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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 March 7, 1945

(It was Wednesday)

Mrs. Carl von der Hellen, Medford, mother of two sons in armed forces, enlists in Women's Army Corps for hospital duty.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Spain, a broadcast reports, has undergone a "reshuffling of military chiefs. What Spain needs is a new deck and a new dealer, to replace Dictator Franco.

20 YEARS AGO March 7, 1935

(It was Thursday)

Governor Martin expected to sign bill, passed by legislature, closing Rogue river to commercial fishing.

Representative Moore Hamilton of Jackson county heads move to kill minor bills before state legislature in effort to speed adjournment.

30 YEARS AGO March 7, 1925

(It was Saturday)

Medford area carpenters raise wage scale to 90 cents an hour.

George Neuner, Roseburg attorney who is well known in Medford, takes oath as U.S. district attorney.

40 YEARS AGO March 7, 1915

(It was Sunday)

Figures prepared by C. E. Gates, Medford, show that total sales of automobiles in California during January included 4 Auburns, 2 Cyclecars, 2 Detroit Electrics, 1 Empire, 1 Kissel Kar, 25 Haynes, 11 Locomobiles, 302 Overlands, 1 Pope Hartford, Winstons, 4 Saxons, and 20 Franklins.

Ashland high school basketball team defeats Medford 22 to 10 to win southern Oregon championship. Ashland girls "trim" Medford by score of 5 to 4.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?)

Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. The Pledge to the Flag does or doesn't mention the Deity?

2. Which eminent American poet of the last century was fired from his government job because of a book he wrote?

3. Most conscientious objectors to military service under the draft are Jehovah's Witnesses, Quakers, or Mennonites and Amish?

4. The New York Times Sunday edition has one-half or two-thirds the number of words in the whole Bible, or as many, or one-third more.

5. Pike's Peak in Colorado is higher or lower than Mt. Blanc in Switzerland?

6. Which university has the biggest endowment: Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Princeton, Stanford?

7. Much more or slightly more of the earth's surface is water, or much more or slightly more is land, or is about 50-50?

The Answers: 1. Does, by 1954 act of Congress. 2. Walt Whitman, author of "Leaves of Grass." 3. Mennonites and Amish. 4. Two-thirds as many. 5. Lower. 6. Harvard. 7. Much more is water.

Those Narcotics Rumors

Police Chief Charlie Champlin called us Saturday to discuss a problem which seems to come up about once a year—usually as spring is on the way.

He said there is a rash of rumors going around about the use of narcotics by Medford school students. Some of these tall tales are detailed and specific, telling how some Medford youngsters had to leave school, or get treatment at a hospital, or some other description of sufficient interest to lend an air of authority to the story.

THE PROBLEM is this: NONE of these rumors has proven to be true. All of them which the police hear about are carefully checked.

And such rumors, floating around town in indiscriminate fashion, can be devastating and vicious. They discredit the school system, the police department and some perfectly innocent youngsters.

CHAMPLIN points out that the police department checks EVERY such rumor which is reported to them. In any case where there is the slightest suspicion that there is a foundation of truth, the matter is reported to federal narcotic agents for further checking.

But in the vast majority of cases the rumors are not true.

He doesn't know where they start.

AND HE asks Medford citizens to help, this way: If anyone hears such a rumor, don't repeat it as a choice bit of gossip scandal, but report it immediately to the Medford police department. It will be checked and double checked. If it's false, the rumor will be stopped. If there's any truth in it, the police can get an early start in correcting the situation.

Other cities in Oregon have had similar problems with narcotics rumors, and Champlin is not the first police chief to appeal for public cooperation in reporting them.

AS CHARLIE points out:

"We've been lucky so far. There is absolutely no evidence of any narcotics peddling or use in Medford at the present time. We want to keep it that way.

"But if it ever does start, we want to be in a position to stamp it out, quick. And to do this we'll need the help of Medford residents."

This is the type of rumor that can do real harm. Don't repeat it. Tell it to the police.—E.A.

Too Few Workers

A noted American economist named Peter F. Drucker says in an article in the current Harper's magazine that the most significant economic fact of 1954 was too-little noticed.

It was, he said, that 2,060,000 babies were born during the year—the largest number in any one year in this country—and that this record baby crop was born to parents of low-birth-rate depression years.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of this, Drucker continues, is that the "economic population"—that is, those who contribute to the economy—for the next 20 years need not be guessed; it is already known.

Also, he says, "The total population of the United States, now at 162,000,000, can be expected to top 190,000,000 by 1965 and 220,000,000 by 1975. These are conservative assumptions."

But as the total population grows this rapidly, the working population will grow slowly, if at all.

"With total population increasing by 30,000,000, the number between 20 and 65 years of age (the bulk of our working population) will go up at the most by 7,000,000. In the group from 25 to 35... there will actually be a shrinkage of 2,000,000. On the other hand, there will be 6,000,000 more people over 65, and at least 16,000,000 more under 20, than there are today."

THE conclusion he draws (only one of several in his article) is that there is no chance of any major unemployment in the foreseeable future. To the contrary, he said, despite the development of "automation," the big problem is going to be finding enough people to do the work.

It's a forecast different than some we've seen lately.—E.A.

As We Live

By ELIZABETH HURLOCK, PH.D.

Widower Warns Against Ill-Advised Remarriage

There are exceptions to every rule, but one rule that has few exceptions is that a man is better off if he marries a woman near his age than if he tries to believe he is loved by one so young enough to be his daughter.

(C) "Five years ago, when I was 60, my wife died. My children were married, and that left me all alone. I was lonely and thought I was in love with a woman just a few years older than my oldest child. My children kept telling me she just wanted a meal ticket and a roof over her head for herself and her two children. She had been divorced and had to work to support them."

"Well, like most old fools, I thought my children were just jealous and that I was so attractive to this woman that

she wanted me for myself. To make a long story short, we were married three years ago, and these have been the hardest three years of my life. Now my eyes are open, and I know my children were right when they advised me to marry a woman nearer my own age. I was interested in the advice you gave a man of 62 not to marry a young woman. I agree with everything you said. I hope he reads this letter and doesn't make the mistake I made."

(A) First-hand experience, as related in this letter, should make a man who is considering marriage to a younger woman to stop, look and listen. Of course, he may prove to be the exception to the rule, but the cards are heavily stacked against him.

Common-sense should tell any man in his sixties that a woman in her thirties or forties could not be expected to have the love for him that she could have for a man nearer her own age. She might respect and admire him, but that is not enough for true happiness.

Then, if she is a widow or di-

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

THE MATUSOW MESS Washington — The hearings in the matter of Harvey Matusow, the self-confessed liar and former professional government witness, have turned into a tedious farce.



Stewart Alsop

in the Congressional Committees concerned and in the Justice Department to conceal their own disgraceful role in the matter.

The Senators who have been grilling Matusow have been working hard to establish two propositions: (A) That Matusow is a liar, a fraud, and not to be trusted, and (B) that Matusow has come under Communist influence and sponsorship. No Congressional Committee has ever set itself an easier task.

On Point (A) Matusow himself is an eager and effective witness. As for Point (B), it is now quite clear that Matusow fell to the Communists by default. He tried to peddle his story all over Washington and New York. But he was so obviously a slippery faker that no reputable publisher, newspaper, or reporter would touch him with a barge pole. In this vacuum, the pro-Communist publishers, Cameron and Kahn, with the backing of a left-wing union, placed a bet on Matusow in the form of a small advance. The bet paid off lavishly with a detailed confession, which of course, the Communists have been using to a fare thee well.

But if Matusow was so obvious a fraud, how did it happen that three Congressional committees and the Justice Department as well used him repeatedly as an "expert witness" and if the Communists are now using him, whose fault is that, if not the fault of the Senators and Representatives and Justice Department officials who built him up in the first place?

In all the barrage of questions in the current hearings, these indicate queries are never asked. Yet they ought to be asked, and they ought to be answered.

FOR it is bad enough that Congress and the executive department should accept the word of a man like Matusow, without making the slightest attempt to examine his credibility. What is really disgraceful is that from the very beginning there has been ample and solid evidence that Matusow was a liar, evidence wholly available to the Congressional Committees and to the Justice Department.

Take two examples. Early in

1952, at the very beginning of his career as an informer, Matusow testified under oath before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that he "knew by sight probably 10,000 Communist party members in New York..." This was inherently and obviously a lie. Yet Matusow was an anti-Communist witness, a "friendly" witness. So no questions were asked.

Or again, in the autumn of 1952, speaking in Montana as an "expert on communism," Matusow said on the record that "the Sunday section of the New York Times alone has 126 dues-paying Communists." This particular lie was spotted by these reporters, who pointed out that the entire staff of the Times Sunday section numbered 87, including two part-time copy boys.

These are only examples of the kind of obvious untruths that should instantly have alerted the Justice Department and the Congressional Committees. The F.B.I., to its credit, apparently dropped Matusow early, for just such reasons. But right through 1953, as long as Matusow said what was expected of him, the Justice Department went right on hiring him and putting him on the stand as an "expert witness."

In this same period, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy was hailing Matusow as a "great American." This might be expected of McCarthy, as long as Matusow played the game the McCarthy way. But many other Senators, including those who have been falling all over each other to show how much they dislike and disapprove of Matusow, heard him respectfully when he testified as an "expert witness," and asked no inconvenient questions.

IT once seemed at least conceivable that good might come out of this smelly mess. There is a crying need for an honest and straight-forward inquiry, by both the Congress and the Justice Department, into the kind of practices which are sure to lead to more smelly messes — much to the delight of the Communists — if they are not corrected.

For example, a serious inquiry would determine why neither the Committee staffs nor the Justice Department investigators apparently make any effective attempt to establish the credibility of such "expert" witnesses as Matusow. A serious inquiry would also examine most seriously the flatly contradictory and demonstrably untrue testimony of other professional witnesses.

But it was no doubt naive to expect any sober examination of the problem posed by Matusow and his kind. For then the Justice Department and the committees concerned would have to consider their own past practices, perhaps even to admit mistakes—and that of course would never do.

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A Nichol's Worth of... Comment On This and That

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS

United Press Features Writer

Washington — (U.P.) — What happened to Royden Stewart shouldn't happen to a good reporter.

The poor guy had to pass up the annual White House press correspondents banquet Saturday night. He couldn't find his pants.

Mac is one of those proper gentlemen who live an orderly life. Things are done on schedule. The brushing of teeth at 7 a.m. daily. Hit the shower at five after. Pick up the paper off the front stoop at 7:30, and pity the paper boy if he tarried on the way.

Well, my friend puts his tuxedo on once a year to go to this blacktie party. He's a respecter of leaders, and he would rather be caught dead than insult the President of the United States.

But a man at a formal party without pants might be frowned

at, and old Mac doesn't like to be frowned at.

Each year after the party, the reporter drives home, shucks off his tux and hangs it in the foyer so that he won't forget to fetch it to the cleaners first thing on Monday, for a brushing off of the lint and a thorough cleaning. He wants to be ready for the next formal. When it comes back, he leaves it in the bag and hangs it in the back of the clothes closet.

A couple of days before the banquet, Mac gets his fish and soup out and tries it on for size, in case he has put on a couple of pounds in the last 12 months.

He's a little guy, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches and is only 28 inches around the middle.

Well, the other night was time for the trying on.

First Mac put on the jacket and stood before the mirror. A perfect fit.

Wow! the Pants

And then he tried on the pants. They were there all right, but they were a size 42, and the pant legs were so long they could have stretched from here to the Statler, where the party was held.

He put on his work suit, and if you don't think that cleaner didn't get a going over!

The cleaner said he sure was sorry, sir, and would Mac like to look over his collection of left-over tux pants?

Mac, his dander way up, would, and he did.

He tried on 20 pairs of the britches with the silk stripes down the legs. Not a one came anywhere near fitting. There were big pants and medium-size pants, but no little ones. And time was wasting.

Mac happens to live in the neighborhood of nearby Fort Meyer.

And if there is any consolation in loose thoughts he worked up a fine mental picture of what may have happened to the character who unwittingly willard him the balloon pants, with several acres to spare in the rear.

He could see some fat old island hopping colonel getting prettier up for a formal hoedown in some place like, say Tokyo, and finding himself trying to squeeze into a set of knee length formal britches.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Washington, the senate banking committee is making what the committee's chairman, Senator Fulbright of Arkansas, calls a "friendly study of the New York stock market."

Before the opening, he issued an advance statement in which he said that the purpose of the inquiry is "education—not accusation." What the committee wants to find out, he added, is whether changing government and business policies have influenced the present behavior of the stock market "for good or ill."

I HAVE the feeling that Senator Fulbright is a good man for such a task. I think he is more interested in FACTS than in the manufacture of political ammunition.

He has an interesting background. He comes of a well-to-do but not rich Arkansas family. He is a Rhodes scholar, with degrees from Oxford University. He has a law degree from George Washington University, where he was a law instructor after his graduation. He has served as an attorney for various government departments. He is a former president of the University of Arkansas. He served in the house of representatives before being elected to the senate.

He has a certain amount of business background. His family interests include lumbering, newspaper publishing and farm ownership, and he has participated successfully in the management of these enterprises. He has been a small investor in stock market securities, and admits that he has made a modest profit out of these investments. Instead of being ashamed of it, he is a little proud of his profit record.

SENATOR Fulbright is the type of Democrat I'm personally inclined to trust as readily as I'd trust ANY Republican and a lot MORE readily than I'd trust a LOT of Republicans in our congress.

GETTING back to the announced purposes of the investigation headed by Senator Fulbright, this is a good time to remember that the primary function of our great security exchanges is to find the capital with which to finance the expansion of our great industrial enterprises. They accomplish this purpose by selling (in open bid-and-take markets) SHARES OF OWNERSHIP in these enterprises to those who have money to invest.

Some element of speculation enters necessarily into this function. People with money to invest buy shares in the ownership of our corporations because—

- 1. They believe these shares will be a good investment, returning a fair rate of interest on the money invested.
2. They HOPE the shares they buy will INCREASE IN VALUE, thus yielding a CAPITAL profit on their investment.

TO THE extent that they serve this primary purpose, our great stock exchanges are constructive and practically indispensable components of our American system of free and dynamic capitalism.

But— We mustn't permit the purely speculative, get-rich-quick phase of stock exchange transactions to OVERSHADOW their constructive, capital - providing phases. When that happens, we get boom-and-bust, as in 1929. Senator Fulbright, I think, feels that the kind of stock market investigation he plans to conduct will be a healthy and constructive influence upon our economy. I think most of us feel that way about it.

ALONG that line, what happened in New York is interesting. On the Big Board (the New York Stock Exchange) stocks moved higher at the opening, and then eased off a bit. But at noon some of the favorites still held gains of \$1 and more.

Mayor of Los Angeles Under Police Guard

Los Angeles — (U.P.) — Mayor Norris Poulson of Los Angeles is under police guard again following a new threat against his life.

An anonymous telephone call Friday night told the switchboard operator of a local newspaper that "Mayor Poulson will be killed tonight."

Police Chief William Parker said the newest threat was another "in the psychological warfare that has been going on for some time."

Poulson has been threatened several times recently.

Fine Art of Cooking

Winnipeg — (U.P.) — David Yuill, 15, made his point in cooking but has decided to leave the culinary art to the girls.

David baked his first cake and won first prize in a school contest dominated by girls. He says he's going to quit while he's ahead.

Communists in India Dazed by Results of Elections in Andhra

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Foreign Analyst

The Communists in the Indian state of Andhra are asking themselves what happened.

A couple of months ago there seemed to be a serious threat that they would win control of the little state on the Bay of Bengal in southern India.

The Communists had managed to unseat the Andhra government, administered by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's Congress Party, on a vote of no-confidence. A general legislative election was called.

A Communist victory was freely predicted. It looked as if Nehru might have a chance to try out on his own territory that policy of co-existence with Communism which he so strongly recommends to the Western allies.

Reds on Short End

Well, the election has been

Is That So?

By Eugene Burns

Ranger-Naturalist

A noggin duster. Score five in this batch of quizzical queries and you are an outdoor expert; four is excellent; three mighty good. Answers follow questions.

1. In speaking of salmon, which of these terms applies to the male, female or young? Smolt, parr, buck, hen, cock, grise, graul, miltter, kipper, fingerling, grawls.

2. Which of these statements about the moon is correct? The moon which is 239,000 miles



from the earth has a diameter of 2,163 miles. A falling body on the moon would drop only 2 feet 8 inches a second — while on earth it would fall 6 feet.

3. Match up these animals with their proper gestation period: African elephant, bear, cat, hamster, mouse, buffalo, walrus— 16 1/2 days, 21, 51-63, 180-210, 330-360, 607-660, 270-300.

4. Animals make some really remarkable adaptations to conserve moisture in deserts. Give four of them.

5. Few animals reach their maximum longevity — regardless, match up the proper animal with its possible life span: turtle, toad, cat, mouse, elephant, rabbit—and, 75-300, 50-100, 25-30, 15-20, 8-10, 3-5 years.

6. Which animal has five arms with an eye at the end of each one?

ANSWERS: 1. Each word applies. For the adult male, cock or buck, kipper or miltter; for the female, a hen; the young, a parr, smolt, grise, graul, grawls, or a fingerling.

2. These moon statements are all correct.

3. Hamster, 16 1/2 days; mouse, 21; cat, 51-63; bear, 180-210; buffalo, 270-300; walrus, 330-360; African elephant, 607-660—the world's longest mammalian gestation.

4. Many animals go underground to lie in coolness and dampness. For this, their limbs are wonderfully adapted to shoveling. Some limit their activity to the cold hours of the day, evening and night. Others grow thick, impervious outer skins. Some disperse with sweat glands. A few concentrate upon a tremendously fast growth then hibernates.

5. The turtle, 75-300 years; elephant, 50-100; toad, 25-30; cat, 15-20; rabbit, 8-10; mouse, 3-5.

6. The starfish.

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held. Results now coming in show that the Communists have suffered an amazing defeat.

With returns for 149 out of 196 districts in, a coalition led by Nehru's Congress Party already had won 117 seats, 18 more than an absolute majority of 99. The Socialists and Independents won 22 and the Communists 10.

In the last Andhra Legislature, which totalled 140 seats, the Congress Party held 46 and the Communists held 45.

Indian political experts are trying to figure out, so far without much success, what caused the big overturn.

The Communists themselves make no attempt to minimize the extent of their defeat, and confess they are unable to explain it.