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ROBERT W. Ruhl, Editor
 HERS GREY, Managing Editor
 E. C. FERGUSON, Business Editor
 HARRY CRIPMAN, Telephone Editor
 RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
 OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor
 JACK JACKSON, Sunday Editor
 GERALD LATHAM, Circulation Manager

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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. 15, 1945
 (It was Saturday)

Detroit and Washington in
 American and Chicago and St.
 Louis in National leagues going
 into stretch in pennant races.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
 Smudge Pot column: Kids are
 getting haircuts preparatory to
 returning next Monday to their
 three R's and 25 other letters of
 the alphabet. Some of the big
 boys have been making \$80 per
 week, working in the fruit, but
 there is no bill before Congress
 to pay them for the pears they
 didn't pick.

20 YEARS AGO
 Sept. 15, 1935
 (It was Sunday)

Two arrested near Grants Pass
 for forging auto king Walter P.
 Chrysler's name on express travel-
 er's checks.

Rumors around to the effect
 California will abolish senate
 from its legislature.

30 YEARS AGO
 Sept. 15, 1925
 (It was Tuesday)

Stores close at noon tomorrow
 to hail opening of Jackson County
 Fair.

From the Local and Personal
 column: Reserved seat tickets
 for grand stand and boxes for
 Jackson County Fair will be on
 sale every morning until 12
 noon, at the Chamber of Com-
 merce. Get your tickets early so
 you will not have to stand in
 line.

40 YEARS AGO
 Sept. 15, 1915
 (It was Wednesday)

Telephone line from Medford
 to Crater Lake park superintend-
 ent's office completed.

City proposes issuing bonds
 for \$1,000,000 at 5 per cent in-
 terest, would raise taxes consid-
 erably for next 30 years.

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

1. A typical new car de-
 preciates in book value about 5, 10,
 15, 20 or 25 per cent from list
 price as you drive it home?

2. More newspapers are
 bought in proportion to popula-
 tion in England, Russia, Sweden,
 West Germany or the U.S.?

3. Adlai E. Stevenson has said
 he'll tell whether he's a candi-
 date again on or before Sept. 15,
 end of November, Christmas, or
 April 1, 1956?

4. Price of cotton on the farm
 at the worst of the 1932 depres-
 sion did or didn't fall below 6c
 lb.?

5. Castel Gandolfo is the sum-
 mer home of the former king of
 Italy, Marshal Tito, General
 Franco of Spain, the Pope, or the
 Duke of Windsor?

6. Average time taken by
 major-league baseball games so
 far this year is about 1½, two,
 2½ or three hours?

7. The present leader of Tam-
 many Hall in New York is of
 Irish, Italian, Jewish, Greek, or
 early American extraction?

The Answers: 1. About 20 per
 cent. 2. England. 3. End of No-
 vember. 4. Did. 5. The Pope. 6.
 About 2½ hours. 7. Carmine
 DeSapio is of Italian Extraction.

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

The Constitution Was Adopted

Constitution Week by resolution of Congress be-
 gins on Saturday, Sept. 17. It was on Sept. 17, 1787
 that a majority of the delegates from 12 states (Rhode
 Island sent none) signed the Constitution that had
 been drawn up in 100 days of deliberation, sometimes
 heated, always high-minded.

In contrast to the unanimous signing of the Decla-
 ration of Independence at Philadelphia 11 years be-
 fore, 16, or 29 per cent, of the 55 delegates (65 had
 been chosen but 10 never showed up), to the 1787 con-
 vention abstained from signing the Constitution.
 Among those who refused to sign were such stalwart
 patriots as Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and
 George Mason of Virginia.

In the separate conventions chosen in the states to
 pass on the Constitution, ratification was unani-
 mous or by wide majorities in (chronologically) Dela-
 ware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecti-
 cut, South Carolina, Maryland, North Carolina. But
 acceptance came by close squeaks in Massachusetts,
 New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, Rhode Island.

Most of the objectors found the Constitution bestow-
 ing too much power on the central government at
 the expense of the states. After all, the delegates
 had been chosen, not to draft this new constitution,
 but only to revise the Articles of Confederation, un-
 der which each state had in effect a veto power over
 almost everything.

Other objectors, who deplored the absence of a
 Bill of Rights, were promised that one would be added
 at once. And to those who didn't exactly demur but
 were unenthusiastic, it was pointed out that the Con-
 stitution allowed for a new convention to be called
 some day to propose amendments to it.—E.R.R.

Drys Out in Front

The Prohibition Party, U.S.A., always well ahead
 in this but well behind when the votes are counted,
 has already picked its presidential and vice-presiden-
 tial candidates for 1956. They are a 74-year-old col-
 lege professor-emeritus, and a retired brigadier gen-
 eral who hates universal military training as much as
 the demon rum.

The first presidential candidate of the party re-
 ceived only 5,600 votes in the presidential election of
 1922; twenty years later its ticket got 271,000 votes
 —the high water mark. In the Eisenhower election of
 1952, the party garnered only 70,700 votes. Although
 the Prohibition Party has never won an electoral
 vote, it has sponsored many reforms later put into
 effect by the major parties.

THAT first prohibition platform of 1872 advocated
 the right of suffrage without regard to sex, pro-
 tection of public officers against removal for political
 reasons, and laws for suppression of monopolies. The
 1892 platform advocated equal pay for women, limi-
 tation of immigration, and control of speculation on
 margins. Later platforms called for direct election of
 U.S. senators, prohibition of third terms for presi-
 dents, minimum wage laws and other social reforms.

The platform for 1956 asks repeal of the military
 reserve plan enacted by Congress this year, statehood
 for Alaska and Hawaii, sharing of farm surpluses
 with less fortunate countries, and outlawing of all
 weapons of mass destruction.

The Prohibition Party is the longest-surviving of
 American "third parties." The Populists and T. Roose-
 velt's Bull Moosers, who made great showings in their
 day, have long since passed from the political scene.
 And small as the Prohibitionist vote was in 1952, it
 was larger than the combined votes of the Socialist
 and Socialist-Labor parties.—E.R.R.

Why The Russians Took Berlin

Winston Churchill has again raised the question
 why the Russians under Marshal Zhukov were al-
 lowed to capture Berlin in May 1945 when it could
 easily have been taken by the western allies. And he
 has again suggested that the whole history of postwar
 Europe would have been different if "our American
 friends had listened to appeals which I made" that the
 left wing of the allied army under Gen. Montgomery
 be ordered to advance on the German capital.

It is now clear that the decision to halt allied
 forces short of Berlin and leave the way open for the
 advancing Russians was one made by Gen. Eisen-
 hower in the field, not by officials in Washington.

A personal message to President Roosevelt by
 Churchill on April 1 had pointed out that the Russians
 were already in position to take Vienna and asked
 whether their taking Berlin also might not "lead them
 into a mood which will raise grave doubts and for-
 midable difficulties." He made the same point in a
 note to President Truman five days after Roosevelt's
 death on April 12. Truman replied that the tactical
 deployment of allied forces was a military question
 which should be left to the judgment of the Supreme
 Commander.

GEN. Eisenhower in an official report to the Com-
 bined Chiefs of Staff said that "military factors,
 when the enemy was on the brink of final defeat, were
 more important in my eyes than the political consid-
 erations involved in an Allied capture of the capital,"
 which "no longer represented a military objective of
 major importance."

And an American historian, Forrest C. Pogue, con-
 cluded from a long study that Eisenhower decided to
 halt U.S. troops at the Elbe "on a purely military
 basis of ending the war as quickly as possible with
 the fewest number of casualties." There was "no
 evidence of a political bargain between Allied and
 Russian leaders whereby the forces of the latter were
 to capture Berlin."—E.R.R.

Egypt's 'Strong Man' Apparently Decided To Seek Co-Existence

By CHARLES M. McCANN
 United Press Correspondent

Egypt's "strong man" appar-
 ently has decided to pursue a
 policy of active co-existence
 with the Com-
 munist pow-
 ers.



Charles McCann

Two brief
 dispatches
 from Cairo
 report what
 seems to dis-
 close a new
 step in the for-
 eign policy of
 Premier
 Abdel Gamel
 Nasser.

One dispatch says that Pre-
 mier Nikolai A. Bulganin of
 Russia, Premier Chou En-lai of
 Red China and President Tito
 of Yugoslavia are expected to
 visit Nasser within the next
 three months.

The other dispatch says that
 Nasser favors the admission of
 the State's Peiping government to
 the United Nations and plans to
 open consulates in Chinese Com-
 munist cities.

If the reports prove to be cor-
 rect, they will have important
 bearing on the situation in the
 Middle East.

Egyptian Prestige
 Nasser has been trying ever
 since he confirmed himself in
 power 17 months ago to build up
 Egypt's prestige.

Nasser suffered a damaging
 blow in the Sudan, Egypt's
 neighbor to the south.

When the Sudan attained its
 independence, after half a cen-
 tury of joint British and Egyp-
 tian rule, Nasser had every rea-
 son to believe that it would vote
 for union with Egypt.

Instead, the Sudanese leaders,
 upon whom Nasser depended,
 say now that they want com-
 plete independence, and no
 interference from Egypt.

Bulgarian Visit
 A visit by Bulganin to Nasser
 certainly would be a big diplo-
 matic event. Presumably Bul-
 ganin would be accompanied by
 Soviet Communist Party boss
 Nikita S. Khrushchev, Foreign
 Minister Vyacheslav B. Molotov
 and the rest of the Kremlin hap-
 piness boys who are buttering
 up one non-Communist leader
 after another.

If Chou En-lai visits Nasser,
 undoubtedly Egypt will recog-
 nize Communist China.

The sole visitor of note from
 the West who is known to be
 due in Egypt soon is Vice-Presi-
 dent Richard M. Nixon. He plans
 to start probably in November
 on a tour of the Middle East.

It looks as if Nixon will have
 his work cut out for him.

Domestic Success
 If Nasser finds the going hard
 in the foreign affairs field, at
 home he has won a big suc-
 cess.

The 35-year-old premier and
 head of the Egyptian Revolution-
 ary Command Council is per-
 sonally popular with his 22,000-
 000 people and is trusted by
 them.

Handsome, friendly and built
 like a football player, Nasser
 and his fellow leaders have
 given Egypt its first honest, ef-
 ficient government. He has
 smashed the Wafd and Moslem
 League political machines. By a

longer time, he may have
 broken the power of the
 British in Egypt.

Suppose that if lotteries were
 LEGAL in the United States
 some newspapers here might do
 as the newspapers of India ap-
 pear to be doing. That is to say,
 they might use lotteries—in
 crossword puzzle form or some
 other form—as circulation-build-
 ing devices.

I'd like to add, however, that
 this newspaper wouldn't do so.
 Those of us who make it think
 it is WORTH WHAT IT COSTS,
 and doesn't need a gambling
 scheme to promote circulation.

BACK in North Carolina the
 other day, an amusement
 park elephant named Vickie
 took off into the woods when
 her handlers started to load her
 into a truck to visit a nearby
 fair.

They whistled to her and they
 called to her. But to no avail.
 She took off deeper into the
 woods AND FREEDOM.

Her owner thinks he knows
 TAME elephants. He went into
 the woods along the route Vickie
 had taken and blazed a trail out
 with buckets of grain — which
 she adores. He thinks the grain
 will bring her back.

WILL it? I wouldn't know. But
 it will be worth watching.

We Americans have lived long
 and happily in the FREE EN-
 TERPRISE woods, looking out
 for ourselves. But in recent de-
 cades we've been feeding on the
 easy grain of GOVERNMENT-
 GUARANTEED SECURITY.

We've been forming the habit—
 as Vickie did—of BEING FED,
 instead of rustling our own grub.
 Will we STAY in the free en-
 terprise woods?

Or will we come out to get
 the easy grain?

I WOULDN'T know.

But it will be interesting to
 see what Vickie does.

But these political intricacies

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

SHERM AGAIN

Washington — The story of
 how the Eisenhower adminis-
 tration tried to bring Benjamin V.
 Cohen back into govern-
 ment services, makes as pecu-
 liar a political anecdote
 as Washington has produced
 in many a year.



Joseph Alsop

Secretary of State John
 Foster Dulles wanted, and
 the President apparently also
 wanted, to put Cohen on the
 American delegation to the Uni-
 ted Nations. If the Secretary and
 the President had got their way,
 this single act would have con-
 siderably altered the style and
 appearance of present American
 foreign policy-making.

To be sure, Cohen has long
 ceased to be the inflammatory
 figure that he was in the high
 New Deal days of the famous
 Corcoran-Cohen partnership. His
 post war greatest friend and
 sponsor was James F. Byrnes,
 who brought Cohen into the
 State Department when he be-
 came Secretary of State. Later,
 Cohen served on the UN dele-
 gation with acknowledged dis-
 tinction; and in this last assign-
 ment he worked rather intima-
 tely with John Foster Dulles,
 symbol of bi-partisanship in a
 Democratic administration.

But President Eisenhower has
 been curiously more partisan
 than his supposedly too partisan
 predecessor. Under Eisenhower,
 there are no equivalents to
 Dulles and Forrestal, McCloy
 and Lovett and all the other
 men of their sort who played
 such a great role in the Truman
 years. Hence it would have been
 a great and novel step, if Ben
 Cohen had become the Demo-
 cratic symbol of bi-partisanship
 in this Republican administra-
 tion.

Secretary Dulles, at any rate,
 was entirely ready to take this
 step. Some time before the sum-
 mit meeting at Geneva he asked
 Cohen whether he would con-
 sent to serve again on our dele-
 gation to the UN. He added that
 he had discussed the matter with
 the President, who hoped that
 Cohen would accept.

Not wishing to become a sym-
 bol of bi-partisanship without his
 party behind him, Cohen asked
 for time. He then consulted the
 Democratic House and Senate
 leaders, Sam Rayburn and Lyndon
 Johnson, and the party's
 national leaders, former Presi-
 dent Truman and Adlai Steven-
 son. All urged Cohen to accept
 Dulles' offer; and he thereupon
 did so.

AT THIS point, a slight pre-
 liminary hitch developed.
 Walter F. George of Georgia, the
 Democratic foreign policy chief
 in the Senate, was then in the
 hospital. Secretary Dulles in-
 timated that it was not quite cer-
 tain that Senator George would
 go along. After some delay, how-
 ever, Dulles renewed his offer
 to Cohen in the majestically
 combined names of himself, the
 President and Senator George.
 Cohen renewed his acceptance,
 and so the matter seemed to be
 settled when Dulles and Eisen-
 hower departed for the Geneva
 meeting.

Then came the real hitch. Evi-
 dent rumors of the impending
 Cohen appointment had reached
 the ears of the more extreme
 sort of Republican rightwingers.
 No doubt this faction in the
 party came down like a ton of
 bricks on the President's per-
 sonal chief of staff, Governor
 Sherman Adams.

At any rate, with both Dulles
 and the President absent at the
 summit, Adams took the remark-
 able step of calling on Cohen at
 his Washington apartment, to
 ask him to change his mind
 about Dulles' offer. There would
 be a lot of trouble on Capitol
 Hill, Adams said. The session
 was just ending, he went on;
 and if possible a fight ought to
 be avoided. Would Cohen there-
 fore withdraw the promise he
 had given Dulles, and so make
 it unnecessary for Adams to send
 his name to the Senate?

After some thought, Cohen
 consented to do as he was asked.
 The failure of the Cohen ap-
 pointment was therefore an ac-
 complished fact when Secretary
 Dulles returned from the sum-
 mit meeting. He expressed his
 deep regret to Cohen. He rather
 curiously remarked that he
 thought the appointment could
 probably have been put through,
 if he and the President had not
 been absent at Geneva. And he
 ended, rather lamely, by claim-
 ing that the real opposition to
 the Cohen appointment had
 come from the Democrats, and
 specifically from Acting Senate
 Leader Earle C. Clements of
 Kentucky.

THE CLAIM was transparently
 incorrect. Senator Clements
 would never, under any circum-
 stances, reject a project already
 approved by Senators Johnson
 and George. Furthermore, the
 Kentuckian specifically denied
 that he had ever, at any time,
 objected to the nomination of
 Cohen to the UN delegation.
 Someone, in short, sold Secretary
 Dulles a strictly phoney bill
 of goods.

But these political intricacies

Salem Man Guilty Of False Oath

Portland — (U.P.) — James D.
 Campbell, 50, Salem, was found
 guilty yesterday of making a
 false oath to a bankruptcy ref-
 erence.

The Federal Court jury ac-
 quitted Campbell of a second
 charge, of preparing a false
 bankruptcy petition. Judge Gus
 Solomon postponed sentencing
 pending a probation office in-
 vestigation.

Campbell is a former weather
 stripping and insulation contrac-
 tor.

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

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS
 United Press Feature Writer

Washington — (U.P.) — Here's
 a man with a novel idea for
 pepping up the morale of our
 servicemen in peacetime.



Harman Nichols

Edward R. Place, who
 can swing low in a sweet char-
 iot as harmoniously as you
 please, thinks that a barber-
 shop quartet singing is what the
 GIs need to enliven dull nights
 in the barracks.

So, as a labor of love, Ed has
 volunteered to be chairman of
 an Armed Forces Collaboration
 Committee for the Society for
 the Preservation and Encourage-
 ment of Barbershop Quartet
 Singing in America, Inc. The
 barbershop outfit has one of the
 longest handles so far as titles
 go of any organized group in
 the land.

Anyhow, Ed got together with
 an old singing pal, Dean Snyder,
 who works in the Department of
 Health, Education and Welfare,
 and formed a group called the
 "Singing Squires." And that's
 kind of how it started.

Something To Do
 It doesn't matter much how
 the GIs sing, or where. It could
 be in the barracks, before lights
 out, or in the service club if the
 kids are good enough. The idea
 is to give them something to do,
 when time lags.

Ed and Dean don't expect to
 make silk purses out of sows'
 ears. But they take encourage-
 ment from the fact that one
 throw-together military quartet
 the "Four Teens," became inter-
 national champs a few years
 back. These lads were from Eau
 Claire, Wis., if I recall, and
 were in the Air Force. They
 went around entertaining and
 while so doing they did a bunch
 of recruiting. It was an accident
 that they all wound up at Scott
 Air Force Base near Belleville,
 Ill.

Anyhow, the goal of the new
 committee would be to have one
 barber shop quartet at every in-
 stallation at home and abroad.
 No matter what branch of the
 service. Ed and Dean figure
 there must be talent around
 every place.

To Discuss Compact With Government
 Jackson, Wyo. — (U.P.) — The
 Columbia River Interstate Com-
 pact Commission concluded its
 two day meeting yesterday and
 announced appointment of a
 special committee to discuss the
 compact with the federal govern-
 ment.

Calvert Anderson, executive
 secretary of the commission, said
 the special committee would con-
 fer with the government to sub-
 ordinate downstream power and
 navigation to upstream con-
 sumptive uses and to establish
 consumptive uses in downstream
 area.

R. P. Parry of Twin Falls,
 Idaho, was named chairman of
 the committee. Other members
 are Paul Geddes of Roseburg,
 Ore., and George D. Clyde of
 Salt Lake City.

Howard R. Stinson, Idaho
 Falls, Idaho, was appointed legal
 advisor.

Strength Gained
 Leader said the Democratic
 party had consistently gained
 strength, while the Republicans
 have lost support, since Eisen-
 hower was elected.

"The trend is still there," he
 said. "If Dwight Eisenhower has
 any political magic, he keeps it
 to himself. It doesn't rub off
 on the Republican party."

He said the Republican lead-
 ers were "shameless dema-
 gogues" in 1952 for their cam-
 paign of exploiting the losses
 of the Korean war as President
 Truman's "private police ac-
 tion."

Then, as we all know, the
 Eisenhower administration pro-
 ceeded to make a peace in Korea
 on terms for which a Republican
 congress would have undertaken
 the impeachment of Harry Tru-
 man.

At no other time would you spend
 a like amount without considerable
 investigation first. Before any actual
 need arises, why not investigate what
 is involved in a funeral service?

CHAPEL MORTUARY
 Across from the Courthouse

Frank Morgan - Harold Snodgrass
 FUNERAL DIRECTORS