

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-5141

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1897

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent, and on motor routes

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County

Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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

Feb. 9, 1946 (It was Saturday) Survey of local stores shows that merchants are receiving only 20 per cent of normal shipments of butter.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: There is some question what the people will do fastest: Believe a rumor without thinking, or sign a petition without reading.

20 YEARS AGO

Feb. 9, 1926 (It was Sunday) Rogue valley fruit growers to discuss possibility of establishing a co-operative cannery here.

Oregon supreme court judges honored at Southern Oregon Bar association meeting here.

30 YEARS AGO

Feb. 9, 1926 (It was Tuesday) O. C. Boggs appointed chairman of the Jackson County Land Settlement committee to gather rural property listings for distribution nation-wide via Portland chamber of commerce.

Election on organization of super-road district from Medford, through the Applegate area to Oregon Caves, will be held Feb. 16.

40 YEARS AGO

Feb. 9, 1916 (It was Wednesday) Governor James Withycombe to attend annual Lincoln Day dinner here sponsored by the Jackson County Republican Central committee.

From Local and Personal column: The police department is seldom troubled now with the presence of foot tourists, fewer of that class of wayfarers having been seen in this city since January 1 than for many years.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Has any President or Vice-President of the U.S. ever resigned his office because of bad health? 2. Abraham Lincoln had for a long time, very briefly or never been a member of Congress before being elected President? 3. With what sport is the name of Sir Thomas Lipton associated? 4. "Put none but Americans on guard tonight" was an order in North Africa by Gen. Eisenhower, in France by Gen. Pershing, at Shiloh by Gen. Grant or at Valley Forge by Gen. Washington? 5. "Tokyo Rose," convicted of treason to the U.S., was of Russian, Chinese, Japanese, German or Portuguese descent? 6. Population increased more in the last five years in the District of Columbia than in any state; right or wrong? 7. Which U.S. Senator was once Secretary of the Air Force? The answers: 1.—No; Vice-President Calhoun resigned in 1832, but to become a Senator. 2.—Very briefly. 3.—Sailboat racing. 4.—At Valley Forge by Washington. 5.—Japanese. 6.—Wrong. 7.—Stuart Symington (D-Mo.).

Big Oil Wins

Whether we like it or don't Big Business is in the saddle in Washington, D.C. and sitting pretty. Were this not true the Natural Gas bill would never have passed the Senate so smoothly as it did. Even the always conservative "Oregonian" agrees that the pressure to pass this measure particularly from the big oil lobby, was the strongest in modern lobby history. If further evidence of this truth were needed, the fact that Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader couldn't resist it, would be sufficient proof of its potency. Being from the Big Oil State of Texas he could hardly hold his job and do otherwise.

BECAUSE OF this defection, the Oregonian maintains this action will not be called a "give-away" in the coming campaign by Democratic orators. Perhaps not. But it is a "give away" nevertheless, not to Big Oil this time, as in the Tideland Oil, but to "Big Gas," and much to the delight of the big natural gas producers, natural gas stocks jumped up on Wall Street as soon as the passage of the bill was flashed.

BUT WHO CARES? Some Democratic senators did including the two senators from Oregon, but not only General Motors and General Gas did not, but General Inertia was on their side also.

The plain truth is—at least as we see it—the people of the country aren't greatly concerned about such matters today. They were not concerned over similar happenings in the former Republican regime, with Messrs. Harding, Coolidge and Hoover in the White House.

Political tides like tides of the ocean, ebb and flow, and while the man in the row-boat—or on the beach—may not like it, there isn't much he can do about it, until the tide turns.

THERE ARE SOME observers who are convinced the tide will turn this coming November. Mebbe so.

But we wouldn't advise them to mortgage the "old homestead" and put their bank accounts and their freshly laundered shirt on it, as a sure-fire gamble. Political tides unlike ocean ones have a way of sticking around.—R.W.R.

Something New

There is something new under the sun in Washington, D.C.—assuming there is any sun there, which is highly doubtful.

Instead of investigating undue influence charges, before an important measure is passed they do it after, and instead of having one investigation they put on two—somewhat like pleading guilty twice to the same indictment.

BUT THAT isn't all that is new. Senator Case of South Dakota and a Mr. Neff of Nebraska supply a novelty act that, we believe is unprecedented in American politics.

Mr. Case declared that because Mr. Neff contributed \$2500 to his (Case's) campaign fund he changed his vote from "yes" to "no" on the Gas bill and directed the money be returned.

Mr. Neff admitted the donation and also that he is an oil-lobbyist, but stoutly denied there was anything improper in such action, that the \$2500 in cash was delivered ok but there were "no strings attached"—none whatever.

No strings attached!—not even a strip of Scotch tape?

An amazing statement but even more amazing was the fact that Lobbyist Neff gave every indication that not only does he believe the Big Boys in Washington, but the District Attorney (as far as any criminal action is concerned) will believe it (and as this is written there is no indication they won't).

EQUALLY strange is the attitude of Mr. Case, Republican of South Dakota. He claims he favored the oil measure before he got the money but opposed it after, apparently entirely oblivious of the dangerous implication of establishing such a precedent.

For if his example is to be followed hereafter all a well-heeled lobbyist has to do will be to send a donation "without strings" to a senator's campaign fund who opposed his pet measure, have the donation returned, and the negative vote changed to an affirmative one, thus achieving his purpose without really spending a dime.

YES, its great work in Washington today if you can get it—and several seem to be getting it.—R.W.R.

Thornton Lashes at 'Creeping Socialism'

Roseburg—(U.P.)—Former Colorado Governor Dan Thornton, speaking at the annual Douglas county Republican Lincoln day dinner here last night, lashed out at what he called, "creeping socialism in the United States." Thornton, formerly an administrative assistant to President Eisenhower, said that he is a firm believer in state's rights, and added that he favored bringing the national government in only as a last resort in problems that states could not handle. Thornton commented that he had met Oregon's new governor, Elmo Smith, in Medford earlier and said that, although Smith was new in office, he is no stranger to governors of the United States. "He has been impressive in highway and state finance legislation," Thornton said.

Medford Airport Allotment Approved

Portland—(U.P.)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration has allocated \$1,000,000 of federal aid funds to assist in construction of a proposed new air terminal here. Rep. Harris Ellsworth said the allotment had been approved. Officials said they expected to receive the allocation some time in April and would withhold calling for bids until that time. The funds were made available under the federal aid for airports bill. The port also hopes to obtain an additional \$1,000,000 allocation for the fiscal year 1956-57. Also included in the allocations granted yesterday was \$53,946 for construction of an apron on the airport at Eugene; \$34,440 for construction of runways and acquisition of land at Medford; \$3023 for North Bend; and \$19,600 for Pendleton.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE WASHINGTON MEETING

Meetings at the summit, like the one in Washington last week, arouse expectations which it is almost never possible to meet. For while there have been many such meetings since the second World War, they are still sufficiently unusual, there is still enough fanfare accompanying them, to make people suppose that great decisions are to be taken. When no great decisions are announced, the world is left to speculate as to whether decisions were taken about which nothing is being said.

What actually happened, it appears, is that the two partners made some more progress on some of their common problems than they had made through normal diplomatic channels. But it is a fair question whether meetings at the summit would not better be limited to the signing, sealing, and publicizing of decisions and agreements which have already been reached by detailed and specific negotiations. Is it really good practice to negotiate confidentially in a pool of bright publicity, like two men standing in the ring at Madison Square Garden whispering in each other's ears about the fate of mankind? In going publicly to the summit when policies are still in the stage of exploration and discussion, the heads of governments expose themselves to a sense of anti-climax. And then in the effort to make much of the little that they can disclose, they fall back on resounding, but very tired, generalities.

THE theme of the Washington meeting was the need, which is imperative, for common policies in the Far East and in the Middle East. There is not much reason to think that the disagreements in the Far East have been narrowed, much less resolved. Not only is there no common Anglo-American policy about the off-shore islands, there is also no known and declared American policy about the off-shore islands. The Red Chinese and ourselves are somewhere near a brink neither of us being quite clear where the brink is that we may be on the verge of. There is more reason to think that some progress was made towards protecting and stabilizing the Israeli-Arab armistice. If that can be done, if war is ruled out, it should become possible in the future to enter into negotiations, give and take, for a treaty of peace. The British and the Americans have the means to enforce peace in that corner of the world since both Israel and Egypt are extremely sensitive to the exercise of the kind of sea power which already exists in the Mediterranean. This, of course, assumes that the protection of the armistice is not to be allowed to become subject to a Soviet veto in the Security Council.

THE Eisenhower-Eden statement, the declaration of Washington, and the two Bulganin letters are addressed to the same audience. They are addressed to the peoples of North Africa and South Asia who have been, or are still, under the rule of the Western

powers. Since Geneva, the winning of these peoples to the Soviet side, their detachment from alliances with the West, has been the main objective of Soviet foreign policy. The Bulganin letters, though they were sent to President Eisenhower, are directed wholly to the political leaders and to the intellectuals of Asia and Africa. One can without straining the truth go further and say that the letters which were sent to the President were meant to be read primarily by Prime Minister Nehru. The phrasing of the letters is that of the Soviet line in Asia, and every sentence in the letters is designed not to persuade the United States, but to persuade the uncommitted countries of Asia and Africa.

The letters are written for men who are already persuaded that this country may somehow blunder over, or let itself be pushed over, the brink. If Bulganin can put on a show in which the United States "spurns" or "scorns" a treaty of friendship, peace and non-aggression, he will have done quite a day's work for the Soviet cause. There is much at stake, and Governor Stevenson, it seems to me, very right indeed on Saturday when he warned the President to take great care about how he replied to Bulganin. For the Bulganin letter, though it will produce few in this country, is extremely efficient propaganda in Asia.

IT IS a very ingenious piece of propaganda in that the Soviet government stands to gain if, by any chance, we agree to such a treaty and they stand to gain if we reject it out of hand. If we agree to the treaty, it would be taken to mean all over the world that we are entering into a gigantic deal with Moscow to divide the world. And if we reject it outright and sharply, it will enhance greatly the belief, already far advanced in Asia, that it is we who are the opponents of peace.

This suggests that the way out of the dilemma is not to agree to the treaty and not to reject it out of hand but to draw the Kremlin into a discussion as to why, specifically why, such a treaty would make any real difference about the problem of German unification, of armaments, of the tension in the Formosa Strait and in the Middle East. Such a discussion would be hard work, and frequently exasperating. But is it avoidable? If Bulganin will not take no for an answer, and it appears from his second letter that he will not, can we afford to let him have all the limelight in Asia? Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Bahamas Proving Ground Extension Sought by U.S.

London—(U.P.)—Minister of State Anthony Nutting told the House of Commons that the United States is negotiating with Britain for extension of the Bahamas long range proving ground for guided missiles to St. Lucia in the Windward Islands and to Ascension Island in the South Atlantic.

Nutting said that "while the United States is at liberty to reactivate any of the British bases in this area... leased to them in 1941, separate agreements are required before long-range guided missile stations may be established on any of the islands."

Quotes From the News

By UNITED PRESS New York—Former President Truman, in his memoirs in Life magazine, on why he fired Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Far East commander in 1951: "I could no longer tolerate his insubordination."

New York—Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in an article written for Life magazine, on his dismissal: "No office boy, no charwoman, no servant of any sort would have been dismissed with such callous disregard for the ordinary decencies."

London—British Minister of State Anthony Nutting on reports that "unauthorized balloons" are flying over Britain: "I am informed that the danger to aircraft from these balloons is infinitesimal."

St. Joseph, Mich.—Mrs. Helen Eckman, a Lutheran, expressing her "great faith" in the curative power of the Catholic shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes in France to which she took her son, Randy, a seven-year-old leukemia victim: "All children are the same to God. He doesn't see any difference between Lutheran and Catholic children."

Atlanta—Rep. Ham Lokey, opposing a resolution by the Georgia House of Representatives which declared the Supreme Court mixed-schools edict null-and-void: "Nullification has been tried before without success, and it led to war."

Washington—Myron H. Westrich, supervisor of the farm equipment department of Sears Roebuck & Co., on a non-partisan campaign by the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce to "sell" an agricultural legislative program to senators: "I wish we could divorce farm legislation from politics. Then we could get somewhere on a program that would help the farmer as well as industry."

Slant, Va.—John Salling, 109-year-old Confederate veteran on Alfred Woolson, a northern Civil War veteran, who celebrated his 109th birthday this week: "The old scutter is one of my best personal friends and even if we did have a quarrel at Gettysburg we still are friends. I hope we can meet before we get passed to that great beyond."

SEATO Maneuvers, Conference Seen As Test for Organization

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization is about to undergo an important test.

The treaty, signed in Manila Sept. 8, 1954, allies the United States and seven other countries against Communist aggression. Communist China, against whose expansionist policies the treaty is aimed, called it a paper tiger.

So far, unfortunately, it has been. The United States, Great Britain and France, the principal signatories, have been busy about issues in other parts of the world. But one week from today at least three of the SEATO countries, the United States, the

Philippines and Thailand, are to start a combined three-day exercise with land, sea and air units.

Atomic Weapons These maneuvers will be held in the Gulf of Siam, on the coast of Thailand.

The United States is sending more than 7,000 men to take part. The aircraft carrier Princeton, two destroyers, a battalion of Marines, a field artillery battalion and a jet fighter-bomber group will be included. Included also will be two of the Army's giant Honest John rocket launchers. These, capable of carrying atomic warheads, will be flown from Japan.

Then, on Mar. 5, delegates of the eight SEATO countries will hold a major conference in Karachi, Pakistan. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will represent the United States.

Whether any real measures will be taken to put some teeth in the SEATO paper tiger re-

mains to be seen. The Philippines, closest ally of the United States in Southeast Asia, has long urged that SEATO be strengthened by a joint defense force. It would be modeled on the North Atlantic Treaty organization forces in Europe.

The argument is that even a small standing defense force would be an important symbol of Allied determination to resist aggression. It is also argued that such a force would slow up the trend toward "neutrality" by some Southeast Asian nations.

Advance speculation is that the formation of a SEATO defense force is a matter for the indefinite future. But at least, in the maneuvers and in the Karachi conference, some progress may be made toward strengthening what is obviously a potentially important treaty.

U.S. Mercy Convoy Struggles To Aid Victims of Italian Winter

Rome—(U.P.)—A U.S. mercy convoy of 25 trucks struggled southward today through raging snowstorms that heaped new misery on thousands of Italians reported in danger of starvation.

The icy blasts of the cold wave born on the steppes of Siberia reached across the Mediterranean and struck Egypt. Dropping temperatures and snowstorms were reported again in Western Europe, London had a heavy fall.

The Europe-wide death toll in the worst cold wave of the century reached 230. Normally warm Italy was hard-hit. At least 62 persons were known dead.

Two U.S. airmen were among

the victims. They died in their sleep from the fumes of a gas stove left on to heat their rented room at Aviano, near the U.S. Air Force radar warning base at Udine close to the Yugoslav frontier. Air Force authorities withheld identification pending notification of the next of kin.

Storms also were taking their toll at sea. Eighty fishermen were missing and feared lost off the coast of the mid-Atlantic Portuguese island of Madeira.

Luca Orders Aid U.S. Ambassador Clare Boothe Luce ordered emergency movement of food and clothing after conferring by cable with the

State and Defense Departments in Washington.

A 25-truck mercy convoy, carrying Army overcoats and sweaters and food packages left the U.S. Army Supply Base at Leghorn for Rome but was slowed to a crawl by snow on the 150-mile run down the Italian coastline.

The situation was reported desperate in hundreds of mountain hamlets isolated since Feb. 1 by the worst snowstorms in living memory.

Transportation was chaotic. Roads were blocked and trains were delayed. Air traffic was halted on Sicily.

Government To Guarantee Corn Farmers \$1.40 a Bushel in 1956

Washington—(U.P.)—The government will guarantee commercial corn farmers \$1.40 a bushel—81 per cent of parity—for their 1956 crop.

This compares with \$1.58 or 87 per cent of parity, for the 1956 crop.

The Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson announced the 1956 minimum support rates for corn, small grains, and oilseeds yesterday.

He raised the national average support price and the parity rate for soybeans, flaxseed, and cottonseed. He retained the 1955 parity rates for oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums but lowered the dollars and cents support rates for these grains.

Support rates for all commodities were based on their Jan. 15 parity price. The minimum

support levels will not be reduced. However, they may be increased if a combination of the parity price and supply relationships on Oct. 1 indicate a higher support price.

Price supports for 1956-crop oilseeds:

Soybeans—\$2.15 a bushel, or 75 per cent of parity. This compares with \$2.04 a bushel, or 70 per cent of parity, for 1955.

Flaxseed—\$3.09 a bushel, or 70 per cent of parity. Last year it was \$2.81 a bushel, or 65 per cent of parity.

Cottonseed—\$48 per ton or 70 per cent of parity, compared with 146 per ton; or 65 per cent of parity last year.

Demand Improved Benson said the increased rates for oilseeds represented improved supply and demand

conditions.

The parity rate of 70 per cent for small grains was carried over from 1955. This rate, based on the Jan. 15 parity rate, reflects these support rates: Oats—58 cents a bushel, compared with 61 cents in 1955; barley—93 cents a bushel, compared with 94 cents in 1955; rye—\$1.16 a bushel, compared with \$1.18 in 1955; grain sorghums—\$1.80 a hundredweight, compared with \$1.78 in 1955.

The 81 per cent parity rate for corn was based on the Jan. 15 parity price of \$1.73 per bushel. In turn, this price reflects the transition to modernized parity which is limited by law to not more than a five per cent downward adjustment in any one year. The old parity price last year was \$1.82 a bushel.

'Amazing Possibility' Seen To Make Man Master of Weather

Washington—(U.P.)—A government advisory group said today that West Coast rain-makers have achieved a "breakthrough" which opens "amazing possibilities" for making man master of the weather.

The Advisory Committee on Weather Control reported that cloud seeding has boosted rainfall. It also promises the means of curbing destructive hail and lightning and, perhaps, tornadoes and hurricanes.

The committee added that new techniques now being tested look "very promising." It said intensified research "will most likely lead" to ever increasing "control over the atmosphere."

It urged federal support for such research and for practical

weather control projects and training programs.

It also recommended that future A-bomb and H-bomb tests include experiments specifically aimed at determining conclusively whether nuclear explosions have any effect on weather. It found no evidence that they do.

The committee, headed by retired Navy Capt. Howard T. Orville, said in a report to President Eisenhower that it had, "for the first time in history," determined that cloud seeding "produces substantial and economically important increases in precipitation..."

Increases Precipitation Five western commercial cloud seeding projects studied by the group "produced increases in precipitation from nine to 17

Brazilian Official Will Visit Midwest

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil—(U.P.) Vice-President Joso Goulart promised Wednesday that he will visit the Midwest when he goes to the United States in May.

Goulart made the promise to Mayor H. Roe Bartle of Kansas City, Mo., head of a 30-member trade delegation which also met President Juscelino Kubitschek. Bartle said he will send a special plane to Washington for Goulart who was invited to visit the United States by Vice-President Richard Nixon when he attended the inauguration here recently.

per cent." A sixth produced an average 18 per cent increase over a period of five years.

Congress created the committee in 1953 to settle a controversy over whether seeding clouds with dry ice or silver iodide actually works.

The committee concentrated its studies on commercial silver iodide projects in California, Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho.

Church Services For those who are actively engaged in the work of their respective churches, we believe that baptisms, weddings, and funerals should rightfully be conducted in the church. These are, and should be, events of religious background and significance and their ceremonies belong in the church. For that reason it is our policy to make no extra charge for funeral services conducted in the church. CHAPEL MORTUARY Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan - Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS