

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
Sept. 1, 1945
(Bet was Saturday)
Betty-Hutton announces engagement to Ted Bristin, Chicago.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Democrats all over the state last week held picnics, separate and apart from the one they have been enjoying since 1932.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 1, 1935
(Mrs. Harold Ickes killed in New Mexico by hit run driver.

St. Mary's opens for winter term Sept. 9.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 1, 1925
Public meeting at Elks temple to mark close of 52nd annual Oregon Medical association meeting here. More than 100 doctors attended.

Shortage of labor in the county. Thirty-five jobs unfilled.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 1, 1915
Corbin Edgell spent today in the city attending to business and the circus.

Dove hunters of the valley bag two cows, one horse on first day of season.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. A W.O.C. means in Washington someone who works on contract, serves the Government without compensation, wears old clothes, watches our Congressman, or is a woman soldier?
2. The average trip by bus is about 30, 60, 90, 120 or 150 miles?
3. More textile workers are employed today in New England, the Middle Atlantic states, or the South?
4. Clare Boothe Luce has or hasn't had a private audience with the Pope since becoming U. S. ambassador to Italy?
5. Roulette wheels carry between 21 and 30 numbers, 31 and 40, 41 and 50, 51 and 60 or 61 and 70?
6. The Empire State Building in New York in a 90-miles-an-hour gale moves out of line less than 1 1/2 inches, about 11 1/2 inches, more than 1 1/2 feet, or not at all?
7. A haubty is found in a restaurant, baseball park, orchestra, furniture store, or newspaper office?
The Answers: 1. Serves Government without compensation. 2. About 60 miles. 3. The South. 4. Has. 5. 31 and 40. 6. About 1 1/2 inches. 7. Orchestra (old name for oboe).

Large Sign Announces Father's Sixth Child

Burlington, Vt.—(U.P.)—Passing out cigars just wasn't enough for Robert Giroux whose wife gave birth to their sixth child. A few hours later there was a 10-foot sign with block letters in front of their home reading: It's a Big Girl. 8 lbs. 7 oz. Daddy Survived... Mother is Well.

The Oregonian Is 100% Right

On this page today is reprinted the lead editorial from the Oregonian of August 29th. We urge everyone interested in the controversy between public power and private power to read it. For it is, in our judgment, the strongest argument for the federal development of Hells canyon—or any other river with a similar power potential—that we have seen, and we have seen a good many.

The following final portion of the editorial is especially convincing, quote:—

The Hoover Commission asks why the taxpayers of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey should help pay the reimbursable costs of new hydroelectric plants on the Columbia river. Well, why should the people of Nebraska pay for river and harbor improvements in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey? Why should residents of the cities pay for farm price supports? Why should people who travel only in automobiles help pay subsidies for air lines and steamship lines?

The examples are many of all taxpayers contributing to development of regions and industries. THE FUNDAMENTAL REASON IS THAT SUCH CONTRIBUTIONS ADD TO THE NATIONAL WEALTH AND SECURITY, PROVIDE NEW JOBS FOR NEW POPULATION. But the federal government and the Hoover Commission do not recognize the validity of this concept for power, which the government develops only under the legal fiction that it is "a necessary by-product."

The nation needs a more reasonable policy with respect to development of electricity from water. Water is the resource. All its uses must be developed in the national interest, and to the utmost of their worth. This is not a question of monopoly, or socialism, or private enterprise. A sound federal water policy would encourage private and publicly-owned utilities to participate in development to the best of their ability. But the stigma of illegitimacy should be removed from federal power, and its place in national growth recognized.

AMEN to that! That is precisely the line the Mail Tribune has taken from the outset.

This is NOT a question of monopoly, socialism or private enterprise. All that sort of double-talk is just another part of the Power Lobby propaganda to confuse the voters and arouse the fears and prejudices of the uninformed. Water is the fundamental resource and to develop ALL its uses and to the UTMOST of its worth, in the public interest, is—or should be—the universal aim.

That is the reason—and the only reason,—the Mail Tribune has so strongly supported a Federal High Dam on the Snake over the two or three low dams proposed by the Idaho Power company.

We don't believe there is a competent and impartial hydraulic engineer in the country who would deny that the federal project at Hells Canyon would deliver the "utmost" of the Snake river potential to the people, and the Idaho Power company project would NOT.

Even William J. Costello, official examiner for the Federal Power commission after weeks of public hearings admitted this, and only because he claimed the congress would never allow funds for the high storage federal dam, did he agree to recommend the inferior project, and then he favored only one of the 3 low dams proposed by the private power company.

But the F.P.C., for reasons that have never been satisfactorily explained, not only ignored their own "examiners" recommendations, but went over board completely for those of the Idaho Power company.

We can conceive of no newspaper or voter believing sincerely in the doctrine of "utmost use in the public interest," endorsing such action.

JUST as a federal high storage dam on the Snake would no more be "socialism," than federal farm supports, federal flood controls or federal irrigation projects, so the Oregonian points out there is no issue of monopoly involved.

There are comparatively few river districts in the country, where new federal multiple-power projects are at all feasible, probably Snake river is the last in the northwest, and one of the few undeveloped potentials in the entire country.

How these projects could secure anything APPROACHING a power monopoly is difficult—in fact impossible—to imagine. But it is not so difficult to see how the Private Power combine COULD secure absolute control of electric light and power in the United States if the Hoover plan of not only "denying the people any more T.V.A.'s" but destroying those now in operation were carried out. The Private company control is now estimated between 75 and 80 per cent, and private companies are extremely prosperous and constantly growing.

"But why consider a federal project at Hells Canyon or anywhere else when the congress refuses to appropriate the funds—after all an inadequate project that CAN be secured, is better than an adequate system that CAN'T be."

THIS is, and for some time has been, the favorite argument against Hells Canyon federal development.

How do these defeatists KNOW what the next session of congress will do or won't do?

After all the Eisenhower administration hopes to secure an appropriation at the coming session three or four times greater than that proposed for Hells Canyon. The purpose is to develop the Upper Colorado river. Why should there be no chance of doing far less on the Snake? They are identical, as far as the federal versus the private power issue is concerned.

FINALLY these multiple power projects are not to be built for a day or a year, but for all time. If they are worth doing at all, they are worth doing RIGHT.

We entirely agree with the Oregonian that the ONLY way to do them RIGHT is to do them from the standpoint of developing all their uses in the "national interest and to the utmost of their worth."—R.W.R.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

World tension note: Secretary Dulles says in Washington there have been reliable reports of Russia offering arms to some countries in the Middle East.

He adds that supplying arms to a troubled area will not contribute to the relaxing of world tension.

W-E-E-L-L

If you saw a couple of guys warming up for a fight and went around and slipped one of them a gun, it wouldn't contribute much to the cause of peace.

That's what Secretary Dulles suspects the Russians of doing in the Middle East.

B-U-U-T-T

If you saw a big guy getting ready to mop up on a little guy, with the idea of taking his house and lot and his car and selling HIM into slavery, and you slipped the little guy a gun to protect himself, you'd figure you were doing a Christian deed.

That's what we've been doing in Western Europe.

Circumstances, you see, alter cases.

WHILE we're on the subject of Russia, a Moscow school inspector tells his countrymen to "spare the hand and save the child."

He adds: "Too many parents think that a child can be brought into line with a slap... Physical punishment usually moves children away from their parents and develops reticence, falseness and cruelty."

AND—

One should add here—The LACK of a tap or so—with hand or hairbrush or shingle—often ruins 'em for good.

The TRUTH, I suppose, lies somewhere between the two extremes.

THE nation's two biggest independent coffee roasters have raised their wholesale prices three cents a pound. Trade sources said they expect other roasters to follow suit.

The dispatch adds that the boosts reflect increases in green coffee prices during the past month. Since late July, both Brazilian and Colombian types of coffee have advanced about four cents a pound in New York.

WHAT'S the pitch?

The truth seems to be that the coffee industry is lucky. Every-

That Woods Colt, Power

We have been reading the Hoover Commission's report on "Water Resources and Power" with the hope of learning the answer to an old question:

Why is it that the government, in its laws and in its thinking, draws a line between federal assistance in developing rivers for power, on the one hand, and irrigation, navigation and flood control, on the other?

The answer was not apparent, although the commission traced the history of government's entrance into all these fields and the record of use of hydroelectric power revenues to help pay for irrigation. (And, of course, the power benefit makes possible flood control and navigation, in many instances, although these uses historically, are "non-reimbursable"—i.e., paid for out of general tax money.) The Hoover Commission accepted the distinction without explaining it—a difference conveyed even by the title of the report, "Water Resources and Power."

The majority report of the Hoover Commission, for example, says this about federal power projects:

"It is obvious... that the federal taxpayer is subsidizing these projects. The burden, however, is very unequally distributed. When these present federal programs are completed, the total population directly benefited will be less than 10 per cent of the whole population. This subsidy is even more sharply illustrated in the case of the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which have 20 per cent of the total population, and pay 29 per cent of the taxes and receive no federal power."

But the report had this to say under the heading "National Interest in Irrigation":

"The justification for federal interest in irrigation is not solely to provide land for farmers or to increase food supply. These new farm areas inevitably create villages and towns whose populations thrive from furnishing supplies to the farmer, marketing his crops, and from the industries which grow around these areas. The economy of several important cities of the West had its base in irrigation—Denver, Salt Lake City, Phoenix, Boise, El Paso, Fresno and Yakima. Indeed, these new centers of productivity send waves of economic improvement to the far borders, like a pebble thrown into a pond. Through irrigation, man has been able to build a stable civilization in an area that might otherwise have been open only to intermittent exploitation."

That is undeniably true of irrigation. But why it is not equally true of hydroelectric power, which creates industries and employment? Do not the aluminum plants, chemical plants and the multitude of other manufacturing units made possible by low-cost electricity also send "waves of economic improvement to the far borders?" Of course they do.

The Hoover Commission asks why the taxpayers of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey should help pay the reimbursable costs of new hydroelectric plants on the Columbia river.

Well, why should the people of Nebraska pay for river and harbor improvements in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey? Why should residents of the cities pay for farm price supports? Why should people who travel only in automobiles help pay subsidies for air lines and steamship lines?

The examples are many of all taxpayers contributing to development of regions and industries. The fundamental reason is that such contributions add to the national wealth and security, provide new jobs for new population. But the federal government and the Hoover Commission do not recognize the validity of this concept for power, which the government develops only under the legal fiction that it is "a necessary by-product."

The nation needs a more reasonable policy with respect to development of electricity from water. Water is the resource. All its uses must be developed, in the national interest and to the utmost of their worth. This is not a question of monopoly, or socialism, or private enterprise. A sound federal water policy would encourage private and publicly-owned utilities to participate in development to the best of their ability. But the stigma of illegitimacy should be removed from federal power, and its place in national growth recognized.—Portland Oregonian.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

DOWN FROM THE CLOUDS

Last week, addressing the Bar Association in Philadelphia the President expressed some second thoughts on Geneva.

They were designed to correct the impression that we have gone soft, and that intoxicated with the spirit of Geneva, we may be willing to sign away our interest in Germany and in Eastern Europe.

Such false impressions are what come of talking about foreign affairs in resounding moralistic inaccurate rhetoric rather than in cool, matter of fact, and precise language.

There never was any excuse for letting the impression arise that Geneva would soon be followed by a settlement of the big issues of the cold war. There was never any excuse for raising the false hope that the Soviets were about to surrender their main position in Europe or the false fear that we were about to surrender the Western position.

IT IS often said these days that nothing of substance was changed by the Geneva meeting. It should be said, I believe, that Geneva reflected and registered the very great change that has taken place during the past two years in the relations between the Soviet Union and the Atlantic community.

The change is in the realization on both sides of what has become official doctrine and policy—that with modern weapons and in the existing balance of power there is, in the President's words, no alternative to peace. What was affirmed at Geneva was the recognition of this military stalemate.

This stalemate has and will go on having far reaching consequences. Mr. Dulles, who is now preparing for a foreign ministers' meeting in October, is faced with the consequences. A big problem was posed at Geneva. It is how, in the modern world is drinking coffee.

That gets the stuff CONSUMED.

THE basic purpose of foods and feeds is to be consumed. No sound economic purpose is served by stashing them away from year to year JUST TO KEEP PRICES HIGH.

In time, it leads to heavy trouble. Wheat, for example.

WHAT could the Administration have done, what could it still do, to avoid such confusion? It could explain the military stalemate to our people—that it means that we have the power to prevent the Soviet Union from expanding its orbit but that we are prevented by Soviet powers from forcing the Soviet Union to roll back.

We can, for example, defend South Korea and Formosa against overt aggression. But we cannot drive the Communists out of North Korea or the Chinese mainland.

We can defend West Germany and West Berlin. But we cannot compel the Soviets to withdraw from East Germany and East Berlin.

How under these conditions does change come about? By diplomacy, or failing that, by the passing of time in which a wholly new situation develops.

In conducting diplomacy, as Mr. Dulles is now doing in the Geneva climate of no-force, the chief means of reaching satisfactory agreement is to trade. Something can be done by appealing to world opinion. But not much. For world opinion is unlikely to back us strongly. The net result of Geneva is that, with force stalemated, agreements now depend on negotiation, and in this contest negotiation is just another name for giving something for something and of trying to strike a mutually profitable bargain.

THE President would prepare the country for what is coming if he explained to the country what negotiation means. He would then come down out of the clouds of those brave abstract principles and down on to the hard earth where we must live with and must deal with the Soviet Union. It does no good to mystify the reality of things by talking as if we expected by a non-violent "crusade" to convert the Communists to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson.

It is no good allowing Mr. Nixon to talk as if we could get everything for nothing merely by our blowing our own horn loudly enough. That can do nothing but mislead our own people.

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Woman Placed in Jail Each Sunday, To Teach

Memphis, Tenn.—(U.P.)—Mrs. Leon Pettit goes to jail every Sunday, but not for any breach of the law.

She hurries down to the city jail immediately after she finishes teaching Sunday school class and gets locked up in the dormitory with all the women prisoners.

"Once inside," she said, "I open my Bible and we study it together."

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

THE BATHTUB METHOD

Rabat, Morocco—What is the Moroccan Nationalist movement all about? What manner of men are its leaders and what do they really want?

Such questions are hard to answer, because there are several Moroccan Nationalist movements and each movement has several leaders.

But this reporter at least had a chance to catch something of the flavor of Moroccan nationalism at a luncheon meeting with the leaders of the illegal "Istiqlal," much the most powerful of the Moroccan independence parties.

In the Moslem fashion, we sat on divans around a low table, mutton from a big plate in the plucking delicious chicken or center. Of the six men present, the three most impressive were Doubid, ben-Barka and Majoub Seddik.

Bouabid, ben-Barka and Majoub regarded as the No. 1 man in the Nationalist movement here. He is very thin, with an intense face, mocking eyes and an air of authority. Ben-Barka is the party's theoretician, or idea man. He is a mathematics professor, intelligent and likeable—he looks a little like a smaller edition of Vice-President Nixon.

Seddik looks, by contrast, like a professional revolutionary, which is what he is. Unlike Bouabid and ben-Barka, who are products of the small Moroccan middle class, Majoub Seddik was an illiterate railway worker who climbed to the top of the illegal Moroccan labor movement by sheer force and passion. He has a violent manner and strange, angry eyes—the whites show all around the pupils. As they talked, the contrast between Bouabid and ben-Barka on the one hand, and Majoub Seddik on the other, became more and more striking.

They had, of course, much in common. All three were ready to risk everything for the movement. All three had already spent months and years in jail. And the experience had left its mark on all three men, but especially on Majoub Seddik.

HE SHOWED scars on the tops of his hands, administered, he said, by the French police. But, he said, there is something much worse than beatings—the "methode baignoire," the bathtub method.

The bathtub method, as Majoub Seddik described it, is very simple. The police tied him on a plank, with his head hanging down over one end, and they put the plank on a sawhorse. There was a bathtub filled with dirty water under his head. Whenever he gave the wrong answer to a question, or no answer at all, the plank was tipped so that his head was immersed in the bathtub. A policeman with a stopwatch gave the signal to tip him back again just short of the drowning point.

When Majoub Seddik had finished his description of the bathtub method, there was a short silence around the table. Then Bouabid and ben-Barka began talking about the attitude of the Moroccan Nationalists to the French.

The Nationalist leaders knew, they said, that Morocco had to have French technical help, French capital, French political support. There was no question at all of pushing the French out of Morocco, or destroying French interests. Moroccans wanted only the right to run the affairs of their own country.

When Bouabid and ben-Barka said these things, they sounded sincere. Majoub Seddik said nothing. Then the conversation shifted again to the economic exploitation of the country by the French, and Majoub Seddik became passionately eloquent, and the whites of his eyes showed.

The workers were lucky to get 65 cents a day, he said. They could not strike. They could not even join a union—he himself was not a Communist, he said, but he had first joined a Communist union because only the Communists were then doing anything for the workers. And always, there were the police, searching workers as they left their work, beating them for

nothing, jailing them for a word. There was—or so it seemed to this reporter—a bitterness and a hatred in Majoub Seddik, not only toward the French but toward the whole economic and political system, that was not in Bouabid and ben-Barka. And this suggests the nature of the real choice that confronts the French.

AT PRESENT, the vast majority of the Nationalist leaders are of the same stripe as Bouabid and ben-Barka—products of the middle class, moderate men, revolutionaries only by force of circumstance. If such men are given positions of real authority, and a sense of pride and participation, the essential French interests in this tortured country may well be preserved.

The alternative is the bathtub method applied country-wide—a campaign of the most ruthless suppression. In the end, this is sure to produce a whole crop of Majoub Seddiks. In the end, it could only mean a terrible fight to the finish, which the French could never really win.

If the French were the cynical and logical people they are supposed to be, instead of the sentimental and illogical people they actually are, there is no doubt which way they would choose. Meanwhile, they have been incapable of choosing at all, and it is already very late.

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Stewart Alsop

Safely Lose Ugly Fat
5-10-20 POUNDS AND MORE
Eating Condensed Food Tablets
START LOSING FAT FIRST DAY
Without Harsh Drugs, Laxatives, Exercise or Caloric Counting
Yes, Slim Line Reducing System with the concentrated emulsified food tablets discovered in Europe, in normal health most help you lose pounds and inches to your satisfaction the first 5 days or you pay nothing. And you need only 20 pounds, 30 pounds and more lost and easy by deciding to continue. The Slim Line European System is designed to act 5 ways: (1) To appease and counteract your hunger, to rid your appetite automatically so you eat less yet don't feel so hungry. (2) Includes nutritious elements to maintain strength and energy while fat is coming off. (3) Recommends in package you eat what you need of many foods safely labeled in ordinary diets as too fattening. (4) Equals many a meal in vitamins, minerals, protein, and the bulk that helps regularly without being laxative. (5) Concentrates all those tiny food water all the safe reducing aids advertised in reducing products from all over the world.

"I LOST 19 POUNDS IN A HURRY"
Writes Dorothy Walen von der Melen
Famous Model from Amsterdam, Holland
"Even though it's rich and fattening, I love my Dutch cooking. The only way I can lose weight and my modeling job is to use the Slim Line System. I've lost 19 pounds in a hurry and I know there are no models who have taken off 25 and 30 pounds just as fast and safe."

Lose Pounds and Inches OR NO COST
Ask your druggist for Slim Line Concentrated Food Candy Tablets today. Full 9 day supply only \$3 on guarantee first package must satisfy or return for money back. With Slim Line come the complete 9 Day European reducing system that tells you how to reduce so securely even your family could know they're losing all that weight. Now, for SLIM LINE!

CENTRAL REXALL DRUG Main and Central

775 KILLED!

In just 6 days—over the last Memorial Day and July 4th week-ends—775 motorists were killed, and more than 25,000 were maimed and injured! Now, with the Labor Day week-end ahead, "kid stuff" drivers could boost those figures even higher! They'll be out in force, speeding senselessly, forcing good drivers to double their caution. If you're a sensible driver, send your age, more motorists would enjoy every day of this holiday week-end.

"Careless Driving is KID STUFF"
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