

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

Dec. 12, 1944

(It was Tuesday)

Robert F. Kyle, Medford, was named president of Oregon Savings and Loan league.

From Arthur W. Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The last fly of summer still persists many of the Older Girls report, as the swatter starts to unravel at the sides.

20 YEARS AGO

Dec. 12, 1934

(It was Wednesday)

Hubbard Brothers observe 50th anniversary of founding of business in Medford.

Permit requested for construction of railroad from Grants Pass to the coast.

30 YEARS AGO

Dec. 12, 1924

(It was Friday)

Sams Valley residents report that coyote hunting has become a favorite pastime in that area.

Community Christmas tree is planned at Willow Springs.

40 YEARS AGO

Dec. 12, 1914

(It was Saturday)

Mail Tribune carries announcement of birth of twins, a son and a daughter, on Dec. 9 to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bennett of Coker Butte.

From the Local and Personal column: Huckleberries of mistletoe, laurel, Oregon grape and Christmas trees made their appearance on Haymarket square in Medford this morning.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

Copr. 1954, Editorial Research Report

1. Anti-Semitism in West Germany is reported increasing, decreasing, or staying about the same?

2. More people die of heart disease in the winter than in the spring, summer or fall; right or wrong?

3. Changes in the North Atlantic treaty to admit a rearmament Germany do or don't need U. S. Senate ratification?

4. Are more cars registered in Los Angeles county or in New York City?

5. Are there many more horses than mules on U. S. farms as a whole, or many more mules than horses, about the same number of each?

6. Has any President of this century refused to run for a second term?

7. A sycophant discharges fizz water, is an easy job, flatters people, studies psychology, or is a tree with a whitish trunk?

The Answers: 1. Increasing. 2. Right. 3. Do. 4. Many more in Los Angeles county. 5. Twice as many horses as mules. 6. Not so far. 7. Flatters people.

Sixth Fleet Ordered To Work with Spain

Washington—(U.P.)—Adm. Robert B. Carney has ordered the U. S. Sixth fleet in the Mediterranean to hold joint maneuvers with the Spanish fleet at every opportunity.

Carney, chief of Naval Operations said Friday the joint maneuvers would help coordinate communications and tactical systems.

How About Money?

We have often admitted in this column that the money problem is not one of our specialties.

We don't understand the science of money—if there is such a thing—and never have.

So when we want to know something about money, we go to some source that is authoritative in the realm of finance—or supposed to be—and take their word for it.

U. S. TREASURY SECRETARY HUMPHREY we have regarded as such an authoritative source. But when he appeared before a congressional committee the other day and was asked about money, and particularly the danger of inflation, he declared his policies had been responsible for checking the inflation trend and had cushioned the "threatened recession." He admitted his inability to carry out his promise of balancing the budget and regretted it but did not think this inability represented any danger to the national economy. Nor did the growth of the national debt.

This was reassuring. But Secretary Humphrey was immediately followed by his Undersecretary, a Mr. Burgess, who did not agree entirely with his superior, for he said the "279 billion national debt is too large and we would like to reduce it."

THEN, just to make the confusion worse confounded, we went to one of our favorite financial authorities, the "Wall Street Journal," and found that it did not agree with either of the officials of the U. S. Treasury.

It deplored the increase in the national debt, condemned the failure to balance the national budget—or attempt to—and came to this conclusion regarding inflation, quote:

"It is a simple fact that where a government runs a deficit and where it can not, as this administration can not, borrow the difference from the saving of its citizens it can do nothing else than manufacture the dollars and call them money. . . . It is also a simple fact that when a government does this, as this one does, the result is INFLATION, a depreciation of all the money which the people hold or receive—by so much is each citizen robbed of a part of what he has or what he earns."

FINALLY as the last straw, "our favorite banker" thereupon declared that the reason for the present wild bull-market on Wall Street is this same "Eisenhower inflation," which Secretary Humphrey declared no longer exists. Doesn't our banker know anything about money, either? He is a banker—he should.

SO in the realm of money, we are back where we started from.

The Secretary of the Treasury says one thing, his chief aide says another, the Wall Street Journal doesn't agree with either, and our banker, who is an ardent Eisenhower supporter, says something else again.

It couldn't be—or COULD it?—that when it comes down to brass tacks, no one KNOWS anything about money or its habits, they only have opinions.—R.W.R.

How About Knowland?

For a professional fighting man President Eisenhower is amazingly mild and peace loving.

This is fortunate in foreign affairs. But we are not so sure about domestic matters, particularly in the President's own official family.

DOROTHY THOMPSON, well known newspaper correspondent and a great admirer of the President, fears, for example, that Mr. Eisenhower has not tried to keep the proper discipline, particularly in his cabinet. She calls attention to the fact his Secretary of Labor recently made a statement in Los Angeles regarding compulsory union affiliations, which the White House had to repudiate.

"Can it be, asks Miss Thompson, that the President's cabinet members make speeches on controversial issues, without first consulting the President?" It would seem so.

AND now in answer to a query regarding his Senate leader and critic, Knowland of California, Mr. Eisenhower says the latter is entitled to his views and what differences there are between them "are minor."

WE wonder if the President has ever reviewed those differences? If so, how can he call them "minor," when both he and Secretary of State Dulles have felt it necessary to publicly repudiate so many? Presidents and Secretaries of State don't as a rule, pay any attention to such infractions, that are "minor."

FOR example, here are a few:

Last November, without consulting either the President or Secretary Dulles, the President's Senate leader, Knowland, publicly called for a "blockade of Red China." The President promptly opposed it.

In September, the California Senator wired the President to break off relations with Soviet Russia, because of the shooting down of a U. S. naval plane. The President declined.

Then Mr. Knowland criticized Senator Flanders for introducing a resolution, stripping McCarthy of his committee chairmanships and joined with the Wisconsin Senator in declaring that communism "WOULD be an issue in the next election."

President Eisenhower said he hoped and believed communism would not be an issue.

SENATOR KNOWLAND finally agreed somewhat against his will, and named a special committee

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

EISENHOWER UNDER ATTACK

Washington—It is now clear that President Eisenhower is going to be subjected to an experience he has never had before—a sustained personal attack.

The attack will come, of course, from two directions. Sen. McCarthy and those who still choose to ape him will attack with the usual McCarthy meat axe.

There is not much mystery about McCarthy's motives in attacking the President. Partly, of course, McCarthy is plying by ear after his usual custom. His first post-censure hearings were going badly—they were dull, and would garner no headlines. So McCarthy seized the occasion to call in the press and blast Eisenhower. The result was, of course, the blazing headlines which have become as necessary to McCarthy as drink to a drunkard.

BUT although the timing may well have been a matter of sudden impulse, the act of making a direct, personal attack on the President had undoubtedly been long contemplated. For, as long as Dwight Eisenhower is President of the United States, McCarthy has nowhere to go in the Republican party.

McCarthy has now reached the stage where he can only retain any real power in the party by blackmail threat, open or implicit, to lead his followers out of the party. In recent weeks, McCarthy's journalistic supporters have been hitting the third party theme more and more frequently. The "Mobilization of Ten Million," was clearly designed as a possible framework for a third party movement.

This implied threat by McCarthy is enough to terrify a lot of Republican regulars. The enthusiasm for Eisenhower of many regulars is squarely based on his vote-getting abilities, and the third party threat could easily cool this enthusiasm.

UNDER the circumstances, especially if he had been subjected to continuing personal attack, Eisenhower might decide that he had had enough. McCarthy has undoubtedly heard reports that the President is by no means enthusiastic about another term, and that Mrs. Eisenhower is very much less than enthusiastic. If Eisenhower were out of the way, McCarthy would again be a power to reckon with in the Republican party.

He cannot now conceivably get the Republican presidential nomination himself. But he can hope to be king-maker still. For, in the donnybrook Republican convention which will certainly result if Eisenhower withdraws, McCarthy would control a sizeable block of delegate-votes. These votes would be worth a price—so high a price that McCarthy might well hope to exercise a veto power over the nominee.

And even if McCarthy cannot be king-maker, he can still hope to be king-destroyer, by adopting the role of Samson in the Republican temple. The fallacy is, of course, that a McCarthy third party would probably actually strengthen an Eisenhower Republican party. But McCarthy and his followers obviously believe that a third party movement will wreck the Republican party—and that they stand to inherit the wreckage.

SUCH is the logic of McCarthy's sudden slashing attack on the President. The logic of the far more muted Democratic attack, which is also just now beginning, is far more simple. Adlai Stevenson himself is reported to have told friends that Eisenhower would beat any Democrat running against him, as of today—including Adlai

Stevenson.

This being the case, the Democrats must find ways and means of pulling down the President's great personal popularity, in the next two years, if they want to win back the White House.

Some Democrats, including Stevenson and the shrewd Senate leader, Lyndon Johnson, believe in letting nature take its course, relying on events and McCarthy to reduce the President's popularity to the point where he can be beaten.

Others, including Paul Butler, the new Democratic National Chairman, believe in giving nature a helpful shove. The general tone of the Democratic attack on the President was probably set—at least for the present—by the current issue of the cleverly edited "Democratic Digest."

The Digest has indulged in anti-Eisenhower needle-pricks before. But in this issue, the needle is inserted far more deeply than ever before. Initially, at least, the idea will be to portray the President as "a nice chap, but not too bright." In time, as November, 1956, draws nearer, the Democratic attack is likely to get much tougher.

SUSTAINED, politically motivated personal attack will be, of course, an almost wholly novel experience to the President. It will be interesting to see how he reacts to this experience.

If his forthright, good-humored, and sensible press conference response to the McCarthy meat axe treatment proves typical, the experience may do him, politically and in other ways, more good than harm.

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Crash Kills Son Of CIO Union Chief

Oregon City—(U.P.)—Ernest E. Hartung, 28-year-old son of CIO International Woodworkers of America President Al Hartung, was killed instantly Saturday when his car struck a south of here on Highway 99, south of here on Highway 99, state police reported.

The crash sheared off the rail's upright and young Hartung was impaled on a laminated 4-by-10 timber. It took nearly two hours to remove his body.

State police said Hartung was alone. The car was a traveling south and the rear was filled with five-gallon cans of silver aluminum paint. The victim was en route to Salem to do a painting job.

Young Hartung also is survived by his wife, Betty, and three sons.

Officers said the car was a total wreck. The heavy timber pierced the right front end of the vehicle, passed through the driver's compartment and impaled victim at the waistline.

Intersection Safety Talked by Councilmen

Eagle Point—A discussion about making the intersection of Main and "C" sts. in Eagle Point safer for school children was held at last week's city council meeting, according to Sam Coy, recorder-treasurer.

The council agreed to write a letter to the State Highway Commission requesting either four-way stop signs at the location or else a stop and go signal.

It was pointed out that there is also lack of room for pedestrians to walk and also that a building obstructed the view of oncoming traffic.

In other business, F. A. Knox reported that the city books are in order after one correction following the annual audit.

A request for more parking space from Red Blanket Lumber company was granted. A park cleanup campaign was approved as the 1955 project for the local Boy Scout troop.

Christmas and Jobs

To the Editor: Well, winter has set in on our dear valley. Soon it will have its death like grip into all of us. Then the usual complaint will be raised. "We need an industry." I sometimes wonder if the industry will ever come.

Yet while we're setting on our posteriors, many of our local men and women are unemployed. Unemployed and wondering they'll be able to pay next month's rent. Unemployed, and hoping for enough money to buy the kids a Christmas present or two. Unemployed, wondering and hoping for just a chance to put in a few hours of work.

But then there is the fellow with two jobs. Or the dual employed family.

They who have one place to work but want two. It seems they have but one thought in mind and that is "make all the money I can." Perhaps he's a school teacher in the day but at night he carries groceries at the corner store.

What's he think of unemployment? Probably never thought of it, after all between the two jobs he has an income of \$8,000 a year.

Yes, it's Christmas time, time to stop and think a little about things. Perhaps if some people think enough . . . But who'd think a person giving up one of his jobs, just to give another fellow a square break. After all, he can use the extra money too.

Lytle Hamilton, Rt. 2, Box 468, Medford, Oregon.

Portland—(U.P.)—The University of Oregon Medical School Alumni Association has named Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge of Silverton as its first lifetime honorary member.

SUGGESTED BIBLE READING

The American Bible Society, the Medford Ministerial Association and the Medford Council of Church Women are cooperating in sponsoring daily Bible reading in the period between Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The suggested scripture reading for today is: John 3.

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

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Mrs. Gerlinger Explains It All

To the Editor: Through my press clipping service it has just come to my attention that the vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee at a recent Jackson County Republican women's luncheon in Medford stated among other causes of the recent Republican defeat that "there are too many Republican groups, each working alone."

And she stated "there are no less than five Republican women's organizations in the Portland area, and there is jealousy between the members of these groups."

As far as I have discovered during my more than twenty years of active participation in Republican party affairs there are only three Republican women's groups in this area, two of which I founded.

State Republican Council of Oregon Women, Inc., was started nine years ago under the authority of the State Central Committee and has been a strong factor for GOP success in Oregon. The idea that one hears occasionally from some sources that the two state groups should merge into one big happy family makes no sense whatever. I would be glad to see more large local groups of Oregon Republican women formed for active participation in party affairs. And I am sure, as far as I know, that no jealousies exist among the leaders in the two existing state groups. We all have a common purpose, which is to serve our party and our nation.

The two women officers and the one woman officer on the State and County Republican Central Committees respectively were all active in the sabotage of Pro America, National Organization of Republican Women—the first state-wide Republican women's group to be formed in Oregon (1935). The same trio, aided by another Republican officer of high rank, are now turning their destructive activities toward the State Council.

Those of us who are closest to the political situation in our state and in this county know that the recent election was lost right in Multnomah County through the many empty precincts and the many people who were listed as precinct workers who were completely inactive. The women who dominated this county for a long time were too busy using their political prestige for personal gain to get down to the fundamental work of the precincts.

We precinct people will redouble our efforts and trust someone will be put to work in every one of the precincts in this county so that in the next election the Republicans will be the winners with their sound economic and patriotic standards.

Mrs. George T. Gerlinger, Portland, Oregon.

Change in Midwinter

In some evergreen leaves, notably the rhododendron, the adjustment is different—there the leaves change from the drooping vertical to the horizontal, even in midwinter.

Stems, we said, turn toward the light—but not always. The ivy pushes away from the light—this action flattens the stem up against the wall where its holding discs can secure an attachment. As a result, ivy grows into porches, windows, and under shingles and tiles, alas.

As well, English ivy responds to another stimulus—touch. The climbing roots grow out only at those places where contact is felt, and thereby effects a major economy: they only grow exactly where they can best serve the vine's needs.

Other climbers grow tendrils—long slender structures which reach far out for a support. Their action seems almost reasoned—the tendrils sweep the air in long slow curves until they touch some hard object such as a stem they curl about it three or four times, thus obtaining a vice-like grip which holds the vine firmly even in strong winds and permits still further ascent to stake out its claim for light.

Test it for yourself. Rub one side of a tendril with a pencil, and it will follow within a few minutes, winding completely around the pencil. But if you break the contact too quickly, the tendril will again straighten out.

Flowers Also Turn

Flowers, too, turn toward the light; but with them, the show-off, it is another reason. Their purpose is to turn their bright coronas toward the day's spotlight, the sun, so they can be seen by their cherished audience, the insects.

As a rule, fruits are powerfully indifferent to light. As they become ripe, they advertise their wares with bright colors contrasting to their background, sweet-tasting flesh, and attracting odors. Their sole purpose is to have their seeds carried away and buried where they can reproduce. But one cliff-growing plant uses the sun to achieve its ends. The little cliff-dwelling vine, Linaria cymbalaria of Europe, may turn its flowers to the sun but it sends its ripening seed-capsules away from the sun.

Why? That movement pushes its seed capsules against the cliff, and in moving about somewhat like the tendril, they push into crevices and the seeds are thus placed into position for starting a new plant in their favorite habitat instead of falling to the foot of the cliff.

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Free: By special arrangement with the editors of the Encyclopedia Americana, my panel of judges will award each week to the reader who sends me the

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns

Despite being rooted, plants are in constant and wonderful motion—making fantastic and predictable movements, by the quarter-hour.

The reasons for these movements are just as manifold as the plant's needs. In most, three complicated adjustments to light go on simultaneously: the stems reach toward light; leaves turn broadside to it; roots push away from it.

The most dramatic movements are made by the stems; the most frequent by the flexible leaves. (Underground, roots and rootlets are making similar adjustments, away from the light.)

Next time you are under a tree, look up to the sky and see the beautiful interlocked patterns its crown makes. There is nothing haphazard about this. Then, look more closely and see

the beautiful mosaic the leaves make. See how wonderfully pieced together the mosaic is, detail by detail, throughout the entire tree—so that each leaf captures the maximum light. Truly, it is one of the greater wonders of the plant kingdom.

Taken on a single plane, the pattern can be more readily grasped. So next time, study your English ivy—and see, doesn't the placement of the leaves perhaps even explain their notching?

Besides finding their place in the sun, leaves are constantly changing from horizontal to vertical—changing their position at the time of maximum brightness, as happens with many members of the pea family. Light can be too intense and do them harm. And in changing position, they turn a straight edge to the sun.

Another family of plants, growing in the brilliantly-lighted prairies, makes that adjustment to light permanently—they set their leaves in a permanent north and south position, and appropriately are called the compass plants.

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