

**MEDFORD 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**

Nov. 9, 1944  
(It was Thursday)

Figures released by County Clerk George Carter show that 85 per cent of Jackson county's 18,795 voters cast ballots in the fall election.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A south wind blew briskly yesterday. It came after all the campaign oratory, had no competition, and was a relief.

**20 YEARS AGO**

Nov. 9, 1924  
(It was Friday)

Students on first six weeks honor roll at Medford High school include Phil Lowry, Dorothy Hammond, Dorothy Hopkins, Wallace Lowry, Billy Wilson, and Jerry Sampson.

Local option defeated in Ashland by vote of 978 to 642; G. T. Applewhite elected to city council, and J. Q. Adams re-elected city recorder.

**30 YEARS AGO**

Nov. 9, 1924  
(It was Sunday)

Mayor Gaddis of Medford issues "manifesto" prohibiting parking automobiles on Main st. during Armistice day parade.

Medford High School Coach Prink Callison orders star line-man to turn in his uniform on eve of game with Ashland because "he's been fooling his coach by running around nights."

**40 YEARS AGO**

Nov. 9, 1914  
(It was Monday)

S. V. Beckwith elected president of the Country club for 1915; other officers include W. I. Vawter, Chandler Egan, Earl S. Tamy, Frank H. Madden, Dr. E. B. Pickel, Dr. L. A. Salade, Lincoln McCormack, and G. B. Carpenter.

From the Local and Personal column: Ashland will hold a special election next Tuesday to validate the mineral springs bond issue. Much interest is shown in the vote. The old guard, who oppose anything that looks like improvement, being out with their hammers.

**What's the Answer?**

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

Copr. 1954, Editorial Research Report

1. The party in power has lost some seats in the House in every midterm election of this century; right or wrong?

2. British Queen Mother Elizabeth is of English, Greek, Irish, Scottish or Welsh blood?

3. Taxes of one kind or another represent about five, 10, 15, 20 or 25 per cent of the price paid for a new car?

4. Oldest candidate for U.S. Senator this year was Barkley (D. Ky.), Cordon (R. Ore.), Ferguson (R. Mich.), Gillette (D. La.) or Green (D. R.I.)?

5. Much or slightly more butter than margarine is being consumed by Americans this year, or much or slightly more margarine?

6. Average work week in U.S. factories is about 40 hours. It is about the same in Russian factories, or higher or lower?

7. The greatest single cause of death between the ages of 5 and 20 is polio, cancer, pneumonia, rheumatic fever, or auto accidents?

The Answers: 1. Wrong: the Democrats increased their House majority in 1934. 2. Scottish. 3. About 25 per cent. 4. Sen. Green (he's 87). 5. Slightly more butter than margarine. 6. Higher. 7. Rheumatic fever.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday; 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

**How About Milk?**

Well, the Milk Control Act has been repealed—the only measure on the ballot, where the voters of Jackson County refused to follow the Mail Tribune's recommendations. That is a batting average of over .800, incidentally.

The main argument for the repeal was that it would give as good quality of milk at a lower price. The prices have gone down up-state, perhaps they will go down here. Also PERHAPS the high quality will be maintained.

**BUT** can the milk producers under such a system—or lack of it—make enough profit to stay in business?

That is the important point. We—everyone of good will—hopes they will. The Mail Tribune's guess, however, is they won't, or many of them won't.

The only way out in such an event will be the passage of a new milk control act by the Legislature with some of the objectionable features of the old one removed.

That will take time, but it might solve the problem permanently.

**MEANWHILE** the situation may get worse before it gets better. However if a miracle happens and the consumer gets as high quality of milk with as good service, at a cheaper price than before—fine and dandy.

Under such circumstances the Mail Tribune will be glad to admit it was mistaken on Measure 8, not the voters.

We shall have to wait and see.—R.W.R.

**How About Drew Pearson?**

The Salem Capital Journal is dropping Drew Pearson, the controversial columnist principally because of his "slandering inaccurate attack on Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay" during the campaign.

Well many papers have criticized Pearson for similar reasons and many have taken and kept the column presumably, not because they were looking for inaccuracies or slanders but because they believed Pearson, in spite of his often slanted sensationalism gives important facts about what is going on in Washington, they can't get elsewhere.

**BUT** what we are most interested in at the moment, —is evidence to support this charge of "slander and libel."

We have never taken the column, although many reputable newspapers like the Portland Journal and the San Francisco Chronicle have taken it for years, and still do.

**BUT** we have noticed one thing throughout the stormy career of Columnist Pearson namely:—that while there have been many charges of slander, libel and worse—there have been comparatively few libel suits filed, fewer that were upheld, and even less evidence to publicly sustain many of the charges made. And by evidence we mean naming the chapter and verse,—giving the precise facts to support the indictments.

**WE** think the Capital Journal could render a real service to Secretary McKay and to the press in general if it would take a little time and space to cite the "13 untruthful statements" in the Pearson article on Secretary McKay for example, and the exact conclusions Pearson made, which were so damaging and unjustified by the facts.

**WE** read the article in question, and while it was very critical of the Secretary and particularly his policies on public power and conservation, we had heard others make similar charges, some of them highly respected citizens and experts in their fields and so we concluded in the main it gave a fairly authentic if somewhat exaggerated picture of the situation.

However, we may have been mistaken. If so we would like to be corrected and should think the many papers printing Pearson's column regularly would like to be corrected also.

We have been told Pearson leads his field in the total of his newspaper circulation. We can't believe ANY of the papers want a chronic liar or an unscrupulous defamer of the innocent, on their pay-rolls. If convinced of the truth of the charges we are reasonably sure they would follow the Capital Journal's example and fire him.—R.W.R.

**More McCarthy Hooey**

Senator McCarthy is apparently going to play the role of injured innocence.

Admitting that he will be censured by the Senate,—or "lynched" as he prefers to call it—he concludes:

"But I intend to continue to speak out against incompetence, dishonesty and wrong-doing in government."

We hope he is right on both counts.

McCarthy should be censured, yet every right-thinking citizen will support him—or any other Senator—when he speaks out, now or in the future against "incompetence, dishonesty or wrong doing in the government."

Such "speaking out" was not what brought forth the resolution of censure and, of course, the Wisconsin Senator knows it.

It was his own wrong-doing and his own lack of integrity and decent consideration of others that formed the basis of the complaint.—R.W.R.

**Matter of Fact**

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN PATON DAVIES

Washington—The most interesting single fact about the case of John Paton Davies may be simply stated. In his person, the only senior American official who has ever officially advocated preventive war with the Soviet Union has been ruled a "security risk."

Davies, then a member of the State Department's policy planning staff, produced a remarkable policy paper early in 1950. The Davies paper pointed out that the situation of the United States would become intolerably dangerous after the Soviets had accumulated a decisive stock of the absolute weapons.

This situation, the Davies paper reasoned, must not be allowed to arise. If necessary, "preventive action" must be taken to prevent its arising, while a decisive atomic advantage still lay with the United States.

Most people think of a "security risk" as a man who is, at the very least, "soft" on communism. This is what they have been taught to think by the clever politicians who invented the phrase "security risk." So now the security system has "ferreted out" a man so soft on communism that he has advocated preventive war with the Soviet Union. Someday, perhaps, it will be possible to laugh at this sort of nonsense.

It is true, of course, that Davies' present position represents a considerable evolution from his political views when he was in China in wartime. On this point, one of these reporters can speak with authority, since he was one of Davies' main antagonists in the backstage battles in wartime Chungking.

Because of this background, the reporter was called to testify before the Loyalty Board which sat on the Davies case. It was a remarkable experience. For several hours, the reporter did his best to explain some of the fantastic complexities of the wartime Chinese political situation, which led Davies to despair of the Nationalist Government and to advocate a kind of Chinese Titoism.

**THE FIVE** men on the Loyalty Board listened politely enough, but the reporter might just as well have been talking about the other side of the moon. They knew nothing of the tortured history of American wartime policy in China, and they cared less. But they did care about their government jobs—and who can blame them? And they were rather obviously aware of what Sen. McCarthy's imitators in the government security system might do to them if they voted to clear John Paton Davies.

As for Davies' role in those wartime days, what the reporter told the Loyalty Board may be briefly summarized. On balance, the reporter still thinks he was right in fighting the Davies policy by fair means, and, occasionally, foul. But in that respect, the Davies policy of trying to promote Chinese Titoism was certainly far better than the China policy we did adopt—which was to have no policy at all. And it is far clearer now than it was then that Davies is a brilliant political analyst, with remarkable insight.

Yet, even assuming that his judgment was at fault, is Davies to be denied the right of learning by experience? Then how about, for instance, that stoutly anti-Communist periodical, "Life Magazine?" In an editorial on China appearing in "Life" in the spring of 1944, you can find more echoes of the Party line than you can find in John Davies' dispatches from Chungking. "Life" learned better soon after—but so did John Davies.

Or how about William C. Bullitt, now a leading anti-Communist chest-beater? If Davies was wrong about China, Bullitt was a great deal more wrong about Russia in the days when he was pressing President Roosevelt to recognize the Soviet Union.

Or how about Gen. Patrick Hurley, whose days yields to no man in his anti-Communism, but who once described the Chinese Communists as no different from "Oklahoma Republicans?" Or, for that matter, how about W. Scott McLeod, chief State Department security officer?

The frightened men who sat in judgment on John Davies were under fearful pressure to convict him. But there was not a jot of evidence of disloyalty. So they ducked behind the vague charge of "indiscretion." Davies was indiscreet, apparently, when—with the full knowledge of Generals Stilwell and Wed-

meyer—he promoted his views with the press in Chungking.

**BUT** it is well known that McLeod went behind the back of the Secretary of State to promote his own views with the McCarthyite press in the case of Charles E. Bohlen. Because of fear of McCarthy, he was forgiven. Perhaps now it would be a good idea to write to the State Department a letter describing McLeod's actions in this matter.

Under the established rules, a hearing would then become mandatory. And if the rules were applied without regard to political consequences, the outcome ought to be predictable. For have not these "indiscretions" of McLeod's been both more recent and at least as grave as those supposedly committed by Davies?

But all this can be little consolation to John Davies, who served his government to the best of his considerable ability for twenty-three years, and who has now been fired without a pension, and publicly disgraced. (Copyright, 1954, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

**In The Day's News**

By FRANK JENKINS

At last Tuesday's election the people of Oregon not only passed upon a list of candidates for national, state and local offices but registered their judgment on eight ballot measures. Of these eight measures, the voters approved four and disapproved four.

It might be interesting to take a look at these measures in retrospect to see if we can discover any underlying trends in the voting on them.

**BECAUSE** it offers some interesting testimony on public reactions, let's look first at the defeated milk law.

By a hairline margin, the people of Oregon elected Richard Neuberger, who supports the theory of more government in business. By a decisive margin, they repealed the Oregon milk law, thus indicating their desire for LESS government in the milk business.

**WHY?**

The answer, I think, is to be found in Elmer Deetz, Clackamas county's gallon-jug dairyman. Because he insisted on selling his own milk in jugs at his farm at prices set by him and got into trouble with the milk control authorities by doing so, he dramatized himself as a little man oppressed by big government.

If that is true, it proves that in Oregon at least the position of underdog is still politically desirable.

**IT SHOULD** be added of course, that over the years the Oregon milk law has built up many irritations among consumers. But I doubt if without the Deetz incident the milk law would have been repealed.

**BY A MARGIN** of three to one, the people approved a mental hospital for the aged in or near Portland, even though it will cost a great deal of money which will be added to taxes. That proves, I'd say, the belief of our people that the state (that is, organized society) should be used to solve problems that can be better handled by all of us acting together than by each of us acting alone.

**WE VOTED** (fairly decisively) to make it a little harder to amend Oregon's constitution, which is Oregon's basic law. The bill itself didn't amount to much. The PRINCIPLE it involved is important. It indicates belief on the part of the people that the UNWISE to amend our constitution as readily (and about as thoughtlessly) as we change our shirts.

**WE VOTED** to permit counties that WANT to elect their state senators and representatives by districts, rather than from the county as a whole. The big counties generally went for it; the small counties went against it. That, I suppose, is reasonable thinking. The big counties get so big that people can't know everybody. Also, they get diverse interests. The smaller counties are homogenous units, and prefer to remain so.

**SO MUCH** for the measures that won. Let's now examine those that lost.

**STANDARD** v. daylight saving time is a matter of personal opinion. As of Nov. 2, 1954, a decisive majority of Oregon people prefer standard time. That's the long and short of that one.

**THE** people voted fairly decisively against outlawing commercial fishing in coastal streams south of the Columbia. This, I think, was due to a faulty bill, which at least seemed to provide CONFISCATION of their gear if offshore commercial fishermen took refuge in a storm in the harbors at the mouths of coastal streams.

That, if the courts had so construed the intent of the bill, would have provided cruel and unusual punishment for a minor offense. The people of Oregon

**Yugoslavia-Russian Relations Expected To Become Closer**

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Foreign Analyst

The diplomatic flirtation which Soviet Russian Premier Georgi M. Malenkov is conducting with President Tito of Yugoslavia is both interesting and important.

It is indicated that relations between Yugoslavia and Russia will become steadily closer during the next few months.

There seems to be no anxiety in Western capitals over this prospect, however, and apparently there need be none. Tito's break with the Kremlin in 1948 was fundamental. It hardly can be mended completely.

**Aligned Without West**  
Tito stood up as boldly to the entire Communist world as he had to the German and Italian armies when, in World War II, he led the Yugoslav partisans against them.

In time, the Cominform started putting out vague feelers to Tito, in Moscow's behalf, to return to the Communist camp. The feelers got nowhere.

Tito aligned his country with the West. The United States decided to equip the Yugoslav armed forces with weapons of all kinds. Tito entered an alliance with Greece and Turkey, both members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At the Kremlin's solicitation, Yugoslav-Russian diplomatic relations were restored in June, 1953, three months after Josef Stalin's death. Last week end the Kremlin started courting Tito openly.

**Neuberger, Green Express Gratitude To Labor Groups**

Portland — (U.P.) — Senator-elect Richard L. Neuberger and Representative-elect Edith Green, first Democrats to be elected to Congress from Oregon in many years, last night expressed their gratitude to the organized labor groups who had supported them and fought for their election.

Neuberger credited his victory over Republican Guy Cordon to "the lunch pail vote" and said "what is good for the American people is good for labor."

**To Work With Morse**  
He promised that he and Mrs. Green would work with Democratic-voting Sen. Wayne Morse to help prevent what he termed the "giving away of the Hells canyon site to the Idaho Power company."

He declared that "the election showed a vast number of people in Oregon care about the heritage of the people, water power, the national forests, national parks, public grazing land and tideland oil reserves — what there is left of them."

**Longshoremen Attend**  
Neuberger's statements were made to a meeting of the Portland Central Labor council. Organized labor's political-action role was regarded as so significant in the election that some members of the Independent longshoremen's union attended the meeting as guests for the first time in 17 months. Some CIO union members also attended.

Mrs. Green said organized labor had exacted no promises from her in return for its endorsement but had asked her only to campaign on issues.

**Firemen Take Training Courses in Medford**  
Sixteen firemen from five departments in southwestern Oregon are attending an annual firemen's instruction school this week at the main Medford fire station.

The school is sponsored jointly by the state division of public service training, the state fire marshal's office, the State Fire Chiefs' association, and the Medford department.

Instructors giving the training classes are from the Portland, McMinnville, Corvallis and Medford departments, and are under the supervision of E. H. Halstead, state director of public service training.

Medford Fire Marshal Truman Nelson yesterday issued eight orders for the correction of hazardous fire conditions, after inspecting one hotel, one place of public assembly and seven business occupancies, firemen reported.

"The Range of Light" was naturalist John Muir's name for California's soaring Sierra Nevada, whose topmost peak, 14,495-foot Mount Whitney, is the highest in the United States.

**Thanksgiving Cards**

Remember your friends and loved ones with a Hallmark Thanksgiving Card!

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**French, African Troops Move Into Algeria Mountains**

Algiers, Algeria — (U.P.) — Thousands of French paratroopers and African cavalry moved into the forbidding Aures Mountains of Southeastern Algeria today in the start of "phase two" of a campaign to wipe out terrorist bands.

The French troops, believed to be half a division strong, were seeking 3,000 members of the black turbaned rebel "Army of God" which unleashed a wave of violence and bloodshed more than a week ago.

**Bases Set Up**  
Scores of patrols wound up the dusty canyons and ravines from a dozen different army strongpoints established in the mountains to end the terrorism and sabotage. Setting up the bases was phase one of the huge operation.

A French officer said the outlaws were grouped "in extremely fluid bands," and that "in order to make contact with them and wipe them out, we must use their tactics." This involved a yard-by-yard search of the forbidding mountain area.

Local authorities said terrorist sabotage had decreased since the troops appeared in the foothills. They also believed there was a direct connection between the decline of outlaw aggressiveness and the roundup of 400 nationalist agitators and political extremists in Algiers' main cities.

**War Will Continue**  
However, in Cairo, Algerian Nationalist Leader Mohammed Khider, a former deputy in the French National Assembly, said the guerrilla war will continue and expand regardless of French measures. He said Algerian, Moroccan and Tunisian nationalists were "completely unified."

The French meanwhile, landed 740 more paratroopers, Republican guards and gendarmes at the Algerian port of Bone last night.

The spillway of the Grand Coulee dam is half as wide and twice as high as that of historic Niagara Falls.

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