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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

August 10, 1942

(It was Monday)
Lt. Col. William E. Caldwell,
the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs.
H. E. Conger, is announced as
the inventor of a gas emergency
breathing tube for use when gas
masks are unavailable.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "Informed
London military circles" are
again busy with their predic-
tions and deductions. One of the
main troubles with "informed
London military circles" is a
tendency to be far from it.

20 YEARS AGO

August 10, 1922

(It was Wednesday)

Holly theater offers five-cent
matinee for children under 12.

Oregonian editorial condemns
those carrying recall petitions
against Circuit Judge H. D. Nor-
ton for the secrecy with which
they are operating.

30 YEARS AGO

August 10, 1922

(It was Thursday)

A strike breaker working for
Southern Pacific railroad brings
charges of carrying concealed
weapons against three striking
workmen who he said threaten-
ed him with pistols.

The county court and state
highway officials inspect the
Mt. Ashland road to determine
if it needs repair work.

40 YEARS AGO

August 10, 1912

(It was Saturday)

Madame Gaski, famed oper-
atic soprano schedules an Oct-
ober concert in Medford.

Roseburg's "pretenders to the
Southern Oregon baseball
championship" arrive in Med-
ford for title game.

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 per-
missible. The Mail Tribune reserves
the right to edit all letters; with a
view to clarification and con-
densation. Letters submitted for
publication must not exceed 400 words.

Rate Boost Protested

To the Editor: I will appre-
ciate your cooperation in publish-
ing the following letter:

In recent months Copco has
been able to persuade the Public
Utilities commission to allow a
rate increase. Copco was fortif-
ied with a small army of statis-
ticians, politicians, and a bevy
of the best legal minds available
with the result that we the peo-
ple were forced by "law" to sub-
mit to what appears to be a dis-
criminatory increase.

We say discriminatory be-
cause the small man, the com-
mon man has proved the least
able to combat unfairness. The
larger consumers are familiar
with the legal angles—lobbies,
etc., and could quickly squelch
any unfair advantage.

There is an old saying that
"the pen is mightier than the
sword," so we have activated
this expression when we avail
ourselves of the opportunity pre-
sented by the newspapers to
voice our objection in the most
economical manner.

We can't afford as individuals
to fight inequities through ex-

Editorial Correspondence

Boston, Mass., Aug. 6 — It never fails!
Just as we entered Boston over the B & A, the weather record
was broken—all same as wherever we have been since May. Only
it wasn't heat this time—it was rain. Four inches in two days,
and the worst lightning storm in 50 years. This isn't official, but
it is the story of the taxi-man and Boston taxi-men just don't lie.
The rain for 48 hours is a new record for August since the Pil-
grims landed at Plymouth Rock in — what was that date? Our
guess is 1620 tho' that may have been Virginia. (Don't bother,
junior, we will look-it up later.)

Whenever the subject of favorite cities comes up we always
list ours as New York, San Francisco and New Orleans, in that
order. (Just a minute, General! We meant big CITIES, not big
little cities and as places to visit, not places in which to live. So
put that in your C of C pipe and smoke it!)

Don't understand why we have never included Boston. Per-
haps because we have been here so seldom since 1903. For it
should rank far up in our list; in fact if and when Ralph Koozer's
"communist state" arrives and the undersigned is given his
choice between being liquidated, and getting the hell out of
Jackson County, we hope the local Commissar will be fairly de-
cent and send us to Boston. For that is the place to spend one's
declining years if one can AFFORD it.

Not that it would require so much money. But to enjoy life
in Boston one should have a car that isn't over 50 years old, and
a chauffeur not over 99. For unless one has been born here, it is an
almost impossible task to get around and see what should be seen
—and enjoyed. We don't refer to the streets, narrow as alleys,
and laid out not by a surveyor, but a revolutionary cow (and a
cow that had just made a meal, presumably of Major Pit-
cairn's sour-mash); but to the traffic cops and the road signs,
which are unique and as peculiar to Boston, as pie for breakfast,
and that old chestnut about the Lodges, Cabots and God.

In other words—if your ancestors DID NOT come over in the
"Mayflower"—ours came over in the Good Ship "Sunshine" and
landed at Philadelphia in 1716 if anyone is interested.—(We don't
believe anyone is, except perhaps, the District Attorney), and you
haven't lived on Beacon Street since the battle of Bunker Hill,
nor more recently in the vicinity of the Brookline Country Club
or the Dedham "Common"; it is next to impossible to live in this
"Hub" of learning, culture and codfish, and enjoy yourself.

So we hope when the revolution DOES come—and of course
that only requires four more years rule by the Democrats—that
the subterranean "mines" of Boston—or Cambridge—might be
selected, instead of the salt mines of Siberia or Keokuk, Iowa, for
the undersigned's final relaxing place.

Not only did our arrival mark a record-breaking thunder-and-
rainstorm for August, but it broke a 40-day drought which was so
serious that federal aid had been requested. Again, according to
our well-informed taxi driver (most taxi drivers are well informed
but the Boston variety leads them all) this rain is worth 40 mil-
lion dollars to the farmers of this state—judging the value of the
ferns along the B & A right of way from Albany to Boston we
should place this figure, however, as somewhat inflated.

Well anyway, ladies and gentlemen — it IS a great country!
And we don't mean merely Grants Pass, but the entire U.S.A.
from the Golden Gate to the Battery.

One has only to cover that territory to feel a bit sorry for
Uncle Joe! Whatever delusions of grandeur he may have, he is
riding to a fall when he assumes, either that democracy is on the
skids, or that he will ever divorce the people—the 150,000,000-odd
people from Boston harbor to the Golden Gate—from their deep
and abiding faith in and loyalty TO it!

Yes, and willing, if need be, to fight and die for it.
But that willingness to fight and die has been worrying the
undersigned recently. While in Rockford we had a talk with a
World War I veteran now retired from active service, who de-
clared the higher-ups in Washington are seriously concerned with
the number of young men applying for non-combatant service.
This now applies even to the elite corps of fliers. In World War
I and II, there were no such applications—or at least not nearly
as many, in fact more young men applied for air combat service
than could be accommodated. He fears young American manhood
is going soft.

We doubt it.

But after two world wars, and a third threatened in a little
over one generation, it might be expected that a nation as con-
genitally peaceful and non-military as the U.S.A. should become
a bit fed up with it and particularly those who have to do the
fighting and dying. All experts, however, are agreed that when
our young men get into it, and the shooting starts, they fight bet-
ter, more courageously and with greater skill than any group in
our national history. That is the case in Korea today.

That widespread hatred of war and militarism is not going to
help General Eisenhower in the approaching campaign. The fact is
the General hates war more intensely and is more earnestly
eager to prevent another one, than various and sundry preachers
of peace who have never had a whiff of gunpowder. But while
that is the truth, it's quite a job at times to make the voters see
the truth, before it is too late to effect the result. —R.W.R.

Morse Assures Eisenhower
Of Support for Presidency

Eugene—Sen. Wayne Morse
(R-Ore.) announced today that
he has assured Dwight Eisen-
hower through Walter Williams
and Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, di-
rectors of the Citizens for Eisen-
hower Organization, that he will
give his wholehearted support to
the election of Eisenhower.

Senator Morse stated "I as-
sured Walter Williams and Mrs.
Lord that they can count on me
to assist them in any way that
I can to help elect Eisenhower.
I shall be in Europe during the
next month on an Armed Services
Committee investigation but
on my return to the United
States shortly after Labor day
I shall be available to assist in
the Eisenhower campaign and
I have so notified not only Wal-
ter Williams and Mrs. Lord but
Arthur Summerfield, chairman
of the Republican National Com-
mittee."

"As has been pointed out to
me it is undoubtedly true that
my greatest help to Eisenhower
can be among the independent
voter groups of the country and
I shall be glad to present to
those groups my reasons why
pensive legal processes.

However, in 1932, in 1936, in
1940, in 1944 and in 1948, a
group called the GOP learned
the painful lesson that the vote
in the country is controlled by
you and me—not Wall Street. By
the same token maybe Copco
et al will profit by the mistakes
of others and prove that "a word
to the wise is sufficient."

Frank Koch
P. O. Box 132
Central Point, Ore.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"This is worse than being trapped all afternoon in a hot kitchen."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and
Stewart Alsop

STALIN SPEAKS AGAIN

Washington — A report of a
hitherto unpublished interview
with Russian dictator Joseph
Stalin is receiving powerful and
puzzled attention in Washington
and other Western capitals. The
interview was granted by Stalin
to Pietro Nenni, the Italian So-
cialist leader, who has just re-
turned from a month's stay in
the Soviet Union.

Nenni, who went to Russia to
receive a Soviet "peace prize," is
universally regarded as a captive
of the Italian Communist party,
and thus of the Kremlin. On his
return to Rome, he made no pub-
lic report of his conversation
with Stalin, confining himself
instead to the expected pro-Sovi-
et propaganda. But immediately
after he talked to Stalin, he
went to the Italian Embassy in
Moscow and conferred to Italian
Ambassador, Mario di Stefano,
the substance of what Stalin said.
Nenni's report is accepted as ac-
curate as far as it goes.

Stalin started the conversation
by saying the expected things
about the Soviet "will to peace."
This formality over, he ques-
tioned Nenni at length, display-
ing a surprising grasp of the
details of Italian politics, about
the Italian election next spring.
Stalin then began to talk about
Germany, and it is this portion
of the interview which is con-
sidered particularly interesting.

STALIN noted that the Bonn
agreement had been approved
by the United States Senate. He
predicted as "very probable" the
election as President of General
Eisenhower. He remarked that,
for these reasons, he considered
any further diplomatic ex-
changes on the subject of Ger-
many with the Western bloc was
no more than a "propagandistic
and marginal expedient" — in
other words without real mean-
ing. And, he said, he had further
considered that it had become
impossible to prevent the di-
vision of Germany into two parts
on a permanent basis.

Therefore, Stalin told Nenni,
it was necessary to substitute an-
other formula for the "formula
of a united and neutral Ger-
many." This new formula called
for the creation of two entirely
separate Germanies, which
would be, he said, "military and
ideological counter-weights to
each other." In this situation, the
"independence and security" of
Eastern Germany must be "re-
insured."

Stalin then reverted to the
theme of the Soviet Union's "will
to peace," and on this note the
interview ended, without reference
to Korea or other problems. Nenni
reported that Stalin seemed in
excellent health and spirits, and
"calm and confident" throughout
the interview. Stalin's attitude,
Nenni implied, was that of a
man who certainly has no inten-
tion of making war, but who is
in no hurry either to make un-
necessary concessions to the
Western bloc.

HAVING thus described the in-
terview, Nenni then asked
Ambassador di Stefano certain
significant questions about di
Stefano's American opposite
member, Ambassador to Russia
George Kennan. How, he asked,
was Kennan regarded in Western
diplomatic circles? Was Kennan
sincere? Did he speak for his
government when he re-
ferred, in conversations with So-
viet officials, to the possibility
of easing tension and eventually
negotiating a peaceful settlement
of the differences between East
and West? Di Stefano replied
firmly that Kennan was wholly
sincere, and that the Soviets
were making a most serious mis-
take in isolating him and paralyz-
ing his efforts.

So ends the Nenni story. As to
what, if anything, it means, one
man's guess is about as good as
another's. And certain points do
stand out. Nenni almost certainly
reported the Stalin interview to
his ambassador with the full
knowledge and consent of the
Kremlin. Equally certainly he
also asked the questions about
Kennan with the Kremlin's en-
couragement.

Thus it is obviously dangerous
to interpret the episode on its
face value. Yet it is at least true
that Stalin's statements on Ger-
many seem to support the views
of the more optimistic of two
schools of thought which have
long existed in the American
government. One group of spe-
cialists has held that the Soviets
would ultimately be willing to
go to war if necessary to prevent
the rearmament of West Ger-
many in alliance with the West.
Another group has held that the
Soviets in this situation would
react simply by heavily rearm-
ing East Germany and isolating
the Eastern zone absolutely from
contact with the West—and this,
in effect, is what Stalin said to
Nenni. Nenni's questions about
/mbassador Kennan are also
considered of possible interest.
It is at least conceivable that
th... might mean that the men in
the Kremlin are considering
some sort of approach to the
American government through
Kennan. Thus the Nenni inter-
view with Stalin seems to hold
out two rather small and quite
possibly deceptive crumbs of
comfort. But when this is said
it must also be said that Stalin
has every reason for appearing
"calm and confident," in view of
what threatens in Asia, the Mid-
dle East, and within the Western
alliance itself.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Grim memories:
"Seven years ago today (this
is written on Wednesday) the
first atom bomb to be used in
warfare was dropped on the
Japanese city of Hiroshima."

IF YOU'RE anywhere above
your late teens, I'll lay a heavy
bet you can remember exactly
where you were, what you were
doing and HOW YOU FELT seven
years ago this morning. No
one of this generation, I think,
will EVER forget that grim and
awful day when the world we
and our ancestors had known
changed suddenly before our
eyes.

Even in the midst of war, this
had been a world not wholly
lacking in beauty and in human
satisfactions.

Then—
Within the span of minutes—
As the significance of what
had happened seeped into our
consciousness, the beauty faded
and the picture was filled in
with black horror.

WELL, it hasn't been as bad as
we thought in those hours
of shivering terror of the new
and the unknown it would be.
With the power to do so in their
grasp, men haven't yet destroyed
the world.

Therein lies HOPE.
Hope is mankind's most pre-
cious possession.

HOPE?

Here's more of it:
In Los Angeles, General
Dwight David Eisenhower gave
to the Veterans of Foreign Wars
and through the magic of the
radio, television and the modern
newspaper gave to ALL of us a
soldier's prayer in the form of a
ten-point program for a peace-
ful, prosperous and happy
America.

HERE are his ten points—
which he outlined as the
objectives of his campaign for
President of the United States:

1. Increase America's strength.
2. Win a just and lasting peace.
3. Build a peaceful prosperity.
4. Make the promise of equality a fact.
5. Strengthen the security and welfare of the people.
6. Fight high prices and high taxes.
7. Subject all policy to the test: Is it good for America?
8. Restore honesty to government.
9. Insure loyalty in government.
10. Revive hope of a better

First Steps Toward
Pacific Defense Pact
Features Week's News

By PHIL NEWSOM

United Press Foreign Analyst
The week's balance sheet be-
tween the good and bad news in
the hot and cold wars:

THE GOOD

1. The United States Austral-
ian and New Zealand foreign
ministers met in Honolulu to
take the first steps toward
implementing their mutual de-
fense pacts signed in San Fran-
cisco last fall, along with the
Japanese peace treaty. The
United States has similar pacts
with the Philippines and Japan.
This week's Anzus meeting was
the first in a series of steps
which eventually should lead to
an over-all Pacific defense force
similar to the North Atlantic
Pact which already is in opera-
tion.

Rhee's Election Noted

2. South Korea's aged Presi-
dent Syngman Rhee won the
country's first general election
by better than five-to-one over
his nearest rival. The election
bore out predictions that Rhee,
while unpopular with the South
Korean assembly, still is No. 1
man with the South Korean peo-
ple. Best part for the United Na-
tions fighting in Korea was that
the election should calm, for a
while at least, the troubled
South Korean political situation
which was providing daily fare
for Red propagandists.

3. Egypt apparently was
weathering calmly the forced
abdication of its King Farouk,
and there even were hopes that
Egypt and Britain now could
peacefully negotiate their long-
standing dispute over the future
of Sudan and the Suez Canal. In
an exclusive interview with
United Press, strong-man Maj.
Gen. Mohammed Naguib ap-
peared for U.S. arms—a condi-
tion which he knows must be
preceded by agreement with
Britain.

THE BAD

1. Long-standing ill-will be-
tween Greece and Bulgaria flared
into the open when the
Greeks fired on Bulgarians who
had seized tiny Gamma Island in
the Evros River. For 10 miles
the Evros forms the boundary
between Greece and Bulgaria,
and the island for years had
been considered Greek. Both on-
the-spot U.N. observers and the
Southern European Atlantic
Pact Headquarters of U.S. Adm.
Robert B. Carney were watch-
ing the situation closely.

New French Crisis

2. Although there was no im-
mediate danger to the govern-
ment of Premier Antoine Pinay,
a new crisis was brewing in
France. The French were bitter
because the United States
agreed only to place \$187,000-
000 in "offshore" purchases with
French defense firms during the
coming year instead of agreeing
to a \$623,000,000 program such
as the French had asked, cover-

ing the situation closely.

THANK YOU, Ike.

I thought you'd do it. Now
you've DONE it.
You've ignored the traps and
the pitfalls and the booby traps
strewn in your path by the pro-
fessional politicians and have
given us a picture of the Ameri-
ca that we're all YEARNING for.

You're being yourself.
Keep it up.
That's all you need to do.

A NOTHER ray of hope:

In Missouri, Stuart Symington
WINS BY A LANDSLIDE over
Truman's choice for the Demo-
cratic nomination for U. S. Sen-
ator.

Truman's own precinct goes
nearly SIX TO ONE against Tru-
man's man.

AT the same time, Sheriff
Callanan (another Missouri
machine politician) loses his bid
for added power in St. Louis.

The dispatches tell us that his
machine was all but wrecked
when it ran head-on into an
UPRISING OF INDEPENDENT
VOTERS in St. Louis.

It was a clear case of revolt
against what has been.

WHAT'S been wrong with
Harry Truman?

This is it:
He has surrounded himself
with little, scheming men. These
men have been placed by him
in positions of power. Men in
power MAKE POLICIES. The
kind of policies we have deter-
mine the kind of government
we have. Little, scheming men
are inclined to make little,
scheming policies.

WHAT will Ike do?

Here's what I have FAITH
he'll do:
He'll surround himself with
BIG men. Able, PATRIOTIC
men, who want their country to
be what the Founding Fathers
designed it to be. He'll put these
men in the places of power.
They'll use their power to build
a better America.
That's how good government
comes to the people.

American 'Escapes'
Czechoslovak Prison

Washington — (U.P.) — Czech-
oslovakia has informed the United
States that John Hvasta, an
American citizen held by the
Communists since 1948 for es-
cape, "escaped" last January
2 and his whereabouts are un-
known, the State Department
said Friday.

The State Department said it
has no information on Hvasta
besides that given it by the Czech
Communist government. But it
pledged its fullest efforts to de-
termine Hvasta's fate.

Hvasta, 25, Hillside, N. J., was
arrested by the Czech secret po-
lice in October, 1948. The follow-
ing May he was sentenced to
three years in jail on charges
of espionage, which the United
States has steadfastly rejected
as unfounded.

On The Side

By E. V. Durling

(Distributed by King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Feminine subscriber says in
the darkest days of the depres-
sion, on August 24, 1933, she
gave a birthday party for her
young son to which he invited
five of his friends. The mother
took a snapshot of the group of
kids. Recently, almost 20 years
later, she was looking at this
snapshot in a photo album. All
in the picture are still living. One
girl is now a highly successful
professional ice skater, another is
a teacher. Two of the boys are
about to be ordained for the
priesthood. One has acquired a
degree of doctor of medicine. An-
other is about to get a degree in
chemical engineering. All six
youngsters in that snapshot cer-

tainly turned out very well. Con-
sidering how tough times have
been the past 20 years that is an
unusual record.

That Dance

So Rita Hayworth, the Aga-
Kahn's daughter-in-law, is to ap-
pear in a film based on the
heated career of Salome, in
which she will do "The Dance of
the Seven Veils." The first at-
tempt to do this dance was a San
Francisco reared entertainer,
Maude Allen, who introduced it
in London vaudeville. Gertrude
Hoffman brought it to the U.S.A.
in a sketch called "A Vision of
Salome." Mary Garden danced
it in the opera, but hers has been
styled "a polite version." Gertie
Hoffman's version was a real
hot-cha presentation. The dance
was such a success that a number
of vaudevillians tried it. These
included Eva Tanguay, the "I
Don't Care Girl." Can you im-
agine Eva Tanguay doing the
"Dance of the Seven Veils?"
Boy, that must have been some-
thing!

Briefly

Rainy days in Seattle, Wash.,
are brightened up a bit by citi-
zens featuring yellow, red, white
and blue umbrellas instead of the
glum black type.

... What's in a name? Well,
the name Pat used by females
seems to be a good one for com-
petitors in popularity contests.
There have been 12 Miss Rhein-
gold's so far and four have had
Pat for a first name: Pat Boyd
(1945), Pat Quinlan (1948), Pat
McElroy (1949) and Pat Burrage
(1950).

Passing By

Bill Vecek. Extremely active
baseball magnate. The firebrand
of the American League. His
team, the St. Louis Browns, is in
seventh place but the box office
receipts are 80 per cent over last
year. That's due to showmanship.
In addition to a ball game, Vecek
features fireworks, bands and
circus acts. Also often gives
every lady present an orchid. He
is reported planning to have
dancing following night games.
While the lowly Browns are
making money, the Yankees,
Giants and Dodgers are all be-
low last season in box office re-
ceipts.

Sidelights

Ed Walters of San Francisco
was present in 1910 when Tetra-
zini sang at Lotta's Fountain in
the city by the Golden Gate.
That makes Ed eligible for mem-
bership in the "I Was There
Club" ... Am asked what enter-
tainer was billed as "The cutest
little nudist." That was Flo Ash.

Top Dairy Herds
In County Listed

W. D. Mongold, Ned Cahail,
Vinson Vaughn, Jack Rossi and
R. L. Wyant have been named
owners of the five top herds last
month by the Jackson County
Dairy Herd Improvement asso-
ciation.

Richard Westerberg's cow
Beta was declared the county's
top cow by the association. She
gave 1,795 pounds of milk with
89.8 per cent butterfat. Wester-
berg also owns the county's
third and eighth best cows. Mon-
gold's "Mistress" was named
second.