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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 20, 1946

(It was Saturday)

Rollie, the 18-year-old dog owned by Edwin Kubli, Applegate district stockman, died last week from old age.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smude Pot column: Capt. Thomas Culbertson, of the airport is now out of the Army, and no longer called "Captain," but Tommy.

20 YEARS AGO April 20, 1936

(It was Monday)

Between 600 and 700 people attend the days of '49 party at Elks temple.

Pears are now being shipped from the valley at the rate of 40 cars per week, Southern Pacific reports.

30 YEARS AGO April 20, 1926

(It was Tuesday)

Fines totalling \$250 were paid by 12 traffic violators who pleaded guilty before Judge Taylor.

From Local and Personal column: After having been closed for repairs for several weeks past, the Jewell cafe on Front st. opens tomorrow under the new management of George Takahira, Japanese.

40 YEARS AGO April 20, 1916

(It was Thursday)

A first class family row has broken in the ranks of the "reunited" Grand Old Party.

From Local and Personal column: The Main st. crossing of the Southern Pacific railroad, torn up again this week, is nearly repaired again.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?

Copr. 1955. Editorial Research Report

1. Margaret Truman gets married in New York City, Independence, Mo., Washington, D.C., Kansas City, Mo., or North Carolina?

2. The 48 states together spend about as much during the year as the federal Government, or much more, or much less?

3. The British House of Commons contains a number of Communist members, only a few or none?

4. Secretary of Treasury Humphrey used to head the M. A. Hanna Co. of Cleveland: textiles concern, metals producer, Chevrolet distributor, or insurance firm?

5. State with highest percentage of its votes for Eisenhower in 1952 was Maine, Vermont, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Kansas or Texas?

6. New special Senate committee to probe lobbying is headed by Sen. George (D-Ga.), Kefauver (D-Tenn.), Bridges (R-N.H.), McClellan (D-Ark.) or McCarthy (R-Wis.)?

7. Asa Yoelson was the real name of which screen star?

The Answers: 1. Independence. 2. Much less. 3. None. 4. Metals producer. 5. Vermont. 6. McClellan. 7. Al Jolson.

That Freeway Route

The time is not far off when a decision will have to be made on what route the proposed new freeway will take through or around Medford. The state highway department plans to hold hearings here next month on two alternate routes it has proposed.

No route can be perfect, and there will be a marked divergence of opinion on which one is the best—or, rather, the least bad.

A MAP PUBLISHED in this paper yesterday shows the routes proposed by the highway commission. Presumably they have given sufficient study to the matter to know what they're talking about, although, as noted, there are serious objections to them both.

The commission has eliminated from consideration two earlier proposals, for reasons of its own. One was along the west side of the valley; the other was along Bear creek, either on an elevated viaduct, or lowered into the channel bed proper — as proposed and advocated by E. M. Tucker, who still thinks it's a good idea.

Apparently the commission didn't consider a fifth proposal, one we rather liked, incidentally — which was to elevate it above the SP tracks through downtown Medford. We were informed that the cost of such a plan would be prohibitive.

THE HEARINGS on the routes will serve as a useful forum of public opinion with regard to the routes. But discussion in advance of those meetings might serve to clarify our thinking on the alternatives.

Letters on the subject are invited. We might suggest that those interested also make what highway men call "windshield surveys" of the routes under discussion.

The fact that the highway department has narrowed its consideration down to two routes does not necessarily mean that all others are automatically out the window. But it apparently does mean that, unless some conclusive reasons against them, or for other routes, are brought forward, the commission will choose between the two pictured yesterday.

EACH WOULD START at Seven Oaks, where the new highway joins the old a mile or two north of Central Point. Each would follow the same route into north Medford and by an over-pass past the Crater Lake highway.

It is at this point they would go different ways. The so-called Hillcrest line would swing to the east and around the city, to an interchange at approximately the junction of Barnett road and the Phoenix road, then south along the east side of the valley, past Phoenix, to other interchanges at Fern Valley road and North Ashland, and finally to another interchange at Oak st., where the other route also would come out. Both proposals follow a line by-passing Ashland to a Green Springs interchange and one south of Ashland.

The Genessee route would come into Medford from the Crater Lake interchange, down a line just east of Genessee st., swinging slightly east to a South Medford interchange at Barnett rd., and on south, roughly paralleling Bear creek and the present highway. There would be interchanges at Phoenix, Talent and North Ashland. The rest of the route would be the same as the Hillcrest line.

OBJECTIONS to either route are fairly obvious. The Hillcrest line would pass through some of the finest orchard and agricultural land in the valley, both east of Medford itself, and all the way south to Ashland. With a wide, four-lane right-of-way, this is not an inconsiderable item. It would be several miles from the city (if that is, indeed, an objection, and many merchants, particularly those catering to the tourist trade, think it is). It would place the South Medford interchange a considerable distance from downtown Medford.

As to the city route, the principal objections are all related. It would destroy a large segment of residential area, where people have made their homes for many years. In addition, it would make an even larger segment less desirable as residential property than it is now, no matter how attractively it is constructed. For who would live, by choice, near a busy main highway? As for the rest of the route, it might destroy less agricultural land than the other, but it would still take a big bite out of a farming valley where good land is already getting to be scarce.

OBJECTIONS TO the other proposals seem to be equally compelling—and the highway commission apparently has found them conclusive.

It boils down (as so many decisions of a public nature do) to a choice of something which will do the least amount of harm. And, while some people will be unhappy no matter what is decided, a decision must be made.

Perhaps the hearing will provide a basis for an intelligent and informed choice.

But this much is certain: After the decision is made, the highway finished and the traffic is flowing, the entire region stands to benefit from it, both economically and in a reduction in traffic accident hazards.

And this is true no matter which route is chosen. — E. A.

Whew! It's Over

Well, the Prince and the Hollywood princess finally got married.

Can we all get back to work, now? — E. A.

Easing of Middle-East Tension Tops List of Week's Good News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Good 1. The explosive Palestine situation took a marked turn for the better. Dag Hammarskjold, secretary general of the United Nations, held a series of talks with Egyptian President-Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser and Israeli Premier David Ben-Gurion. The result was an announcement that Egypt and Israel had agreed to a complete cease-fire on their frontier. An outbreak of actual war had been threatened there. It was a personal triumph for the quiet-working Hammarskjold, whom the U. N. had entrusted with a peace mission. But there was no doubt that a personal peace plea which President Eisenhower had sent to Nasser and Ben-Gurion last week played a part also.

2. Twelve nations including

the United States and Soviet Russia agreed in Washington on a charter for an international atomic energy agency. The agency will coordinate throughout the world plans to bring to reality President Eisenhower's historic "Atoms for Peace" proposal. The charter must be approved at a conference to be held at U. N. headquarters in New York City in September. But this approval was believed certain.

3. The Kremlin, in its latest step in the debunking of Josef Stalin, dissolved its eight-nation Communist Bureau of Information. The "Cominform" had been organized in 1947 as a propaganda agency. Russian leaders had asserted emphatically as late as last February that the Cominform would not be liquidated. The reversal of policy was a tacit admission that the Cominform had long been a corpse. President Tito of Yugoslavia killed it, for all practical purposes, when Stalin used it

to try to purge him, and failed miserably.

The Bad

1. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist party leader Nikita S. Krushchev arrived on a state visit to London as part of a new Kremlin peace offensive. Prime Minister Anthony Eden, to his later chagrin, had invited them to Britain during the fleeting rosy days of last summer's Big Four "summit" conference in Geneva. The Russians were generous on their arrival with expressions of good will and peaceful intentions. But Western leaders, including Eden and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles were openly suspicious. They saw no change in basic Kremlin policy and suspected that "Mr. B. and Mr. K." sought to split the Allies.

2. Ceylon's new "neutralist" government took on a decided leftist tinge. Nearly one-third of the members of the House of Representatives chosen in the recent election are extreme leftists. Premier Solomon Bandaranaike has announced that Britain must give up its big naval base at Trincomalee. He embarked this week on a drastic nationalization program.

3. Assassination by extremists continued unchecked in Cyprus. Most of the victims in the new wave of violence were Greek Cypriots accused of cooperating with the British. A Greek police official was murdered as he left a maternity clinic where his wife had just given birth to their first son. Another was killed while sitting in the audience at a movie theater. A young Greek waiter at a British sergeant's mess was murdered in bed by masked men who broke into his home.

Vital Production Factors Discussed by Roger Babson

By ROGER BABSON

Babson Park, Mass.—In considering possible bombing, there are several important factors

which must be weighed by both employers and wage-workers. One of the first of these is location. In addition to the question of whether it is

a good place to live, a location is either favorable or unfavorable depending upon its suitability for the industry in which you are engaged. If the commodity to be produced is bulky and heavy, accessibility, through proximity or ample transportation, is necessary. A successful steel mill's location is determined primarily by its accessibility to the raw material. Transportation by rail and water is highly essential.

Market Is Factor

Another factor in determining an ideal location for an industrial plant is a market for the finished product. Heavy products are therefore excluded from some markets by consideration of "what-the-traffic-will-bear." A carload of silk can be shipped much farther than a carload of steel, since the rate cost per unit would be much less for silk. This would give it a larger market. Therefore, accessibility to both the raw product and the market for the finished goods is very important in determining an ideal location for a successful enterprise.

Another factor in plant location is capital (money). In many industries, thousands of dollars must be invested in order to employ one worker. Millions of dollars must be invested to construct a steel mill. Were it not for capital, we could not have ample railroads, airplanes, or tall office buildings, or bridges to span large rivers. We would still be in the horse-and-buggy stage. Capital is what makes it possible for 63,000,000 workers to be employed at wages hitherto undreamed of. The United States is the only nation in which this utopian condition exists.

Importance of Management

An ample, congenial labor supply is highly essential for a good industrial plant location. Manufacturers could not do anything without labor. And labor could not be employed by the millions without a large accumulation of capital. Capital depends on labor and labor depends on capital: what harms one, harms both. If you are working in a place where the above factors are generally favorable, the next important factor is management. A manager's functions are to organize, deputize, supervise, and vitalize the organization.

In summary, an industrial plant, to have a good chance of being successful, must enjoy these five factors — materials, market, money, men, and management. Sometimes I think that management is the most important of all. Furthermore, if you are an employee, remember that the success of the management depends upon you and the other wageworkers.

Possibility of World War II

I am not advising any worker to change the place where he is now working for fear of World War III. I forecast that such a war is not coming at once, and may not come for some time—until after you are retired and have a good home in the South or in California. But I do advise young persons who are just entering industry to avoid certain big cities, some of which are sure to be laid waste in the event of atomic attack. This means that small communities, some miles distant from big vulnerable industrial cities, should be preferred by those who have not already set their "roots" elsewhere.

Enforcement is Main Hurdle for Effective Corrupt Practice Bill

Washington (CQ)—"You will never have an effective Corrupt Practices Act until a few politicians and some over-generous campaign contributors are put in jail."

This challenge by Political Scientist Samuel Lubell to a Senate subcommittee spotlights the problem of policing violations of the election law. Congressmen are frank to admit the challenge hasn't been met.

The United States has had a Corrupt Practices Act for 31 years, setting limits and requiring regular reports on political contributions and expenditures. Under the spur of publicity about the \$2,500 contribution rejected by Sen. Francis Case (R-S.D.), Congress seems certain this year to broaden the law's coverage and make some of its key provisions more realistic.

Enforcement Necessary

But, critics say, it's no help to tighten the law unless some efficient means of enforcing it is found. The Justice Department says only one person ever has been prosecuted for violating the spending and reporting provisions of the current law, and that was in 1929.

Congressional Quarterly found that 40 candidates for the House in 1954—none of whom was elected—failed to file the required spending reports.

Existing law is evaded because no one is charged with enforcing it. Reports of contributions and expenditures are filed with the Clerk of the House and Secretary of the Senate, but these offices have no authority to deal with those who do not report or who submit fraudulent, erroneous or incomplete statements. No committee of Congress goes over the reports as a matter of course.

Bills Pending

Pending Senate bills to revise the Corrupt Practices Act agree on a new method of enforcement. The Clerk and Secretary who receive reports would be directed to "ascertain, when practicable" whether anyone has failed to file or has filed a defective statement. They also would compile the reports and send them on to committees of the House and Senate. These committees would seek out violations and report them "to the appropriate law-enforcement agencies."

These provisions are recognized as a forward step, but they do not satisfy all the critics of the law. Lubell says, "I do not think you can police any law, let alone one as detailed as this one, through a committee of Congress."

Others have questioned the efficiency of the three-step procedure for dealing with violations: Clerk or Secretary to Congressional committee to the Department of Justice.

Ability Doubted

The Clerk and Secretary, according to the committee report on the pending bills, "are expected to detect violations of the act only to the extent that such is readily feasible, and without extensive investigation in the

Attempts to Find Solution To Constitutional Puzzle Of Disability Move Slowly

By RICHARD SPONG

Washington—A House Judiciary subcommittee is getting ready for the printer the record of its second series of hearings on the constitutional puzzle of "presidential inability."

A resolution for a constitutional amendment and a handful of bills dealing with the same question have been introduced at this session of Congress. President Eisenhower, in his first full-address press conference after his heart attack, urged that the constitutional inadequacy be remedied. He said that during his illness "this was one of the foremost (things) on my mind."

Going Slowly

Even so, Congress is going to make haste slowly. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary committee and of the subcommittee is probably not unmindful of the political overtones in raising the question of presidential inability in this election year. But Celler says that he will be satisfied if his group reports by the end of this session, so that Congress will have a basis for action in 1957.

The process of changing the Constitution is such that an amendment usually begins to get off the ground only after Congress has achieved a substantial meeting of minds. Although asking for a change "just as soon as possible," the President emphasized the need for this kind of prior agreement. "Every phase" of the subject, he said on Jan. 19, "should be carefully studied by the Congress, advised by the Attorney General and the Executive Department, and some kind of resolution of doubt reached."

Worked Well

Moreover, Congress is going to go slow in changing a system which, for all its faults, apparently worked well during the President's illness, when Vice-President Nixon took the lead in a kind of Consular government.

marked contrast with the confusion that arose the last previous time a President had been stricken.

President Wilson did not meet with his cabinet from the time his illness began in September 1919 until April 13, 1920. He was able to assume only a few of his official duties before his term ended on Mar. 4, 1921.

Improvised Action

But what was to be done? Twenty-eight acts of Congress became law without Wilson's signature. Presidential powers and duties were either not discharged or were handled in such manner as the Cabinet, the President's family, and his personal entourage could improvise.

There seems to be general agreement that state papers were given to Mrs. Wilson first. If she had any doubt as to how their consideration would affect the President, she turned them over to his physician, Adm. Cary T. Grayson. If Dr. Grayson thought the President was not strong enough to pass on them, the papers were shunted to Secretary of the Treasury David F. Houston or others in whom Mrs. Wilson had confidence.

Same With Garfield

Much the same sort of confusion had ruled after President Garfield was shot on July 2, 1881. The Cabinet was agreed on having Vice-President Arthur act as President, but was unwilling to ask Garfield in effect to abdicate. In both cases, according to Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton:

"The official powers and duties of the disabled President were left to be discharged in such manner and by such devices as his immediate family and personal entourage had a mind to contrive. To all intents and purposes it was they who determined the issue of disability and determined it contrary to apparent fact."

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