

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

April 18, 1946

(It was Thursday)

Earl Newbry, of Newbry orchards, announces purchase of the A. H. Davenport orchard in Valley View.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The first 1946 dandelion to bullheadedly push its way through a cement sidewalk has emerged into the bright spring sunshine on West Main.

20 YEARS AGO

April 18, 1936

(It was Saturday)

Tim Fallon, WPA office worker here, and Claude Stevens, city fire truck driver, injured in auto crash.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Horticulturists report the busy bees are not as busy in the pear blossoms as they should be. A few farmers need rain, for a wonder.

30 YEARS AGO

April 18, 1926

(It was Sunday)

From Local and Personal column: Despite the recent torrid spell of weather, the first straw hat is yet to be seen in Medford. Many men wanted to don such headgear last week, but deferred to custom, which dictates later summer weather for straw hats.

From Local and Personal column: Salaries have not been paid for two months by the state board of horticulture. The board has decided to ask for relief from the state's emergency fund.

40 YEARS AGO

April 18, 1916

(It was Tuesday)

Large gathering hears ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton speak at Natatorium.

From Local and Personal column: E. G. Trowbridge Jr., of the Pacific Furniture and Fixture factory, awarded contract for building judge's and clerk's benches and desks for the courtroom of the new federal building.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?

Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. President Eisenhower says he accepts or opposes the new (watered-down) form of the Bricker Amendment on the treaty power, or takes no stand on it?

2. Many more men than women are alcoholics, or many more women, or about the same number of each?

3. Employers with one employee are taxed in some states to assure unemployment compensation to him; right or wrong?

4. Adlai E. Stevenson got many more or many fewer popular votes for President in 1952 than Thomas E. Dewey got in 1948, or about the same?

5. Total area of Monaco is about (a) 1 1/2, (b) 2, (c) 5, (d) 12 1/2 or (e) 25 square miles?

6. Some large corporations have more stockholders than employees; right or wrong?

7. The Finns are or aren't considered a Scandinavian race?

The answers: 1—Opposes it. 2—Many more men. 3—Right. 4—Many more. 5—About 1/2 sq. mi. 6—Right. 7—Aren't.

—E. A.

Hint of Automation

The construction of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company's microwave relay system, including erection of two big stations on nearby mountaintops, is a fascinating thing to watch.

It brings home with a strong impact the electronic miracles which have been wrought within the past few years. Many of the developments which make the system possible were unknown a relatively short time ago.

WITHIN a few years it will be possible to pick up a telephone at home, and with a few twists of the dial automatically get a connection with virtually any telephone in the nation—all in the space of a few seconds.

We are pretty much used to miracles these days. It's only when we stop a moment to think that much of this is done without human assistance that we realize how far we have come in automation.

The telephone system is rather ahead of some other fields in automating its equipment. But the same type of progress is rapidly being made in other fields.

NO ONE KNOWS for sure just what effect increasing automation will have on America. But that it will have some effect—is, in fact, already doing so—is no question at all.

Some economists believe that the results will be as world-shaking as those of the first industrial revolution, which changed the face of the earth, the habits of mankind, and the future of nations.

The hint given by the telephone is just that—a hint of vast changes to come. Whether or not the changes can be accomplished without accompanying dislocations remains to be seen.

We hope they can. — E. A.

Civil Rights

There was a small story in the paper the other day which told how an FBI official was in town to conduct a course for police officers of this area. Forty of them attended.

The class didn't deal with any of the techniques of law enforcement, as most of them do. It was concerned with civil rights.

We found the idea of such a class cheering.

FOR MORE THAN a great many people seem to realize, civil liberty is the one great, basic and important idea which started this nation on its road to greatness.

Without civil liberties there is no freedom in the sense in which we customarily use the term.

And, historically, police departments, set up originally for our protection, are the places where civil liberties are in the greatest danger.

This may be paradoxical, but it is nonetheless true. For, given a little authority, it is all too easy to wield that authority without discretion, and without remembering that a police officer is a servant of the public—not a "boss."

THAT IS WHY constant training and indoctrination are vital in the operation of a good police department. And it is why a course such as that conducted here last week is a significant thing. A police officer, of all people, must know that each individual has certain rights which must be respected and protected.

It's too easy to shrug off injustice when it happens to someone else. And it's sometimes difficult to remember that there, but by the grace of God and the protection of the constitution, go I.

THE SCHOOL here was one of 750 being conducted all over the nation this year by the FBI, with a goal of reaching more than half of the nation's 200,000 law enforcement officers.

The schools recently motivated a couple of columns by the New York Herald-Tribune writer, Roscoe Drummond, who found they were bringing about "a new level of positive contribution between federal and local authorities on one of the most delicate and critical fronts of law enforcement . . ."

He said:

The FBI, as the investigative arm of the U. S. department of justice, considers civil rights cases of the utmost importance and gives the highest priority to civil rights investigations. Such investigations are difficult and, at times, delicate, because they require interviewing state and local police officers, some of whom may not be in sympathy with the investigation, and the obtaining of evidence against enforcement officials who have cooperated with the FBI on other matters in the past.

THIS IS ONE of the reasons why the FBI is eager that state and local police fully understand that the FBI can intervene to investigate any action by the police which violates civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

As a result of these schools, the FBI is finding that the local police are increasingly aware how they can do a better job in safeguarding civil rights, conscious that one case of police abuse is "one case too many" and that investigation and correction are best for all.

THE GUIDING tenets which the FBI's specially-trained instructors bring to these conferences with the local police are:

That peace officers must know the basic liberties they share with other Americans.

That they must know and act within the limitations to their own authority.

That willfully depriving any person of his constitutional rights by public officers acting under the color of law is a violation of federal civil rights statutes—and automatically becomes an FBI case.

That a single act of police brutality is a blow to respectable and responsible peace officers everywhere in the U. S., starts a chain reaction in the courts, the press and among the public, makes resistance to law easier, enforcement of law harder.

—E. A.

Future of Singapore's Great Military Bases Now at Stake

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Correspondent

The future of Britain's great Singapore naval and air base hinges on a conference which will open in London next Monday.

David Marshall, chief minister of Singapore, will negotiate with Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd on the future status of that island crown colony which lies off the tip of the



Charles McCann on the future status of that island crown colony which lies off the tip of the

Malaya peninsula.

Marshall intends to bid for full independence. He wants Singapore to be an independent unit in the British Commonwealth of Nations. He is willing to agree that Britain shall keep its Singapore base.

But whether the negotiations succeed or fail, Britain may have a historic shift in its strategic position.

For one thing, there is some doubt whether Marshall could consolidate his position as Singapore's head man under an independent agreement.

Singapore could go Communist, and Britain must bear that possibility in mind.

Admiral Earl Mountbatten, Britain's smart first sea lord, is now on a survey of the strategic situation. He arrived in Singapore last week end from Australia.

There is talk that Britain might shift its Singapore base to Labuan, in north Borneo, across an arm of the South China sea. There is even talk that Britain might base its defense on western or southern Australia. Mountbatten has looked into that possibility.

A shift in the British strategic situation means a shift in the situation of the countries, including the United States, which belongs to the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization.

Britain has just taken one blow in the area. Ceylon, to which Britain granted independence within the commonwealth, has gone neutralist.

Solomon Bandarnaike, the neutralist leader, has announced that Britain must give up its naval base of Trincomalee, on the northeast coast. He says bigheartedly that there is no need for hurry. But for all practical purposes Trincomalee already has gone and Singapore may well follow.

Singapore's position as an independent country would be highly insecure. It is not generally realized that about 860,000 of Singapore island's 1,120,000 people are Chinese. They are highly susceptible to Communist influence because their homeland is now Red-ruled. Communists control the 40,000-man Singapore labor union.

Marshall, 48 years old, speculated, fiery in debate and argument, is a moderate.

But his lack of real authority is shown by the fact that he has taken to London with him an "all-party" delegation. This delegation includes the main opposition group, the People's Action party, almost entirely Chinese, is strongly Communist-tinged. It might win over Marshall when an election is held.

Some British Conservatives are saying already that if Singapore is given its independence, Marshall will soon find himself a tool of the Reds. That might or might not happen. But even the possibility makes Singapore a somewhat dangerous site for a British base.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, President Eisenhower has just vetoed the hedge-podge farm bill that was designed primarily to buy enough votes in the big farm states to swing the 1956 election.

In his veto message, the President says:

"The problem is price-depressing surpluses. Excess stocks of certain farm commodities have mounted to market—destroying, price-depressing size as a result of wartime price incentives too long continued.

"Any forward-looking, sound program to meet the needs of farm people must remove the burden of these accumulations. They are depressing the net farm income by many hundreds of millions of dollars a year."

THAT is where we of southern Oregon and far northern California came into the picture. Prior to the distortion of the markets caused by the acreage control that had to follow guaranteed high prices for the six "basic" crops, we were growing crops to which our area is peculiarly well suited—such as barley, potatoes, small seeds, etc.—and were doing very well at it.

When growers of the six basic crops had to submit to reduction of the acreage they had been planting to these crops THEY BEGAN TO PUT THE LAND THUS DIVERTED INTO THE CROPS WE HAD BEEN GROWING.

That wrecked our markets.

Southern Oregon and far northern California have suffered nothing but evil as a result of high subsidized prices for the "basic" crops. If this election year farm bill should be overridden by the political farmers in the congress and should become the law, we would continue to suffer just as we have suffered in the past.

IN conclusion, I'd like to suggest that if the politicians really want to do something for the farmer they'd better begin to consider measures to check the steady inflationary rise of prices of everything the farmer has to buy.

That is the real source of the farmer's grievance with present economic conditions.

News About Books From the Library

One of the most noteworthy events in American life in the last decade has been the emergence of Eleanor Roosevelt as a person and as a leader. Everywhere one finds warm and spontaneous recognition of the contribution which Mrs. Roosevelt has made.

Those who have had the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Roosevelt speak on Monday night will be interested in reading about her in the full-length biography, "Eleanor Roosevelt," by Ruby Black. One section describes Mrs. Roosevelt's early years and the years in Albany as wife of the governor of New York. The second half of the book is given over to a detailed story of the White House years.

Autobiography

In Mrs. Roosevelt's autobiography, "This Is My Story," she tells of her life and family relations up to the Democratic convention of 1924. The book, "This I Remember," covers the period from the years preceding Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term as Governor of New York State to the day of his death during his fourth term as President.

For many years Mrs. Roosevelt has been conducting a magazine department in which she has answered thousands of questions. "It Steems to Me," is a collection of some of the most interesting of these questions together with her answers.

"This Troubled World" was written in 1938 when World Peace seemed farther away than ever before. In this book she discusses the many peace plans and presents her own suggestions as to how world peace can be brought about.

Impressions of East

In "India and the Awakening East," Mrs. Roosevelt records her impression of the East, combining an account of her personal impression with an analysis of the social and economic problems facing Eastern nations. In her words, "Every American who lives or travels in the East will have to remember that he is, in his own person, an ambassador; not simply

an ambassador of the United States, but an ambassador of democracy . . ."

All of these books are available at the Medford Public Library or any branch of the Jackson County Library system.

Grange

Lake Creek Grange

Lake Creek Grange celebrated its 28th anniversary April 12.

A potluck supper was held at 7 p.m. Visitors to the supper were Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Morthland, Mrs. Anna Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. Harding. Mrs. Harding is master of Upper Rogue Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Roberts were guests at the Grange session, not arriving in time for the supper. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Ribblett were also guests, and were voted in as members during the business meeting.

Twenty-five year pins were awarded to four members during the lecture program. They were Fred Stanley, Mabel Stanley, Leland Charley and Elynn Charley. Nora Bradshaw and Claus Charley told their memories of the Grange. Both are charter members. Elynn Charley listed the original 44 members and the first officers' roll. A display of antique articles was shown.

The State Grange meeting will be held at Pendleton. At present there is no one from our Grange that will be able to attend.

A square dance party will be held at the Grange hall April 28.

Voting was held for officers of the State Grange.

Next Grange meeting will be on May 10, when we will change to our summer schedule, starting at 8:30 p.m.

BRUSH BURNS

Portland (U.P.) — Another sign of spring. Firemen last night battled a brush fire which burned about 10 acres near Skyline boulevard. No property damage was reported.

Portlan d—(U.P.) — The Army engineers dredge Biddle left here yesterday to join the huge dredge Sayons in dredging the mouth of the Columbia river at Astoria.

Communications

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.

"Do-Nothing" Ike

To the Editor: Harry Truman was right about Eisenhower being a do-nothing President—according to the Truman policy and record. Ike has had us to the brink of war three times without getting in. He didn't even lie to the enemy to encourage them, as the three last Democratic Presidents did, and all succeeded in getting us in war.

Then he advocates doing nothing with the atom bomb except for man's benefit—not even killing Japanese women and children after they were begging to surrender. Ike even went in and stopped a war that Truman had going good by promises to let the enemy kill our boys wherever they could find them, but our boys were not allowed to cross the Yalu river to retaliate.

Then he recalled McArthur for crowding the enemy too hard, and threatening victory that might stop the war. In all world history did you ever hear of anything like it? A real man of action.

Ike hasn't taken over a single industry to raise wages and increase the cost of living. Ike hasn't repealed the Taft-Hartley law. And he wants to stop piling up farm surpluses with taxpayers money, now over six billions. He doesn't want to increase the indebtedness that we had to about three hundred billions, or increase the cost of living. The laws of supply and demand are still in operation; the new deal has not repealed them yet.

Ike won't even help in taking six billions of industry tax money to buy farmer votes. He seems perfectly satisfied to have world peace and prosperity, with the atom working for man's benefit instead of destruction.

In calling names, profanity, vulgarity, he is just a do-nothing.

Ira C. Jones
2325 Stewart ave.
Medford, Ore.

Voting in Oregon Above Average for Nation As a Whole

Washington — (CQ) — The national average of voting participation has been going up in recent elections, but wide variations exist from state to state.

In 1952, a record 61 1/2 million persons voted for President. In 1954, 42 1/2 million persons voted for Congress, a new high for a non-Presidential year and an increase of two million persons over the 1950 total.

In Oregon, 695,059 persons voted for President in 1952. The Congressional vote was 564,494 in 1954 and 503,455 in 1950.

On a percentage basis, 63 per cent of the potential voters and 80.1 per cent of the registered voters in the nation cast Presidential ballots in 1952. In Oregon, 67.2 per cent of the potential voters and 81.6 per cent of the registered voters balloted in 1952.

In 1954, 54 per cent of the potential vote and 68.9 per cent of the registered vote was cast in Oregon House races. Nationally, the figures were 42.5 per cent of the potential vote and 57.4 per cent of the registered vote.

Six years ago, the House contests drew 49.8 per cent of the potential vote and 70.3 per cent of the registered vote in Oregon.

The potential vote in Oregon went from 1,002,000 in 1950 to 1,035,000 in 1952 and 1,046,000 in 1954. The registered vote in the same three election years was: 710,000, 852,000 and 820,000.

Of all the states, Utah has the highest average of voting participation in the last three elections and Mississippi the lowest.

(Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

In Medford It's Modern

In Case Your Friends Forgot To Tell You . . .



Claudia Perry (Specialist in Duck Cutting)

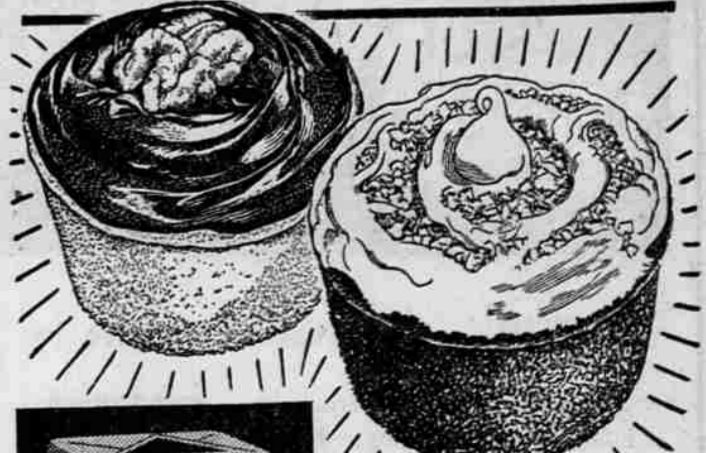
and Betty James (she has her good points, too!)

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