

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 2-8141

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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:

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

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-HOLIDAY COMPANY, INC.

Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, 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 11, 1942

(It was Saturday)

Oregon Sen. Charles McNary

informs local officials he has been assured the Pacific Northwest has adequate protection during the war.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The political pot has not started to boil around here, but some of the candidates have.

20 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1922

(It was Monday)

Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, 84, defeats Adolf Hitler for presidency of German republic with 6,000,000 vote plurality.

Several Medford residents ordered to clean up trash dumped on county roads when their license plates discovered in debris.

30 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1922

Cordell Hull, Democratic party national chairman, speaks before Oregon Democratic leaders in Portland.

Band of armed and masked "vigilantes" terrorizes people in Jacksonville area, threaten to hang man if he does not "confess" to alleged crimes.

40 YEARS AGO

April 11, 1912

(It was Thursday)

Complete schedule of speaking events for Wisconsin Sen. Robert LaFollette in Rogue valley is announced; includes talks in Medford, Ashland, Jacksonville and Grants Pass.

President of Oregon Historical society arrives in Medford to aid in organization of Rogue Valley Historical society.

Taft Sees Election Of GOP Only Way To Clean Capital

By UNITED PRESS

Latest developments in the presidential race: REPUBLICANS

Taft—Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio said election of a Republican administration was the "only way" to achieve "complete repudiation of the whole group in Washington and the restoration of integrity in government."

Stassen—Harold E. Stassen was forced off the ballot in the California primary because he failed to get the required number of signatures.

DEMOCRATS

Truman—President Truman apparently killed any last-ditch hopes that he might change his mind and run again. He said he wouldn't accept nomination, even on a draft basis.

Stevenson—An aide of Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois said Stevenson will announce next week whether he would accept the presidential nomination.

Kefauver—Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee said Mr. Truman should have consulted Congress before seizing the steel industry because it is a "very dangerous practice" for the government to take over any industry.

Vandalism, a Peculiar Quirk

Those who have labored in recent years for better understanding of the juvenile mind may be able to explain the peculiar mental quirk which impels some youngsters—comparatively very few, thank goodness—to commit vandalism. Psychiatrists and social workers may even have a name for such behavior, but for most adults the matter remains a deep mystery.

IN ALL too many instances where youngsters have broken into homes, schools, churches and other buildings, they have apparently been impelled by an irresistible urge to wreak as much havoc as possible. Pilfering seems to be mostly a secondary objective, the main aim being wanton destruction.

In the case of the Full Gospel church here which was prowled a few days ago, nothing was reported taken yet the invaders overturned furniture, scattered papers about the floor, broke windows and did other damage.

HOW can such misconduct be explained? Merely to say the vandalism was the work of kids, and let it go at that, is no explanation. Any child over five or six years of age, with average intelligence, knows better than to destroy things just for fun.

Perhaps in that matter of "average intelligence" lies the answer to the whole problem, and youngsters, in fact people of any age, who just for the heck of it destroy property public or private, should be considered below the mental norm.—E.C.F.

Busy as a Bee

We clipped an item from some newspaper a while back which claimed that bees are not as busy as they are popularly supposed to be; that they loaf a large part of the year and that in between their honey gathering trips they spend much time in aimless and unproductive bumbling about. Too bad the clipping got lost for it did a pretty good job of debunking the bee's long-standing reputation for labor, as set forth in that old jingle:

How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!

Comes now, however, a release from Oregon State College quoting a scientist there to the effect that while bees aren't always busy—making honey, that is—their penchant for flying from flower to flower has a high value in itself.

STUDIES by Dr. H. A. Scullen, apiculturist for the O.S.C. experiment station, have determined that weather conditions often influence the bees' will to work. Sometimes the insects don't show up for duty until the middle of the morning and generally they refuse to get on the job until the temperature is at least 70 degrees. Also, they prefer to stay at home when a strong wind is blowing.

The apiculturist suggests that farmers who depend on bees to pollinate their seed crops should give due consideration to the climate in their particular area and provide more hives where weather conditions do not permit a long working day for their winged helpers.

THE practice of renting out bee colonies has done the most to raise bee population, according to Dr. Scullen. This has benefitted both honey producers and farmers for with honey at its present low wholesale price, beekeepers cannot afford to stay in business without the extra they make from rent on the colonies.

The scientist proved the essential role played by bees in pollinating seed crops through tests made in Jefferson county on pollination of Ladino clover with bees and wind.

Strong man-made winds were used in the trials to determine the effect on Ladino pollination. Bees were kept out of a plot covered with a screen cage. Clover inside the cage was treated with strong winds from a machine twice a week. One hundred heads were harvested and seed production compared with 100 heads of clover taken from an open field where bees had free access.

The results showed 1627 seeds from the 100 wind-pollinated clover heads and 21,325 seeds from the 100 heads in the open field. The wind treatment did help some, it was found, because 100 heads in a cage without wind produced only 271 seeds.—E.C.F.

Employers Report Employee Increase

Salem — (U.P.) — Oregon employers reported 6.5 per cent more employees in March as compared with February, the State Unemployment Compensation commission said Friday.

But the rate of gain failed to keep up with last year's spring recovery.

Lumbering, food processing and construction jobs were still somewhat below comparable 1951 figures, and employment in trade, transportation and other service lines also failed to maintain the pace set a year ago.

The number working on non-farm activities was estimated to total 431,500 or 3,600 below late March last year. Wood products listed 75,400 jobs, 4,300 more than the previous month but 3,300 under 1951.

EX-INTERNEE HURT

Spokane — (U.P.) — T-Sgt. Jess A. Duff, 32, one of four airmen interned in Communist Hungary before being ransomed four months ago, was injured early Friday when his car rolled over.

Illegal Hiring Hall Charged to Teamsters

Seattle — (U.P.) — Local 714 of the AFL Teamsters' union faced charges Friday of operating an illegal hiring hall and of threatening "reprisal action" against certain members.

The charges were filed with the National Labor Relations board by three union members, Andrew F. Frain, Dell L. Selles and Robert T. Brewer.

An investigation will be made to determine whether the board should issue a complaint against the union, acting Regional NLRB Director Kenneth McCluskey said.

Traffic Accidents

Kill 25 During March

Salem — (U.P.) — Oregon traffic accidents resulted in 25 fatalities in March, the state traffic safety division said Friday.

The March total brought the toll for this year to 74, one more than was recorded in the first quarter of 1951.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"Never mind what I did with the bread. You don't squeeze eggs to find out if they're fresh!"

Mrs. MacArthur Has Memory for Names

Editor's Note: This is another in a series of sketches of wives of leading Republican presidential possibilities. Next week there will be a series on wives and prospective official hostesses of Democratic candidates.

New York — (U.P.) — Jean Faircloth MacArthur, the small town girl who became a five-star general's wife, has a politician's memory for names and faces.

But she believes a woman's most important job is her own home. If Gen. Douglas MacArthur lands in the White House she could be expected to be even more reticent about their private life than Mrs. Truman is about her family's.

Two Men in Life

There are two men in Mrs. MacArthur's life — the general she married 15 years ago when she was 38, and Arthur, 14, their son. She seldom takes part in any activity that doesn't include one or both.

She sets aside her own dislike of flying to accompany MacArthur on all trips and regularly appears with other parents at programs at the private school where Arthur is a seventh grade pupil.

At big social affairs, port, vivacious Mrs. MacArthur often stops to greet by name a surprised

guest who has met her only once before.

"She is amazing," a guest remarked after an informal reception for the general. "She seems to be everywhere at once, steering him to people she thinks he should speak to and yet never seeming to take over."

She met the general in 1935 on shipboard on her way to the Far East. From the time of their wedding at New York City Hall two years later, the MacArthurs have been a model of married devotion. Jean, who before her marriage enjoyed dancing and parties, saw to it that their home was a quiet place where the general could relax.

It is little different now that they live in a sumptuous nine room suite in the Waldorf Towers. There are no big parties, although Arthur frequently brings friends home from school.

Only a few of the Japanese paintings and vases they brought from their Tokyo quarters have been unpacked and placed in the suite. The hotel home is as jealously protected by Mrs. MacArthur as if it were a remote house in the country.

She refuses all club activities. Her only participation in community affairs has been to serve as honorary chairman of two society balls. She refuses to hold press conferences or to be interviewed.

Editorial Comment

DOES THE GOP WANT A WINNER?

Herbert Pell, former democratic congressman, who has had a distinguished career in politics, in diplomacy and as an author, has an interesting communication in a recent issue of the New York Times on the reasons why, despite the proven popularity, the leaders of the republican party organization are supporting Senator Taft for the presidential nomination instead of General Eisenhower, a certain winner if nominated.

Pell points out that while the mass of republican voters unquestionably want to support the winner, it does not follow that the managers of the party take the same line. He says:

"In the first place, every politician is more interested in state than in national affairs and, on a lower level, in the county more than in the state. The county chairman's dream governor is very much like the state leader's ideal president. They want a man who owes his nomination and election to the organization, which can to a certain extent control him and eventually able to defy him if necessary. Each man wants to feel that, at least in his state or district, he himself is a bigger man than the president or governor. To get such a result he is willing seriously to risk ultimate victory."

Pell cites as proof the election of 40 years ago when the majority of republicans wanted Theodore Roosevelt as their candidate. The GOP leaders, however, felt that their control of the organization was more important than party victory. They nominated Taft, who went down to crushing defeat, but they achieved their objective eight years later when they nominated Harding and came back triumphantly to power. Had Theodore Roosevelt been nominated and elected in 1912, most of them would have been out.

Pell states that it is quite evident that a majority of the republicans want General Ike and that he would command a very large majority of the independent vote and make considerable inroads in the democratic forces. He concludes as follows:

"I was a democratic member of congress; I was chairman of the democratic state committee for six successful years. I was vice-chairman of the democratic national campaign committee in 1938 when we won by the greatest majority

since James Monroe. I have held important public offices by democratic appointment, yet I intend to support General Eisenhower if he is nominated, and there are many like me. But we have no intention of blindly supporting anybody who happens to come out of a republican convention."

"There are millions of others who have less connection with the democratic party who feel the same way."

"General Eisenhower's nomination will not be achieved merely because of the fact that the people as a whole want him, or even that the majority of the republicans want him. It will only come if the majority of the party leaders feel that to betray Eisenhower at the convention will imply great danger to their own retention of local power."

George Putnam in Salem Capital Journal.

WEATHER

By United Press

North California — Generally fair Friday and Saturday but mostly cloudy extreme north.

Congressional Quiz

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

Q—Is Congress going to do something about foreigners who use diplomatic status to do propaganda work in this country?

A—A bill to extend the Foreign Agents Registration Act to diplomats was approved by the Senate March 24. Diplomatic and consular employees, previously immune from the Act, would have to label their publications and register as foreign agents.

Q—Why did Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, (R-Wis.), sue Sen. William Benton, (D-Conn.)?

A—Sen. McCarthy in the suit filed March 26 in Washington, D.C., charged that Benton libeled and slandered him in Senate

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Washington this week Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia, predicts he will receive between 300 and 400 FIRST BALLOT votes for the Democratic nomination for president. (It takes 616 votes to be nominated by the Democrats.)

He may be over-optimistic. But IF HE DOES GET between 300 and 400 votes on the first ballot, he will be a real contender for the nomination.

In a personal letter to a states rights friend in the west, Senator Russell says:

"If our free institutions are to survive, we must preserve the rights of the states and the local political units TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE EXTENT; and we must discourage, as far as possible, encroachments of the federal government."

Out here in the West, where roughly half of our total land area is already owned by the federal government and where the federal government, in the Santa Margarita case, is reaching for ownership of ALL the water, it isn't hard to agree with him on that point.

IN FACT:

IF I didn't believe that a complete top-to-bottom change in the government in Washington is necessary if we are to restore morality in government, and—

IF I didn't believe that General Eisenhower possesses the qualities of leadership and intellectual honesty that we so sorely need in this emergency—

I might vote for Senator Russell next fall if he should get the Democratic nomination this summer.

I CERTAINLY DO believe that unless we can get the bulk of our government back into the state houses, the court houses and the city halls—where we can watch it and control it—we shall be in a bad way.

History shouts aloud the lesson that government that is too big AND TOO FAR AWAY is dangerous.

ANOTHER statement of belief:

IF I were a Democrat and felt strongly that as much of our government as possible must be brought back to the state houses, the court houses and the city halls (there are Democrats of that sort, you know), I'd certainly write in, as a gesture, at least—the name of Senator Russell on my ballot at the Oregon primary election next month.

Senator Kefauver is a strong New Dealer—or Fair Dealer, if you prefer the name with the new suit of clothes. I believe he is a SINCERE New Dealer, and I respect men who hold sincere convictions and are willing to fight for them.

But if Senator Kefauver is nominated and elected and if he gets a congress that sees eye-to-eye with him, we will have MORE big-government—far-from-home and LESS local say in government.

You can paste that in your hat.

Communist's Success Story Tells Method Of Acquiring Nation

By PHIL NEWSOM
United Press Foreign Analyst

Many successful men feel moved to put down the story of their lives, along with rules of success for the youngsters to follow. Today, we have the success story of a Communist.

It was written by Matyas Rakosi, Hungarian premier and veteran Communist leader, and it is the inside story of how a minority goes about taking over a nation.

Primarily it is the theory of divide and conquer.

Rakosi's story appeared in the latest issue of the Hungarian Communist monthly "Social Review" and it begins with the Hungarian elections of 1945. In that election the Smallholders party won 56 per cent of the votes, against only 17 per cent for the Reds.

Coalition Joined

The Communists' first step, after such a seeming defeat, was to join a coalition of other parties in a so-called Hungarian National Independence front.

The first goal was to break up and discredit the Smallholders

committee testimony. Previously in the bitter feud, Benton asked the Senate to oust McCarthy on grounds he had "deceived" the Senate and was unfit to be a Senator. McCarthy challenged Benton to make the charges without Senatorial immunity. After Benton offered to waive his immunity, McCarthy carried out his threat to sue. He asked \$2 million damages.

Q—Why does the President want to let 300,000 additional Europeans enter the U.S.?

A—The President March 24 asked Congress to relieve problems created by "Communist tyranny and overpopulation in Western Europe." He urged a program which would let in 300,000 European refugees, aid fugitives from the Iron Curtain, now escaping at an estimated rate of thousands a month, and continue participation in the international program for migration and settlement.

Q—When did Congressmen last give themselves a raise?

A—In 1946. Their salaries were raised from \$10,000 to \$12,500, with an additional \$2,500 as a tax-free expense allowance. In 1951 the tax-free clause was repealed, as of Jan. 3, 1953. Rep. Jack Z. Anderson, (R-Calif.), March 31 suggested lawmakers' salaries be hiked to \$25,000 and the \$30,000 salaries of the House Speaker and Vice-President be increased to \$40,000. The Speaker and Vice-President now get a \$10,000 allowance apiece.

Q—Do economy-minded lawmakers meet much resistance when they try to cut back fund bills?

A—Rep. Norris Cotton, (R-N.H.), after he helped cut \$724 million from the Independent Office Appropriation bill—it passed the House March 21 at \$6.3 billion—wrote his constituents "boldest assault on spending" but was "bruised by the battering we received." The House "sputtered" but "stood with us. . . . We abolished jobs, cut travel allowances, reduced public housing units." Despite objections, "I think the people will stand with us," Cotton said.

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party. The final goal was, of course, to take over the country.

But the Reds moved cautiously, because, as Rakosi puts it, "even a theoretical discussion of the dictatorship of the proletariat as the final aim would have caused great alarm among our partners in the coalition."

Peasants Organized

Next the Communists went after the disident peasant vote and organized them into the Independent Peasant party, allied with the Communists.

Land reforms came on space, but the Communists were careful at first not to stir up the Kulaks, rich peasants holding up to 200 acres of land. In this same period of reconstruction the Reds also utilized the help of "intellectuals" with technical training.

The comparatively modest early Communist demands were explained this way:

"When we demanded something, we measured possible reactions carefully, and whenever it was possible, started by putting forward modest claims, thus preventing the enemies from joining and mobilizing forces against us."

Thus, first they demanded government control by banks, then nationalization of the three largest banks. In industry, they demanded at first only the nationalization of mines, then large machine factories and the foundry industry. In a few years' time, all of industry was nationalized.

Return of Lands Demanded

Meanwhile, in their campaign against the Smallholders party, they turned peasants against farmers, demanding return of their lands, discovered a "conspiracy" against the government and finally found "evidence" against Smallholder Premier Ferec Nagy involving him also in the conspiracy.

Nagy eventually wound up in the United States, but it was the end of the Smallholder party. Then, says Rakosi:

"In this position, we left the enemy no time to reorganize and regroup its ranks, but proposed new elections in the weeks when there was the greatest confusion, helplessness and rivalry among the new reactionary opposition parties."

The Social Democratic party suffered the same fate as the Smallholders and June, 1948, found the Communists in firm control.

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