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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 27, 1942
(It was Friday)

Appropriation for Crater Lake
National park reduced by house
committee \$88,870 to \$75,040.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Man, by
governmental order, is now
limited to one safety razor blade
per week. With no cuffs on his
pants, and whisks, he is apt
to be a sight.

20 YEARS AGO

March 27, 1922
(It was Sunday)

Search for bodies of couple
missing nine weeks in Dead In-
dian area abandoned until melt-
ing of snow and ice in district.

Medford City Councilman
George Porter files for Republican
nomination as legislator from
Jackson county.

30 YEARS AGO

March 27, 1922
(It was Monday)

Allied foreign ministers issue
ultimatum to governments of
warring Turkey and Greece; pro-
pose perpetual freedom of naviga-
tion of the Dardanelles and
Bosphorus.

Owners of Medford Page theater
announce Ethel Barrymore
will appear here in stage play
"Declasse."

40 YEARS AGO

March 27, 1912
(It was Wednesday)

Medford citizens call mass
meeting to discuss construction
of railroad to Blue Ledge cop-
per mine 30 miles southwest of
here.

Second grand jury reports no
evidence of graft by members
of Jackson county court; Gold
Hill group renews efforts to se-
cure indictment of former county
commissioner.

Shipments of Lumber
By Water Increase

Portland—(U.P.)—Shipments of
Oregon lumber by water in Feb-
ruary of 1952 were ahead of total
for January and February of
1951, the Pacific Lumber In-
spection Bureau Inc., has re-
ported.

The bureau said Oregon export
and domestic waterborne ship-
ments for February of this year
totaled 114,948,966 board feet.
This compares with 87,422,982
board feet in February of 1951
and 85,985,389 board feet in
January of last year.

Shipments from coastal ports
totaled 77,393,728 board feet last
month.

Court Records

POLICE COURT
Herbert Chandler Drew, violation of
city rule, \$10.
Connie Vivian Gannon, failure to
stop at stop sign, \$5.

CIRCUIT COURT
Katherine M. Carter vs. H. A. Car-
ter, divorce complaint.
Rita M. Cox vs. William Earl Cox,
divorce complaint.
Bonnie Lee Waterson vs. Robert
Donald Waterson, divorce complaint.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

APPROPRIATIONS
William Max Spieler, 60, Halsey,
and Irene Johnson, 41, Myrtle
Point.
Gordon Dean Marx, 21, Medford,
and Charlotte E. Walker, 20, Medford.
Ne'l Knudsen, 19, Trail, and Bever-
ly May Robertson, 18, Prospect.
Leland Henry Hardarth, 24, Med-
ford, and Faith Ardell Waterhouse,
19, Medford.

Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, March 26—As Bill the elevator man says: "It's about time!"
Bill lives across the bay. He works at night and mows his lawn—by any—tends his garden by day. He usually has had garden peas in bloom by now, but because of the rain, had to replant them and green aphids now have about ruined them. This is the third straight day of real summer weather—and everyone is rejoicing including Bill, but he isn't exactly throwing a fit for he says, "IT'S ABOUT time!"

The Seals beat Sacramento yesterday, the first victory this year, so the local fans who had decided their team was good but couldn't win, are feeling better. After seeing the Cleveland Indians and the St. Louis Browns perform against the Seals several times, we would pick the former as far out in front, especially in their pitching staff. In fact, we would advise our favorite banker to risk two-bits on them being in the world series next fall. The Browns have a fine fighting spirit, but it seemed to this expert—ahem!—they are badly in need of Big Time pitchers—the Seals couldn't do much with them, but our prediction is the Big Leagues will.

How college baseball has fallen from popular favor! Oregon played Stanford at Palo Alto yesterday and will play "Cal" over at Berkeley today, but no one, including the undergraduates, are paying any attention to either. Oregon was badly beaten by Stanford and probably will be beaten worse by Cal., but it will be a hard job to find any mention of it in the newspapers. There was a time—"eh, Eddie!"

A letter from an old-pal Republican in Medford chides the writer for maintaining Senator Morse, quote:

"Offered amendments to the Taft-Hartley law... it is my recollection Morse never offered an amendment to the Taft-Hartley law... but that he made an address before the CIO at Portland in which he agreed with the labor racketeers that the Taft-Hartley law was a slave-labor law and must be REPEALED."

Our GOP veteran is mistaken.
In 1949 Senator Morse offered a long list of amendments to the Taft-Hartley law, many with which Senator Taft LATER agreed. In addressing the CIO in Portland November 23, 1948, Morse urged that organized labor offer proposed revisions to the law instead of insisting on outright repeal.

At least this is the substance of a wire just received from the Senator's office in Washington and we have never known Wayne Morse to misrepresent ANYTHING in ANY way, at ANY time, during all the years we have known him.

Newspaper men, especially editorial writers, now and then climb out on a limb, and sometimes later on the limb is sawed off greatly to their discomfort and chagrin. Now and then it's just the reverse, and when this is true it is among the high-spots of this somewhat harassed profession, generous compensation, however, for the brickbats, decomposed artichokes and headaches so often preceding.

Well, such a moment has arrived, on two counts.

No. 1: Just a year ago—lacking a few days—General MacArthur returned here to San Francisco in triumph and took it upon himself to play the star role in his "Gethsemane" (with all the klieg-lights blazing and all the tremelo-stops out), it was suggested in this department (we witnessed the ceremony), that in spite of the fervent denials of the deposed 5-star hero, that he had no political ambitions—and he MEANT IT—it should cause no surprise if a year hence, he should be a candidate for President, as he was a few years ago. Or if not that, would take an active part in the campaign.

Then and subsequently when it was popularly regarded as "lese majeste" if not downright blasphemy, to suggest that the man Herbert Hoover then designated as the "incarnation of Saint Paul" should have been merely putting on an "act" when he denied any political interests or ambitions, it was maintained in this department, that if the General were not playing politics, his speeches were but of place and hard to understand—or words to that effect. For his speeches were political—partisan politics—and nothing else.

Well if the validity of that analysis of 1951 is not apparent to EVERYONE TODAY—we predict it will be before the presidential campaign ends!

We haven't an M-T file in our luggage but our guess is, it was MANY months before Senator Taft started on his drive for the Republican nomination, that it was stated in this column that there was no greater political myth than the one based upon the belief that the Senator from Ohio was a man of great courage, forthrightness and disinterested statesmanship—that he would literally "rather be right than be President." His inconsistent, wavering and opportunist record was brought up to prove it. That appraisal was certainly severely criticized at the time as woefully unfair, prejudiced and untrue.

But again we would refer to the record.
And in a sketch of Senator Taft in this week's New Republic, also based on his recent behavior, we find the following, quote:

"In May, 1950, the Senate Joint Economic Committee was holding long sessions trying to reach agreement on its report... Taft was obviously stalling. The Committee had sat long hours in hearings and the members had exchanged views very frankly. On the basis of these talks Senator O'Mahoney (Wyo.) believed there was a chance of unanimous agreement and so moved. An embarrassed Taft told his colleagues:

"You know I agree with much of this (draft report). But I am running for the Senate this year and I HAVE GOT TO BE AGAINST EVERY SINGLE THING PRESIDENT TRUMAN IS FOR..."

In another part of the same article it is pleasing to find further confirmation—100% true and excellently phrased, to wit: "After the mid-forties, however, close associates in the Senate observed a discernible change in Taft. Ambition had entwined him and like a powerful vine was bending and twisting his forthright character. Witnesses before the committees on domestic policies on which he sat and his fellow committee members became accustomed to hearing Taft take one position inside the committee room, and see him voting the other way on the floor of the senate. Senator Vandenberg remarked on this time that Taft had the ablest mind in the Senate—UNTIL he made it up!"

This comment the article further states was appreciatively repeated all over Capitol Hill.
Ho Hum—"Sic transit gloria mundi!"—R.W.R.

Knowledge Denied When Ike Will Return

Denver—(U.P.)—Mrs. Dick McCusker, a close friend of Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, denied Thursday that she knew when the general and his wife will return to the United States.

Mrs. McCusker repudiated a copyrighted story which ap-
peared in Thursday's issue of the Scripps Howard Rocky Mountain News here which said that Mrs. Eisenhower had written the Denver woman, saying the Eisenhowers were returning to the U. S. "within a month."

"It's very untrue and very unfortunate," Mrs. McCusker told the United Press. "I'm most embarrassed."

Ridgways Have Lunch
With Emperor Hirohito

Tokyo—(U.P.)—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway and Mrs. Ridgway conversed through court interpreters with Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako Thursday, as they lunched in an orchid-decorated room of the Imperial Palace.

It was the general's second and last call as a commander of the occupation. The military leader and his wife called upon Japan's imperial rulers once last September, breaking the precedent of his predecessor, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who never did visit the emperor.

Gully Fill Produces

\$80 a Ton Revenue

Auburn, Me.—(U.P.)—To level off his property so he could build, Amedee Gobeil invited the shoe factories to dump rubber composition scraps in a gully.

That was two years ago.
Then a junk dealer offered Gobeil \$20 a ton for the filler. Gobeil checked around and found that he could get \$80 a ton for the rubber scraps. He sold the two railroad carloads at that figure.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"Depends on how you figure it. I got a lifetime battin' average of .410 if you don't count the scrub games."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE MYSTERIOUS FAILURE

Washington—It is time to say bluntly what neither General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, nor his deputy, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, who is now testifying on Capitol Hill, can say in public. It is time, in fact, to point out that there has been a downright disgraceful failure to deliver weapons and war goods to Gen. Eisenhower's command in anything like the quantity promised.

Figures are apt to be dull, but those given below deeply and directly affect the security of the United States. Since the aggression in Korea, about \$10 billion has been appropriated to strengthen Western Europe against renewed aggression, the bulk of this money for arms of \$1.4 billion worth, only about \$1.4 billion worth of weapons has actually been delivered to this country's western allies. And much even of this comparatively miserable sum represents arms from surplus stocks in the United States and in Germany.

Even by June 30, when the current fiscal year ends, the most reliable unofficial estimate is that not more than \$2 billion worth of arms will be delivered 50 per cent behind schedule already revised downward. Of the great appropriations already made a whopping \$5 billion has reportedly not even been obligated—the money is lying unexpended in the treasury, and no contracts have been let against it. And the current estimate is that when the next fiscal year ends on June 30, 1953, there will still be an unexpended balance of well over \$5 billion.

THESE figures are a record of abysmal failure. It was to protest in the strongest possible terms against this failure that Gen. Eisenhower returned to this country last November. As a result of Eisenhower's protest, President Truman issued a directive upping the priority on arms for Eisenhower's command, which had previously rated in practice below the National Guard. But the current and future figures cited above show clearly that the record of failure still continues.

This is having a deeply dangerous effect throughout the Western alliance. As Winston Churchill told the British Parliament recently, British rearmament has been delayed for at least a year because, although "there is no question of reproach on either side," Great Britain "has not received aid in keeping with our defense burden undertaken by the late prime minister." The effect on the other N. A. T. O. partners is even more serious than on the British, who produce the great bulk of their own arms. Arms promised for France and other continental allies simply have not been delivered. This long lag in delivering the goods is directly connected with the current crisis in France and elsewhere.

But what is really important to Americans is the effect of this failure on the security of this country. Unless virtually every strategic expert is dead wrong, the United States will itself be in deadly danger if Western Europe is still indefensible when the Soviets have a decisive stock of atomic bombs—and this time is coming soon now. Thus the failure to produce and supply the planned and promised margin of arms which the Europeans cannot produce themselves directly endangers the United States. And this is only a part of a larger failure. For by any reasonable test, the United States is losing the arms race with the Soviet Union in which we are now engaged.

Whether it be by accident or design, such policy, formulated with reckless indifference to the preservation of constitutional liberty and our free enterprise economy, coupled with the rapid centralization of power in the hands of a few, is leading us toward a communist state with as dreadful certainty as though the leaders of the Kremlin themselves were charting our course. It implements the blueprints of Marx and Lenin with unerring accuracy and gives stark warning that, unless the American people stem the present threatening tide, human liberty will inevitably perish from our land."

The whole address is in similar tone: pompous declamation, unrelieved gloom, sombre generalities, political deep freeze.

Looking at the world through the jaundiced eyes of a recalled proconsul, MacArthur finds the times all out of joint, and draping himself in the mantle of an Old Testament prophet he calls

Trieste Situation
'Hot Potato' But
Can't Be Dropped

By PHIL NEWSOM

U.P. Foreign News Editor

In Trieste, the United States and Britain have a three-minute egg too hot to handle but a mess if they drop it.

A so-called "free territory" of only a little more than 300 square miles at the top of the Adriatic, it is claimed by Italy. However, since World War II it has been administered in two zones—in the south by Yugoslavia and in the north, which includes the city of Trieste itself, by the United States and Britain.

It has been a trouble center almost from the moment the Allies took it over.

In a sense, the Trieste controversy has its roots in the same kind of arrangement as finally led to the war in Korea. Arbitrary Lines Drawn

In each case, military commanders met in the field at the end of the fighting and drew arbitrary lines upon a map, marking out the areas each victor would administer. In Korea, the Russians took North Korea. We took South Korea. In Trieste, we took the north. The Yugoslavs the south.

In neither case were the lines supposed to be permanent. But in both cases, the longer the line remained the harder it became to erase.

So far, all Allied attempts to settle the argument have run into a hard wall of Yugoslav and Italian objections from which both sides have refused to budge.

Two Possible Solutions

Yugoslavia's premier Marshal Tito has said he would accept one of two possible solutions:

1. An Italo-Yugoslav commission that would administer the free state until the garrison, followed by appointment of two governors who would alternate in office.

2. Appointment of a neutral governor with two vice governors—Italian and Yugoslav—each with veto powers.

Italian Premier Dr. Alcide De Gasperi has described both as "serious enough" to merit consideration.

At the same time, the Italians have accused the Yugoslavs of mistreating Catholics in the Yugoslav zone.

Many Italians have abandoned their homes in the Yugoslav area.

Meanwhile, both Britain and the United States would like nothing better than to see a solution to the Trieste problem. But both are in the position of the helpful bystander who gets it in the eye during a street brawl.

Demonstrations which began in Trieste last week and continued into Italy this week, originally were to mark the fourth anniversary of a United States and British suggestion that the free territory of Trieste be returned to Italy.

Russia Declined

Russia, then on friendly terms with Yugoslavia, turned it down but it has been the United States and Britain which have been the targets of the demonstrators.

Lending urgency to a solution of the Trieste problem is the fact that the west must depend on the wholehearted cooperation of both Italy and Yugoslavia in any defense of the Mediterranean.

out "Woe" upon this wicked political generation.

Time seems to have stood still for the General. It is still the 1930's when he left for the Orient, not to return until 1951. He is reciting the speeches of the Alf Landon campaign, with a passage failed then; and they will not succeed now unless the country has had a greater reversal of opinion than any election to date has indicated.

The forum for this philippic was appropriate—the legislature of Mississippi, where states' rights mean permission to deny civil rights. However, there are many in the North who will thrill to MacArthur's resonant periods, for they, too, long to turn the clock backwards.

The present administration has worn out its welcome. The country is eager for a change. But it has little stomach for the extreme reaction for which MacArthur is serving as spokesman. Instead of going backward we must go forward, politically adapting our laws and political processes to changes in thought and in conditions of living. It is too bad that MacArthur who won fame as a general now exposes himself as a poor loser and worse political leader.

Three states in Mexico account for approximately 85 per cent of that country's coffee production.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington:

"Disappointing crop planting prospects have raised the question of whether the government should change some of its farm policies to encourage greater production and to conserve supplies."

"An agriculture department survey last week indicated that crop acreage will be smaller than last year, DESPITE SECRETARY BRANNAN'S CALL FOR LARGER PLANTINGS."

"Brannan says the survey points to a serious livestock feed situation which is likely to result in smaller supplies of meat, eggs and milk."

THAT'S an example of what we call "planned economy." It is based on the theory that political bureaucrats can think for the people better than the people can think for themselves.

I wonder.

The Wall Street Journal during the past few days has been digging into an interesting scandal about rotting corn in GOVERNMENT GRANARIES in Illinois. It seems that away back in 1949 the government stored corn with private storage men (abhorring WASTE, as most private individuals do) protested. They wanted the government to DO SOMETHING about it. Sell the corn for feed while it still had some value as feed. Anything to stop it from rotting and going to waste.

The government, the Journal says, did nothing. So a lot of the corn has rotted. The investigation so far has covered only stored corn in Illinois. The amount involved in Illinois isn't very large. But one can't help wondering what has happened over the corn belt as a whole.

If stored corn is being permitted to rot in Illinois, how much corn is being permitted to go to rot in ALL the corn states?

THE corn, as I suppose everyone understands, was bought by the government TO KEEP THE PRICE UP. The theory was that the government would buy in the fat years and sell in the lean years. Thus we would maintain what the theorists call "an ever-normal granary."

In THEORY, it was a hot-totchy idea—one of the best. Never any feast. Never any famine. Just uniform and beautiful prosperity all the time. Never too much. Never too little. Always JUST ENOUGH.

The Dickens of it is that it COULD HAVE WORKED. It could have worked if the bureaucrats had been as pure in heart as selfless, as utterly devoted to the welfare of the people as they pretended to be.

Apparently they weren't. The only explanation of this Illinois corn scandal that makes sense is that the bureaucrats, once they had bought the corn, and BOOSTED THE PRICE, lost interest in the ever-normal granary idea.

After that, all they were able to see in it was a SUBSIDY that would keep the corn farmers voting the Democratic ticket.

If the stored corn rotted—Well, in that event, it was OFF THE MARKET and could no longer depress the price.

THAT'S the trouble with a planned economy. In time, the planners cease to be economists and BECOME POLITICIANS. The idea that eventually dominates the thinking of all politicians is how to keep themselves in power.

LET'S go back to the start of the ever-normal granary idea. It is told most interestingly in the Book of Genesis.

Joseph, the eleventh son of Jacob and the apple of his father's eye, was sold into slavery in Egypt by his jealous brothers. He was bought by Potiphar, the captain of Pharaoh's guard, and eventually became a big man in Egypt.

The Pharaoh had a dream. In it, he saw seven fat cows grazing by the river. Then along came seven lean cows and ate up the seven fat cows. He went to Joseph, who interpreted the dream to mean that Egypt would have seven years of plenty, followed by seven years of famine.

Greatly impressed, Pharaoh promoted Joseph on the spot to be the overseer of a plan to store the grain in the fat years and dispense it in the lean years. It worked so well that when

the lean years came Egypt sat pretty through all of them.

THERE came famine in the Land of Canaan, as well as in the land of Egypt. Joseph's perceptive brothers came to Egypt for grain. He was a noble character. He sold them grain, but put the money for it back in the sacks. I haven't time to tell the story in detail here, but the upshot of it was that Joseph's aged father, when he saw the grain and learned where it came from, said: "It is enough. Joseph my son is yet alive. I will go and see him before I die." So all his children and grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren, loaded their things into the wagons and journeyed into the land of Goshen, where Joseph met them. Pharaoh permitted them to settle there.

They remained there for the rest of their lives and their descendants LIVED THERE UNTIL MOSES LED THEM OUT OF EGYPT.

I HOPE you get the point that they lived there until Moses led them out of Egypt and back home. In the meantime, over the slow passage of the years, they had become SLAVES.

That's what a planned economy does to people. It seems so easy and so wonderful at first. It is so splendid to rely on SOMEBODY ELSE to do all your thinking and all your planning for you. No headaches. No worries. Just leave it all to PAPA.

I'm afraid that's what all this planned economy is doing to us. SO—

What I hope is that we may find a Moses who will lead us out of it before it is too late. Before we become slaves of the dangerous habit of leaving everything to Papa and not worrying our little heads about it.

Bridgeport, Conn.—(U.P.)—County jail authorities gratified the ambition of John Podufaly. The prisoner volunteered to shovel snow from the walks around the jail. Podufaly shoveled and shoveled until he was out of sight. Then he tossed the shovel aside and took off.

LOOK ON Page 3 SECTION TWO TODAY FOR GROCERIA SAVINGS!

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