

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: Feb. 16, 1946. (It was Saturday)

Harry Chipman, sports editor of the Mail Tribune, presented First Junior Citizenship Award for outstanding work in Medford and Jackson county during 1945.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Parking slot machines are installed all over the biz district.

20 YEARS AGO: Feb. 16, 1936. (It was Sunday)

Dr. A. N. Johnson, county health officer, to conduct immunization of Medford school children against diphtheria.

Search for William Reed, 80-year-old miner missing in Carberry district, called off after three days.

30 YEARS AGO: Feb. 16, 1926. (It was Tuesday)

George W. Dunn of Ashland announces to seek Republican nomination for state senator.

Two Medford high school boys sentenced to jail terms for wrecking teacher's car after joy ride.

40 YEARS AGO: Feb. 16, 1916. (It was Wednesday)

C. F. Carpenter says pigeon business in Jackson county could be profitable.

Southern Oregon Poultry association to appoint committee to consider county's participation in state poultry show.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7?

1. Of all factory workers in large U.S. cities, less than a third, about half, or more than two-thirds are union members?

2. Democratic Senators were mostly for or against the bill to end federal control over natural gas prices, or were badly split on it?

3. Former President Truman's ancestors were kinsmen of which pre-Civil War President?

4. Fleet Street in London is a famous center for art dealers, newspapers, theatres, restaurants, or second-hand dealers?

5. Which of these had the longest run on Broadway: Tobacco Road, South Pacific, Oklahoma, Life of Father, Abie's Irish Rose?

6. Ether has been used for over 100 years as an anesthetic in surgery; right or wrong?

7. The Ten Commandments are laid down in Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, the Psalms, the Proverbs, or Isaiah?

The Answers: 1. More than two-thirds. 2. Badly split. 3. Tyler. 4. Newspapers. 5. Life of Father. 6. Right. 7. Exodus.

Boy Scouts: TROOP 8

New officers were elected at a meeting of Troop 8. They are senior patrol leader, Mike Phillips; assistant senior patrol leader, Richard Connolly; scribe, Gene Harvey; quarter master, Kim Griffin; and bugler, Bruce Hanson.

Foolish Partisanship

Some of the Republican papers in Oregon who "like Ike" find it hard to DISlike Adlai.

The Salem Capital Journal is one of them. Why try?

In a recent editorial in fact this staunchly conservative Republican paper started out with what sounded like genuine praise for the leading Democratic candidate.

We quote:

"We've found ourselves **** thinking better of Adlai Stevenson of late. Why? Well the comparison was with opponents like Averell Harriman, Estes Kefauver and Harry Truman."

IN OTHER WORDS, of the three leading Democratic aspirants, the Journal preferred Mr. Stevenson, declared him to be an "intelligent man," which in the Union League and Arlington clubs would add up to something akin to political treason.

BUT THE SPIRIT of the compassionate confession-aid did not last long.

The editor, perhaps shocked as he read over this example of GOP deviation proceeded to blame it on the fact that "distance lends enchantment" and that a survey of the former Illinois Governor as he addressed the Democrats in Portland at closer range led to disenchantment and the following indictment, comprising the rest of the editorial.

No. 1: Mr. Stevenson in this Portland speech had the temerity to support Senator Morse for re-election.

What did the Salem paper expect? Did it expect the leading candidate of the Democratic party to mark his entry into the home state of one of the leading senatorial candidates of his party, by opposing his reelection? Even "Ike" didn't oppose the reelection of Jenner in Indiana or McCarthy in Wisconsin when he was running for office. Why should Adlai pick on Morse?

NO. 2: The Democratic candidate came out for 90 per cent parity farm prices. Well, so did President Eisenhower not so very long ago. But unlike a certain group of Republican farm-belt senators Adlai denied this would be a "cure-all" for the farmer's ills. He merely said he thought it would help. Isn't he entitled to his opinion?—it is shared by many voters in both parties.

NO. 3: in this citation of Stevenson delinquencies is the Al Sarena case, which Mr. Stevenson deplored as a policy which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would impair, if not ruin the long established policy of national forest control and conservation. Did the Journal expect Adlai's support for those who favor the giving-away of government timber for free, to anyone who can get a patent to mineral land for a song? There is nothing in the Stevenson record to indicate his advocacy of such a procedure.

THEN COMES Hells Canyon.

It seems Adlai along with thousands of other citizens favors federal to private power development on the Snake river and in the Columbia basin—in other words he favors more and cheaper power to less and more expensive power. What is so wicked about that? The private power interests oppose it of course, but even before the Tennessee Valley Administration development, many perfectly respectable members of both major parties, favored public power in multiple river projects, and still do.

Many oppose this view, but it is no crime to hold it. Even the Republicans now favor public power in Egypt at United States' expense.

THE FINAL "count" concerns mob violence in Alabama. It is admitted Mr. Stevenson was—and is—against it. But it is also claimed he didn't WANT to be. Why then did he? Left wing Democrats, particularly the negro groups "have been needing him," so the Journal concludes he succumbed to this pressure. Had he resisted, would he have favored mob violence?

HOW SILLY can we get?

If the Salem Capital Journal found itself liking Mr. Stevenson when he was in Los Angeles there was no reason for DISliking him in Portland. The implication that in traveling a thousand miles nearer Salem Adlai had changed either his views or his character is the most childish nonsense.

In fact, this sort of blind partisanship is also nonsense. The plain truth is the leaders of the two major parties are both good men, and likeable ones. If they were not in active politics and happened to go on a duck hunting expedition together they would probably agree on practically all political issues concerning this country and the world, if and when such issues were discussed. There would be only one exception—they would NOT agree on the part Big Business should play in a democracy, and its relation to the public welfare in general—but that topic might never come up!—R.W.R.

Princess Margaret May Be Catholic

LONDON — (U.P.) — Published rumors that Princess Margaret may become a convert to Roman Catholicism spread today despite attempts by palace sources to knock down the reports.

The published versions of the reports have been centered almost entirely in newspapers outside of Great Britain.

The West Berlin newspaper Nachtdespeche said in this afternoon's edition that Margaret probably would become a Catholic "soon."

Nachtdespeche said her decision was not connected with her unfulfilled love for Peter Townsend. But it said, without giving a source, that the Catho-

lic Duke of Norfolk was reported to have discussed her problem last week with Pope Pius XII.

Father, Son Killed When Train Hits Log Truck

Salem — (U.P.) — A father and son were killed near Marion, 17 miles southeast of Salem yesterday evening when their overloaded logging truck collided with a southbound Southern Pacific freight train.

Dead in the crash were Edward H. Carlson, 48, and his son, William, 25. Both were residents of the Aumsville area. The accident occurred about 5 p.m. at a grade crossing.

Khrushchev Different Type of Man Than Stalin, Writer Says

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

Nikita S. Khrushchev seems to be going out of his way to discourage talk that he wants to be a new Josef Stalin.

He put great emphasis, in his speech to the Communist Party Congress in Moscow Tuesday, on the official line that Stalin made himself supreme.

Stalin was a man of unbridled ambition. He trampled his way to the front over the bodies of men who had been his friends and colleagues. He trusted nobody. Bitterly vindictive, he never forgave a real or a fancied wrong. No Russian leader, however loyal, could feel safe as long as Stalin was the one-man Russian authority.

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Communications

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Camouflage

To the Editor: Winter's opening recalls one in Manchuria. Writer then was exploring near the Siberian border. He was surprised at the southbound tiger pelts trade. His experience with these magnificent cats, while alive, had been in the torrid Java, also Hindustan jungles. These great striped beasts, however, are equally at home in Siberian snows.

The striping of their pelts fascinates a student of camouflage. It parallels that of the zebra. Biologists continually marvel at ever-new discoveries of Mother Nature's devices for SURVIVAL. One is above camouflage. One American nature-student, passionately idealistic, felt the urge to use Nature-lore to save soldiers' lives. Based on the mathematics of concealing coloration, he invented uniforms' camouflage. . . . Into its very name is crystallized the tragedy of his months of disappointment. He tried to interest U.S.A., then Britain. Both unfavorable decisions were made by BIOLOGICALLY ILLITERATE high officials. Thoroughly disheartened, he took his data to France. The quick Gallic imagination saw that it was worth while to devote to their decimated army. THAT IS WHY OUR WORD IS FRENCH, NOT ENGLISH. IT IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE COST OF BIOLOGICAL ILLITERACY.

Public opinion is a force, even in South Java sultanates. Hence, to impress his illiterate subjects with his power, a Sultan would have a corps of tiger trappers. Once, when writer was at the court of one such Sultan, he saw a caged tiger caught only three hours before. It was an impressive example of feline strength.

C. M. Goethe, Sacramento 14, Calif.

Sees Injustice

To the Editor: We would like to ask the Saturday evening radio wisdom dispenser if he knows the meaning of "All men are created equal with God given inalienable rights"? The very foundation of our constitution. Does he consider Sir Robin Hood a robber, or merely a New Dealer trying to discourage Big Business, and help out the little fellow? If the recipients voted for it would that make it legal? If my income is three times yours, and I pay three times as much taxes, is that not full justice? If more is taken, whether by gun or unjust tax, are they equal robbery? In case of war, and justice is blind of course, then you should pay according to what you have to defend. Has the government any right to take my money and give it to another, or use my tax money to build up unfair competition to my business with a cheaper power rate, because of not paying taxes? Or use tax money from one state to build up a cheaper power rate in another state that robs them of industry and population, as TVA did to some eastern states? Is not fair competition our safeguard for monopoly, and equal opportunity the foundation of justice? Now read over the new deal tax rates, and class legislation laws. To be just there should be only one tax rate and no special privilege laws. Why should joining a labor union exempt one from the criminal laws which apply to the rest of us, any more than joining a church? Conspiracy, coercion and monopoly—when uniform justice leaves a government, it is doomed. Uncontrolled power is the greatest danger on earth. That applies to our greatest blessings, fire and water, also to labor unions. Their consolidated power means no good.

No business man, editor or politician would dare say this. I can because I have nothing to lose. Life would be no loss. All substitutes are now voting one ticket, to destroy our greatest hope, the President. It is their first plan.

Ira C. Jones, Stewart Ave., Medford, Ore.

the 11-man Presidium of the Communist party.

Has Great Power

Certainly Khrushchev is in a position of great power. He is the First Secretary of the Communist Party. In that capacity he controls the party machinery. It was as Secretary General of the party — the same thing — that Stalin made himself supreme.

But there is a lot of difference between the atmosphere in Moscow now and that which existed for so many years when Stalin ruled.

Stalin was a man of unbridled ambition. He trampled his way to the front over the bodies of men who had been his friends and colleagues. He trusted nobody. Bitterly vindictive, he never forgave a real or a fancied wrong. No Russian leader, however loyal, could feel safe as long as Stalin was the one-man Russian authority.

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Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

"HE COULD STEP IN"

Washington — If President Eisenhower withdraws, Governor Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, will become a most serious candidate for the Republican nomination.

Herter will have professional organization and important political and financial backing. And most of the Republican professionals believe that he will have at the least a sporting chance of winning the nomination from such other more obvious candidates as Vice-President Richard Nixon and Senator William Knowland.

Indeed, the Herter talk among Republicans is beginning to be a meaningful political phenomenon, rather like the talk about Adlai E. Stevenson among Democrats in the very early days when Stevenson was also little known nationally.

There are several reasons why Herter is being taken more and more seriously as a possible substitute candidate. He has important qualifications, having served ably in both the domestic and foreign policy fields. He is a proven vote-getter. He has, as an admirer put it, "a sort of presidential smell."

HE HAS also been an all-out Eisenhower man from the very first, and finally, he is the only presently visible alternative candidate on whom the amorphous but powerful group of men who were largely responsible for President Eisenhower's nomination could agree.

Vice-President Nixon is not such a man. If President Eisenhower withdraws and firmly endorses Nixon as his successor there will be, of course, no real serious opposition to Nixon from the Eisenhower men. Otherwise, there certainly will be.

Indeed there is already considerable underground opposition to Nixon for the second place. This opposition is partly on personal grounds. It also derives partly from the conviction that Nixon, who has acted as a sort of political lightning rod for the Administration, would be a drag on the ticket.

ALREADY President Eisenhower has been strongly urged to drop Nixon and replace him with Herter if the President runs again. One urger was Cliff Roberts, banker and golf-playing friend of the President's. Roberts is (or was until a very recent mild heart attack) a part-time member of the so-called "Commodore Regency" of Eisenhower political strategists.

Roberts had a lengthy report on Herter's qualifications prepared, undoubtedly with the knowledge of other members of the regency. On the basis of this report Roberts tried to persuade the President that Herter was better qualified for second place than Nixon. The President was non-committal. But for about a week, according to those who should know, he thought about the matter seriously.

Again according to those who should know, the idea of replacing Nixon with Herter has been rather firmly dismissed although of course, it might be revived again if the President decides to run. The idea was dismissed partly because the President genuinely admires the Vice-President, and partly because of the damaging political implications. But a major argument was also used effectively by Nixon's friends against Herter—that fact that Herter was born in Paris.

HERTER'S Paris birth is, indeed, the greatest single obstacle to a Herter candidacy. Since he was registered at the

are wrong, Khrushchev is a man of another stamp. He seems to want to be liked. Where Stalin was secretive, Khrushchev is a mixer. He seems to enjoy himself thoroughly in public. His sociability seems to have helped him a lot on his way up.

Khrushchev seemed to be speaking of Stalin when he said Tuesday:

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party decisively opposes the spirit of the personality cult, which is alien to Marxism and Leninism, which turns this or that leader into a heroic miracle performer . . . neither God nor Czar nor Caesar will deliver us. We will achieve freedom by our own hands."

But whether Khrushchev is or is not the dictator type, whether or not he aspires to sole leadership, whether or not he is personally likeable, does not alter one most important fact. He is a Communist and hates everything the free world stands for.

American consulate, most lawyers agree that Herter is "natural born" as the Constitution requires. But as long as the matter remains unsettled, a cloud of doubt will hang over the Herter candidacy. The doubt can only be finally dissipated by the Supreme Court.

All sorts of ways of getting the Supreme Court to make a ruling well before the Republican convention have been considered. The most hopeful precedent cited is, oddly enough, that of the Progressive Party, which got a Supreme Court ruling in 1948 on Henry Wallace's eligibility to go on the Illinois ballot within three weeks of requesting the decision.

The fact that the Paris birth problem is already being considered so carefully suggests how serious the Herter candidacy is—or how serious it could become, if the President withdraws. His supporters have been promised powerful financial and organizational backing in New York, Massachusetts, and elsewhere. Herter has announced that he will not run again for Governor, which removes one complication. And he has a significantly full speaking schedule—the invitation to his forthcoming speech at Washington's National Press Club bore the interesting heading "If Ike Steps Out, He Could Step In."

Even "If Ike Steps In," Herter has, of course, a long way to go. He is little known nationally, and Massachusetts is no longer the convenient jumping off place for the Presidency it once was. Yet, conditional and hedged about with obstacles as it is, the Herter candidacy is interesting, just because it is so hard to think of anyone else on whom the Eisenhower forces could agree.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

INTEGRATION IN POLITICS

There is mounting evidence of grave trouble ahead over integration in the public schools of the Southern states. For in recent weeks we have come nearer to the question which can divide the country dangerously. Is the decision of the Supreme Court to be put into effect gradually and with the eventual consent of the leaders of Southern opinion, or is the Federal government to be called upon to enforce integration against the resistance of the South?

This question poses as fateful a dilemma as any internal American question that has arisen for several generations. It arouses great human passions which cannot be reconciled, which can only be assuaged and accommodated in this generation. They are passions which boil up quickly into violence, and they can be kept within bounds only when and only while there is great wisdom and resolution in the leaders of the country.

The temptation to play politics with these passions is almost overpowering. And it is the approach of the national election, the struggle between the two parties and also the struggle within the parties, particularly within the Democratic party, which have brought the dilemma to the surface.

IT IS significant that the closer a public man is to the presidency, the more will he shrink from the idea of Federal enforcement, as distinguished from persuasion and accommodation. Governor Stevenson has been notably firm and decisive and the President, though his words were a bit cloudy, is certainly not considering intervention by the Federal executive power. It is the politicians, the men who have little or no prospect of themselves being in the White House and bearing the President's responsibility, who are heating up the issue.

There is no likelihood that the Republicans in Congress will agree to take the issue out of politics. For it is a most damaging issue to raise among the Democrats. Nor is there much likelihood that Governor Stevenson's rivals for the nomination will forbear to raise it. It is such an easy way to make things difficult for him.

The issue will have to be debated in the open. The fundamental question to be debated is whether integration is to be promoted by persuasion or by Federal enforcement. These are two different roads, and no one should think he can go down both of them at once.

CONSIDER, for example, the Powell Amendment which

would withhold Federal aid from states or school districts that do not integrate their schools. Let no one suppose that the Southern states will give in and accept integrated schools because some Federal money is withheld from them. To suppose that they will give in is to mistake the temper of the South, particularly the temper of the Deep South.

What, then, are Rep. Joseph L. Martin and Governor Harriman going to propose next, once they find that withholding money does not induce the Southern states to yield? If they start on the path of coercion, the authority of the executive power will be engaged and new measures of coercion will be demanded to uphold that authority. For unless the Federal government is going to confess that it is beaten, it must, keeping the path of Federal enforcement—become more and more coercive.

No one should doubt that the attempt at Federal enforcement will intensify and harden the resistance of the South. Those who are disposed to try to work out integration gradually will resent the Federal government's efforts to coerce them. The problem of integration will become progressively more insoluble in the South, the racial passions will become increasingly sharp, the sectional feeling increasingly disruptive.

Let us stop and think before we let irresponsible politicians push us into the whirlpool.

THE way things are developing is a reason for asking ourselves whether the decision of the Supreme Court does not need to be supplemented. As it stands now, the question of what constitutes a "prompt and reasonable start towards full compliance" is left to the judgment of the Federal courts. Now what would be a prompt and reasonable start, say, in the District of Columbia might well be impossible in Mississippi. Success in putting into effect the principle of the decision requires a program which must vary with local conditions. It is, for example, an enormous step forward when universities in the South admit Negro students. And it would be the part of wisdom in a state like Alabama to regard admission to the university as being for present purposes "a prompt and reasonable start."

The question is whether through some sort of council of eminent citizens, guiding principles might be agreed upon which would give to American opinion a standard around which it could rally.

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Knowland Entered In Minnesota Race

St. Paul, Minn. — (U.P.) — Sen. William F. Knowland's name got on the Minnesota presidential primary ballot at practically the last minute yesterday.

John G. Alexander filed Congressional district petitions bearing 1500 names just 23 minutes before the deadline for entering candidates in the March 20 Republican race.

President Eisenhower has also been entered in the primary. Knowland's backers have said they plan to withdraw the California senator's name if Mr. Eisenhower decides to seek a second term before Feb. 25, the last date when a GOP candidate can be scratched.

NO MORE MYSTERY

Meriden, Conn. — (U.P.) — The FBI solved the mystery of the missing fugitive. Eugene E. Golding, 22, of Wallingford walked out of court while awaiting trial for theft of a motor vehicle. Later, the FBI found him—serving a term in state prison at South Windham, Me. where he was sent for stealing an automobile.

Editorial Comment

NOT DESIGNED FOR ECONOMY

The Central Oregonians who are proud of their big, new, shiny Viber Eight (or some other 1956 model American car) may smile as they see the little bug-like foreign cars on the road.

That big eight will go around some of the foreign cars on a hill. It will beat them away from a stop light.

But when the big car owner counts up the money he has spent for gasoline at the end of the month, his smile may disappear.

For the sad truth is that American cars are not designed for economy of operation. One big oil company says that the average American car driven today only gives its owner 14.5 miles of travel for each gallon of gasoline burned.

This company (Mobilgas) sponsors an "economy run" each year, in which expert drivers pilot American cars over a rugged route and get an average of 21.5 miles per gallon. The winner was a Studebaker with a mileage figure of 27.44.

(Note that this is nearly double the figure for the average American automobile. The difference is in a lighter car, more finely "tuned" and an expert driver.)

Now the same company has run similar tests in other countries. And look at the difference in figures.

(All figures have been changed to reflect the same sized gallon. Most other countries use the

Imperial gallon, which contains five quarts. Comparisons are made on the basis of a four quart, or American gallon.)

In the South African test the winner was an Austin A-30. The mileage was 41.44.

In England a Triumph TR-2 won the trophy with an average of 56.8 miles per gallon.

The Australian test was won by a Goliath. Average mileage was 42.7.

A test was run in France, too. There a Citroen won with a fantastic 84.9 miles per gallon.

So, when you count out the dollars to pay your gasoline bill at the end of the month, don't laugh too hard at the pictures you see of the little foreign cars. Most likely their owners are counting out a few pennies instead of the dollars you're trying to dig up.—Bend (Ore.) Bulletin.

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Go To Church!

In time of sorrow, as well as other troubles, there are none so lost and alone as those who have no faith to hang on to, or a minister to turn to for consolation.

Go to church—if only for the selfish reason of building a foundation against troubled times, and to become friendly with a minister.

There will come a time when you will need both!

CHapel Mortuary

Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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