

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO Nov. 10, 1945 (It was Saturday) Secretary of State Robert S. Farrel Jr. announces Medford wins third in its division of 1945 Oregon cities traffic safety contest.

20 YEARS AGO Nov. 10, 1935 (It was Sunday) Contributions being received for Will Rogers Memorial fund.

30 YEARS AGO Nov. 10, 1925 (It was Tuesday) Ashland starts annual two-week Red Cross membership drive.

40 YEARS AGO Nov. 10, 1915 (It was Wednesday) C. E. Gates, manager of sugar beet campaign, announces near failure for plant here because not enough land signed up for raising beets.

Medford residents reject Medyski rebounding plan by 102 majority.

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

1. If the Presidency and Vice-Presidency both become vacant, the Secretary of State becomes President, right or wrong?

2. More than half the radios sold in the U. S. last year were in motor cars; right or wrong?

3. The statue atop the Capitol dome in Washington is of George Washington, an Indian chief, Freedom, Lincoln, Moses, or King George III?

4. If West and East Germany united, which would have more votes, or would it be about 50-50?

5. More farms providing only a bare subsistence are in New England, the South, Middle West, Rocky Mt. states or Pacific?

6. There are many more or many fewer national than state banks; or is it about 50-50?

7. The Sea Wolf is a British passenger liner, British cruiser, U.S. destroyer, U.S. submarine, or Canadian Pacific liner?

The Answers—1. Wrong; it's the Speaker of the House. 2. Wrong. 3. Freedom. 4. Many more votes for West Germany. 5. The South. 6. About 50-50. 7. U.S. atomic submarine.

Nut-Dryer Plant Damaged by Fire Lebanon (U.P.)—A nut-dryer plant owned and operated by Donald J. Austen on his farm three miles southeast of here was partially destroyed by fire yesterday.

Trouble in Middle East

The renewed hostilities in the Middle East may force a really unified Western policy in regard to Israel and the Arab states. A Labor member of the British House of Commons on Nov. 6, calling for "a positive treaty of alliance" with Israel, characterized the Tripartite Declaration of May 25, 1950, as "vague and obsolescent."

U.S. Secretary of State Dulles and British Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan on Sept. 27 reaffirmed their adherence to the 1950 declaration, and France on Sept. 29 backed up the Dulles-Macmillan statement. Under the 1950 declaration, Great Britain, France and the United States agreed to regulate their arms shipments in such a way as to maintain a balance between Israel on one side and the Arab states on the other. Also they agreed that:

Should they find that any of these states was preparing to violate frontiers or armistice lines, they would immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent such violation.

THE difficulty in implementing the 1950 declaration is that Great Britain appears to be deeply concerned with maintaining good relations with the Arab states, whereas in the United States there is much pro-Israeli political sentiment. France, which might ordinarily act as go-between, is rendered almost voiceless by its own troubles in North Africa.

Inasmuch as no part of Israel is much over 20 miles from an international boundary or demarcation line, Israel is virtually ringed by hostile states. And the boundaries are continually subject to dispute. Israel has 332 miles of frontier on the demarcation line with Jordan, 166 miles with Egypt, about 50 miles with Lebanon, 48 miles with Syria.

TERMINATION of the British mandate in Palestine on May 14, 1848 precipitated hostilities between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The general armistice agreements of 1949 left Israel occupying territory almost one-third larger than that which was allocated to the Jewish state in the U.N. General Assembly vote on partition in November, 1947. Israel gained control of about three-fourths of Palestine. Egypt retained military control over the small Gaza strip on the southwest coast; Jordan occupied the larger east-central district.

The Arab states, while not formally recognizing the existence of Israel, have always asked for validation of the U.N. partition boundaries. The Israelis want the present boundaries, including the full extent of the "demilitarized" zones, used as a basis for negotiations.

ISRAEL has been offering to engage in direct negotiations with the Arab state, preferably on an overall basis but separately if need be. Premier-designate David Ben-Gurion's repitition of that offer on Nov. 2 was rejected by Egypt.

The so-called "El Auja area," scene of the recent fighting, is a 56-square-mile triangle which, under the 1949 armistice, is a demilitarized zone. Israel, which has maintained "police" checkpoints there, claims the whole area.

The recent fighting seems to have been brought on by the Czechoslovakian-Egyptian arms deal of August. With arms from the Soviet bloc available to the Arabs, the alternative for the West appears to be putting teeth into the 1950 agreement or reaching some accord with Russia on guaranteeing peace in the Middle East.—E.R.R.

Payments To Veterans' Survivors

On Veterans Day (formerly Armistice Day) of 1955 the present hodge-podge of compensation for survivors of veterans is on the way to being revised and simplified. A bill (HR 7089) to that effect was passed by the House on July 13, with so little opposition that individual votes were not recorded.

THE bill had the support of President Eisenhower, the Defense Department, the American Legion, and other veterans' organizations. So the likelihood is for Senate passage next year, though probably with some alterations.

The minimum payment for beneficiaries, present and future, would be upped and the maximum lowered for new ones, with no present beneficiary required to take less than is now being received. For the first time the scale of payments would vary by rank of the deceased, with the widow of a private getting about one-half as much as the widow of a general.

THE present \$10,000 free life insurance would be eliminated in favor of putting all men in uniform under social security, with what would be higher and longer annuities for most survivors. Servicemen would contribute up to a maximum of \$7 a month. Another change would end the basis of payments under which the survivors of many reservists dying in peacetime get more than those of many servicemen dying in battle.

The proposed changes would mean higher cost to the Treasury for the near future, lower cost ultimately because of the servicemen's contributions. On Veterans' Day 1955, payments were going to about 502,000 widows, 322,000 children and 332,000 dependant parents of some 810,000 deceased veterans.—E.R.R.

FROM BAD TO WORSE

Marion, Wis. (U.P.)—Since this town passed a dog ordinance, it has had nothing but trouble. It seems that since the dogs have been controlled, the rabbit population has been able to increase freely. Now the rabbits have done more damage to garden stuff and shrubbery than the dogs ever did.

NO CASE

Hamden, Conn. (U.P.)—Charges against Mrs. Beulah Colburn of Winsted, whose automobile caused \$200 damage to another car, were dropped at the request of the other motorist. It was done when the court learned Mrs. Colburn lost her home and most of her possessions in Connecticut's flood disaster.

Political Situation In Japan Causes U.S. Increasing Concern

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Staff Writer The Japanese political situation is likely to cause the United States a lot of worry within the next few months.

Four weeks ago the right and left wings of the Japanese Socialist party, long divided, reunited.

They have now embarked on a determined, long-range anti-American campaign which they hope will get them into power. Enjoy Majority

The right wing Japan Democratic and Liberal parties enjoy a solid majority at present in the House of Representatives, which like the British House of Commons, runs the country.

These two parties also are trying to unite, to present a solid front against the leftists.

But the Democrats and Liberals are bickering over the leadership. Their merger, which is likely to come soon, may not be a firm one.

The present Parliament was elected last February, for a four-year term. But there probably will be another election next spring.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop "DON'T LOOK NOW" Washington—As good a way as any to begin a report on the present situation is with the warning, "Don't look now, but there's a man behind the curtain with a gun pointed at your gizzard."

That is the best summary, at any rate, of the American policy-makers' reaction to the new Middle Eastern crisis. In private, the policy-makers are alarmingly close to downright panic. As revealed in this space, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has actually described the sudden Soviet intrusion into the troubled affairs of the Middle East as "more serious" than the aggression in Korea in 1950.

The question is, of course, why the Kremlin's simple act of selling surplus arms to Egypt and other Arab states would have produced this kind of panicky reaction. One part of the answer is obvious. The prospective upset of the Middle Eastern balance of power has produced a really grave danger of war—either an early preventive war launched by the Israelis before the Egyptians are ready to use their Soviet arms, or a war of conquest launched by the Egyptians a little later when they believe they are sufficiently stronger than the Israelis. The odds on war are currently quoted as about even by the best official bookmakers.

But this greatly increased danger of war in the Middle East is by no means the whole reason for the near-panic that now prevails in Washington. In a longer perspective, it is not even the most important reason. What has happened, really, is that the Eisenhower policymakers have been forced to face the really central fact of the cold war.

THE central fact of the cold war is simply the enormous difference between what we can do on the Soviet side of the line, and what the Soviets can do on our side of the line. The experience of the last three years has proven that the big, bold "liberation" talk of the 1953 campaign was just political hot air. There is plenty of trouble, of course, on the Soviet side of the line. But we cannot exploit this trouble because the Communist control is too tight and too ruthless and too unshakable. On the Soviet side of the line, there is a hard carapace which the apostle of "liberation," Secretary of State Dulles, has proven utterly incapable of penetrating.

Meanwhile there is also plenty of trouble on our side of the line, and there is no hard carapace that prevents the Communists from exploiting that trouble to the utmost. For the last three years, this exploitation has been going on in the Far East—in the Formosa Strait, in Indo-China and in Malaya, for instance. It has now begun in the Middle East, where the recent Soviet action is quite literally comparable to tossing a match into a powder keg.

To most Americans, these Middle and Far Eastern situations, of course, seem unbelievably remote. What should we care, for instance, if the labor unions and school system in Singapore are already under Communist control, and if a rather muddled British Socialist, David Marshall, is now fighting a desperate and perhaps losing battle to prevent the Communists from gaining control of the Singapore government itself?

BUT the truth is that Malaya is one part of the gizzard of the free half of the world, so to speak. And the Middle East is another part of the gizzard. This is true for very practical reasons. For instance, Malayan tin and rubber, Middle Eastern oil and various services performed by British firms in the Middle and Far East bring in at least 40 per cent of the entire hard currency income of Great Britain. Even today, the British are having very acute trade balance difficulties. Take away 40 per cent of their hard currency income—and that is what the trouble in the Middle and the Far East threatens to do eventually—then the British will be ruined financially and plunged into chaos politically.

Now Britain is not only the second great power of the Western alliance. The British Isles are also the site of the most important of the overseas airbases on which the American Strategic Air Command depends for 80 per cent of its striking power. Plunge Britain into chaos—deny the use of the overseas airbases to General Curtis LeMay—and in one stroke, the Western alliance will be all but destroyed and America's own military striking power will be crippled almost beyond repair.

Plenty of similar illustrations could be given. More immediate threats could also be mentioned, such as the strong likelihood that the Soviet sale of arms to Saudi Arabia will cause the Saudi Arabians to throw General LeMay out of his important air base at Dhahran. The real point is, however, that the Soviets flank attacks that are now going on are just as dangerous to the free world as overt aggression in Western Europe. And so some way has got to be found to stop the flank attacks.

Off-Year Voting Called Close Victory for Democratic Party

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington (U.P.)—The opposing politicians will not agree on this week's local elections, but from the press box it looks like the Democrats won out by at least a whisker.

The charm of the Eisenhower smile and the full weight of his administration, for example, were behind a Republican candidate for mayor of Philadelphia. He was licked. The Democrats snatched a lot of town mayors away from Republicans in Indiana. There was a scattering of the same across the face of the nation.

Take Philadelphia. It was a Republican fortress over the years and fat Boise Penrose bossed the national party from there. Two years later the 1930 congressional elections bowled the Republicans out. Two years more and FDR led the Democratic Party into Washington to stay for a long, long time.

The Republican Party, as a party, has not done much since. It put up Alf M. Landon of Kansas in 1936 and lost all but Maine and Vermont. Wendell L. Willkie came next and, thereafter, Thomas E. Dewey, twice, 1944 and 1948. No luck.

The only substantial party achievement in the Roosevelt-Truman years was winning the 1946 congressional elections. The Republican Party has become a minority party on the count of those citizens who take the trouble to go to the polls to vote. The late Robert A. Taft always contended that the Republicans left their majority at home on election day among the millions of individuals who failed to cast their ballots. It was his idea that a vigorous, bare-knuckled campaign would rouse the stay-at-homes to go to the polls.

However that may be, the Republicans got nowhere until they went far outside the party in 1952 to draft a career general to head their presidential ticket. He and his smile proved to be a natural.

But even the Eisenhower glamour failed to get a Congress in 1952 with decisive Republican majorities. That election did establish Republicans with 30 governors to 18 for the Democrats. But the Democrats popped back last year to regain Congress and make the governor count: Democrat 27; Republican 21.

The overall trend has been against the Republican Party and now the man who obtained the party's first presidential victory since 1925 is ill and, probably out.

more than 30 votes in 1956. That would mean a net pickup of more than 15 seats now held by Republicans.

Democratic managers are eyeing a pickup of two to five seats in Indiana where their party made tremendous gains in municipal elections this week.

As of now, Democrats also are hopeful of gaining two or more house seats in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Connecticut and California.

Tuesday's results also gave Democratic hopes a boost for next year in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio and Indiana. Butler commented that the Philadelphia election means that "storm signals are certainly up" for Sen. James H. Duff (R-Pa.), whose term expires next year.

Other political developments: Humane Consideration

1. Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore.) said he believes that Republicans urging President Eisenhower to run again, despite his heart attack, are putting "partisan considerations above humane considerations."

2. Chief Justice Earl Warren assured a long-time friend that under no circumstances would he leave the Supreme Court to resume political life. He has been mentioned as a GOP presidential possibility if President Eisenhower decides not to seek a second term. He made the remarks to Dan L. Beebe, editor and publisher of the Oroville, Calif. Mercury-Register.

Many Polled Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said Democrats of every rank—from former President Truman to county chairmen—were tapped for the poll.

The findings and Butler's comments are published in the current issue of the Democratic Digest, official publication of the Democratic Party.

The party officials were asked to check the top 10 of 20 listed issues that have aroused controversy during the Eisenhower administration. More than 1600 officials have already responded, the article said, with falling farm prices receiving 1279 votes as the number one campaign issue.

Other issues tagged as of paramount interest were, in addition to taxes and power, "Favoritism" to big business, "misconduct in government," rising cost of living, small business failures, GOP labor policies, inadequate schools, and growth of monopolies—in that order.

LET'S put it another way: Egypt, with a large area of the world's most fertile soil, is one of the world's most backward agricultural countries. It SORELY needs modern agricultural machinery and modern agricultural methods.

If it were trading its cotton and rice for tractors and multiple-bottom plows and engines and pumps to move water from the Nile into the irrigation ditches of the Nile valley, it would be far better off.

EGYPT is suffering from lack of the right kind of leadership. People who suffer that lack are almost sure to be hungry. We can't cure their troubles by just giving them food.

LET me cite an example: From the standpoint of soil, Egypt is one of the richest countries in the world.

From the earliest beginnings of history, the Nile valley has been looked upon as perhaps the world's most fertile area. But Egypt is and for centuries has been one of the HUNGRIEST countries in the world. If you've ever been in Cairo, you must have been impressed by the number of beggars on the streets.

WHY is this so? Let's take a look at a situation that is presently threatening to upset the peace of the world: Egypt wants to FIGHT ISRAEL. But it is short on guns. So it is buying guns and ammunition from communist Czechoslovakia. It is paying for them with cotton and rice. If the hungry people of Egypt could EAT the rice, they would be far less hungry.

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Demos See Congressional Gain in 1956 as Result of Election Gains This Week

Washington (U.P.)—Jubilant Democrats began translating this week's election gains today into a pickup of congressional seats in 1956.

Although the Republicans insisted there was no national meaning in Tuesday's state and local contest, the Democrats immediately began appraising their gains as signs of things to come in the 1956 presidential and congressional elections.

Rep. Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, said Tuesday's voting indicated that the Democrats would increase their house majority by

more than 30 votes in 1956. That would mean a net pickup of more than 15 seats now held by Republicans.

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NOTICE . . . ALL BARBER SHOPS WILL BE CLOSED FRIDAY, NOV. 11 IN OBSERVANCE OF VETERAN'S DAY Local 269 Barber's Union

CHapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan - Harld Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS