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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 14, 1942
(It was Tuesday)

The Jackson County Chamber
of Commerce asks people with
rooms or houses to rent to list
them with the chamber so it can
accommodate the hundreds of of-
ficers and enlisted personnel ar-
riving at Camp White.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: The cool
morns of the past few days
have caused the wood and fuel
dealers to smile and the older
barbers to warm their fingers
down the necks of customers.

20 YEARS AGO
July 14, 1922
(It was Thursday)

A delegation of businessmen
asks the county court to pro-
vide \$1,000 to send two Cham-
ber of Commerce representa-
tives to Washington, D. C., to
lobby for federal funds for the
railroad to Crescent City.

Medford's Red MacDonald is
declared a likely starter at end
on the Oregon State football
squad.

30 YEARS AGO
July 14, 1922
(It was Friday)

Friends of Sheriff Terrill an-
nounce that they will file an in-
junction restraining the county
clerk from calling a special re-
call election for the sheriff.

The Ford power exposition
passes through Medford en route
to Ashland where it will give a
series of demonstrations of power
farming and industrial oper-
ations.

40 YEARS AGO
July 14, 1912
(It was Sunday)

Temperature reaches 94 de-
grees, the hottest of the year.

Prof. P. J. O'Gara, recently
returned from a visit to Crater
lake, announces that cars will be
able to reach the lake by the
end of the week.

Britain Asks Removal Of Russian Diplomat

London — (U.P.) — Britain to-
day asked the Kremlin to get
a high Soviet diplomat who ob-
tained state secrets from a Brit-
ish spy out of the country
within a week.

Recall of Pavel Kuznetsov,
second secretary of the Russian
embassy here, was demanded
in a note handed to the Soviet
Charge D'Affaires today by the
British Foreign Office.

Kuznetsov was linked with
Foreign Office Employee Wil-
liam Martin Marshall who was
convicted of betraying his coun-
try's secrets to Russia and was
sentenced to five years in prison
on last Thursday.

The Soviet diplomat was ar-
rested with Marshall as the two
kept a cloak-and-dagger rendez-
vous in a London park last June
13. The Russian obtained his
release on a claim of diplomatic
immunity.

In choosing a binocular don't
worry about the second num-
eral. It only indicates light-
gathering capacity and not the
size of the field.—Sports Afraid.

Fishermen To Get a Break

The recent revelation by State Game Director P. W. Schneider that access points to Rogue river will be made available to fishermen is welcome news indeed in these parts.

Public access is of major importance on the Rogue for the unique stream provides year around angling for runs of winter and summer steelhead, spring and fall Chinook, silver salmon and resident trout.

FOR well over thirty years there has been complaint that fishermen have difficulty in getting to the river because so many property owners along the stream object to trespassers. The situation has become progressively bad in recent years, from the anglers' point of view, as more and more homes have been built along the banks, and particularly near the better fishing stretches.

Under the Oregon Game Commission's program, 44 access points will be established on the Rogue between Gold Beach at the mouth, and Prospect, 150 miles upstream. Some of the entryways will be easy to arrange, such as those on national forests or county-owned land. At some points access has been donated by private owners, in some instances leases have been negotiated, and in others outright purchase of land has been necessary.

THE access sites will consist of tracts of river frontage containing from one to 100 acres with space for roads, bank fishing, boat ramps, and parking areas. Of the sites approved for development, 18 will be for bank fishing, eight will be developed as boat launching sites, and 18 will accommodate both boat launching and bank fishing.

All the access points will be designated by conspicuous posters so that they may be readily located by the public.

COST of the sites is set at \$35,000 and the money will be derived from the federal tax on sports angling gear. This money is distributed to the states to improve sports angling under the Dingle-Johnson act.

In addition to obtaining the land, the commission will undertake clearing, leveling, graveling, some rip-rapping to protect stream banks, road construction, and fencing.

FOR the frustrated fishermen who have been com-
pelled to cast their lures in such less desirable
spots as may be reached from nearby roads, or build
or rent boats especially designed for the river, the
Rogue access program is the most significant ever
launched in this area by the commission.—E.C.F.

Chicago and the GOP

Chicago as the convention city was neither a happy nor an unhappy augury for the Republicans. They have met there in 12 previous election years, and in five of those 12 they lost the election to the Democrats—in 1884, 1912, 1916, 1932, and 1944—for a batting average of .583 for Chicago as the G.O.P. convention city.

AND that is exactly the batting average achieved by the Republicans when they didn't meet in Chicago. They have gone to other cities—Philadelphia (five times), Cleveland (twice), Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Louis (once each)—in twelve previous election years, and in five of those 12 also lost the election to the Democrats.

(It will be noted that the Republicans have never picked New York for their national convention. The Democrats have met there twice, in 1868 and 1924.)

CHICAGO as the convention city is a better augury for the Democrats than for the Republicans. The Democrats have met there in seven previous election years—in 1864, 1884, 1892, 1896, 1932, 1940, and 1944—and in only two of these seven did they lose the election to the Republicans, for a batting average of .714 for Chicago as the Democratic convention city.—R. S.

Congressional Quiz

Questions and Answers on What Goes on at the Capital
Furnished by Congressional Quarterly News Features

Q. Since the President was so critical of the controls bill passed by Congress, why didn't he veto it?

A.—Mr. Truman said July 1 that he had not signed the bill, authority to continue the defense production and stabilization program would have expired. With enough funds to administer the act, and with no panic buying or sudden worsening of the foreign crisis, we may "get through the next 10 months without serious damage to the economy," he said. But he asserted that the new law "forces us to take a serious gamble."

Q.—The merchandise I sell is already below ceiling prices. Do I still have to go through the red tape of reporting to OPS?

A.—No. The new controls law which took effect July 1, frees sellers from complying with government reporting requirements on any materials or services being sold below ceilings.

Q.—I notice Congress passed a bill to keep National Guard divisions on active duty for five years. Will that mean longer service for boys in uniform?

A.—No. The legislation, approved by Congress June 24, does not make any difference in how long individuals will have to serve. It lets the military

keep the guard units themselves—that is, the designations, records, colors and equipment—for five years instead of two. Army officials said this would save the trouble and expense of setting up new divisions to replace retiring divisions.

Q.—Why didn't the President cut off aid to Italy after it shipped grinding machines to Rumania?

A.—The President June 24 told Congress he acted on the recommendation of Mutual Security Director W. Averell Harriman who said halting U.S. aid to the Italians would "seriously jeopardize Italian participation in our united effort." Under the 1951 Battle Act, any nation shipping war-useful materials to Soviet-dominated countries automatically loses U.S. aid unless the President determines that cutting off aid would hurt U.S. security.

Q.—Is the government considering giving financial aid to students?

A.—Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, asked Congress June 23 to enact legislation to provide direct aid to needy talented students and a loan system to others. The loans, up to \$600 a year, would come from educational institutions,

with the government insuring up to 80 per cent.

(Copyright 1952, Congressional Quarterly)

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"I stopped mowin' lawns three weeks ago, Mr. Smith. S'matter, should I have sent you a letter of resignation?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

AFTER THE VICTORY

Chicago—Even in the jubilant aftermath of Gen. Eisenhower's triumph, the bitterness still filled the Republican convention hall. Although Sen. Robert A. Taft was a wonderfully good sport about it, the rank and file of the Republican Old Guard are taking their resounding defeat as badly as possible.

For the first time, a Republican candidate has been nominated without any compromise or deal with any Old Guard faction or group; and that basically, is why the bitterness is so great. These reporters would venture the opinion that this very fact is one of the greatest advantages Eisenhower carries into his campaign for the presidency.

Most people think the conventional fight here has hurt the Republican party by displaying its divisions. These reporters would argue, rather, that Gen. Eisenhower's candidacy has been helped by the public spectacle of the whole Republican Old Guard angrily fighting Eisenhower, by fair means and foul, and every step of the way.

THE REASONS for this heretical view are contained in the story of the past, and in the picture of the national Republican party that this convention has offered.

From 1940 onward, the Republicans have offered the country moderate, progressive candidates—"me too" men and "leftists" in the language of the Old Guard. But in 1940, and in 1944 and in 1948, these moderate, progressive Republican candidates were invariably forced, for many reasons, to compromise, to fudge, to mumble and to be insincere, because of the surviving Old Guard power in the party.

Take the case of Dewey in 1948. He lost say the Old Guardsmen, because he ran a "me too" campaign. In fact, he lost because of the farm vote. Roy Dunn of Minnesota and other farm state leaders begged him on bended knees to make a forthright, powerful farm speech, plainly promising the farmers they would lose none of their gains of the last 20 years. Dewey himself wanted to do so. The Old Guard influence intervened. And Dewey lost the farm vote and lost the election because, if you like, he was not "me too" enough.

THE PLAIN truth of the matter is that the Republican Old Guardsmen have been like large, elderly albatrosses around the neck of each successive Republican candidate. Among the broad masses of American voters they have consistently aroused the fear that the Republican party's return to power will mean a return to the smug reaction and the suicidal isolationism that marked Republican party policy in the 1920s.

Eisenhower, the Republican candidate nominated over the Old Guard's united opposition, is the first of the party's nominees to enter the lists with no albatrosses.

Here, in this convention, there has been visual proof that this is so. This convention has revealed a lusty, sane and realistic Republican party whose existence would hardly be suspected by any one watching the misleadingly conspicuous antics of the Neanderthal Republicans in Congress.

By an accident of political geography, the Republican Old Guardsmen and extremists are over-represented in the Congress, and especially in the Senate. Here in Chicago, the right-wing Congressional Republicans have been in Sen. Taft's corner, almost to the last man. But we have also seen here no less than 25 Republican governors, most of them young, but vigorous and progressive, representing a grass-roots Republican party quite different from the often - sorry party the Con-

gress shows. And of these governors, no less than 22 have been in the general's corner from the start.

NO PARTY that can muster 25 such governors is necessarily a minority party. Their mere existence implies that the Republicans can carry national elections, if Republican national candidates will only tackle national problems in the spirit of these governors tackling their state problems. And developing and insisting upon this kind of a campaign is now the great problem confronting Gen. Eisenhower.

Every kind of fudging and dishonesty, every kind of shrillness and cheap appeal, will now be urged upon him as good politics. He is inexperienced as a campaigner, and he may fall victim to these false advisers as others have before him. But let him stand forward for what he is—a great American, humane, sensibly but not venomously conservative, broad in vision, speaking for honesty, fairness and large-mindedness in government. And then he will win.

For this very reason, these reporters would also say that the most interesting news of this convention was the news of General Eisenhower's trip east from Denver. Those who accompanied him say that it was like watching a horse that has stumbled badly getting his feet under him again and beginning his rush down the straightaway. In other words, on this short journey, he seemed already to have learned the campaigner's lessons.

IF THE event proves this to be correct, the country will see Eisenhower for what he is. And the Republicans will at last have the great prize within their grasp.

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Lodge Resigns, Seeks Reelection to Senate

Chicago — (U.P.) — The man who helped Dwight D. Eisenhower win the Republican presidential nod has resigned as his campaign manager so he can mend his own political fences.

Eisenhower announced Sunday that Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., retired as his campaign manager so that he could campaign for reelection to the U.S. Senate.

Eisenhower said he agreed to relieve Lodge "only because I attach the greatest importance to his reelection to the Senate, where he has already served with outstanding courage, sincerity and effectiveness."

"It is vital to the success of our crusade that the Republican party win the 1952 Senatorial and congressional elections," he said. "We will need Senator Lodge in Washington next January as a member of the Senate."

Largest Beef Supply In History Expected

Chicago — (U.P.) — A sharp increase in the nation's cattle herds is expected to place the largest supply of beef in history on American tables next year.

The American Meat Institute said the cattle population is expected to jump by 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 head this year, bringing it to a record 92,000,000 or 93,000,000 by the end of 1952.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Well, it's over. I wasn't watching the clock, but it must have happened about a quarter of eleven (Friday) morning. It was fairly obvious by Tuesday that it was going to happen, and by Wednesday night it was practically certain.

The shadows cast by the turbulent sessions of Tuesday and late Wednesday accurately foretold the coming event.

HOW DID it happen?
History repeated itself.
The old gave way to the new.

THERE WAS a brief moment, of course, of elation. But as these words are written, only a few minutes after the final vote, I imagine elation is giving way to a sense of grave responsibility.

Political campaigns are waged with promises. Of necessity, that has to be. Promises are easily made. But carrying them out is another matter. That requires courage and wisdom.

It takes FORTITUDE. As one of General Eisenhower's followers, I'm sure he has what it takes. But I'm equally sure that at this moment his mood is a solemn and serious one. It is up to him to make good. And there are grave days in our nation's life.

BUT WHEN grave decisions have to be made, he is capable of making them. He proved that when he took upon his shoulders the responsibility of deciding to postpone the Normandy invasion for a day because of unfavorable weather. His country's fate could have rested on that decision. But he didn't shrink it.

Once his decisions are made, he is capable of carrying them out. The success of the invasion proved that.

WE'VE CHOSEN an able man as the Republican party's candidate for President in this year of decision.

NOW A word for the loser.

There have been plenty of charges that Senator Taft, as the pilot of the steamroller, would bull his way through to victory at any cost. So far as he is personally concerned, it seems to me, these charges have fallen flat. He waged a hard-hitting campaign, but I can remember no personal blow of his that was below the belt.

With the ambition of a lifetime lying in ruins at his feet, he came forward frankly and I'm sure sincerely to shake the hand of his successful opponent and to pledge his best efforts in what is now a common cause.

That, too, takes fortitude.

It takes good sportsmanship.

THERE WAS another great American who set his heart upon the Presidency—Henry Clay. Three times he sought it—in 1824, in 1832 and in 1844. Three times he lost. But his name is written in the pages of our history as one of our illustrious sons.

I'm sure the same will be true of Senator Taft. He is still a senator. We'll NEED him in the senate in the critical years that face us.

THERE HAS been much talk to the effect that the heat and the passions generated in this pre-convention Republican campaign will destroy the Republican party. I don't think so.

It is true that the convention itself was tense and emotional. The delegates at times were strung to a high pitch. There were moments when it looked like a free-for-all might break out on the floor that even the police couldn't quell before violence was done.

I think those were GOOD signs—not bad. It is in moments of high emotion that men rise to their best. We must remember that the miracle of birth is accompanied by pangs. What we saw there on the convention floor at Chicago were the birth pangs of a new and fightingly sincere Republican party.

QUICKLY SOLVED
New Haven, Conn. — (U.P.) — Fifteen minutes after learning that a radio had been stolen, detective Anthony Popolizio spotted two men carrying it into a pawnshop.

MISS DON'T MISS
Marks, Miss. — (U.P.) — Janie Grace Mitchell, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clint Mitchell, was honored here for 10 years of perfect school attendance.

'Red Dean' Stirs New Row in Britain Over Germ Warfare Charge

By HOMER JENKS

United Press Correspondent
The gaithered, frocked, white-crested "Red Dean" of Canterbury has stirred up another first-class row in Britain and, as before, there seems little the British government or the Church of England can do about it.

This time, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Communism's highest ranking convert in Western church circles, is embarrassing his government and his church with his ready endorsement of Chinese charges that the U.S. is waging germ warfare in Korea.

Back in London after a visit to Red China, the 78-year-old Dr. Johnson airily announced to the press last week that he had "irrefutable proof" U.S. planes dropped germ bombs in Korea. But questioning disclosed he had not visited Korea, had not seen any so-called germ infected, and had not seen anyone infected by the alleged germs.

Public reaction was quick. Newspapers denounced him as the "aging cockatoo of Communism." Forty or more Conservative members of Parliament signed a petition to Queen Elizabeth II, as head of the Church of England, to remove the tall, lean, cleric from the deanship of Canterbury.

The public outcry finally reached the pitch where Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, archbishop of Canterbury and primate of all England, felt obliged to announce that he will make a statement Tuesday in the House of Lords on the dean and his mouthing of Communist propaganda.

The archbishop gave no inkling of what he intends to say. It seems a pretty safe guess he will go no further than to say and preceding archbishops have done in the past when the "Red Dean" espoused embarrassing Communist causes.

Four Occasions
On at least four occasions since 1937, archbishops of Canterbury have replied to public criticism of Dr. Johnson with

formal statements disassociating the Church of England from his remarks, but confessing the church is powerless to act against him or to silence him.

Dr. Fisher in 1949 said Dr. Johnson could not be ousted because he has not exposed himself to a charge under either civil or ecclesiastical law.

During the Lords' session Tuesday, the Marquess of Salisbury, government leader in the Upper House, will give the government's views on the "Red Dean's" outspoken support of the Communists and the campaign for his removal.

Under similar circumstances in 1951, then Prime Minister Clement R. Atlee rejected demands that the government introduce legislation to curb the dean. He said it would be a mistake for Parliament to intervene in church affairs.

Dr. Johnson was given the life-time job of dean of Canterbury Cathedral, where he ranks second only to the archbishop, by King George V in 1931 on the advice of the then Laborite prime minister, Ramsay MacDonald.

A Socialist even then, he embraced Communism five years later after visiting Russia for the first time. He never has swerved from the Communist line since.

With all the time he has devoted to Communism, Dr. Johnson has not neglected the duties for which he is paid \$4,720 a year by the Church of England and given free use of the 20-room deanery.

He is head of the cathedral's administrative organization and, as required by church law, spends at least 240 days a year within the cathedral precincts. When at home, he presides over the even-song in the choir of the cathedral Sunday evenings.

But even in his sermons his words are tinged with Communism. He refers to the Virgin Mary as "passionately devoted to the cause of the underprivileged" and Moses as "a strike leader against a despotic, imperialistic ruler."

Washington — (U.P.) — President Truman called on 12 prominent Americans today to solve the conflict between stimulation of trade with free nations and increasing U.S. restrictions on imports.

Mr. Truman wrote the members of the Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security that "recent developments affecting our trade policy may work at cross purposes with the basic objectives of the mutual security program."

"On the one hand," he said, "we are insisting that our friends expand their own world trade; on the other we seem to be raising new barriers against imports from abroad."

The President asked the board to examine the "whole problem" of U.S. foreign trade policies and how they affect mutual security program efforts "to achieve economic strength and solvency among the free nations."

Board members are Sarah G. Blanding, president of Vassar College; James B. Carry, CIO secretary-treasurer; Jonathan W. Daniels, editor of the Raleigh (N.C.) News and Observer; Robert H. Hinchey, vice president of the American Broadcasting Co.; Eric A. Johnston, president of the Motion Pictures Assn. of America; Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Orin Lehman, New York; A. E. Lyon, executive Secretary of the Railway Labor Executives Assn.; George H. Mead, Dayton, Ohio; George Meany, AFL secretary-treasurer; Herschel D. Newsom, master of

the National Grange, and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers' Union.

The President said that to decrease dependence by free nations on U.S. aid, the United States has urged them to strengthen their own economies by increasing production, expanding trade and reducing tariffs.

Mount Afire
Geo. N. Taylor
Mt. Sinai was all afire. Thunder rolled; lightning flashed and if either man or beast touched the mount it must die. Then God gave the commandments—Go not after other gods; profane not God's holy name; kill not; steal not; in all he gave Ten Commandments to safeguard the rights of God and man. Ex. 20th.

Even though taught and warned, vast numbers sinned and God sent Christ to die for such. Having died for them, Christ arose from the grave to ascend back to heaven and send God the Holy Spirit. The Spirit indwells all who receive Christ as Lord and Savior. Live by the power of the Holy Spirit and you fulfill the just demands of the law. So says Romans 8:4. This space sponsored by a breeder of dairy cows.—adv.

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