

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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 April 11, 1946 (It was Thursday) Willard Pederson elected president of reorganized 20-30 club here; Ritchie Francis chosen vice-president.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The OPA has abolished price controls on bottle openers. It was about time as the thirsty were getting tired of yanking off beer caps with their teeth.

20 YEARS AGO April 11, 1936 (It was Saturday) Jackson County Chamber of Commerce highway committee adopts aggressive policy regarding Pacific highway improvements.

H. L. Wright, who recently purchased large turkey flock, predicts a 20 per cent increase in turkey industry in valley.

30 YEARS AGO April 11, 1926 (It was Sunday) Contracts between federal government and California Oregon Power company concerning upper Klamath lake and tributary water rights ruled void and of no effect by Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle.

Snider Dairy and Produce company buys property on North Bartlett st. from K. C. Eldridge for about \$15,000.

40 YEARS AGO April 11, 1918 (It was Tuesday) Officials label rain which started Sunday as a "million-dollar shower that gave us an inch and a quarter of rain."

Miss Caroline Andrews of Medford praised in Portland paper as a member of the De-Koven Opera company.

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

1. Corporations with profits under \$25,000 a year pay lower rate of federal income tax than those with higher profits; right or wrong?

2. The Senate recently voted for or against changing the present system of electing the President and Vice President?

3. More soft coal is mined every year in West Virginia or Pennsylvania, or is it about 50-50?

4. Eisenhower got about 51%, 55%, 59% or 63% of the popular votes for President in 1952?

5. The Turks and the Greeks until recently had a tradition of mutual friendship or of animosity?

6. Most Southern Democratic leaders favor or oppose Sen. Kefauver as 1956 presidential nominee, or are neutral toward him?

7. A helicopter is a harbor for big steamers, bus terminal, landing field for helicopters or way station on the road to Purgatory?

The answers: 1. Right, 2. Against, 3. More in West Virginia, 4. About 55%, 5. Animosity, 6. Most oppose Kefauver, 7. Landing field for helicopters.

The American farmer has increased his investment in tools and machinery about 900 per cent since 1910.

O.S.

We are both pleased and proud that the Sunday women's section of the Mail Tribune has been adjudged the best of its kind in the state of Oregon.

It would be untrue to say that we were surprised—for we have long known that the product of our favorite Women's Editor, Mrs. Olive Starcher, and her associate, Mrs. Frances Bulkin, ranked well up with the best in the state, outside of the metropolitan dailies, with which we can hardly compete in volume, number of personnel and facilities.

MRS. STARCHER, whose initials, O. S., are familiar at the bottom of her weekly column, Potpourri, won two other awards last week at the annual convention of the Oregon Press Women—second place for her column, and second place for her daily women's section.

Of all the newspaper women we know, we can think of none who more richly deserves accolades of this nature. For sheer hard work, for dedication to the service of her community, and for a tremendous zest and urge to do the best possible job in presenting all the news of the community of special interest to women, we know of no one who is her equal.

We're right proud of our Olive. — E. A.

School Consolidation

The elections in which consolidation of three local school districts was approved Monday were, in our view, overwhelming votes of confidence for the school boards and staffs of the school districts.

No promises were made to the school patrons that there would be any great saving in taxes, for looking at the realities of school population and the costs of education, any dream of tax reduction for schools is nothing but a dream.

NO—the consolidation sold itself pretty much on its own merits, which include a centralization of responsibility and a uniformity of administration and educational practice. The school administrators involved made no rosy promises that it would be a panacea for all the ills besetting the schools.

But they did soberly point out the greatly increased problems of school operation, and indicated that consolidation would help in their partial solution.

The reasons for the arbitrary division of school districts, understandable in the days of the horse and buggy, have by now largely disappeared.

THE ACTION of the voters, and the provisions of the law which will bring Dewey and part of Kenwood districts also into the Medford school district, will result in the creation of the fifth-largest school district in the state, following Portland, Salem, Eugene and Springfield.

The district number will be 549C-1—a rather complicated designation derived from the former Medford number, 49, plus 500 to show that it is an out-of-sequence number, plus the final digit to show the number of consolidations approved.

If other districts later vote to consolidate with Medford, it will be 549C-2 after the next one, 549C-3 after the one following, and so on.

IN THE NATURE of things, it is difficult for the average citizen and taxpayer to be completely familiar with the problems of the schools. Often—too often, perhaps—he is dependent on the advice of his elected representatives on the school boards, and of their employees, the administrators and teachers.

In this case the voters were advised that it seems "the best solution to the problem . . . for those districts with mutual economic and educational interest to consolidate." The voters took that advice. We think they did right. — E. A.

Acetylsalicylic Acid

It is estimated that Americans consume about 11 million tons of aspirin a year—or somewhere around 16 billion five-grain tablets.

Now the benefits of aspirin are many. More uses are being discovered every day. And for a three-way treatment of low cost and high effectiveness, aspirin (known clinically as acetylsalicylic acid, or CH3CO2-C6H4CO2H chemically) is unbeatable for easing minor pains, lowering fever, and combating rheumatic and arthritic ailments.

On the basis of new discoveries, it is being used to replace a number of more expensive drugs, such as cortisone and ACTH.

BUT THE FACT is that, despite its widespread use, its low cost, and its relative safety, it is still a drug, and still potentially dangerous.

The U. S. Public Health service reports that thousands of cases of salicylate poisoning come to the attention of doctors every year. In 1952 there were nearly 17,000 such cases reported, including 113 which ended in death.

By far the largest number of these were young children. Most of these were under 5 years of age, with the majority about 3.

ACCORDING to an article in the New Yorker magazine, which details the 3,000-year history of aspirin's use and development, sometimes only a slight dosage can cause serious results, particularly in certain illnesses. Habitual use of large doses almost invariably results in some degree of intoxication.

But it is the youngsters, who are used to children's aspirin, decked out in colors and sweetened (and sometimes even called "candy" in an attempt to get it down when they need it), who are in the worst danger.

A toddler exploring a medicine cabinet can be in serious danger of his life from aspirin—the friend of the headache or cold sufferer. — E. A.

Algerian Situation Increasing In Danger; Rebel Strength Up

By CHARLES M. MCCANN United Press Correspondent

The Algerian situation is getting steadily more dangerous. France is trying to mobilize an army strong enough to crush the nationalist rebellion which broke out 18 months ago.

But the rebels seem to be getting stronger. They are now able to put discipline to put discipline into pitched battles against the French instead of waging mere guerrilla warfare.

Further, the situation is no longer one which involves the French and the rebels alone.

Arab nations are coming out openly on the side of the rebels. The nine-nation Arab League has approved a resolution offering the rebels full support. Syria is leading a move to declare a blanket political, economic and cultural boycott of France. Influential organizations in other Arab countries are getting behind the boycott move.

There are indications that the 24-nation Asia-Africa group of countries, led by "neutralist" Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, may soon enter the situation actively in the rebels' support through the United Nations.

Asia-Africa bloc delegates at U.N. headquarters in New York set up a standing committee to discuss proposals for dealing with relations between France and the Algerian nationalists.

Any such proposals would certainly be aimed at putting pressure on France.

Socialist Premier Guy Mollet of the French coalition government got support last month for

power in the international affairs of the Middle East.

This question is as painful and difficult as is the somewhat similar question in the Far East, that of the recognition of Red China. Both in China and in the Middle East the question is how policy is to come to terms with the hard and unpleasant fact that an unfriendly great power is now present in a friendly sphere of influence. It is this unanswered question which is at the root of the hesitations and the differences in London and in Washington.

The reason that there are no clear and firm decisions being taken is that every decision involves the question of what the Soviet Union will do about it. We are not genuinely in diplomatic contact with the Soviet Union about the Middle East. We do not know what we are able to do without her, in spite of her, or with her.

LAST week the United States made two important moves in the Middle East.

One of them was to go to the U.N. and to ask that the Security Council instruct Mr. Hammarskjold to work on the improvement of the Palestine situation. This move required the concurrence of the Soviet Union, which could have used its veto, and in the end the concurrence was obtained.

Almost simultaneously, Washington, under pressure from London, decided to send Mr. Loy Henderson, a high diplomatic officer, to the coming meeting of the members of the Baghdad Pact. This pact, which we have blessed but not joined, does not recognize the Soviet presence in the Middle East. It is in fact designed to exclude the Soviet Union's participation in the affairs of the Middle East.

Here then we have two different lines of policy being followed at the same time. One aims to reduce the Soviet Union to concur in the maintenance of peace and eventually in the arrangement of a settlement. This, one may say, is the line that the Eisenhower administration would like to follow. The other line, that of the Baghdad Pact and also of the 1950 Tripartite Declaration about Palestine, would not recognize the Soviet Union in dealing with the Palestine conflict or with the strategic and economic problems of the Middle East.

WE have to ask ourselves how long we can continue on these two incompatible lines of policy. There exists today a Moscow-Cairo axis which rests on the fact that both the Soviet Union and Egypt have a common interest. They both wish to overturn the policy of the Baghdad Pact and of the Tripartite Declaration—the policy of excluding the Soviet Union and of claiming for the West the ultimate responsibility for the whole area.

Can we expect to succeed both in the U.N. and at Baghdad? Can we have collaboration at the U.N. and non-recognition and exclusion outside the U.N.? Is it not evident that the attempt to follow both lines simultaneously must lead to the frustrations we are experiencing and to the equivocations and indecisions which everyone is complaining about?

AS TO the farm problem: Let's take the case of this newspaper. Every day, we make the same decision the farmer makes each spring when he plants his crops. That is, we size up the situation and decide how many papers we will be able to sell that day.

Then we PRINT that number of papers, plus a relatively small number more to allow for any mistakes we may have made in our calculations.

BUT—Suppose the government guaranteed us a price that would show us a profit on ALL THE PAPERS WE COULD PRINT.

What would happen then? I'm afraid that in that event we'd keep our presses running as long as at least as the available supply of paper held out. If the government stored the papers up in warehouses, but continued to pay us a price at which it would be profitable to go on printing them FOR STORAGE ONLY, RATHER THAN CONSUMPTION, I fear we'd go right on printing papers and turning them over to the government to be stored.

Human nature, you know, is human nature, and it is human nature to produce as much as you can sell at a profit.

I DON'T believe the real free enterprise farmers in this country are going to like it if that is what happens to America's agriculture.

a plan to crush the rebellion and at the same time to offer Algeria real home rule.

In pursuit of this plan Mollet proposes to call 70,000 reservists to the colors to reinforce the army of approximately 250,000 men now in Algeria. This is necessary because Mollet already has stripped to the bone the French divisions now at home, including those allotted to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

A published report, quoting well-informed sources, is that Mollet may try to increase the French draft term from 18 months to two years.

All this means a trouble at home. War weary, crisis-weary Frenchmen do not want to fight in Algeria. There is talk also of disagreement between Mollet and Pierre Mendes-France, co-leader of the government coalition, on Algerian policy. This

could develop into a cabinet crisis.

Robert Lacoste, French governor general in Algeria, said in Paris last week that unless the Algerian rebellion could be ended within five months, it may be too late.

There seems to be a serious question whether the rebellion can be suppressed in that time. Not only are the rebels getting stronger, but there is dissatisfaction among the 45,000 Algerians now in the French forces fighting the rebels.

In a battle in February, between 50 and 100 Algerian soldiers deserted to the rebels during a battle. An Algerian lieutenant has just been arrested, charged with passing secret military plans to the rebels.

In all, the Algerian situation seems to be nearing the desperate stage.

THE MIDDLE EASTERN DILEMMA

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Editorial Comment

CALENDAR REFORM NEARER

Why in tarnation don't we do something about changing our outmoded, old-fashioned, Roman-instituted calendar? Now that science appears fully emerged, working in decimals, measuring in meters and grams, isn't it about time our calendrical system was modernized completely to simplify living for us non-scientists?

For about 25 years the World Calendar Association has dedicated its time, purpose and resources to planting a World Calendar in all nations. Numerous committees and affiliates are still hard at work in doing the spadework for adoption in many other countries than the 17 nations already approving the idea in principle. The idea, sowed so many years ago, has now reached the reaping stage, and it has been seriously proposed that the world organization—the United Nations—might well spearhead its adoption.

What is the World Calendar? According to those in the know, modern calendar reform deals with an improved civil calendar.

Originally our calendar came down from ancient Rome. Caesar revised it in B.C. 45, and Pope Gregory in A.D. 1582. Russia adopted our mixed Julian-Gregorian system after the revolution in 1918. An excellent astronomical counting board, our calendar has two glaring defects: its instability, causing birthdays, holidays, dates to change needlessly, and its lack of uniformity in structure. This disorder is completely out of harmony with our modern pattern of regular routine activities.

The reformed calendar—and eventually we'll get it—will equalize and simplify all dates with respect to days of the week, holidays, months of equal length of 28 days by having 13 months, and balancing out Easter, Christmas and New Years. It's a mighty good, solid, scientific system. When it comes our turn to vote on it, let's just don't go damfool conservative and say "What was good enough for Granddaddy is good enough for me." Let's get the change over with, and start a new era of advancement. — Oregon City Enterprise-Courier.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

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IT IS, of course, easier to see the dilemma of our incompatible policies than it is to solve. For we do not know whether the Soviet Union would, if invited, be willing to collaborate.

At the U.N. meeting in New York last week Mr. Sobolev, the Soviet representative, drew a sharp line between stabilizing the Arab-Israeli armistice and attempting to make a settlement. Presumably then, Moscow does not now want war but neither does it want peace. The present situation, with its fierce tensions and its high tensions, seems to suit Moscow. Why? Presumably again, because it is an anti-Israel coalition that the Arab states are the most united and at the same time the most dependent upon the Soviet Union.

EGYPT, which is the prime mover among the Arabs, depends upon the Soviet Union for something more than arms. It depends on the Soviet Union for its veto in the U.N. and above all for its capacity to interpose military power if Britain and the United States were to resort to force to maintain the status quo. Col. Nasser, one might say, depends on Moscow to keep the green light burning for his advances. The Soviet Union is acting as a protector of Egypt and of Saudi-Arabia in their campaign to subvert the British and American position in Israel, Jordan, Iraq, and the Persian Gulf. The Moscow-Cairo axis is operating to nullify the Baghdad Pact, the Tripartite Declaration, and to frustrate the whole policy of excluding the Soviet Union from the Middle East.

If there are to be serious discussions when Messrs. Bulganin and Khrushchev visit London next week, nothing would seem to be more important than to find out whether they have any willingness to collaborate in the Middle East, and if so, on what terms.

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Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Skunk Eating

To the Editor: About 1907 or a few years before, there were a number of families coming to Oregon from the Southwest, by way of mule train. And in the group there was a girl from Oklahoma and a young man from Texas.

One evening while making camp they discovered a skunk under a culvert. It was killed, and a bet was made between the girl from Oklahoma and the boy from Texas as to which one could eat the more skunk.

The skunk was promptly dressed and cooked, and the contest got under way.

The result: The Oklahoma girl won out, which was really something, against a man from Texas, even to skunk eating.

Well, eventually both families arrived and settled in Oregon, and at least to make the story good reading, or listening as the case may be, the young lady from Oklahoma and the young man from Texas married and raised a fair sized family.

This may be the reason for the confusion as to who was the really original skunk eater. But we don't believe Texas should be left out entirely.

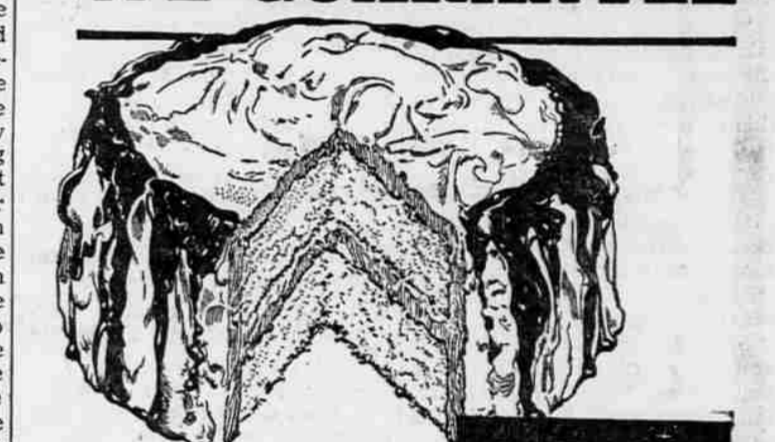
"A native Oregonian" (Name on File)

First national election returns to be broadcast by radio were those which announced the choice of Warren Harding as President in 1920.



FIGHTING POSE—Adlai Stevenson strikes a fighting pose for a "hard-fighting campaign" at his home in Libertyville, Ill., during a luncheon he held for supporters from 22 states. Stevenson called the meeting to intensify his campaign effort for the Democratic nomination for President.

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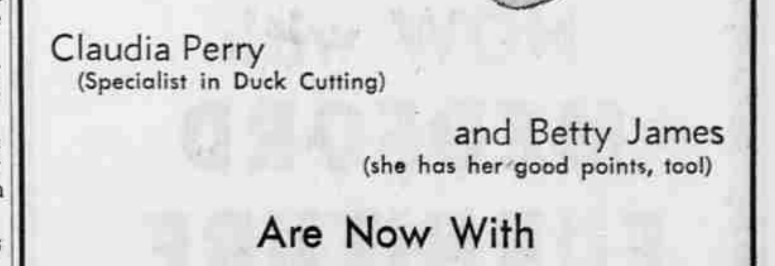
In Medford It's Modern

In Case Your Friends Forgot To Tell You...

Claudia Perry (Specialist in Duck Cutting)

and Betty James (she has her good points, too!)

Are Now With



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