"

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

THE CASE OF ESTES KEFAUVER

Manchester, N. H.—With the absolutely unbelievable energy which is the hallmark of



American politician, Sen. Estes Kefauver is striding through the snow-piled main streets of innumerable New Hampshire small towns; earnestly addressing sparse audiences in innumerable overheated halls; and otherwise conscientiously performing all the ritual functions of a candidate for the American Presidency. Yet the whole performance is an oddly empty gesture.

For Kefauver himself no longer really expects any substantial political reward, here in New Hampshire, for the immense energy he is expending. And on the national scene, if Kefauver really believes that he has a chance to be his party's presidential choice, he is almost alone in this belief. Yet the case of Estes Kefauver, an able, honest, and ambitious man, is worth considering all the same. For it tells a good deal about the way American politics, and especially Democratic party politics, works.

What has been happening to Kefauver here in New Hampshire is a forewarning of what is virtually certain to happen to the Kefauver candidacy nationally. When Kefauver announced that he would enter a slate of delegates in the New Hampshire primary, he in effect slapped the New Hampshire regular Democratic organization right in the face. For if Kefauver had had his way, this would have meant that the regular organization delegate slate, headed by aggressive, fast-talking National Committeeman Emmett Kelley, would not even have been able to go to the Chicago convention.

THUS the Democratic regulars were threatened with public humiliation and disgrace. In order to avoid this, President Truman was persuaded by former Navy Secretary John Sullivan, acting as a Kelley emissary, to retract his famous "eyewash" statement and enter the New Hampshire primary. Before he consented to do so, Truman was promised that he would win hands down, and that Kefauver would be taught a lesson.

While Kefauver talks simply, sincerely, and it must be added, rather dully, in the oven-like town halls, his lesson is being prepared for him. He is given an outside chance of capturing just one delegate—but only a very outside chance. Kelley predicts a Truman landslide in the preferential primary, with Truman getting seventy-five per cent of the vote. This is certainly exaggerated, but Kefauver himself would undoubtedly be astonished if he won the preferential vote, and well satisfied if he polled forty per cent or so.

Thus Kefauver, by all the signs, will be taught his lesson. This may seem strange, for if the public opinion polls mean anything, they mean that Truman's hold even on his own party has never been weaker. The polls do mean something. But they do not mean that an outsider can successfully buck the regular organization under the American primary system.

In normally Republican New Hampshire, the labor groups have formed a close defensive alliance with the regular Democrats. Both the labor groups and the Democratic jobholders and professionals are now working hard to swamp Kefauver at the polls. If every Democrat and independent voter went to the polls next Tuesday, this might be very difficult. But less than a third of the Democratic voters

who will vote in the presidential election are expected to take the trouble to cast ballots in the primary on Tuesday.

THIS makes for ease of control by the organization.

There is also another reason why the triumph of a President whose prestige has rarely been lower is apparently assured here. As one organization man succinctly put it, "Who's got the jobs, Truman or Kefauver?"

What is true in New Hampshire is also true nationally. By challenging the incumbent President, Kefauver has automatically alienated almost every regular Democratic organization in the North. He has further compounded his felony by talking loudly and constantly about government corruption—in truth, he has had very little else to talk about.

Kefauver once had a chance, albeit a slim one, of becoming his party's choice as a compromise candidate acceptable to both North and South, given a Truman withdrawal and a deadlock at the convention. Now, with the Northern regulars alienated, the liberals flocking to Gov. Adlai Stevenson, and his Southern props kicked out from under him by the candidacy of Sen. Richard Russell, Kefauver appears to have virtually no chance at all.

Kefauver's experience before the television cameras last summer no doubt gave him a certain sense of mission, and this in turn led him incautiously to transgress one of the great, built-in rules of American politics. This rule is that you simply do not challenge an incumbent President in your own party. In Democratic party politics especially, it pays to be cautious, it pays to be regular, and it pays, above all, to play the game according to the rules.

(Copyright, 1952, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Ike's Impressions on Greece, Turkey Visit Features Week's News

By HOMER JENKS

Balance sheet for the week between good and bad news in the hot and cold wars:

GOOD NEWS

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower visited Turkey and Greece to lay the groundwork for bringing their 40 divisions into his North Atlantic treaty forces. He said he had received a "satisfactory impression" of Turkey's 30 divisions and was "proud" of Greece's 10 divisions.

The U.S. took a tentative first step toward opening negotiations with Communist Czechoslovakia to obtain the release of imprisoned American newsmen William N. Ots.

President Truman dedicated the Coast Guard cutter Courier as a floating "Voice of America" radio transmitter to carry the message of freedom to Communist-oppressed nations from vantage points on the high seas.

BAD NEWS

France's political crisis deepened, delaying and jeopardizing the European defense plans approved by the North Atlantic treaty conference in Lisbon last week. Former Premier Paul Reynaud tried and failed to form a "government of national unity" to save France from economic bankruptcy and political chaos. At week's end, Antoine Pinay, a little-known independent, was trying to patch together a new coalition government to succeed that of Premier Edgar Faure, who resigned last week.

Communist negotiators in the Korean armistice talks insisted that true inspectors—including "neutral" Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland—should have the right to examine secret Al-

Eisenhower's Political Creed

On Capital, Labor and Social Security

By KEVIN McCANN
President, Defiance College
(These articles are based on the book, "The Man From Abilene," by Kevin McCann, to be published by Doubleday & Company.)

Throughout his life—which is the background of hard work and long, ungrudging hours—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower has always rejected the Marxist "falsehood of an inescapable class warfare" and "the shibboleth of an unbridgeable gap between those who hire and those who are unemployed."

He has always looked upon capital and labor as essential partners in a great enterprise, that of preserving and improving the American system of democracy.

In the post-war strike year of 1946 he wrote: "... capital and labor would easily solve their difficulties if both knew their very existence depended upon accord!"

Freedoms Indivisible

He has held the freedoms of our system indivisible, inseparable:

"... all our freedoms—personal, economic, social, political—freedom to buy, to work, to hire, to bargain, to save, to vote, to worship, to gather in a convention or join in mutual association; all these freedoms are a single bundle. Each is an indispensable part of a single whole. Destruction of any inevitably leads to the destruction of all."

Although he is a frank advocate of the middle of the road and a foe of Socialism and the encroachments of centralized government, Gen. Eisenhower holds that the Federal government could not be aloof in times of national economic distress. He wrote a few weeks ago to a friend in the United States:

"Many of these restrictive laws applying to business and to industries, now accepted as necessary to an orderly and a measurably free life, go into much broader fields than that of mere personal deportment or conduct. Witness our anti-trust laws, social security plans, minimum wage scales, interstate commerce regulations, and communications laws. Many of them have been passed by the votes of both parties and with large majorities."

"Over and beyond these, the country has welcomed in the past a host of laws enacted for the relief of economic distress and natural catastrophe. It is safe to say that no American government of today would dare to stand idle if we should suddenly enter, again, a depression like that of 1932."

"On the contrary, the government would be expected to use the entire resources of the country to prevent disaster. The point is that this should be done without violation of our basic concepts of freedom, justice and right."

He also pointed out the need "to stand watch to see that financial despotisms do not arise, even though they could scarcely come into existence except with the consent of, or because of the weakness of, the overall political organization. Weak government favors the

predatory; too strong a government recognizes that individual freedom can be lost in the operation of complex economies just as surely as it can under political dictatorship. The freedom must be real as well as legal—the unions have been right to fight for this. All these things are of interest to all the people, not just the employers and the workmen."

"The immediate problem has become—how to handle the striking right and privilege in key industries so as to avoid paralyzing the nation but so as to preserve the inherent rights of individuals. ... Difficult in Application

"The answer is easy in generalizations; it is difficult only in practical application, because, although everyone believes in co-operation (the single key) as a principle, no one is ready to abandon immediate advantage or position in practicing co-operation. Moral regeneration, revival of patriotism, clear realization that progress in any great segment is not possible without progress for the whole; all these are necessary."

"In a free system, laws cannot fully answer the problem; just as written agreements could not satisfactorily meet the requirements of Allied Command in war. We must produce a healthy economy, raise living standards for all; and preserve individual liberty."

In one of his memorable addresses—that to the American Bar Association at St. Louis in 1949, Gen. Eisenhower asserted that "we miserably fail to challenge the lie that what is good for management is necessarily bad for labor; that for one side to profit, the other must be depressed. Such distorted doctrine is false and foreign to the American scene. ...

"... the interests of management and labor in most situations are identical. Differences are centered almost exclusively in the annual bargaining conferences. But even here the true differences are far more apparent than they are real. For intelligent management certainly recognizes the need for maximum income to workers, consistent with reasonable return on investment. With equal clarity, labor cannot fail to recognize the need for increasing amounts of risk capital to provide jobs for our constantly growing population. ...

"Above all, we need more economic understanding and working arrangements that will bind labor and management, in every productive enterprise, into a far tighter voluntary co-operative unit than we now have."

On the broad issue of workers' security, General Eisenhower had this to say at the New York Herald Tribune Forum a few weeks later:

Specific Questions

"So—as we consider measures designed to affect the status or security of the working man, we must ask these specific questions: 'Does the proposal push the worker one step closer to regimented labor? Does it ease the way to governmental control over his life and livelihood? As we strive to lessen the shocks and privations incident to old age, to sickness, to unemployment, to natural disaster, let us choose among the several proposals that which best protects our heritage of freedom.'"

General Eisenhower has attacked the "shallow critics" of the profit motive in the American system, saying: "They ignore the fact that it is an economic support of every business right we possess, and that without it all rights would soon disappear."

He defines the capitalist: "A capitalist, far from being someone to condemn, in this country is one who by his own efforts in the past has made it possible for this country to be what it is today."

Copyright, 1952, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

1952 NSLI Dividend Will Not Be Paid Before Policy Date

The 19