

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 3-4141

ROBERT W. RUEL, Editor

ERNEST R. GILSTRAP, Manager

KERN GREY, Advertising Manager

E. C. FERGUSON, Managing Editor

ERIC ALLEN JR., City Editor

HARRY CRUMMAN, Telegraph Editor

RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor

OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor

GEO. 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 \$7.50

Daily and Sunday—three months \$4.50

Daily and Sunday—one month \$1.25

By Carrier—In Advance:

Daily and Sunday—one year \$12.00

Daily and Sunday—six months \$7.50

Daily and Sunday—three months \$4.50

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 Representatives:

WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY, INC.

Office in New York, Chicago, De-

troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,

Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta,

Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

NEWSPAPER 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

April 2, 1922

(It was Thursday)

Medford Postmaster Frank De-

Souza reports record air mail

shipment from here of 3,413

pounds during March.

From Arthur Perry's Ye

Smudge Pot column: It is pre-

dicted the primary campaign

will be "bitter." When the last

candidate's reputation has been

baptized in vitriol the parting

word to the people will be "I

have thrown the good fit."

20 YEARS AGO

April 2, 1932

(It was Saturday)

Oregon State Highway Com-

mission refuses to remove snow

between Union Creek and Crater

Lake National park; refusal

expected to delay park opening

two weeks.

First farm credit loan for

Jackson county filed in county

clerk's office.

30 YEARS AGO

April 2, 1922

(It was Sunday)

U. S. senate subcommittee

kills appropriation for aerial

patrol of forest fires in Pacific

northwest during 1922.

Short story by Edison Mar-

shall, Medford author, is used

for moving picture by William

Fox company.

40 YEARS AGO

April 2, 1912

(It was Tuesday)

Over 300 Medford business-

men meet at local opera house

to endorse construction of rail-

road by the city to Blue Ledge

copper mine near here.

Southern Pacific railroad an-

nounces plans for 1,000-foot sid-

ing north of Medford to handle

fruit cars.

New Trial for Killer

Not To Be Opposed

Tacoma—(U.P.)—Pierce county

Prosecutor John J. O'Connell

said Wednesday he would not

fight a superior court decision

granting a new trial for Bill

Smith Jr., who last January was

convicted of first degree murder.

The jury had recommended

the death penalty after it found

him guilty of killing 17-year-

old Noreen McNicholas in a

park at Spanaway in November,

1948. However, Superior Judge

Bartlett Rummel ruled later

that O'Connell's closing argu-

ment had prejudiced the jury

and that Smith should have a

new trial.

O'Connell said the new trial

probably would be held in June.

620 Requests Made

For Absentee Ballots

Salem—(U.P.)—Secretary of

State Earl T. Newbury has received

620 applications already for

absentee voters' ballots, he dis-

closed Tuesday.

Most of the applications are

from servicemen and women of

Oregon stationed overseas.

Under law, applications for

absentee ballots may be received

up to 30 days before the elec-

tion—or in this case, up until

April 16. The primary election is

slated for May 16.

Elector Pledges

In another column on this page the "Congressional Quiz" has some questions and answers which carry food for thought and interesting speculation.

ONE of the questions reads:

"Is there any law to keep a state's Presidential Electors from disregarding the November 4 preference of its voters?"

The answer, as given by the "Quiz" editors is:

"No, except in Oregon. In fact, Sen. Karl Mundt (R.-S.D.) pointed out March 5 that the electors will know long before their votes are to be 'counted' officially Jan. 6, 1933, if no candidate won the required majority. In that case, Mundt said, he saw nothing in the Constitution to keep them from getting together and electing a President and Vice-President through 'a little horse trading' instead of letting the election go to the House."

IN THE case of Oregon, candidates for the six Presidential Elector places in each party who get on the ballot by declaration, must pledge themselves to vote for their party's nominees for President and Vice-President in the college.

According to those here who have studied the law, however, such pledge is not required where a candidate for Elector gets on the ballot through petition. The Elector's status in this latter case would be the same as any candidate for delegate to a national party convention who might care to file by petition and remain unpledged.

WE PUT the question up to Dave O'Hara, head of the state elections bureau of the Secretary of State's office in Salem and got the same interpretation of the law. Mr. O'Hara, who is generally acknowledged to know more about Oregon's election laws than any other man in the state, admitted that the same pledge loophole applies to Electors as to convention delegates. O'Hara added that no Electors had filed by petition for the forthcoming election.

From other sources it is learned that the matter of delegate and elector pledges may be taken up at the next session of the state legislature.

IN VIEW of the complicated possibilities as discussed in the Congressional Quiz, the question of pledges could have more than academic interest when the electoral college convenes.—E.C.F.

New Hope for Civic Building

Apparently there is a distinct possibility that a combination armory-civic auditorium building may be secured for Medford. Members of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce committee and city officials who have been working on the project since the old armory was damaged by fire some time ago, have taken new hope from the recent announcement in Salem that the way has been opened for construction of a new armory building and on a new site.

IMMEDIATELY upon receipt of word that Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Rilea had stated that armories have been approved for Medford and Salem by the general staff of the Oregon National Guard, Mayor Diamond L. Flynn of Medford invited the top Guard officers to come here and discuss with the C. of C. committee the feasibility of planning a building which could be used for both military and civilian purposes.

Mayor Flynn's invitation has been tentatively accepted and because of the acceptance and the interest shown by the Guard officers it is reasonable to surmise that the military and the city may get together on plans which will provide a type of structure long needed by both the National Guard and the general public.—E.C.F.

No, No, Not That!

Spring is burgeoning in southern Oregon and Bill Jenkins, managing editor of the Klamath Falls Herald and News, mindful of warmer weather to come has launched a campaign for more comfortable and sensible styles and conventions in men's clothing. Women, Bill points out, are welcome to eat in even the highest class joints while wearing a minimum of four ounces or so of cool and comfortable covering. Man, on the other hand, is stared at with suspicion if he dares to cut down the weight of his clothing by donning a light coat.

BILL follows up with a half column of argument with which there will be few dissenters. But then he takes up the matter of pants, and there, we believe, his campaign will hit a snag—a snag in the pants, as it were.

Our Klamath contemporary poses the rhetorical question: "When is the American male going to realize that short pants are a wonderful invention and are for the comfort of the entire race, not merely boys, Bavarians and British golfers?"

"What if you do have legs like a bird; who cares? Are you more interested in your looks or your comfort?" asks Bill.

MAYBE the Klamath scrivener has pedal extremities which could stand revelation, but for 99.99 per cent of the rest of us it wouldn't be a question of disinterest in public opinion, nor of comfort—setting forth to work some morning in short pants would be sheer suicide.

Children would be frightened out of their wits, and we hate to think of the reaction of the rest of the population if male legs should suddenly come out of the ages-long camouflage provided by pants to stand revealed in all their angular, awkward and hirsute homeliness.

No, No, Bill. There is trouble enough in the world without wishing anything like that on us.—E.C.F.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"Mom said I should tell you about the trouble I got into today, but you know how I exaggerate."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

THE MORRIS PLAN

Washington—An examination of Sen. Styles Bridges' testimony before the House Internal Revenue Subcommittee last week points to the conclusion that the Senator really ought to consult a memory expert. He was being questioned about his arduous efforts on behalf of H. H. Klein, a tax-delinquent Baltimore liquor speculator. Detailed records of the Senator's numerous telephone conversations and other contacts with Bureau of Internal Revenue officials clearly indicated the Senator's deep and lasting interest in the case.

Yet his memory seemed curiously dim. His favorite phrase was "I do not recall," which he repeated 34 times during the course of his brief testimony. He also said "I do not know" (15 times); "I have no recollection" (14 times); "I do not (or cannot) remember" (12 times); "I could not say" (10 times); and he employed less frequently such alternative phrases as "I have no particular memory," "I could not be certain," "I could not tell you," and "It is impossible for me to recollect."

It is interesting to speculate

Congressional Quiz

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

Q—I've heard it's possible to have a president and vice-president of different parties next year if a three-way race—Republican, Northern Democrat and Southern Democrat—split up the vote so no one had a majority. How could this happen?

A—If no one received a majority of the electoral votes, the House of Representatives would pick the president and the Senate would select the vice-president. Since in the House the election would be on the basis of one vote per state, if House Republicans keep their present majorities in 25 states, they could name the president. And the Democrats, if they hold their present four-man majority in the Senate, could determine the vice-president.

Q—Is there any law to keep a state's presidential electors from disregarding the November 4 preference of its voters?

A—No, except in Oregon. In fact, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R.-S.D.) pointed out March 5 that the electors will know long before their votes are to be "counted" officially Jan. 6, 1933, if no candidate won the required majority. In that case, Mundt said, he saw nothing in the Constitution to keep them from getting together and electing a president and vice-president through "a little horse trading" instead of letting the election go to the House.

Q—What is Congress doing to get more people to vote?

A—A number of lawmakers have introduced bills intended to get more voters to the polls. Included are ones to: Set up a commission to study vote participation and recommend ways of increasing it; make it easier for servicemen to vote; make election day a holiday; lower the voting age to 18; remove poll tax payments and property holding as voting qualifications, and provide facilities in Post Offices for displaying information on public officials and voting.

Q—Do any states permit voting at less than 21?

A—Persons 18 years old can vote in Georgia.

Q—Do more men than women vote?

A—Yes. Since 1920, when a Constitutional amendment gave women in all states the right to vote, the potential and actual male vote has outnumbered the female vote considerably. The 1950 census showed, however, that women outnumbered men, and their potential vote now is greater.

(Copyright, 1932, Congressional Quarterly)

on the horrid fate of a "hostile" witness before the McCarran committee, for example, who displayed such astonishing mnemonic weakness. Yet the Bridges episode is interesting also for another and more generally significant reason.

The records of his efforts on behalf of the liquor speculator came to light purely by accident. There are certainly many similar records buried away in government files. The relationship between members of Congress with axes to grind and those departments and agencies where axes can be most profitably ground is clearly a fertile field for investigation.

INDEED, there is no more significant area of inquiry.

Where the approval of a contract may mean great profits for a powerful business; where a simple administrative ruling by an executive agency may transform a whole industry; where a tax settlement may make the difference between ruin or great wealth, heavy pressures are by the very nature of things sure to be brought to bear on government officials. And those most capable of bringing pressure to bear are not the five-percenters or the lobbyists who operate on the fringes of government, but key members of Congress with the power to deny to executive agencies needed appropriations or legislation.

Yet no one has ever had a serious look at this aspect of the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of the government. The reason is obvious. Executive branch officials are never unduly curious because they fear Congress. And Congress is never enthusiastic about investigation itself, as demonstrated by the House committee's courteously un-inquisitive treatment of Sen. Bridges and Sen. Owen Brewster too.

This area of inquiry, however, will not remain virgin territory for very much longer, if government investigator Newbold Morris has his way. For the fact is that Morris is now in a unique position. He is about the only official in Washington who has no reason to fear Congress. Congress has already done him all the harm it can. He cannot possibly hope to get from Congress the subpoena powers it has denied him. And as for money, Morris can thumb his nose at Congress, since President Truman has promised to support Morris with Presidential funds.

MORRIS now wants another promise from Truman. He intends to ask in the next few days for the power—which President Truman will almost certainly be delighted to grant—to investigate the full records of every money-handling agency in the government, with special attention to all records of contact between officials and members of Congress.

This opens up a rather breathtaking vista of possibilities. Members of Congress have, of course, a perfectly legitimate right to protect the interests of their constituents. But this right does not extend to browbeating government officials in order to get contracts or special favors for big contributors and business friends.

It will be interesting to see just what influences from Capitol Hill have been brought to bear on the procurement division of the Defense Department, (where rather detailed records of all contacts with members of Congress are kept); or the Civil Aeronautics Board; or the Federal Power Commission (where a simple administrative ruling last fall greatly increased the value of the natural gas holdings of Sen. Robert Kerr); or a dozen other agencies and commissions.

In the end, of course, the Morris plan may come to nothing. There will be powerful pressures to nip it in the bud—and indeed, Morris may find that key records show a tendency to disappear from the files. Yet if Morris is able to do what he in-

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

President Truman says he won't be a candidate for reelection and will not accept a re-nomination.

Were you surprised?

If so, you shouldn't have been. What happened in New Hampshire and Minnesota provided the tip-off.

BEFORE New Hampshire and Minnesota, it looked like Truman was the white hope of the Fair Deal bureaucrats and the welfare staters. Every time he said something that seemed to indicate he might not run again, these worthies shivered in their boots. As soon as they could speak through their chattering teeth, they said to him:

"Boss, you can't DO THIS TO US. If you don't run, WE'RE OUT!"

"You've GOT to run."

PUT yourself in Truman's place.

Personally, I've doubted that he wants to run again. But, within the limits of political necessity, he is a kindly man. In him, the herd instinct is highly developed. His first rule of conduct is to stick by your friends. He has proved that over and over again.

Until recent weeks, he has been the white hope of his crowd. It has seemed a practical certainty that if he failed to run the Republicans would win.

But—

There came then New Hampshire and after New Hampshire came Minnesota. In both, Truman ran a bad second to Kefauver. That changed the picture. No longer was he the indispensable man. Instead, it began to look like he might be a liability.

So the pressure on him WENT OFF.

HIS announcement Saturday night that he will not be a candidate for reelection was dramatic, but, when the whole picture is taken into consideration, it isn't surprising.

SO MUCH for his statement that he will not be a candidate for reelection. What of his assertion that he will not accept a renomination?

On that one I'm keeping my fingers crossed. These are hair-trigger times. What the picture looks like today is no sign of what it may look like tomorrow. Public opinion, I think (perhaps I should say I FEAR), is still in a state of flux. It hasn't yet solidified into the hard metal of decision. Its present apparent shape could be changed by new developments—among other things, by a menacing new development in the war situation.

So don't write Truman off yet. If you're wise, you won't write him off until the Democratic convention is over and the delegates have gone home.

Things might happen between now and then that would make him the white hope again.

I'D LIKE to add one more statement of personal conviction.

IF President Truman adheres

tends to do, we may learn a great deal about how the American government really operates. And it is a good bet that in this case a number of the more smug and sanctimonious members of Congress may suffer memory lapses as remarkable as that of Sen. Bridges.

(Copyright, 1932, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Netherlands Queen Visits United States

By PHIL NEWSOM

U. P. Foreign News Editor

A new type of queen came to the United States Tuesday for a visit. She is 43-year-old Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.

Juliana of the Netherlands who once as a child is supposed to have voiced the hope that by the time she was old enough . . . queens no longer would be needed among the trappings of government. She didn't get her wish, and the Dutch are glad she didn't.

But this plain, unassuming woman, who also is one of the richest women in the world, has gone a long way toward maintaining the homey touch as well as being a sovereign. An item from Amsterdam pointed it up.

It said that Juliana would break the flight from the Netherlands to Washington with a night stop-over at Gander, Newfoundland. Gander is a bleak way-point on the transatlantic run and still is pretty backwardish.

It is exceedingly brisk at this time of year and is a place any comfort loving traveler would prefer to brush off with a cup of coffee.

Bare Hotel Room

At Gander she had a bare hotel room, and if she wants to wash her hands, the bathroom is down the hall.

The reason for all this is that Juliana wanted to be fresh when she got to Washington where she was to see the President and Mrs. Truman who also maintain the homey touch.

But, along with the Trumans, she will be a trial to would-be Washington hostesses and others who sometimes are slower than the Europeans in recognizing the changing ways of royalty. No curtsies from anybody. Juliana cut it out in her own court a long time ago.

To Be Guest of Mrs. FDR

Before heading for the West Coast, with a stop-over at Holland, Mich., the Netherlands queen also will be a guest at Hyde Park, N. Y., of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt whose record as a precedent-breaker includes serving hot dogs to the king and queen of Britain.

It was a real change of pace

to the decision he announced on Saturday night, I hope he steps out of the picture entirely and leaves the Democratic convention free to name its own choice with no pressure from him.

President Roosevelt chose Truman as his successor. If President Truman chooses HIS successor and if first his party and then the people RATEIFY his choice we will have SET THE PATTERN OF A DYNASTY.

By the new no-third-term amendment to our Constitution we have put a stop to the ambitions of ONE MAN who might seek to become PRESIDENT-FOR-LIFE. But if we permit each retiring president to name his successor, we shall have inaugurated the dynastic system—which is another historic device for RETAINING POWER TOO LONG IN ONE SET OF HANDS.

That I don't want my grandchildren to see, for I am sure it would mean the beginning of the end of their liberties.

for the Dutch when Juliana became their queen after the abdication of her strait-laced mother, Queen Wilhelmina.

The Dutch have welcomed her in a changing age, and the general opinion is that this woman who believes that overseeing her daughter's bath is as important as receiving a minister, has strengthened the monarchy.

College Students Attending Mock UN Meeting in South

Ashland—Two faculty members and nine undergraduates at Southern Oregon college are in Los Angeles today to attend the opening session of the second annual Model United Nations assembly being held at the University of Southern California. The SOC delegation will represent Belgium in the 60-member group.

Purpose of the meeting is to acquaint students with the operation of the UN and give them an opportunity to understand its problems by undertaking a mock program. Southern Oregon is one of 300 west coast colleges invited to attend the session.