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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 March 27, 1946

Officers and men of the 1154th engineer combat group from Camp White leave for San Francisco to participate in Army Day parade.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Spring is late this year.

20 YEARS AGO March 27, 1936

Cad Ellis of Ashland files for nomination of county commissioner on Republican ticket.

Plans to make Crater Lake National park a year-round recreation attraction announced by David H. Canfield, park superintendent.

30 YEARS AGO March 27, 1926

Mrs. Gordon McCracken of Ashland elected state regent of the Oregon chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution.

President Coolidge invited by Senator Charles L. McNary to visit Medford during summer encampment of Oregon National Guard.

40 YEARS AGO March 27, 1916

J. C. Burch, manager of Portland Cement plant at Gold Hill, predicts an active season.

From Local and Personal column: Petitions for Ben C. Sheldon republican candidate for state legislature are being circulated in several precincts of the county and will be filed the latter part of this week.

What's the Answer?

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

1. Women college graduates are more or less likely to work after marriage than other women, or is it about 50-50?

2. The "Maundy" in Maundy Thursday means Monday, command, Amanda, or meandering?

3. If a worker under social security had steadily earned over \$350 a month, his widow at 65 gets an annuity amount \$50, \$65, \$80 or \$95 a month?

4. Presidential candidate of the States Rights party ("Dixiecrats") in 1948 was Byrd, Brynes, Eastland, Talmadge or Thurmond?

5. The average car on the road today is about 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10 years old?

6. Job opportunities for Negroes in the last 10 years have become better or worse or stayed about the same over the country as a whole?

7. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the World War I president, is or isn't now alive.

The Answers: 1. College women more likely to work after marriage. 2. Command to wash the feet of the poor. 3. A little over \$80. 4. Thurmond. 5. About six years old. 6. Become better, says the government. 7. Is at 83.

The Independent Vote

Just how commodious and invincible are Ike's coat-tails? Judging by the comments heard from Republican enthusiasts if a yellow-dog happened to jump on by mistake he would be elected to congress for sure, and might even make the senate.

There is no doubt of the President's great personal popularity, but we are not so sure about equal popularity of the Republican party. Nor are we certain that here in Oregon at least, all a candidate for any national office needs is a smile and a nod from the present occupant of the White House.

AFTER all Oregon's motto is "she flies with her own wings." Few important elections in the past have been decided by the rabid partisans on either side, but by the rank and file, largely composed of the independent voters who, like Andy Gump, "wears no man's collar."

However the proof of the pudding is in the eating and probably the exact potency of the White House "coat tails" in this election will have to await the verdict in November.

MEANWHILE we think the "Anything to beat Morse" press might be wise to pay a little less attention to calling Oregon's senior Senator names and a little more to his record in the Upper House covering close to a dozen years.

For that record is what is going to concern the independent voter, the principles Senator Morse has stood for, the principles he still stands for, and if re-elected he can be depended upon to stand and fight for in the future.

Calling the former dean of the Oregon Law school a traitor, a turn-coat, a renegade and an all-around So-and-So, no doubt gives intense pleasure to the 100 per cent GOP partisans. But that sort of thing makes no votes—or at least they have the votes of that group anyway. What they will need to win will be the nonpartisan and independent vote while a few Democratic votes thrown in, would do no harm. The Old Guard will get neither by lambasting Oregon's highly capable senator hither and yon for deciding his political beliefs were better represented by the Democratic rather than the Republican party, and acting accordingly.

There are many Democrats and thousands of Independents who not only heartily approve that action but who in the past have taken similar action for much the same reasons, themselves.

IN THIS connection it is rather amusing to look back over the records of some of the most rabid journalistic critics of Senator Morse, here in Oregon.

Four years ago they were demanding that the man who had the effrontery to change candidates in mid-stream, come out in the open, display his true colors, and join the Democratic party, where they then said he belonged.

But now that he has done JUST that, he should, according to the same newspapers, be put in irons and shot at sunrise.

It is surely hard to please some people—and some newspapers!—R.W.R.

Anything To Get Morse

We have heard nothing recently about the effort of Mr. Woody Smith of Hood River to have the name of Wayne Morse stricken from the Democratic primary ballot because he is not a "Democrat in good faith."

Let there be some who have never heard of Woody Smith, he is Senator Morse's opponent in the primary.

Just what is a Democrat "in good faith?" Must he be one from birth? Perhaps the Circuit Court at Salem to which the aspiring Mr. Smith has appealed will decide this momentous question.

THE Corvallis Gazette Times, one of the most persistent critics of Oregon's senior Senator, hopes so. With apparent seriousness it seconds the Hood River candidate's motion, and seems to feel that Senator Morse is neither a bona fide Democrat nor a bona fide Republican but merely an opportunist out for himself.

That is an old story and a false one. But nothing is too old or too false to be resurrected for this all out drive by the GOP to "get" Wayne Morse at all costs and replace him with someone who can be depended upon to tip his hat and vote "aye" every time the order from GHQ comes down from on high.

WE TRUST before the campaign is over some evidence will be produced from the record to show that Senator Morse is only out for himself with no regard for what he believes to be the welfare of the nation or his state.

Even the Senator's most bitter critics have never accused him of stupidity.

Certainly a member of the Senate who did not realize that any criticism of the most popular President since T.R. would involve the loss of votes, would have to be profoundly stupid.

Also how about that fight practically single-handed against the seating of Senator Eastland as chairman of the important judiciary committee? Even the Eugene Guard—another bitter Morse critic—praised Oregon's senior Senator for that courageous and statesmanlike stand. Senator Morse lost favor with practically all members of his party living south of the Mason and Dixon line, as a result however. The same personal sacrifice was involved in his opposition to the Southern Manifesto on the school segregation issue.

But Senator Morse, as usual, fought for what he believed to be right, even if he had to make the fight alone.

Is that the behavior of a self-seeking opportunist? If so lets have more of them!—R.W.R.

Friendly Talks, No Problems, Seen at Three-Nation Meeting

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Today's conference at White Sulphur Springs is a new development in the relations of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

President Eisenhower is host to Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent of Canada and President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico at the West Virginia resort.

It is purely an informal meeting. No big decisions are to be made. But it brings together the leaders of the three countries which make up the North American continent from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico.

Relations of the United States with Canada are traditionally close. The fact that the 2,700-mile American-Canadian frontier is completely unguarded has long been a world marvel.

Separate Relations Maintained Relations between the United States and Mexico have long been friendly also.

But these relations are maintained separately. The United States is linked to Canada by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and by other ties of all sorts. It is linked to Mexico through the Organization of American States.

The OAS was formed in 1948. It stems from an "International Bureau of the American Republics," which was formed in 1890 and later was called the Pan American Union. It comprises the 21 American republics.

Canada is not a member of the OAS because it is a member of

the British Commonwealth and Empire.

It is possible that the White Sulphur Springs conference may bring the relations of the United States, Canada and Mexico into somewhat closer coordination.

Canada is playing an increasingly important part in world affairs, especially in the United Nations. This is due largely to Lester B. Pearson, secretary of state for external affairs, who is at the White Sulphur Springs conference.

Now approaching his 59th year, "Mike" Pearson is one of the most popular foreign ministers. He is recognized as a brilliant diplomat. He has made Canada's part in the U.N. much bigger than those of many countries which outrank it in population.

Heir To St. Laurent Still young-looking and slim,

Washington—(CQ)—The Minnesota presidential primary catapulted Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) into the Democratic presidential "possibility" picture, even though Symington had no direct connection with the campaigning or balloting there.

Sen. Estes Kefauver's sound whipping of Adlai E. Stevenson in the Minnesota race produced the boost for the 54-year-old Symington.

Tall, handsome, graying Stu Symington is recognized as an accomplished administrator. His political pulling power is open to discussion. Nevertheless, he has been thrust, against his will, he claims, into the picture by political leaders and friends in Missouri. The party organization there, with the notable exception of former President Harry S. Truman, has laid the groundwork for presenting Symington to the Democratic National convention as a "favorite son" candidate.

With the serious impairment of Stevenson's chances, talk among organization leaders has turned to starting a drive to get Symington the nomination as a "compromise" candidate. Kefauver still is opposed by the bulk of the organization. Stevenson's bandwagon has slowed to a walk. Gov. Averell Harriman is drawing the open opposition of southern Democrats. Thus, the reasoning goes, that Symington might find support from all factions needed to get the nomination in 1956.

Symington was a business executive who entered government in 1954, charged with disposing of surplus war materials. Then he became Assistant Secretary of War for Air, moved to the secretary's office in the integrated Defense department and then took over two troublesome jobs for the Truman administration: head of the National Security Resources board and head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation.

Back Into Politics In 1952, he resigned, returned to Missouri and announced retirement from public life. Three months later he was in the race for the Democratic senatorial nomination, opposing Truman-backed J. E. (Buck) Taylor. He won the primary and general election, then announced he was not a candidate for anything else, preferring to serve out his six-year term in the Senate.

In the Senate, he voted with his party 91 per cent of the time in the 83rd Congress and 88 per cent during the first session of the 84th Congress. He was "on the record" 93 per cent in the 83rd, 98 per cent in the first half of the 84th. In the 83rd, he supported President Eisenhower on 40 per cent of the roll calls, opposed him on 45 per cent. In the first half of the 89th, his support-opposition was 71-27.

His most vigorous opposition to the President has come in the field of defense policy and spending. He has consistently contended the administration was accomplishing economies at the expense of the defense program.

Symington's position on other issues are less well-known. On civil rights and segregation, Symington's stand is summed up in the statement that the "Supreme court has declared the principle of law." He advocates gradualism in the "very difficult problem of adjustment."

Other Votes In the recent Senate action on the omnibus farm bill, Symington voted against the flexible price supports advocated by the Eisenhower-Benson forces, the same stand he took in 1954. He has voted for the Upper Colorado river storage project, St. Lawrence Seaway, and said "Hells Canyon site should be developed as promptly as possible for all people."

On the matter of tax cuts, Symington has taken the position that "until we have adequate defense and improved government efficiency, I do not favor any substantial tax reductions." The government efficiency he speaks of is characterized by his contention that a true integration program in the Defense department could save the taxpayers \$5,000,000,000 "without reducing our military strength. And that would guarantee balancing the national budget."

(Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Indian Land Fraud Brings Penalties

Portland—(U.P.)—Triple damages of \$150,000 against three Oregon men were assessed by U.S. District Judge Gus J. Solomon here yesterday in an Indian land fraud case.

The damages were awarded against Frederic M. Marsh, Lebon, Clyde W. Fling, The Dalles, and John C. Blanford, Ontario. The land involved was a 160 acre parcel known as the Maggie Summers allotment in Curry county.

The trio was convicted of a similar fraud in 1953 and all served prison terms as a result of that case.

Beneficiary to the money, if it is collected, would be a North Bend Indian woman, Lulu Nichols Gnad Noel.

Judge Solomon set aside the sale of the timber, valued at \$50,000 and purchased for \$11,000, on the grounds that it was invalid because it was made before a patent to the property had been issued.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

Democratic Disarray Washington—The Democratic party these days is suffering from more afflictions than Job.

The party is bitterly divided. Outside the farm areas it has failed to develop winning issues.

In Adlai Stevenson it is in a fair way to losing the only candidate on whom the various factions can agree. And, as if all this weren't enough, the party is flat broke.

Not even the most sanguine Democratic partisan on Capitol Hill claims that this session of Congress has been a political success for the Democrats. Some Republicans, indeed, have already begun to borrow Harry Truman's old slogan, and are talking about "the good-for-nothing, do-nothing Democratic Congress."

The Congress has passed two major bills. The first was the gas bill—which divided the party, killed the "giveaway" issue, and gave the President an opportunity to reap an important gain with his veto. The second was the farm bill, a Christmas tree bill if ever there was one. Especially if the President vetoes it, the bill may help the Democrats in November. But it is not going to be easy to point at it with pride, as a piece of intelligent and responsible legislation.

IT IS hard to see what else the Democrats are going to point with pride at, unless shrewd majority leader Lyndon Johnson pulls some unexpected legislative rabbits out of his hat. The President, in his cleverly conceived legislative program, aborted many issues on which the Democrats had been counting confidently. On other issues, the majority has been paralyzed by its internal division.

The bitter North-South division has blocked any increase in minimum wages, for example, or any revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, and it has probably blocked any important revision of the McCarran Act. There is no central party issue on foreign policy, party because the prestige of Senator Walter George has acted as a shield for Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. Similarly, defense is not the political issue it might otherwise be, because of the prestige of the President in defense matters.

BEFORE this session began, the Democratic leadership was counting heavily on aid to education as an issue for 1956. But it now seems highly unlikely that any school bill at all will be passed, simply because the school bill automatically involves the inflamed issue of school desegregation.

The bitter feeling aroused by the desegregation issue are, indeed, at the heart of the Democrats' troubles. The issue was dramatized by the "manifesto" signed by 19 southern Senators and 77 Representatives. It was further dramatized by the appointment of Senator James Eastland, the leading segregationist, as chairman of the powerful Judiciary Committee.

The Eastland appointment gives the Republicans a wide-open opportunity to tell Negro voters that "a vote for a Democrat is a vote for Eastland." The Republicans are planning to exploit the issue further by asking for a committee with subpoena powers to study civil rights. And for the first time there are real signs that many Negroes, who is the past have voted Democratic almost as a solid bloc, are turning back to the Republican party.

THE situation of the Democrats is further complicated by the near-mortal wound suffered by Adlai Stevenson in Minnesota. Since 1952, there has never been wild enthusiasm about Stevenson even among the Northern Democratic leaders. But he was at least acceptable to almost everybody—he was a bridge between the factions, which was his great strength. Now the

bridge has been badly weakened, if not washed away entirely. And there is really no other visible Democratic candidate who can act as a bridge.

Add that the Democrats have just enough money to keep the National Committee ticking over, and the picture of Democratic disarray becomes complete. The coming campaign is sure to be the most expensive in history, and the Republicans, thanks largely to the brilliant management of Chairman Len Hall, have more money than at the very height of the lushly financed 1952 campaign.

Finally, of course, that there are no signs that President Eisenhower's remarkable personal popularity is slipping. It might then seem about time to report the approaching demise of the Democratic party.

But two facts suggest that such a report may be premature. The first is that the Minnesota primary is only the latest evidence that the anti-administration farm revolt is perfectly real. The second is that, ever since 1952, the Democrats have been stubbornly and illogically winning elections.

1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

IT WAS CLOSE ENOUGH New Orleans—(U.P.)—The Supreme Court reversed a \$400 fine against Dr. Joseph Lanasa Monday when he testified that blue-black ink was the closest shade to black that he could find. Lanasa had been accused of failing to comply with the law by signing death certificates with blue-black ink.

Exclusive in the April Ladies' Home Journal

SHE MAY NEVER WED YOUNG VANDERBILT.

LOVE LAUGHS AT PAPA'S MILLIONS

The Vanderbilt Feud

by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

Here's the frank account ever written of the marriage that split the Vanderbilt dynasty... started the society feud which survives today!

Grace Wilson had charm, beauty, wealth, position... yet when young Nelly Vanderbilt married her, he risked and lost a \$40,000,000 inheritance, and his father never spoke to him again.

Now, in the April Ladies' Home Journal, their son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., reveals the facts of a lifelong fight that began the day his father decided to marry the glamorous Grace Wilson.

You'll know the undying rivalry between two amazing women as you see how the two Mrs. Vanderbilts—Grace and her mother-in-law—grapple to become society's leader. It's a rivalry so intense, so unforgiving, its repercussions echoed all over the world—and started the feud between the Vanderbilts, Whitneys and Goelts.

And fabulous as this story is, it's played against a background of even more fabulous wealth. Cornelius, Jr., reveals how the Vanderbilts made their fortune... how they crashed into New York society... and the truth about how Nelly made his own fortune.

You'll see why Grace had hot water running through her towel racks... why Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury considered Grace's solid-gold water taps practical.

Read this vivid, unforgettable account of this world-famous family that is still making front-page headlines. You'll learn:

• Franklin D. Roosevelt's reply when Grace told him she didn't like him.

• The truth about William H. Vanderbilt's saying, "The public be damned."

• Did Margaret Mitchell model Rhett Butler of Gone With the Wind after Grace Wilson's father?

• Why two-thirds of the guests refused to come to Grace and Nelly's fashionable wedding.

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