

# Medford Mail Tribune

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The 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

July 3, 1942  
(It was Friday)  
Fire of undetermined origin destroys gymnasium of St. Mary's school.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The Fourth of July tomorrow will be "safe and sane." Its safety and safety is apt to be lonesome with the rest of the world everything else but.

## 20 YEARS AGO

July 3, 1922  
(It was Sunday)  
General migration of Medford residents to beaches and mountains reported as no special Fourth of July observance planned here.

H. Chandler Egan, Medford golfer, defeats Eddie Hogan, 4 and 3, in Portland to win Pacific Northwest Golf association championship.

## 30 YEARS AGO

July 3, 1922  
(It was Monday)  
Southern Pacific's "Fourth of July special train will operate between Grants Pass and Ashland, stopping at all way points."

Several large grass and brush fires reported in Table Rock and Ashland areas. No forest fires "despite extremely dry and hazardous conditions."

## 40 YEARS AGO

July 3, 1912  
(It was Wednesday)  
First of expected 7,000 members of Elks lodge start passing through Medford by train en route to national Elks convention in Portland.

Medford resident uses shotgun to drive off man who is throwing rocks at his dog.

## COMMUNICATIONS

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

## Letter From Hawaii

To the Editor: I'm a local resident of Medford, and I'm serving in the United States Navy. I am stationed in Hawaii. My name is Ed Viles, CSSN, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Viles of 3070 Lone Pine road. I saw the eruption of Halemaumau which made the headlines in all of the newspapers in the States. I'm stationed at Kilauea Military Camp, in volcanic Hawaii. Kilauea Military Camp nestles on the slopes of Mauna Loa at an elevation of 4,000 feet. Kilauea Crater, one of the most continually active volcanoes in the world, is directly in front of the camp. Actually KMC is located within this crater, for the old rim of the crater serves as its rear boundary. On the 27th of June, at 11:35 p.m. Kilauea erupted in all of its glory. We were having a dance at KMC when it happened. It's only a three minute drive from KMC right to the crater. The volcano was throwing hot rocks, and lava right to the highway which is a distance of 300 feet. The depth of the volcano is over 790 feet. During the night, the volcano filled clear

## Editorial Correspondence

New York City, N.Y., June 28.—Well, since leaving Washington, we see the congress has not improved any. We hoped that our departure might help matters, but that hope we fear will have to be charged up to editorial egotism. If anything the boys in the upper and lower houses have behaved worse than when we were watching them.

We wonder how many people of Southern Oregon were in favor of the McCarran bill? We wonder how many were in favor of killing civil service for postmasters and retaining the spoils system? We wonder how many would have advised their congressmen to remove practically all price-controls and give the green-light to inflation? Finally a majority of the voters in Southern Oregon want the Wage Stabilization Board ham-strung and crippled?

Well all those things were done since our departure, and Congressmen Ellsworth, according to our records, went down the line with the rest of the boys, for them ALL. Nothing surprising in this. Harris is always with the big boys who run the GOP. But we wonder sometimes just how many of the people who vote for Ellsworth election after election, ever take the trouble to look up his voting record, and having done so, approve it?

Had a luncheon today at the Downtown club with an old friend who was a delegate to the Republican convention in 1912 and kept a diary concerning it. He emphatically denies that Elihu Root drove any steam-roller over the TR delegates. On the contrary he maintains the former Secretary of War and leader of the New York bar, presided as chairman of the convention with characteristic skill, authority and complete fairness. The Roosevelt delegates were kicked out, the desires of the Republican party members as a whole were disregarded, but not by Root—by the members of the GOP national committee. Root merely obeyed the party rules PREVAILING AT THAT TIME, and insisted upon others doing likewise.

Those rules have been modified somewhat since then, and for the better, but our friend of years ago, thinks they still give that committee too much power. We expect the proceedings at Chicago 10 days hence will demonstrate he is right in this, as he is in most things.

Another unfortunate thing about that national committee—it will be full of lame-ducks—members who have been defeated, or whose terms are expiring but still will be in there pitching at this convention, and until the new members take over. Like most lame ducks they will do as they please regardless of what the members of the party as a whole may want. This will help Taft and injure Eisenhower as will so many other factors that will be at work on and after July 7th.

However, we refuse to join the defeatists or the Weeping Wall Wallers as far as the General is concerned. We wouldn't put his chances as better than 50-50 AT THIS WRITING, but all in all that is better than they were directly after the Abilene speech. The most surprising feature in the situation is the disappointment one hears expressed so often by original Eisenhower supporters, that the General, as a campaigner, doesn't seem to have what it takes.

What, might we ask, did they EXPECT? Some sort of Miracle Man—another W. J. Bryan, bursting fully armed politically like Minerva from the brow of Jove, making the populace roll in the aisles and riot to kiss the hem of his garment a couple of hours after his arrival from Europe?

When one stops to analyze these complaints what do they add up to? Merely this:

The General isn't a seasoned, clever nor an accomplished POLITICIAN.

He hasn't a glib and plausible answer for EVERY question. He doesn't pretend to know the last word on financial problems, sociological problems, or racial problems. He doesn't even pretend to know precisely what DOESN'T happen. He says he will cross that bridge when he comes to it—he will do the best he can.

If he were a properly trained and battle-scarred politician, of course he WOULD KNOW.

But we had supposed that one of the strongest appeals of the General was that he was not—is not—and never will be—the politician TYPE.

Judging by the talk one hears—in some quarters at least—the professional politician type is what the politician-weary people of the United States are clamoring for, what they MUST have! Whatever happens at Chicago, the November election, we predict, will demonstrate the absurdity of this contention.

For four days now—count them—the Weather Bureau has been predicting rain and cooler. It has been some cooler—could hardly be hotter—but there has been no rain. Certain members of the family have become so disgusted they declare they will never believe the NY Weather Man again. We doubt the batting average of the NY W.M. is much worse than WM's elsewhere. When it comes to predicting what the weather will be in the FUTURE, Mother Nature takes a perverse delight in crossing the would-be prognosticators up.

We fail to see how anyone, who has followed the course of Gen. Eisenhower since his arrival in this country at all carefully, can deny two things about the man, to-wit:

His complete honesty.

His sound common-sense.

He may be too honest for his own good, politically-speaking, as the boys in the Senate press gallery maintained. But in view of the conditions in American public life at the moment, we believe there is considerable doubt that a man in high-office COULD err in THAT direction.

Testing all his declarations on policy, by the divining-rod of plain common sense, and Ike rates A-plus.

With some of those declarations the Mail-Tribune does not agree—the tideland-oil issue, for example, and FEPC.

But in each case, we have to admit that the General has not only approached them from the standpoint of plain, unadorned common sense, but has thought the issues out for himself—not taken his views from any of his political stooges or his ghost-writers. And he does make a case, in every instance. So—

(1) Absolute honesty, free from all guile and double talk.

(2) Good, plain Kansas common-sense.

We don't claim those two qualities would by themselves make Ike a great President, but we do feel certain, they would make him a good one—and bring a very refreshing and greatly needed change in the climate of American public life.—R.W.R.

## Acheson on Good-Will Journey to Brazil

By HOMER JENKS  
United Press Correspondent  
U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson is on his way home from Europe, but he's going more than 6,000 miles out of his way just to pay a visit to Brazil.  
State Department circles say Acheson is taking the long route home solely to make a good-will visit to the largest country in South America.  
up to the rim with hot lava. About 2 a.m. in the morning it was full of fountains that were shooting lava 200 feet in the air. It was a very interesting experience for me, so I have been up three days and three nights, watching it. Everyone expects it to erupt again, and it will keep on boiling for over two weeks.  
Edward A. Viles, CSSN USN  
Kilauea Military Camp  
Hawaii National Park  
Volcano, Hawaii.

## Crosstown

By Roland Coe



7-3-52

Illustrated by Consolidated News Features

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

### KOREAN AIR REINFORCEMENTS

Washington — The American air forces in Korea are now receiving massive reinforcements of jet fighters and fighter bombers. The planned reinforcement will increase the over-all strength by nearly 40 per cent and the strength in jet planes by an even higher percentage.

This great and painful effort is a response to a corresponding reinforcement of the Communist air force above the Yalu. Until recently, the Communist air units in a position to participate in the Korean fighting were estimated to number 2,000 aircraft, with a thousand jet fighters. In recent weeks, at least 200 and more probably 300 new jet fighters have been added to this Communist force.

Furthermore, the strengthening of the Communist air force has been accompanied by other signs even more disquieting, although less clearly defined for public consumption.

"The Russians," it is said by those who will discuss the subject at all, "are taking a far more overt part." Reports are circulating that the Communist Air Force in the Korean theater now includes Russian units which have not gone through the significant formality of having their insignia painted over. Other reports suggest the appointment of an over-all Soviet Air Commander. In any case, while the form of this more overt Soviet participation is not precisely defined, the fact is quite undisputed.

THERE are several different ways to measure the potential importance of these developments. The Under Secretary of the Air Force, Roswell Gilpatric, the Acting Chief of Air Staff, Gen. Nathan Twining, and the Air Force Fighter Commander, Gen. Roger Ramey, have just left for Korea for a personal inspection of the front line situation. A party of this character would hardly have been sent out, unless serious concern were felt.

Again, the reinforcement of our Korean air units has in turn necessitated really disturbing changes in other priorities. In order to muster the necessary F-86s and F-84s, plans for strengthening the Strategic Air Command and equipping the NATO forces in Europe have had to be readjusted. Such crucial schedules as these would hardly have been altered, if the position in Korea were not causing real worry.

All this does not mean, of course, that new trouble in Korea is now to be regarded as a certainty, or even as a probability. It does mean, however, that the American air reinforcement is undoubtedly justified, and it will reduce the danger to the extent that such dangers can be reduced by preparedness.

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ability. For one thing, so far as is known, the reinforcements of the Communist air power do not yet include jet fighter bombers. With really fast fighter bombers (which one must remember could be sent into Manchuria at the last minute), the Communists could make a pretty fair stab at neutralizing the American forward airfields in the Seoul area. But with the obsolete bombers which they now possess, the Communists will have the odds heavily against them in any such attempts.

While we occupy the Seoul airfields, the Communist air units will find it very difficult to prepare and use their own airfields in North Korea. And without these forward air bases of their own, the short range Communist MIGs cannot easily challenge our supremacy in the air over the battle lines.

AGAIN, there is the curiously conflicting character of other evidence. Take, for example, two reports sent in recent months by the recently transferred Indian Ambassador to Peking, Sardar M. Pannikkar. In one, he quoted a high Chinese Communist official as saying that "when the tigers has its paw in the trap, you do not let it go." The implication was, obviously, that the Chinese Communists feared the United States and thought it wise to keep this country continuously involved in Korea. This would rule out a risky Korean settlement and a risky intensification of the Korean fighting.

On the other hand, when the truce negotiations broke down for the last time, Pannikkar sent another and seemingly contradictory report. It will be recalled that the cause of the breakdown was the unexpectedly large number of Chinese and North Koreans voting against repatriation.

When the breakdown happened, Pannikkar relayed a seemingly authoritative Chinese suggestion that we compromise by keeping the North Korean prisoners and sending back the Chinese. As the Chinese prisoners had voted almost 3 to 1 against going home, forcibly driving them back to their fate was rather too steep a rise above principle. Yet the Chinese proposal looked like proof of a genuine desire to end the Korean hostilities.

In short, anyone who seeks to forecast the future in Korea (or in Berlin and several other places, for that matter) is undertaking an impossible and foolish assignment. But by the same token, anyone who pretends that there is no serious danger in Korea (as well as in Berlin and several other places) is being ideologically complacent. However painful the effort may be, the American air reinforcement is undoubtedly justified, and it will reduce the danger to the extent that such dangers can be reduced by preparedness.

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## Today Is Deadline for Filing Initiative Petitions; Cloud Seeding Ban Bill Qualifies

With today the deadline for the filing of initiative petitions for the general election, 10 statewide petitions and one county measure have been submitted to the Jackson County clerk's office for checking of the validity of signatures.

There is some question as to whether the county petitions must be filed with the secretary of state's office by today, according to Bruce Manley, attorney for the Moisture Conservation League, Incorporated, which backed the petitions asking for an act prohibiting weather control and cloud modification in Jackson County. He said that the law merely stipulates that they be filed and that the anti-cloud seeding petitions will all be in the county clerk's office by July 3, if not in the secretary of state's office.

### In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Economics:  
The Canadian dollar advanced five thirty-seconds of a cent today to \$1.03 in terms of American dollars. It was the highest price for the Canadian dollar since 1934, when it went to \$1.03 3/4.

### HOW COME?

Two reasons. Americans are spending more in Canada, so on supply and demand the Canadian dollar goes up in terms of the American dollar. The other reason is that the Canadians have balanced their budget, spending no more than they take in.

### SPEAKING OF money:

The French franc now buys less than ONE-EIGHTH as much in terms of the American dollar as it bought at the end of World War II.

### WHY?

Again two reasons:  
1. The French buy far more abroad than they sell abroad. So, on supply and demand, their currency depreciates in value.  
2. They spend more than they take in in taxes. They BORROW THE DIFFERENCE from the Bank of France, which then starts its presses and prints paper francs to make up the difference.

### WHAT is the net result?

This is it:  
FRANCE IS BANKRUPT.

### WEATHER note:

Europe got another dose of hot weather today. It was so hot in London that as a special concession the Lord Chief Justice permitted British judges to doff their traditional white wigs.

When the heat upsets British tradition, it's REALLY HOT!

### GOOD advice:

Don't scoff at British tradition. Traditionally, the British OBEY THE LAW.

That's all to the good.

### OLD FOGY opinion (still entitled to some respect):

If we had followed more closely the traditions established by our Founding Fathers, we'd all be better off.

### MAN-BITES-DOG note:

Claude Hammond of New York City stood beside the road trying to thumb a ride to the Newark airport. A big sedan carrying three men stopped. One of them asked Hammond to identify himself as a responsible citizen. When he got out his wallet to do so, the guy GRABBED IT, jumped back in the car and it sped away.

Man's inhumanity to man (on both sides of the fence) makes countless thousands mourn.

### DOG-BITES-MAN note:

Farmer Luigi Costa, living near Rome, N.Y., came to town yesterday to get spruced up for the Fourth. He bought a snappy new suit, had his gray hair tinted and his original brown, got a shave and all the works and went home smelling sweetly of shaving lotion, massage pomade and such.

Today's he's all bandaged up. His dog FAILED TO RECOGNIZE HIM and sank its teeth in him as a suspicious character.

### COME clean, now.

When you meet an old bird with his hair freshly dyed, and maybe with a new permanent wave, and smelling of all the bottles in the barber shop, I'll bet you feel the same urge as Costa's dog.

whether the county petitions must be filed with the secretary of state's office by today, according to Bruce Manley, attorney for the Moisture Conservation League, Incorporated, which backed the petitions asking for an act prohibiting weather control and cloud modification in Jackson County. He said that the law merely stipulates that they be filed and that the anti-cloud seeding petitions will all be in the county clerk's office by July 3, if not in the secretary of state's office.

### Question on Numbers

A question arose over the local petitions in that the law isn't too clear on the percentage of legal voters needed to put the measure on the ballot. Manley stated that County Clerk George Carter had contacted Salem and had been assured that about 1,700 were needed. Up to last Friday, 2,357 names had been declared bona fide, the attorney pointed out, and enough more have been submitted since that time to add about 300 legal names. He believes, however, that only 940 names were needed, but cited two legal opinions, one of which calls for 15 per cent of the legal voters, the other for 8 per cent.

### Other Measures

Besides the local proposals, other measures which had petitions checked in this area for the state ballot, included:  
Establishing U. S. Standard Time in Oregon, which would abolish daylight saving time.  
A constitutional amendment prohibiting lotteries, bookmaking, and pari-mutual betting.  
(United Press reported Tuesday that a spokesman for the Oregon Council of Churches stated that the measure would "definitely"

be on the ballot next November as 35,631 legal names were on the petitions submitted to the state elections director.)

A constitutional amendment providing "equitable" taxing method for use of highways, which would, in effect, abolish ton-mile fees payable by motor trucks and buses.

A bill repealing public assistance relative responsibility law, which would repeal the present law requiring living relatives of persons receiving public old-age assistance to contribute to the support of the recipients.

A liquor prohibition amendment to Oregon constitution.

A milk production and marketing act bill, which would create a milk control administrator with power to regulate the production of Oregon milk, designate marketing areas, and fix a minimum price to be paid producers.

A constitutional amendment authorizing alcoholic liquor sale by individual glass.

A gross income tax and \$100 monthly state pension bill.

A constitutional legislative senator and representative apportionment enforcement amendment, which would require the legislature to follow each federal census to reapportion legislative representation among counties of Oregon, or districts according to population.

A bill repealing lien laws on estates of public welfare recipients.

Besides these 10 measures that were circulated locally, there were nine others circulated elsewhere requiring a state-wide vote, which may appear on the November ballot if they have met the necessary qualifications.

## Voters Not to Have Direct Participation in Naming President

(Editor's note: Following is the first in a series of six articles on election procedures prepared by the Congressional Quarterly. The articles will explain how to qualify and vote; what the vote means, and the importance of voting — voting as wisely as one can. Also to be explained are election procedures, national conventions, party labels, electoral college, what campaigns cost and who's running for vice-president.)

Washington —(CQ)— Americans assume that the President of the United States is chosen by "the people," yet no voter will have a direct voice in the choice of the next President Nov. 4.

The election procedure is devious and complex—more devious than the Founding Fathers planned and more complex than the average voter realizes. It is set by federal, state and local laws and party custom. If pending laws are approved by Congress, however, the system could be greatly streamlined.

Congressional Quarterly has rounded up the procedure as you will find it in this Presidential election and here it is:

First, every person who wants to help choose the President must register as a voter. In 47 states he can do so if he is 21; in Georgia 18-year-olds can register and vote. There are other requirements in different states. In most places a year's residence in the state, three to six months residence in the city or county and 30 days residence in the precinct are required.

Six states impose a poll tax. Several require the person to be able to read and understand the federal and state constitutions.

The candidates who run for President and Vice-President are chosen in party conventions. In 32 states, the delegates who do the voting at the conventions are chosen at state party sessions, and the individual can participate only indirectly. Individ-

ual voters have some voice in selection of convention delegates in the other 16 states — those with Presidential primaries. Yet even the results of these party preliminary elections are not always binding on the delegates chosen.

The state delegations will gather at the national party conventions in Chicago—the Republicans July 21, the Democrats July 21. The voter has a voice only if he stands in the galleries and cheers.

After the national conventions name the candidates, the voter is once more important. He listens to the campaign oratory, checks each candidate's stands on the issues and then votes for one, Nov. 4.

He hasn't chosen a President, however.

He has only laid an informal groundwork for what the framers of the Constitution decided would be the formal means of choosing a President. The voter, if he was on the winning side in his state, has chosen a slate of Electors who like the same candidate he does.

All of the Electors picked in the states meet in December, at the Electoral College, to make a President. They almost always vote for the man who won in their state, but the Constitution would let them vote for anyone.

The candidate with a majority of the 531 Electoral votes is the next President.

If there are three candidates, a Democrat, a Republican and a Dixiecrat, for instance, and none receives a majority of Electoral votes, the House of Representatives picks the President and the Senate picks the Vice-President.

Bills have been introduced in Congress to do away with this indirect system. Some of them would provide for nation-wide primaries to give voters a chance to name the candidates. Others would abolish the Electoral College so that the final selection would more nearly reflect the popular vote.

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