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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
June 24, 1942
George A. Coddling, Medford attorney, elected county chairman of Democratic party central committee.

20 YEARS AGO
June 24, 1932
Local chambers of commerce violently protest against omission of Crater lake in national magazine's itinerary.

30 YEARS AGO
June 24, 1922
Ken Williams, Rogue valley resident playing professional baseball with the St. Louis Browns, hits 19th home run of season to lead league.

40 YEARS AGO
June 24, 1912
From Local and Personal column: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Childers of Central Point spent Saturday at Medford with friends.

Firemen Report 300 Home Inspections
City firemen, who launched a home inspection program last week, made more than 300 inspections Monday through Thursday, meeting good response.

4-H Club News
Sams Valley Club
Sheep club will hold a meeting June 24 at Dennis Duggan's home at 7 p.m.

Gen. Ridgway Visits Crack French Units
Baden Baden, Germany—(U.P.) Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied supreme commander in Europe, visited crack French divisions under his command Tuesday.

Editorial Correspondence

Washington, D. C., June 19—Physically fit, mentally alert and self-confident, yet slightly on the defensive. These were the chief impressions made upon your correspondent, at his first Truman press conference.

A very different setting than the last presidential conference in Washington we attended—and, of course, a very different man in the star role. Instead of the White House as a setting the old State department building across the street is now used—just why we did not determine—it is several steps down in comfort and impressiveness.

Nothing sensational was produced. The Taft-Hartley bill was brought up, of course, and by Miss Fleeson who is riding high these days as the star Washington correspondent of the ALLEGED "gentler-sex."

Only in this colloquy with Miss F. did the President show any sign of annoyance or did his smile fade perceptibly. Miss F. (as always) was very strident and persistent and finally got the President to admit that one reason for his failure to invoke the "T.H." bill to end the steel strike was that he doubted such action would END IT.

"You mean you think the law would not be obeyed?" she asked. "It was not obeyed once before," said the President—his smile returned as he indicated that was all he wished to say on the subject.

In his previous comments Mr. Truman explained the Taft-Hartley law, as far as the President is concerned is only permissive—it does not compel him to take such action, only grants him the authority if he thinks it is best at any time to use it. This of course, is true.

It is also highly probable that if the law were invoked now, after all these months of delay, there would be considerable resentment engendered in the ranks of labor when faced with nearly three months MORE, during which there could be no increase in their wages or improvement in working conditions.

Next in importance was not so much what the President said as what his manner and tone indicated, namely: that international conditions are FAR from reassuring at the present time.

There was no smile when the President stressed the vital need of maximum steel production in view of the threats of war. Nor when he admitted certain changes had been made in checking airplane flights and anti-aircraft operations in this country in view of the conditions abroad.

Russia was not mentioned, but we left with a definite feeling that not only is the threat of a world war MORE SERIOUS today than it has recently been, but that the danger will be acute for the rest of the summer.

Finally we got the clear impression as the "thank you, Mr. President" was reached, that if Uncle Sam can get through this summer without the cold war becoming HOT, there is reason to believe it never will become HOT. (Let us hope and pray—so!)

Elmer Davis, our favorite radio commentator, was there and asked a couple of questions, concerning Taft-Hartley, neither of any particular importance. He hasn't changed a hair since we last saw him—in fact his hair then was as silvery white as it could be—his tan as deep also—one of the handsomest gents in the business.

As of six months ago when your correspondent last saw G.M., our report was favorable, but not especially flattering. The President was asked if he agreed with Averell Harriman, that Harriman's sensational upset victory in the District of Columbia primary was due to the latter's 100 per cent support of the New-Deal.

Mr. Truman smiled broadly. "It could have been due to nothing else," said he, "and it should be a lesson to some people!" How did he feel toward General Eisenhower and the General's claim that if elected he would reduce taxes by 40 billions? (That isn't what the General said, incidentally, but that is what he is generally accused of having said.)

Did the President think Eisenhower was merely talking for political and campaign purposes? Mr. Truman hesitated for a moment, as if carefully considering his reply, then speaking very slowly and carefully said: "I like General Eisenhower, I think he's a great man. This is a free country, he is entitled to HIS opinions, just as I am to MINE."

"Does that mean you wish him well, Mr. President?" The broad grin returned, and behind the heavy lenses the blue eyes twinkled. "Oh, I wouldn't go quite as far as THAT!" said the President. There was general laughter.

Miss Fleeson then came to bat again, as follows: "Mr. President, I am informed you had a long conference with Senator Morse of Oregon recently. I believe Senator Morse now favors the Taft-Hartley bill though formerly he opposed it. Is that correct? And did you discuss the Taft-Hartley bill with Mr. Morse?" "Senator Morse and I talked over a GREAT MANY THINGS," was all the President seemed to care to say about this—at least that is all he DID say.

Later we saw Senator Morse and, of course, when any Senator has a conference with the President, what report of same is released is up to the President—so that finished that topic except—Oregon's junior senator DID deny emphatically the implication that he had changed his mind regarding the Taft-Hartley law. He believes it a poor law and always has and any test he thinks would demonstrate that fact. But he DID favor its being used at ONE TIME following the walk-out, as being the only way out of a bad situation—or perhaps more accurately, the BEST way out under the existing law.

And so on and so forth! Well—what DID the President think about Senator Taft's pledge that if elected he would reduce taxes by 15 per cent. (Such a reduction would run into many billions.) It seemed to your correspondent the President was very restrained, under the circumstances (All these claims about reducing taxes IF—is what the late President Roosevelt called an "IFY" question, and adds up, in the judgment of this department, to unadulterated whang-doodle!)

President Truman said what is true and everyone who KNOWS the world situation as it is, KNOWS to be true, namely and to-wit: As long as the cold war, and the threat of a hot-war CONTINUE, taxes instead of being reduced should be RAISED, and MUST be raised, if the federal budget is EVER to be balanced! That, boys and girls, is the TRUTH—and whether you like it or don't, doesn't change the fact!—R.W.R.

Crosstown By Roland Cos



"Wilson, you needn't blow 'mess call' every time we pass a hot-dog stand!"

Matter of Fact By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

Washington—The real story behind Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Abilene speech casts a lot of light on a problem that has been puzzling a lot of people.

To be blunt about it, a lot of people are asking, "What's happened to Ike?" In the days before he became a Presidential candidate, the Eisenhower magic was singularly reliable. Almost everything he did and said electrically conveyed an impression of major leadership—of a personality large and forceful, warm and sincere.

The story of the Abilene speech tells why. Both the general and his coalition of political managers saw that this opening gun of his personal campaign might all but win the battle. Eisenhower envisioned it mainly as an expression of his own beliefs about America. He worked long and alone on the first draft, to get his real feelings into the speech.

This is, of course, the inner essence of the Eisenhower magic. He is not witty. He is not remarkably original. His views are the views of an average, common-sense intelligent man. What makes him big is simply his deep, genuine belief in the vital, simple things, and what makes people respond and warm to him is his power to project this deep belief. No one who has seen the first draft for Abilene, which Eisenhower sent to this country for criticism, can doubt that it contained this essence of the Eisenhower magic.

AS a speech, this first draft was not perfect, to be sure. It was too long. As a concession to the political character of the occasion, it included too much rather threadbare verbiage on such standard topics as the virtues of a balanced budget and the evils of bureaucracy.

Yet the emotions of the man also came through, almost poetically, as when he spoke of the founding fathers' struggle to create a society of equal opportunity "out of the brambles of men's passions and prejudices, out of the wilderness of nature." And satisfyingly often, the speech rose to an elevated note, far above the alternate mumbling and shrillness that characterizes most political oratory. Take, for example, his short statement of the spiritual origin of political liberty:

"You cannot hold freedom in your hand, any more than you can hold the soul of a man or a nation. Freedom is of the spirit, and only by the spirit of men can it be effectively maintained."

This was the way to get across the true image of Eisenhower as a national leader. And at Abilene, it was for more needful to get across this personal image to the waiting nation than to deal with specific political issues which would be left until later.

Unfortunately, this need was not grasped when Gen. Lucius D. Clay transmitted Eisenhower's first draft to the chieftains of the Eisenhower coalition. These men, after all, are seasoned politicians. Every seasoned politician has his own notion of the right kind of speech, which is, inevitably, the kind of speech he makes himself. By the same token, the virtues of the first draft for Abilene lay precisely in the patches where it least resembled the speeches of other politicians.

HENCE many criticisms leveled back to Paris. Revision began, making the speech much flatter, far more conventional, with the Eisenhower quality tremendously diluted. When the general reached this country, there was some further

America At Odds With Britain, France Over World Problems

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Senator Taft predicts in Washington that he and General Eisenhower will agree at Chicago on a foreign policy plank that will remove any real danger of a split in the Republican party.

He tells the reporters at a news conference that he sees no great difference in principle between him and the general on either foreign or domestic issues.

THANK you, Senator. I think that is a fine gesture on your part, matching General Eisenhower's statement at Abilene that he will support any candidate the Republican party is likely to nominate, assuming that the platform is one that he can go along with.

Personally, I don't take much stock in this "split" talk. It isn't improbable, of course, that some disgruntled politicians, failing to get what they want for themselves, will go home and sulk in their tents. But we must remember that while the professional politicians are big stuff up to and including the conventions they don't amount to much once the conventions are over and the chips are down.

The common, ordinary voters take over then. During the campaign that will follow the conventions, the politicians can provide a certain amount of sound and fury, but the VOTES will be provided by the voters—and it will be VOTES that will count on the fourth day of the coming November.

I THINK the voters are going to VOTE their CONVICTIONS this year. I think the conviction that is uppermost in the minds of millions of intelligent, thoughtful voters is that we need a change. A COMPLETE change. Not just a reshuffling of a few key persons at the top. There is wide and deep feeling that too much power has been held in too few hands too long.

That is the big issue this year—and the PEOPLE (not just a few disappointed politicians) will settle it come the first Tuesday after the first Monday of next November.

UP in the Horse Heaven country of Washington the wheat growers announce that they are calling off their rainmaker. In spite of all his efforts and all his fancy equipment, it appears that this year rainfall in the Horse Heaven hills has been about an inch BELOW normal.

After all, when it comes to rainmaking, it's RESULTS that count. Whether you're an Indian medicine man, painting your face and dancing and chanting incantations, or an exhibitionist bombarding the skies with an old-fashioned cannon whose BOOM BOOM is supposed to shake the rain loose and send it cascading down on the thirsty crops, or a modern scientist pepping the clouds with silver iodide pellets, you have to satisfy the customers if you're to stay in business.

When you go through your rigmarole over and over at so much per pig and all you get for your clients is an inch less rain than normal, you just have to expect a falling off in business.

I CAN'T say that I'm greatly disappointed as a result of the failure of the rainmaking campaign up in the Horse Heaven country. When you think of all the grief that could ensue in an economy where one man's meat is another man's poison, where one crop needs rain and another fears it, where on any given holiday half the crowd wants to go picnicking and the other half wants to stay home and play canasta, you get the heebie-jeebies when you think of one guy holding in his hands the power to go out and make rain or stop rain, all depending on which crowd pays him the most money. We have trouble enough as it is.

I MIGHT add that I think I could have saved these Horse Heaven wheat men quite a lot of money and at the same time could have produced better results for them.

My equipment is simple and inexpensive, consisting of a fetching pair of light weight and light colored pants, buttoned up by an eye-smiting pair of white buck shoes. I acquired these impedimenta as a result of last year's hot and dry spring and summer, when they would have been just the ticket.

So help me Hannah, they haven't failed yet. Each morning when the sun rises bright and beautiful, I don them hopefully and go whistling off to my work, glancing proudly into each window I pass to see how I look. And invariably by noon the temperature drops, the skies cloud over and it begins to drizzle.

Does anybody want rain? If so, just give me a call.

Around Hollywood

By ALINE MOSBY United Press Correspondent

Hollywood—(U.P.)—Television's new censors thought long and hard about Marie Wilson today, and ruled her low-cut neckline and sweaters must go.

This was a blow to the well-rounded Miss Wilson, who plays "My Friend Irma" on both CBS radio and CBS television.

Irma, she sighed, is a "spiritual, nice person who lets her boy friend only hold her hand."

"It's nonsensical," announced the blonde beauty batting a pair of false eyelashes. "My clothes seemed all right."

"The network censors came over to look at rehearsal and said my low-cut black lace dress was okay for just one show but I couldn't take a bow for the studio could be a garage tomorrow. Honestly! You do a good job and you can't take a bow!"

No Sweaters, Either Then the sponsor's censors said no low-cut dresses at all, and no sweaters, either.

"But for this money," she added, "I'll wear whatever they want me to."

TV has turned cleavage conscious since everyone from congressmen to civic groups have kept an eagle eye on the new medium. Miss Wilson just naturally came to mind.

"I don't see why, Irma never says anything offensive," pouted the actress. "TV has flat lighting anyway. I never look round."

"At least, I don't think I do," she said with that look of planned innocence. "The show is live, and I never can get home"

fast enough to see myself. "When Irma first went on television I practically wore Mother Hubbards, but when I tried to wear something different like the lace dress the roof went off."

"I guess I'll have to get myself a little v-necked box, or a strapless barrel! Girls can have big hips, and it's fine, but to be told you're not supposed to have a bust! I always thought this show would be a bust without one."

On her future TV shows, she decided, she'll wear "something up to my ears."

"Good, old radio," said Marie. "I can dress the way I want to on my radio show. It's always been money in the bank for me to wear low-cut dresses."

Rogue River Council Sets Special Meeting

Rogue River—A special council meeting will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Rogue River at the firemen's building on Broadway street, according to Mrs. Orva Jean Cruise, city recorder.

The meeting will concern fiscal year-end matters, Mrs. Cruise reported, in an effort to balance and carry over, if possible, any unspent money.

The city recently sold its old city and fire hall and the council meeting will be held in the new fire hall building, the recorder said, where the recorder's office will set up for July collection of water bills. Bills will be collected here after July 1 until the recorder's office in the new city hall now under construction is completed, she pointed out. Collections have formerly been made at Gelvin's grocery.

POLIO REPORTED

Bellingham, Wash.—(U.P.)—Eleven Bellingham children, all under 12 years of age, were being hospitalized for polio Tuesday in the worst outbreak of the disease in Washington this year.

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