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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 6, 1942
(It was Monday)

Three persons hurt in eight
automobile accidents here over
fourth of July holiday.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Returning
gadders from the Willamette valley
report the heat was terrific.

In Salem, an attempt to fry an
egg on the sidewalk was foiled
when it fried before it hit the
sidewalk.

20 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1932
(It was Wednesday)

W. M. Clemenson, manager of
Jackson hotel, named to succeed
W. W. Allen on Medford city
council.

Two young Kansas men arrive
here to earn a living by collect-
ing bounties on mountain lions and
other animals which they
plan to kill.

30 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1922
(It was Thursday)

State Sen. Hugo G. A. von der
Hellen, Medford resident and
pioneer of southern Oregon, dies
in Portland.

Medford city council clamps
down on violations of water regu-
lations; announces plans to
build new reservoir next fall.

40 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1912

Members of Medford high
school class of 1911 hold first
annual picnic near Opp mine.

Eastern mill workers publish
pamphlet declaring their weekly
salaries of \$8.76 "are no longer
adequate to support a family."

Morse Catalogue
Bill Becomes Law,
Senator Reports

Washington — The Morse-An-
derson "single catalogue" bill,
which provides for more effi-
cient supply management and
catalogue organization procure-
ment policies in the department
of defense, has been signed into
law by President Truman, Sen.
Wayne Morse (R-Ore.), reported
Saturday.

Morse, co-sponsor of the meas-
ure, gave much credit to the
American Legion, and in particu-
lar to the Grants Pass post and
its members Niel Allen and
Lloyd Haynes, for the success
of the bill, which will, he said,
result in the saving of a mini-
mum of \$2½ billion dollars year-
ly. It embodies one of the major
recommendations of the Hoover
commission report.

"In addition to the economy
which will result in savings per-
haps as high as \$4,000,000,000,
I am convinced that it will also
result in many much needed
changes in procurement policies
with resulting improvement in
the efficiency of the military es-
tablishment," Senator Morse
said.

BRAVE CHIPMUNK

London — (U.P.) — A chipmunk
which escaped his cage in the
London zoo was found in a lion's
cage contentedly gnawing a bone
from his companion's dinner.

Will the G.O.P. Commit Suicide at Chicago?

There are times when the Republican Party seems beset with a curious suicidal tendency. In 1948, the Republicans assumed incorrectly that the election was "in the bag." Candidate Dewey failed to put on the kind of fighting campaign that was needed, and when the big day came in November a great many local G.O.P. workers sat on their hands, and several million Republican voters didn't bother to go to the polls.

THIS year the party has been split wide open by its bitterest pre-convention fight since 1912. An infamous smear campaign has been conducted against one of the two leading candidates, the technique of the "big lie" has been employed, and power politics and trickery have been used to sew up state delegations. Whether the breach that has been created by these stupidities can be healed depends to a large extent on what happens at the Chicago convention, which begins next Monday. If the convention is fairly and honestly run, giving both Taft and Eisenhower the equal chance to which they are entitled, the party may be able to mend its torn fences and go on to victory in November. On the other hand, if steam-roller tactics are used to crush the chances of the ex-soldier who is vastly admired by a great many millions of Americans, the G.O.P. probably will have to content itself with the minority role in national politics for many years to come.

Shortly after the New Hampshire primary last March, when it became evident that Eisenhower was a serious contender for the nomination, an unbelievable campaign of vilification and vituperation was started against the general. We have in our offices a file of the vicious, petty stuff that was circulated in an attempt to stop him cold. He was called a sick man despite the fact that his health is superb; he was called a communist despite the fact that the leading communist publication in America was lambasting him regularly; his patriotism was denied; even the religious beliefs of his devout parents were questioned. These and dozens of other equally ridiculous charges were sown broadcast against a man who will go down in history as one of the really great American heroes and patriots. Believing that Senator Taft is an honorable man, we feel sure he had nothing to do with this smear campaign. But the damage to the party was done. The breach was opened and grew with each passing day.

THE smear campaign probably was conducted largely by the fringe lunatics, but there was another phase of the campaign—the campaign of distortion—which was conducted by more adroit men and was more effective because these men knew how to clothe their calumnies with plausibility. Spearheaded by a number of isolationist newspapers, these people pictured General Eisenhower as a man of socialistic tendencies, a New Dealer or Fair Dealer, a national wastrel and the architect of much that has gone wrong in the world since the end of World War II. Yet everyone who has taken the trouble to study Eisenhower's speeches and papers knows that his beliefs are the beliefs of a sound Kansas Republican. He does believe, again soundly, that we must guard our frontiers abroad, as well as at home; it was this conviction, which he has voiced courageously, that brought about the campaign of distortion.

Unfortunately, however, too many Taft adherents obviously read only what they want to believe about the general—as has been demonstrated by the mail that has come into our offices. The daily stream of abuse by such organs as the Chicago Tribune and the mouthings of such pygmy politicians as the ineffable B. Carroll Reece have had their effect. And the breach in the party lines has been still further widened. If there has been any similar campaign of misrepresentation about Senator Taft from the Eisenhower camp, we have not seen it.

THEN came the final pre-convention move to take the nomination by force. This move was made through the ragtag Republican organizations which still control party affairs in some of the Southern states. In Texas, for example, which is so strongly Eisenhower country that many political observers believe the general could actually carry the state into the Republican column in November, the fraudulent strategy of the state organization, which controlled the state-convention machinery, was so brazen that the Dallas Morning News called upon Senator Taft to repudiate the action of the Texas convention. Eisenhower delegates to the state convention, legally elected in the precinct and county meetings, were in an overwhelming majority, but the machine simply denied them seats and elected a slate of Taft delegates to the national convention.

The rank and file of Republican voters in Texas—and there is a surprisingly large and growing number of them in that Southern state—are up in arms over this miscarriage of our democratic system. In Louisiana, somewhat similar methods were used with similar results. And in view of the fact that the delegations from these two states, if seated, might well cast the deciding votes at Chicago, the chicanery of the Republican machines in Texas and Louisiana assumes enormous importance.

Senator Taft's forces will largely control the convention machinery at Chicago. If they choose to use their power unfairly, seating illegal delegations by the steam-roller method and otherwise misusing this immense advantage to destroy a highly popular candidate, the breach in the party will not be healed this year, and perhaps not for many years. We repeat: We think Senator Taft is an honorable man, and, for the good of his party and the good of the country,

Crosstown

By Roland Cos



"You can open your eyes now, Bertha—We're past it."

we earnestly hope he will take the position that he wants the nomination only if fairly gained.

MOREOVER, we hope that the Eisenhower forces will restrain their unbounded enthusiasm and not attempt any blitz tactics such as were employed at the Wilkie convention. We live in the most critical times this country has ever faced, and the decision on the presidency must be made not only honestly but without hysteria.

We believe, as we said in our May 3 issue, that Eisenhower is the American best fitted for the presidency, that he has the qualities of leadership this country so urgently needs. We also believe that if the nomination could be made by a complete and fair referendum of Republican voters throughout the country, he would win hands-down. We think he should be nominated.

WE RECOGNIZE that millions of fair-minded people will disagree with the beliefs stated in the above paragraph. But we don't think any Republican who has the welfare of his party at heart can disagree on the critical necessity for an honest and open convention at Chicago. — (Editorial in The Saturday Evening Post for July 5, 1952.)

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Significant news from Chi-
cago:

The forces of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio took control of the pre-convention maneuvers at the end of last week, and the Republican national committee seated the contested Taft slate of delegates from Georgia.

GEORGIA IS A DEEP SOUTH state. Under no circumstances can it be expected to vote for ANY Republican.

In three other Deep South states—Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas—there are contests between Taft and Eisenhower delegations. There is no possibility that any of them will vote Republican this fall.

IN ALABAMA, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, Taft has either all or a heavy majority of all the delegates. None of these states can be expected to give its electoral vote to a Republican candidate for President.

It is the old story of GOP organization-owned delegates in the South. These delegates have no responsibilities, because their home states can not be expected to give their electoral votes to any Republican candidate.

That situation is an old scandal in the Republican party.

LEAVING out the four contested Deep South states that have already been mentioned, there are 17 states that either have never gone Republican or have not gone Republican in the last four Presidential elections. In these 17 states, Taft has 176 delegates and Eisenhower has only 62. If the Republican national committee gives all the contests to Taft, it will make his total in the highly uncertain (if not certainly Democratic) states even more top-heavy.

These figures are interesting to the extent that they show where the Taft strength comes from. A whole of a lot of it, as you can see, comes from states that are practically certain to go Democratic at the general election in November.

IT SEEMS probable, from what has already transpired, that wherever there are contests the Taft-dominated Republican national committee will favor the Taft delegates. But it appears likely that the decisions of the committee will be appealed to the floor of the convention. At least, a determined effort will be made by the Eisenhower people to bring that about.

If so, how can it change the situation?

Let's put it this way: The Taft-dominated GOP organization appears at the moment to be more concerned with GETTING ITS MAN NOMINATED than with anything else. But if and when the decision as to contests goes to the floor of the convention there will be a LOT of delegates who will be more interested in

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

TAFT AND STEVENSON

Washington—If Sen. Robert A. Taft is nominated at the Republican convention next week, Gov. Adlai Stevenson will unquestionably make it clear that he will accept the Democratic nomination if it is offered him. Close friends of the Illinois Governor have no doubts at all on this score.

Stevenson's friends heaved a great sigh of relief a few days ago, when he issued a statement saying that he would "decide what to do at that time in the light of conditions then existing," in case a draft-Stevenson movement got under way. The background of this statement is interesting.

AT LEAST three times in recent weeks, Stevenson has been on the verge of issuing a very different statement, which he had actually written out in longhand. Stevenson's reluctance to run, which has sprung largely from his divorced wife's new public opposition to his candidacy, has been absolutely genuine. The statement he wrote out in longhand was modeled on the traditional Sherman precedent, and it would have removed his name from consideration once and for all.

His friends have found that only one argument sufficed to persuade Stevenson to keep this statement locked in his desk. They have argued that the election of Sen. Taft to the Presidency would be a national disaster—which Stevenson most fervently believes. And they have further argued that Stevenson simply cannot turn down the nomination, if his party decides that he is the strongest man to beat Taft; and that therefore Stevenson must remain available, if only on simple patriotic grounds.

STEVENSON's statement that he would accept the nomination "in the light of conditions then existing" thus takes on a very obvious meaning. The most important of the "conditions then existing" which would persuade him to accept is, of course, the Republican nomination of Taft.

As for his chances of being chosen Democratic standard-bearer under these conditions, Illinois Democratic leader Jacob Arvey is convinced that he would be nominated on a very early ballot. Other Democratic professionals, even some of those identified with other candidates, agree with Arvey.

For while his rivals have been toiling and sweating for the nomination, Stevenson has effortlessly and somewhat miraculously made himself acceptable to all major factions of his party. He is acceptable to the conservatives and the Southerners, especially since he is now on record against a considerable portion of the Truman program, including compulsory Federal fair employment legislation.

AT the same time, he is also acceptable to the liberal-labor groups, which plumped hard for him at the time of President Truman's withdrawal, as indeed did President Truman himself. Yet Stevenson cannot now possibly be labelled a "Truman stooge," as he was well aware he would have been, if he had agreed immediately when Truman first urged him to run.

Stevenson has, of course, paid some price for his long hesitation. A few important leaders, like Paul Fitzpatrick of New York, have become committed to other candidates. Above all, President Truman himself is now given to talking rather acridly about his former first choice as successor. Truman particularly resented Stevenson's recent strictures against "socialized medicine," which seemed to Truman like taking a leaf out of the Republican's propaganda book. As one White House intimate remarked, "Do you expect the President to conduct a summer campaign against his own program?"

This Presidential resentment might hurt Stevenson, if he decided he wanted to run against Dwight D. Eisenhower. Although Stevenson thinks he could beat Eisenhower, he is not eager to take him on, partly because he genuinely admires him. Moreover, a good many Democrats share President Truman's conviction that the way to deal with Eisenhower is to go all out on Fair Deal issues. Stevenson, who is by conviction several degrees to the right of Truman, simply is not the man to do this.

FOR these reasons, it is far from certain that Stevenson would consent to run, or that he would be nominated, if Eisenhower were chosen by the Republicans. But if Taft is the Republican nominee, Stevenson will certainly be willing to run, and Truman's resentment will wither away. For it will then be the universal impulse of the Democratic leaders, including Truman, to close ranks against the violent Taft assault. Stevenson is about the only man around whom Democratic ranks can now be closed, and if the judgment of the professionals means

anything, he is the Democrats' strongest candidate.

Thus one price the Republicans are exceedingly likely to pay for the nomination of Sen. Taft, is the nomination by the Democrats of their strongest candidate. This is a point which the embattled Republicans, now gathering in Chicago, might do well to bear in mind.

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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 initial 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.

Agrees About Glass

To the Editor: I read Kenneth G. Denman's article in your Communications column.

I for one would hate to see the Hoover lakes' gates locked as we are not rich folks. But we do enjoy so very much going out there and picking up pretty rocks as our recreation, as we can't go far. I too, notice all the glass and such being thrown around in the Hoover lakes area. I notice that since so many tourists have been coming in to Oregon our highways and recreation places are looking much worse.

We used to live in California, and all of their recreation places and highways are something terrible with glass and such, even glass is strewn across highways down that way.

I think southern tourists are the ones to blame more than local folks.

I don't know what can be done to help, as folks don't seem to believe in signs. At least no one reads such signs down south. I wish folks would help keep our highways and recreation places clean and beautiful.

Mrs. F. L. Christensen
Talent, Oregon

178 Traffic Deaths In Oregon During First Six Months

Salem — (U.P.) — Forty traffic deaths in June brought Oregon's highway toll for the first six months of this year to 178—and the State Traffic Division expects more to be reported.

The division said this was an indication of two things:

1. Although more accidents involving property damage and injuries are occurring, deaths so far this year are slightly lower than last year when 189 were killed in the first six months.

2. The 40 June deaths, highest monthly count for the year, heralded arrival of the year's worst traffic-killing months—the summer vacation season.

Projecting the June figures, and considering the death counts for previous vacation months, state officials said they expect "more than 130" traffic deaths during July, August and September.

Safety officials reason—and gasoline sales back them up—that Oregon highways will carry the heaviest traffic in the state's history this summer, which in turn means more accidents, injuries and deaths.

May gasoline gallonage figures this year topped every previous May when 44,337,560 gallons of gas were burned and motorists rolled up an impressive 584,812,416 miles of travel. For each 100 million miles traveled, five persons lost their lives in traffic smash-ups.

UO Journalism Prof New Alumni Editor

Eugene — (U.P.) — Paul J. Deutschmann, assistant professor of journalism at the University of Oregon, Saturday was appointed editor of Old Oregon, alumni magazine.

Deutschmann will edit the alumni publication on a permanent basis, instead of the yearly basis on which student editors were appointed. His newspaper work includes experience on the Eugene Register-Guard, the La Grande Evening Observer and the Denver Post.

Editorial Comment

FLUORIDATION PREVENTS TOOTH DECAY

Dr. Thomas P. Monahan, Grants Pass dentist and city council member, an enthusiastic supporter of fluoridation of city water as a means of retarding tooth decay, especially among the young, is attempting to arouse local public interest in the subject.

The dentist is making appearances before local civic groups, lecturing and showing a film on the subject put out by the State Board of Health.

Fluoridation is spreading rapidly throughout the country and is being adopted in some Oregon cities.

Usually, the subject develops an argument. One church group is particularly opposed because it conflicts with their stand against the uses of medicinal concoctions.

Most folks know little about the matter. Locally, the discussion of the subject is just beginning.

Some opponents charge fluoridation may be injurious to health. On that subject, the Albany Democrat-Herald recently carried an editorial quoting Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Oregon state health officer, as denying such claims.

The editorial is as follows:

A correspondent discussing fluoridation of water refers to fluoride as "rat poison." So is strychnine rat poison, but many a person is alive today because he has taken strychnine. All depends on how much one takes at a time.

Dr. Harold M. Erickson, Oregon state health officer, discussing in the state health bulletin the subject of fluoridation last March branded the charge that fluorides are poisonous as a misconception disseminated by opponents of fluoridation in "an obvious attempt to frighten people."

"Fluorides are poisonous or potentially dangerous in excessive dosage or uncontrolled use," Dr. Erickson said, "but so are many other materials commonly taken into our systems, such as chlorine." Equipment used to inject fluorides into municipal water supplies is so constructed that the introduction of harmful amounts would be impossible, Dr. Erickson adds.

The charge that fluoridation is only experimental ignores the fact that fluoride exists in varying amounts up to 4 parts per million in all fish, particularly mackerel; in many vegetables and in some municipal water supplies, notably Colorado Springs, Colo.; Naples, Italy; Bauxite, Ark.; Oakley, Idaho and many towns in northern Texas, South Dakota, California, Kansas, Illinois and Virginia. All residents of those towns have for generations been consuming water containing far higher concentrations of fluorides than are proposed locally. Usually only from one to 1.5 parts per million is the ration employed.

Ordinary dry tea leaves contain from 75 to 100 parts by volume of fluorides.

Yet there is no evidence that kidney ailments, bone fractures or other disabilities are more prevalent among tea drinkers or in the fluoride-consuming areas than elsewhere, according to both the American Medical association, American Dental association and U.S. Public Health service, all of which have investigated thoroughly. Only noticeable difference found was greater resistance to tooth decay in the fluoridated towns.

If fluorides in the comparatively mild concentrations employed in artificial ingestion are poisonous then those above named towns would have been depopulated years ago and residents of San Francisco, Philadelphia, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Newburgh and Kings-ton, N.Y.; 72 cities in Wisconsin and many more here and there are doomed.

To quote Dr. Erickson again: "The present facts show only that proper fluoridation can decrease dental decay. No present facts in any way tend to support any claim that it is harmful." Grants Pass Courier



"The way these men can take it, you'd think Jorgensen's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk had been invented!"