

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County Mail

Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years

ago.

10 YEARS AGO

June 15, 1942

(It was Monday)

Scrap rubber drive starts here;

150 pounds collected to noon of

first day.

From Arthur Perry's Ye

Smudge Pot column: There was

a lull yesterday on the kid bat-

tlefronts all over town as the

combatants went to Sunday

school and learned about the

Golden Rule.

20 YEARS AGO

June 15, 1922

(It was Wednesday)

Glenn S. "Pop" Warner, fam-

ed Stanford university football

coach, visits here briefly en

route to Crater Lake; predicts

success for "Prink" Callison, ex-

Medford high grid coach, as Uni-

versity of Oregon coach.

Thirty-three army planes pay

tribute to Medford comrade killed

in a plane crash, by flying

low over the home of his widow

here.

30 YEARS AGO

June 15, 1922

(It was Thursday)

"Great influx of visitors" ex-

pected to attend opening of Ore-

gon caves on June 26.

Roy Hewitt member of win-

ning boys relay team in aquatic

meet held at Medford Natator-

ium building.

40 YEARS AGO

June 15, 1912

(It was Saturday)

Simultaneous raids by sher-

iff's deputies in Central Point,

Gold Hill and Ashland uncover

"considerable quantity" of

opium in "Chinese dens."

Medford Socialist party city

councilman cleared of neglect of

duty charges by 20 to 2 vote of

Socialist local.

COMMUNICATIONS

Letters to the Editor must bear
the name and address of the writer
although under certain circum-
stances the use of a pen name or
initial for publication is permis-
sible. The Mail Tribune reserves
the right to edit all letters with a
view to clarification and condensa-
tion. Letters submitted for pub-
lication must not exceed 400 words.

Publicity Appreciated

To the Editor: We wish to ex-
press our appreciation for the
splendid publicity you gave for
our May Festival, held May 24.We appreciate the time your
representative took to come to
our hall and secure the informa-
tion for the publicity, and for
the consideration that you gave
the articles sent in by our ad-
vertising chairman, Mr. MacKin-

tosh.

We feel the publicity was
largely responsible for our good
attendance.Mrs. E. R. Claffin,
Festival secretary,
Phoenix, Ore.

Tough Red Guerrillas

To Lead Italy Protests

Rome—(U.P.)—War-toughened
Italian Red guerrillas were or-
dered by the Communist party to
head the "popular protests" ag-ainst Supreme Allied Com-
mander Gen. Matthew B. Ridg-
way when he arrives here Mon-
day, it was learned Friday.

Editorial Correspondence

Washington, D. C., June 11—Too bad more voters could not sit in the galleries of the congress these days. They would certainly depart with a clearer view of what really goes on in their government than ever before. And at the coming election they would vote more intelligently than ever before. At first blush we didn't think much of televising congressional sessions, but we are all for it after our experience of the past week. The more the people know about what REALLY goes on in Washington the better for them and for the country. One of the great political misfortunes is that as a whole they know so little.

There was a very slight incident in the Senate the other day which demonstrates how difficult it is for the average voter to get a clear picture of what is going on in his government, even if he does read his newspaper, or newspapers.

The bill up for consideration provided for a study of farm production all over the world so that the farmers of America might profit therefrom.

As Senator Russell of Georgia declared, quote:

"Why do we make such studies? To improve methods on American farms, increase production, quality and, of course, farm profits. We have much to learn from foreign lands in this direction, the very wheat which is now so successfully raised in the Southwest was brought from Russia. The same with methods on fruit-raising, vegetable production, the growing of legumes, methods of pest control and marketing. There is no more important agency to the American farmer than this agency."

There was no denial of the general truth of this statement. But in the measure was an item appropriating money to determine why the peanut experiment of the labor government in South Africa failed. This immediately caught the watchful eye of the suspicious Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Bridges.

Here was another turn to the left and a jump over the precipice into socialism, for what? To study PEANUTS in SOUTH AFRICA, when the U.S.A. has more peanuts than it can consume, knows more about peanut culture than South Africa knows about with-doctors, and if there could be a more wanton waste of the taxpayers' money, he would like to know what it might be?

That was like waving a red rag before the nose of a bull-frog—all the GOP viewers-with-alarm pricked up their ears and hopped to their feet—here was another issue not only involving the communist menace but the Fair Deal waste of public funds.

Poor Senator Russell pleaded in vain, that the peanut item could be stricken out; that the bill was not concerned with peanuts, ESPECIALLY; but was concerned with securing information for the American farmers in all foreign lands, and that to kill the measure just because of the peanut item would be a shame and a disgrace, a clear-cut dereliction of duty on the part of the Upper House, etc., etc.

Well, undoubtedly our readers—if ANY—have already guessed the result. Senator Bridges won, of course. The bill was defeated and if any report of it was published in The Mail Tribune—or any other paper—it undoubtedly was to the effect that an effort to investigate the socialist experiment of raising peanuts in South Africa was thwarted—and those reading the item would naturally approve of this deserved rebuke to such nonsense.

But that, of course, was not true.

It was another one of those half-truths—or in this case more accurately, one half-of-one per cent truths. The measure may or may not have been a desirable one to pass at this time, but it was not exclusively a PEANUT-measure. Nor a SOCIALISTIC ONE.

The peanut item was only one in many items that would have been investigated, had the bill passed—or the amendment not been. And yet, it is hard to blame the press services that sent out such a report, for these reports must be cut to the bone, and the NEWS feature—if any—must be emphasized. The news feature WAS "peanuts in South Africa."

Whereupon, we come to what is really a very important fact in the field of journalism and this democracy of ours. How can press services, with the best intentions in the world, give a TRUE picture of what is going on in the U. S. congress, when their rules and regulations often render an entirely CORRECT report FAC-TUALLY impossible?

In the brief week we have been here in Washington there have been many other instances of a similar nature—it is really quite a serious problem, the solution of which, at this writing, is not clear.

On this particular bill the voting division was very unusual. Such liberals as Morse of Oregon and Moody of Michigan, for example, joined with such reactionaries as Bricker of Ohio and Dirksen of Illinois to support Bridges; while such ultra-conservatives as Cordon of Oregon and McKellar of Tennessee, voted AGAINST him!

On the other hand there was one very USUAL feature—Senators Morse and Cordon took opposite sides—they haven't voted the same on any roll call since we arrived, and as far as we can find out, they practically never do. It is rather too bad—having the vote of one senator always neutralize the vote of the other—but fear it can't be helped.

Also as USUAL, more Senators were absent, than voted on either side. In fact, when one considers the important matters that are being debated the number of Senators who not only don't take part in the debate, but don't vote, is decidedly disturbing. It is minority government with a vengeance.—R.W.R.

Odds Against Truman Remaining Neutral On Kefauver Campaign

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—(U.P.)—When Sen. Estes Kefauver says he hopes President Truman will remain neutral toward his campaign to head the 1952 ticket, the senator is stating the case exactly.

He can only hope. And politics being what it is, the odds are long against Mr. Truman being neutral on Kefauver. There is no law enabling a president to have a big hand in choosing his successor. Neither do political ground rules forbid a smart young senator from going around the country humiliating the leader of his party and the president of the United States.

Big Hand Desired

But presidents always desire to have a big hand in selection of their successors. Presidents also resent humiliation. And a president invariably wants to be forewarned and consulted about important matters affecting the party he leads—such as the nomination of a presidential ticket.

Kefauver took off for the high places without so much as by-your-leave to his president and humiliated the same by shellacking him personally in the first of the series of presidential primaries. That was in New Hampshire. Other Delegates Whipped

In California, Ohio, and elsewhere Kefauver knocked the ears off stooge or favorite son presidential candidates who had been put up largely to keep large

delegations handy until the Truman administration decided how and for whom they could be best used.

And every time Kefauver won a primary against Mr. Truman or an administration stand-in, his victorious delegate candidates moved into position to take over the state Democratic organization.

Back in 1939 handsome Paul V. McNutt of Indiana decided to seek the 1940 Democratic presidential nomination. FDR and company cut him down fast. The word went around that McNutt's income tax returns were under review.

Nothing like that has happened to Kefauver—yet.

Lower Potato Prices

Forecast in New York

New York—(U.P.)—Lower potato prices were forecast Friday by the New York City department of markets because of a plentiful supply and housewife resistance to high retail prices.

In the stores, potatoes were selling for 49-cents for five pounds, with the choice California variety bringing 9½ to 12½ cents a pound. This is near the ceiling price, lifted by the government a week ago.

There are 1,186, 023 acres of pine forest land in California's tree farm system, more than any other state.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"When I started the rhubarb on that bum decision at third why didn't you pile out there and straighten out the umpire?"

Democratic Precinct Officer List Finished

Preparation of the list of Democratic precinct committee-men and women was completed by county clerk's deputies Friday. The new party officials were named at the May 16 primary election.

Completion of the list of Republican precinct officers is expected early next week. Only thing holding up the list is the settlement of tie votes in settlement of the precincts.

Listed below are the 84 precincts in the county by number and name, the name of the new committeeman and his address, followed by the committeewoman and her address. Several precincts failed to name one or both officers.

1. Ashland, Philip Wendt, 166 Sherman street; 2. Ashland, L. Peers Wilmet and Gertrude Wilmet, both 168 Meade street; 3. Ashland, Douglas H. Fiske, 63 Nutley; 4. Ashland, Mark R. Wood, 164 "B" street; and Lorna McNair, 323 Oak street; 5. Ashland, Shelby Wilcox, 332 Glenn street; and Lona Dameron, 138 North Main street; 6. Ashland, Charles A. Dille, 657 "C" street; and Margaret I. Morris, 939 "B" street; 7. Ashland, James E. Sweeney and Nadine Sweeney, both 1222 Iowa street; 8. Ashland, Walter H. O'Toole, 75 Wimer; 9. Ashland, V. D. Miller and Myrtle B. Miller, both 416 Liberty; 10. Ashland, Bertha E. Kreisman, 111 Bush; 11. Ashland, Joe Champion and Reta A. Champion, both 130 Fourth street; 12. Ashland, Bernard Pederson and Mary E. Pederson, both 91 Wightman; 13. Ashland, Charles S. Jandreau and Celene R. Jandreau, both Ashland, P.O. Box 284; 14. Ashland, West, Richard Westberg, Ashland, Route 2, Box 55; and Myrtle L. Newton, Ashland, Route 1, Box 112; 15. Barron, none; 16. Bellview, Florence G. Martin, Ashland, Route 1, Box 153.

Outlying Precincts

17. Pinehurst, none; 18. Colestine, none; 19. Lake Creek, none; 20. Butte Falls, Orbra R. Abbott and Mary B. Hoefs, both Butte Falls; 21. Eagle Point North, Shirley Callaghan and Clara L. Chamberlain, both Eagle Point; 22. Eagle Point South, Clarence F. Davies, Eagle Point, Route 1, Box 85; and Dorothy E. Malloroy, Eagle Point; 23. Flourence Rock, Fred M. Middlebush and Eula Middlebush, both Prospect; 24. Trail, none; 25. Shady Cove, Ray Briggs and Lola V. Bartruss, both Shady Cove; 26. Reese Creek, none; 27. Derby, William F. Burke, and Myra L. Burke, both Eagle Point; 28. Howard, none; 29. Howard East, Harold T. Day, Route 2, Box 275-G; and Marie G. Nichols, Route 2, Box 275-O, both Medford; 30. Roxy Ann, Louis Kula, Route 3, Box 53½; Medford; 31. Hillcrest, Glen L. Rader and Margaret B. Rader, both Route 3, Box 66-J, Medford.

In Medford

32. Medford, Louis G. Lemire, 420½ North Grape; 33. C. E. Naffziger and Atlanta Naffziger, both 116 South Ivy; 34. Stanley M. Purcell and Norma L. Purcell, both 439 North Front; 35. none; 36. none; 37. Howard Glascock, 238 Beatty; and Maude C. Lovell, 526 Edwards; 38. Allen E. Gebhard and Dorothy Gebhard, both 1519 North Riverside; 39. Lewell A. Dupray and Olivia V. Dupray, both 775 South Holly; 40. Helen V. Dixon, 528 West 10th; 41. none; 42. Jessie C. Beach, 113 Geneva; 43. Earl Hoover and Rhea Hoover, both 37 Tripp; 44. Chester A. Lusk and Marion C. Lusk, both 10 Portland; 45. George A. Coddington and Maude Coddington, both 1015 Queen Anne; 46. John M. McCabe, 301 Valley View; and Marie M. Bosworth, 2425 East Main; 47. none; 48. Charles W. Crary and Phyllis Crary, both

60th Anniversary of Masonic Lodge Here Today; Observance Planned This Friday Evening

Medford Lodge No. 103, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons is 60 years old today. It will observe the anniversary here Friday, June 20, with a no host dinner at the Masonic temple, 218 West Main street. The event will start at 6:30 p.m., with all Masons and members of affiliated groups invited to attend.

The Medford lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Oregon on June 15, 1892. At that time, the Freemasonry order in Oregon was 40 years old, the Oregon Grand Lodge having been formed at a convention of the state's first three lodges, Oregon City, Lafayette and "Twelve Miles Below" in September, 1851.

Petition for Lodge

The foundation of the Medford lodge was started in March, 1891, when 11 Master Masons living in this area petitioned for a dispensation for formation of a lodge here. Those signing the petition were N. L. Narregan, superintendent of schools here for 11 years; William Slinger, J. H. Stewart, Julius Goldsmith, D. T. Sears, A. H. Houston, Newell Harlan, J. H. Faris, M. H. Huff, M. P. Nash and James Johnson.

On June 15, 1892, the Grand Lodge of Oregon committee on charters and dispensations recommended that the Medford lodge be granted a charter. N. L. Narregan served as the first worthy master of the lodge.

Old Minutes Lost

Minutes for the earliest meetings of the local lodge were lost or destroyed and the first records now available are for Jan. 20, 1899. In the beginning, the lodge convened in rooms on the second floor of the Angle and Plymouth building on Main street, where the Fluhrer building now stands. In 1898 the lodge moved to rooms in the Barnburg building just west of the U. S. National Bank building.

Narregan again served as worthy master in 1899 and was reelected in 1900. In that year, records show that a committee was appointed to engage a train to take lodge members of Jacksonville to attend the funeral of Thomas G. Reames, a member.

The population of Medford had gone ahead of Jacksonville in 1901 by a margin of about 2,000 to 1,200 and in that year F. K. Deuel served as master. Lodge notices were published regularly in a newspaper known as the Medford Enquirer in 1902 and the following year, lodge members voted to prohibit smoking and chewing in the lodge room while the lodge was in session.

Central Point Petitions

The lodge minutes for Feb. 14, 1908, disclosed that the Medford lodge had received a petition from Central Point Masons asking for formation of a lodge in that town. The Central Point lodge was established in the same year.

On Jan. 10, 1910, lodge members voted to purchase property at East Main street and Riverside avenue and a committee was appointed to procure the land and perfect ways and means of constructing a building. In the same year, J. A. Perry started a term that was to last 30 years as treasurer of the lodge.

E. E. Gore served as master in 1912 and 1913. The lodge meeting place was moved to the Medford Hardware and Furniture building, on the site of the present Medical Center building, in 1915. In 1917 J. Ralph Woodford, now city recorder, served as master.

Six in Armed Forces

Six members of the lodge served in the armed forces during World War I. The names listed in the minutes for 1917 and 1918 are Guy Lawton, Elmer T. Foss, Halbert Deuel, Ralph McCurdy, Treve Lunsden and Ira Dodge.

In the early days of the lodge, members were instrumental in obtaining free building lots for many of the city's churches. The lot given to the Episcopal church was the site on which the Masonic building now stands. For several years the church's small chapel was the only building on the block, and later, what was known as the St. Mark's building was erected. When the Episcopal church was moved to its present location in 1918, the St.

Mark's building was purchased by the lodge as a meeting place. Glenn Fabrick Sr. was master in 1922, a year that was disturbed by activities of the Ku Klux Klan in this area. Fabrick's term in office was made more difficult by widespread but erroneous rumors that the Masons were among the "night riders."

First Master Dies

Robert B. Hammond became master in 1924, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Paul B. Rynning, present Jackson county engineer. N. L. Narregan, first master of the lodge, died in 1930.

One of the first members of the Medford lodge to hold an office in the Grand Lodge of Oregon was Ezra M. Wilson, a past master of the local lodge and one-time mayor of Medford, who was elected junior grand warden for the state in 1931. He later became grand master.

The year 1940 was notable in the history of the Medford lodge because of the fact that Glenn Fabrick was elected master of the lodge, a position previously held by his father. It was the second time such an event had occurred here. Ernest J. Fouts and his son, Otto Fouts, both served as master of the lodge.

Bruce Merrifield is the present master of the lodge. The anniversary observance Friday will be the second conducted by the lodge in recent months. A ceremony marking 100 years of Freemasonry in Oregon was held by the Medford lodge Sept. 15, 1951, in a special district meeting here.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

CONTRAILS IN OUR SKY

Washington—Another of those moments has come which most people in this country have hopefully believed never would come, even though their coming was logically inevitable.

In brief, the active reconnaissance of this continent by the Soviet strategic air force has now begun. About six months ago, the Soviet equivalent of a wing of TU-4s, or perhaps two wings, moved into new bases on Kamchatka, across the Bering Strait from Alaska. Since then, the air reconnaissance has been going forward.

Four claimed contrails, which are the vapor trails left by aircraft flying at altitude, have been sighted in recent months. Of these claimed sightings, two have been dismissed after careful investigation as probably the result of special atmospheric conditions and cloud effects. But two others, one on the northern Alaska coast and one in northern Canada, are held to have been the genuine traces of Soviet air reconnaissance missions. And the Alaskan sighting, at least, is further held to have been confirmed by the evidence of the radar net.

THIS development both is and is not a cause for deep concern. To begin with the sedative arguments, this air reconnaissance of our continent which the Soviets have now started is only the equivalent of what we have been doing for some time past. Our long-range aircraft have been flying reconnaissance operations on the Siberian coast since before Korea; and they have gone in far enough for interception to be attempted on more than one occasion. Equally, there can be very little doubt that the Navy Privateer shot down over the Baltic a couple of years ago was also on reconnaissance duty.

In the case of the best-confirmed Soviet venture into our air—that in northern Alaska—there is even some doubt about whether the Russian four-motored bomber passed the off-shore line where it had a right to fly. For the Soviet strategic air force to occupy bases in Kamchatka and to fly reconnaissance from them along our coasts is just as reasonable as for us to fly reconnaissance from Alaska and other forward bases. In short, even though Canadian territory was certainly violated if the second probable sighting was genuine, there is nothing immediately war-like in this new development.

On the other hand, the development is a grim warning; and it is reasonable to be concerned because the warning is not being acted on. What has happened plainly indicates the growing size and power of the Soviet strategic air force. It suggests that this Soviet air force, if not a threat to us today, will almost surely become a very grave threat indeed before very long. We probably have a little time left to put our own air defenses in order. But this is the beginning of an ending. And if we do not use this time which we still

State Workers' Bid For Pay Hike Tabled

Salem—(U.P.)—Friday the 13th proved unlucky for state employees who had been looking for a raise.

The State Emergency board put the problem right back in the lap of the State Civil Service commission shortly after it opened its meeting here Friday, for "further study."

The board's action was taken on recommendation of Gov. Douglas McKay, who in a letter to the board said there is not enough money in the emergency fund to meet all the proposed pay increases.

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