

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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

April 13, 1922 (It was Monday) Medford Ministerial association honors Dr. and Mrs. Sherman L. Divine following his retirement as pastor of Medford First Presbyterian church.

From Arthur Perry's Year Smudge Pot column: The grasshopper menace in Jackson county will be less this summer. Uncle Sam is building a cantonment over their main production center.

20 YEARS AGO

April 13, 1902 (It was Tuesday) Jackson county clerk expects total of about 16,000 persons to register for primaries; ballot will carry 50 Republicans and 40 Democrats.

Value of Jackson county public utilities increases from \$7,538,037 in 1931 to \$7,890,798 in 1932, according to county assessor.

30 YEARS AGO

April 13, 1902 (It was Wednesday) Figures released by state bonus commission show 374 Jackson county veterans have filed applications for bonuses.

Ben Hur Lampman, one-time editor of Gold Hill News, leaves round-the-world tour with Gov. Julius Meier at Shanghai to return to Oregon.

40 YEARS AGO

April 13, 1912 United States liner Titanic rams iceberg in north Atlantic ocean; early reports say 1,800 passengers safely removed from ship.

Gold Hill "up in arms" on both sides of question after school principal allegedly whips boy with rubber hose and boy's brother whips principal.

Many KPs Attend District Conclave

A large number of Knights of Pythias from lodges in southern Oregon and northern California attended a district convention, banquet and reception here last Monday. Grand Chancellor Melville H. Gell and Grand Secretary Walter G. Gleason, Portland, were the guests of honor.

Other officers honored at the reception included Supreme Outer Guard Ernest T. Johnson, Yreka, and Past Grand Chancellor Stanton Rowell and District Deputy Grand Chancellor Carl H. Massie, both Grants Pass.

During dinner, entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Bush was presented, and later songs by Larry Brunett accompanied by Ray Lewis were heard. E. E. Gore and Roland G. Beach were in charge of entertainment. Dinner was provided by the Past Chiefs club of the Pythian sisters.

Rank of page was conferred on Thomas H. Davidson, Medford, and Raymond J. Newmand and Charles T. Holstin, Grants Pass.

The rank of esquire will be conferred at a meeting Monday, April 14 and the rank of knight on April 21, according to Joe W. Fritsch, secretary of Medford Talmadge Lodge 31.

Is Douglas a Red?

We should think the esteemed "Wall Street Journal" would have enough political trouble, after living under uninterrupted "New Deal" administration for 20 years without borrowing any. But in its leading editorial of April 9th it certainly borrows some.

BECAUSE Mr. Justice Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court recently stated, that if members of his audience were in one of the oppressed and underdeveloped countries of Asia, they would probably be forming an "American revolutionary committee" to foment a revolt, the Journal accuses the Justice of favoring a Communist type of revolution.

It maintains such talk scares the wits out of our neighbors overseas, for naturally they look with suspicion upon our "proffered hand of friendship" (to the tune of some 40 billions of dollars), when such subversive action is advocated.

LAWYERS term this sort of reasoning a "non-sequitur"—which it CERTAINLY is!

Justice Douglas leans very much to the left, as Supreme Court judges go; but he is as strongly opposed to Russian Communism and its methods as the Wall Street Journal—and the Journal ought to know it.

APPARENTLY his mention of a "peasant revolution" is what made the Journal suddenly see red and go off the deep end. But if the content of the speech had been examined more carefully it would have been found that Mr. Douglas also regards the American revolution as essentially a "peasant" uprising—which, of course, it was, if American "peasant" is properly translated as American "worker or farmer."

ALL that the Justice really advocated was overthrowing governments of tyranny and corruption in favor of democracy and freedom, which could hardly be opposed ideologically even by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

BUT the Journal took up a couple of columns to wax sarcastic and condemnatory, with considerable say about Justice Douglas' strange mental "vagaries."

There will probably be more of this sort of twisted thinking as the campaign progresses. In fact, we fear the "Wall Street Journal" will only be able to avoid it by skipping politics entirely and devoting its editorial comments to economic and financial problems which it knows something about, in a field where it excels.

Come to think it over, regardless of the above, on general principles one subscriber at least believes that such action would be a very desirable thing for the Wall Street Journal to do.—R.W.R.

Why Not Outlaw Strikes?

In the noise and fury over President Truman's seizure of the steel industry, one important fact seems to have been generally overlooked, namely —

A nationwide steel strike, which would have paralyzed a vital industry, and so crippled the war effort that thousands of American lives might have been needlessly sacrificed, HAS been prevented.

WE DON'T believe even the heads of the steel industry who are so apoplectic with rage over what one of them terms the President's "corrupt criminal and unconstitutional action" will deny this fact, nor that public welfare has been greatly benefitted thereby.

AND the public welfare IS important. We have a government not only of the people, and by the people, but FOR the people.

And we believe the people of the country as a whole, in contrast to the politicians, the partisans, the chief and angry disputants on either side of this controversy appreciate what the President has done for them.

BUT, it is claimed by the steel representatives and others, such action was morally wrong, and legally unconstitutional. It involved indeed, a "corrupt deal" between the President of the United States and Mr. Murray, the President of CIO, causing great and irreparable injury to one of the country's greatest industries.

As far as we have observed most of the metropolitan press agrees in general with this indictment; the Portland Oregonian, in fact, terming the President's action a "resort to trickery" and maintains it places the country only "one step away from nationalization of basic industries"—which as everyone knows—or should know by now—means in certain quarters—socialization of industries, which is socialism, which is a synonym for Communism!

H-O-HUM-A-DAY — "round and round the little ball goes, where it drops nobody knows!" In fact, at this point we have to make a frank, and damaging admission, to wit:

WE DON'T KNOW! We don't know whether the President had a legal right to do what he did or not. We fear we will have to leave that up to the proper courts to decide. Nor do we know if any corrupt action was involved—that should be determined by the proper courts also.

We don't know whether in this wage dispute between the steel companies and the steel unions, the former or the latter were factually correct.

That matter also SHOULD be determined by some proper non-partisan tribunal—a special "labor-court" in our judgment. But, in any event certainly NOT by any INTERESTED parties—be they labor, who

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"Call 'em right. Pop! You're almost as bas as a REAL umpire!"

wants higher wages; management who doesn't or for that matter by the President of the United States, or any other SINGLE individual.

HOWEVER, until more people favor such a court, there is no chance of establishing one. So matters of this kind must be settled with the weapons available, as many centuries ago disputes were settled via trial by battle. It was—and is—an antiquated and anti-social procedure, but reforms of this kind take time—too much time, we regret to state—so the facts must be faced and action governed accordingly.

WHICH takes us back pretty much to where we started from—namely that in the midst of all this hula-balo, one important fact should not be forgotten, to wit —

THE OUTSTANDING PURPOSE OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IS TO PROMOTE THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE—ALL THE PEOPLE.

That such welfare is seriously impaired by strikes in any important industry, and that "we the people" should be intelligent and resourceful enough to devise some practical way of preventing them, PARTICULARLY IN TIME OF WAR, and during such a war's duration seems to this department self-evident.

If this can't be done, under present conditions LEGALLY, then the laws should be changed, so it CAN be.

AND finally, another item in this controversy, almost completely overlooked, was the declaration by the President in his seizure notice, that he took such drastic action with the "utmost reluctance," but it seemed to him the only way.

He thereupon left it up to Congress, to take some OTHER action if the Congress so desired, quote:

"It may be that Congress will deem some other course to be wiser. It may be that Congress feels we should give in to the demands of the steel industry. . . or Congress may wish to pass legislation establishing specific terms and conditions with reference to the operation of the steel mills."

SOME action along these lines would appear to this department of more constructive value at the present time, than calling the President names or adding oil to feed the flames beneath the partisan political-pot, which is too close to boiling over already.

Just as a start in that direction The Mail Tribune would suggest a federal statute, outlawing strikes in basic industries WHILE THE COUNTRY IS AT WAR—be the war a big or a little one.

How about it?—R.W.R.

Russia's Proposal of Elections in Germany Tops Week's Bad News

By PHIL NEWSOM United Press Foreign Analyst The week's balance sheet between the good and bad news in the hot and cold wars:

THE BAD 1. Russia kept the German peace treaty merry-go-round spinning with a proposal that a four-power commission investigate the possibility of an election for a single German government. It was a stall inasmuch as it ducked Allied demands for a free German election, including Communist controlled East Germany but it was a certainty to keep German sentiment for a unified Germany stirred up and make more difficult the job of bringing West Germany into the European defense bloc.

2. Anglo-Egyptian negotiations seemed on the verge of bogging down, even before they got well started. There have been reports that the British would be willing to give up Suez in exchange for Egyptian participation in a Middle East defense pact and assurances that the vital canal would be protected. Now a stumbling block seemed to be the Sudan which is claimed by the Egyptians but where the British are promoting an eventual self-rule plan.

3. Trieste, source of friction between Italy and Yugoslavia, with Britain and the United States in the middle, continued a sore spot. Yugoslav crowds demonstrated against Italian claims on the free territory and Italy quoted refugees to charge the Yugoslavs with persecution of Italians. There were attempts in London to bring about at least an easing of the situation but each new move brought forth new blasts both from the Italians and Yugoslavs.

THE GOOD 1. French Premier Antoine Pinay won 10 votes of confidence in a single day from the French Assembly to push through the unpopular, defense-heavy French budget. Two other French governments had fallen on the same issue. The vote assured French ability to participate in the European defense plan, and rising confidence in the government was reflected in a new stability of the French franc.

2. Although there still was the possibility of trouble, it appeared that firm French measures against impatient Tunisian Nationalists were paying off. A new pro-French Tunisian cabinet had been selected and reports of violence throughout the protectorate were tapering off. A United States stand that Tunisian-French differences should be negotiated rather than aired before the United Nations apparently will prevent it from becoming a world issue and thus another ready-made propaganda subject for the Russians.

3. Although with no apparent cause, the atmosphere of the Korean peace talks at Panmunjom continued to be one of subdued optimism. Both sides are working on possible compromises of the deadlocked prisoner-exchange issue, which apparently now is regarded as more important to a final settlement than either the question of construction of military airfields or the naming of Russia as a "neutral" inspector. There was speculation that a revision of previous prisoner exchange lists might do the trick.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

AND NOW THE H-BOMB

Washington — The world's first hydrogen bomb will be tested by the United States within the next few months. According to present plans the place of the test will be Eniwetok, in the Pacific, and the time will probably be next September.

This new installment from Pandora's Box of science is not (one must thank God) the terrible weapon, 1,000 times more powerful than the destroyer of Hiroshima, which scientists envisioned at the beginning of the experimental process. It is a species of compromise, in which the two heavy isotopes of hydrogen, tritium and deuterium will increase the force of a conventional nuclear explosion.

According to informed forecasts, the new bomb will have an explosive power of between 200 and 300 kilotons. In other words, it will be from 10 to 15 times more powerful than the original Hiroshima bomb, but only about 2 1/2 times more powerful than the most advanced nuclear weapon previously tested, at Eniwetok last year. If these forecasts are correct, the new bomb will be capable of devastating an area of approximately 50 square miles—which means one hit to a great city as against eight square miles for the Hiroshima bomb—which meant five to eight hits for a megalopolis.

If there is any consolation at all in these macabre statistics, it lies in the fact that they are not much more stupendous. In truth, the oncoming explosion of this new hydrogen bomb is probably less important news, for the long run, than the growing scientific opinion that the super-bomb will never take place at all.

NO DOUBT the power of the hydrogen bomb that has now been built can be rather considerably increased in later models. But, according to reliable information, it lacks the most important characteristics of the originally envisioned true hydrogen super-bomb. These were, very simply, limitless size and power.

The theory of the hydrogen super-bomb is still considered to be completely sound. If you can use the heat of nuclear fission to trigger the successive fusion of tritium and deuterium, you can still build a bomb that will blow up a nation or the world. But in order to do this, you must construct a bomb mechanism which will hold together, for a good many micro-seconds during the terrible initial, trigger explosion, and the view is gaining ground that this kind of bomb mechanism simply cannot be constructed from the poor, frail materials available on this planet.

What all this means, shorn of its technicalities, is that the problem of atomic energy will only grow a little bigger and a little more terrifying, when the new hydrogen bomb has been satisfactorily tested. There is at least a shred of good cheer in the thought that the problem is unlikely to get absolutely out of hand, as it would if any insane ruler could produce a world-destroying weapon in order to repeat Hitler's "twilight of the gods" on an even larger scale.

This shred of good cheer is not very much to cling to, however, if the implications of the next test at Eniwetok are at all seriously pondered. Unfortunately, while scientific opinion now tends to rule out the true hydrogen super-bomb, it is also tending toward a radical revision of estimates of Russian atomic progress. One of the great spurts to this second tendency has been, undoubtedly, the spreading knowledge among

scientists of the American success with the new weapon herein reported.

THE basic reasoning of the scientists is simple enough. The American organization, both for atomic research and for weapons design, is cumbersome and slow-moving. Yet it has gone from success to unforeseen success at a speed surpassing all expectations. "If we can do this much," the scientists are saying in effect, "then it stands to reason that the Soviets are also surpassing former expectations. And that means they may have more atomic power today, and may acquire a potentially decisive atomic stockpile much sooner in the future, than any of us at first thought possible."

For these reasons, the whole vast problem of atomic policy requires far closer attention than it has been getting. Thinking about atomic policy has been shirked by everyone in America, simply because doing so means peering into such awe-inspiring abysses. But this shirking is no longer good enough if a potential enemy may soon possess the atomic power to cripple or destroy the United States.

If that possibility genuinely exists—and no one can give a sound opinion except the official leaders of the government—the facts had better be faced. The people had better be told about it. And the alternatives had better be examined, no matter how dreadful they may be. (Copyright, 1952, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Upper Rogue C-C Banquet Tuesday

The annual banquet and meeting of Upper Rogue Valley Chamber of Commerce will be held Tuesday, April 15, at the Eagle Point Grange hall with the ladies of Eagle Point Grange serving one of their famed ham dinners, starting at 7 p.m.

C. L. Williams, retired post-office department employee, who served under Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt and Truman, will be speaker of the evening his topic being government spending and legislative functions. Williams was one of the investigators in the Siskiyou tunnel holdup and murder case in which the DeAutremont brothers were involved some years ago.

Tickets for the banquet may be obtained at Wilson's Hardware store in Central Point, the Domestic Gas company at Elk City and at the Walker Real Estate and Insurance office in

Maple Park Water District Election Slated Tuesday

An election on the proposed Maple Park Water district will be held from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. on Tuesday, April 15, by order of the county court, residents of the district were reminded Saturday.

The polling place in the election will be at Medford Spring Service, 917 McAndrews road.

Five Directors Residents will also ballot on five directors who, if the district is approved, will become the district's governing board. The five nominees are Carol W. Corcoran, B. T. Green, Ray N. Gresham, Hugh O. Hile and Harry S. Walker.

If the proposal is approved, directors plan to call another election in about two months for the purpose of voting on a bond issue to pay for installation of pipelines. The water will be furnished by contract with the city of Medford, which is now able to sell water due to last year's completion of the new Big Butte springs pipeline.

Bond Amortization The bonds will be amortized over a period of years, mostly through revenue derived from the sale of water and, if necessary, by a small tax levy. Any such taxes would be equalized over the entire area, based on the assessed valuation of property.

A small "hookup" fee will be charged consumers to pay for the cost of meters, tapping the line and other incidental expenses connected with bringing city water service to residents. Registered voters living in the area were urged to cast their ballots in the election.

There are some 60 varieties of oriental flowering cherry trees established in the United States and Europe. At least half of them may be seen in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., says the National Geographic Society.

the Jackson Hotel building in Medford.

PLANTS and Rummage Sale

Pythian Sisters

5th and Grape

April 14 and 15

9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

EAGLES ANNUAL

CRAB FEED

Thursday, April 17

5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

PAST PRESIDENTS' NIGHT

FOR EAGLES and AUXILIARY ONLY!

Your Paid-Up Receipt Is Your Admission!

DON'T MISS IT!

BIG Y MARKET

Birthday Sale

STARTS

MONDAY

SEE MONDAY'S MAIL TRIBUNE

FOR FURTHER DETAILS

PRICES EFFECTIVE ALL WEEK

THE BROADWAY HIT

"Good-bye My Fancy"

April 18 - 19 - 21 - 22 - 23

FOOTLIGHTER'S THEATRE

FAIRGROUNDS

Adults \$1.20

Children 50c