

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight of Time: Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO April 10, 1946: Dr. H. B. LaFavre, captain in charge of the naval hospital at Camp White, announces hospital will close May 20.

30 YEARS AGO April 10, 1926: American Legion schedules wind-up of membership campaign; expect total membership to be 400.

40 YEARS AGO April 10, 1916: Ten bicycles have been stolen in Medford in past 10 days; Police Chief Hutton warns residents to use care in leaving bicycles on street.

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

1. Federal antitrust laws in general apply to both farm and labor bodies, farm but not labor ones, labor but not farm ones, or neither?

2. A meter is about the same length as a yard, half as long, twice as long, about 10% shorter, or about 10% longer?

3. Have we ever elected a President of one party and a Vice-President of the other running on the same ticket?

4. The slave traffic has been wiped out in all parts of the world, or still exists in some areas?

5. Does any U.S. city with a population as high as 100,000 have a mayor who's an avowed Socialist?

6. The Oath of Hippocrates is taken by lawyers, dentists, judges, federal employees, doctors, teachers or Knights of Columbus?

7. A Cypriot is a slow drinker, professional tea-taster, native of Cyprus, fine perfume or teetotaler?

The Answers: 1. In general to neither. 2. About 10% longer. 3. Tyler (Dem.) 1840; Lincoln (Rep.) and Johnson (Dem.) in 1864. 4. Still exists. 5. Yes, Bridgeport, Conn. (Jasper McLevy). 6. Doctors. 7. Native of Cyprus.

McKay vs. Hitchcock etc.

Mr. Hitchcock, candidate for the Senate in the May Republican primary, says he will not campaign against his rival for the nomination, Secretary McKay, but against Senator Wayne Morse.

The supporters of the former Secretary of the Interior say the same thing—they will have nothing to say against Mr. Hitchcock but plenty to say against the senior Senator from Oregon, who has the temerity to seek re-election.

IT WILL be interesting to see if both worthy gentlemen hold to their resolve.

Messrs. Kefauver and Stevenson started out much the same way. They were the best of friends and as loyal members of the same party were to continue so. What they were interested in was the defeat of the "unbeatable Ike" and the reactionary GOP, not the defeat of their temporary opponents in the primary.

BUT now what do we see? The urbane and even-tempered Adlai is now accusing his party rival of misrepresentation, promise-breaking, shirking of his senatorial duties and what have you.

No similar accusations have been made as yet against Adlai, but with some heat the accusations have been categorically denied and now, according to press reports, the Tennessee Senator has agreed to debate national issues with the titular head of the Democratic party, throughout the state of Florida. If anything can widen the breach between the two Democratic aspirants, and solidify it, an intra-party debate should do it.

IF THE reports about Governor Harriman and former President Truman have any basis in fact, namely that they both hoped Messrs. Stevenson and Kefauver would kill each other off in the primaries so at the convention the "inactive" Mr. Harriman could step in, then they both must be laughing up their sleeves and hugely enjoying the internecine spectacle being offered by the Governor's rivals in the primary struggle. The latter pair could hardly be doing a better job of mutual destruction if they had followed instructions from the state-house at Albany.

IT IS too bad, of course—both for the two gentlemen involved and for the Democratic party.

The Democrats have enough to contend with in the split over school segregation in the South, without adding any factional disputes, between the Stevenson and Kefauver contingents, within the party.

Both aspirants appear to have their backs up, as the saying goes, and as it looks from here it is a fight to the finish, with a double knock-out as the probable, if not inevitable, outcome.

ALL of which takes us back to where we started from a short time ago when it was predicted in this department that probably none of the candidates then most actively engaged in the struggle for the Democratic nomination would win at the convention, but some dark horse, upon whom the various factions could ultimately unite with some degree of party unity and enthusiasm.

OF COURSE this new Stevenson—"fighting Adlai"—may surprise the dopesters, and also his ingratiating and free-wheeling opponent in the remaining primaries; and it is also within the realm of possibility—in politics what isn't?—that "The Gentleman from Tennessee" will enter Chicago with such a show of popular support that the majority of delegates, including some of his enemies, will have to take him, with a smile or the reverse. But barring such miracles—and either would be in the category—we can see no outcome but a dark horse—several shades darker in fact, than was true a few weeks ago.

NOW to return to our own little "hoss-race" between Messrs. Hitchcock and McKay here in Oregon it is hard to see how the former can be very effective without informing the voters in some DETAIL as to exactly why he believes he will make a stronger race against Senator Morse than the Secretary of the Interior. And to do that how can he keep from pointing out the flaws in the McKay record, particularly regarding the "Give Away" program in the field of public power, national conservation, and ex-Governor McKay's well known infatuation with the prestige and power of Big Business?

If he does enter into this field, even as politely and gingerly as ex-Governor Sprague of the Salem Statesman, he will be treading on the toes and coattails of "the little Scotchman" and it might well be a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.

HOWEVER any SERIOUS rift in the Republican ranks in Oregon this year—or anywhere else for that matter—seems extremely unlikely. There may be a few defections in the farm belt but all in all we can see no point in denying that the GOP thus far, in this campaign, has it all over the Democrats in their degree of unity and the high efficiency and smooth functioning quotient of their party organization.

—R.W.R.

Man, 77, Wins Divorce On Complaint of Wife

Denver (U.P.)—George H. Bailey, 77, won a divorce from his wife in Domestic Court yesterday.

He had testified that his wife blamed him for attempting to kill her when his automobile crashed into a bridge abutment.

The accident occurred as the couple was driving off after purchasing their marriage license.

Unlike brown pelicans, white pelicans never dive for food. They scoop fish from shallow water.

Portland To Discuss Transit Extension

Portland (U.P.)—The Portland city council was scheduled to meet today to decide whether to grant the Rose City Transit company a 30-day extension of the permit under which it has operated since February 10.

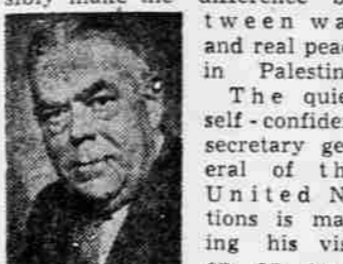
The company requested the extension yesterday. The permit under which it is operating the city's transit system expires at midnight.

Six out of 10 gasoline station operators lease their stations.

Hammarskjold's Mission May Be Difference in Peace, War

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Dag Hammarskjold's mission to the Middle East might possibly make the difference between war and real peace in Palestine.



Charles M. McCann

The U. N. Security Council has authorized him only to seek means of reducing the present almost intolerable tension between the Arab countries and Israel.

But Hammarskjold is well aware that he has some authority of his own as the chief executive officer of the world organization of which 76 countries are now members.

Before he left New York last Friday, Hammarskjold made it known that he intends to survey the entire situation—in brief, to see whether he cannot find some basis for an eventual peace settlement.

Episode Toward Peace: He said, at a press conference before he left New York, that he saw his visit as just an episode on a long road toward peace. It could, however, prove to be a very important episode.

Hammarskjold will find as soon as he starts his investigation that the U. N. armistice machinery has all but broken down.

Officers of the truce supervisory organization are barred by both Israel, on one side, and Egypt and Syria on the other, from entering the explosive frontier areas.

They cannot observe for themselves how the almost daily "incidents" of shooting and border violations start.

Can't See Troops: More importantly, they cannot see whether the respective sides are concentrating troops along the frontiers.

The Security Council asked Hammarskjold to try to arrange for withdrawal of military forces from the immediate armistice-

line borders. He was authorized also to try to arrange full freedom of movement for truce officers along the frontier lines, in demilitarized zones and in "defense areas" in the rear. If Hammarskjold does nothing but that, he will have gone a long way toward safeguarding against some isolated attack which might, at this tense moment, cause an explosion into full-scale war.

Dispatches from the Middle East say that U. N. men on the spot hope Hammarskjold's report may lead the Security Council to take further action. Set Up Zone: First would be the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the entire armistice-line frontier. This zone would be evacuated by the opposing armies and would be policed by U. N. officers.

Secondly, the U. N. men hope that the Security Council will decide to make a clear-cut definition of what would constitute aggression and put teeth in that definition by prescribing penalties against the aggressor.

If he can induce Israel and the Arab countries to permit proper policing of the border zone, that alone will be an important advance.

If he can make his present mandate the opening wedge for a long-range attempt to proceed from reduced tension to peace negotiations, it will be the high point in his career.

Interior Secretary Appointment Seen Probable This Week

Washington—President Eisenhower is expected to announce the name of his new Secretary of the Interior before Secretary Douglas McKay bows out on Sunday, April 15.

McKay, who resigned as Governor of Oregon to take the Interior Secretaryship, is resigning to run for senator from Oregon against the incumbent, Wayne Morse, Democrat, originally elected as a Republican.

McKay has been Secretary of the Interior for 3 1/2 years. That is just about the average tenure in the job—the Interior department has had 36 secretaries since it was created in 1849. The longest tenure was that of the late Harold L. Ickes, 13 years.

By 1849, the then six executive departments—State, War, Navy, Treasury, Postoffice, Justice—had accumulated unto themselves various functions really alien to them. The new department was set up to take care of these—patents, Indian affairs, pensions, public lands, the census.

These five activities were all concerned with domestic affairs and for a time the new department was referred to as the "Home department." Later, many other activities went into the Interior: education, administration of territories, geological surveys, national parks, reclamation, mine safety, wild life preservation, etc. Some of these reverted to other departments as these in turn were created.

(Editorial Research Reports)

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EDEN MESSAGE

Washington—Are President Eisenhower's subordinates so eager to protect him from worry and strain that matters of great international importance are concealed from him, or their significance obscured? This question is prompted by the President's answers to certain questions at his most recent press conference.

He was twice asked whether he and Prime Minister Anthony Eden had been in recent communication about the Middle Eastern crisis. He was specifically asked whether Eden had recently sent him an important message stressing the gravity of the crisis, and the urgent need for taking action to head off the danger.

THE President seemed honestly puzzled by the questions. Prime Minister Eden and he quite often exchanged messages, he said, and they often contained references to the Middle East. But, he said, "I am certain it is no recent thing they must be talking about." He was sure, he said, that there had been no message from Eden since "some time before" he went to White Sulphur Springs on March 24th.

He speculated that perhaps "they are talking about a recent message I haven't received yet." Overall, he left the strong impression that there had been no new, urgent, or important views expressed by Prime Minister Eden on the Middle Eastern crisis. Asked whether the British had been pressing the Administration to take a firmer line in the Middle East, the President replied: "Well, if they have, they haven't pressed me."

These Presidential responses are mysterious. The questions were largely prompted by a report, which first appeared a week ago in this space in a dispatch from London, that Eden had sent a grave message to the President stressing the growing danger in the Middle East, and the urgent need for basic joint policy decisions for dealing with the crisis. This report was confirmed and elaborated in subsequent dispatches in the British press and elsewhere.

THE facts, which are indisputable, are as follows. About two weeks ago a high official of the American Embassy in London was summoned to hear the views of Prime Minister Eden. Gravely and even grimly, the Prime Minister held forth at length about the danger in the Middle East and the pressing

need for joint decisions and action by the Anglo-American allies.

Eden indicated that he had called in the American official to make sure that the President knew his views of the situation. The American was naturally impressed by the responsibility involved in reporting a statement so grave as the Prime Minister's. He therefore asked Eden's permission to quote him verbatim on certain points, to assure absolute accuracy. Eden thereupon himself wrote out a message, clearly intended for the President, which included the warning that major decisions might be not just a matter of days, but even a matter of hours.

Such are the facts. In view of these facts, there seem to be only three ways of explaining the President's answers to his press conference questions.

ONE theoretical explanation is that the President, for diplomatic or other reasons, was being disingenuous. But this explanation can almost certainly be dismissed. The President is not a dissembler by nature, and his replies clearly suggested that he was honestly puzzled by the questions.

Another possible explanation is that the Eden message somehow got bogged down in the labyrinthine bureaucracy of the State Department. But it seems hard to believe that even the State Department could lose track of an extremely important message on a major international crisis from the British Prime Minister, in which the Prime Minister himself laid heavy emphasis on the hour-by-hour urgency of the crisis.

The only other conceivable explanation is that the message from Eden was not transmitted to the President at all, or transmitted in such a way that its significance was wholly obscured. This seems the most likely explanation. It is also the most disturbing.

EVEN before the President's heart attack, there was a strong tendency to go to great lengths to spare him unnecessary worry. Since the attack, the tendency has been greatly strengthened. This is natural enough and even laudable within limits.

But the limits are surely passed when such a message as Eden's is either concealed from the President, or its meaning muffled. The President himself, who has privately complained on occasion of his subordinates' tendency to over-protect him, is certainly aware that a Chief Executive of the United States cannot function properly if he is wrapped in yards of cotton batting.

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In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

Ho! Hum! What shall we talk about today?

Politics? There's TOO MUCH politics. And too little statesmanship. Too much chatter about who's going to be elected. And too little serious thought about the FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY—which will be affected, for better or for worse, by the kind of politics we practice.

HOW about foreign affairs—the old standby of the editorial writer who has nothing much else to talk about and falls back on foreign affairs as a device to fill space?

SHUCKS! There is TOO MUCH TALK about foreign affairs. Foreign affairs involve NEGOTIATIONS—negotiations among nations. Successful negotiating just can't be conducted in a fish-bowl. Everybody who ever took part in an important business deal knows that.

Negotiating involves running a bluff every now and then. One often has to run a bluff to find out just what the other fellow will do and what he WON'T do in the way of a deal. Every poker player knows you can't run a bluff if everybody in the room is looking over your shoulder at your cards.

The same rule holds good in the case of diplomacy. LET'S talk about saving bonds! It's an interesting and highly important subject.

HERE'S a surprising fact: Today, ten years after the end of World War II, the American people still have nearly 58 BILLION DOLLARS salted away in U.S. savings bonds.

We hear a lot about the staggering present total of "consumer credit." Consumer credit is what people put on the cuff, largely in the way of installment purchases of things they want—such as automobiles, and washing machines, and television sets, and new houses, and furniture to go in the new houses.

The total of consumer credit runs into a lot of money—and the total has been rising steadily for years. Every now and then somebody takes a look at the total consumer credit and compares it with the total last year and the year before and the year before that and gets the shivers.

LISTEN: For every \$2 in the way of consumer credit the people as a whole owe, about \$3 of U. S. savings bonds are owned by the people as a whole.

Not so bad? HECK! IT'S WONDERFUL! As long as the people of our country GO ON SAVING—for whatever purpose, to buy a new car when the time comes, to build a new house when the time comes, to retire on when they get old—our future will remain bright and we'll be able to meet just about any situation that may arise.

Federal District Court To Convene at Pendleton: Portland (U.P.)—Judge Gus Solomon said today he would convene a term of Federal District Court in Pendleton April 30.

Judge James Alger Fee is tentatively slated to be on the bench at Medford May 29 when a federal term opens in that city and again at Klamath Falls for a session opening June 5.

Fee a Federal Circuit Court judge, will hear cases on a district court level.

SIMPLE ENOUGH: Evansville, Ind. (U.P.)—When a clock in Frank Weber's office continued to run counterclockwise despite all efforts to repair it, Weber solved the problem by changing the face so the numerals are counterclockwise too.



ROARING FROM LAUNCHING CRADLE at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla., this is Snark SM-62 Intercontinental guided missile beginning 2,000-mile flight. (International)

Attention Directed To New Importance Of Vice Presidency

By MARTIN PACKMAN

Washington—With President Eisenhower prepared to seek a second term despite his age and his heart attack, many voters will take a closer look than usual at the party nominee for vice-president. Eisenhower is convinced that he can carry on full time for another four years in the White House, and his doctors give him a good chance to do so.

But the very fact that the President would be 70 at the completion of a second term—and the fact that his heart is no longer perfect—pushes the vice-presidency into special prominence in this election year.

Eisenhower himself has urged Congress to look into the problems that may arise when a President is incapacitated. The Constitution states that the powers and duties of the Presidency shall devolve on the vice-president, not only in case of the President's death, but also in case of his inability to discharge the duties of his office. Yet the vice-president never has taken over except when a President has died in office. A House Judiciary subcommittee is to hold hearings on the questions that would be raised by vice-presidential succession on account of presidential disability.

Proposals Made: Proposals to ease the burdens of the White House occupant, either by delegating specific duties to the vice-president or by creating an additional office of administrative vice-president, have been advanced by members of Congress and others. Although the administration has displayed little interest in such proposals, President Eisenhower has given Vice President Nixon more tasks, and more varied tasks, to perform than have been carried out by any previous vice-president.

The vice-presidency was not slated for the insignificant place it has held throughout most of American history. Quite the contrary. Under the Constitution as adopted, presidential electors voted only for President. The man who came out second best in that contest was designated vice-president. By the nature of things, all those voted for were presumably of presidential stature, as witness the first two vice-presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

It was only after the 12th Amendment required separate ballots for President and vice-president that the second post began to decline.

Restored Prestige: John Tyler restored its prestige for the time being. Tyler was the first of seven men who have succeeded to the highest office through the death of the President. His succession after William Henry Harrison died in 1841 set a precedent in more ways than one. Despite cloudy constitutional language, Tyler took the oath prescribed for the

chief executive and won recognition as President, not acting President. But notwithstanding this demonstration as a vice-president might become President in fact, nomination of an outstanding leader for the second office became more than ever the exception, not the rule.

National nominating conventions have concentrated on the race for first place on the ticket. When that is settled, the delegates are ready to go home. Hence they give little thought to choice of the man who, if the party wins, may be on his way to the White House. Selection of the vice-presidential nominee thus is left largely to the chosen standard-bearer and simply ratified by the convention.

Changes Suggested: To change all this and make the vice-presidency an office for which prominent party men would compete, it has been suggested that the vice-president be relieved of his rather unimportant duties as presiding officer of the Senate and be placed squarely in the executive branch as an acknowledged assistant President. Then he would be in close daily touch with White House affairs and well prepared to step into the President's place if need arose.

Two former vice-presidents recently have had their say on other means of getting first-class men into the office. Henry Wallace urged a campaign to make the public, and in turn convention delegates, better aware of the importance of the vice-presidency and of the need to apply other standards than a balancing of the ticket when making the vice-presidential nomination. Alben Barkley favored nomination of both President and vice-president by direct, nation-wide primary.

Consult

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